

HAMPSHIRE COMMUNITIES FOR PEOPLE AND PLANET 2024

Compendium of
Insights, Actions &
Recommendations



Hampshire
County Council



Hampshire Communities for People and Planet:

Compendium of Insights, Actions and Recommendations

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Preface by Hampshire County Council

As part of its work on climate action and resilience, Hampshire County Council (HCC) wanted to ensure it is reaching seldom heard, sometimes known as under-served, communities.

To support this work, we decided to work with Action Hampshire alongside the Community Infrastructure Partnership and Hampshire Climate Action Network, to engage their network of voluntary, community and social enterprise (VCSE) organisations and the diverse communities in which they are embedded. Hampshire Climate Action Network provided the 'Demystifying Climate Action and Community Resilience' project background, delivered via workshops to participating community groups by Community Infrastructure Partnership.

This resulting report, Hampshire Communities for People and Planet, aims to increase the reach and effectiveness of existing and future climate action initiatives in Hampshire by building strong engagement with these under-served communities.

We wanted to better understand how underserved communities perceive climate action; what behaviours they already have that are good for the planet, and their reasons for those behaviours; what further action they would like to take; what the barriers are; and how their communities could be better enabled to take collective and individual action for the climate, including by understanding the most appropriate communications messaging. A second element is to understand how those communities who are contributing less to climate change but are more likely to feel the effects, could be supported to be resilient to climate change.

Having recognised that for some communities, climate action may not be a priority due to their day to day lived experience, pressures, and inequalities. Part of this engagement initiative is to identify these inequalities so that climate action can be more accessible for underserved communities to be able to actively engage and recognise the important part they play.

The aim was to deliver the following outcomes:

Greater reach

The evidence and engagement relationships developed will increase reach and involvement. This will mean existing climate projects such as Community Energy South and the Greening Campaign, energy generation and distribution work are better able to integrate underserved communities. The co-created recommendations and materials will enable HCC to adapt their services and communications on climate change to better engage underserved communities.

Greater funding opportunities

Insights gained and the coproduction undertaken with underserved communities will provide invaluable evidence which VCSE and other organisations could use to develop community-led programme ideas, increasing the likelihood of successful funding bids for climate action in Hampshire.

Greater effectiveness and inclusivity

The recommendations and relationships built through this project will mean future HCC, VCSE and other climate action projects engage better with underserved communities. Importantly this will reduce the risk of exacerbating inequalities and enable a range of organisations (VCSE and statutory) to better involve underserved communities in an issue which disproportionately affects them.

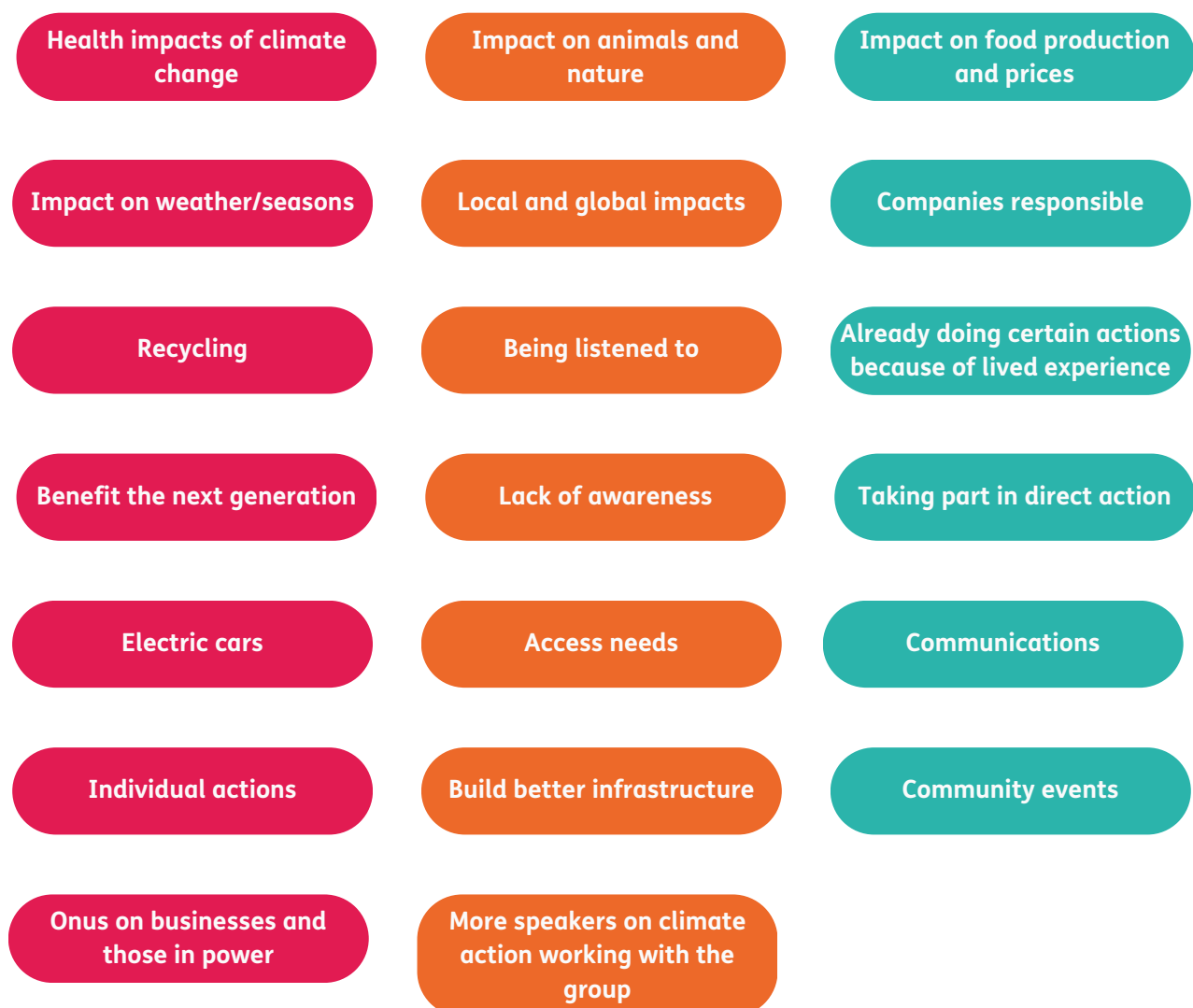
Executive Summary

HCPP ran from April to December 2024, involving 19 voluntary, community, and social enterprise (VCSE) organisations. After an introduction session delivered by Action Hampshire, the Community Infrastructure Partnership (CIP), and Hampshire Climate Action Network (HCAN), the VCSEs engaged an estimated total of 128 community members from a range of under-served communities in two workshops that aimed to:

- explore community members'/service users' perceptions, motivations, and needs regarding participation in climate action, including identifying barriers.
- explore community resilience and what communities need to mitigate/reduce the effects of climate change.

Upon completion of these workshops, VCSE representatives took part in an online group workshop with other organisations who support similar communities. This was to understand if the groups had any shared experiences or notable differences in opinion.

A thematic analysis of the feedback from these workshops revealed a series of codes. Looking at the codes individually provides insight into the nuances between group's feedback.



These codes were grouped together to uncover four themes present across most, if not all of the participating groups.

Awareness and understanding of climate change and climate action

Despite most groups having an understanding of climate change and taking mainly individual but also some community actions, participants perceived others and in some cases themselves as lacking awareness of climate action. Many groups felt there needs to be more education about how they can take action. This theme evidences the importance of programmes such as HCPP, as they provide a platform for discussions that increase awareness and understanding. Most participants main incentive for increasing their awareness and understanding of climate actions and undertaking these actions is to benefit the next generation.

The ability to take climate action

Some groups are already undertaking climate actions because of their lived experiences. One example of this was some visually impaired participants only used public transport because their disability means they cannot drive. Therefore, these activities were identified by the groups as climate action but also just necessary elements of their lives. Other types of actions were more difficult or not possible to undertake due to the accessibility needs of the group discussing them. It can be concluded that in some cases lived experiences meant groups were forced into doing some things in an environmentally friendly way/climate action, whereas in other cases this posed a barrier to them taking climate action.

Responsibility of those in positions of power

Businesses and government (including councils) are not doing enough to tackle climate change, with some suggesting this is due to a lack of concern about the issue. more needs to be done to challenge companies on their negative impact on the environment, and that the responsibility for taking action should not just rest on individual citizens. Some felt apathy towards engaging in individual actions unless more is done to support said actions at a higher level.

Better infrastructure

Two of the biggest topics that were discussed by the groups was transport and energy. The groups provided lots of suggestions for improving public transport and making cycling more accessible in terms of both safety and access to equipment. In addition to providing suggestions for increasing accessibility of renewable energy methods, some groups highlighted their concerns about being able to implement these in shared or rented accommodation.

Within the group workshops, VCSE representatives were asked to develop SMART goals/actions to address some of the issues their community members had identified in their workshops. For example, 'create a young person climate action committee'. These recommendations have been collated into an action plan that covers five themes of transport, consumption, food, energy, and community engagement.

Project Partners

For over 70 years, Action Hampshire has been supporting not-for-profit organisations to deliver great services to local people and communities; speak up for the changes they would like to see; and shape the future of where they live and work. Their vision is for a strong, effective and dynamic community and voluntary sector. The ethos of all their work is to enable and empower communities to do things for themselves, by providing support, connection and representation.



The Community Infrastructure Partnership (CIP) consists of seven local infrastructure organisations in Hampshire who have been working collaboratively over many years. In 2021 they created the CIP, a formal community interest company, to enable collective bidding and commissioning of multi-partner work. Members of the CIP are Action Hampshire, Basingstoke Voluntary Action, Gosport Voluntary Action, Hart Voluntary Action, One Community, Rushmoor Voluntary Services, Unity. Together, they have a membership of 2,000+ voluntary, community, and social enterprise groups.



Hampshire Climate Action Network (HCAN) brings together groups active on climate change in their communities in the local government areas of Hampshire, Southampton and Portsmouth. HCAN is one of the action groups of Winchester Action on Climate Change (WinACC).



Project Overview

Hampshire County Council (HCC) recognise that for some communities, climate action may not be a priority due to their day to day lived experience, pressures, and inequalities, so current programmes are not reaching as many in these communities. Alternatively, climate action may already be occurring across the county but awareness of whether actions are being undertaken by under-served communities is low. Therefore, HCC identified a need to increase its understanding of under-served communities' perceptions of climate change and action, barriers to taking climate action, and accessibility needs regarding taking climate action.

The Hampshire Communities for People and Planet (HCPP) project ran from April to September 2024 and aimed to build strong engagement around climate action with under-served communities to:

1. Increase the reach and effectiveness of existing and future climate action and climate resilience initiatives in Hampshire.
2. Provide an invaluable evidence base that can be used to develop community-led programmes and access funding opportunities.
3. Improve engagement with under-served communities around climate action that can be utilised for existing and future climate action initiatives.

To contribute to this overall purpose, the project aimed to achieve the following outcomes:

- Increase understanding of the barriers to climate action faced by under-served communities.
- Increase understanding of how best to engage under-served communities in climate action.
- Empower under-served communities to continue to or begin undertaking climate action.
- Build a strong evidence base for cross-cutting interventions with under-served communities allowing for improved outcomes for other HCC service areas in public health, adults health and care, and children's services, as well as future climate change work.

Methodology

HCC approached Action Hampshire and asked them to develop a project to achieve these outcomes due to their extensive experience implementing a community engagement model which effectively supports communities across Hampshire to share their experiences through the VCSE organisations with which they are connected. Originating from the Communities Against Cancer project, Action Hampshire undertakes an approach to community engagement which recognises the value of working with VCSEs who are embedded in under-served communities:

1. We contact our expansive networks of VCSEs to share communications about a project and onboard interested organisations.
2. We fund each VCSE organisation to participate. Funding guidance suggests money should be spent on community participant reimbursement, staff time, and resources.
3. We build capacity by delivering an information session to increase VCSE representatives' understanding and awareness of the topic of focus.
4. Participating VCSEs deliver at least one workshop with their community members/service users to explore the topic. They can use any methods to facilitate this workshop as they know how to best engage their community members.
5. We co-produce a resource or report based on the insights provided by the VCSEs in their Feedback Forms.

One of the projects where we have embedded this model, is 'Raising Voices in Research'. A collaboration between Action Hampshire, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board, University Hospital Southampton, and University of Winchester, Raising Voices in Research aims to increase under-served communities' participation in health research. Within this project we co-produced a Local Plan for Research which identifies seven themes researchers need to address to make sure research is accessible. The themes 'trust' and 'safety' explain that engagement through existing community groups or leaders encourages participation in research because community members have already built trust with these people. Moreover, participants felt more comfortable engaging in a community setting due to the familiarity of the environment and people, who already understand their needs. These themes evidence the effectiveness of Action Hampshire's community engagement approach as it allows community members to engage in discussions in spaces they already feel safe in, with people they have built trust with. As a result, they are more likely to engage in the project and share their valuable insights.

The University of Winchester's evaluation of Raising Voices in Research also provides strong evidence of the effectiveness of Action Hampshire's community engagement approach to achieving not only positive community engagement, but also project outcomes. Attitudinal measures showed high pre-existing levels of confidence in research, high willingness to engage in future research, and high agreement that research was important. Yet, post-workshop measures still showed an improvement in all attitudinal dimensions, with 100% agree/strongly agree on almost all items. The minority who showed low levels of confidence pre-workshops (5.7% disagree/strongly disagree), had shifted to more confidence post-workshops (0% disagree/strongly disagree).

Therefore, when approached by HCC, Action Hampshire developed 'Hampshire Communities for People and Planet', applying the same methodology. The only adaptation to this approach was the inclusion of the CIP and HCAN. As a collaborative organisation, Action Hampshire onboarded the CIP organisations to support recruitment and engagement. The project required us to reach organisations across the county and the CIP organisations' positions as local infrastructure organisations with trusted relationships with local community organisations was highlighted as beneficial to reaching a greater geographical spread of organisations. Moreover, as the project required engagement on the subject of climate change and climate action, Action Hampshire felt it best to onboard an organisation with expertise in this area to support the capacity building element for VCSEs. Therefore, we recruited HCAN to the project delivery team to share their expertise and inform the resources for the VCSEs.

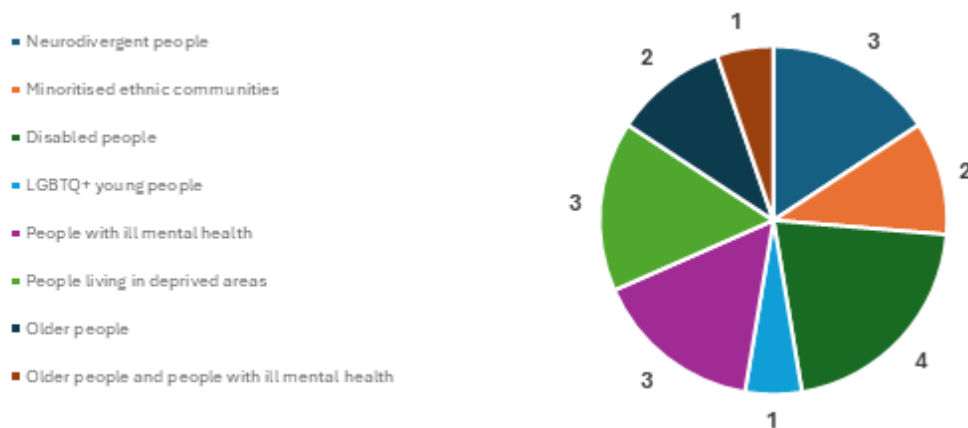
Recruitment

Action Hampshire, alongside the CIP, recruited 19 VCSE organisations to work with their community members/service users. The organisations work with under-served communities whom HCC identified as communities they would like to engage in their climate action work. Table one outlines the organisations recruited and the communities they support.

Table 1 - List of participating organisations and the communities they support.

Organisation	Community they support
ADHD & U	Neurodivergent people
Asian Welfare and Cultural Association	Minoritised ethnic communities
Basingstoke & District Disability Forum	Disabled people
Board in the City	Neurodivergent people
Breakout Youth	LGBTQ+ young people
Community Spirit	People with lived experience of mental health
Eastleigh Gurhka and Nepalese Association	People living in deprived areas
Eastleigh Young Carers Project	People with lived experience of mental health
Eastleigh Youth and Community Trust Pavilion on the Park	People with lived experience of mental health
Enham trust	Disabled people
Kikoi Connection	Minoritised ethnic communities
King Arthurs Way Residents	People living in deprived areas
Link2	Neurodivergent people
Marvels & Meltdowns	People living in deprived areas
MHA Communities - North Hampshire	Older people
Opensight	Disabled people
RAAG	Disabled people
Rooting for Andover	Older people
The Vine Centre	Older people and people with lived experience of mental health

Communities supported by participating organisations



As part of the project evaluation, community members were asked to complete a pre and post workshop survey. The survey captured participant demographics, in addition to confidence, capability, and motivation regarding taking climate action. The data below indicates that the project engaged an estimated 128 participants from multiple communities. Although the participant number is likely higher as the survey was not compulsory and therefore not completed by all participants.

Gender of participants

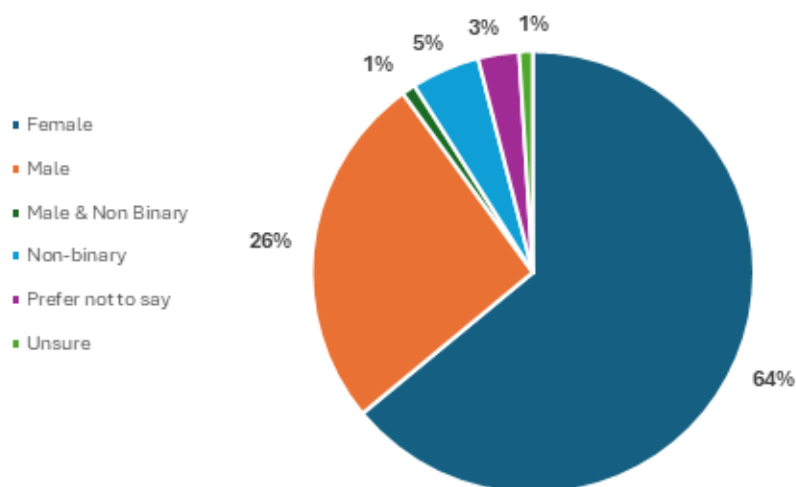


Figure 1 – Pie chart showing the gender of HCPP participants (n=128)

[Alt text: Figure 1 is pie chart which is a circle split into 6 different colours. It shows the gender of HCPP participants. It states 64% were female; 26% were male; 5% were non-binary; 3% preferred not to say; 1% were male and non-binary; 1% were unsure]

Ethnicity of participants

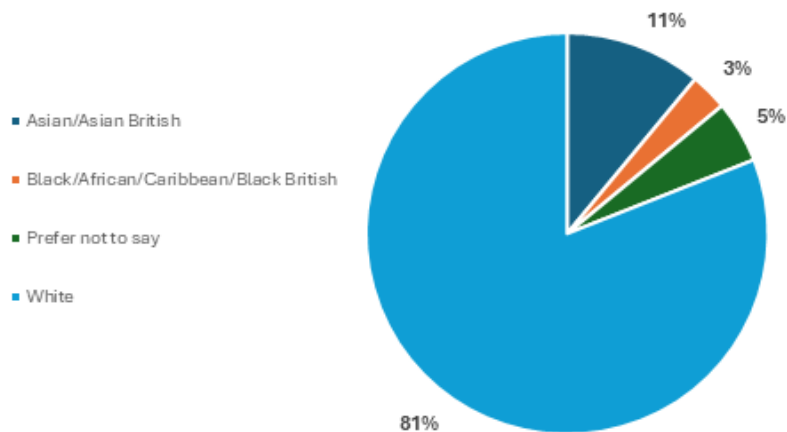


Figure 2 – Pie chart showing the ethnicity of HCPP participants (n=128)

[Alt text: Figure 2 is pie chart which is a circle split into 4 different colours. It shows the ethnicity of HCPP participants. It states 81% were White; 11% were Asian/Asian British; 5% were Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; 3% preferred not to say]

Sexual orientation/identity of participants

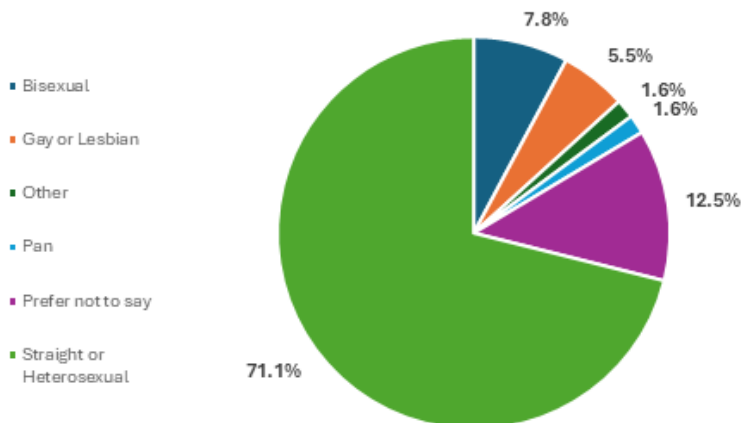


Figure 3 – Pie chart showing the sexuality of HCPP participants (n=128)

[Alt text: Figure 3 is pie chart which is a circle split into 6 different colours. It shows the sexuality of HCPP participants. It states 71% were straight or heterosexual; 13% preferred not to say; 8% were bisexual; 6% were gay or lesbian; 2% were pan; 2% were other]

Extent to which participants' day-to-day activities are limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last at least 12 months

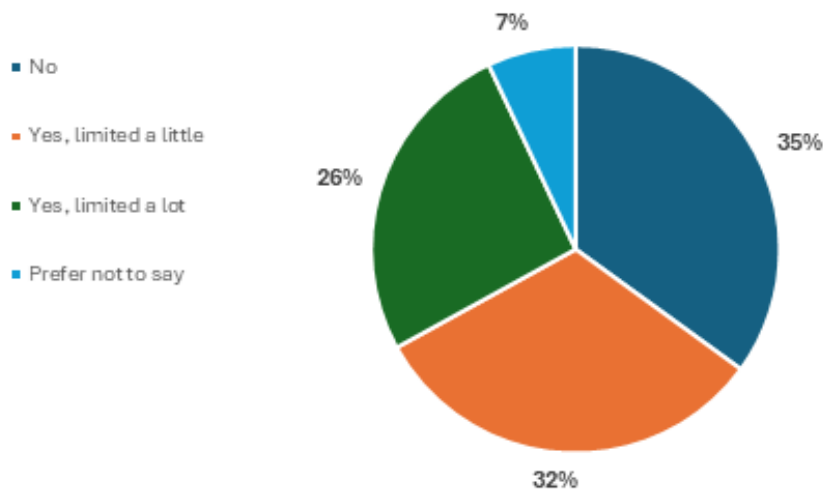


Figure 4 – Pie chart showing the health status of HCPP participants (n=128)

[Alt text: Figure 4 is pie chart which is a circle split into 4 different colours. It shows the health status of HCPP participants. To the question 'Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last at least 12 months' 35% said No; 32% said Yes, limited a little; 26% said Yes, limited a lot; 7% preferred not to say]

As our engagement focussed on VCSE groups who support particular under-served communities (see table one), we can assume there were participants from these communities. This is supported by the data which highlights disabled people, people from LGBTQ+ communities, and people from minoritised ethnic communities participated in the project. However, there are not enough responses to compare with Census 2021 data to comment whether engagement was representative of Hampshire populations. Moreover, we did not collect data regarding age, mental health status, neurodivergence, and postcode so are unable to provide quantitative data to support our assumption that the other under-served communities we aimed to reach were engaged in the project.

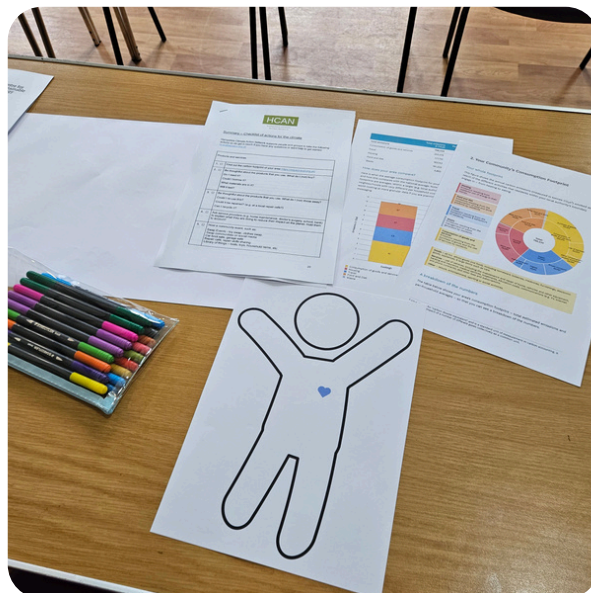
Project Delivery

As per the model explained above, recruited organisations first attended an introduction session led by Action Hampshire and HCAN. The first half of the session focussed on project support where Action Hampshire explained the purpose of the project, deliverables, and timeline, culminating in a participant discussion about the strengths they bring to the project and what worries/concerns they had about delivery. HCAN led the second half of the session that aimed to demystify climate action. They covered four different topics: energy, consumption, food, and transport. The importance of each was explained as well as suggestions for potential individual and community climate actions. After the session, a summary of all the information was provided within an Information Booklet (see Appendix A) to support VCSE project delivery.

Upon completing the introduction session, the VCSE organisations delivered two workshops with up to 10 of their community members. The purpose of the first VCSE workshop was to explore community members'/service users' perceptions, motivations, and needs regarding participation in climate action, including identifying barriers. Within the second workshop, the aim was to discuss community resilience and what communities need to mitigate/reduce the effects of climate change.

Participating VCSE organisations delivered these workshops in different ways, as they know how best to engage their community members. For example, one organisation undertook individual interviews, whereas another organisation undertook a group session using poster paper and pens to create mind maps of opinions, thoughts, and ideas, decisions made based on participants needs and interests. A representative from every organisation summarised their workshop discussions in a Feedback Form (see page 30 of Appendix A)





Upon workshop completion, every VCSE organisation representative was invited to an online workshop with other representatives who support the same communities as themselves (e.g. VCSEs who support disabled people were invited to attend a group workshop with the other organisations who support disabled people). Each workshop was led by a different CIP member but followed the same structure set out by Action Hampshire. First, representatives shared their Feedback Form data to confirm the insights provided by community members, identifying any similarities or differences between groups. They summarised their insights by identifying their top three (if applicable):

- Barriers to take climate action
- Climate change issues they care about
- Current climate change actions they take
- Ideas to address climate change

After, participants used the SMART goals framework to produce recommendations at individual, community, and system level that aimed to address/action the barriers, actions, and ideas they had identified.

For example:

- The top barrier – public transport is too expensive
- Level – system
- SMART goal – Hampshire County Council extend the £2 single bus fare cap until December 2025
- Resources needed: Money, action from council

Each CIP lead recorded the workshop discussion and recommendations, sharing these back to Action Hampshire in a Feedback Form (see Appendix B).

Data Analysis

To uncover trends across all VCSE facilitated workshops, Action Hampshire undertook a thematic analysis of the Feedback Forms provided. Using Terry et al's (2017)* six-phase analytic process, we first familiarised ourselves with the data by reading all Feedback Forms and making notes within the comments function on MS Word. Going back over the data we undertook inductive coding, creating codes based on the data rather than preconceptions or codebooks created in previous research. These codes were descriptive, using a couple of words to summarise a passage of text. Upon coding a Feedback Form, a summary of the codes noted was written at the bottom of each document.

The final list of codes were grouped into themes that were reviewed by assessing their applicability to the Feedback Form data from the CIP led workshops. This enabled us to refine the themes into their final version. The analysis was finalised through writing the current report, where we explain the narrative behind each identified theme.

Reflections

An evaluation was conducted to assess the degree to which the project achieved its outcomes and how the project could be improved. Evaluation data was collected through:

- A pre/post survey for participants
- Qualitative questions on project delivery within the Feedback Form for VCSEs
- Qualitative questions on project delivery within the Feedback Form for CIP leads

Successes

Responses within the VCSEs Feedback Forms indicate most community members enjoyed taking part in the project and many were excited to talk about the topics of climate change and climate action.

“Members got really into it. People spoke who don't normally speak. Everyone had an opinion...Made them feel part of the wider world, as older people's views are often not felt to be important or regarded.” – MHA

The quote above highlights how participants enjoyed the project because it provided an opportunity to be heard. This was supported by the post workshop survey, as an analysis of open text responses to 'What did you like about taking part in Hampshire Communities for People and Planet' revealed participants liked sharing their opinions and feeling that their voice is heard, evidencing the importance of providing opportunities such as HCPP.

*Terry, G., Hayfield, N., Clarke, V. and Braun, V. (2017) 'Thematic Analysis', in Willig, C. and Stainton Rogers, W. (eds.) The SAGE Handbook of Qualitative Research in Psychology Second Edition. SAGE Publications, pp. 17 - 37.

“Having the thoughts and ideas of disabled people aired” – Participant

“Telling my opinions and hearing other people's views on it” – Participant

Moreover, participant surveys support VCSE representatives' suggestion that community members increased their understanding of climate action.

“I've found out information that I didn't know or realise. It was well informed and delivered” – Participant

Pre-workshop survey data indicates that many participants already felt confident, competent, and motivated to undertake climate action. Despite this, post workshop survey data reveals there were still slight increases in all areas. 54% of survey respondents stated that they were either 'very confident/confident' to participate in climate action before the workshop, compared to 75% post workshop. There was a slight increase in the number of people who said they felt 'very capable' at participating in climate action (6% pre workshop and 17% post workshop). The number of people who felt 'very motivated' increased from 18% pre workshop, to 32% post workshop. Therefore, it could be suggested the project successfully contributed to its third outcome: empower under-served communities to continue to or begin undertaking climate action.

The increase in motivation for some participants is supported by VCSE representatives' suggestions that groups are keen to be involved in future climate action initiatives and some have begun undertaking actions already. It was highlighted that the momentum from this project should not be lost and groups would like to continue their involvement as well as see what systemic actions have been taken as a result of their participation in HCPP.

Finally, as most VCSE representatives did not perceive themselves to be experts on the discussion topics, the resources provided by HCAN and Action Hampshire effectively supported some groups to feel confident in their workshop delivery.

“I was nervous to lead the sessions because I am not a climate expert, but once I realised that I could trust the resources I felt more comfortable and really enjoyed facilitating and learning alongside the group” – Eastleigh Youth and Community Trust

“The introduction session, the presentation slideshow and the supporting handbook provided by Action Hampshire was excellent and set us up well in consulting the community and preparing for the workshop.” – Kikoi Connection

These quotes evidence the importance of embedding time to build capacity into our community engagement approach. However, the challenges section below highlights how this needs to be developed further in future projects to ensure all organisations feel supported.

Challenges

Despite some positive feedback on the resources provided, not all VCSEs shared the same opinion. Multiple organisations suggested that the content was not suitable for their group and as a result had to adapt it. In some cases, this was regarding the topics such as a couple of the suggestions for individual actions to reduce energy consumption were not possible for some because they do not own their own homes. In other cases, this was regarding the way the information was presented such as the graphs within the booklet were not accessible for people with visual impairments. Moreover, others felt the content was too ‘heavy’, suggesting future iterations of the project should make the content more basic and an expert in climate change should visit the group to support workshop delivery.

“As mentioned above, the materials provided were not young person friendly, and required quite a lot of reframing to make them accessible. We would want to change these materials to make them more accessible and reflective of a wider range of community if possible.” – Breakout You

Action Hampshire assumed VCSEs would feel confident in adapting the provided content to suit their audience as they know how best to engage their community members. However, it could be suggested that the Information Session and Information Booklet was not long enough or delivered in the right format to support the VCSEs to feel confident adapting the materials. Furthermore, it was not communicated clearly enough that material adaptation would be an expectation of the project. Future iterations of the project should provide clearer communications around project expectations/deliverables, increased support by those with expertise in topics that are more complicated to adapt, and supporting materials should be provided in different formats.



This new structure considers the time limitations and challenge regarding content understanding. It would provide the opportunity for the VCSE leaders undertaking the engagement to reflect and feedback between workshops, as well as giving an opportunity for them to ask questions and deepen their understanding of the topic so they feel better equipped to engage with their communities and gather the invaluable insights these workshops have provided. Finally, future iterations of the project should also seek to reach more VCSE organisations across the county that work with the target communities.

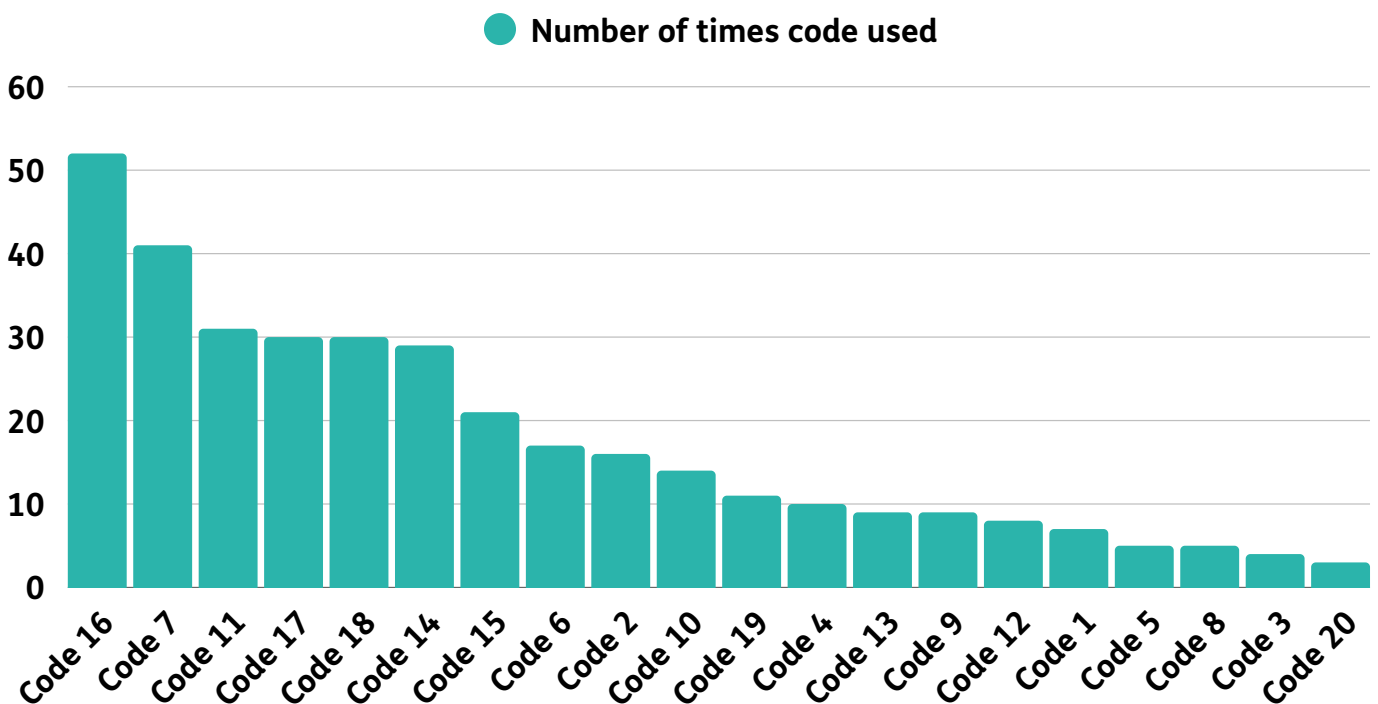
Section Conclusion

The remainder of the report seeks to contribute to the project outcomes by increasing reader's understanding of each VCSE organisation's insights, highlighting nuances between groups and specific topics raised. Following this, the four main themes that were revealed by the thematic analysis are explained in further depth. The report concludes with a collection of the groups' climate action ideas and a series of recommendations at individual, community, and system level presented as an action plan.

Individual Organisation Insights

This section provides a brief description of how each participating organisation delivered their workshops and the insights they captured, highlighting the nuances between organisations and topics that were raised by specific groups.

As discussed in the data analysis section, as part of the thematic data analysis codes were created to label segments of the data. The codes were combined to uncover themes that provide a narrative on all data collected. However, the codes on their own can also reveal what individual topics were important to individual organisations. The graphs below highlight how many times each code was mentioned across all of the VCSE organisations Feedback Forms**.



**Board in the City were not included in this analysis as they undertook 1:1 interviews with participants. The notes of which were provided to Action Hampshire rather than the Feedback Form. Therefore, their data is not included in the code count as individual responses would increase the code counts significantly, as all other groups provided feedback via the Feedback Form.

Code List

1. Health impacts of climate change (n=7)
2. Impact on animals and nature (n=16)
3. Impact on food production and prices (n=4)
4. Impact on weather/seasons (n=10)
5. Local and global impacts (n=5)
6. Companies responsible (n=17)
7. Recycling (n=41)
8. Being listened to (n=5)
9. Already doing certain actions because of lived experience (n=9)
10. Benefit the next generation (n=14)
11. Lack of awareness (n=31)
12. Taking part in direct action (n=8)
13. Electric cars (n=9)
14. Access needs (n=29)
15. Communications (n=21)
16. Individual actions (n=52)
17. Build better infrastructure (n=30)
18. Community events (n=30)
19. Onus on businesses and those in power (n=11)
20. More speakers on climate action working with the group (n=3)

It is important to note there are limitations to counting the number of codes and how accurate it is at reflecting what topics were important to community members. For example, community members may have spoken about a particular topic for a long time, but this may only be coded once as the feedback was written in a long paragraph. Therefore, the code count may only be one, making it appear unimportant, but the topic was spoken about for a long period of time and actually was key for participants. With this in mind, we have included the top codes for each individual organisation but the summary given alongside provides additional detail on what the codes mean to further topics that were discussed.

Note on theme/lived experience: Although some organisations mainly work with people from specific communities, participants will have multiple lived experiences that intersect.

ADHD & U

ADHD & U provides a weekly virtual support group for individuals over 18 who are affected by ADHD, including partners, carers and parents of young people with ADHD.

Theme/lived experience: Neurodiversity

Delivery method:

The group took a creative approach to their two workshops, using graffiti boards made out of cardboard and sticking post-it notes to them. They had discussions about what they had written down and also used YouTube videos to explore the topics.

Top codes:

Recycling

Community events

Summary of insights:

The importance of individual and community actions was discussed, with members undertaking many actions, most particularly related to reducing and reusing. The impacts of climate change on wildlife and people's health were noted but some felt there is a lack of awareness around climate action so there needs to be more education on how to make sustainable choices, such as what food is in season. However, there still remains some barriers to these actions for the group as they felt making sustainable choices can be expensive and they do not always have time to do them. The group's main incentive to take climate action was to protect future generations, suggesting that everyone needs to take responsibility for this issue.

“Collective responsibility: Every country and individual must contribute to positive change” – ADHD & U

Ideas:

They had lots of ideas of what actions they could take if the right level of support was given in their community, such as a community swap shop, kerbside green spaces, and better transport infrastructure (due to bus routes being expensive and not accessible).

Communication:

Information on climate change was gained from a variety of sources such as TV, internet, social media, and leaflets.

Asian Welfare & Cultural Association (AWCA)

Asian Welfare & Cultural Association (AWCA) promotes the health, welfare and culture of Asian people within the Borough of Eastleigh. AWCA provides a range of services for its membership and the wider community including advice and advocacy, and delivering activities such as a weekly drop in, exercise classes, English language sessions, IT sessions, performances and training. AWCA also provides twice yearly community meals and the annual 'Mela' in Eastleigh.

Theme/lived experience: Minoritised ethnic community

Delivery method:

AWCA delivered four workshops because this fit in better with local bus timetables, making it more accessible to members. AWCA members were keen to participate and 10 members signed up for workshops, with additional members also joining in with discussions during workshops two, three, and four. All workshops were facilitated by two lead contacts and supported by AWCA's co-chair of trustees. Workshops were run in their hall using Flipchart, climate change and climate action information, discussion, and question and answer opportunities.

Top codes:

Build better infrastructure

Individual actions

Summary of insights:

The group discussed the many different effects of climate change including those on health, food production and pricing, animals and the weather. Many members currently take individual actions in their homes, such as energy efficiency measures and reducing food waste. However, they felt better transport infrastructure is needed for them to be able to take part in more climate action and suggested some ideas for this such as fitting new homes with electric vehicle charging points and solar panels. Benefitting the next generation was identified by the group as an incentive to becoming involved in climate action.

*“An identified incentive is to become involved to benefit the next generation.” –
Asian Welfare & Cultural Association*

Ideas:

Actions suggested by the group ranged from community exchange event of clothes, plants, and seeds, to addressing the impact businesses have by speaking to supermarkets about having fresh produce in smaller amounts to minimise food waste.



Basingstoke & District Disability Forum (BDDF)

Basingstoke & District Disability Forum is an organisation of and for disabled people, providing a forum to share concerns, assess existing services, plan new services and to ensure that disabled people have a voice in decisions that affect them.

Theme/lived experience: Disability

Delivery method:

BDDF delivered two workshops, conducting open forum discussions using flipcharts to capture participants' points of view, which suited the capabilities of the participants and the host. Within the first workshop, the lead contact also delivered a presentation on 'demystifying climate change' and encouraged discussion throughout. 6 participants attended the workshops and were enthusiastic and talkative in both.

Top codes:

Access needs

Electric cars

Summary of insights:

The group felt businesses and local government need to take more responsibility for climate action as pressure to take action is often on individuals. Opportunities to discuss environmental issues were positively viewed by the group. However, understanding where the information would be used and seeing it actioned by stakeholders was noted as important because otherwise it could cause apathy to climate issues.

“Seeing small steps of improvements towards climate change in the society is better rather than discussion and no action being taken.” – Basingstoke & District Disability Forum

Transport:

This topic was particularly important to the group, highlighting the necessity of cars as use of public transport was difficult. Some group members noted their cars had adaptations, meaning swapping to electric cars is more difficult and would cost a significant amount. Therefore, the need for money (such as grants) and access technology was noted. Additionally, there were concerns around electric car charging points replacing blue badge bays.

“People with Disabilities might have to use things that are non-environment method friendly methods like journeys via cars, disposable products are easy for them”. – Basingstoke & District Disability Forum

Recycling:

Recycling bins, when left out after collection, can make pavements inaccessible. The group felt littering on pavements was a particularly important issue too.

Communication:

Providing alternatives, such as printing information, is important for those who prefer not to use technology. Messaging in a positive light that suggests environmentally friendly alternatives was also suggested by the group.

**Board in the City (BitC)**

Board in the City CIC is a dedicated board game cafe and provides a friendly, inclusive space in Southampton.

Themes/lived experience: Neurodiversity**Delivery method:**

BitC held 1:1 interviews with 20 individuals. They felt this was a better way to engage with their community members who can sometimes find group workshops overwhelming.

Summary of insights:

Better infrastructure was a big theme within this group as they spoke about energy, and the importance of creating incentives to encourage people to implement cleaner energy production methods, and with some participants mentioning flood defences and better drainage. Lots of the group already cycled but some worried about safety so wanted better cycling infrastructure, such as more cycle lanes and car free high streets. Educating people on what climate action is and straight forward ways of taking it was also important to the group.

Many participants take individual actions, for example reducing food waste, changing their diet, and using public transport or car-pooling. Access needs included being able to participate in a safe space (including from home/online) and having someone support their participation.

“Having a safe person with me as I would not just turn up to a group of strangers” – BitC Participant

Some worried undertaking taking climate action wouldn't make a big difference, especially if they were not listened to by governments and businesses. Others worried those in positions of power wouldn't take climate action themselves, despite participants feelings that they need to take more responsibility.

“Feel like things they do doesn't make difference – depends on people in power and we don't have much influence” – BitC Participant

Communication:

Some participants felt they did not have much understanding of climate issues and wanted to understand more but without doing too much, suggesting people could come to them with the information in an approachable way. Moreover, messages should be delivered in clear, plain English.

Worries:

A couple of participants mentioned they were worried getting involved in climate action could get them in trouble with police and they didn't want to break the law.

Breakout Youth

Breakout Youth is a charity that offers a confidential support service for young people aged 11 to 25, who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, questioning or unsure of their sexuality or gender identity. They run confidential youth groups in Southampton, Romsey, Basingstoke, Andover, the New Forest and the Isle of Wight.

Theme/lived experience: LGBTQ+ young people

Delivery method:

Breakout Youth delivered two workshops using a combination of group conversation and visual mind maps. Using and adapting the questions in the workbook, the youth workers facilitating the workshop wrote down participants responses as they were given. Following feedback given during the first workshop, the second workshop exclusively used group conversation to gain the insights of the young people taking part.

Top codes:



Summary of insights:

Climate issues the group cared about ranged significantly, from the impacts on nature and animals to agriculture and transportation. They had many ideas for individual and community actions they could take and/or are already taking, such as buying fewer things new, clothes swapping with friends and attending climate club at school. However, some felt like these actions might not make much of a difference if change is not mandated at government level too. Education was a significant theme, with the group suggesting increasing young-person friendly education on this topic would make climate action more accessible.

Engagement methods: Other ways that could increase engagement with climate action were:

- Protests they could engage with (although some had worries around being arrested)
- Creating local eco-councils they could participate in
- Making climate action engaging and fun
- Having role models that they relate to advocating for climate action

“Young people made it very clear through the workshops that they would like to be more involved with climate action. It would be great to explore different ways that they could be involved with local initiatives”. – Breakout Youth

Incentives:

It was felt taking action is imperative otherwise we will be “dooming ourselves and the world”. Differently to other groups, they were not incentivised by protecting the next generation as they viewed themselves as this next generation. So they felt it was important to protect their planet and really wanted to increase their involvement in climate action.

“Young people wanted more awareness and knowledge to be raised in their local communities to help them be more resilient to the effects of climate change. They wanted initiatives to have fair opportunities, be easily accessible by public transport, and to not be exclusionary”. – Breakout Youth

Communication:

The group gained information on climate change and action from a variety of sources such as education, social media (particularly TikTok and YouTube), the news, and David Attenborough. For some participants these topics fell into their special interests and hyperfixations. To increase their engagement in climate action, participants suggested education on the topic should be delivered in a young person friendly manner without being patronising.

Community Spirit

Community Spirit Gosport offers supported volunteering for people aged 25+ in an inclusive environment. Taking part in various volunteer projects, Community Spirit Gosport members learn new skills, meet new people and develop their confidence. Volunteering activities include event stewarding, fundraising, gardening, litter picks and craft projects.

Theme/lived experience: Mental health

Delivery method:

Community Spirit delivered two workshops, sharing information through a PowerPoint presentation and gathering participants insights through worksheets that they developed.

Top codes:

Recycling

Build better
infrastructure

Access needs

Summary of insights:

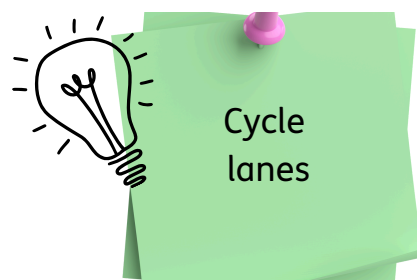
There was a big discussion on individual climate actions, which the group is currently doing lots of, such as buying food that is not in packaging, wearing more clothing instead of turning on heating, and choosing to buy foods grown in the UK. Other ways of viewing these activities was 'being green' and 'eco-friendly' rather than specifically climate action. As identified in the main themes, some people were taking individual actions because of their lived experience, rather than specifically because of its positive impact on the planet, that was more of a positive by-effect. For example, some individual climate actions were taken because of the costs associated with not taking the action (such as using less heating because of high fuel costs). However, cost was also a barrier to some actions, like using eco-friendly products.

*“Green alternatives are overpriced [...] using the trains – so expensive” –
Community Spirit*

The group agreed climate action was important for multiple reasons, for example, to avoid hardship for people across the world and create a better place for future generations. Many of the group's needs and ideas focussed around better infrastructure, such as subsidised ferry travel and cycle lanes, better and more accessible recycling options, and community events or schemes (e.g. trash cafes).

Worries:

Some group members had negative perceptions of collective action that causes damage and disruption, suggesting it could alienate people who would support the climate action cause.



Eastleigh Gurkha Nepalese Association (EGNA)

The Eastleigh Gurkha Nepalese Association assists members of the Gurkha Nepalese community living in Eastleigh and the surrounding areas of Winchester, Southampton and Portsmouth. The association seeks to preserve, develop and celebrate the Nepalese identity at the same time as promoting their social inclusion and integration into the wider community. EGNA run a fortnightly elders group where they discuss issues facing members day to day and also run a small community farm.

Theme/lived experience: Area of deprivation

Delivery method:

EGNA held two workshops of 1+ hours within their normal elders group meeting at the One Community Hall in Eastleigh. 30 people attended workshop one and 17 people attended workshop two; all of those attending the second workshop had attended the first workshop or seen the recording of the session. The workshops were facilitated by friends of EGNA, alongside a scribe (using a flip chart), and the Chairman of EGNA who acted as interpreter to ensure everyone could follow and contribute.

Top codes:

Impact on weather/seasons

Community events

Summary of insights:

The group shared their understandings about both local and global impacts of climate change, particularly the negative consequence of extreme weather. Many members take part in community climate actions. In particular, the group runs a local community farm, where produce is shared between members. Solar panels are used on the group's community farm, but they would like to get bigger ones. The group are concerned about climate change and want to work as a group and with other communities to take more climate action.

'People really care, and want to work together in the group and with other communities.'
– Eastleigh Gurkha Nepalese Association

Transport:

Participants need support using public transport, particularly buses, and signing up for a bus pass to receive reduced rates so it's more financially accessible. The group suggested local transport is poor on Sundays, so similar to other groups felt better transport infrastructure is needed.



Eastleigh Young Carers Project

Eastleigh Young Carers Project offers flexible support for any young person 8 -18 years old within the Eastleigh Borough whose life is significantly affected by caring for a family member, like a parent or a sibling, who has an illness, disability, mental health or substance misuse problem. The project gives young carers the opportunity to meet others in a similar situation, take some well-deserved time off, and have lots of fun.

Theme/lived experience: Young people with lived experience of mental health

Delivery method:

50 young carers aged 8-18 took part in both workshops, with 20 completing the questionnaire at the end. The workshops were split into 3 groups: 8-12 years, 13-18 years and one mixed years group. The participants were asked to write on a spider diagram all the environmental issues they worry about and which affected them. They discussed as a group and then added their thoughts to the spider diagram. At the second workshop, the same groups discussed which issues they could do something about and what they could do, and captured these thoughts on the spider diagram.

Top codes:



Summary of insights:

The first and third main themes (responsibility of those in power and the ability to take climate action) are particularly important to this group, as it was felt that adults in positions of power should prioritise climate action. The group highlighted that environmental issues have been discussed their whole lives, but they do not have control over political or even home-based decisions on these issues, which has led to feelings of frustration.

Furthermore, they worry individual actions will make little difference if those in positions of power continue to harm the environment. The group are taking some climate actions, and it was suggested they need to see how these are having a positive effect to feel these actions are worthwhile.

“They feel climate action is important and wish that adults in power would prioritise climate action” – Eastleigh Young Carers Project

“The young people generally feel the environment is doomed. This has been their life experience because the environmental issues have been discussed the whole way through their lives and yet they have no control over the decisions being made politically, within their communities or within their own households. This is very frustrating for them as they are the ones who are set to inherit the planet but cannot make the big changes needed to save it” – Eastleigh Young Carers Project

Ideas:

The group had lots of ideas from habitat building to upcycling, suggesting doing fun activities whilst participating in climate action would incentivise them. Again, the group highlighted the importance of those in positions of power taking action and listening to young people.

“They need to feel their efforts are worthwhile and making a BIG positive change. They need to see and hear about the positive difference their small efforts make but generally, no matter what they do all they hear is how the climate crisis is worsening” – Eastleigh Young Carers Project

Communication:

The group received information on climate change and action from schools and the media.

“The young people have a good understanding of environmental issues. These are topics are discussed at length in schools, as well as in the media” – Eastleigh Young Carers Project

Eastleigh Youth and Community Trust

Eastleigh Youth and Community Trust seeks to bridge the gap between generations and communities within Eastleigh. It does so by providing a community centre for local people and businesses to hire, and delivering inclusive activities focused on children, young people, people with disabilities, older people, and families.

Theme/lived experience: Mental health

Delivery method:

Eastleigh Youth and Community Trust delivered two workshops. In the first workshop participants expressed their thoughts about climate action freely, and to engaged in learning together. The second workshop was more interactive, inviting people to use their new knowledge and awareness of climate issues to come up with ideas on positive action, both individually and collectively.

Top codes:

Lack of awareness

Individual actions

Summary of insights:

After taking part in the first workshop, the group were inspired to take lots of individual actions and motivated to organise/attend community events, such as swap shops and a Library of Things. Within the second workshop, many noted that they had not recognised the amount of climate action they were taking already.

Time and financial pressures presented barriers to the group participating in climate action. Therefore, two of the incentives they suggested were free trials or loyalty schemes. Additionally, it was highlighted that support from government was needed to encourage community action.

“New homes should be adapted to use grey water effectively and cut water waste. Homes should be improved on an industrial basis. They should be better insulated and build to a higher standard” – Eastleigh Youth and Community Trust

Educating people, particularly youth, on climate action, was also important to the group.

“The group agreed taking action on climate is important to protect the next generation” – Eastleigh Youth and Community Trust

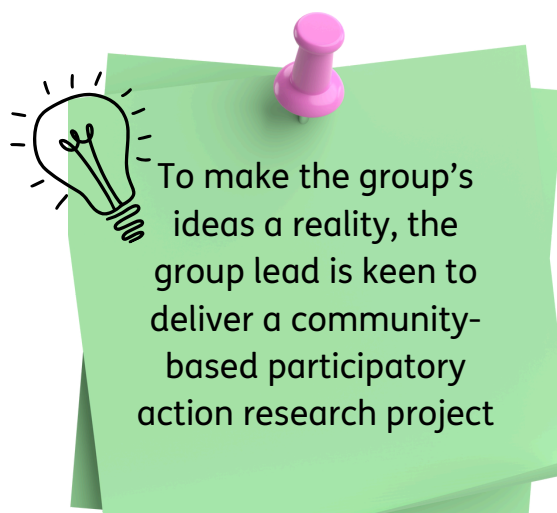
Worries:

The group was concerned about different climate related issues such as the adverse effects on health, energy use, and food waste.

“[Participant] worries about how much food is wasted and says she watches programmes about this with farmers trying to grow different crops in fields after they’ve planted one crop, but it is not doing any good if we are just throwing food away – even before it gets to the shops” – Eastleigh Youth and Community Trust

Ideas:

The group had lots of ideas for tackling the issue of food waste, such as freezing vegetables and using apps such as ‘Too Good To Go’. As well as these individual actions, the group suggested a ‘borrow, buy, or give away’ scheme and other community actions.



Enham Trust

Enham Trust supports disabled people to live, work and enjoy life to the full, as independently as possible. It does this through provision of supportive and accessible environments for disabled people to live, personalised care that promotes their independence and access to activities and employment that promote education, self-fulfilment and achievement.

Theme/lived experience: Disability

Delivery method:

Enham Trust delivered workshops via group discussion, using pictures to support the discussions. They also completed a series of 121 discussions, as the content was vast, and in some cases triggering for their customers. As a result of the sessions, Enham Trust will be holding monthly meetings with customers, on a drop in basis, to allow for discussions to continue and so they can take some tangible actions in response to the conversations.

Top codes:

Local and global impacts

Community events

Build better infrastructure

Summary of insights:

Some participants felt they had limited power to influence the group they were supported by and that their small actions may not make much of a difference. Although, the group discussed the possibility of contracting different, more environmentally friendly, suppliers. The group would be encouraged to take climate action if there were more recycling facilities. Other ideas the group had were around community events, such as swap shops and information sessions.

“Food waste was an issue – Care Homes have catered provision but often food gets wasted as people are away/in hospital/don’t like the choice – sense of frustration with this.” – Enham Trust

“The lack of local offer (in terms of recycling and ease to “buy” local) limited their ability to take more action.” – Enham Trust

Transport:

Better transport infrastructure was key for this group as they are located in a rural area with a lack of reliable public transport, making participation in climate action difficult.

Challenges:

Participants felt that life was already challenging for them, so they do not have the capacity to carry the additional responsibility of climate action on top of their daily lives.

Customers felt “powerless” to influence the “big machine” (referring to Enham/Aster) and we discussed the power of procurement and what we could look at building into contractual relationships with suppliers. – Enham Trust

Communication:

The group felt there needs to be more information about climate action in easy-read format. Additionally, information sharing sessions were noted as useful and the group is looking to have monthly discussions on climate action to increase awareness.

Kikoi Connection

Kikoi Connections aims to create a vibrant and inclusive space that celebrates the richness of Black identity, history, and heritage. Kikoi Connection is made up of six unique groups, each focused on different areas of community development and empowerment.

Theme/lived experience: Minoritised ethnic community

Delivery method:

Kikoi Connection delivered all the content in one workshop, which was delivered as a hybrid workshop, both online via Zoom and face to face.

Top codes:

Lack of awareness

Community events

Health impacts of climate change


Summary of insights:

The group felt it is important both individual and community actions are taken so everyone plays their part in tackling climate change. There were concerns politicians are not taking climate action seriously enough, with group members citing how nations in the Global South are most impacted by natural disasters caused by climate change yet Western nations are retracting their environmental commitments at Global Summits.

“Greater education in schools, communities and public spaces to increase awareness of climate action and encourage people to engage in climate action initiatives and take their responsibilities seriously. We all need to play our part as we recognise that it is a community response that is required to protect the environment.” – Kikoi Connection

Electric cars were seen as a positive way to address the group’s worries about air pollution (see ‘Worries’ below) but not possible to use due to limited infrastructure currently in England. To encourage climate action, the group felt more awareness and education was needed.

“Financial incentives to encourage people to make environmentally friendly choices when going about their daily lives, such as buying goods, travelling, leisure etc”
– Kikoi Connection



It was suggested education could be delivered through the community group, for example by setting up a ‘Climate Action Advocates’ group. The group felt it would be important to reach young people and Black and Asian communities with this work.

Worries:

One of the concerns particularly raised by the group was the health impacts of climate change, such as high levels of air pollution on respiratory illnesses.

“High volume of traffic on the roads causing pollution which is negatively impacting our healthy, especially children and older people who are more predisposed to respiratory conditions such as asthma and hay fever.”

– Kikoi Connection

Communication:

The media, education, and community activism has shaped the group’s understanding of climate change and climate action. This group particularly cited how high-profile international events draw attention to issues of climate change. It was noted misinformation about climate change often spreads through social media, so people are unsure of what sources to trust.

“The biggest incentive is giving us as the human family the opportunity to live in a healthier environment which will benefit our children, grandchildren and future generations.” – Kikoi Connection

King Arthurs Way Residents Group Andover

King Arthurs Way Residents Group Andover are a group of residents from the local community and surrounding areas who meet weekly to help improve their community and its facilities. They discuss local issues over a hot brew and work together to find solutions. These solutions often involve engaging with specialist supporting organisations who will present their services, so the group is informed and engaged. The group have been collectively meeting together for the past three years.

Theme/lived experience: Area of deprivation**Delivery method:**

King Arthurs Way Residents Group invited Test Valley Recycling Team to facilitate their first workshop, where they shared ideas about things people could do locally to help save money and have a positive impact on the environment. For the second workshop the group used flip charts to share ideas on how they could make small, inexpensive changes to their travel, food, waste, essential services, and energy consumption.

Top codes:

Communications

Already doing certain actions
because of lived experience

Summary of insights:

The group was motivated to participate in HCPP as they felt it could help increase their knowledge of how to undertake climate actions that help save money. Within the first workshop with Test Valley Recycling Team, the group identified that they already undertake most of the climate action suggestions due to low household income. Although the group identified many climate actions they take to reduce spending, they also had concerns that some actions would require additional costs to participate in.

“we did most of the suggestions to save our environment anyway due to low incomes for example most of us walk as we can’t afford cars or public transport, use freebay/free cycle to get free items, repair instead of discard, we borrow from the library.” - King Arthurs Way Residents Group

Members shared that money-saving climate actions were passed on from parents as well as learnt in school programmes and presented by the borough council. The group suggested that information about climate action should be presented in an understandable, simplified, and fun format including real-life local examples for them to relate to.

“These ideas are passed down from our parents as ways to save money. It is a generational experience, or one that has become a practice out of need, lack of finances.” - King Arthurs Way Residents Group

Ideas:

One of the actions suggested by the group was speaking to their housing officer about a communal compost area and their EPC reading to see if this can be improved to save energy. The group also suggested extending the £2 bus fares. Continuing to make use of local swapping services, walking if possible, and purchasing seasonal food locally were actions that stood out to the group as they could help save people money too.



Link2

Link2 is a family orientated group run from Hatch Warren Community Centre. The club gives support to young adults with special needs and learning difficulties in Basingstoke. It supports the members towards growing independence, helping them to build their confidence travelling on public transport, seeking employment, and getting involved in the community.

Theme/lived experience: Neurodiversity

Delivery method:

Link2 initially gathered a meeting of 6 members to talk about climate issues. Link2 then ran activities to engage members: they set up a reduce, recycle, reuse stall at the Hatch Warren Fete which involved all 60 members. A series of workshops were run to prepare for the stall, such as designing posters and sorting items, and this brought other club members into the process.

Members manned the stall throughout the afternoon and used it as a platform to explain why and what they were doing. This more practical approach to the subject matter helped members think about the issues and look to how they could take climate action.

Top codes:

Lack of awareness

Individual actions

Summary of insights:

The main focus of the group was community actions people could do together as part of club activities.

Accessibility:

The group lead shared this topic wasn't something considered regularly by the group, as many members have multiple issues which they have to manage every day, so taking climate action is not a priority. After some discussions on climate action, the lead worked with the group to organise a re-use stall at a local event (as described above), using the method of an activity to increase the group's involvement in and understanding of climate action activities. This helped the group to think about how they could incorporate climate actions into the running of the club, such as by checking what food they eat at the club and hosting a clothes swap.

“They will need reinforcement on a regular basis if they are to become actively involved [...] For our club we will need to put together little activities throughout the year to help them engage.” – Link2

Marvels and Meltdowns

Marvels and Meltdowns holds weekly meetings for children who can find social interactions overwhelming, providing a place where everyone feels welcome with no fear of judgement.

Theme/lived experience: Area of deprivation

Delivery method:

Marvels and Meltdown delivered two workshops with 10 participants. The workshops were conducted using a presentation to give participants an overview of climate action and then large sheets of paper and post its to provide insights and answers to the questions posed.

Top codes:

Recycling

Build better infrastructure

Community events

Summary of insights:

Currently, group members undertake many individual actions and some take part in community actions, such as toy swaps. The group had multiple ideas for more climate actions they could take, particularly focussed on community events. Similar to other groups, participants were also passionate about recycling and suggested a reward scheme for those who do recycle plastic cans and bottles, as well as the need for improved access to recycling centres. Other improved infrastructure was also highlighted as necessary, including better bus routes and cheaper bus fares.

A couple of group members felt climate actions could sometimes be too expensive. Instead, participants suggested more focus needs to be on those in positions of power and what they can do to tackle climate change.

*“Not enough knowledge or accessible information to be able to implement changes,
Making changes in SEN households can create undue stress on a SEN child”
– Marvels and Meltdowns*

Barriers:

The group noted that individual actions aren't always possible for families with children with Special Educational Needs (SEN) as big changes can be challenging. A lack of information about what smaller environmentally friendly changes can be made, to specifically impact SEN children less, was another barrier highlighted by the group.

MHA Communities – North Hampshire

MHA Communities provides trusted, high-quality care and support services that enrich the lives of older people. MHA Communities' activities include the provision of care homes and retirement living, delivery of community groups and activities, befriending support, and help and advice.

Theme/lived experience: Older people

Delivery method:

MHA Communities delivered two workshops within the regular Fleet social group sessions; 18 members took part in the first workshop and 16 members took part in the second workshop. The workshops conducted a group discussion, using the workshop question format provided by Action Hampshire. Responses were captured on flip-chart sheets. The second workshop discussion was based around the top 10 actions that the group said they would like to focus on from Workshop 1 with the aim of agreeing on a top 3-5 actions that the groups could continue to work on.

Top codes:

Individual actions

Electric cars

Access needs

Summary of insights:

The group discussed their understanding and awareness of climate action, particularly noting individual actions such as household changes, energy saving methods and implementing renewable energy.



Barriers and ideas:

Many members of the group live in shared accommodation, such as over 55s, making it difficult/impossible for them to make any changes to their housing. As a result, the group wants to further explore how they can influence social housing landlords/managing companies of housing schemes to install renewable energy methods, such as solar panels. However, the group noted that even if this was possible, the large cost of implementing renewable energy would prove to be a barrier.

Secondly, due to their age some have health conditions which restricts their diet, so they are unable to make diet changes, and others felt unable to take part in some climate actions due to fragility.

*“Frailty – not being physically able to carry out climate action activity.”
– MHA Communities*

Communication:

Having a trusted source of information about climate related home improvements is important to this group, as members worry about getting scammed.

Open Sight

Open Sight offers a range of services for those with, or at risk, of sight loss. These range from home visits, benefits advice to family, support services and social clubs.

Theme/lived experience: Disability

Delivery method:

Open Sight delivered both workshops via Zoom as they are a countywide organisation with service users based throughout the area, and travel is not always easy for their client base. 5 participants attended the two workshops. Written text materials, which are accessible electronically to many of the participants, were shared with the electronically after workshop one (although graphs etc. aren't accessible). The workshops were conducted using discussions interspersed with “fun” quizzes around, for example, the carbon footprint of different foods.

Top codes:

Individual actions

Build better infrastructure

Access needs

Lack of awareness

Summary of insights:

Many group members are already engaging in individual actions, particularly around energy consumption. Due to sight loss, all participants already use public transport. However, they suggested if it was more reliable, frequent, and at a reduced cost it would increase their use, highlighting the need for better transport infrastructure.

Increasing access to information about recycling would support the group to take this particular individual action.

“Information is key to understanding – an example being recycling – what happens to the waste once it's collected? How impactful is household recycling? Are recycling levels increasing or decreasing? It would be useful for councils to share this information with the public. It isn't always accessible.” – Open Sight

Worries:

Climate protests were also discussed by the group, with mixed feelings. Some were worried climate protests are inaccessible for visually impaired people, particularly mentioning safety concerns, whilst others were worried about getting involved due to recent arrests of climate protestors.

Communication:

The main sources of information used by the group are social media, radio, ‘green’ organisations (such as Greenpeace), and newspapers. The group felt there is not enough balance between negative and positive stories in the media about local climate issues, with the latter being a way to potentially encourage people to take more climate action.

*Although a lot of climate action information is visual most of the group felt they were able to access most information, either through social media or e.g. radio. More local progress news (as mentioned above) might inspire more action.
– Open Sight*

Ideas:

Implementing a traffic light scale on food packaging to highlight the impact of food products on the environment, similar to food contents, was suggested by the group. Participants are interested in further work to discuss these topics.



Rooting for Andover

Rooting for Andover is a non-profit organisation that connects people to nature and local food. Through hands-on education, children and adults can learn gardening, how to produce fruit and vegetables, healthy eating and to care for natural areas.

Theme/lived experience: Older people

Delivery method:

Rooting for Andover held two workshops at Augusta Park Community centre, with 9 participants at workshop 1 and an additional participant at workshop at workshop 2 (10 in total). The workshop format included a short talk on climate change, a Q&A, and then themes were discussed in small groups before brining the discussion back to the wider group.

Top codes:

Recycling

Lack of awareness

Summary of insights:

Many participants shared worries about the impact of climate change on future generations, although a couple of people without children felt less worried. Recycling was a main theme, with the group suggesting councils should provide more recycling areas and more information on how to recycle. Many group members use buses but noted accessible and cheaper public transport is still needed as the service is currently poor.

Ideas:

The group is interested in environmental projects such as tree planting (for carbon capture) and protecting wildlife, such as creating nesting boxes for endangered birds. In addition to this, it was suggested that it would be easier for communities to lead climate change projects if more information was provided by the council.

“More needs to be done to encourage communities to take over some green spaces for tree planting and care of wildflowers.” – Rooting for Andover

“Not letting people get to near our chalk streams so they can recover more reed banks by the rivers again to capture carbon.” – Rooting for Andover

Rushmoor Accessibility Action Group (RAAG)

Rushmoor Accessibility Action Group was established with the aim of enhancing accessibility for individuals with disabilities in the Rushmoor area. RAAG is an open and free membership group for anyone who is passionate about raising awareness about disability. RAAG meet once every three months collaborating with businesses, authorities, groups, and individuals.

Theme/lived experience: Disability

Delivery method:

Due to the individual communication needs within the group, RAAG engaged with members through a variety of channels, delivering: two workshops by phone for those needing phone communication, two by Microsoft Teams, two in person, and the lead contact met with one participant twice using touch for communication and another participant twice using basic language to suit their communication needs. All workshop content was delivered in an accessible conversational style and, for four participants, role play was used to help them with being confident to ask carers and family to help them take climate action.

Top codes:

Recycling

Communications

Individual actions

Summary of insights:

Recycling was viewed as an important individual action, with the group suggesting information on it should be made accessible and carers should be supported to recycle too. The group discussed the high costs involved with changing energy providers and how many of them do not use the heating as much due to this reason also.

“The expense of changing to green heating, installing solar panels and heat pumps is high, even with grants for those on benefit.” – RAAG

“5 say they can recycle but don’t like the fact some packaging is part recycle and the other part not. That information should be placed into audio for more people to understand what can be recycled. Carers should be supported to help people recycle rubbish.” – RAAG

Local buses have been stopped so many participants cannot use public transport, making getting around difficult as they cannot walk long distances and taxis are too expensive.

Communication:

It was highlighted that people with visual impairments can find it difficult to get information about emissions and carbon footprint as graphs are not accessible.

Also, while pictures mean something to some people. They don't to others so more spoken word is needed to share information about emissions and carbon footprint. – RAAG

Accessibility:

The group noted that accessibility should not be an afterthought, but instead embedded into product development before they are shared with the wider public. One example of this was smart meters and participants also suggested engineers should be given accessibility awareness training, so they can explain to people how to use accessibility functions on smart meters when installing them.

The group shared that sometimes, disabled people have to use things that aren't environmentally friendly due to needs or accessibility. Furthermore, disabled people often rely on carers to make 'green' choices for them, and some worry about asking them to do this. For example, there were particular concerns about incontinence pad waste and it was noted those with carers would struggle using recyclable pads due to care time and support needs.

Plus for many people the mess in the house while work is carried out would affect their disability especially those who need sterile environments and those with breathing problems – RAAG

When you rely on a carer [or] family member preparing your food you don't have a choice in what food is wasted. As it is done for you – RAAG

The Vine Centre

The Vine Centre supports vulnerable and disadvantaged members of the community to reduce any barriers to progression or engagement that they may face. The Vine Centre provides training and development opportunities, addiction support, mental health and anger management, budgeting and benefit support, and counselling.

Theme/lived experience: Mental health

Delivery method:

The Vine Centre facilitated two workshops using group discussion and flipcharts to record ideas. There were 7 participants at the workshops and the same participants attended both workshops.

Top codes:

Onus on businesses and those in power

Individual actions

Recycling

Companies responsible

Summary of insights:

As identified in the first main theme, the group felt large companies are the main polluters as their focus is on making money at the cost of the environment. Therefore, it was suggested the onus for change needs to be on businesses and they, alongside politicians, need to be leading the way on climate action.

“We discussed carbon offset but it was felt that some big companies use this as an opt out for making real environmental changes.” – The Vine Centre (mental health)

*“The group felt that profits for big businesses needed looked at where their carbon footprint was large; things need to start “at the top” to help the world improve.”
– The Vine Centre (mental health)*

Recycling and reusing were big focusses for the group. Suggestions such as refillable containers and providing more information about how to recycle were given. The group felt infrastructure changes were also needed in relation to public transport and cycling, as well as investment in renewable energy sources.

“We need to recycle more but there needs to be far more information on what can be recycled where as lots of items labeled as recyclable are not allowed in doorstep collections.” – The Vine Centre (mental health)

Worries:

Participants' worries were mostly centred around the impact of climate change on nature and eco-systems. For participants with children or grandchildren, protecting the planet for them was a main incentive for taking climate action. However, some participants without children felt their contributions wouldn't make a difference and nothing would change in their lifetime so there was little point in engaging in climate action.

*“Plastic being dumped in the ocean is causing huge problems and everyday items like credit cards are producing micro plastic. We discussed loss of wildlife such as polar bears – our grandchildren may never see them as living animals as will be extinct.”
– The Vine Centre (mental health)*

The Vine Centre – Older People Group

The Older People Group at The Vine Centre provides social groups for over 55s to combat social isolation.

Theme/lived experience: Older people

Delivery method:

The Vine Centre facilitated two workshops using group discussion and flipcharts to record ideas. There were 12 participants at the workshops, although 2 were under 65. The same participants attended both workshops.

Top codes:

Lack of awareness

Individual actions

Recycling

Impact on animals and nature

Summary of insights:

Recycling was one example of the individual actions many members of the group take, and they thought it should be made easier to stop people from fly tipping. Many members of the group also repair things, which they felt may be an action more likely to be taken by older generations. Online shopping was cited by the group as one reason they believe overconsumption is a current issue in society. Due to financial circumstances, many in the group have to be conscious of their spending so do not overconsume and buy reduced items in the supermarket. Ensuring homes are properly insulated was also important to the group, who suggested grants to make changes to homes would help.

“Many thought that recycling was important and there was discussion of how to recycle different items such as unused medication to be returned to the chemist and where to recycle kitchen knives and batteries.” – The Vine Centre (older people)

Another area of concern for the group was wildlife and protecting countryside. In addition to their own actions, the group felt providing education for young people about climate change and action was particularly important.

“It is important to teach our children about the climate and damage to it and about what they can do to change it.” – The Vine Centre (older people)

Linked to the first main theme, some members of the group commented that until bigger countries take climate action they believe there is little point in other countries doing anything.

Communication:

Some participants said they were learning about climate change and action from their grandchildren as well as the news, newspapers and social media.

Worries:

Overpopulation was discussed by the group, with some very concerned by this and its impact on wildlife, and others suggesting the issue is not too many people but instead too few resources.



Main Themes

1. Responsibility of those in positions of power

Many VCSE groups felt that businesses and government (including councils) are not doing enough to tackle climate change, with some suggesting this is due to a lack of concern about the issue.

“Being ignored by those who can help. I have this worry due to the inaction of our government”

– Board in the City

“Young people felt hopeful about the actions that they were taking, but there was a sense of despondency being shared if collective action was not being mandated at a governmental level.”

– Breakout Youth

Regarding businesses, some participants were aware of greenwashing, “misleading the public to believe that a company or other entity is doing more to protect the environment than it is”^{***}, and shared how companies are responsible for contributing to the climate crisis on a large scale. It was felt by many that more needs to be done to challenge companies on their negative impact on the environment, and that the responsibility for taking action should not just rest on individual citizens. For example, a couple of groups suggested businesses should face fines or harsher punishments if they are not trying to limit their environmental impact. Others suggested encouraging supermarkets to bring in less fresh produce to reduce waste and cut business travel when it is not necessary.

“The group felt that there was too much focus from businesses on money-making and profit and less on the environment. Many felt that the big companies were the worst producers of pollution and that the energy companies were the worst offenders”

– The Vine Centre (mental health group)

“Greenwashing is an issue – all felt it is increasingly difficult to know what could be believed. EG adverts claiming to be a green product.”

– Open Sight

^{***}United Nations, Greenwashing – the deceptive tactics behind environmental claims (n.d.)

<[>](https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/science/climate-issues/greenwashing#:~:text=By%20misleading%20the%20public%20to,the%20air%20and%20nearby%20waterways.> [Accessed 20 September 2024].</p></div><div data-bbox=)

When speaking about the national government or local councils, some groups were worried that these stakeholders would not listen to their concerns about the climate would not be listened to by these stakeholders. For some this worry resulted in apathy. Although they noted the importance of individual actions they felt there was no point engaging in them if those in positions of power did not do anything to support actions at a higher level. Therefore, knowing who is listening and when action is going to be taken, even if only small steps, was noted by some as one way to make groups feel heard.

“Whilst they are willing to make small changes to their own lifestyle and take part in environmentally friendly actions, they worry that their small difference made will be pointless whilst the powers in society continue to damage, pollute, and profit. It is this worry that prevents them from wanting to take part, as young people they feel helpless regardless of how much climate action they personally take.”

– Eastleigh Young Carers Project

“Having the knowledge of the outcomes, where people’s views and opinions are seen to be noticed when with in what action by government or society to help climate change otherwise if this isn’t done it will cause people to have apathy to these issues. Seeing small steps of improvements towards climate change in the society is better rather than discussion and no action being taken.” – Basingstoke & District Disability Forum

2. Awareness and understanding of climate change and climate action

All groups had an awareness of climate change but varying levels of understanding. For example, when discussing the issues caused by climate change, they raised many different topics such as the impact on animals and nature, food production and prices, weather and seasons, humanitarian crises, and health. When it came to climate action, the groups again defined this in different ways. All discussed individual and collective actions they currently undertake (discussed more in the third theme). Additionally, as highlighted in the first theme, some identified actions that could be taken by those in positions of power, demonstrating awareness of this type of climate action.

“High volume of traffic on the roads causing pollution which is negatively impacting our healthy, especially children and older people who are more predisposed to respiratory conditions such as asthma and hay fever.” – Kikoi Connection

“They worry about habitat loss, the effects of global warming, the use of plastic, manufacturing, fracking, the costs associated with trying to buy sustainable products, harmful effects on other life forms, among other things” – Eastleigh Young Carers Project

Despite most groups having an understanding of climate change and taking mainly individual but also some community actions, participants perceived others and in some cases themselves as lacking awareness of climate action. Many groups felt there needs to be more education about how they can take action. One group in particular shared that there are an increasing number of ways to undertake climate action, which can get confusing. Understanding how to help and the impact of what they are doing would encourage some groups to take climate action.

“Some thought that it was an awareness of changes to our planet that people needed and to understand that we as individuals needed to change too.”

– The Vine Centre (older person group)

“The main focus was on information about climate change being talked about and taught more. They felt this would help reduce information barriers and make it easier and more compelling for them to participate in climate action.”

– Breakout Youth

HCPP was viewed by some as a platform for starting conversations on these topics, which many of the groups enjoyed and wanted to discuss more. When asked what they liked about participating in HCPP, participants said: sharing ideas/opinions; feeling my voice is heard; hearing lots of different opinions/ideas from other people; gaining new knowledge/understanding of how people can help; group discussion and talking to like-minded people.

“Learning new ways to help the planet” – Participant

“It made me think what I could do” – Participant

“Everyone different views on climate change and gathering more useful information” – Participant

These responses evidence the importance of programmes such as HCPP, as they provide a platform for discussions that increase awareness and understanding. It could be suggested that increased awareness and understanding is a catalyst for increased climate action, as many groups were keen to continue discussions, and some had even begun undertaking climate actions as a result of the project. Guest speakers who are experts in climate change and action were suggested by some as a good way to continue conversations, and others had invited such stakeholders to support their HCPP workshop delivery.

“More educational and awareness building programmes such as this one by Action Hampshire to promote active involvement amongst grass-roots diverse communities to include diversity of thought and cultural awareness in the climate action agenda.”

– Kikoi Connection

“All would be interested in further work/groups looking at this subject, either locally where they live (some already are) or across Hampshire as a visually Impaired community.” – Open Sight

“We have taken other positive actions...Members have started to share lifts to the club. Some more able members are meeting and bringing other members to the club by bus.”

– Link2

Most participants main incentive for increasing their awareness and understanding of climate actions and undertaking these actions is to benefit the next generation. This was particularly the case for those with children and grandchildren, who spoke in third person referencing the importance of taking action for other people.

“Most people spoke of fear not for them but for future generations.”

– Rooting for Andover

Interestingly, younger participants discussed their incentive to take climate action in the first person, highlighting their awareness of how climate change is not something that will impact future generations but a current issue that they are concerned about and have no choice but to address it.

When asked how important they thought climate action is, their responses included:

“...our lives depend on it” – Breakout Youth

This awareness of how climate change will impact future generations (including young people of today), led some groups to suggest there is a need to increase climate change and climate action education for young people. However, some young people engaged in the current project highlighted they already learn about climate change and action in school. Despite this, they felt the information shared is often from a negative perspective and not delivered in a young-person friendly manner, which discourages young people from engaging with these topics. The recommendations section provides suggestions for addressing these challenges.

“The children of today are our future and need to be far more aware of the need for climate action than group were brought up with”.

– The Vine Centre (mental health group)

“The young people have a good understanding of environmental issues. These are topics are discussed at length in schools, as well as in the media.”

– Eastleigh Young Carers Project

3. The ability to take climate action

As outlined in the last theme, all groups were undertaking some form of climate action. The word cloud below outlines some of the individual and community actions taken by the groups.



For some groups these are actions they are already taking because of their lived experiences. One example of this was some visually impaired participants only used public transport because their disability means they cannot drive. Although it is important to note that this would not be the same for everyone with similar lived experience. Therefore, these activities were identified by the groups as climate action but also just necessary elements of their lives.

‘With support from the Test Valley recycling team, we realized we did most of the suggestions to save our environment anyway due to low incomes for example most of us walk as we can’t afford cars or public transport, use freebay/free cycle to get free items, repair instead of discard, we borrow from the library.’

– King Arthurs Way Residents Association

Other types of actions were more difficult or not possible to undertake due to the accessibility needs of the group discussing them. For example, needing someone to support their participation in particular climate actions, a lack of money and access to technology, and the difficulty of making changes to housing because of renting or shared accommodation. It can be concluded that in some cases lived experiences meant groups were forced into doing some things in an environmentally friendly way/climate action, whereas in other cases this posed a barrier to them taking climate action.

“The general feeling was that they would like to be involved more, but that they needed some barriers moved to access this. Young people had lots of worries about participating in climate action, but the recurrent ones voiced were: ... It feeling non-inclusive or not accessible. They wanted initiatives to have fair opportunities, be easily accessible by public transport, and to not be exclusionary.”

– Breakout Youth

“Many of the members talked the limitations of living in over55’s flats/sheltered accommodation. For example, not being able to change the sources of heating/energy.”

– MHA

‘The expense of changing to green heating, installing solar panels and heat pumps is high, even with grants for those on benefit. Plus for many people the mess in the house while work is carried out would affect their disability especially those who need sterile environments and those with breathing problems.’

– Rushmoor Accessibility Action Group

One individual action that came up repeatedly was recycling. Many groups did recycle and saw it as an easy way to take climate action. However, others wanted to recycle but their ability to do this was reduced. The reasons for this were wide ranging from a lack of understanding on what could be recycled (linking back to the theme above) to a lack of local services and the need to make recycling easier.

“Also the lack of local offer (in terms of recycling and ease to “buy” local) limited their ability to take more action [...] if there were local offers for more recycling, (such as soft plastic, batteries, crisp packets) they would make use of this and encourage others.”

Enham Trust

[In relation to things participants would like to do but are too difficult] “Recycling of many things e.g. medication blister packs- no chemist in Gosport collects them; using ‘green’ products as they are more expensive; recycling food waste as no collection or central place to take [...] lack of local facilities and support for specialist recycling; no glass recycling within walking distance from me.”

– Community Spirit

4. Better infrastructure

Two of the biggest topics that were discussed by the groups was transport and energy. Multiple groups identified that taking public transport is a positive step that can be taken to reduce carbon footprint. However, they also noted how inaccessible it can be due to high prices, poor bus routes, and unreliability. Electric cars were discussed as potential alternatives, but it was noted these are also too expensive and there were concerns about the inability to charge cars in shared/rented accommodation as well as the impact on accessibility measures such as blue badge spaces. To tackle these issues groups suggested providing better bus routes and subsidised public transport across the county.

“Customers explained that they have tried different methods/actions in the past, but the physical location of Enham, (rural) and lack of reliable transport made action difficult.” – Enham Trust

“Make public transport more accessible and cheaper- most attending use buses a few times each week they all say its a poor service.” – Rooting for Andover

“Buses and trains are good but they need to be affordable and reliable” – The Vine Centre (older person group)

“Electric vehicles – high cost, range anxiety, being able to charge up vehicles when there is no off-street access or living in shared accommodation. Trip hazards related to cables for charging EVs running across pavements etc.” – MHA

*“Electric car spaces is caused issues as not practical car spaces not close to properties that haven’t got a drive away. In car parks the blue badges bays are replacing with charging spaces. [...] We can’t cut down on car travel due to the difficulties using public transport when disabled.”
– Basingstoke & District Disability Forum*

Another way that some groups liked to travel was by cycling, but one way their ability to use this method of transport was hampered was by safety concerns. Building better cycling infrastructure by creating car free high streets, more cycle lanes, and access to bikes was deemed as the best ways to encourage more people to cycle.

*“More opportunities needed to encourage cycling – cycling lanes etc.”
– The Vine Centre (mental health group)*

As noted above, energy use in homes was another area where groups felt that infrastructure could be improved. Providing incentives, such as grants, for implementing renewable energy methods would support some groups. Other participants were concerned about their ability to take up grants due to living in shared or rented accommodation. Suggestions such as including renewable energy when building new homes could partially address this barrier.

“All new homes to be accessible, have electric charging points and solar panels.”

– Asian Welfare & Cultural Association

“New homes should be adapted to use grey water effectively and cut water waste. Homes should be improved on an industrial basis. They should be better insulated and build to a higher standard.”

– Eastleigh Youth & Community Trust

Recommendations

The following section is split into 'Ideas' and 'Action Plan'.

Ideas

Ideas are suggestions made by the HCPP VCSE organisations that do not have tangible actions/next steps or perhaps need to be developed further before the next steps can occur. However, we did not want to lose these ideas, as they are creative and community-led. The ideas could be picked up by a stakeholder who has the ability to support the VCSE organisation/community members to take them forward. Action Hampshire can support relationship building between VCSE organisations and stakeholders. Should a stakeholder wish to take any of the ideas forward, please contact Alison Bridge (alison.bridge@actionhampshire.org).

Barrier/Issue	Community Recommendation
Accessibility of recycling	Increase the types of waste that can be recycled from home
Throw away society	Develop and deliver a 'Hampshire Re-Purpose' scheme
Emissions produced by production and transportation of certain foods	Develop and implement a traffic light scale on food packaging to highlight the impact of food products on the environment (similar to food contents)
Lack of awareness and understanding of climate action amongst some groups	Develop a 'Climate Action Advocates' group raise awareness and share understanding
Implementing community climate action ideas	Deliver a community-based participatory action research project
Accessibility of electric car charging bays	Make electric car charging bays accessible as many disabled people cannot access the charging points

Action Plan

Within the Action Plan are recommendations that have clear next steps/actions that should be taken by the mentioned stakeholders. If any action is taken, feedback should be given to Action Hampshire, who can disseminate this to the VCSE organisations involved in the project. As indicated in Raising Voices in Research, providing feedback to communities, even if it is negative, indicates that they have been listened to and helps to build trust.

Transport

Barrier/Issue	Community Recommendation (if applicable)	CIP & HCAN Recommendation (if applicable)
Accessibility of bus pass applications	Provide more guidance on how to apply for a bus pass	Share guidance on how to apply for a bus pass via VCSE organisations that support relevant communities
Previous negative experiences of public transport (for neurodiverse people)	Provide neurodiversity awareness training for public transport providers	Increase awareness of current public transport accessibility schemes via VCSE organisations that support relevant communities
Access to transport following HCC cuts in bus services has affected mobility for some people. People with disabilities need a clear understanding of what the cuts in services are as a result of the Hampshire Consultation.	Engage with individual groups in communities affected by transport cuts to raise awareness of what part of each town has been affected and increase understanding of how this has affected people's mobility.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve publicising of public transport changes before they happen, particularly for disabled people. 2. Give more notice of changes to public transport. 3. Ideally consult communities before changes occur. However, in this situation consult communities about the impact of changes to public transport.
Lack of public transport	<p>Review all public transport provision and work with partners (current and potentially new) to identify how to address gaps in transport provision</p> <p>Create an integrated public transport system for the whole of Hampshire</p>	
Lack of public transport	Expand park and ride schemes	

Barrier/Issue	Community Recommendation (if applicable)	CIP & HCAN Recommendation (if applicable)
Large number of individuals using cars to travel to work	Employers to be encouraged to develop working from home initiative and be more flexible in working approach*	<p>This recommendation may be difficult for stakeholders other than local businesses to influence.</p> <p>*If this recommendation was achieved, it may also reduce the number of people using public transport to get to work. Reduced use of public transport could mean reduced services, an impact that would need to be explained and considered back by the consulted groups.</p>
Lack of suitable bus routes		Consult communities, not just bus operators, when mapping bus routes
Lack of cycling infrastructure	Improve cycling infrastructure	
Lack of cycling infrastructure	Improve people's access to bicycles	

Energy

Barrier/Issue	Community Recommendation (if applicable)	CIP & HCAN Recommendation (if applicable)
Energy efficiency	Increase individuals' awareness of how they can contribute/take action to improve personal energy efficiency	<p>Our understanding is that there is lots of information already. However, as this was raised by multiple groups, clearly the information is not readily accessible or provided in the best ways.</p> <p>Moreover, other groups suggested the need to increase people's awareness of climate change and action more generally. Therefore, we would recommend incorporating energy efficiency awareness into general information/resources for communities to use to raise awareness and educate people.</p>
Infrastructure for renewable energy	Ensure that energy efficiency measures (such as solar panels) are consistently implemented as standard when building new homes	
Inability to implement renewable energy or make relevant home modifications due to living in shared and/or rented accommodation	Explore how tenants can influence social housing landlords/managing companies of housing schemes to install renewable energy methods	
Energy efficiency	Host community workshops to identify how communities can collectively reduce energy consumption or increase energy efficiency methods	

Consumption

Barrier/Issue	Community Recommendation (if applicable)	CIP & HCAN Recommendation (if applicable)
Lack of understanding and awareness about recycling	Deliver a recycling education scheme, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple messages/leaflets which identify what can be recycled (such as waterproof stickers that can go on bins to easily remind people what can be recycled) • School engagement • Community group visits to engage with under-served communities 	Our understanding is that HCC waste prevention department already undertake some of these activities. However, as this was raised by multiple groups, there may be a gap in communications and what is being shared either is not reaching or landing with communities.
Lack of understanding and awareness about recycling	Consistent recycling rules across Hampshire	
Support to encourage people to recycle more	Develop a recyclable items reward scheme, similar to that offered in Europe, which gives people money/points for returning a recyclable item (e.g. glass or plastic bottle) to a store.	
Concerns about recycling	Develop a Waste Reduction Champion programme to support people who are unable to access local events by making home or group visits to help people with lived experience of disability to recycle in a more accessible way.	Our understanding is that HCC waste prevention department already have a Waste Prevention Community Champion Programme. However, this community recommendation indicates people may not be aware of the programme, so we recommend that instead of developing a programme we should promote the one that already exists.

Barrier/Issue	Community Recommendation (if applicable)	CIP & HCAN Recommendation (if applicable)
Throw away society	Provide opportunities and funding for communities to work together to set up sustainable initiatives such as repair cafes, refill stations, and swap shops	
Throw away society	Use platforms to publicise the benefits of being environmentally friendly (using communications points outlined in this report)	
Packaging	Engage with businesses to share community concerns about excess use of packaging	

Food

Barrier/Issue	Community Recommendation (if applicable)	CIP & HCAN Recommendation (if applicable)
Food waste	Develop free community cooking schemes to help educate everyone on food waste, making best use of resources	We believe there are already a number of these across Hampshire, so we recommend they are extended so more people are eligible to participate and that they are better promoted.
Community Engagement		
Lack of opportunities for young people to be involved in and lead climate action	Create a young person climate action committee	
People with disabilities need a clear understanding of how they can engage in consultations	Work with HCC to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change how they reach communities so that they consider the accessibility needs of those with physical disabilities for future consultations. • Create interactive surveys and bite sized consultations focusing on the interests and needs of different groups for future consultations. It is important to be transparent about what finance is available and what can be achieved. • Discuss the formation of a county wide disability forum. 	

Conclusion

Hampshire Communities for People and Planet has highlighted the key challenges, motivations and priorities for communities in relation to climate action in Hampshire. Using the approach of working with VCSE organisations to engage with under-served communities, this project has amplified these communities' voices, built stronger engagement around climate action and produced recommendations for actions that can be taken to increase communities' opportunities and motivation to take climate action moving forward.

It is recommended that HCC and other stakeholders build on the momentum fostered through this project by continuing to engage with these communities and by equipping VCSE organisations with the resources and information they need to support the implementation of the recommended actions. VCSE organisations are best placed to tailor engagement and messages for their communities and, by utilising the relationships developed and conversations started through this project, HCC will enhance the effectiveness and reach of its climate actions.

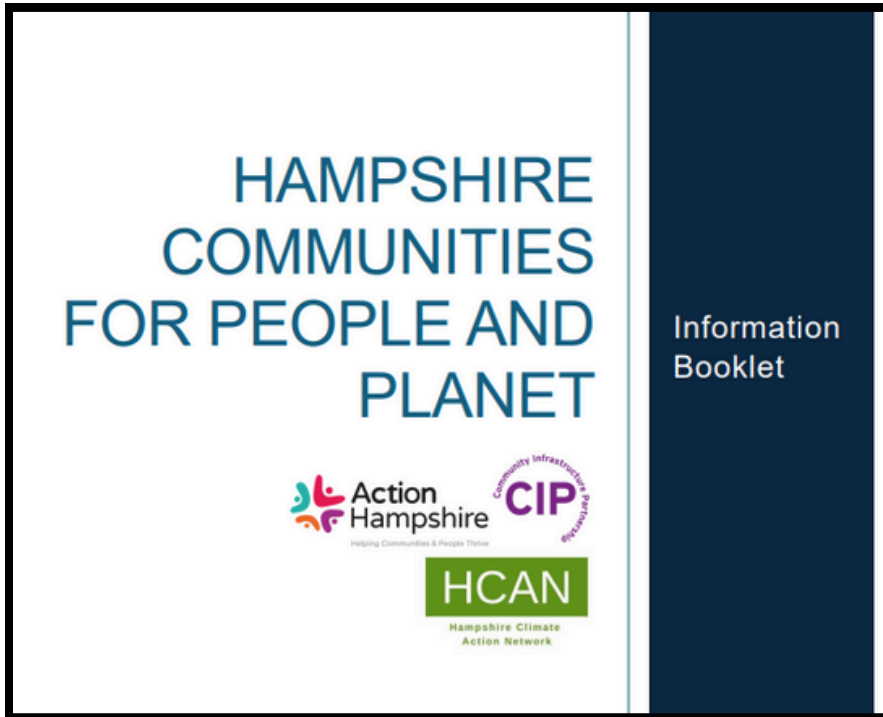
Many of the recommendations put forward by the groups taking part in Hampshire Communities for People and Planet are addressed through existing HCC strategies already published, available on www.hants.gov.uk. As put forward within the 'Greater Reach' outcome outlined in the preface, consideration can now be given to the best way to deliver these strategies to underserved communities.

As identified by the VCSE organisations and their communities, it is the responsibility of those in positions of power, as well as individuals in communities, to take climate action to stop climate change. Therefore, to ensure the apathy that was reported as a result of those in positions of power not taking action, does not increase and to help build trust, at least some of the recommended actions must be taken. The momentum from the project should not be lost otherwise it risks doing more harm than good for the climate action agenda and the under-served communities we have sought to engage.

Appendix A - Information Booklet

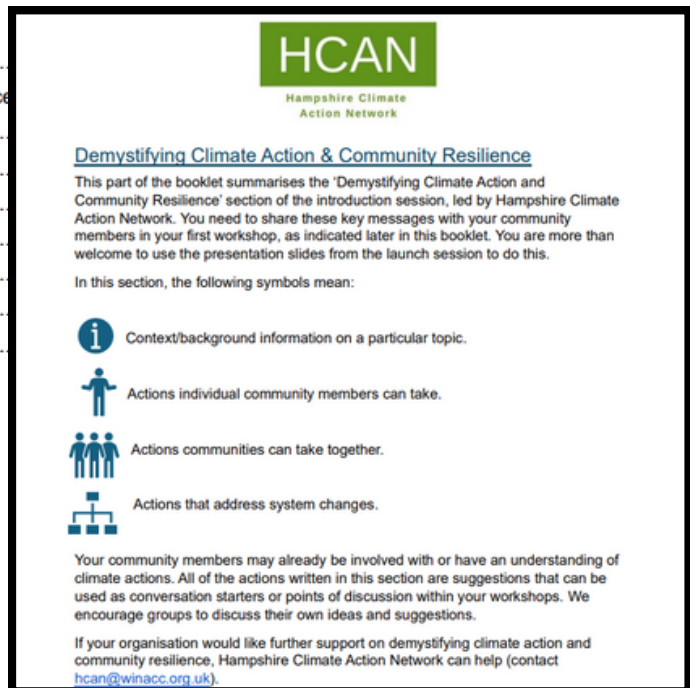
Hampshire Communities for People and Planet Information Booklet can be downloaded from the following link:

<https://public.3.basecamp.com/p/rpKN7XxRQw78SATCZUiC8yDL>



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Appendix B - Thematic Workshop Feedback Form

<p style="text-align: center;">HAMPSHIRE COMMUNITIES FOR PEOPLE AND PLANET THEMATIC WORKSHOP FEEDBACK FORM To be completed when you have undertaken your workshop</p>
<p>Please use this form to tell us how your workshops have gone, including a summary of the insights shared by the participants and their recommendations/SMART goals.</p> <p>Once you have completed this form, please email it to Jess Johnson: jessica.johnson@actionhampshire.org . You are welcome to call Jess on 01962857359 with any queries or comments.</p> <p>THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED AND RETURNED BY 27th SEPTEMBER.</p>
<p>Workshop Lead:</p>
<p>Thematic Area:</p>
<p>Please provide a summary of your working discussion What were the similarities and/or differences between groups? If applicable, please include the top 3 barriers, issues, actions, and ideas collectively decided by the group</p>
<p>Please share the SMART goals/recommendations developed by your group:</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.2.3.4.5
<p>What do you think went well with your workshop?</p>

What did not work so well? What were the barriers/difficulties?

How do you think Hampshire Communities for People and Planet could be improved?

Any other comments?

Is there anything else you would like to tell us about your workshop, or the project?

Hampshire Communities for People & Planet



Eastleigh Youth and Community Trust

Seeks to bridge the gap between generations and communities within Eastleigh. It does so by providing a community centre for local people and businesses to hire, and delivering inclusive activities focused on children, young people, people with disabilities, older people, and families.

Why did you decide to take part in HCPP?

As a charity dedicated to promoting active, flourishing lives in Eastleigh, we decided to take part in the Communities for People and Planet Project because it enabled us to bring the community together to explore personal thoughts about climate action. We were also keen to put the conditions in place for people to be able to self-organise around taking positive, collective action to address the climate emergency.

How did you get involved with the project?

We learned about the project through the VCSE sector 'grapevine'. It was an attractive opportunity for us because we are already developing ways of working with local people to positively address the cost of living crisis and this links into waste reduction, energy awareness and better use of the planet's resources.

How have you found taking part in the project?

The project resources that were supplied were hugely helpful in enabling us to initiate some thought-provoking conversations with local people. The funding was a great help in incentivising busy, cash-strapped members of the community to give up their time and come along. It also supported our staffing time and operational costs. We thoroughly enjoyed delivering the interactive workshops and learning alongside the community participants. In retrospect, I would have liked more reassurance from Action Hampshire that you didn't have to be an expert to deliver the workshops, as I wasted time procrastinating because I thought I had to 'revise' and take a crash course in environmental science before leading the sessions! I needn't have worried because the resources were so helpful and the whole experience was really enjoyable and thought-provoking. The project has affected the community members by encouraging them to put their ideas into practice.

It was really helpful and has increased my knowledge. I've come away with lots of ideas about how I can spread the word to the community I work in.

Testimonial from participant

Hampshire Communities for People & Planet



Link2 Basingstoke

LINK2 seeks to provide a friendly supportive environment for young adults with learning disabilities and their families who can find life challenging; supporting them on a path to growing independence as they move into adult life.

Why did you decide to take part in HCPP?

We asked our young people to open up and engage in the problems facing our planet.

Several of our members are anxious about the future and we felt if they addressed the issues and did something it would empower them.

How did you get involved with the project?

Basingstoke Voluntary Action suggested we look at your work.

How have you found taking part in the project?

We found that our members couldn't cope with extended meetings and protracted conversations, they needed to do something practical. To this end we planned a 'reuse, recycle reduce' stall at the summer fete at Hatch Warren.

This brought everyone into the programme, collecting and then selling or recycling the groups enjoyed sorting the items and selling the items.

Has taking part resulted in any changes or opportunities that have continued after the project?

Several of our members are now supporting less able members to come to the club by bus. We are more thoughtful about the snacks we serve at the club. We are having a Christmas sale of reused items to buy for Christmas presents

They have also started to think ahead about the things they could do in the future.

Hampshire Communities for People & Planet



KIKOI CONNECTION
Engage. Educate. Empower.

Kikoi Connection, Basingstoke

Kikoi's mission is to create a vibrant and inclusive space that celebrates the richness of Black identity, history, and heritage. They are committed to fostering education that challenges perspectives, engagement that forges connections, and empowerment that drives positive change. children, young people, people with disabilities, older people, and families.

Why did you decide to take part in HCPP?

We decide to take part in this Climate Action community project to learn more environmental matters and spread the message about climate action within the local Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic communities. Also, to put our ideas and initiatives across to Hampshire County Council from our diverse communities to contribute towards Hampshire County Council's Climate Action Agenda to create a safer environment for all communities.

Plus, we are aware of the under-representation of BAME communities in such exercises, which provided greater impetus for Kikoi Connection as a Black led community organisation to take part.

How did you get involved with the project?

Basingstoke Voluntary Action approached us directly to take part in the project due to our well-established working relationships with Action Hampshire, Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council and other voluntary sector community organisations.

We have delivered successful events in collaboration with a range of community organisations since our inception in 2020, which has helped to build our profile and reputation in Basingstoke and the North Hampshire Region.

How have you found taking part in the project?

It was a very positive experience taking part in the project, as it served to increase our awareness and understanding of climate action and environmental issues, which we can promote in our community as advocates for climate action.

We enjoyed learning about the issues of concern to Hampshire County Council and their approach to tackling the problem. We liked the fact that we can share ideas and be creative in contributing our ideas from lived experience as a community organisation to influence Hampshire County Council's Climate Action Agenda.

There is nothing that we did not like about taking part in this project, as it was the first of its kind that we were involved in, therefore an exciting opportunity. Being involved in the Project has provided people in our community with increased knowledge and understanding of climate action and environmental issues, which we can then use to change our daily lives to create a safer, cleaner environment for our children and future generations.

I would like to say a big thanks to Action Hampshire and Hampshire County Council for providing us with the opportunity to be involved in such an influential project.

Testimonial on behalf of Kikoi Connection community



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