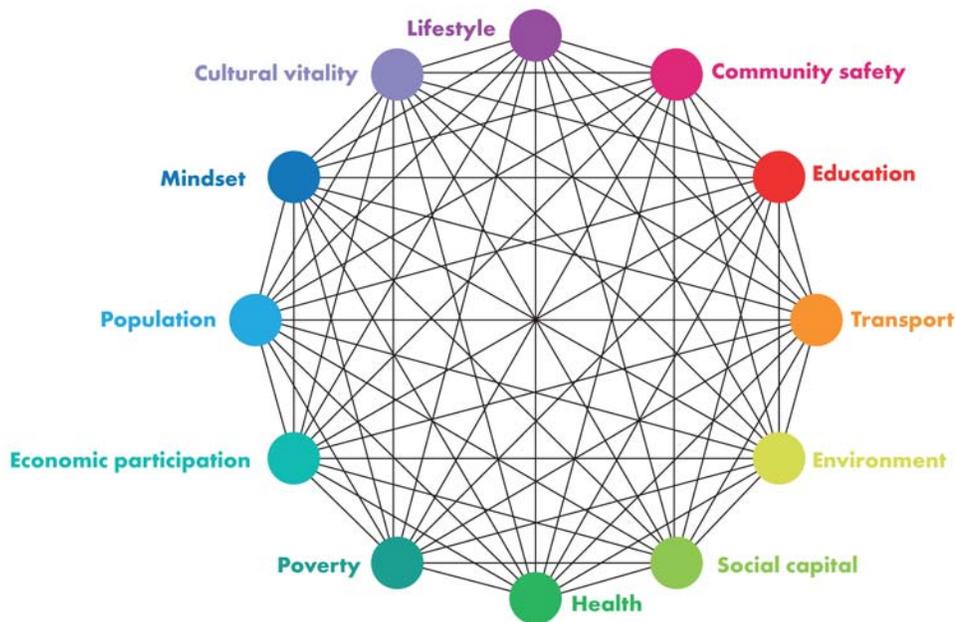


***How can the second Strategic Development Plan (SDP2)  
appropriately address health issues?***

**A Glasgow Game event**

**Understanding Glasgow**



[www.understandingglasgow.com](http://www.understandingglasgow.com)

**Date:** 9.30am – 1pm, Thursday 1st May, The Lighthouse, Glasgow

**Hosted by:** Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Planning Authority (GCVSDPA)

**Facilitated by:** Andrew Lyon, International Futures Forum & Bruce Whyte, Glasgow Centre for Population Health

## **Contents**

<b>Welcome and introduction</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Introducing the Glasgow Game</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Round 1 – Trends, shocks and concerns</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Round 2 – Combining issues</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Round 3 – Wisdom circle</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Summary and next steps</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Appendix</b>	
<b>A: Event programme</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>B: List of participants</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>C: Trends, shocks and concerns identified – round 1</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>D: Combining issues – round 2</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>E: Wisdom circle declarations – round 3</b>	<b>22</b>

### **With thanks to:**

All participants for their contributions upon which this report is based.

Jacki Donati and colleagues for electronic note taking at the event.

Twenty-eight individuals, from a range of organisations attended the event (see Appendix B for a full list of the attendees).

## Welcome and introduction

Stuart Tait, Manager of the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Planning Authority, welcomed everyone to the meeting. He noted that this event was an important first step in considering health issues as part of the new strategic development plan. He also suggested that there was a bigger opportunity to embrace the health agenda within the second Strategic Development Plan (SDP2) and that this event was part of the engagement process.

Bruce Whyte, from the Glasgow Centre for Population Health, followed Stuart, providing an introduction to the Glasgow Indicators and the [Understanding Glasgow](#) web resource. He outlined the genesis of this work, noting that the impetus for the development of a set of health and wellbeing indicators came in part as a reaction to a city economic strategy<sup>1</sup> for Glasgow in which there was little acknowledgement of the range of social, health and environmental issues facing the city and region. Furthermore, the 20 recommendations for how Glasgow could become a healthier place in the Glasgow Health Commission's report, *Growing a Healthier Glasgow*, provided further impetus to develop a set of indicators that could be used to monitor progress.

Bruce explained that the indicators have a number of purposes: to provide a holistic population-level perspective on the city; as a way of measuring progress in relation to the various health and social challenges the city faces; and, as a resource to enable discussion and new thinking to be developed about how the city could change in the future.

In conclusion, Bruce noted that the GCPH and IFF are increasingly using the indicators, via the Understanding Glasgow website ([www.understandingglasgow.com](http://www.understandingglasgow.com)), as a resource to explore strategic questions for the city and region. Glasgow Game events, such as this one, are a means of provoking this type of strategic enquiry and discourse.

(Bruce's presentation slides are available on request if anyone requires more details)

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<sup>1</sup> Glasgow Economic Forum Action Plan a step change for Glasgow, Nov 2007.

## Introducing the Glasgow Game

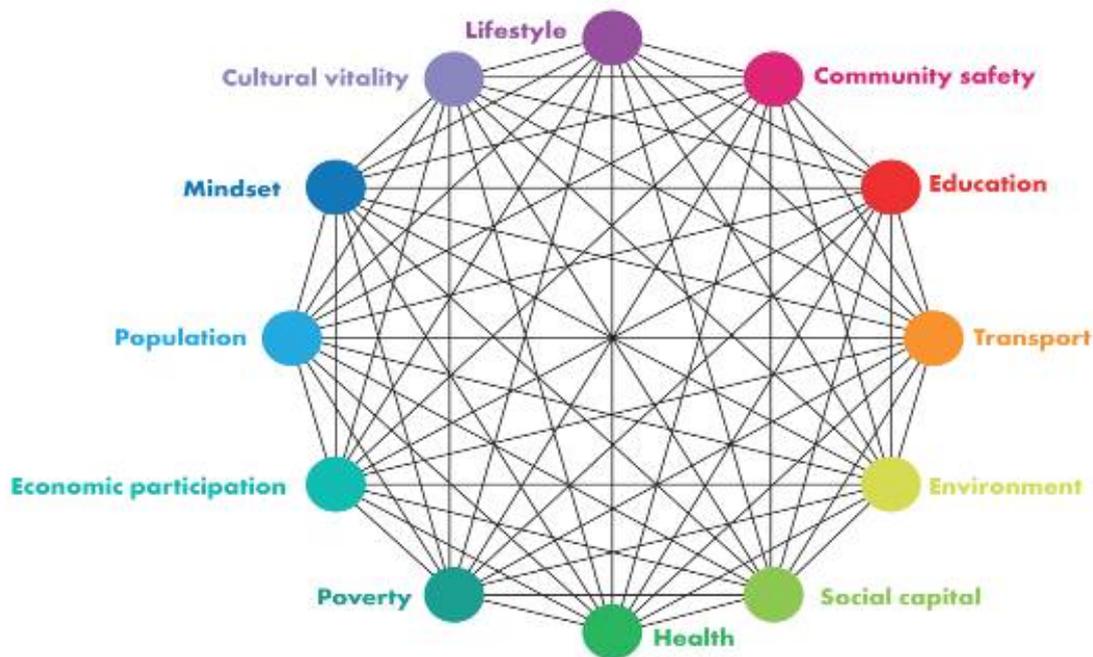
Andrew Lyon, from International Futures Forum, introduced the game, reiterating the strategic question for the day:

***How can the second Strategic Development Plan (SDP2) appropriately address health issues?***

He explained that the game would be played in three rounds.

### **Round 1**

Twelve issues are explored separately (identified from the domains of Understanding Glasgow – see diagram) and then feedback is obtained.



### **Round 2**

The issues raised in round 1 are combined, since they do not often occur in isolation, and their interaction can result in unanticipated consequences.

The first round is about identifying the issues. The second round is about combining them.

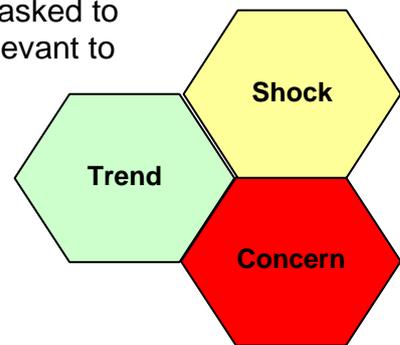
### **Round 3**

Participants decide what they are going to do about the issues they have identified. This involves coming up with strategic statements that will address the issues and presenting these in a 'wisdom circle'.

## Round 1 – Trends, shocks and concerns

In this game Andrew adopted the role of ‘First Minister of Clyde Valley’, who had been invited to go to the UN in New York to describe the key issues we face in Clyde Valley. He invited participants to organise into committees of two or three people representing each issue/domain e.g. health, education, environment, poverty, and so on. Each committee would be expected to brief the First Minister on their concerns before his trip to the UN. Each group would be at a table with a laptop enabling access to the Understanding Glasgow website.

Using the [Understanding Glasgow](#) website each group was asked to examine the key **trends** in their theme, a possible **shock** relevant to that theme – such as a deep economic recession, civic disorder, public service collapse – and their key **concern** should the shock become a reality. Andrew stressed that the committees should not be restricted by the information on the site, as the data are merely a platform for discussion, and encouraged participants to bring their own experiences and perspectives into the discussions.



After 30 minutes, each committee was asked to feedback identifying their key trend, shock and concern. Examples from two domains are summarised below: for lifestyle and for environment.

### Lifestyle

**Trends:** All lifestyle trends are poor, for example, obesity, drug use, smoking and alcohol use. Worse in more deprived areas, two-thirds of adults are overweight and only four-out-of-ten are meeting the activities target.

**Shock:** A global economic recession results in increased food pricing which will exacerbate poor lifestyle choices.

**Concerns:** As trends worsen this has an impact on health and wellbeing and services will struggle to cope. Half the population will have diabetes.

### Environment

**Trends:** Six-out-of-ten people live within 500 metres of vacant or derelict land, which is a static or increasing trend.

**Shock:** Positive shock – temporary greening of land. Negative shock – an increasing trend in derelict land.

**Concern:** Two negatives – temporary greening so lack of development with implications in the usage and the lack of available land for development. Pushing development to the urban fringe and a lack of available land. A positive is creating an environmental asset.

Appendix C provides the feedback from each committee.

## Round 2 – Combining issues

Andrew then asked groups to work together into four groups, each with three issues:

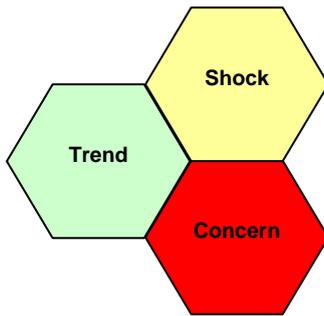
Social capital	+	Environment	+	Population
Education	+	Poverty	+	Mindset
Community safety	+	Health	+	Cultural vitality
Economic participation	+	Transport	+	Lifestyle

He then asked groups to:

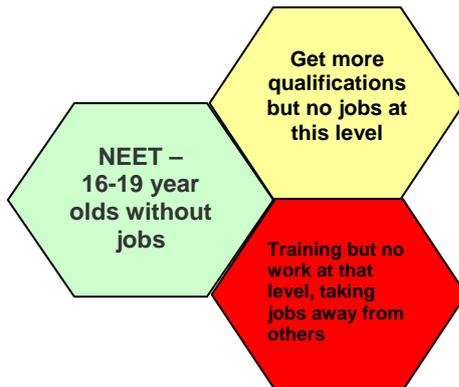
- Describe the Clyde Valley if the issues identified in round 1 occurred simultaneously
- Imagine what might be seen in the newspaper headlines
- Think about what kind of planning guidance would occur, what kind of committee papers would you be writing? What are you trying to engage on with various bodies?
- Identify what far-sighted action to take in order to prevent that scenario from occurring or to encourage it or to avoid it completely in the first place?

The groups were given 40 minutes to discuss and prepare responses. The results of each group's discussions are provided in full in Appendix D. An example of the thinking generated is given below in a summarised version of the output generated by the group representing ***Education, Poverty and Mindset***.

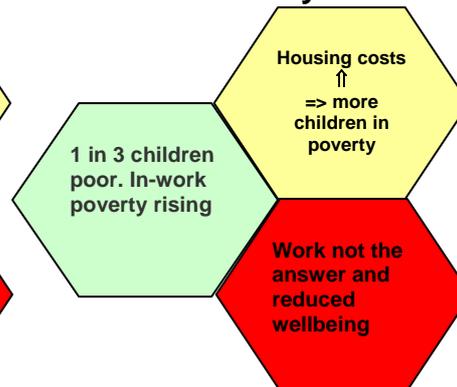
## Summary of trends, shocks and concerns



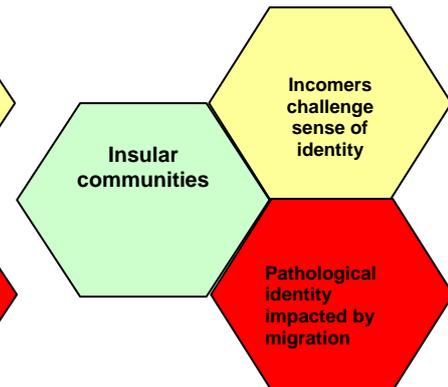
### Education



### Poverty



### Mindset



## Description of Clyde Valley:

- Spiralling poverty and loss of employment
- Skills and opportunities with societal breakdown
- Deepening division between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots'
- Disengagement, apathy and loss of hope
- Increased crime and substance misuse.

## Headlines:

- I'm a Glaswegian/Clydesider get me out of here
- Chaos on Clydeside
- River City Riots
- Glasgow loses investment to more attractive cities.

## Guidance papers:

- Healthy place-making dominant in planning guidance
- Innovative ways of using vacant land to attract good work particularly those with fewer skills/qualifications
- Will de-compartmentalise planning and encourage more integrated thinking (geographical and sectorial) working together across boundaries
- National Planning Framework 4 NPF4 unlocks infrastructure costs of re-using brown field sites
- NPF4 uses post-industrial and landscape to create attractors
- Use health impact assessment-type approaches and using people taking pictures and speaking about feelings and perceptions to build the plans (co-production ways of working).

**Far-sighted actions:**

- Involve communities in visioning and developing spatial plans (not consult on finished or semi-finished products). Use health/Glasgow Game as way in
- Get support for more apprenticeships and job opportunities (all sectors including public sector posts)
- Innovative approaches to creating communal living for the older population (mutual support)
- Actions to change cultural view of service sector. Concern over stigmatised jobs leads to education changes. Stop over-promotion of higher education
- Reduce income inequalities. Most highly paid in an organisation getting no more than twice the lowest paid (including bonuses).

### Round 3 – Wisdom circle

In introducing this concluding part of the game, Andrew described three responses to crisis and difficulties: **denial** – “there is only room for one truth, and if I think A and you think B, I must be right”; a second response is **nihilism** – “what is the point we are all doomed and this is beyond the scope of what we do” – in this world there is no story and there is chaos; or, there is a third response, which is a transformative response – “how do you look this in the face?”, “Let’s make room for A and B being true and how can we work together on one collaboration and so on”. The game is an approach to creating a more transformative response.

Andrew explained that in the final part of the game a ‘wisdom circle’ is created. This provides a way to formulate ideas and to access the knowledge and wisdom of a group of people. He encouraged people to think “what does the world look like when these things come together that you have seen and heard today. What is coming out of this now? What can I see in the opinions and perspective of others?”

People were asked to rejoin their original groups, representing the original 12 issues or domains, think about everything they had now heard and then suggest what needed to happen in their domain, say, for poverty. Declarations were related back to the original strategic question and made in a wisdom circle.

So, for example, for poverty the declaration would start as follows:

*From the perspective of responsibility for **poverty** it is our considered view that, in order to appropriately address health issues in the second Strategic Development Plan, it is essential to...*

People were given 20 minutes to construct a declaration, then spokespersons for each domain were invited into the circle and gave their declarations. The declarations are summarised on the next page and given in full in Appendix E.

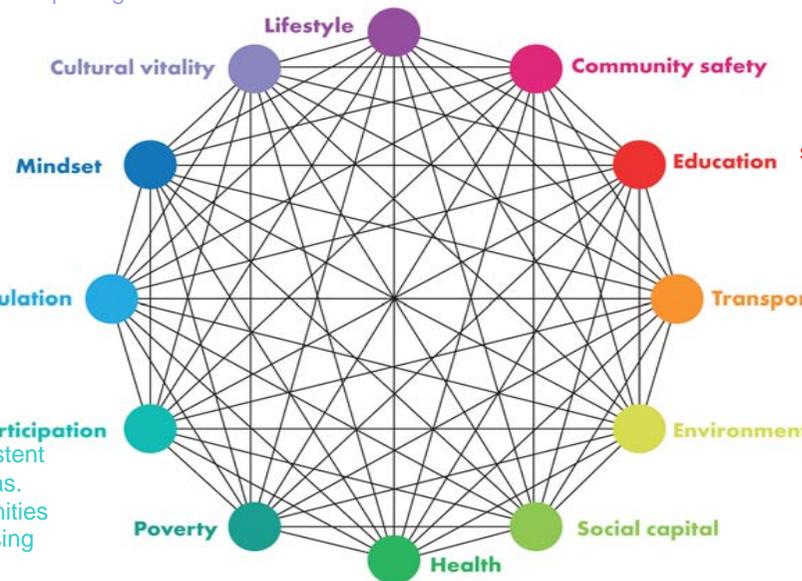
**Declarations made in the wisdom circle<sup>†</sup> on how health can be appropriately addressed within the second Strategic Development Plan (Round 3).**

**Cultural vitality:** recognise the importance of access to cultural activities as part of the assessment process. The strategic policy framework should make it a priority to encourage and enable people of all abilities to participate in a variety of cultural and sporting activities.

**Lifestyle:** integrate place-making with healthier lifestyle choices by liaising with communities to plan safer streets and communities by providing access to local growing, quality education facilities and fit for purpose active travel routes.

**Community safety:** to prioritise the creation of spaces for residents to live, play and work in. To create spaces to target and provide opportunities /activities for younger members of the community.

**Mindset:** create aspirational places with and for empowered communities who have had opportunities to see the possible and believe it can happen here. It is essential to put place and community at the centre of the planning process.



**Education:** restructure the current education system so that all post-16s entering further personal, professional, progression (HE, FE, MAS on job training schemes) are viewed, promoted and accepted by all as equally valid/valuable for employment purposes.

**Population:** focus on producing a strong infrastructure that encourages in-migration, creates opportunities for an active role in the economy, society and the community.

**Transport:** to strengthen policy context and guide decisions in support of active travel and public transport and to work with the other relevant agencies in pursuit of that goal.

**Economic participation:** acknowledge the persistent nature of worklessness in certain households and areas. There is a need to provide for local employment opportunities and link with others to address the multiple factors causing worklessness.

**Environment:** to promote and prioritise the sustainable use of vacant and derelict land to ensure a well-integrated and multi-functioning place for people to live, work and enjoy.

**Poverty:** enable communities to co-identify and co-create employment and up-skilling opportunities at a local level within a regional context.

**Health:** essential to firmly embed health and place-making in the SDP vision through reducing health inequalities by identifying spatial priorities.

**Social capital:** recognise value and enhance informal non-standard support and involvement networks through a range of mechanisms across our neighbours. We will identify and reward good citizenship of whatever type.

<sup>†</sup> Appendix E provides more detail of the thinking behind each declaration.

## Summary

The focus of this event was on thinking about how health can be appropriately addressed in the next Strategic Development Plan for the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Region. In the course of playing the Glasgow Game, some difficult scenarios for the region were envisaged. However, latterly, through playing the game, participants generated a range of imaginative and constructive ideas – **transformative responses** – for how health and health inequality can be addressed more effectively in the regional plan. The wisdom circle declarations on the previous page summarise these ideas.

While all of the declarations have relevance to SDP2, a number have specific land use implications:

- **Mindset:** create **aspirational places** with and for empowered communities who have had opportunities to see the possible and believe it can happen here. It is essential to put place and community at the centre of the planning process.
- **Environment:** to promote and prioritise the **sustainable use of vacant and derelict land** to ensure a well-integrated and **multi-functioning place** for people to live, work and enjoy.
- **Health:** essential to firmly **embed health and place making** in the SDP vision through reducing health inequalities by identifying spatial priorities.
- **Economic participation:** acknowledge the **persistent nature of worklessness in certain households and areas**. There is a need to provide for local employment opportunities and link with others to address the multiple factors causing worklessness.
- **Population:** focus on producing a strong infrastructure that **encourages in-migration**, creates opportunities for an active role in the economy, society and the community.
- **Transport:** to strengthen policy context and guide decisions in **support of active travel and public transport** and to work with the other relevant agencies in pursuit of that goal.
- **Lifestyle:** integrate **place-making with healthier lifestyle choices** by liaising with communities to plan safer streets and communities by providing access to local growing, quality education facilities and fit for purpose active travel routes.
- **Cultural vitality:** recognise the importance of access to cultural activities as part of the assessment process. The strategic policy framework should make it a priority to encourage and enable people of all abilities to **participate** in a variety of **cultural and sporting activities**.

The remaining declarations cover strategic policy areas which spatial planning can seek to influence through partnership working and links to the community planning agenda:

**Community safety:** to prioritise the creation of spaces for residents to live, play and work in. To create spaces to target and provide opportunities/activities for younger members of the community.

**Education:** restructure the current education system so that all post-16s entering further personal, professional, progression (HE, FE, MAS on-job training schemes) are viewed, promoted and accepted by all as equally valid/valuable for employment purposes.

**Social capital:** recognise value and enhance informal non-standard support and involvement networks through a range of mechanisms across our neighbours. We will identify and reward good citizenship of whatever type.

**Poverty:** enable communities to co-identify and co-create employment and up-skilling opportunities at a local level within a regional context.

### **What now?**

In concluding the morning, Stuart Tait thanked Andrew, Bruce and Michelle for co-ordinating the event and thanked all those present for participating. Stuart felt that this had been a very useful exercise and encouraged people to continue to engage in the next stages of developing the plan.

The report is the product of the event participants and, as such, belongs to you as the participants to use as you see fit. We encourage you to use, share, discuss and critique the report. The GCVSP team intend to consider the declarations in relation to the review of the Vision and Strategy for the second Strategic Development Plan.

### **Further discussions?**

Would it be useful to run a similar event focusing on different issues? If you would like support to set up a session in your own setting please get in touch with Bruce or Andrew.

Bruce Whyte  
[bruce.whyte@drs.glasgow.gov.uk](mailto:bruce.whyte@drs.glasgow.gov.uk)

Andrew Lyon  
[andrew@internationalfuturesforum.com](mailto:andrew@internationalfuturesforum.com)

**Appendix A – Event programme**

**How can the second Strategic Development Plan  
appropriately address health issues?**

**Thursday 1st May 2014  
The Lighthouse**

**Introduction**

09.30 Registration and arrival refreshments  
10.00 Welcome and introduction to Understanding Glasgow  
10.15 Introduction to the game  
*Andrew Lyon*

**Round 1**

10.15 Exploring key dimensions of the challenge  
11.00 Feedback  
11.15 Refreshment break

**Round 2**

11.30 Combining perspectives  
12.15 Reporting back

**Round 3**

12.30 Focus on Strategic Question  
12.45 Wisdom circle  
13.00 Lunch

**Appendix B – List of participants**

**SDP2 and health**

**1st May 2014**

Alison Linyard	International Futures Forum
Alistair Gemmell	West Dunbartonshire Council
Ally Corbett	GCV Green Network Partnership
Andrew Lyon	International Futures Forum
Bruce Whyte	Glasgow Centre for Population Health
Catherine Lambert	Renfrewshire Council
Derek Manson	Scottish Natural Heritage
	Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic
Dorothy McDonald	Development Planning Authority
Elizabeth MacKay	Scottish Passenger Transit
Fiona Milne	Inverclyde Council
Gordon Laing	North Lanarkshire Council
Gillian Dick	Glasgow City Council
Richard Todd	East Dunbartonshire Council
Hugh McNish	Forestry Commission Scotland
Jamie Gilliland	East Renfrewshire Council
	Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic
Joe Scott	Development Planning Authority
Julie Nicol	East Renfrewshire Council
Kerry Wallace	Scottish Natural Heritage
Liz Holms	East Renfrewshire Council
Margaret Pickett	Inverclyde Council
	Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic
Michelle Carroll	Development Planning Authority
Russell Jones	Glasgow Centre for Population Health
Ruth Wolstenholme	Sniffer
Sheila Alderson	South Lanarkshire Council
Sheila Beck	NHS Health Scotland
	Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic
Stuart Tait	Development Planning Authority
Tressa Burke	Glasgow Disability Alliance
	Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic
Valerie Strachan	Development Planning Authority

## **Appendix C – Trends, shocks and concerns identified in round 1**

### **Lifestyle**

**Trends:** The trends for lifestyles are all lifestyle factors are poor. We are looking at obesity, drugs, smoking and alcohol. These are worse in more deprived areas so two-thirds of adults are overweight and four-out-of-ten are meeting the activities target.

**Shock:** There is a global economic recession for the shock resulting in increased food pricing which will exacerbate the poor lifestyle choices.

**Concerns:** As trends worsen this has an impact on health and wellbeing and services will struggle to cope and half the population will have diabetes.

### **Community safety**

**Trends:** High level of violence in more deprived areas, but a decreasing pattern over time.

**Shock:** Minimum pricing on alcohol.

**Concern:** Concentration of criminal activity. Concentration of young male offenders and how reliable is data.

### **Education**

**Trends:** NEETs: 16-19 year olds with no jobs. Few qualifications for adults.

**Shock:** Get more qualifications at college but can't get jobs at that level. Adults – government-sponsored qualifications.

**Concern:** the NEET group are receiving further training and are unable to get jobs at that level and then are taking jobs from people with fewer qualifications and the adults are sponsored to get training.

### **Transport**

**Trends:** In Glasgow our usage is predominantly for public transport, both for communities and work; relevant to other cities.

**Shock:** Increasing inequality in travel choices. Trends in difference between diversity between travellers. Increasing pricing and unavailability of cheap petrol so public transport system may fail to cope.

**Concern:** Oil prices go up and leads to a strain in the transport system. Peak oil

results in unavailability of cheap petrol.

### **Environment**

**Trends:** Six-out-of-ten people live within 500 metres of derelict land which is static or increasing.

**Shock:** Positive – temporary greening of land. Negative – is an increasing trend in derelict land.

**Concern:** Two negatives – temporary greening so lack of development with implications in the usage and the lack of available land for development. Pushing development to the urban fringe and a lack of available land and a positive is creating an environmental asset.

### **Social capital**

**Trends:** Glasgow is below the Scottish average in participation and there is a gap in terms of social capital between affluent and less affluent areas of Glasgow. Less social capital for less affluent areas.

**Shock:** Some activity intensification leads to better social dislocation and anarchy so the concerns lead to social dislocation of gangs and informal groupings for police and leading to greater dislocation.

**Concern:** Disconnection from extended families and dependence on the state.

### **Health**

**Trends:** Life expectancy. Overall life expectancy is improving. An interesting aspect was that we looked at disparity between regions.

**Shock:** Removing minimum wage and the impact it will have.

**Concerns:** Mental illness and affordability of food, clothing and housing with impact on mental health and motivation. Things are getting better but gap widening.

### **Poverty**

**Trends:** One-in-five children in poverty but one-in-three for Glasgow. Improvement in workless households but not for working households. Trend is an increase in work poverty after housing costs taken into consideration.

**Shock:** With an increase in housing costs and the implication of this more children are living in poverty.

**Concern:** More child poverty and reduced wellbeing. The idea is that work is not the answer it once was, and if you have an increase in housing costs that does not help.

### **Economic participation**

**Trends:** A high number of households with no adults in employment, despite welfare reform and job availability in Glasgow. There is a high business start-up rate.

**Shock:** Persistence in adults with no work and the concern is that training and initiatives do not impact on that.

**Concern:** Despite various changing factors, employment initiatives and welfare reform, these are not tackling households with no adults in employment.

### **Population**

**Trend:** Ageing population requiring care.

**Shock:** Shift in government policy that reduces migration as there is a sharp decline in migration.

**Concern:** Lots of younger population impact on care and health services.

### **Mindset**

**Trend:** Population hanging on to labels. People living and growing up in same areas and not joining community groups.

**Shock:** Incomers for sense of identity.

**Concern:** Loss of personal and community security leading to stress and breakdown. Pathological identity impacted by migration.

### **Cultural vitality:**

**Trend:** Access to cultural activities has increased from the 1990s for music and theatre venues.

**Shock:** A lot of these depend on funding from local authorities but the pressures on them may be difficult in maintaining affordable access. The Commonwealth Games may inspire people to get involved in the sporting side of things.

**Concern:** Does not show participation in Glasgow has increased and it is below

the national average. So under threat from public funding and participation below national average.

## **Appendix D: Combining issues – round 2**

### **Environment/population/social capital:**

Imagine/describe Clyde Valley:

- Ghettos – rich, poor, age
- Lack of services and providers
- Mismatch of services
- Physical and social disconnection.

Headlines:

- Detroit on the Clyde!
- City slickers flee the centre
- What sort of place is this?

Guidance papers:

- Community master planning
- Community partnership planning
- Joint resource allocation.

Far-sighted actions:

- Integrated development
- Garden city/New Lanark
- Enterprise zones
- Social responsibility partnerships.

### **Education/poverty/mindset:**

Imagine/describe Clyde Valley:

- Spiralling poverty and loss of employment
- Skills and opportunities with societal breakdown
- Deepening division between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots'.
- Disengagement, apathy and loss of hope
- Increased crime and substance misuse.

Headlines:

- I'm a Glaswegian/Clydesider get me out of here
- No mean city
- Chaos on Clydeside
- West of Scotland a 'no-go' area
- River City Riots.
- We are all doomed
- Glasgow Ghetto City
- Glasgow loses investment to more attractive cities.

Guidance papers:

- Healthy place-making dominant in planning guidance

- Innovative ways of using vacant land to attract good work particularly those with less skills/qualifications
- Will de-compartmentalise planning and encourage more integrated thinking (geographical and sectorial) working together across boundaries
- National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) unlocks infrastructure costs of re-using brown field sites
- NPF4 uses post-industrial and landscape to create attractors
- Use health impact assessment-type approaches and using people taking pictures and speaking about feelings and perceptions to build the plans (co-production ways of working).

Far-sighted actions:

- Involve communities in visioning and developing spatial plans (not consult or finished or semi-finished products). Use health/Glasgow Game as way in.
- Get support for more apprenticeships and job opportunities (all sectors including public sector posts).
- Innovative approaches to creating communal living for older population (mutual support).
- Actions to change cultural view of service sector. Concern over stigmatised jobs leads to education changes. Stop over promotion of higher education.
- Reduce income inequalities. Most highly paid in an organisation getting no more than twice the lowest paid (including bonuses).

**Community safety/health/cultural vitality:**

Imagine/describe Clyde Valley:

- Geographical fragmentation
- Disenfranchised population
- Unequal distribution of opportunities.

Headlines:

- Healthy 55-year-old man finds job
- Islands of despair in cultural desert
- Drink-fuelled gangs and summer rampage
- "Watch your Car Mister" costs exploited during Commonwealth Games.

Guidance/papers:

- Stimulate economic growth
- Focus on priority areas (regeneration)
- Place-making.

Far-sighted actions:

- Refocus policy and plans on people
- New structures required for community representation.

**Lifestyle/transport/economic participation:**

Imagine/describe Clyde Valley:

- More workless people continue to be stuck at home
- Increased poverty even if in work
- High transport choices decrease choices – more stuck at home
- Market-driven hub and spoke model further entrenched
- All this exacerbates lifestyle choices
- Bleak outlook.

Headlines:

- Glasgow smiles worse
- Bus prices unaffordable
- Sick city can't get to work.

Guidance/papers:

- Government advocate improvement in safe active travel
- Put money where mouth is
- Increased infrastructure
- Increased parking restrictions
- Policing and enforcement.

Far-sighted actions:

- What skills needed to move people to employment?
- Deprived areas with multiple issues need targeting for regeneration and education
- Free transport for everyone at all time (or alternatively at peak times)
- Local growing
- School curriculum – lifestyle and academic achievement.

### **Appendix E: wisdom circle declarations – round 3**

From the perspective of responsibility for **lifestyle** it is our considered view that in order to appropriately address health issues in the second strategic development plan it is essential to integrate place-making with healthier lifestyle choices by liaising with communities to plan safer streets and communities by providing access to local growing quality education facilities and fit for purpose active travel routes.

From the perspective of responsibility for **community safety** it is our considered view that in order to appropriately address health issues in the second strategic development plan it is essential to prioritise the creation of spaces for residents to live, play and work in. To create spaces to target and provide opportunities/activities for younger members of the community.

From the perspective of responsibility for **education** it is our considered view that in order to appropriately address health issues in the second strategic development plan it is essential to restructure the current education system so that all post-16s enter further personal, professional, progression (HE, FE, MAS on job training schemes) are viewed, promoted and accepted by all as equally valid/valuable for employment purposes.

From the perspective of responsibility for **transport** it is our considered view that in order to appropriately address health issues in the second strategic development plan it is essential to strengthen policy context and guide decisions in support of active travel and public transport and to work with the other relevant agencies in pursuit of that goal.

From the perspective of responsibility for the **environment** it is our considered view that in order to appropriately address health issues in the second strategic development plan it is essential to promote and prioritise the sustainable use of vacant and derelict land to ensure a well-integrated and multi-functioning place for people to live work and enjoy.

From the perspective of responsibility for **social capital** it is our considered view that in order to appropriately address health issues in the second strategic development plan it is essential to recognise value and enhance informal non-standard support and involvement networks through a range of mechanisms across our neighbours. We will identify and reward good citizenship of whatever type.

From the perspective of responsibility for **health** it is our considered view that in order to appropriately address health issues in the second strategic development plan it is essential to firmly embed health and place-making in the SDP vision through reducing health inequalities by identifying spatial priorities.

From the perspective of responsibility for **poverty** it is our considered view that in order to appropriately address health issues in the second strategic development

plan it is essential to provide mechanisms to enable communities to co-identify and co-create employment and up-skilling opportunities at a local level within a regional context. Empowering people and up-skilling.

From the perspective of responsibility for **economic participation** it is our considered view that in order to appropriately address health issues in the second strategic development plan it is essential to acknowledge the persistent nature of worklessness in certain households and areas. There is a need to provide for local employment opportunities and link with others to address the multiple factors causing worklessness.

From the perspective of responsibility for **population** it is our considered view that in order to appropriately address health issues in the second strategic development plan it is essential to focus on producing a strong infrastructure that encourages in-migration, creates opportunity for an active role in the economy, society and the community.

From the perspective of responsibility for **mindset** it is our considered view that in order to appropriately address health issues in the second strategic development plan it is essential to create aspirational places with and for empowered communities who have had opportunities to see the possible and believe it can happen here. It is essential to put place and community at the centre of the planning process.

From the perspective of responsibility for **cultural vitality** it is our considered view that in order to appropriately address health issues in the second strategic development plan it is essential to recognise the importance of access to cultural activities as part of the assessment process. The strategic policy framework should make it a priority to encourage and enable people of all abilities to participate in a variety of cultural and sporting activities.