

“Everyday green space and experienced well-being: the significance of wildlife encounters”

Sarah L. Bell, Michael Westley, Rebecca Lovell & Benedict W. Wheeler

To cite this article: Sarah L. Bell, Michael Westley, Rebecca Lovell & Benedict W. Wheeler (2017): Everyday green space and experienced well-being: the significance of wildlife encounters, Landscape Research

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01426397.2016.1267721>



Landscape Research

ISSN: 0142-6397 (Print) 1469-9710 (Online) Journal homepage: <http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/clar20>





Context—implications of NHS treatment based model

Over 50 years, UK National Health Service spending has risen from 3.4% to 9.5% of GDP in an increasingly affluent society

(New Economics Foundation, not dated)

So...why is our wellbeing not increasing?

...A new approach is clearly needed.





Context—need for preventative model

... focussed on the quality of how & where we live our lives

“Evidence suggests spending on health care could be reduced if greater investment was made in preventing ill health before it happens. For instance, it costs 27 times more to achieve a reduction in cardiovascular mortality through clinical interventions than it does to achieve the same result through local public health spending.”

(The Routledge Handbook of Planning for Health and Well-Being: Shaping a sustainable and healthy future. Hugh Barton, Susan Thompson, Sarah Burgess, Marcus Grant. Routledge, 22 May 2015.)

Context - Green Infrastructure ...G.I. Benefits Driven Approach

... Poor environments cause disease inducing stress

...Performative environments provide Multi-functional

Opportunities (Economic, Environmental & Social/ cultural) to combat stress

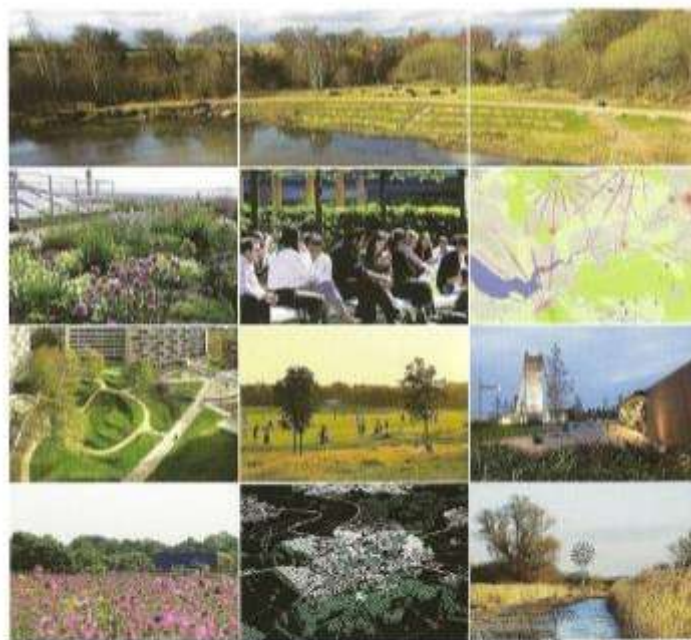
...**Green Infrastructure** = a cost effective agent for wellness

...building personal / societal resilience

Green Infrastructure

An integrated approach to land use

Landscape Institute Position Statement



GI is the network of natural and semi-natural features, green spaces, rivers and lakes that intersperse and connect villages, towns and cities. Individually, these elements are GI assets, and the roles that these assets play are GI functions.

When appropriately planned, designed and managed, the assets and functions have the potential to deliver a wide range of benefits – from providing sustainable transport links to mitigating and adapting the effects of climate change

Green infrastructure assets

GI assets range from country parks, lakes and woodlands to urban interventions such as green roofs and street trees. They can be specific sites at the local level or broader environmental features at the landscape scale within and between rural and urban areas such as wetlands, moors and mountain ranges.

Green infrastructure functions

GI functions are the roles that assets can play if planned, designed and managed in a way that is sensitive to, and includes provision for, natural features and ecosystem services. They may have obvious primary functions, but each asset can perform different functions simultaneously – a concept known as multifunctionality. For example, street trees add aesthetic quality to an urban area, but will also reduce airborne pollution, provide shade, reduce urban heat island effects, mitigate wind chill and turbulence and increase biodiversity.

Green Infrastructure An integrated approach to land use Landscape Institute

Position Statement© March 2013 Landscape Institute <http://>

www.landscapeinstitute.co.uk/

[PDFContribute/2013GreenInfrastructureLIPositionStatement.pdf](http://www.landscapeinstitute.co.uk/PDFContribute/2013GreenInfrastructureLIPositionStatement.pdf)



Context - research evidence for green infrastructure + wellbeing

A growing body of cross-disciplinary studies suggest:

...exposure to green spaces can have positive impacts on human health and wellbeing

(Keniger et al., 2013; Hartig et al., 2014),

...providing appealing opportunities for health promoting physical activity

(Bowler et al., Thompson-Coon et al., 2011)

...Support positive social interaction

(Maas et al., 2009b),

...restoration from stress and cognitive fatigue

(Herzog et al., 1997; Kaplan, 1995; Ulrich, 1983).

Etc.etc.etc.

G.I. + Wellbeing Benefits Driven Approach

Public Health & Landscape Creating Healthy Places Landscape Institute Position Statement © November 2013 Landscape Institute

http://www.landscapeinstitute.co.uk/PDF/Contribute/PublicHealthandLandscape_CreatingHealthyPlaces_FINAL.pdf

Public Health
and Landscape
Creating healthy places

Public Health
and Landscape
Creating healthy places

Landscape Institute Position Statement



Landscape
institute
helping good places

Landscape
institute
helping good places

Context— legislative opportunity ...

**April 2013, the ‘Health and Social Care Act’ (2012)
connect public spending silos...Health + Spatial Planning**

...fragmented Health Agenda delivery before April 2013

...health authorities/ trusts deliver health planning /provision = treating acute or chronic ill health.

...local government delivers economic development, spatial planning and environmental protection

...Health & Safety Inspectorate / environmental protection services prevent or treat health threats.

After April 2013... public health, health planning & spatial planning brought together in
Unitary local authorities & ‘Health and Wellbeing Boards’ uniting NHS, public health,
adult social care and children's services.

...

...responding to **Marmot Review of health inequalities in England** (Marmot et al., 2010),

... ***“create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities”***

...potential for Green Infrastructure (GI) (though spatial) to contribute to Health Agenda

Context— legislative opportunity ...

April 2013, the 'Health and Social Care Act' (2012) connect public spending silos...
Health + Spatial Planning

The challenge for society - relate health policy-making & our GI resource design & management more effectively to deliver on this aim

...We need a cultural paradigm shift to delivering Health through Green Infrastructure

The challenge for all of us - deliver that culture

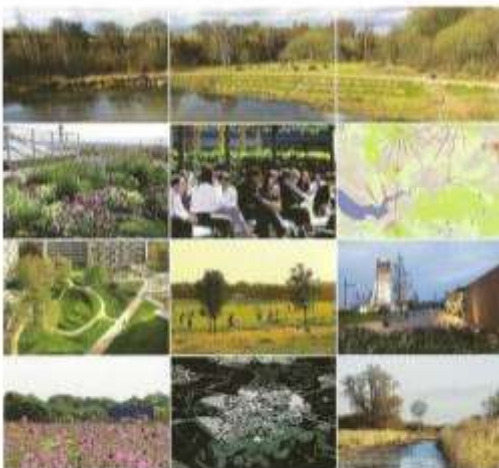
...A culture doesn't just happen...it needs to be resilient & resourced to deliver and grow...

Green Infrastructure
An integrated approach to land use
Landscape Institute Position Statement



Public Health and Landscape
Creating healthy places

Public Health and Landscape
Creating healthy places
Landscape Institute Position Statement



CHYAN COMMUNITY FIELD

Chyan Community Field was started in October 2002. From a disused, overgrown field of 2.2 acres it has been painstakingly developed by local volunteers and members to include veggie plots, a pond, strawbale tea-shed, toolstore, and sensory garden.

WHAT'S ON

Up coming events

- Planting and Grafting workshop
- Ceramics and tree expert
- Home
- Knowledge teaches winter tree care and propagation through the field

Winter/Spring 2013 Programme... out soon!

Our new programme of courses is now available to download. Notice of events, plus regular. Read more ...

GET INVOLVED!



Landscape Institute

Landscape Institute

Landscape Institute

Health through Green Infrastructure...Building a Resilient Culture

... Research, Education and Practice

The challenge for all of us - deliver that culture...engage across the 'virtuous circle'!

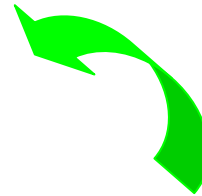
...enhancing our effectiveness as *reflective/ reflexive practitioners*

Research—

...improve understanding

...explore potential for Health +
GI synergy

...support investment in
solutions / delivery



Education-

...multidisciplinary learning culture

...prevention of silo thinking

...presumption to engage with GI for
Wellbeing Agenda

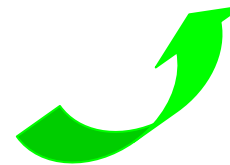
...new opportunities for training,
education, careers and business



Practice—

Demonstrate
examples of performative GI

Prove relevance / get public/
political/ financial buy-in



Research -Collaboration with European Centre for Environment & Human Health, Cornwall County

“*In Residence*” (ERDF) Award funding

Design/ research premise, findings & recommendations:

- 1– Wellbeing compromised by stress caused by Economic, Environmental & Social/ cultural agents
- 2– Wellbeing compromised by stress caused by loss of control / lack of relationship to landscape context
- 3– Demonstrate relevance of GI through activity delivering meaningful, measurable benefit outcomes (Economic, Social/ Cultural and Environmental), agreed to meet need
- 4– Agendas set & solutions delivered by communities for a personal relationship with GI’s relevance
- 5- Multi-sector & Multidisciplinary engagement required for resilience - public, private and voluntary
- 6– Delivery & Resilience- Link to established frameworks & local partners – *Neighbourhood Planning*

Wellbeing from Green Infrastructure



a proposal to tackle triple bottom line challenges, and generate wellbeing benefits through community design & management of green infrastructure in Neighborhood Planning

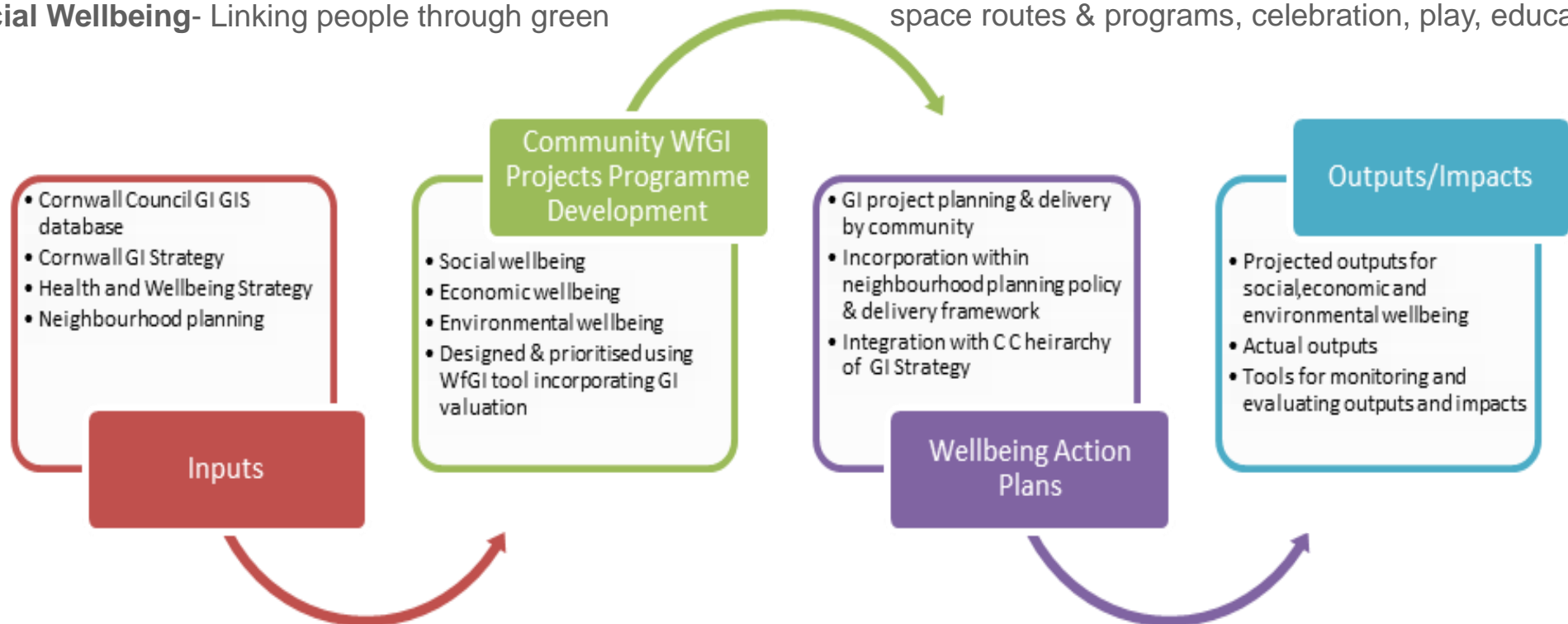
Research -Collaboration with European Centre for Environment & Human Health, Cornwall County —'WfGI' (*Wellbeing from Green Infrastructure*) Neighbourhood Planning project.

Delivery:

- Extend agenda of Neighbourhood Planning-community priorities for Social, Environmental and Economic benefit
- Relate challenge to local mosaic of GI place types
- Produce program of WfGI project possibilities...the WfGI tool explores these through...

WfGI Project Themes delivered through workshops, on-line resources and mapping:

1. **Food & Wellbeing**- nutrition & income, combating food poverty- allotments, CSA, box schemes, community kitchens etc.
2. **Fuel & Wellbeing**- Bio-fuel from smart GI management- hedgerow, woodland & crops, LHP systems & fuel credits etc.
3. **Nature & Wild Wellbeing**- Ecosystem protection, wildlife conservation, green tourism, green prescription & green gyms etc.
4. **Water & Wellbeing**- resource conservation, flood / pollution prevention, reed beds, swales, water butts etc.
5. **Social Wellbeing**- Linking people through green space routes & programs, celebration, play, education etc.



Research - 'WfGI' (Wellbeing from Green Infrastructure) Neighbourhood Planning project.

Predicted Outcomes & Beneficiaries– Demonstration performative, relevant GI

Public Health Framework Outcomes

- “Helping people live longer happier and healthier lives
- Utilising green & blue space for exercise/health reasons
- Increased proportion of physically active adults
- More active people and supportive environments
- Promoting access to information, advice and support for work, volunteering and progression to work, and reduction in the likelihood of debt, poverty and homelessness
- Supporting for Independent Living
- Supporting people with mental illness or disability in settled accommodation
- Employment for those with a long term health condition including those with a learning difficulty /disability or mental illness
- Supporting the re-engagement of young people into education, employment and training
- Implementing creative approaches to the ESF (Not in Education Employment or Training) for young people in particular those with complex needs: 16-18 year olds NEET (4%), Care Leavers who are NEET (4%), Teenage Parents NEET (40%), 16-19 year olds with LDD in NEET (4%), 19 year olds not known (7%)
- Providing Green Gym and prescription for primary care health promotion & treatment
- Promoting the wellbeing sector as a potential driver for the Cornish economy”

Local Economic, Educational & Environmental Partnerships Outcomes

- “Local food production, marketing and distribution through community supported agriculture and Landshare programs, boosting local economy and buffering against food poverty
- Community biomass fuel production & energy generation through low carbon technology boosting local economy and buffering against fuel poverty
- Responsible management of environments to promote resilient, bio-diverse wildlife communities & ensuring a balanced provision of effective amenity space for human relaxation and recreation
- Green classroom opportunities to create generations for whom green infrastructure is part of everyday life vocational training opportunity (Transferable Land based Skills Training Initiative) for
- Local people to engage in skills vital to the management and delivery of resilient Green & Blue Infrastructure
- Local employment opportunity being paid to deliver Resilient Green Infrastructure and its service industries
- Advance development and management of Resilient Green Infrastructure resource around potential development areas
- Provision of key research opportunities to create positive research and design development feedback loops for the pilot studies, and to support the promotion of Resilient Green Infrastructure initiatives elsewhere.”



Research - (PhD support and post doctoral collaboration) Dr. Sarah Bell

“Perceptions and use of green (and blue) space: implications for health, wellbeing and landscape design”



convergence
for economic
transformation

westley design
inclusive landscape
architecture



FALMOUTH
UNIVERSITY

RESEARCH
WITH
PLYMOUTH
UNIVERSITY



MEDICAL
SCHOOL



Emplaced ‘flow’: deep and micro, influenced by ambient conditions (e.g. whilst sailing, surfing, fishing, cycling, gardening, walking)

Long-term achievements & more immediate gratification: Pursuing internal states of physical fitness; appreciating tangible external markers of achievement; short-term cognitive release through physicality (e.g. golf courses, playing fields, clay pigeon shooting, running tracks, fishing lakes, rivers, well-connected larger parks, allotments/gardens, coast/ countryside/woodland trails, beaches/the sea)

Supportive/challenging social settings for mutual hobbies (e.g. running clubs, kayaking clubs, cycling clubs, surfing community)

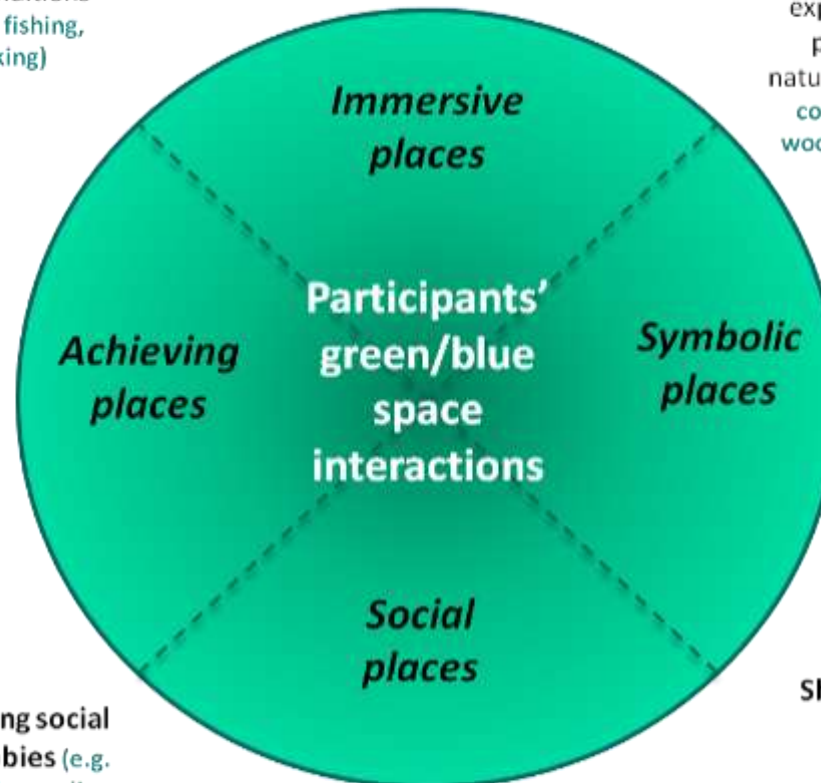
Restorative immersive experiences: sense of space; opportunities to explore; captivating multisensory spaces; relaxing place rhythms (e.g. woodland/countryside trails, coastal path, beaches, lakes, rivers, National Trust-type gardens)

Immersive inspiring experiences: expanse, power and perspective; spiritual wellbeing and diminutive peak experiences; sense of freedom; simple pleasures of wildlife; connecting to nature’s temporal cycles (e.g. coast, distant countryside views, ancient semi-natural woodlands, individual wildlife encounters)

Cultural/personal place meanings: existing cultural/political place narratives (e.g. green spaces as health-giving, notions of the rural idyll etc); faith-based meanings (e.g. nature and creation); and, personal sense of place including feelings of belonging, identity, rootedness, attachment; places as markers of ‘milestone moments’ (e.g. specific views, coastal proximity, woodlands)

Shared place meanings: places as containers of important relationships and shared experiences over time (e.g. early courtship / marriage/ engagement settings, family leisure traditions at the coast, memorials to important people from the past)

Connecting experiences: opportunities for a conversation; engaging in a convivial social ambience without feelings of crowding; shared comfortable companionship with like-minded individuals; family leisure (e.g. harbours, beaches, lakes, woodlands, coastal/countryside trails, gardens, parks, playgrounds, playing fields)



Research - (PhD support and post doctoral collaboration) Dr. Sarah Bell

“Perceptions and use of green (and blue) space: implications for health, wellbeing and landscape design” 2014 Supervisors: Dr. Ben Wheeler, Dr. Cassandra Phoenix, Prof. Melvyn Hillsdon. *Business collaboration: Westley Design Ltd.*

Design/ research premise, findings & recommendations:

- 1– The **qualities** of the places people describe as healing/ wellbeing inducing must be better understood to guide their ongoing management and as a guide to future design.
- 2– How the interplay between **individual agency and people’s changing life patterns** influences personal view of green spaces as meaningful places for wellbeing, needs to be better understood, in order that places can be designed not just functionality but to help and embody relevancy and meaning .
- 3– The **nature of peoples wellbeing experience of space itself** needs to be better understood and defined to guide objectives for design and management supportive of particular forms of human interaction with/ wellbeing benefit from place.
- 4– The **theoretical underpinning (through research and practice)** needs to be made available more conveniently, for deployment by those proposing GI/ Wellbeing design & management and for those commissioning and resourcing health and greenspace/ amenity services.
- 5– GI & Wellbeing design and management must deliver placed based wellbeing benefits through both **‘the plumbing & the poetry’**, we need GI to be functionally relevant but also performative through its inherent meaningfulness to its users.

Research — Collaboration with U.K. Landscape Institute

Editing team and case studies for 'Public Health & Landscape Creating Healthy Places L.I. Position Statement'

LI paper identifies 'determinants of health' and defines generic benefits that *GI assets* can deliver...*GI Wellbeing functions* Healthy places:

1. improve air, water and soil quality, mitigate climate change
2. overcome health inequalities, promote healthy lifestyles
3. provide comfort, increase social interaction, reduce anti-social behaviour, isolation and stress
4. optimise opportunities for working, learning and development
5. are restorative, uplifting, healing (physical and mental health)

Multifunctional GI is key

Consult, plan and design to maximise benefits... (and then monitor & promote!)



Project profiles

Principle 4

Healthy places optimise opportunities for working, learning and development

Turning a degraded landscape into a thriving social business

Blarbuie Woodland Enterprise
Argyll, Scotland

After 10 years, Blarbuie Woodland Enterprise is now generating 36 per cent of its income through sales of firewood, timber, plants and arts, and off-site environmental contracts. Set up in 2003, the Enterprise manages Blarbuie Woodland in agreement with NHS Highland for the benefit of people who use health and social services in Mid Argyll, and its workforce includes patients from Argyll and Bute Hospital.

The restoration and ongoing maintenance of the woodland, which had fallen into a degraded state by the 1990s, provided the opportunity to engage with patients, people with learning difficulties and sensory impairment, and people experiencing the effects of drug and alcohol abuse. Very little of the work has been done by outside contractors. Right from the start, the project enabled people to develop new skills, whether in woodland management, timber construction, signage design or environmental education, and experience the health benefits of working in the natural environment.

The site was opened as a public park in 2007 and is widely used by local groups and families, and by both patients and staff at Argyll and Bute Hospital and the adjacent Mid Argyll Community Hospital. Evaluation and reporting to all funding and supporting bodies, and members of the Enterprise, reveal the breadth of health benefits experienced by the main participants. Caring for the woodland is a key activity for the participants and they contribute not only to maintenance, but also to new facilities and interpretation, creating new environments within a landscape that is both designed and wild.



Helping children learn, while they heal through a multisensory outdoor space

Dolphin House Courtyard
Cornwall

A carefully planned environment that encourages playful interaction between children, their families and the staff is fundamental to the learning and care programme delivered at Truro Child Development Centre at Dolphin House. The courtyard, by Westley Design Ltd, provides a flexible, therapeutic outdoor setting that staff can adapt to suit the needs of children with a range of learning difficulties, and a relaxing setting where parents and staff alike can enjoy some downtime.

To combine the two objectives of learning and healing play within a restricted space, the design process was a collaborative one. Westley Design Ltd facilitated a series of charrettes or design workshops with all of the staff and user community at the centre to establish a set of priorities for the space. The designs were then refined through further consultation to produce an outdoor 'room' furnished to give staff the tools to combine kinetic, proprioceptive, creative and selective-sensory-stimulating experiences in their practice.



03 Blarbuie Woodland Enterprise

04 Dolphin House Courtyard, Westley Design Ltd

Research practice examples— Collaboration with U.K. Landscape Institute—Editing team and case studies for ‘Public Health & Landscape Creating Healthy Places Landscape Institute Position Statement’
November 2013 Landscape Institute

Creating healthy places – 10 recommendations

- 1 A bigger role for public health in placemaking
- 2 A resource commitment
- 3 Realise national requirements at the local level
- 4 Recognise landscape as an asset
- 5 Landscape performance indicators for public health
- 6 Collaboration is key
- 7 Multifunctional benefits that landscape offers
- 8 Use Health Impact Assessments
- 9 Ensure community buy-in
- 10 More evidence is needed for investment and action

Principle 1

Healthy places improve air, water and soil quality, incorporating measures that help us adapt to, and where possible mitigate, climate change

Improving air quality through urban greening

Clean Air Fund
London

Excessive levels of airborne particulate matter (PM10) are widely accepted as having a negative impact on human health and have been linked to cardiovascular disorders and respiratory tract infections. Across London in 2011, there were hotspots which were at risk of exceeding the PM10 limits set out by the EU Air Quality Directive, so in addition to the potential harm to human health, the UK government faced substantial fines for non-compliance.

Transport for London's (TfL) Clean Air Fund was a £5m package of innovative measures designed to tackle these pollution hotspots. A total of £1m was assigned to the green infrastructure work stream, following evidence published in the Mayor of London's Air Quality Strategy in 2010 that suggested that urban greening could achieve local reductions in particulates. In 2011–12, more than 600 large trees and a range of smaller trees and shrubs were planted at hotspots along the TfL road network. A 200m² green wall designed to provide living cover in all seasons was installed on the south-east facing walls at Edgware Road underground station in 2011 and a second 120m² green wall was installed at the Mermaid Theatre building the following year.

Research undertaken by the Centre for Environmental Policy at Imperial College London showed that the shrubs and plants in the green wall at Edgware Road had the ability to trap PM10, but that ability varied greatly across different plant species and their leaf characteristics. Results suggested that green infrastructure is best used as a supplementary measure to support emissions reduction, but should be viewed in the context of wider environmental benefits such as reducing the urban heat island effect, biodiversity gains and aesthetic values.



01 Edgware Road green wall, London, Transport for London

02 Avenue Coking Works, TEP Landscape Architects

Education - Course & project design & delivery

Plymouth University- M Arch./ B Arch. Design Studio/ Theory
“Connecting Sustainable Practice”
& “Green Infrastructure & Wellbeing”

Approach:

- 1– Build GI & Wellbeing culture in future designers and managers of our environment, society & cultural
- 2– Avoid professional silo working by demonstrating benefits and efficiencies of interdisciplinary working
- 3– Demonstrate ‘client facing’ benefits of approach in delivering economic, social/ cultural & environmental benefits
- 4– Deliver the concept of the human infrastructure as an ecosystem. Stress importance of the inter-connected scales of activity; micro to the macro
- 5– Use ‘live project’ education Connectedness to delivering relevant, ‘real world solutions’



Belfast's Prominent Issues

- 25%** of children in NI are connected to nature. The rate of UK children's contact with nature in 2015 shows that nature in the UK is being lost. (Source: UK Nature Index 2015, UK Environment Agency, 2015)
- £7m** is allocated annually to health expenditure in Northern Ireland by Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS).
- 77%** increase in Northern Ireland's suicide rates in 2015. Northern Ireland has the UK's highest suicide rate per 100,000 population. (Source: DHSSPS, 2015)
- £16m** was spent on the development of Belfast's city scale flood defence system. Flood risk, however, remains a prominent issue. (Source: Belfast City Council, 2015)
- ...adding to a shared vision of the future involving impact on present and future generations, and the need to ensure that the city is a better place to live, work and play for all.

Where Water Falls

The river as our teacher, rehabilitating landscape, people and community through the ancient art of storytelling.

Alison Marie Lamb-Lindley | 2015/2016

The Lost Rivers of Belfast

Falls Road Strip Site Analysis

Healing Process & Storytelling Proposal

- 2 Define Existing Opportunities and Engage Community**
 Review and research present effective urban networks, assess the Falls educational and cultural public networks. Begin by talking with the local actors, not waiting for them to give input or thought. The aim is to build a shared vision of the future of the Falls as an alternative place to live or work in Belfast.
- 3 Begin Environmental Regeneration**
 Begin working on creating the Green River. Develop the Green River as a public space. Develop the Green River as a public space. Develop the Green River as a public space.
- 4 Introduce the Social Platform**
 Create and start getting started on the Green River. Introduce the four quadrants of the river. The river becomes an Ancestor, our Teacher, our Nourisher and our Mediator.

- 1 Define Major Flood Risk Areas**
 Consult the Flood Agency. Study the conditions of the city in order to bring potential water damage to a minimum. Study the conditions of the city in order to bring potential water damage to a minimum.
- 6 Built Response and Economic Investment**
 The River and the established activities along the river and economic investment increasing the value.

Healing Process & Storytelling Proposal

- 5 Storytelling Rehabilitation Teaching about Nature**
 Novel, walking is viewed through the lens of 'land' (2014, 2015) as a form of storytelling.

Healing Quadrants of Life

- Nourisher
- Ancestor
- Teacher
- Mediator

Education - Course & project design & delivery

Plymouth University- M Arch./ B Arch. Design Studio/ Theory
 “Connecting Sustainable Practice”
 & “Green Infrastructure & Wellbeing”



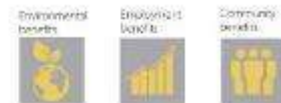
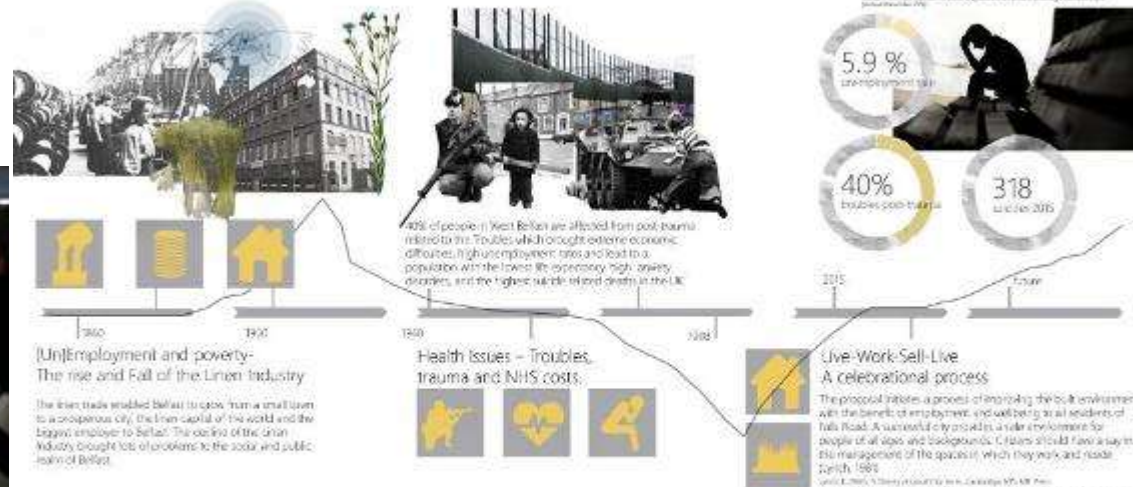
Belfast Problem of Deprivations

BELFAST BEE ECONOMICS

The Bee Economics project is a community-led initiative to regenerate the Belfast region and address the problem of deprivations through the establishment of a range of small-scale, sustainable, and profitable businesses. It aims to create jobs, improve health, and regenerate the area through a combination of a green plan and a business plan.

New Flux - New economy

An evaluation of Falls Road in West Belfast and how it could be developed into an economically resilient community for the benefit of wellbeing.



Environmental benefits
Decreasing flood risk, improving biodiversity of fauna and flora, healthy lifestyle

Employment benefits
Culturally protecting (use) and history, embracing and celebrating heritage, improving the urban fabric, promoting local identity, social benefits of interacting with people and nature



Practice example— Public Realm & Co Design— CABE Spaceshaper

Recommendations:

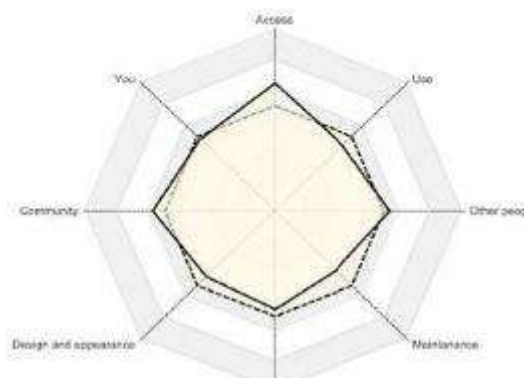
Establish relevant brief requirements/ outputs through thorough co-design

...**Quality** not quantity – developing shared understanding of Place **Quality**

...establishing a basis for **Social Wellbeing** from the site's community & their GI.

Spaceshaper process

- practical toolkit delivered through a workshop of stakeholder group representatives
- captures diverse views of space users/ managers
- discuss how the space works for different people
- encourages people to demand more from GI
- designed to support change/ improvement
- assessing existing and planning new sites
- used as an element of a broader consultation



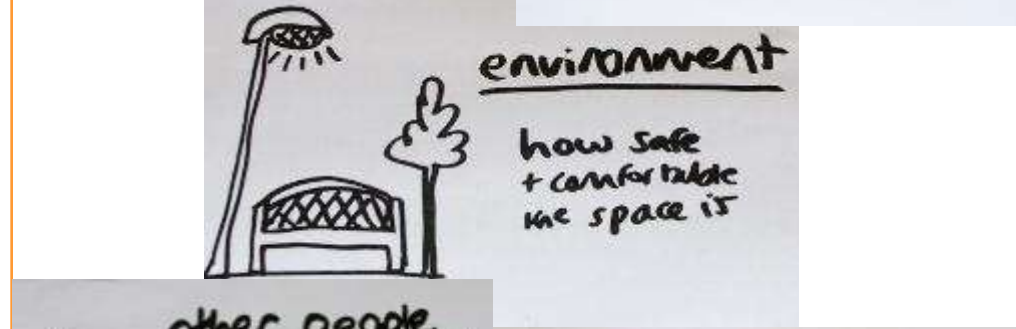
Practice example— Public Realm & Co Design— CABE Spaceshaper

...successful co-design can:

- Resolve opposing interests/ users for action
- identify the strengths and weaknesses
- measure how well proposals meet inclusive needs
- establishing priorities
- Stimulate new ideas
- track changes in improvements over time
- help build relations with hard-to-reach groups.

...Spaceshaper covers eight specific areas of space quality (demonstrating potential relevance of GI):

- access: finding your way and getting about
- use: activities and opportunities the space has to offer
- other people: how the space caters for different needs
- maintenance: how clean and cared for the space is
- environment: how safe and comfortable the space is
- design and appearance: what the space looks like and what materials it uses
- community: importance of space to local people
- you: how the space makes you feel.



Practice e.g. - Learning Environments GI- (Connor Downs Primary School, Cornwall)

Recommendations:

- Build culture of performative expectation of benefits from GI in whole school community through - Tangible benefits e.g.
- relevance to learning curriculum, improved working environment, multisensory play/ learning experiences, engagement with / benefit from wider community partners, fresh food!



Practice e.g. - Public Realm & Interpretative GI (Sutton Bank Visitors Centre, North York Moors National Park)

Recommendations:

- Embody in all public GI design the importance of nurturing 'Homo ludens'. In play at all ages we develop our most meaningful relationships with place
- Use the genius of place to shape the design and bring out the innate performative value of GI



Play strategy statement

Sutton Bank Visitor Centre acts as gateway to the North York Moors National Park and currently offers outdoor play facilities, a starting place from which to walk, a dark space for shelter and safety. The proposal responds to the need for an innovative and appropriate play experience to encourage a broader audience of users to stay longer and return more frequently.

We understand the challenge is to design a play experience consistent with the ethos of a National Park as nature as possible, allowing to arise out of the landscape and taking its lead. Features would be simple, nature inspired, high, materials made to last, the play areas would be well sheltered and secure, incorporating the area's rich ecological and cultural heritage, providing children with an exploratory, unmediated and authentic experience with the natural world.

Our intention is to work with the existing landscape and develop its play potential. Both the vegetation and the play facilities will be designed to be low impact on the landscape and to be made from local materials. The play areas will be designed to be low impact on the landscape and to be made from local materials. The play areas will be designed to be low impact on the landscape and to be made from local materials.

Professionals for developing a playful landscape:

- To create a sense of adventure and challenge on the site
- To create invitations for children to journey across the site
- To give opportunities for children to heighten their senses
- To incorporate play elements to stimulate imaginative games, that link to the area's rich ecological and cultural heritage
- To introduce play that allows children to influence their play environment

We would encourage our approach to this work as creating a playful landscape rather than building a play area and we have found ourselves inspired and excited about the possibilities of what we can do.

Client: North York Moors National Park
Date: 2014 April 2014
Drawings: 100% final
Scale: 1:200 (see plan 1:2000 @ A2)
City: 10-12-14 10:00:00

Pathways

Wesley Design Ltd
 Castle Hill, 53 Market Street,
 Southport, Merseyside, L35 9JF, U.K.
 +44 (0)1759 318071
 wesleydesign.co.uk
 wesleydesign@bt.com
 Made in England by Wesley Design

Practice e.g. - Healing Environments GI. ('Play for Life' garden, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro)

Recommendations:

Engage diverse 'client group' in targeted appropriate consultation program

'Layered' design brief development demonstrating specific stakeholders group outcomes delivered from Multifunctional space balancing spatial subdivision with inter-visibility to facilitate synchronous diverse use and safety-oversight

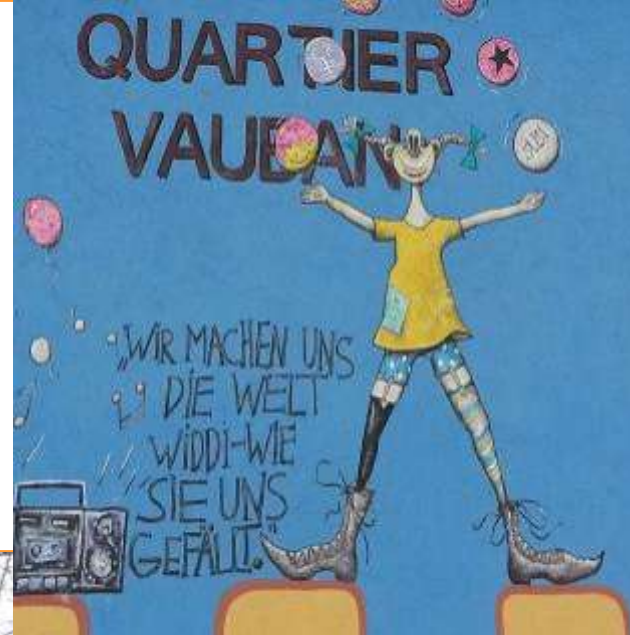


Conclusions— We should “make the world the we like it” so that it likes us back!

... Research, Educate & Practice GI Design to deliver Wellbeing,

Further reading and recommendations:

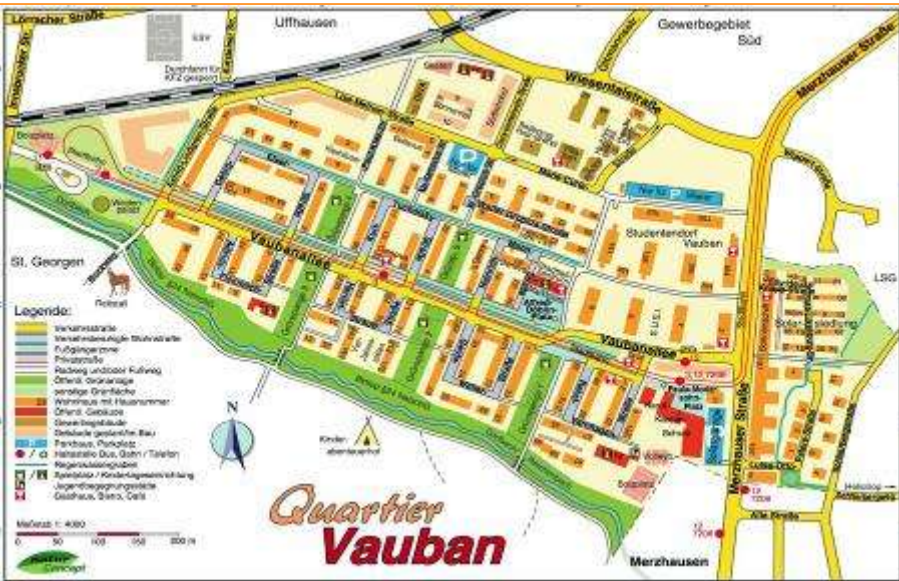
- 1– Visit Freiburg!– (Vauban & Rieselfeld)
- 2– ref. WHO Collaborating Centre for Healthy Cities and Urban Policy- NHS South West 9-13 September 2009 & 17-20 September 2008



NHS South West University of the West of England

South West England
NEWS FROM FREIBURG
Planning • Public health • Urban design

WHO Collaborating Centre for Healthy Cities and Urban Policy
NHS South West
9-13 September 2009



Summary record with articles from participants
2009

