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## **Owning the process – taking a ‘Thriving Places’ approach to asset mapping**

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### **A case study in the Thriving Places series**

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## Thriving Places and the case study process

### Thriving Places

Thriving Places is a ten-year commitment from Glasgow Community Planning Partnership (CPP) to combat inequalities and achieve better outcomes for residents in nine neighbourhoods in Glasgow experiencing high levels of deprivation (*Glasgow CPP, 2013. Glasgow's Single Outcome Agreement*). Based on the premise of 'doing with' rather than 'doing to', Thriving Places has a set of integral principles:

- a long term focus on partnership working;
- joint working at a very local community level;
- community capacity building and working with community anchors;
- a focus on co-production between communities and organisations;
- changing the way in which resources are allocated if required; and
- intensive activity to build social capital and empower communities, including making the most of assets in terms of buildings, organisations or people.

Thriving Places seeks the following ten-year outcomes:

- More resilient, sustainable communities, that are thriving, and where people are proud to live;
- Communities have more aspiration and influence over the services delivered in their neighbourhoods; and
- Communities work in equal partnership with providers to develop services for residents.

### The Case Study Development Group

Part of the commitment from Glasgow CPP is that Thriving Places seeks to generate and share evidence about promising approaches to combating inequalities and achieving better outcomes. The [Glasgow CPP 2014-15 Annual Report](#) noted that: 'A key task for partners will be to capture, document and share the learning from the first three [Thriving Places] neighbourhoods.' In 2015 the CPP agreed that What Works Scotland offer a development programme for a small number of practitioners involved with Thriving Places to improve their ability to capture evidence using case studies. Case studies offer an efficient and effective means to evaluate elements of work done, highlighting complexity, nuance and 'real life' contexts to generate in-depth understanding. Case studies do not gloss over complications, so are ideal for learning in the complex context of Thriving Places.

From late-2015 to December 2016, five Thriving Places workers and one community activist worked as a Case Study Development Group, facilitated by [Richard Brunner](#) (Research Associate, University of Glasgow and What Works Scotland) using a collaborative action research model. The group learned about what case studies are and how to do them, and two members completed a case study on an element of work happening in their Thriving Places area.

This is one of those case studies.

It has been produced by **Alistair Mitchell**, who is Community Connector for Thriving Places Ruchill and Possilpark.

# Owning the process – taking a ‘Thriving Places’ approach to asset mapping

## Summary

This case study focuses on asset mapping practice to date in Thriving Places Ruchill and Possilpark, (TPRP) and aims to consider the process and result of this work, for both communities and services working in partnership. This case study looks at three sources of information: two asset maps; structured interviews with the map creators; and a Survey Monkey questionnaire sent to representatives of partner organisations involved in Thriving Places Ruchill and Possilpark. In conducting the research I also aim to inform and share learning to future Thriving Places neighbourhoods and wider stakeholders on the efficacy and future direction of asset mapping processes.

The case study has the following key findings:

- There is a lack of clarity around asset mapping and asset maps – what they are and how they should be created.
- Both asset maps do not adequately represent the range of assets in the community.
- Both asset mapping processes did not adequately address whether the maps should be shared with the community and where the maps should be hosted.
- Both maps do not appear to have driven any key pieces of partnership work within Ruchill and Possilpark Thriving Places.
- There are reported benefits of some organisations using the asset maps for information and referral.
- Community ownership of the asset mapping process is fundamental to its success.

Future recommendations based on these findings are presented in Section 6 of this case study.

Finally, it is important for the reader to note that I am both the author of this case study and the creator of Asset Map 2. Creating the second asset map was a key task given to me early in my role as TPRP Community Connector. Critical reflection upon the two asset maps is timely.

## Thriving Places and asset mapping – setting the scene

Thriving Places was introduced in 2014 as part of Glasgow City Council’s Single Outcome Agreement (SOA). Broadly speaking, the initiative is described as taking an ‘asset based’ approach to target specific neighbourhoods and focus on the capacity, strengths and skills of the community to change

the outlook. By employing the approach of asset mapping: “communities are invited to collaboratively identify and plan future work” (Glasgow Community Planning Partnership, 2014).

A secondary aspect of the Thriving Places approach is to emphasise the focus on Community Planning Partnership (CPP) partners “working collaboratively” (Glasgow Community Planning Partnership, 2014), to help communities achieve their aims.

Both these explicit aims therefore set a background context to what was a local asset-mapping process in Thriving Places Ruchill and Possilpark. Attention will be given to asset mapping in relation to communities, partnership working, and as a springboard for future initiatives.

## 1. Assets, asset maps and asset mapping

Asset mapping has been identified as a critical process in the Thriving Places approach to redefining local communities and resulting in the creation of an identifiable product - a ‘Map’ (Thriving Places, Lessons Learned, 2015). The process and product in themselves are less well defined however. The terms ‘asset mapping’ and ‘asset map’ do little to describe the nuts and bolts of assets, asset mapping and asset maps. The use of both in documentation focuses more on the potential benefits of the process, rather than what the process and product actually are and how they may be achieved.

For the purposes of this case study, a breakdown of asset mapping is described that recognises the genesis of early Asset Based Community Development work in the early 1990s, pioneered by Jody Kretzmann and John McKnight (1993). Lightfoot et al (2014) summarise this as:

*In the ABCD approach, a community explores, describes, and maps its assets and then uses these assets to develop solutions to a specific social issue within the community, such as homelessness, hunger, access to health care, or poverty.*

Since then, an agreed language relating to assets has found consensus with assets having a number of distinct characteristics (Russell, 2014):

- The skills of local residents.
- The power of local associations.
- The resources of public, private and non-profit institutions.
- The physical resources and ecology of local places.
- The economic resources of local places, and reciprocal exchange in more general terms.
- The stories and heritage of local places.

Key to Kretzmann and McKnight’s (1993) understanding is also the agency of the *community* in the asset mapping process. For the purposes of this case study community is defined as, “a group of people living in the same place or having a particular interest or characteristic in common” (Blackwell Encyclopedia of Sociology Online, 2016). Combining this definition with Kretzmann and McKnight’s

(1993) description of *who* does the asset mapping, we see the ownership of the process being rooted at neighbourhood level and convened by the people living there.

When considering the product, the 'map', it is useful to therefore consider it as the result of a citizen-driven process, conceptualized in a way that makes sense to the producers, and which is part of an iterative process, rather than a permanent directory. There is no stipulation that this 'map' may be recorded, visualized or drawn up (though it can sometimes help) - rather it provides communities with a way of solving what is wrong by identifying what they have within their control and building the necessary relationships to bring those things into play. As Burnett and Russell (2016) put it:

*... maps tend to be fairly permanent; think of a map of the Cairngorms national park. You could pick up a map from 50 years ago and still find your way home! Asset maps are different to this; people change, new neighbours move in and out, new groups pop up and fizzle away; the map changes and it is dynamic in nature.*

This highlights asset mapping as an involving process, different to the creation of an agency-led asset map, which has been taken to mean the delivery of a product for communities to use. With the focus on asset mapping practice within TPRP, it is helpful to consider these distinctions, not only for reference and clarity, but also as an attempt to remind readers of the commitment to an ethos of community driven processes within Thriving Places documentation. A key consideration for this case study will be focusing on how the initial lack of clarity around asset maps and asset mapping has impacted on results.

## **2. Asset mapping in Thriving Places Ruchill and Possilpark – what has been done?**

Broadly speaking, two 'asset maps' have been created since the inception of TPRP. The first, initiated by Glasgow Life and Community Safety Glasgow; the second, initiated by the TPRP Community Connector. For this case study, questionnaires were submitted to agencies/representatives that led each process. A description of each case study process follows.

### **Map 1 – Thriving Places first asset map: a partial list of resources**

The creation of the first asset map was carried out as a piece of joint work by Glasgow Life and Community Safety Glasgow. The process of creating the map was initiated by the Community Planning Partnership lead, and a small group of workers from each agency came together to drive a process of gathering information on all available assets of each organisation within the Thriving Places group and local community. This process was fed into by all partners in the Thriving Places Ruchill and Possilpark group. These assets included; venues, organisations, partners, programmes / activities, staffing, businesses, community venues, resources – including funding, skills, knowledge, expertise and

volunteers. This was produced and eventually passed on to the Community Connector as a basis for a secondary, more viable map. An excerpt from map one is in **Appendix 1**.

In making visible a wealth of institutions, businesses and third sector projects surrounding the Thriving Places area, the first map attempts to construct a directory of support available to the community and to organisations. Critically though, it fails to involve citizens in the process, and fails to include three key assets; individuals’ skills and gifts, associations and connections.

<b>Benefits</b>	<b>Disadvantages</b>
<b>Gives a searchable database of institutions, businesses and services in and around the Thriving Places area.</b>	<b>Not owned by the community.</b>
<b>Captures information on assets outside of the area which may be accessed by local people.</b>	<b>Misses the gifts and talents of local people that can be linked to the space.</b>
<b>Describes some business assets in the area.</b>	<b>Isn’t attempting to address an issue, but to provide information to services.</b>
	<b>Doesn’t show the location of services and projects on a visual ‘map’.</b>
	<b>Doesn’t include associational life occurring in the area outside of service provision.</b>
	<b>Many of the services and institutions aren’t based in the area and therefore may not be accessible to some.</b>
	<b>Misses the stories and heritage of local places as an asset.</b>

*Table 1: Benefits and Disadvantages of Map 1*

## **Map 2 – Community Connector asset map: a map of resources and associations**

Creating an asset map was a key component of the Community Connector’s early workplan. The process of creating a map was split into two strands; an ‘Institutional Topography’ and an ‘Associational Topography’ for Ruchill and Possilpark separately, reflecting the unique nature of both communities of place. The ways in which institutions and associations were defined can be found in **Appendix 2**.



The process of identifying the institutions in the community was by using existing data from the first map, utilizing online searches, community walk rounds and emailed requests from service providers for information. In creating this topography, I categorised each entry and captured buildings, businesses, public sector, disused land and space and voluntary sector projects. Details for each entry, including activities run on behalf of the agency/organisation, contact details, locations and time/date details were also all captured.

The process of developing the associational map was a little more difficult to define. It involved attending groups, social events, walk arounds and meeting local community members to discover what they go to, what happens in a community that is owned by the community and who else they know that does something with others in the area. This type of map relies heavily on relationships with citizens, and draws on that to create a picture of what associational life is available to the community. The information gathered was categorised and, where possible, contact details were supplied either for the people involved in the association, or at least the host venue, as well as details of times, locations etc.

The final stage of the process was to bring this all together as presented in a Prezi format, where viewers could skip between the institutions, associations, businesses and land/space in the area. An excerpt from this map can be found in **Appendix 2**.

<b>Benefits</b>	<b>Disadvantages</b>
<b>Gives a detailed picture of the public institutions of Possilpark/Ruchill.</b>	<b>Not owned by the community.</b>
<b>Begins to include the associational life of residents – the things that happen that aren't delivered by institutions.</b>	<b>Misses the gifts and talents of local people that can be linked to the space.</b>
<b>Captures land and space for potential future use.</b>	<b>Isn't attempting to address an issue, but to provide information to services.</b>
<b>Describes the range of business assets in the area.</b>	<b>Doesn't show the location of services and projects on a geographical map.</b>
	<b>Misses the stories and heritage of local places as an asset.</b>

*Table 2: Benefits and Disadvantages of Map 2*

Map 2 creates a more complete picture of what the associational assets are and furthermore, fleshes out the institutional assets - what they provide and how to access them. It may also be said this map

also bears many of the same flaws as Map 1 however, including that it has not been produced by the community. The second map, like the first, also misses key assets – namely the gifts of individuals, the exchange, and the stories and heritage of the community. While it moves towards the Kretzmann and McKnight (1993) notion of asset mapping, it still does not achieve it.

### 3. Key issues and benefits relating to asset mapping processes in Thriving Places Ruchill and Possilpark

Examining asset mapping processes in TPRP to date highlights some key considerations which should be considered by other Thriving Places areas.

#### a. Lack of use as a key driver for future work

Crucial to the practice of asset mapping is the outcome, where “plans for future work can be prepared and progressed” (Glasgow Community Planning Partnership, 2014). A key question for this case study has been to investigate whether the current practice has resulted in any key pieces of partnership work being produced, or if they have been used in practice to date. A Survey Monkey was produced in order to examine this (see excerpt, **Appendix 3**).

Of the 47 partners who were sent the Survey, only three responses were gathered in the time frame given (two weeks), this may be due to a number of factors: time pressures, lack of understanding of the role of the case study group, or perhaps, lack of professional buy in and partnership working in TPRP. Although this low response means generalisability of findings is limited, it is useful in itself to be mindful of this low response when discussing how involving the process of asset mapping has been for all partner organisations.

Respondents said that the asset map was primarily used as a referral source – for people to see what is available in the area. Yet, when coming to the crucial aspect of planning future work and initiating partnership development, the response was unanimous: none of the respondents’ organisations had used the asset map to develop new projects or initiatives in the Thriving Places area.

Furthermore, the creators of both maps (1 and 2) highlight a lack of action resulting from the mapping process, neither map initiating any new pieces of partnership work in the area, to their knowledge (see **Appendix 4**).

Through this, we may begin to conclude that;

- i) Partner organisations on the Thriving Places groups have not found the asset mapping process to be involving;
- ii) Partner organisations have not found the process of asset mapping helpful in initiating future work.

A more in-depth examination of the barriers to partnership working within Thriving Places may be needed to shed further light on this issue, though it is outside of the scope of this case study.

### **b. The problem of language**

In many Thriving Places documents, we see that the terms asset mapping and asset map are used concurrently (e.g. Glasgow Community Planning Partnership Conference, 2015). With one term suggesting a product and another suggesting a process, we can then begin to understand that although on the surface, the language appears easily understandable, it lends itself to confusion as to what exactly an asset map is, and how exactly asset mapping should be conducted.

In both cases in TPRP no guidelines, exemplars or training were provided to the map producers. This has perhaps contributed to issues faced by the producers, encapsulated in the evidence gathered for this case study. An “Asset map was to ‘map’ out all relevant assets of each organisation and within the community” (Anonymous Respondent – see **Appendix 4**) but this definition in itself proves difficult, and suggests that the term ‘map’ is already clearly defined and understood. It seems there is a circularity at play here (a map defined as a map), which may suggest that **a more unified, shared understanding of asset mapping and asset maps within Thriving Places may be required.**

Perhaps it would be more helpful to describe the asset maps to date as more akin to a directory of services and agencies, which, with regular updating, may give partners some information on gaps or duplications of service within the area. In this sense at least we may stay true to the principle of mapping as an iterative process. As one respondent put it “an asset map, to work, must be kept live.” (**Appendix 4**).

Very good examples of such service directories are available – we may look to the Maryhill Activity Directory or the Gorbals Activity Directory as excellent pieces of organisation-driven work. However, we should tread with caution – it is possible that service-led mapping may reinforce the idea that the outsider (whether that is agency, worker or service provider) is needed to solve the community’s issues. Though these types of service directories may be supportive, there is also potential for the displacement of local citizen invention in undertaking their own journey to create vibrant communities.

Looking at citizen-driven asset mapping exemplars proves more difficult however, as the process and product of mapping is held by local citizens, and may not even be recorded on paper. It is the process of coming together and using each other’s unique skills to solve an issue in the local area that defines community-driven asset mapping.

### **c. Location of the maps**

The first TPRP asset map is not currently in the public domain as a viewable document. Though the map has been shared within the CPP structure and with TPRP partners, it has not been hosted online or reproduced as a document for community use within Ruchill and Possilpark.

The second map is available online, as two accessible Prezi presentations<sup>1</sup>, though there has been little direction of traffic directly to this resource from agencies. Instead, the Community Connector worked alongside a local resident to pass on this information to help populate two local websites <http://www.ruchill.scot/> and <http://www.possilpark.scot/>, thus moving towards involving community in the process. Effort has been made to backlink to these websites via social media and by flyers in the community.

Though both maps have been shared with partner organisations within TPRP, they do not feature prominently on any organisation's website or publicity materials. This begs questions about by whom the maps are intended to be viewed. Is it by the Community Connector to gather a directory of activity for referrals; by partner organisations to identify and plug gaps in provision; by the community to see what is available to them in their local area; by citizens to respond to an issue faced in their own community; or by everyone at once?

It is therefore recommended that at the very least, if service directories are created, as opposed to asset maps, the distinction between the two should be made clear and prior to undertaking the work a discussion held with partners as to who the map is for, and how, collectively, this information is to be shared with the key stakeholders.

### **d. Missing Assets**

Both maps miss at least two of the key 'assets' as described by Kretzmann and McKnight (1993) – namely the gifts, talents and contributions of citizens and their connections. The key problem that this poses is that, without identifying and connecting local people to the other assets detailed in the area, we lose the community-creating potential of the map. Without citizens and their connections the map looks like an abandoned town and may fail to support the creation of vibrant community life. Future processes cannot be conducted without these assets included, which has implications for who has ownership of the asset mapping process.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://prezi.com/zqstsntpcyiz/ruchill-map-associations-institutions-land/>  
and <https://prezi.com/jkplhtw5xvkz/possil-map-associations-institutions-land/>

#### e. Ownership of the process

*“Asset -mapping was never intended to be about data gathering by institutions but about relationship building between neighbours.” (Burnett and Russell, 2016)*

As alluded to in the introduction to this case study, the intention of asset mapping is for *the community* to explore issues and develop its own solutions to a problem it has identified in a way that builds relationships of neighbourliness and citizenship. This may not be to tackle a ‘global problem’, such as crime in Ruchill and Possilpark, but may be more ‘street sized’. For example, a potential problem identified by a community may be making the area look better. The asset mapping process would then be driven by the local people who hold this problem dear, to look at what they have that can help solve this problem, starting with the gifts of local people in their street, (the artist who can design a mural, the retired joiner who can rebuild a fence) and working outwardly towards the contribution of services.

Key to this is the role of the agency worker. The role of a future Community Connector should be to offer support to citizens and suggest asset mapping as a way of looking at what they have available to solve an issue that they have self-identified. In particular it may be that a conscientious worker may get alongside citizens and encourage them to categorise the assets in their neighbourhood in an effort to solve this issue, for example as:

- Primary assets – what is local and in control of citizens
- Secondary assets – what is local and not in control of citizens
- Tertiary assets – what is not local and outside of citizens’ control

The process of mapping, led by community, can then lead to the building of relationships to help bring these assets into play in a way that provides rich, producing possibilities.

In the case of the asset maps created for TPRP, both asset maps were driven by professionals working for local agencies who had been directed to complete them as a key task. Therefore it is with no surprise that citizens didn’t initiate the process. In both cases, the process of completing the map appears to be ‘top-down’ in nature, rather than being firmly rooted in local civic activity. It is therefore critical to note that the ownership of the process by communities is absolutely fundamental to asset mapping.

Furthermore, we see that both maps aren’t responding to a community defined issue or interest – they aren’t driven by the cares and concerns of local citizens. In fact, when a professional is asked to complete a map, it could be argued that unless this request comes from a desire within community to make change, then the map is essentially flawed and will fail as a tool for starting effective citizen-led action and co-production. Both maps appear to have been developed as a service response to the problem of ‘not knowing what is out there’ rather than a community response to the question of ‘what have we got locally to solve this problem we face?’ Reclaiming the intention of asset mapping as

an iterative process driven by *communities* is needed. We do not see local people on the maps because the maps aren't owned by local people.

#### **4. Benefits associated with the maps**

From the surveys completed, the main benefit associated with the asset maps in TPRP is that agencies have used it as a reference material for finding out what is out there, and referral information for clients. This is not to be dismissed, and is perhaps the *raison d'être* for any future attempts at creating service directories in the area. However, it must be recognised that even these directories, where the ownership of the map and problem is held by organisations, have resulted in a lack of subsequent partnership action within TPRP. Accepting the limitations of this process is essential in managing expectations and directing future work.

#### **5. The wider Thriving Places picture: a word on Asset Based Community Development and asset-based approaches**

One of the key issues highlighted in this case study has been the problem of language, resulting in a lack of clarity for those completing asset maps or doing asset mapping. It is important to address this at a wider level. Thriving Places is considered an 'assets-based' approach, which has a strong foundation in Asset Based Community Development (ABCD), but the evidence in this case study suggests that the 'CD' element is easily dropped. This begs the question: if the Community Development element is missed, are we talking about the same approach? If not, we must be clear in providing the distinctions between asset-based approaches and Asset Based Community Development to helpfully shape our practice around agreed methodologies in future. This will inform choices made about asset mapping.

#### **6. Conclusions and recommendations**

Thriving Places citywide has much to learn from the process of creating the asset maps in Ruchill and Possilpark. The work appears to have done very little to direct future partnership work and seems to have been implemented in a top-down way, delivered as a key task for agency representatives to complete, rather than an iterative process led by citizens. Furthermore, this has shown that the creation of a map as a final product is a flawed idea and focuses workers too much on the creation of an output as opposed to a community building process. Future Thriving Places neighbourhoods should reject the creation of a map, in favour of supporting citizens in their own asset mapping process.

Recommendations for future Thriving Places areas in relation to asset maps and asset mapping are as follows:

### **Clarity of language and function of asset mapping**

1. Provide a clearer description of what is required and why. If 'mapping' is driven by services as a process of discovering what is out there, this should be described as creating a 'Directory of Service'.
2. Accept the limitations of creating a directory of service. As a tool for finding out information on current service provision it can be useful, but do not expect this to drive partnership work.

### **Sharing directories of service**

3. If this directory of service is to be made available to the public, ensure that a plan is in place prior to completion of where and how this will be made available.

### **Community ownership of the process**

4. Do not 'asset map' an area. Instead, support citizens in their own process of asset mapping as a response to the problems that they themselves have defined and are ready to act upon using what they have available to them.
5. Services should then be ready to respond in a sensitive way to support citizens to solve the problems they've identified *when requested* by citizens. This should focus on helping them to negotiate traditional barriers to community involvement and community leadership.

### **Support for future Community Organisers/Community Connectors in Thriving Places**

6. Provide all Community Organisers/Community Connectors with relevant training on citizen-defined, citizen-led asset mapping.

### **Evaluation of future asset mapping processes**

7. Citizen-defined, citizen-led asset mapping should be sensitively evaluated.
8. Evaluation of this process to be conducted in a case study format.

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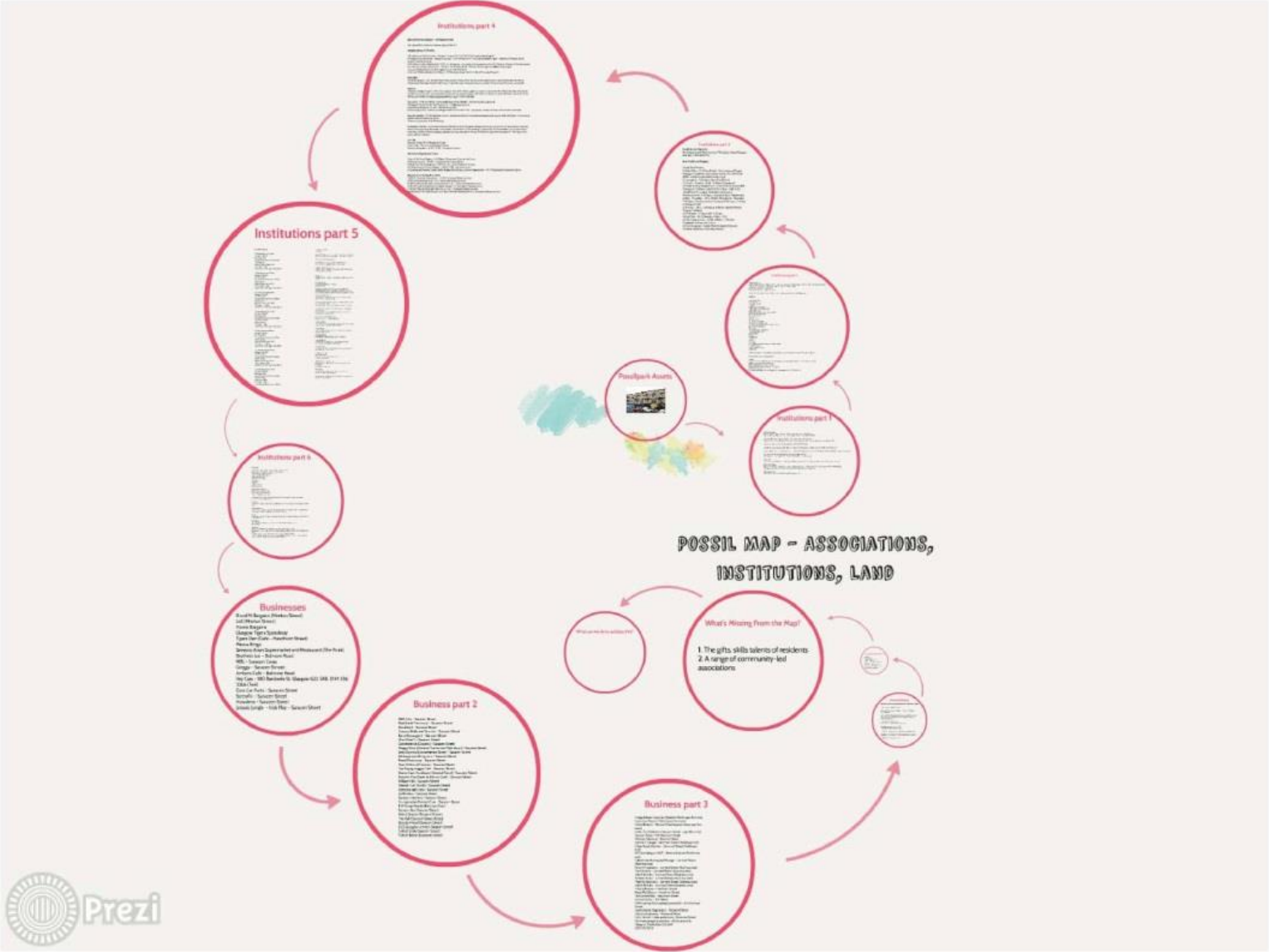
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## Appendices

### Appendix 1 – Excerpt from Map 1

ID	THEME	THEME_2	NAME	ADDRESS_1	POST_CODE	PHONE	NOTES	NOTES_2
1	Education & Learning	Afterschool	One Plus Schools Out Service	25 Ardoch St	G22 5QG	3366772		
2	Education & Learning	Community learning centre	Ruchill Community Learning Centre	201 Shuna St	G20 9EY	946 5675		GCC / Anniesland College
3	Education & Learning	Early Years & Family	Ruchill Early Years Centre	61 Smeaton St	G20 9JS	945 1886		GCC
4	Education & Learning	Family Learning Centre	Possilpark Family Centre	Keppoch Campus	G22 5AX	336 2129		
5	Education & Learning	Family Learning Centre	Hamiltonhill Family Learning Centre	115 Ellesmere St	G22 5QT	332 2797		
6	Education & Learning	Library	Possilpark Library	127 Allander St	G22 5JJ	276 0929	Internet access	Glasgow Life
7	Education & Learning	Library	Maryhill Library	1508 Maryhill Road	G20 9AD	276 0715	internet access	Glasgow Life
8	Education & Learning	Library	Springburn Library	Kay Street	G21 1JY	276 1690	internet access	Glasgow Life
9	Education & Learning	Nursery School	Keppoch Nursery School	Keppoch Campus	G22 5AX	336 7750		GCC
10	Education & Learning	Nursery School	Jack & Jill's Nursery	226 Saracen St	G22 5LF	336 3434		
11	Education & Learning	Nursery School	Ardoch Childcare Centre	157 Bardowie St	G22 5QJ	336 5419		
12	Education & Learning	Nursery School	Links Nursery	20 High Craighall St	G4 9UD	332 2906		
13	Education & Learning	Personal development - yo	Fairbridge	59 Ruchill St	G20 9PX			Prince's Trust
14	Education & Learning	Primary School	Saracen Primary School	Keppoch Campus	G22 5AX	336 8428		
15	Education & Learning	Primary School	St. Theresa's Primary School	Keppoch Campus	G22 5AX	336 8428		GCC
16	Education & Learning	Primary School	St. Monica's Primary School	200 Liddesdale Road	G22 7QX	772 0026		GCC

Appendix 2 – Excerpt from Map 2 (Prezi)



# Associations

Led and run by local people on a voluntary basis

Line Dancing (Possilpoint 1-3 Tues)

Osmania Dance Troupe (Possilpoint 5-7 Monday) 7-8:30pm  
last wed month)

Greater Milton and Possilpark Credit Union - Address: 1 Westray  
Circus, Glasgow G22 7BE, Phone:0141 347 0671 - Saturdays  
Ruchill Parish Church

Possilpark Community Council  
1st Thurs Month, 6:30pm (PP Comm Centre)

Teddy Club (Possilpark Parish Church)  
Possilpark Parent and Toddlers Group

Parents and Toddlers Group - Courtyard QXHA, Fridays 10-12

Stag Group - Wednesday 3-5, The Courtyard Westercommon

Parkhouse Community Council ????

## Appendix 3 – Survey Monkey Questionnaire

### Asset Mapping Case Study

#### Thriving Places/What Works Scotland - Asset Mapping Case Study

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1. What are the benefits and disadvantages of the two Asset Maps produced?

2. Have you used either of the two Asset Maps produced in any way? If so what?

3. Has your organization developed any new initiatives/projects as a result of the Asset Mapping process? If so, please describe.

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## Appendix 4 – Sample quotations from questionnaires

“Asset map was to ‘map’ out all relevant assets of each organisation and within the community”

“...an asset map, to work, must be kept live.”

“...to my knowledge, I haven’t seen any new pieces of work happening since the asset maps were completed”

“No, unfortunately not.” (Response to Question 3 – Has your organisation developed any new initiatives/projects as a result of the asset mapping process?)

### Note 1

Full sized asset maps, associational and institutional topographies and anonymised survey monkey responses are available on request from [alistaircctp@gmail.com](mailto:alistaircctp@gmail.com)

### Note 2

Thanks to Anna Grady, Anthony Morrow and Richard Brunner for their support in the development of this case study.