



Glasgow's Healthier Future Forum 18: Perspectives on place

Wednesday 23rd November 2016

Saint Andrew's in the Square, Glasgow



This report is a summary of the presentations and discussions from the GHFF18 event and does not necessarily represent the views of the GCPH

Introduction

Poverty is the main driver of health inequalities, but the many causes of inequality are complex and interconnected. Within this context, 'place-based' approaches have been seen as a means of working together with, and within communities to improve quality of life. There are a variety of approaches ranging from those focusing on joining up service delivery to those with a community-led, person-centred approach.

This Healthier Future Forum provided an opportunity to explore some of the different perspectives on place-based approaches and help draw lessons from their application. Findings were presented to highlight work from What Works Scotland and the Glasgow Centre for Population Health (GCPH) on place-based approaches, providing insights to support the development and delivery of effective place-based solutions.

Andy Milne, from the Scottish Urban Regeneration Forum chaired the event which included four presentations. **Pete Seaman (GCPH)** spoke about the representation of places to inform policy and **Russell Jones (GCPH)** followed this with a presentation on developing community resilience in the face of climate change. **Lisa Garnham (GCPH)** presented on neighbourhood change in four parts of the city and **Nick Watson (What Works Scotland)** spoke about the notion of place in regards to service delivery.

Andy Milne, Chair

Andy began by setting the context for the morning by talking about how place can not only convey a sense to people of where they are, but also to some degree who they are and how they stand in relation to the environment around them. While some places, like St Andrews in the Square (our venue for the day) are beautiful and can engender a sense of importance, there are other places which evoke different emotions. In the 15% most deprived SIMD areas in Glasgow, 40% of all the land in those areas is derelict or disused. That sends a particular kind of message to people about not just the place that they are in, but who they are in that place, how they see themselves, how they see their community. And perhaps as importantly, it sends a message to people outside those areas, rightly or wrongly, about those areas, about the people that live there, and it influences their decisions about living there, about bringing their families there and about making commercial investments there. So places are really important, as are the connections with how people live in those places, the assets and challenges and resources they have there, and how that operates in the wider environment.



Representing place: developing the creative power of people to improve health and wellbeing. Pete Seaman, Acting Associate Director, GCPH

Pete opened the Healthier Future Forum by questioning how research aimed at informing policy represents places. He argued that the way places are represented can have implications for what those places can become, and further how we understand the possible futures of these places. Pete posed three questions:

- How do we currently know places in research and in official understandings of what areas mean?
- Within research, who has the power and authority to represent places, to tell us what particular places and communities mean?
- What is the relationship between how places are understood and the types of lives that become possible in those places?

Pete drew on a recent research project in Dennistoun (in the east of the city) using arts and humanities to generate knowledge about the area to illustrate his points. He argued that in general, professionals tend to know places through the statistics that are generated about that place. He used neighbourhood profiles as an example and said that this particular way of knowing a place provides evidence of need as well as evidence of success when indices are heading in the ‘right’ direction. However, these descriptions of populations can easily become negative imaginings and self-imaginings of the people who live in and through such places. The study in Dennistoun went beyond what can be measured, to explore the potential of what is imagined about a place and the people who live there.

Pete then went on to describe how stories about Dennistoun were collected through experimenting with new methods of data collection and engagement. This provided learning about both the methods and how communities sought to describe themselves, their histories and potential. The data generation used a combination of qualitative social research techniques and experiments in artistic and creative forms of narration. This included walking interviews where people were asked to “show us the places that have meaning for you” that encouraged people to talk about the stories of the particular place and how they related to that place. The data generated in these walking interviews included participant photography, GPS mapping and interview transcripts. Digital stories were produced to highlight the emerging analytical themes using participants’ voices and their own photography. The transcripts were also given to a creative writer who used them to produce a short story about life in Dennistoun.

Group	ID	Indicator	Count	%	Difference from Glasgow	Time Period	
Population	P1	People aged 0 - 15	1,271	11.2%	-30%	2012	
	P2	People aged 16 - 64	8,758	77.5%	+11%		
	P3	People aged 65 - 74	634	5.6%	-23%		
	P4	People aged 75 and over	642	5.7%	-15%		
Cultural	C1	People from an ethnic minority	1,179	10.4%	-10%	2011	
	C2	People who are married, in a civil partnership, or co-habiting	3,492	35.1%	-16%		
	C3	Single parent households	385	43.4%	+7%		
	C4	Householders living alone	2,882	25.8%	+21%		
	C5	People with religious affiliation	5,993	53.0%	-14%		
Environment/ Transport	E1	People who travel to place of work or study by walking, bike or public transport	4,883	63.4%	+26%	2011	
	E2	People living within 500m of vacant or derelict land	6,006	53.2%	-12%		
	E3	Households with one or more cars	2,604	42.0%	-15%		
	E4	Overcrowded households	1,204	19.4%	+12%		
Socio-economic	S1	Owner occupied households	2,533	40.9%	-10%	2011	
	S2	People with grade D or E social classification	1,407	26.8%	-21%		
	S3	People in employment	5,916	62.6%	+10%		
	S4	People claiming Employment and Support Allowance	330	2.9%	-15%		
	S5	People claiming out of work benefits	1,455	17.0%	-20%		
Education	ED1	Adults with qualifications at Higher level and above	6,160	61.2%	+27%	2011	
	ED2	Young people not in education, employment or training	104	22.1%	+87%		
Poverty	PO1	People in income deprivation	2,175	19.2%	-10%	2012	
	PO2	People of working age in employment deprivation	1,315	15.3%	-20%		
	PO3	Children in poverty	550	41.2%	+28%		
Health	H1	People in "good" or "very good" health	9,131	80.8%	+4%	2011	
	H2	People limited "a lot" or "a little" by disability	2,156	19.1%	-16%		
	H3	Male life expectancy	70.8 years		-2%		2008 - 2012
	H4	Female life expectancy	76.7 years		-2%		

In addition, a local artist asked young people to imagine an alternative history of Dennistoun that captured some of their aspirations and values about the place. A [series of short films](#) were also commissioned, giving voice to some of the residents that lived, worked or shopped on Duke Street. Another activity involved the use of 'Barry the bench', where a photography club used a red bench as a prop to take photos of people who lived in Dennistoun. These methods helped to capture the vibrancy and energy of the area that statistics and community health profiles do not reveal, as well as the experiences of lives through time and how lives in the area have changed.



A recurring theme that arose regardless of method was a desire and longing for social connection in the experience of people's lives, coupled with a wish for a sense of belonging. For example, something really interesting happened when using 'Barry' the bench. Rather than reacting to the bench itself, instead the bench stimulated conversations around how in modern Dennistoun there isn't really opportunity for people to meet in public and sit down and interact, other than cafés which require people to have money and to actually buy something. The project also created opportunities to develop social connections – one example Pete gave was through storytelling workshops, where a young migrant woman told how her experience of Dennistoun changed from an unwelcoming place, to one where she felt she belonged. Simply telling her story allowed her the opportunity to feel a sense of connection with her audience (also local residents).

There was also an emergent positive imagining about Dennistoun as a place of people power, in that it was understood as a place where things got done by the community, and often on its own, with very little support from outside. Thus this method of 'knowing' Dennistoun cast it not as an area of deprivation, of underachieving young people, of lower than average life expectancy, but of a place where people desire connections to one another and a sense of belonging to the area. Nevertheless, this can be difficult to achieve as the spaces and opportunities to allow it to happen are not readily available. Some of the methods used in this study were not just tools of knowing and understanding a place, but they are also tools for connecting those within that place.

[View the presentation](#)

Weathering Change: exploring community resilience in the face of climate change

Russell Jones, Public Health Programme Manager, GCPH

Russell presented on an action research project in the north of the city exploring community resilience in the face of climate change. The project is a partnership between the GCPH, Glasgow City Council, Sniffer and greenspace scotland and used action research to explore the effectiveness of interventions to increase community resilience in the face of climate change. The project involved several stages: scoping; the development of a Theory of Change; and a subsequent implementation of three work packages. The first engaged with local residents and community-based organisations, the second engaged with statutory organisations and the third will bring everyone together to identify priorities for jointly moving forward.

The definition of resilience adopted for this project is the capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, businesses, and systems to survive, adapt, and generate new ways of thinking and functioning no matter what kinds of chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience. The focus on climate change resilience is important – climate change is a threat to global human health and people who live in poverty are most at risk of the impacts of its effects. No matter what stresses individuals or communities are experiencing, climate change acts as a stress multiplier.

The scoping phase identified a geographical focus and then endeavoured to understand the socioeconomic, health and environmental characteristics of the area to create a narrative profile. The scoping also explored alignment between institutional and community aspirations and identified existing and emerging plans for the area. The next step was to conduct several workshops to develop a Theory of Change which included pathways for individual, community and organisational capacity as well as the physical impacts of urban regeneration. The purpose was to not only develop potential pathways, but also to identify where to exert efforts to enable the greatest influence on community resilience.

Based on the scoping and logic model, three work packages were developed, the first of which involved engaging with local residents and community-based organisations. A mobile pop-up stand was used to speak with local residents and while the focus of the conversations tended to steer away from climate change, an effort was made to weave the impacts of climate change on themes relevant to their daily lives, such as moving about, keeping warm and dry,



staying connected socially and leisure and play. Climate change was not seen as a priority: local residents were more interested in employment opportunities for the area, providing things for young people to do, and seeing improvements to environmental conditions, local facilities and public transport. Residents expressed that the relationships between themselves and statutory organisations were strained due to long-term disinvestment in the area, but also spoke of a strong sense of connection and belonging to the area. They recognised that climate change did exist, but felt powerless to do anything about it, felt like it was something created by others and thought that national and local governments were not setting a good enough example of how to deal with it.

Local community-based organisations were brought together to discuss the findings from the engagement activities to determine how it resonated with their experience of working in the area and to identify shared aspirations for working together to address issues the local residents highlighted. Previously disparate groups did recognise that their voice could be strengthened by working together and while climate change was not a key focus of the discussion, it was recognised as a cross-cutting theme. Local community groups wanted greater honesty and transparency from statutory organisations with regular updates about area initiatives. They felt they deserved recognition for delivering some of the statutory organisations objectives and also wanted institutions to implement the Community Empowerment Act, particularly in relation to unlocking opportunities to improve and maintain vacant and derelict land. There was a desire to develop a local food economy network and to establish north Glasgow as the place to go when you had questions about sustainability.

The findings from local residents and community-based organisations were fed into workshops with statutory organisations, including representatives from Scottish Canals Partnership, Glasgow City Council, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, Community Planning Partnership, Glasgow Life and Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Plan. The statutory organisations were receptive to taking on board local aspirations and aligning them with current initiatives as well as identifying opportunities which had the greatest scope to work together both among themselves and with the community. A workshop will be held in December 2016 to bring together participants to promote conversation and identify and prioritise two or three pieces of work that we can help facilitate. Climate change will be embedded into the thinking and discussion at this event.

Some of the key messages resulting from the work include recognising existing community interests, institutional capacity and desire to address these interests as vital in building resilience in the face of climate change: it cannot be addressed in isolation. In addition, meaningful engagement takes time, is unpredictable and requires a flexible approach. There was value placed on our work as being a neutral body able to broker across different community-based groups and help to facilitate collaborative working. The work was also valued by institutions as a way of brokering relationships across community-based organisations and the statutory organisations, particularly where there were histories of strain. The project is ongoing and will report in 2017.

[View the presentation](#)

Exploring neighbourhood change

Lisa Garnham, Public Health Research Specialist, GCPH

The Neighbourhood Change project is an ongoing project exploring four parts of the city: Drumchapel and Easterhouse (peripheral estates); and Anderston/Finnieston and Bridgeton/Dalmarnock (inner city neighbourhoods). While these neighbourhoods are all relatively deprived parts of the city, the aim of this project is to explore quality of life, looking at how life is in the present and attempting to understand how that has come to be by looking at the past. In addition, the project tries to envisage what the future might hold.



The researchers adopted a multi-method approach. Some of the methods were traditional, such as interviews, focus groups, document analysis and assessing routine statistics. However, to promote a degree of co-production and empowerment, people connected to the four communities also took part in peer research. Peer researchers were trained using two Activate courses (delivered by the University of Glasgow) held in Calton and Drumchapel, requiring a commitment of one half day a week for 12 weeks and culminating in community investigation. One example of a peer-led research project looked at how living conditions in two areas of the city influenced people's quality of life. Another explored what community-run services were available locally and how well known they were among different residents in the neighbourhood.

Analysis of all of these types of data showed that despite these four areas being deprived parts of the city, people reported being generally happy living there, but they also identified challenges such as poverty, unemployment, mental health and addiction. This was consistent across all areas. People did not view their neighbourhood as deprived, but instead identified people within the neighbourhood as being deprived. There are many emergent findings from this research, but two

that are relevant to place are the role of community in all its different forms, and the role and impact of various kinds of regeneration.

People identified certain characteristics of place that would help to enhance quality of life, despite the structural problems of poverty and unemployment. One was having resources available to cope with local challenges which includes both places/services and the funding to support the places/services. Others were a sense of belonging and strong social connections, which were thought to be facilitated by a steady population (without rapid changes), affordable housing that allows local young adults to stay in the area, and respect, kindness and friendliness towards neighbours. These characteristics were strongly interrelated. In some areas they had been positively enhanced by a sharing of power between decision-makers and residents, along with the development of residents' skills and confidence to take advantage of shared power.

Regeneration in this study refers to both physical and social regeneration, both of which can provide elements for an improved quality of life, such as amenities, services and networks. These can be orientated toward the city or toward the local neighbourhood. An example of a city-orientated amenity could be something like the Scottish Exhibition and Conference Centre (SECC) which has a city-wide, even national, draw. While an example of a locally orientated service could be a playgroup designed with local people in mind. Regeneration can be positive or negative in terms of impacts on people regardless of its orientation. And regeneration can also have differential effects on certain groups. For example, the regeneration that has occurred in Anderston/Finnieston with the development of the SECC and the subsequent proliferation of bars, restaurants and local shops provides a mixture of local and city-wide orientated resources. This might suit the student population living there as it is relatively cheap compared to the West End while still close to the University of Glasgow, but for some members of the existing community these new resources have posed some difficulties. These include night time disturbance, litter, parking, public safety concerns, and noise. Housing regeneration in the area also has had both positive and negative impacts in that properties are now in a better condition and is attracting new residents. As the drive for economic development and creating a vibrant neighbourhood can pose a risk of excluding those already living in a neighbourhood, a balance needs to be struck between the broader economic and cultural advantages of this type of regeneration with the needs of the existing community. Planners also need to bear in mind resources for long term residents such as social hubs which are not so readily provided by the market. If the goal of regeneration is to reduce inequality and to improve health, then it should respond first and foremost to those currently struggling and avoid threatening valuable local resources at the expense of providing city orientated services.

[View the presentation](#)

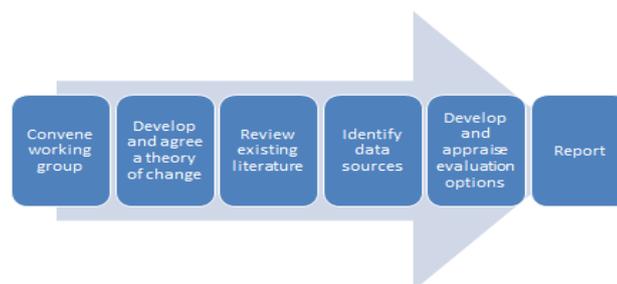
What Works Scotland: Evaluating place-based approaches

Nick Watson, Director, What Works Scotland

What Works Scotland is part of a three-year project between the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow working in partnership with four local authorities to develop ideas about what works and doesn't work in terms of reforming public services. Key to the work are the Christie Commission's four pillars: partnership; prevention; performance; and participation. Emerging from the work is a fifth element: the notion of place, which has become central to the work of the project. Economic prosperity, as well as economic deprivation, is spatially distributed, giving rise to place-based approaches intended to resolve some of the issues of inequality. In Scotland, 28 of the 32 local Community Planning Partnerships have implemented place-based approaches; however, according to Audit Scotland, these approaches have resulted in very little change. While there is a discourse of place in most local authorities in Scotland, the practice of place-based working does not appear to be as well established as the rhetoric.

Part of the work involves work with Glasgow to develop a means of evaluating Thriving Places, an approach that involves Community Planning Partners to work collaboratively with one another and with communities, to make better use of existing resources and assets in areas of Glasgow identified as having consistent levels of inequality. What has been learned so far is that the evaluation of place-based initiatives is really complex. One issue is when people start to experience benefits from initiatives in deprived areas (for example getting a job or developing their 'bridging social capital'), there is a tendency for people to move from the area which is very hard to track. Another issue is that certain area-based approaches benefit some people but disadvantage others and capturing that variety is challenging. In addition, there are two types of approaches in area-based work: place-based approaches (large regeneration schemes with major financial investment) and people-based approaches (smaller programmes focused around community development achieved through 'bending the spend'). One of the most extensive evaluations of a place-based approach is the English New Deal for Communities. They came to the conclusion that most of the high-level performance management outcomes could only be evaluated for large place-based initiatives. The impact of people-based initiatives were much more difficult to evidence due to the smaller number of people targeted.

Evaluability Assessment



Thriving Places didn't have new investment, so developing a high-level performance management framework for evaluation was not a useful way forward. Instead an evaluability assessment was conducted that brought a variety of stakeholders involved in Thriving Places together to develop a Theory of Change and to decide whether a useful evaluation could be carried out.

Conducting the evaluability assessment had several benefits. It helped to clarify the principles of the approach and also identified what the desired achievements would be at the end of ten years. A diagram was produced that maps the principles and desired achievements which helped to develop Thriving Places projects. The assessment also clearly defined Thriving Places as a people-based initiative, identifying formative evaluation of individual projects (case studies) as the best evaluation method. Evaluation needs to be built in at the beginning at several levels and carried out collaboratively throughout the initiative.

In conclusion, there are both risks and opportunities associated with place-based approaches. The phrase 'place-based approach' has become a catch-all for a variety of very different initiatives which can result in workforce overload with too many agendas and approaches. Place-based approaches are not a silver bullet and they can divert attention from the wider causes of inequality. On the other hand they do offer opportunities, particularly when aligned with the Community Empowerment Act. The potential afforded from this alignment will only be realised if those in the most disadvantaged areas are helped to develop the capacity to take advantage of the Community Empowerment Act.

[View the presentation](#)

Round table discussions

Delegates had opportunities throughout the morning to ask questions and to discuss what they had heard and then provide feedback. In particular, participants were asked to think about two things:

- Thinking about your own work and expertise, what have you heard so far that is of most relevance and use in terms of supporting and developing place-based approaches?
- What are the decision-making processes around resources and processes and how they might be changed in a way which might better support the intention to deliver more cohesive, inclusive, successful communities, especially in deprived areas?



Key points from the questions and discussion

- Neoliberalism can undermine a sense of community and leave people feeling that things are beyond their control. Working at a community level opens one up to criticism that the structural factors are not being addressed, however, it can also provide a mechanism to build capacity to allow communities to act in a collective way and represent themselves.
- Genuine power sharing is perceived to be scary, difficult, complicated, unpredictable and not easily done. It needs to be recognised that with genuine power sharing, people do not necessarily get what they want at the outset, but instead can come to an understanding about why this may not be possible.
- Descriptions of a neighbourhood may stigmatise and disempower those living there. Additionally, it is important not to do research for its own sake, but to

endeavour to provide potential solutions through the research process and to include those who the research affects in its design and interpretation.

- Population change may create rapid change within neighbourhoods that can be met with resistance. The challenge is uniting disparate lives into a common sense of purpose.
- Capturing the narrative of places helps to understand different perspectives and provide an avenue for drawing in a variety of different voices, experiences and strengths.
- Investment is required in communities to provide free meeting spaces where people can come together to have conversations and connect with one another, particularly in times of austerity when these spaces are under threat. Regeneration needs to focus not only on the physical environment, but how it can support the social environment as well.
- There is considerable interest in shifting the focus from reactive approaches – dealing with issues once they have arisen – to preventing the issues from arising in the first place, but there is still a lot to be done to shift understanding and resources to prevention.
- Genuine partnership working is required that allows for honest searching about what works, what doesn't work, what is needed to make a difference locally in a way that can actually help shift and improve relationships between people and places and with national organisations and national policy.
- There needs to be a shift from the expectation that professionals will always deliver a better service to one where the system values community-based services and community-based organisations if generally society is going to value them.
- The private sector needs to more involved in discussions about regeneration and how they can help to reinvigorate deprived communities.
- Equality needs to be at the heart of place-based approaches if everyone is to benefit and inequalities are not be increased as an unintended consequence.

Feedback from the event

Participant views of the event were generally positive – some of their comments regarding what they liked best are listed below:

- *Very insightful speakers and a well-coordinated event by the facilitators.*
- *(There were) ideas about engaging and evaluating with community which we can replicate in our own work.*
- *Discussion opportunities – breadth of experience across the table. Informative for someone with not much experience of place-based approaches.*
- *Good discussions in groups. Good presentations. Opportunities to network with other people in various organisations.*

- *It was all really interesting to someone new to Glasgow. I liked to hear all about methods as well as projects. All talks were short enough to keep attention. Networking very useful too.*
- *Presentations were very informative. It was helpful to have a regeneration expert as Chair. I think it gave a different perspective.*
- *All of the presentations were fascinating. It was also really valuable to me to have time to chat with people too.*
- *Very good and challenging discussions. Different backgrounds – different perspectives.*

Aspects of the event that participants felt could have been improved included:

- *More diverse audience. Non-professionals. Different ethnic groups. People who have participated in the projects being discussed.*
- *Might work better to focus on one or two themes for discussion at round tables – felt like too many topics and not enough time to really get underneath them.*
- *Involve people from local communities to tell us what worked and what doesn't and ideas that were generated!*
- *I agree that it would have been good to hear from the private sector.*
- *Be more inclusive with more diversity in speakers.*
- *Increase the number of attendees as colleagues were disappointed they couldn't attend.*
- *Maybe think about the mix of groups/persons at tables. Yes random can work but sometimes a mix of representations can also be interesting in drawing out different perspectives and issues.*

Next steps

GCPH's Healthier Future Forums are not explicitly part of any decision-making processes, but a chance for a wide audience to explore issues, in this case place-based approaches. We encourage people to draw on the thoughts and ideas brought out in this report in future discussions and planning related to place-based approaches and to take them forward through their own networks, organisational responsibilities and opportunities to influence decisions and actions.

For more information about the event or about GCPH's work programme place-based approaches, please contact Pete Seaman at peter.seaman@glasgow.ac.uk.

Acknowledgements

Thank you to all the speakers and participants.

Thank you also to Carol Frame for her work in organising this event, to Sheena Fletcher who managed social media activity and to Rebecca Lenagh-Snow for taking photos throughout the morning.

Appendices

Appendix 1. Programme.

Appendix 2. Attendees list.

Appendix 1 – Programme



Glasgow's Healthier Future Forum 18 Perspectives on Place

Wednesday 23rd November 2016

St Andrews in the Square, 1 St Andrews Square, Glasgow G1 5PP

Programme

9.00 – 9.30	Coffee and registration
9.30 – 9.40	Welcome and introduction by the Chair Andy Milne, Chief Executive, SURF
9.40 – 10.00	Representing Dennistoun: Developing the creative power of people to improve health and wellbeing Pete Seaman, Glasgow Centre for Population Health
10.00 – 10.20	Weathering Change Russell Jones, Glasgow Centre for Population Health
10.20 – 10.40	Exploring neighbourhood change: Life, history and health inequality across four Glasgow communities Lisa Garnham, Glasgow Centre for Population Health
10.40 – 10.55	Questions and feedback
10.55 – 11.10	Refreshment break and display boards on aspects of Place
11.10 – 11.30	Evaluating place-based approaches Nick Watson, Lead Director, What Works Scotland
11.30 – 12.15	Round table discussion and feedback
12.15 – 12.45	Panel response Andy Milne, Chief Executive, SURF Pete Seaman, Glasgow Centre for Population Health Nick Watson, Lead Director, What Works Scotland
12.45	Close and lunch

Appendix 2 – Attendees list

Registration list		
James	Arnott	Glasgow City Council
Brian	Baker	Freelance
Jessica	Baker	University of Glasgow
Frankie	Barrett	Glasgow City Council
Sarah	Brady	NHS GG&C
Margaret	Burke	Partick Community Council
Linda	Butterfield	University of Glasgow
Rebecca	Campbell	NHS Lanarkshire
Anne	Clarke	NHS Ayrshire & Arran
Zach	Claudino	Glasgow City Council
Kirsty	Collins	Glasgow City Council
Sam	Comrie	Glasgow City Council
Anne	Conrad	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
Tom	Craig	Scottish Government
Etive	Currie	Glasgow City Council
Roisin	Devaney	The Marie Trust
Eric	Duncan	NHS GG&C
Susan	Fleming	NHS GG&C
Lisa	Garnham	Glasgow Centre for Population Health
Jackie	Gillespie	Glasgow Caledonian University
Claire	Goodfellow	University of Strathclyde, Centre for Health Policy
Janet	Hamill	Scottish Drugs Forum
Ellie	Harrison	Artist
Kat	Hasler	NHS Health Scotland
Deborah	Hay	Big Lottery Fund Scotland
Linda	Hendry	Glasgow City Council
Marc	Howard	North Lanarkshire Carers Together
Jackie	Howie	Learning Link Scotland
Susie	Ironside	Glasgow Museums
Amelia	Irvine	Lambhill Stables
Russell	Jones	Glasgow Centre for Population Health
Sarah	Jones	Health & Safety Executive
Rebecca	Lamb	Independent
Mark	Langdon	Glasgow Life
Louise	Lawson	University of Glasgow
Stewart	Leighton	Woodlands and Park Community Council
Lizzie	Leman	Glasgow Centre for Population Health
Alison	Linyard	Glasgow Centre for Population Health
Ellen	Lorimer	Prince & Princes of Wales Hospice
Shaun	Lowrie	Lloyds TSB Foundation for Scotland
Matthew	Lowther	NHS Health Scotland
Bobby	Macaulay	Glasgow Caledonian University
Alison	Mackay	NHS Forth Valley

Donald	Macleod	Scottish Friendly
Heather	MacLeod	Glasgow Life
Karen	MacPherson	University of Glasgow
Lesley	Mann	North Lanarkshire Council
Phil	Mason	University of Glasgow
Pamela	Maxwell	LEAD Scotland
Maureen	McAteer	National Third Sector GIRFEC Project
Debbie	McColl	Glasgow City Council
Karen	McCrahey	Inverclyde Council
John	McGee	NHS Dumfries & Galloway
Frances	McKay	North Lanarkshire Carers Together
Miriam	McKenna	Inverclyde Council
Jennifer	McLean	Glasgow Centre for Population Health
Jo	McManus	NHS GG&C
Val	McNeice	Glasgow Centre for Population Health
Robyn	Millar	University of Strathclyde
Andy	Milne	SURF
Angela	Mitchell	Soil Association Scotland
Anthony	Morrow	Sanctuary Housing
Suzanne	Motherwell	Sustrans Scotland
Jill	Muirie	Glasgow Centre for Population Health
Geraldine	Mynors	University of Glasgow
Annette	Nelis	NHS Lanarkshire
Maureen	O'Neill Craig	Inverclyde HSCP
Kathy	Owens	Glasgow NW HSCP
Gordon	Patterson	Scottish Government
Thu Thuy	Phan	University of Glasgow
Sue	Rawcliffe	University of Strathclyde
Louise	Rennick	NHS Health Scotland
Les	Rice	Urban Roots
Oonagh	Robison	Glasgow Centre for Population Health
Steve	Rolfe	University of Stirling
Pete	Seaman	Glasgow Centre for Population Health
John	Sherry	Glasgow City Council
Mungo	Shirkie	NHS Lanarkshire
Alison	Sommerville	New Rhythms for Glasgow
Niki	Spence	Clyde Gateway
Robert	Stevenson	Scottish Recovery Network
Janet	Stewart	1st Step Cafe, West Lothian / University of Stirling
Joanna	Stewart	Institute of Health and Wellbeing, University of Glasgow
Cat	Tabbner	Glasgow Centre for Population Health
Peter	Taylor	Community Development Alliance Scotland
Sofi	Taylor	NHS GG&C
Cath	Tearne	Inverclyde HSCP
Elizabeth	Thomas	Impart
Anne-Marie	Timmoney	East Dunbartonshire Council

Katherine	Turnbull	University of Glasgow
Bobby	Wallace	New College Lanarkshire
Jessica	Watson	Glasgow Centre for Population Health
Nick	Watson	What Works Scotland
Paul	Whalley	NSPCC
Bruce	Whyte	Glasgow Centre for Population Health
Judy	Wilkinson	Scottish Allotments and Gardens Society (SAGS)
Gregor	Yates	Glasgow Centre for Population Health
Saf	Yousaf	Freelance