

Consultation and Engagement



Appendix B: Corporate Strategy 2022-2027 Consultation

**Final Report v1.0
20 October 2021**

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Executive Summary

ES1 The Corporate Strategy 2022-2027

Subject to Cabinet endorsement on 02 November 2021, on 07 December 2021, Full Council will consider the council's [Corporate Strategy 2022-2027](#)¹.

The Corporate Strategy describes the vision for Bristol City Council, the services it delivers, and what it wants to achieve. The strategy sets out the main priorities for the coming five years, and it informs everything the council does and how it plans for the future.

ES2 The Corporate Strategy consultation

The consultation was open between 13 August 2021 and 26 September 2021 and sought views from the public, businesses and organisations about the [draft Corporate Strategy 2022-2027](#).

The Corporate Strategy consultation sought feedback on the council's draft Corporate Strategy, with specific questions on:

- How important respondents thought the five principles (called 'building blocks') that affect the council's priorities were, with options of 'not at all important', 'low importance', 'medium importance', 'high importance', and 'very high importance'.
- How important respondents thought the council's strategic priorities were, with options of 'not at all important', 'low importance', 'medium importance', 'high importance', and 'very high importance'.
- Any other comments or suggestions from the respondents.

The Corporate Strategy consultation comprised an online [Corporate Strategy consultation survey](#). Paper copies of the survey and alternative accessible formats were available on request. Paper copies of the survey were also available in libraries.

The consultation was widely publicised through media, social media and communications with the public, including partner organisations, businesses and other stakeholders, as described in section 2.3.

Comments, requests and suggestions received in letters and emails during the consultation were reviewed and considered alongside the survey results (Section 6). Some of these were replies from external organisations to an email invitation to partners and stakeholders to comment (see section 2.3).

ES3 Scope of this report

This report describes the methodology and presents the findings of the Corporate Strategy consultation.

It includes:

- Quantitative data and analysis of free text comments from the 726 responses to the Corporate Strategy survey which were received by 26 September 2021;
- Other relevant correspondence received between 13 August 2021 and 26 September 2021.

This report does not include recommendations for changes to the Corporate Strategy.

ES4 How the report will be used

This report, which sets out the consultation responses, will be taken into account as final proposals are developed by officers to put to Cabinet to recommend to Full Council. This consultation report will also be considered by Cabinet and Full Council in making its decisions about the Corporate Strategy at the Full Council meeting on 07 December 2021.

Cabinet decisions will be published through normal procedures for Full Council and Cabinet decisions at democracy.bristol.gov.uk.

ES5 Corporate Strategy consultation - Key findings

ES6.1 Response rate

The Corporate Strategy consultation received 726 responses, with 702 (97%) completing the survey online, and 24 (3%) respondents completing it on paper.

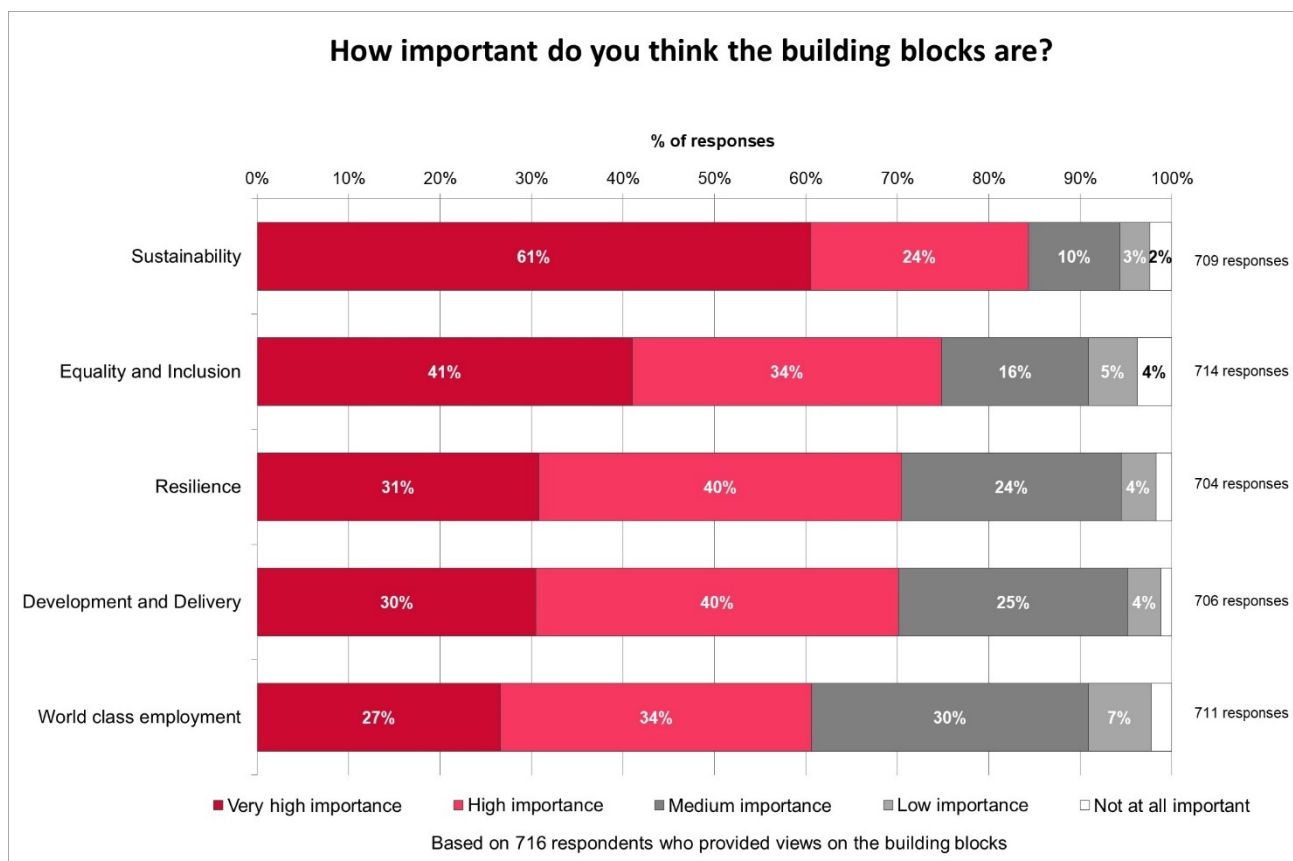
550 responses (76%) were received from postcodes within the Bristol City Council area, 17 (2%) were from North Somerset, Bath & North East Somerset (B&NES) or South Gloucestershire, 5 (1%) postcodes were from further afield or were unidentifiable. 154 (21%) respondents did not provide a postcode.

A map of response rate by ward for the Bristol responses is presented in chapter 3 along with the details of age profile, gender and other respondent characteristics.

ES6.2 Corporate Strategy 2022-2027: building blocks

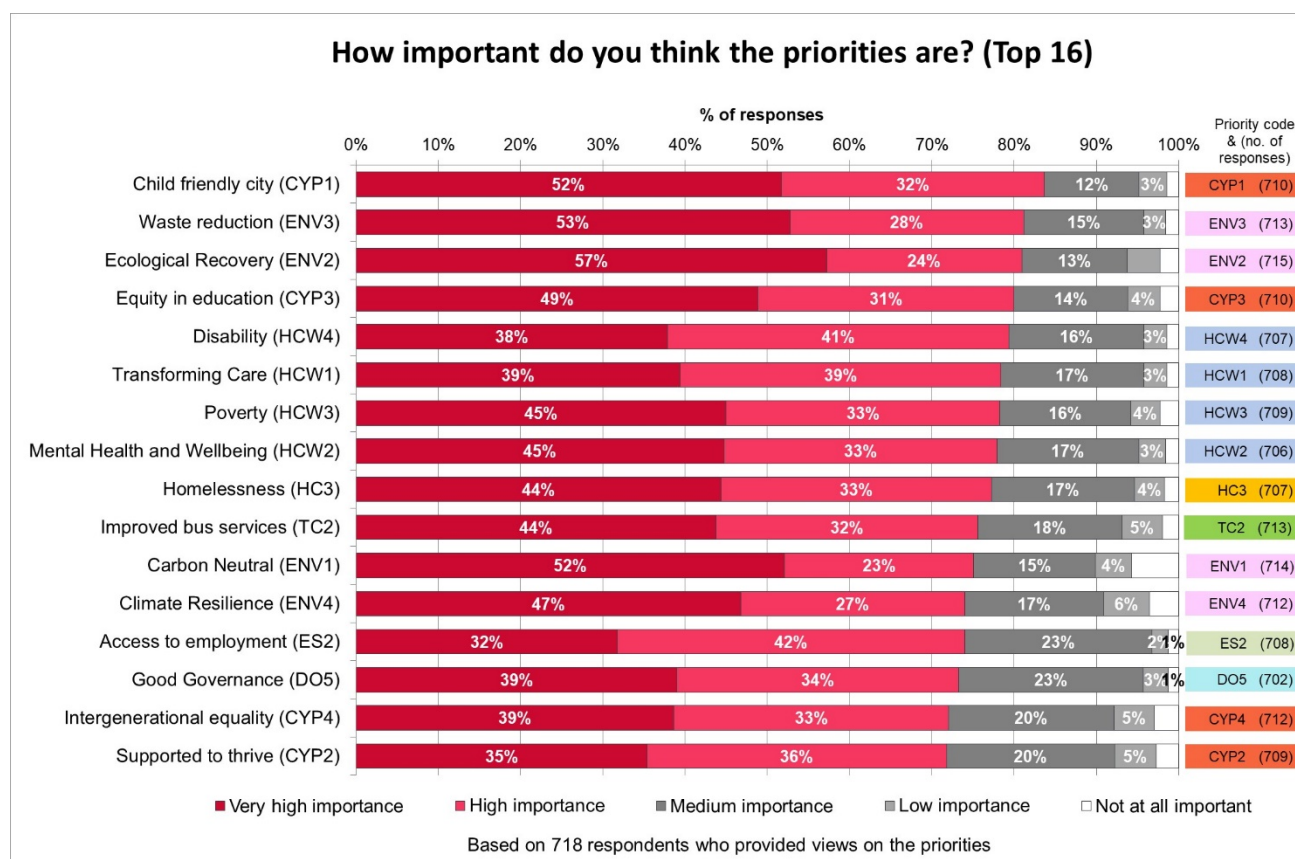
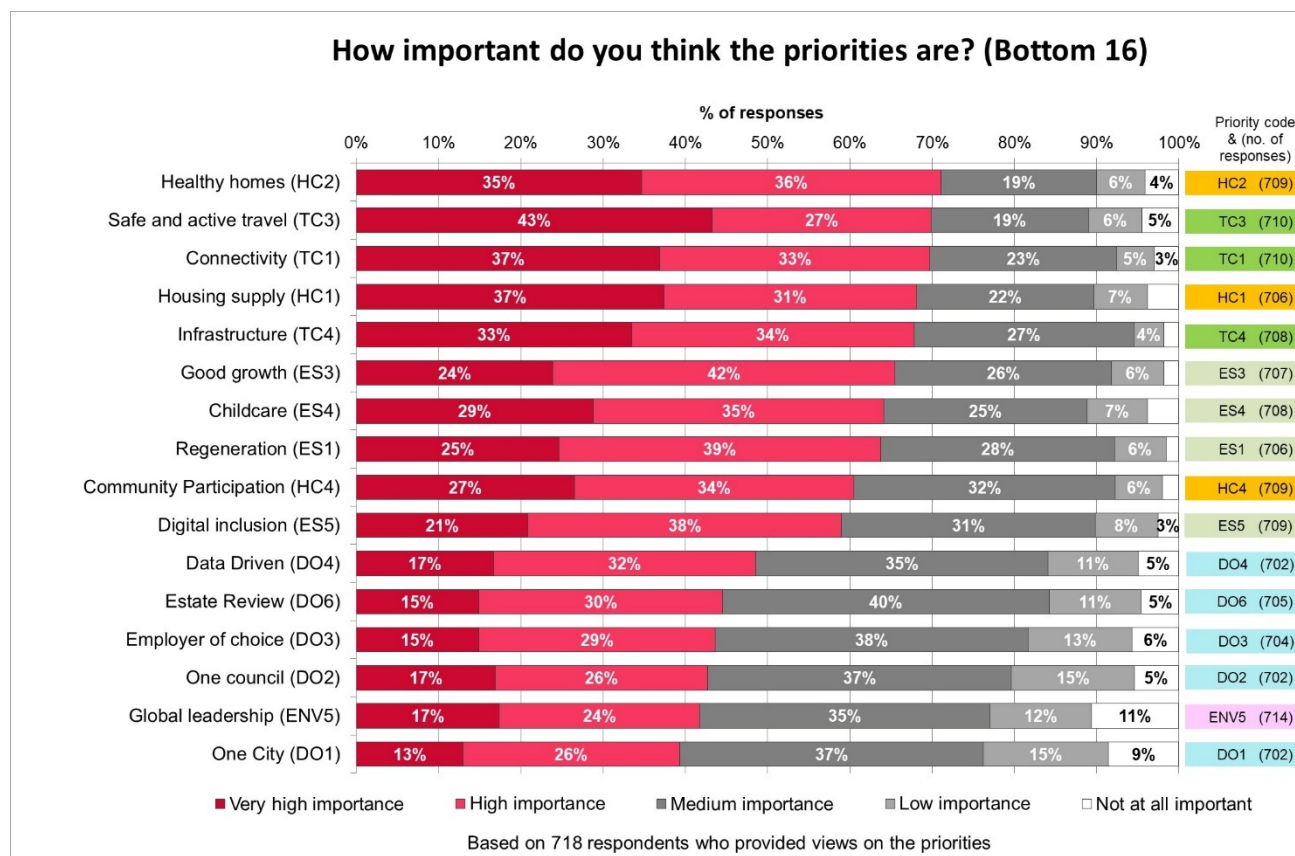
716 (99%) of the respondents provided their views on the five 'building blocks' in the draft Corporate Strategy using a five point scale from 'very high importance' to 'not at all important'. (Figure ES3). Of these:

- Over 50% of respondents said that all of the building blocks were of very high or high importance.
- Sustainability was considered most important, with 598 (85%) respondents saying it was very high or high importance.

Figure ES3: Views on importance of Corporate Strategy building blocks

718 (99%) of the respondents provided their views on the priorities in the draft Corporate Strategy using a five point scale from 'very high importance' to 'not at all important'. (Figure ES4 and ES5). Of these:

- Child friendly city (CYP1), Waste reduction (ENV3), and Ecological Recovery (ENV2) were considered most important with 85%, 81% and 81% rating them of very high or high importance
- Data driven (ES5), Estate review (DO6), Employer of choice (DO3), One council (DO2), Global leadership (ENV5), and One City (DO1) were considered the least important, with under 50% of respondents saying they were very high or high importance, and over 15% saying they were low or not at all important.

Figure ES4: Views on importance of Corporate Strategy priorities (top 16)**Figure ES5: Views on importance of Corporate Strategy priorities (bottom 16)**

1 Introduction

1.1 Context

Subject to Cabinet endorsement on 02 November 2021, on 07 December 2021, Full Council will consider the council's final recommended Corporate Strategy 2022-2027².

The Corporate Strategy describes the vision for Bristol City Council, the services it delivers, and what it wants to achieve. The strategy sets out the main priorities for the coming five years, and it informs everything the council does and how it plans for the future.

The Corporate Strategy consultation was open between 13 August 2021 and 26 September 2021 and sought views from the public about the draft Corporate Strategy 2022-2027, and sought feedback on the importance of the 'building blocks' and 'priorities' for the council.

This consultation report describes the consultation methodology and the feedback received, which will be considered by Cabinet and Full Council before decisions on the Corporate Strategy are made by Full Council in December 2021.

1.2 Structure of this report

Chapter 2 of this report describes the Corporate Strategy 2022-2027 consultation methodology.

Chapters 3 to 6 present the Corporate Strategy 2022-2027 consultation survey results:

- Chapter 3 presents the survey response rate and respondent characteristics;
- Chapter 4 describes the survey feedback on the importance of the building blocks and priorities of the Corporate Strategy;
- Chapter 5 summarises respondents' other comments and suggestions provided as free text.
- Chapter 6 describes feedback received in other correspondence (emails and letters).

Chapter 7 describes how this report will be used and how to keep updated on the decision-making process.

2 Methodology

2.1 Survey

The Corporate Strategy consultation survey was available on the council's Consultation and Engagement Hub (bristol.gov.uk/consultationhub) between 13 August and 26 September 2021.

2.1.1 Survey information

The survey contained the following information as context for the survey questions:

- The [draft Corporate Strategy 2022-2027](#)
- Details of the evidence base that was used to create the draft Corporate strategy, including: the opinions of Bristol citizens; local, regional and national policies and strategies; political priorities; technical and professional evidence; research documents; and engagement with the Mayor, elected members and Bristol City Council staff.

2.1.2 Survey questions

The survey questions sought respondents' views on the following:

- Bristol City Council's '**building blocks**'. These are a set of five guiding principles that influence how the council do things and the way in which we design our projects, services and priorities. The five building blocks are Equality and Inclusion, Sustainability, Development and Delivery, Resilience, and World class employment. The consultation asked respondents how important they thought each of these building blocks were for the council's strategy.
- Bristol City Council's '**priorities**', which set out at a high level what the council intends to do in the coming five years. The consultation asked respondents how important they thought each of these priorities were. The 32 priorities are grouped under seven themes: Children and Young People, Economy and Skills, Environment and Sustainability, Health, Care and Wellbeing, Homes and Communities, Transport and Connectivity, and A Development Organisation.
- Any other comments on the draft Corporate Strategy.

The 'About you' section requested information which helps the council to check if the responses are representative of people across the city who may have different needs.

- Respondents' postcode – this identifies if any parts of the city are under-represented in responding to the consultation and it can show if people from more deprived areas of the city have different views compared to people living in less deprived areas;
- Equalities monitoring information – this enables the council to check if we receive responses from people with protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010;

Respondents could choose to answer some or all of the questions in any order and save and return to the survey later.

2.1.3 Alternative formats

Paper copies were available on request and at libraries. Alternative formats (Easy Read, braille, large print, audio, British Sign Language (BSL) and translation to other languages) were available on request. An 'at a glance' version of the strategy was available on Citizenspace.

2.2 Other correspondence

Five emails were received from organisations in response to the consultation. These are reported separately to the survey responses in Chapter 6. Three further emails were received from members of the public and reported in Chapter 6.

2.3 Promotion of the consultation

A programme of activity was carried out to publicise the consultation on the proposed themes and priorities for Bristol City Council's Corporate Strategy over the next five years (2022-2027). Citizens, stakeholders, organisations and businesses were encouraged to give their feedback to help inform a final strategy to be presented to cabinet.

The consultation was promoted in the following ways:

- Press release at launch of the consultation
- Email notifications were sent to the following mailing groups:
 - Ask Bristol (4,900 subscribers)
 - Citizens' Assembly mailing list (2,500 people)
 - Citizens Panel (~1,000 members)
 - COVID newsletter database (55,000 people)
 - Business newsletter
 - City partners

- Email toolkit to partner organisations, ward councillors, One City partners, voluntary sector and equalities organisations to share through their networks
- Flyer in the Quality of Life mailout going to a random sample of 33k households
- Organic social media (BCC and Mayor's channels)
- Paid social media targeted at young people and those in areas where low response rates had been received
- Community radio interview with Mayor/cabinet members targeted to those areas with low response rates
- Emails to university communications teams for cascading to students

3 Survey response rate and respondent characteristics

3.1 Response rate to the survey

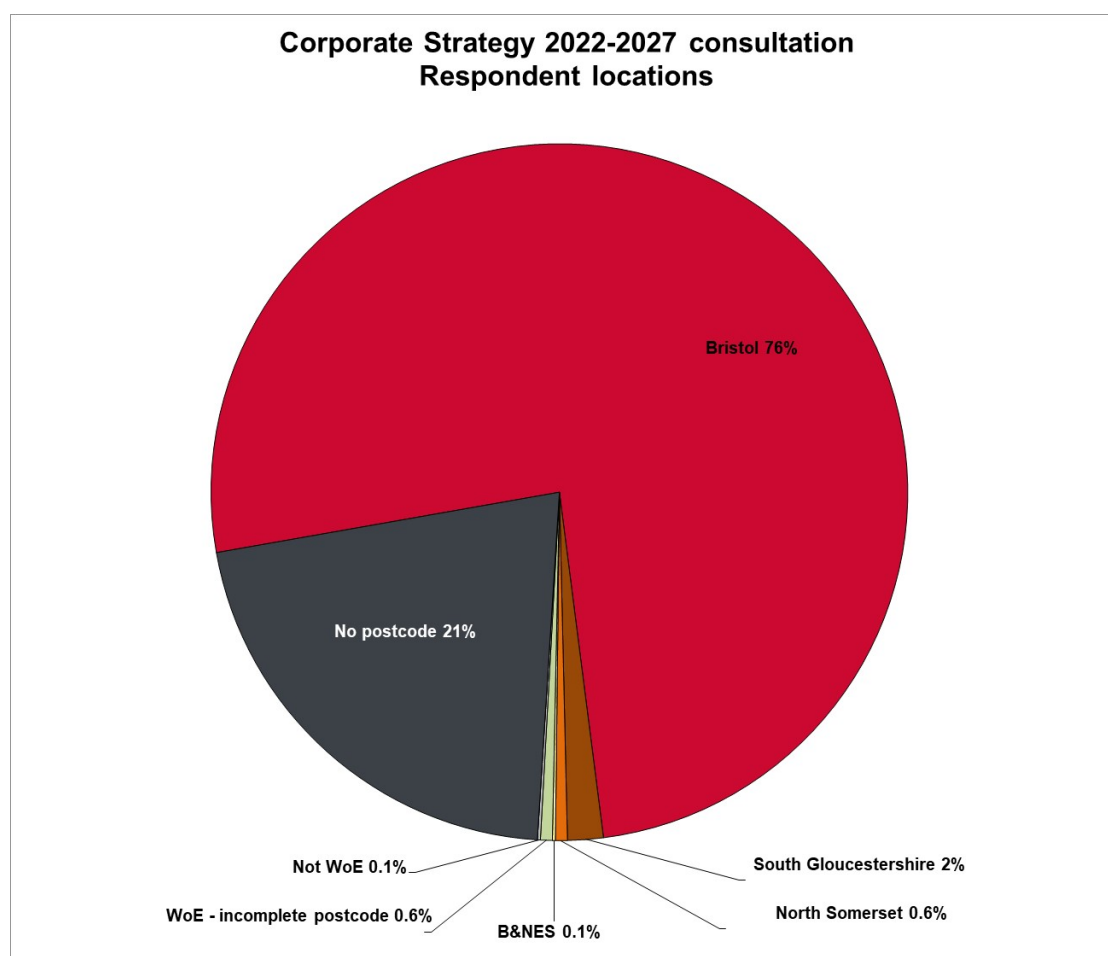
The Corporate Strategy consultation received 726 responses, with 702 (97%) completing the survey online, and 24 (3%) respondents completing it on paper.

3.2 Geographic distribution of responses

550 responses (76%) were received from postcodes within the Bristol City Council area, four (0.6%) were from North Somerset, one (0.1%) from Bath & North East Somerset (B&NES) and 12 (2%) from South Gloucestershire. A further four (1%) were from unspecified locations within the four West of England authorities³ and one response was from further afield. 154 (21%) respondents did not provide a postcode (Figure 1).

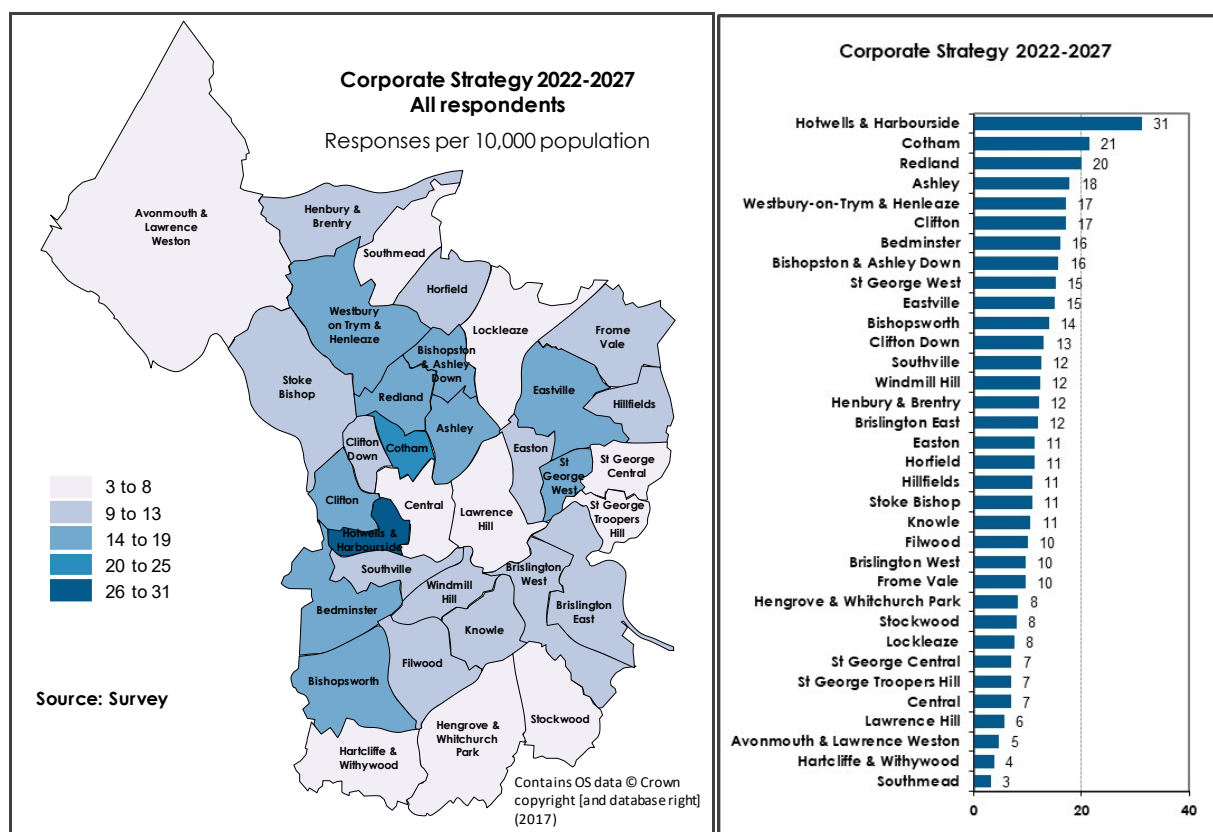
Of the 550 responses from within the Bristol City Council area, 531 provided full or partial postcodes from which the ward of origin could be identified⁴ (Figure 2).

Figure 1: geographic distribution of responses



³ Incomplete postcodes identified the home location as within the WOE authorities area (Bristol, B&NES, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire), but not which authority.

⁴ The other 19 responses included incomplete postcodes which are within Bristol but do not include enough information to identify a specific ward.

Figure 2: geographic distribution of responses in Bristol

The home location of respondents in Bristol was compared with nationally published information on levels of deprivation across the city⁵ to review if the responses received include a cross-section of people living in more deprived and less deprived areas. This helps the council to know if the views of citizens in more deprived areas differ from people living in less deprived areas.

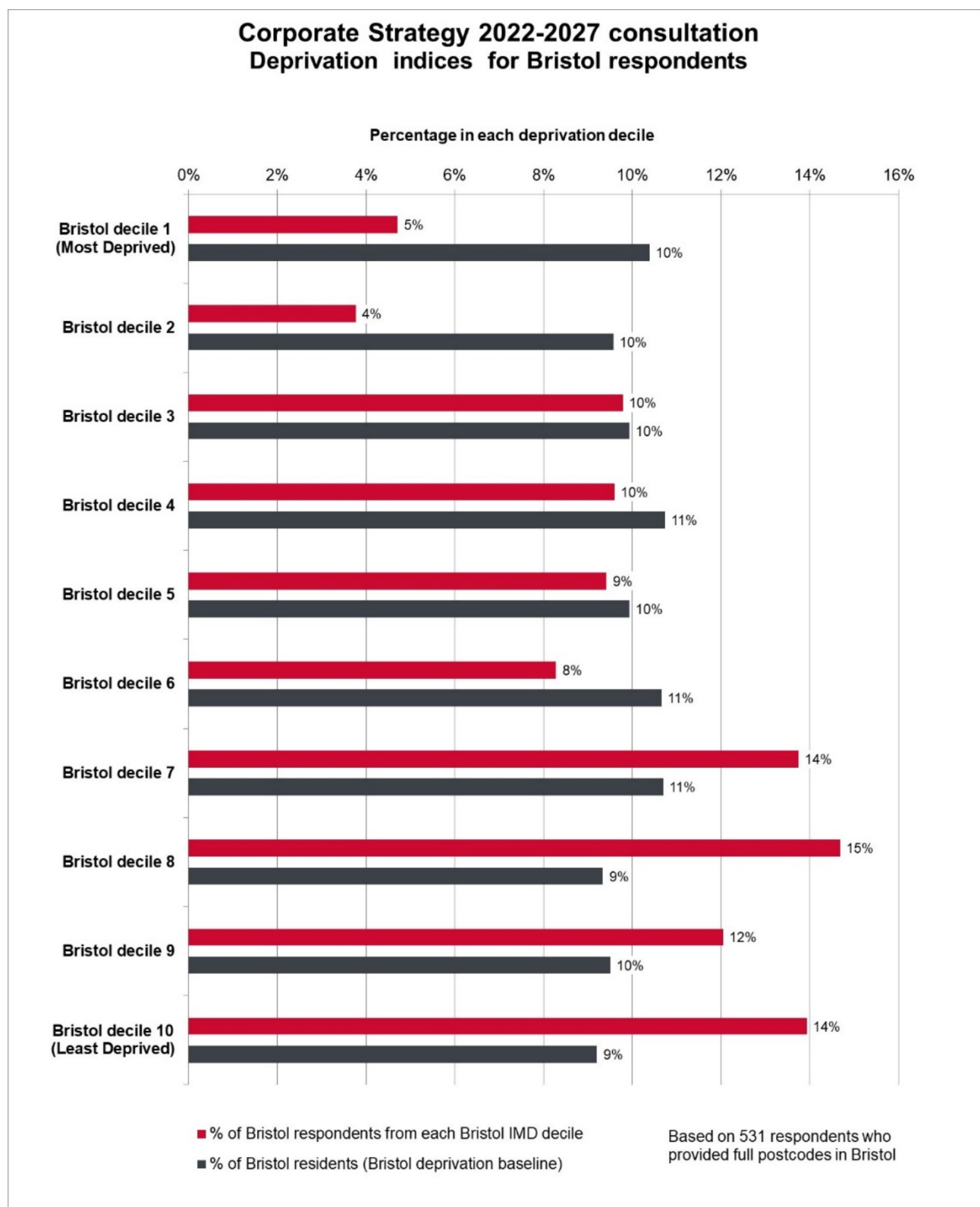
The comparison looked at levels of deprivation in 10 bands (known as 'deciles') from decile 1 (most deprived) to decile 10 (least deprived). Figure 3 compares the percentage of Bristol respondents⁶ living in each of the deprivation deciles (red bars) to the percentage of all Bristol citizens who live in each decile (grey bars).

⁵ The Office for National Statistics (ONS) publishes information about deprivation for 32,844 small areas - known as 'Lower Super Output Areas' (LSOAs) - throughout England. For each of these areas, a measure of deprivation is published called 'Indices of Multiple Deprivation' (IMD), which takes into account 37 aspects of each area that cover income, employment, education, health, crime, barriers to housing and services, and living environment. The postcodes provided by respondents to the consultation enabled each respondent to be matched to one of the 263 Lower Super Output Areas that cover the Bristol City Council area and thus to one of the deprivation deciles. Note that postcodes provide approximate locations; they are not used to identify individuals or specific addresses.

⁶ Based on 1,652 respondents who provided full postcodes in the Bristol administrative area from which deprivation decile can be identified.

Figure 3 shows that there was under-representation of responses from the most deprived 20% of the city (deciles 1 and 2), and response rates from the least deprived 40% of the city (deciles 7, 8, 9 and 10) were over-represented. Response rates from deciles 3, 4, 5 closely match the proportion of Bristol citizens living in these deciles.

Figure 3: Comparison of response rate from areas of high and low deprivation



3.4 Characteristics of respondents

695 (96%) of people answered one or more of the equalities monitoring questions.

Respondent characteristics are summarised below. The charts compare:

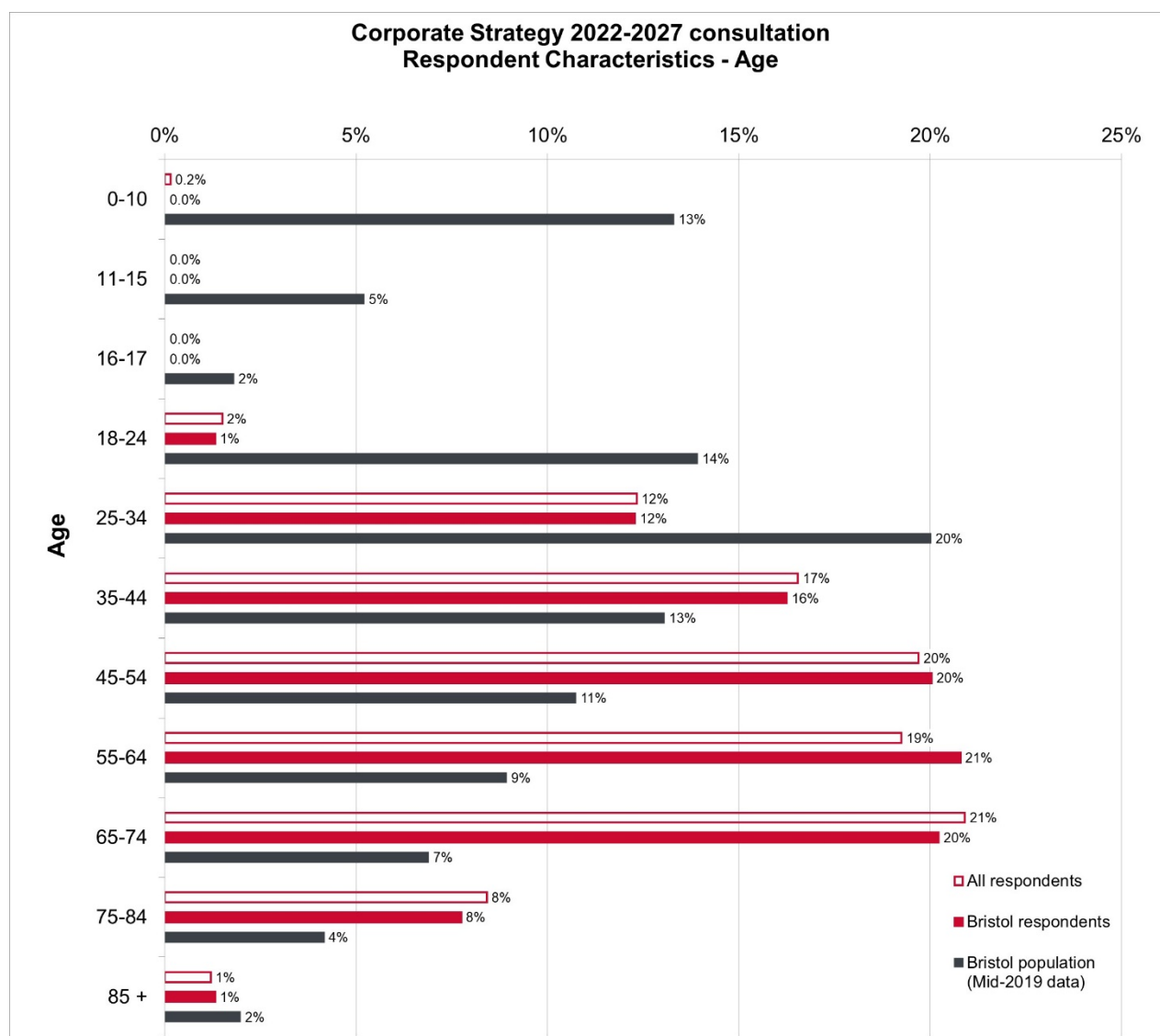
- Characteristics for all respondents who answered the equalities questions;
- Characteristics of respondents who provided a Bristol postcode;
- Characteristics of all Bristol citizens. This is available for five protected characteristics (age, sex, disability, ethnicity and religion/faith) for which population data are available from the 2011 Census and subsequent updates.

Note that many of the respondents who did not provide postcodes may also live in the Bristol administrative area, but are not included in figures for 'Bristol respondents'

Age

The highest number of responses were from respondents aged 65-74 years (21%), followed by 45-54 (20%) and 55-64 (19%).

Figure 4: Age of respondents

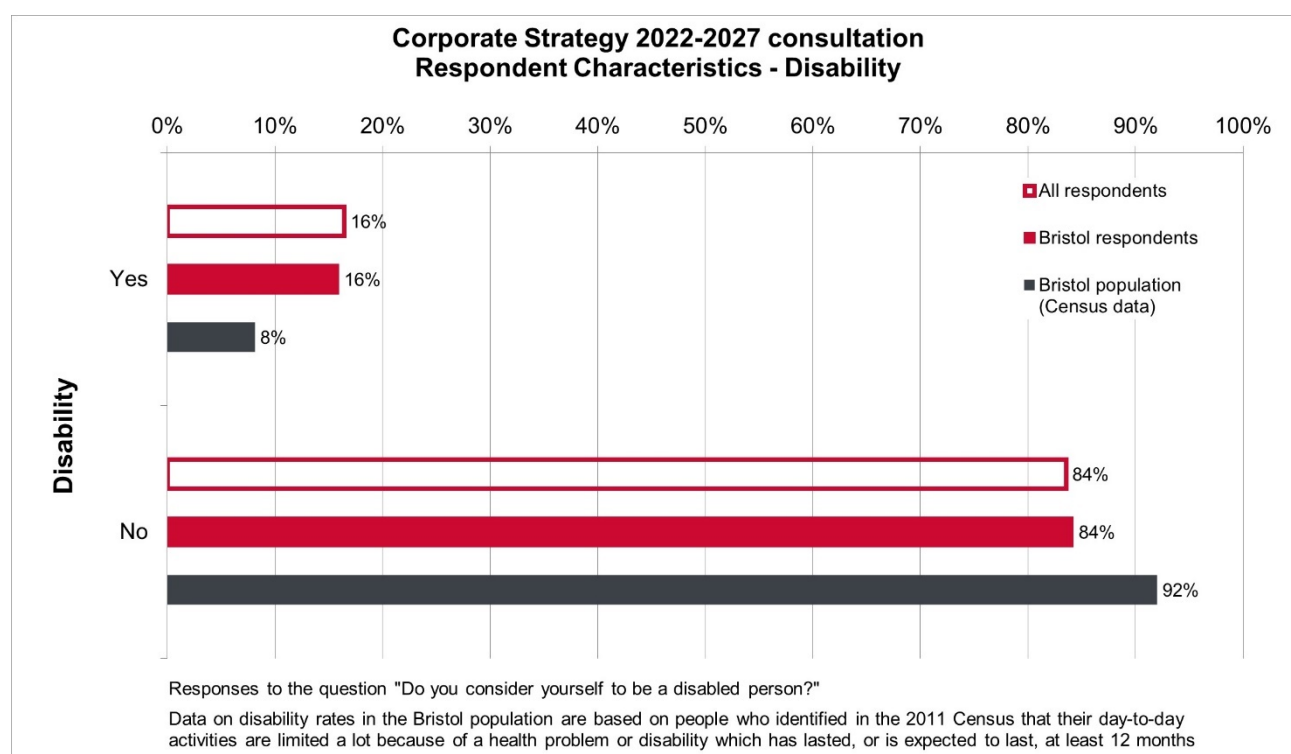


The proportion of responses in the age categories 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74 and 75-84 was higher than these age groups' proportion of the population in Bristol. Survey responses from children (under 18), young people aged 18-24, people aged 25-34, and 85 and older were under-represented. In each age category, the proportions of 'all respondents' and 'Bristol respondents' were similar.

Disability

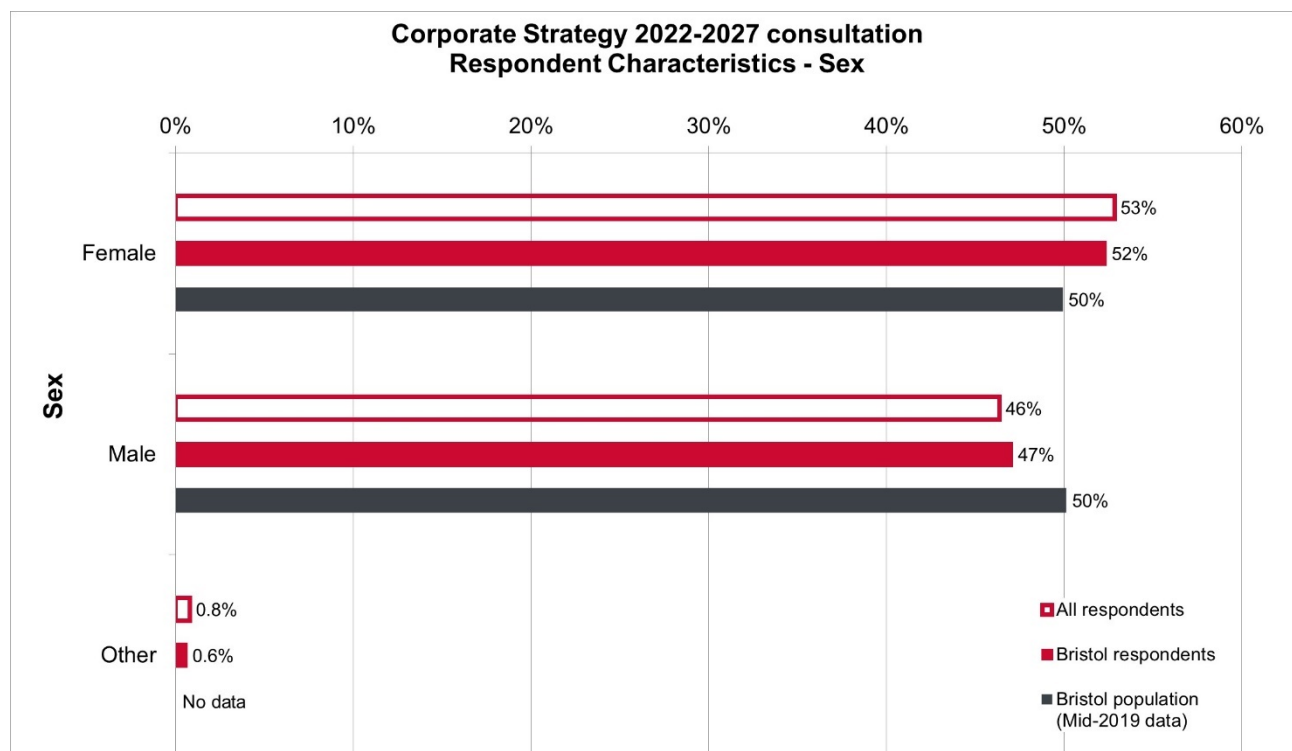
The proportion of disabled respondents (16%) is twice as high as the proportion of disabled people living in Bristol (8%). These percentages exclude the 8% of who answered 'prefer not to say'.

Figure 5: Disability



Sex

53% of all responses were from women and 46% were from men. 0.8% were from people who identified as 'other'. These percentages exclude the 9% of respondents who answered 'prefer not to say'.

Figure 5: Sex of respondents

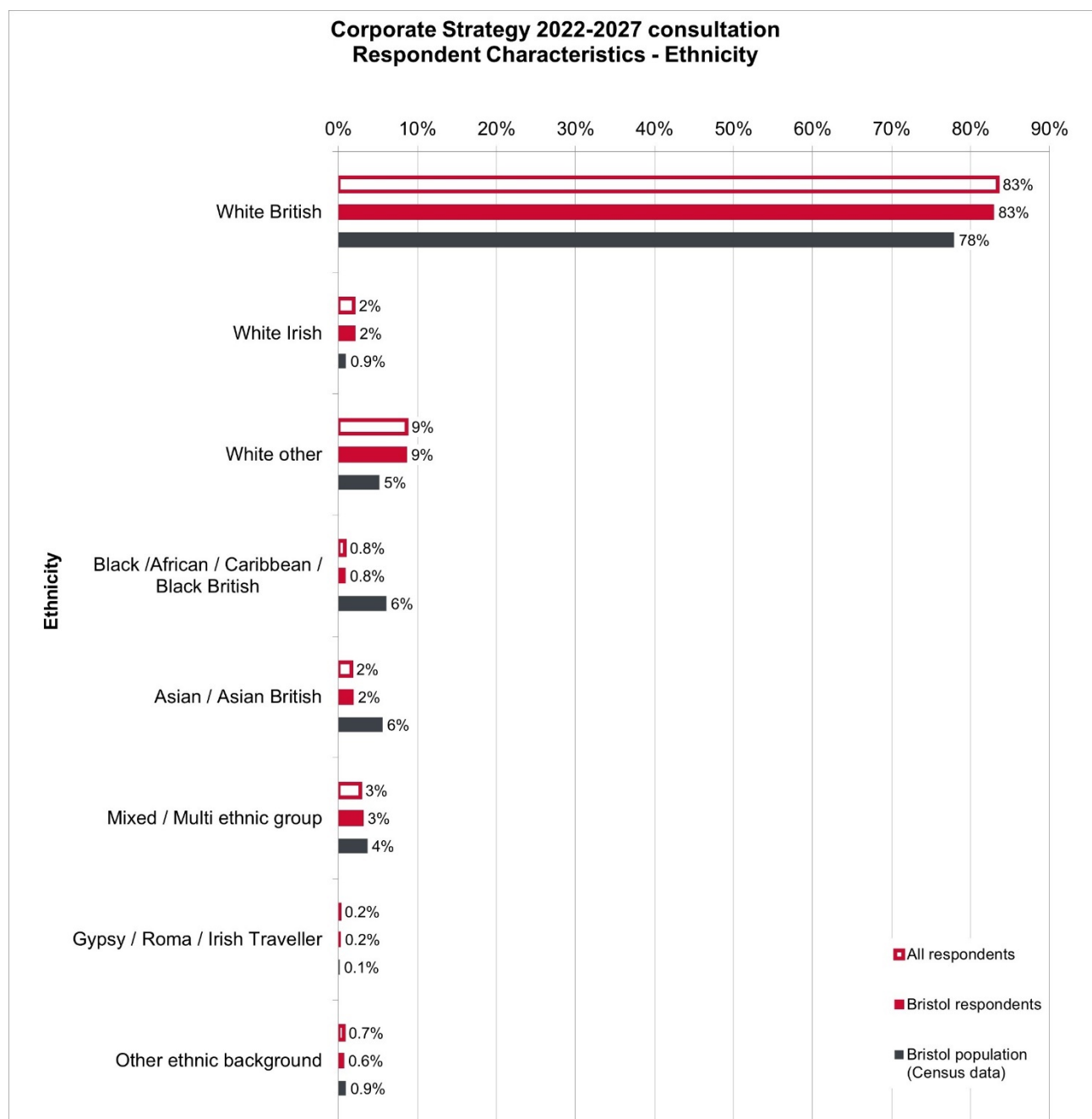
Ethnicity

The response rate from White British respondents (83%), White Irish respondents (2%), Other White respondents (9%) and Gypsy/Roma (0.2%) is higher than the proportion of these citizens in the Bristol population.

All Black, Asian or minority ethnic and mixed/multi-ethnic respondents were under-represented in the response rates compared to the proportion of Black, Asian or minority ethnic citizens and mixed/multi-ethnic citizens living in Bristol, with Black, African, Caribbean or Black British the most under-represented.

These percentages exclude the 10% of respondents who answered 'prefer not to say'.

The proportion of each ethnicity for all respondents closely matches Bristol respondents.

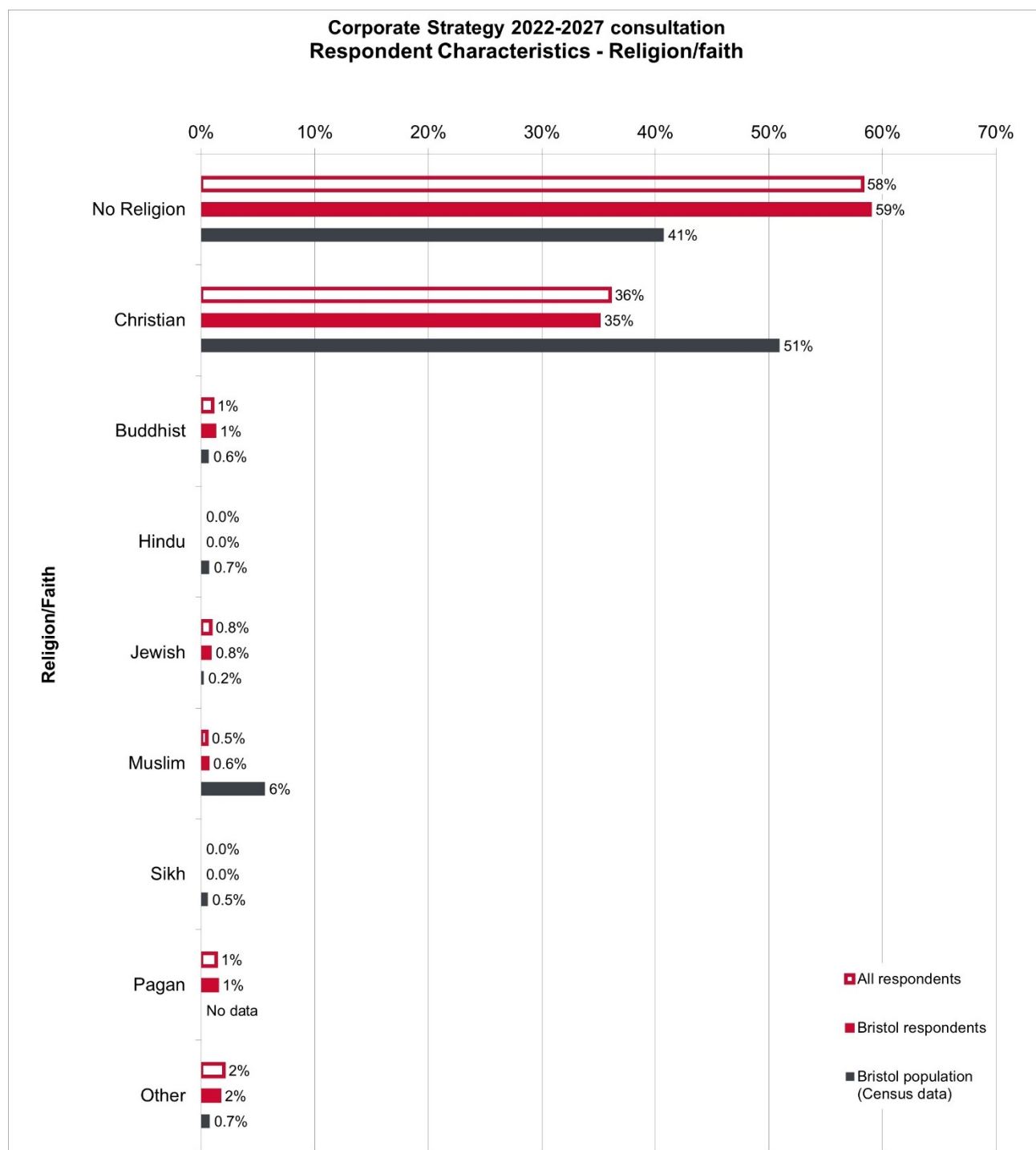
Figure 7: Ethnicity of respondents

People with no religion (58% of respondents) responded in higher proportions than people of no religion in Bristol's population (41%). Buddhists (1%), and Jewish respondents (0.8%) also responded in greater numbers than the proportions of these faiths in Bristol.

Christians (36%), Muslims (0.5%), Hindus (0%) and Sikhs (0%) were under-represented compared to the proportions of these faiths living in Bristol.

These percentages exclude the 12% of respondents who answered 'prefer not to say'.

The proportion of each religion/faith for all respondents closely matches Bristol respondents.

Figure 8: Religion/faith of respondents

Other protected characteristics and refugee/asylum status

The survey also asked respondents about three other protected characteristics (sexual orientation, gender reassignment, pregnancy and recent maternity) and if they are a refugee or asylum seeker.

Census data are not available for the proportion of people with these characteristics living in Bristol. Figures 9, 10, 11 and 12 show the proportions of all respondents and Bristol respondents for each of these characteristics. The proportion of each characteristic for all respondents closely matches the proportion for Bristol respondents.

Figure 9: Sexual orientation

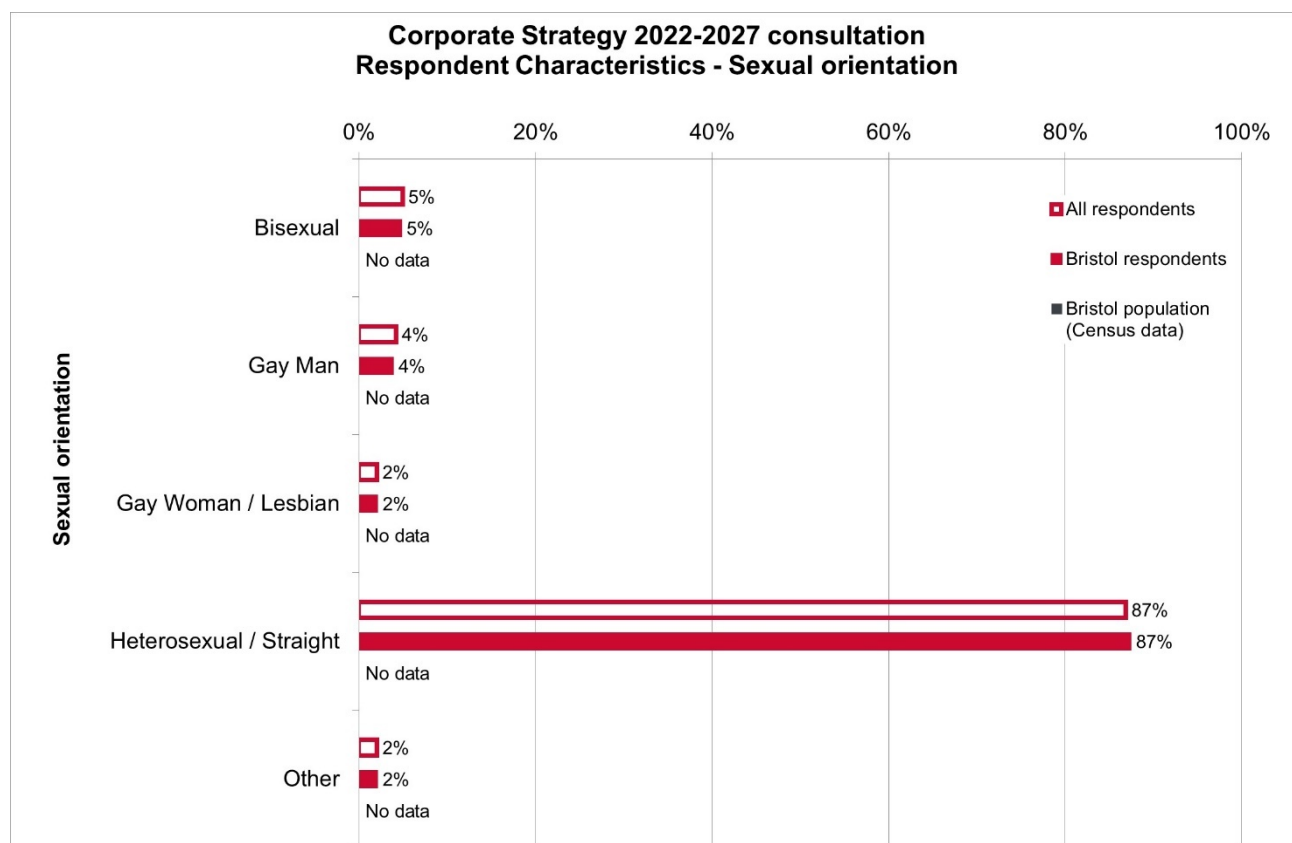


Figure 11: Pregnancy/Maternity

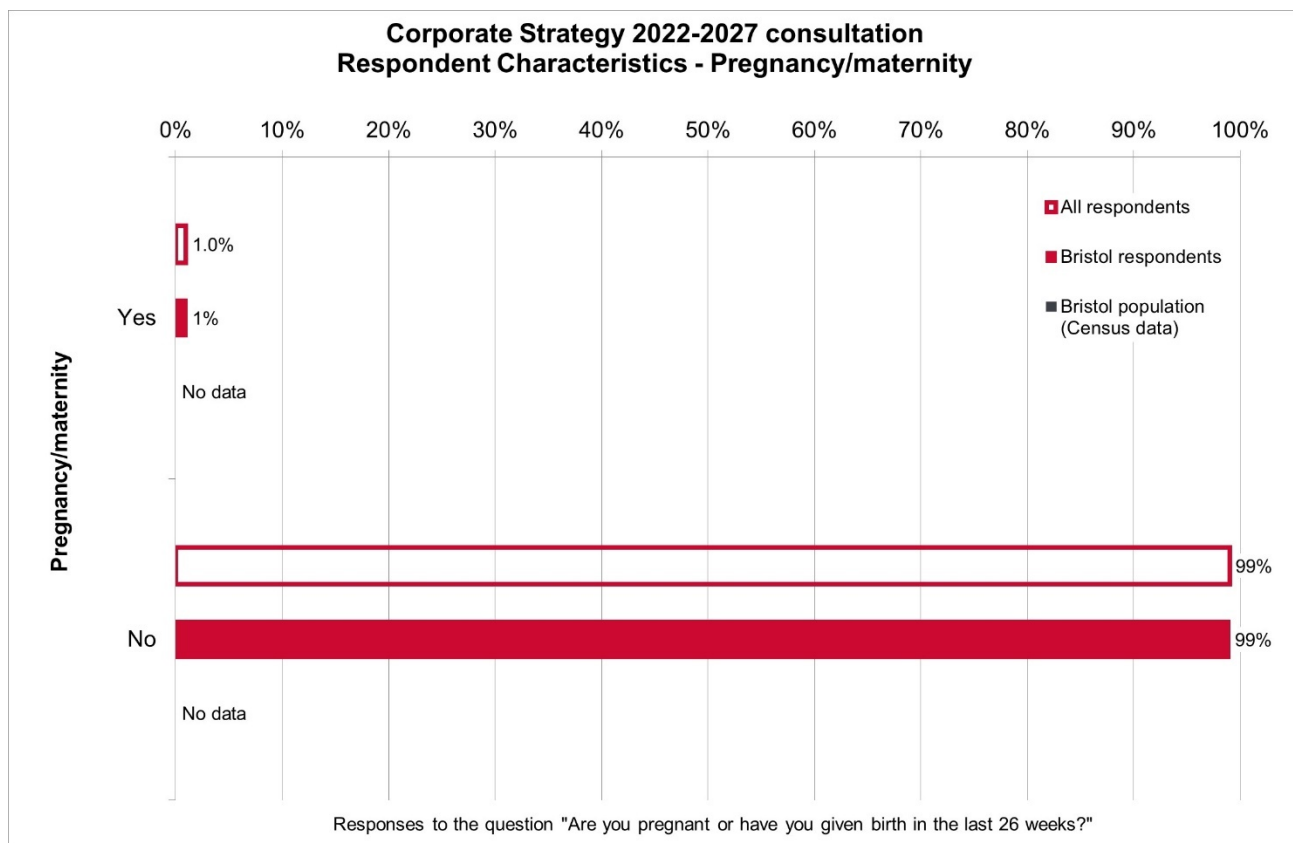
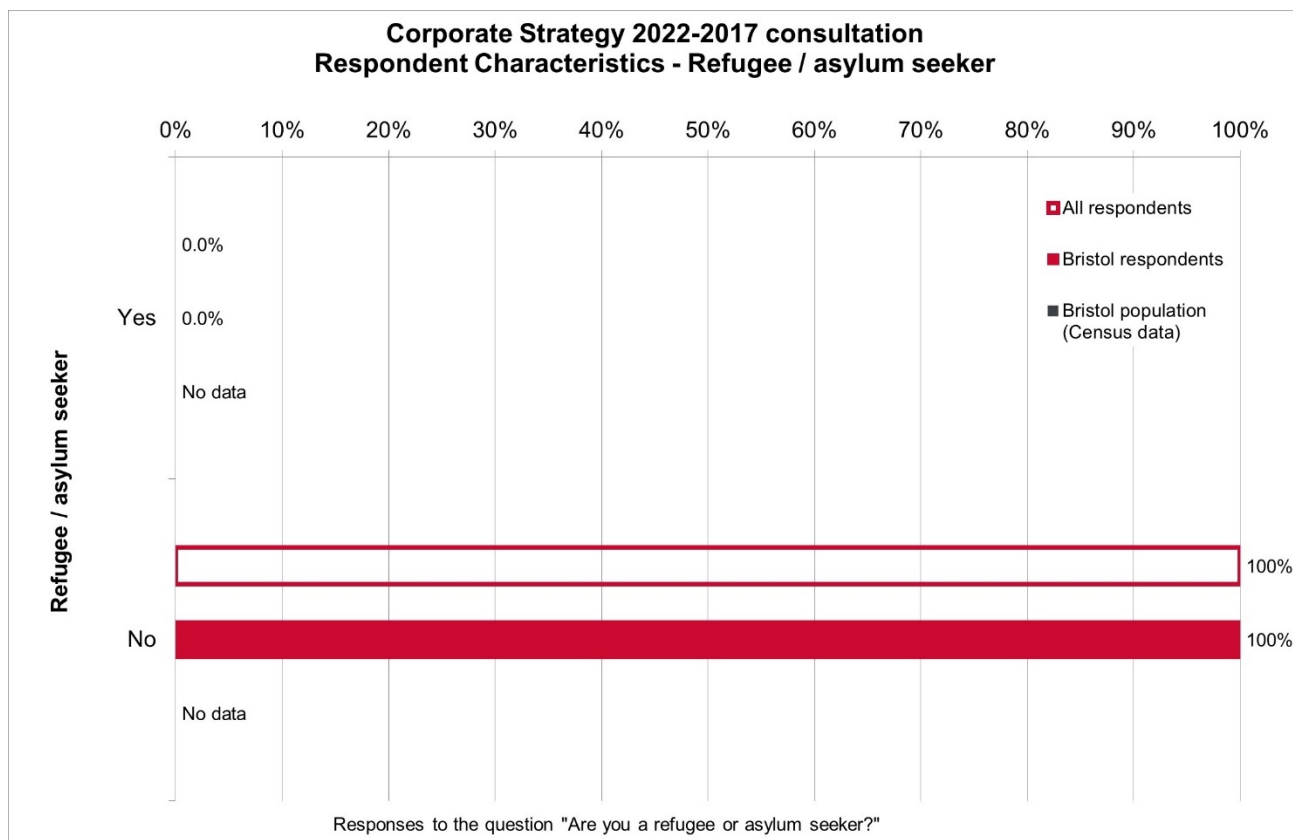


Figure 12: Refugee or asylum seeker



4 Survey responses on Corporate Strategy 2022-2027

4.1 Views on importance of Corporate Strategy ‘Building Blocks’

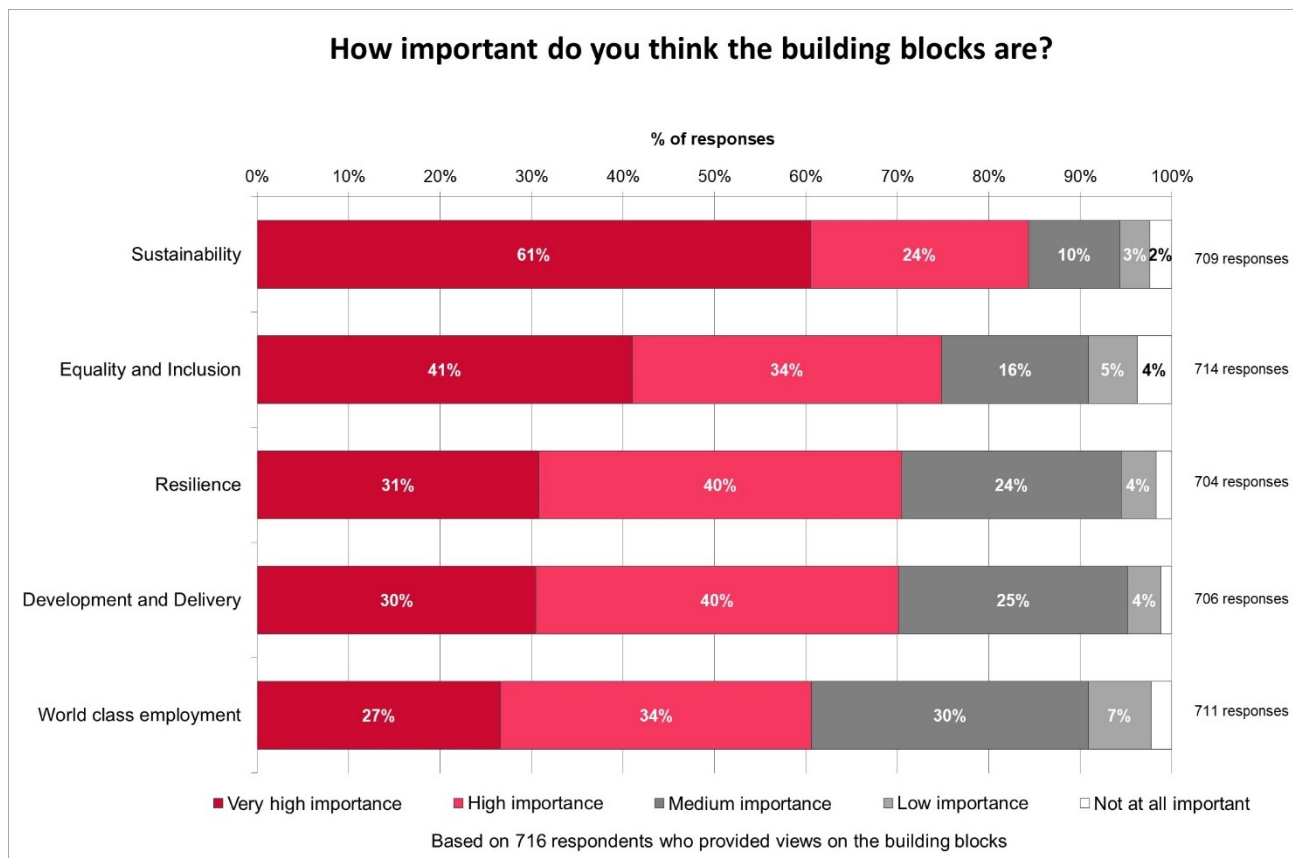
Respondents were asked to provide their views on the five ‘Building Blocks’ in the draft Corporate Strategy (Figure 13) using a five point scale from ‘very high importance’ to ‘not at all important’. (Figure 14).

Figure 13: The Building Blocks of the Corporate Strategy



- Over 50% of respondents said that all of the building blocks were of very high or high importance.
- Sustainability was considered most important, with 598 (85%) respondents saying it was very high or high importance.

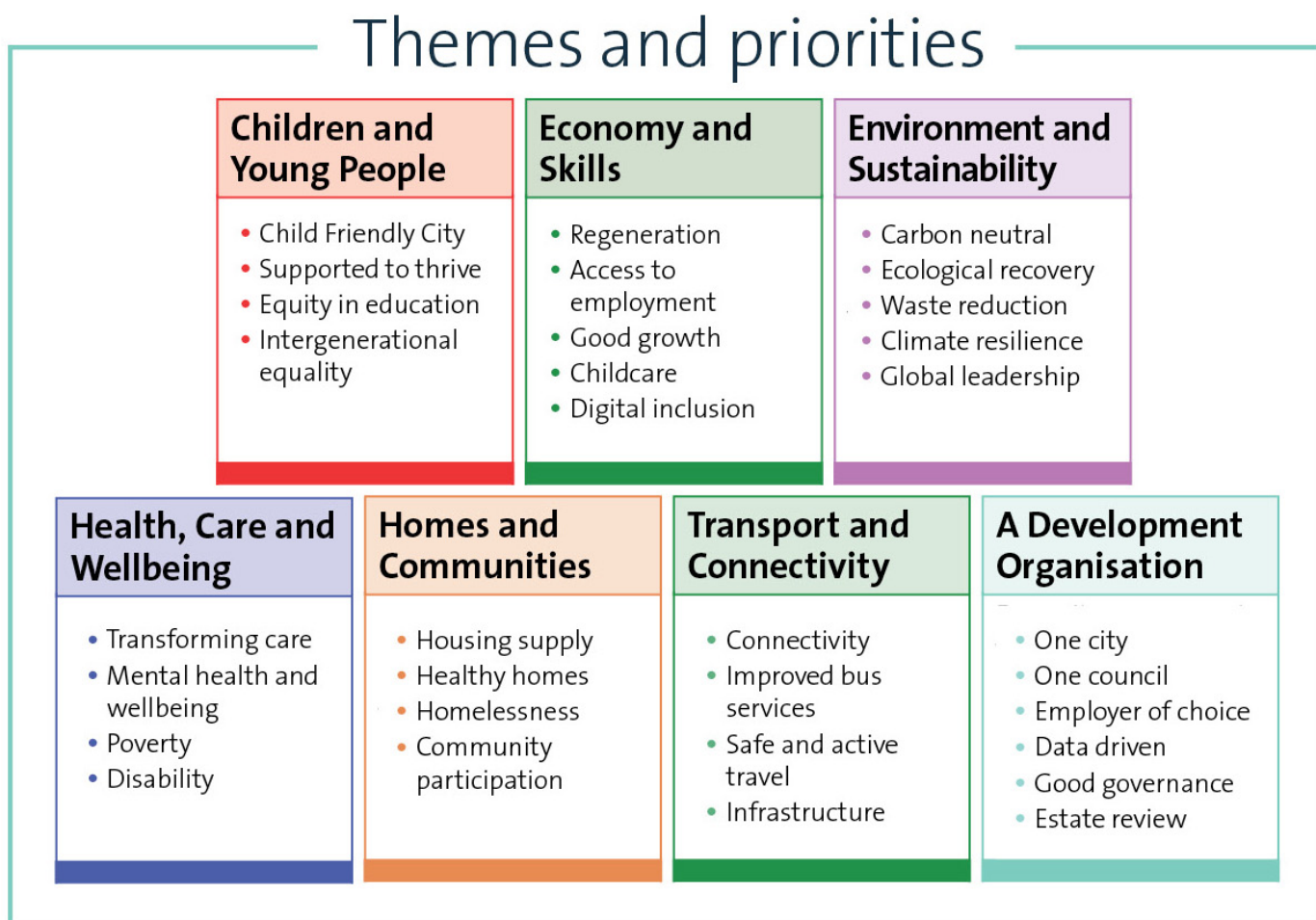
Figure 14: Views on importance of Corporate Strategy building blocks



4.2 Views on importance of Corporate Strategy priorities

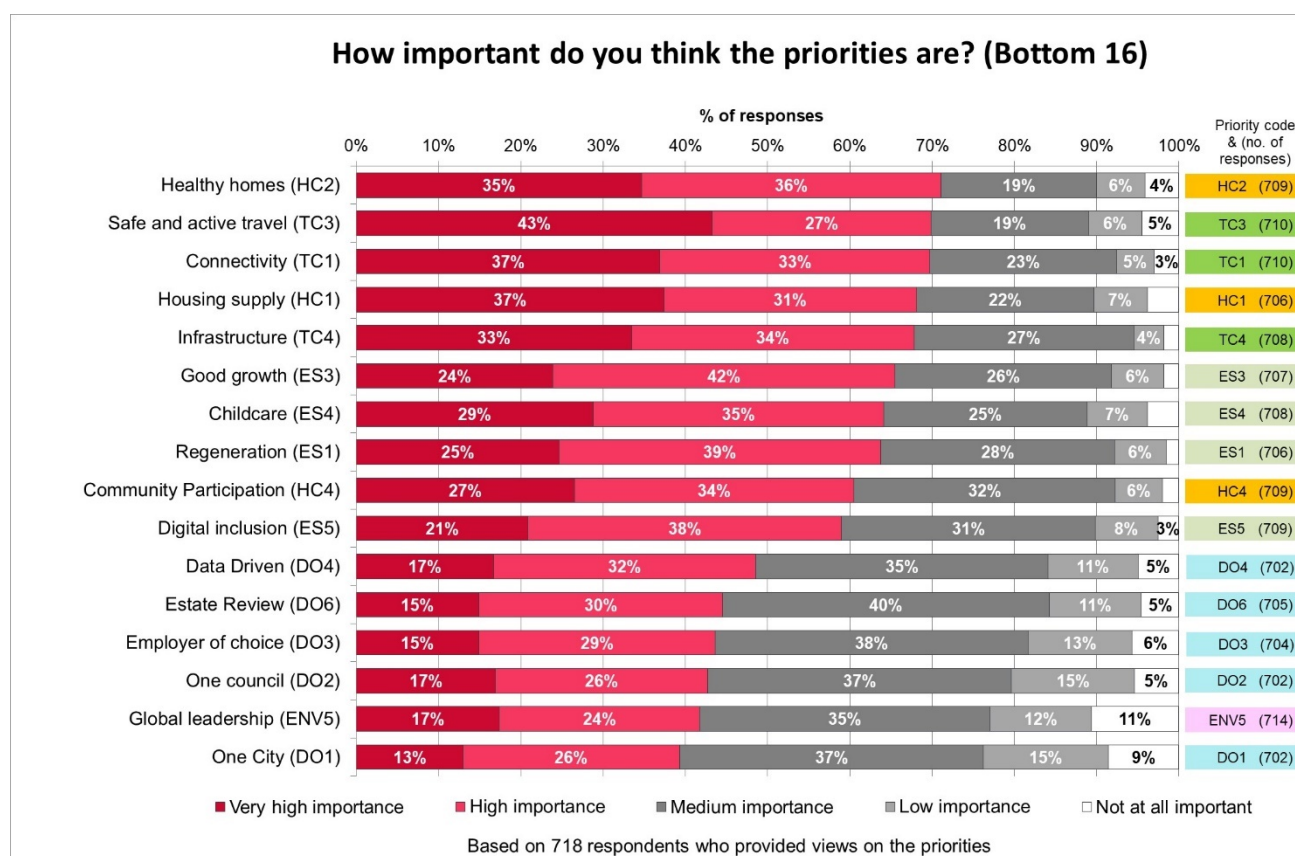
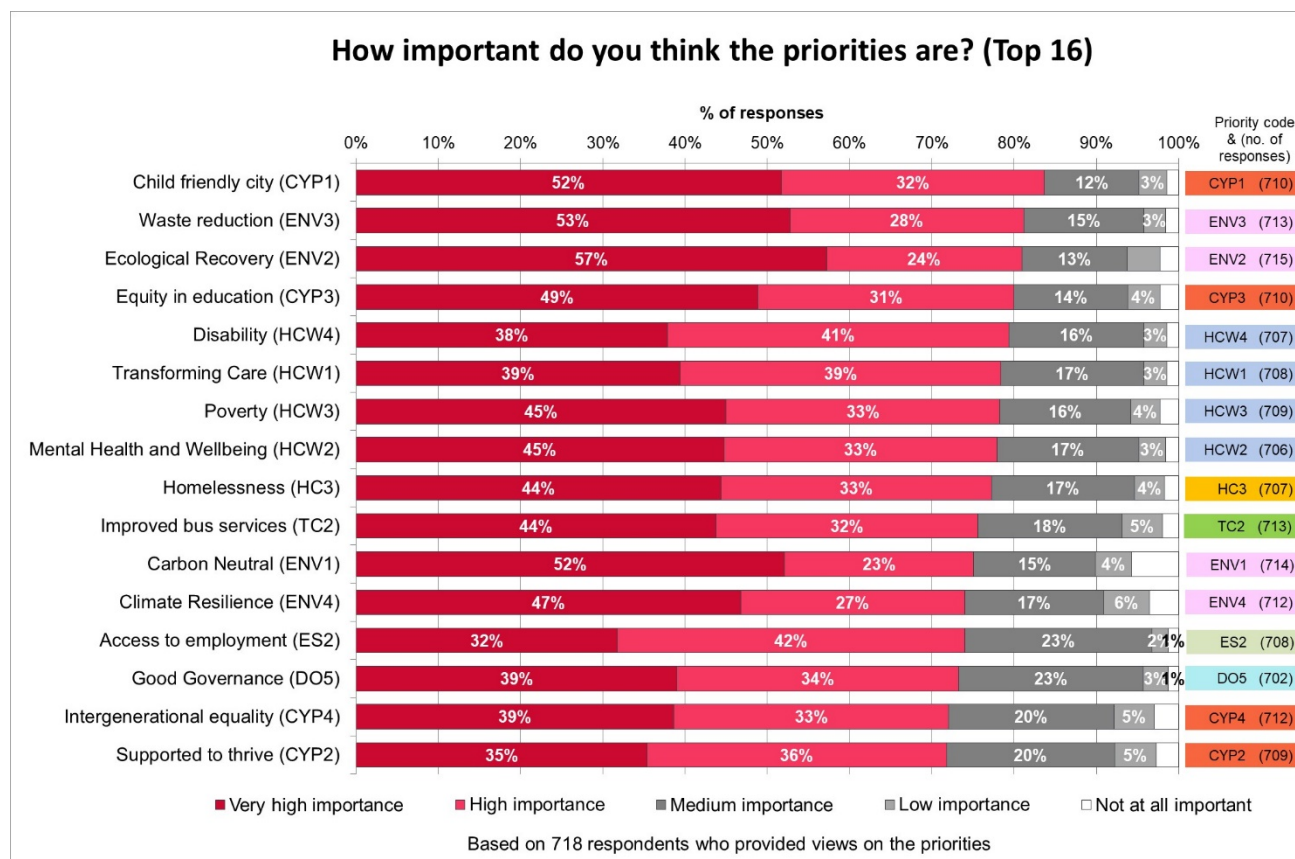
Respondents were asked to provide their views on the 32 priorities in the draft Corporate Strategy (Figure 15).

Figure 15: Themes and priorities of the Corporate Strategy



- The top five priorities were Child friendly city (CYP1), Waste reduction (ENV3), Ecological recovery (ENV2), Equity in education (CYP3) and Disability (HCW4), all with over 75% of respondents saying they were very high or high importance.
- All of the priorities from the Children and Young People and Health, Care and Wellbeing themes were in the top 16, as were all of the priorities from the Environment and Sustainability other than Global leadership.
- The bottom five priorities were Estate review (DO6), Employer of choice (DO3), One council (DO2), Global leadership (ENV5), and One City (DO1) were considered the least important, with under 50% of respondents saying they were very high or high importance, and over 15% saying they were low or not at all important.

- Five out of the bottom six priorities were from the A Development Organisation theme.

Figure 16: Views on importance of Corporate Strategy priorities (top 16)

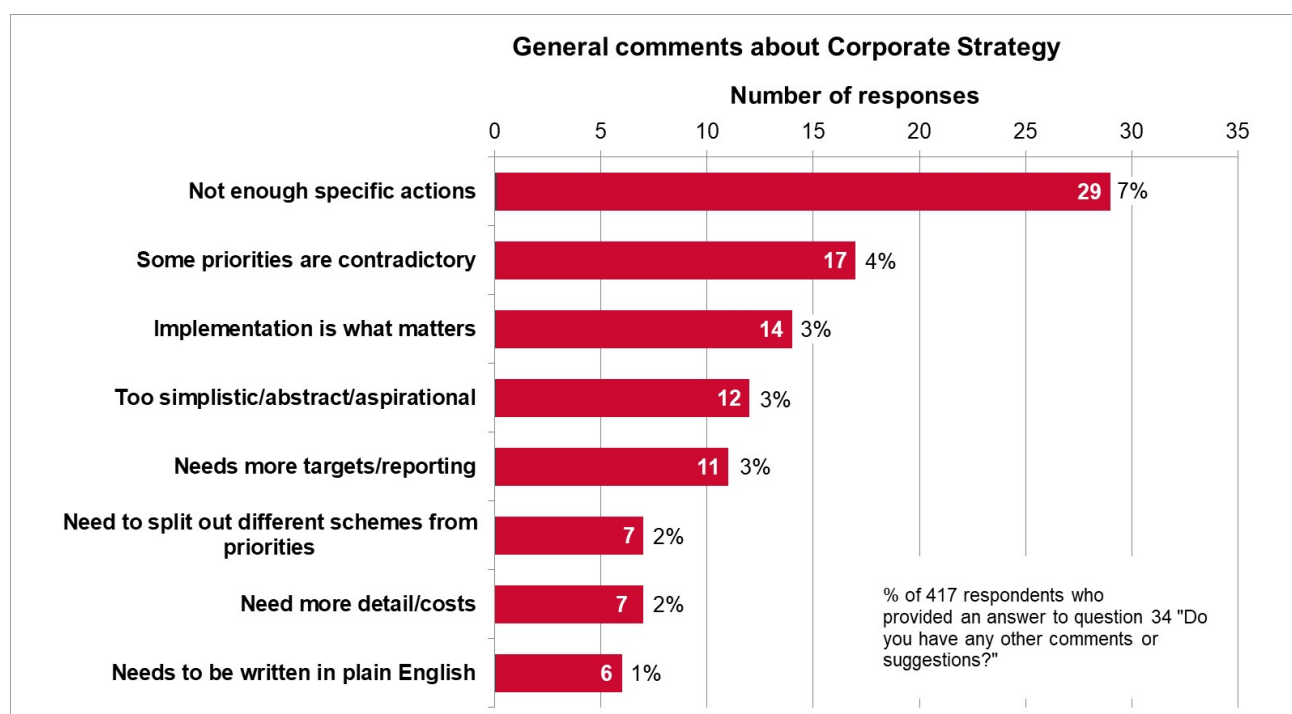
5 Any other comments or suggestions for the Corporate Strategy

In question 34, respondents were asked whether they had any other comments or suggestions.

5.1.1 General comments on the Corporate Strategy

- 29 (7%) respondents said that there were not enough specific actions in the Corporate Strategy.
- 17 (4%) said that some of the priorities are contradictory, e.g. pursuing economic growth and tackling climate change.
- 14 (3%) said that how the strategy is implemented in the real world is what matters.
- 12 (3%) criticised the strategy for being too simplistic, abstract, and/or aspirational.
- 11 (3%) said there needs to be more targets and reporting of how the council is doing in achieving its goals.
- 7 (2%) said that some schemes need to be split out from certain priorities.
- 7 (2%) said that there needs to be more details and costs of the actions in the strategy.
- 6 (1%) said that the Corporate Strategy needs to be written in plain English.

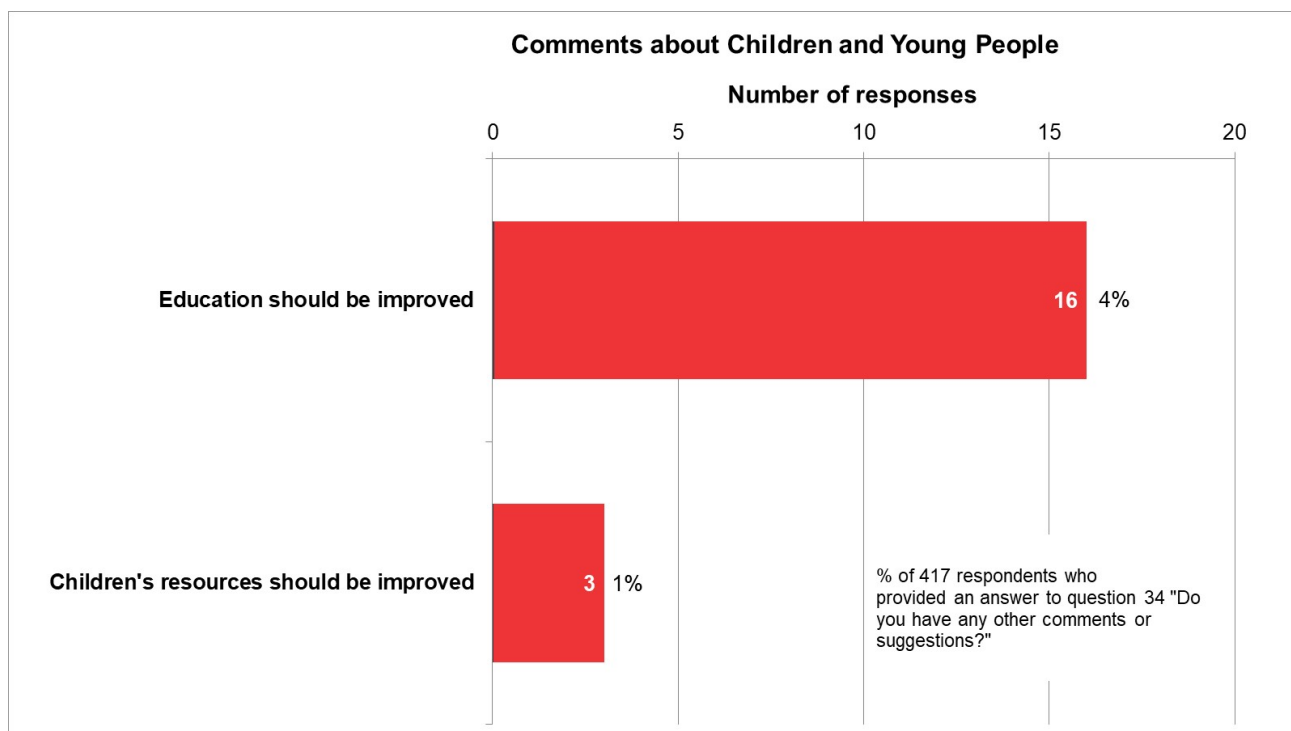
Figure 18: General comments about the Corporate Strategy



5.2 Comments on Children and Young People

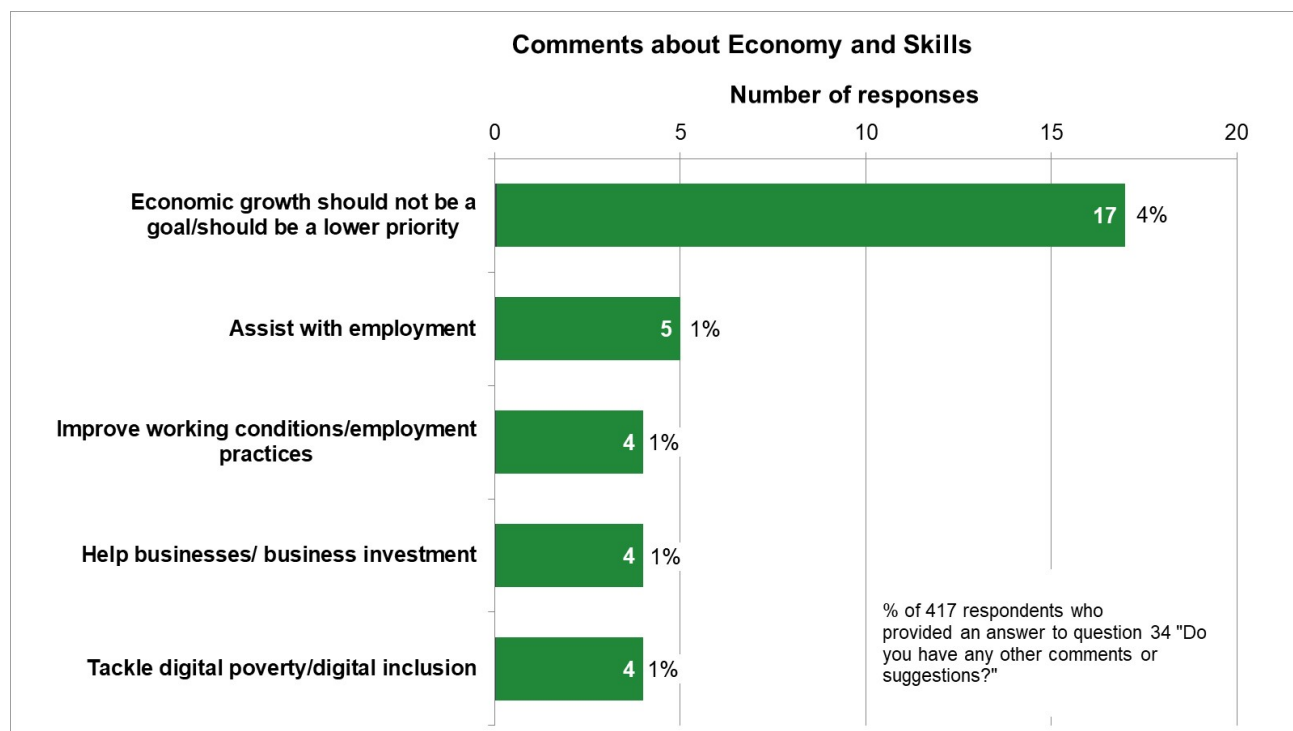
- 16 (4%) respondents said that education should be improved.
- 3 (1%) said that resources for children should be improved.

Figure 19: Comments about Children and Young People



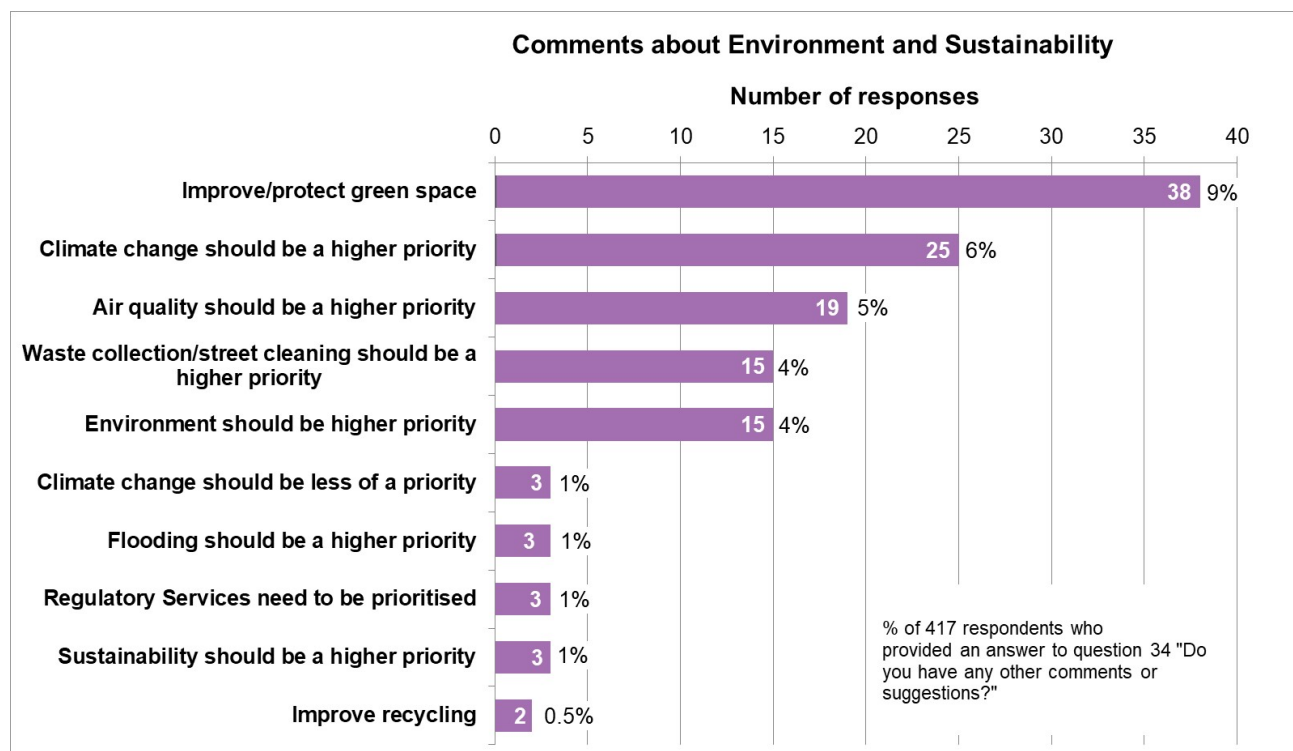
5.3 Comments on Economy and Skills

- 17 (4%) of respondents said that economic growth should not be a goal, or should be given a lower priority.
- 5 (1%) said that the council should assist with getting people in the city employed.
- 4 (1%) said that the council should help to improve working conditions and employment practices in the city.
- 4 (1%) said that the council should help business and invest in business in the city.
- 4 (1%) said that digital poverty/digital exclusion should be tackled.

Figure 20: Comments about Economy and Skills

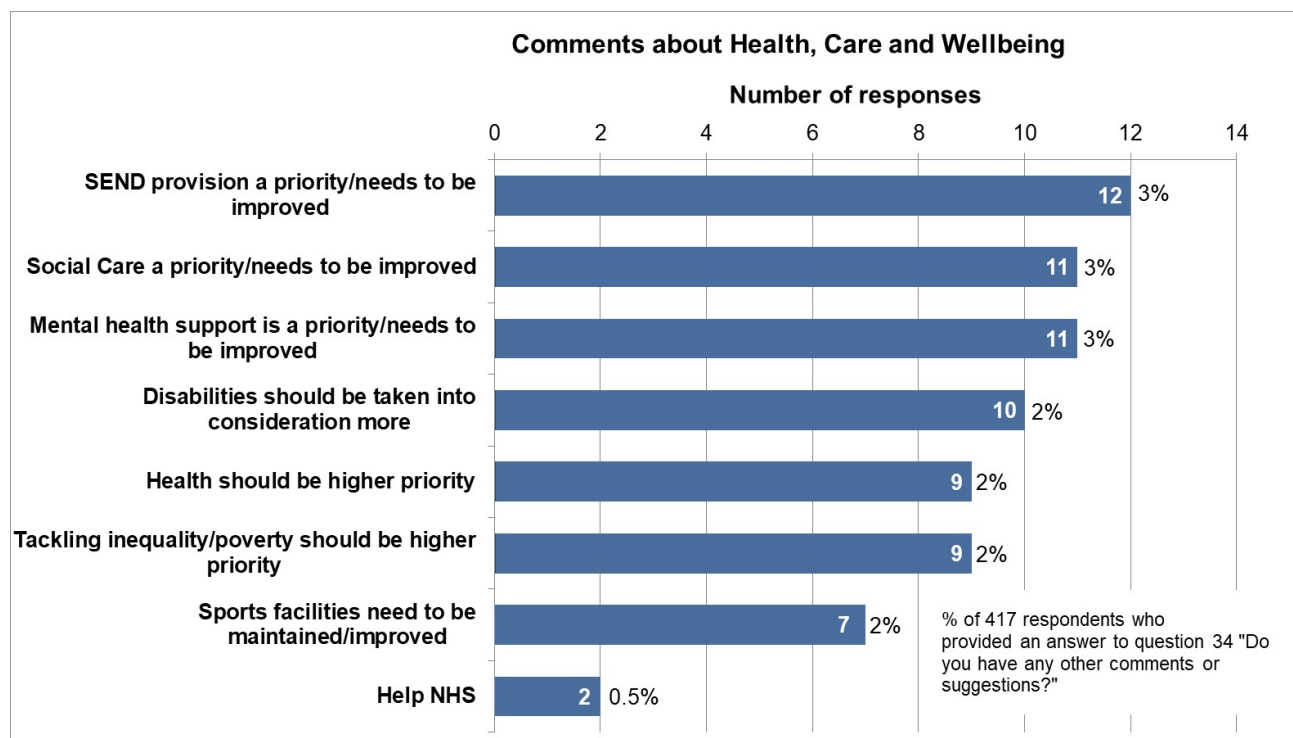
5.4 Comments on Environment and Sustainability

- 38 (9%) respondents said that green space should be improved and protected – many of these respondents specified that it should be protected from the building of new homes.
- 25 (6%) said that climate change should be a higher priority.
- 19 (5%) said that air quality should be a higher priority.
- 15 (4%) said that waste collection and/or street cleaning should be a higher priority.
- 3 (1%) said that climate change should be less of a priority.
- 3 (1%) said that flooding should be more of a priority.
- 3 (1%) said that sustainability should be more of a priority.
- 2 (0.5%) said that recycling should be improved in the city.

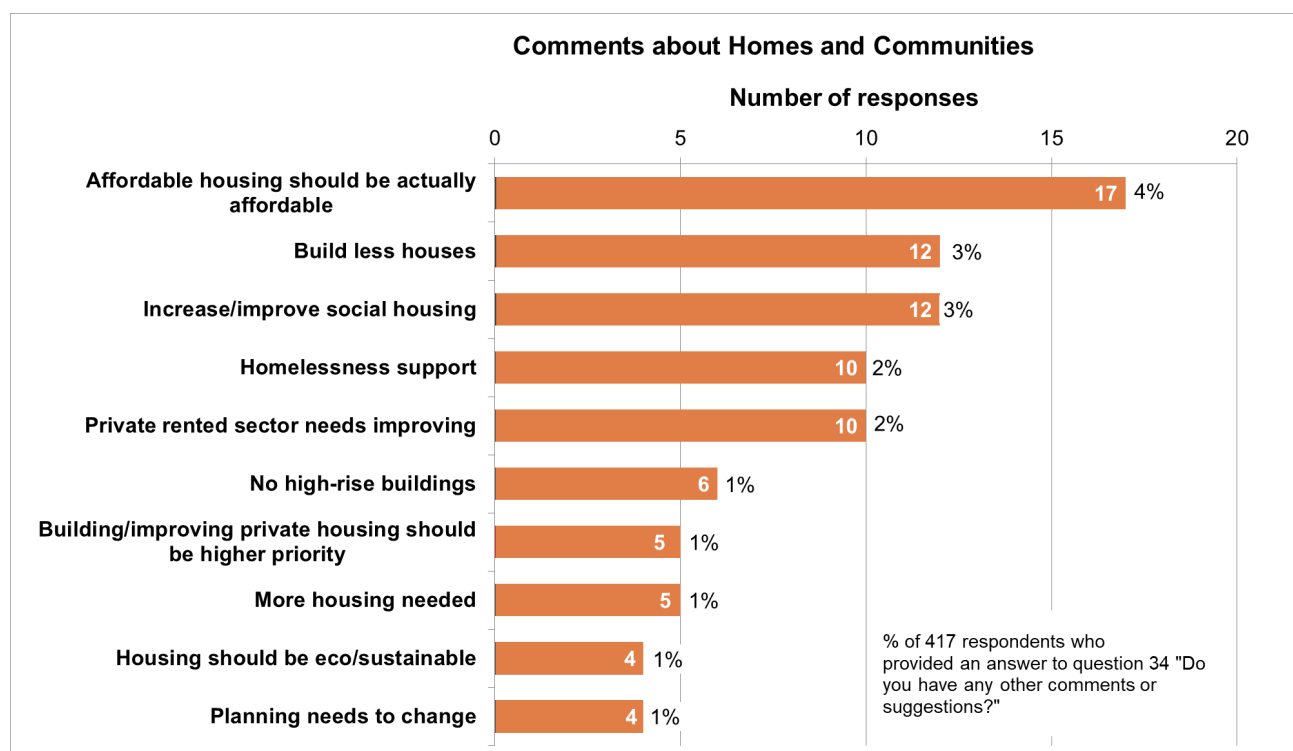
Figure 21: Comments about Environment and Sustainability

5.5 Comments on Health, Care and Wellbeing

- 12 (3%) of respondents said that SEND provision should be a priority and/or needs improving.
- 11 (3%) said that social care should be a priority and/or needs improving.
- 11 (3%) said that mental health support should be a priority and/or needs improving.
- 10 (2%) said that disabilities should be taken into consideration more in the strategy.
- 9 (2%) said that health should be a higher priority.
- 9 (2%) said that tackling inequality/poverty should be a higher priority.
- 7 (2%) said that sports facilities need to be maintained and/or improved.
- 2 (0.5%) said that the council should help the NHS.

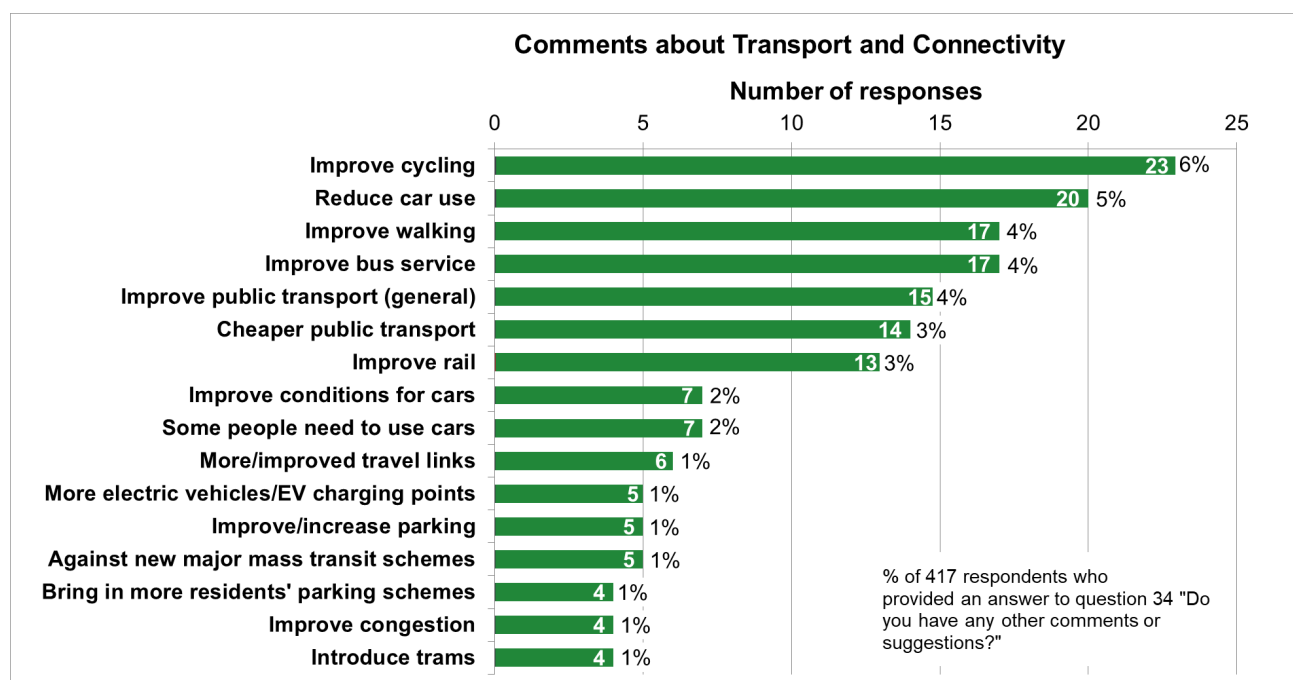
Figure 22: Comments about Health, Care and Wellbeing

- 17 respondents said that “affordable housing” needs to actually be affordable for people.
- 12 (3%) said that less houses should be built.
- 12 (3%) said that social housing should be increased and/or improved.
- 10 (2%) said that homelessness support should be improved.
- 10 (2%) said that the private rented sector needs to be improved.
- 6 (1%) said that no high-rise buildings should be constructed.
- 5 (1%) said that building and improving private housing should be a higher priority.
- 5 (1%) said that more housing is needed.
- 4 (1%) said that housing should be eco/sustainable.
- 4 (1%) said that Planning needs to be changed.

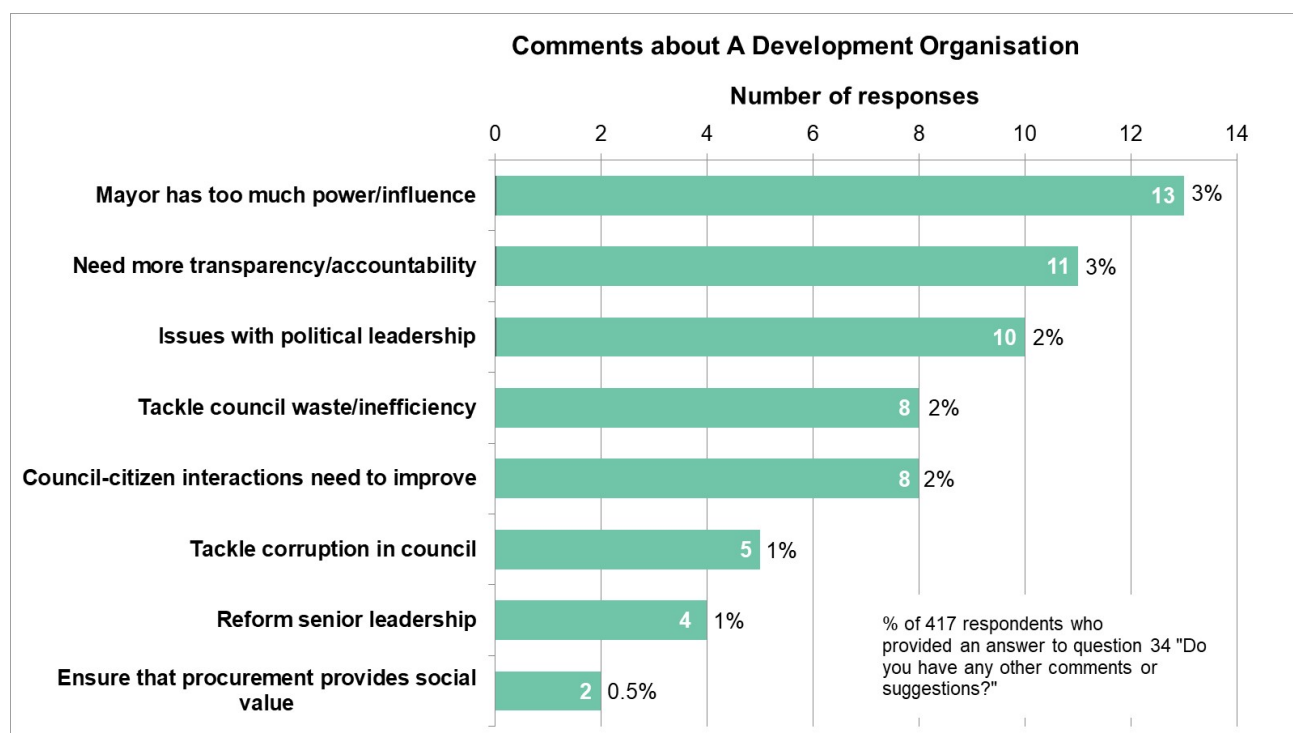
Figure 23: Comments about Homes and Communities

5.7 Comments on Transport and Connectivity

- 23 (6%) said that conditions and infrastructure for cycling should be improved.
- 20 (5%) said that reducing car use should be a priority.
- 17 (4%) said that conditions and infrastructure for walking should be improved.
- 17 (4%) said that the bus service should be improved.
- 15 (4%) said that public transport in general should be improved.
- 14 (3%) said that public transport should be made cheaper.
- 13 (3%) said that rail services should be improved.
- 7 (2%) said that conditions and infrastructure for cars should be improved.
- 7 (2%) said that some people will need to use cars, so they should not be penalised for doing so.
- 6 (1%) said that there should be improved travel links in the city.
- 5 (1%) said that electric vehicle use should be promoted, for example by providing more charging points.
- 5 (1%) said that parking in the city should be improved and the amount increased.
- 5 (1%) were against new major mass transit schemes, such as an underground metro or tram system.
- 4 (1%) asked for more residents' parking schemes brought into areas which currently don't have them.
- 4 (1%) said that congestion should be improved.
- 4 (1%) said that a tram system should be introduced to the city.

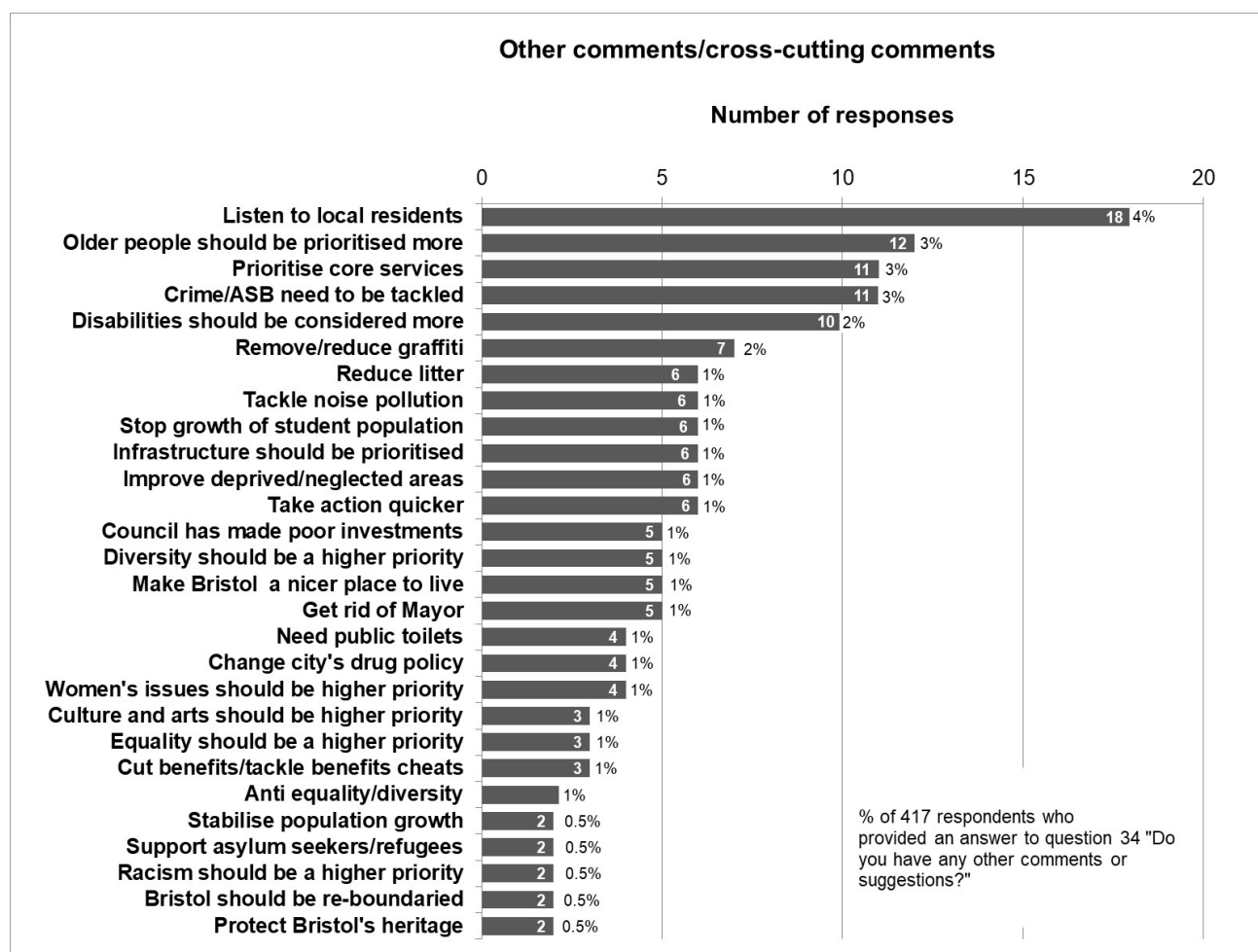
Figure 24: Comments about Transport and Connectivity

- 13 (3%) of respondents said that the Mayor has too much power and influence over decisions for the city.
- 11 (3%) said there was a need for more transparency and accountability from the council.
- 10 (2%) said they had issues with the political leadership of the city and/or council.
- 8 (2%) said that waste and inefficiency in the council should be tackled.
- 8 (2%) said that interactions between the council and citizens need to be improved.
- 5 (1%) said that corruption in the council needs to be tackled.
- 4 (1%) said that the senior leadership of the council needs to be reformed.
- 2 (0.5%) said that the council needs to ensure that procurement provides social value.

Figure 25: Comments about A Development Organisation

- 18 (4%) respondents said that the council should listen to local residents regarding decisions about the city.
- 12 (3%) said that older people should be prioritised more.
- 11 (3%) said that the council should focus on the delivery of its core services.
- 11 (3%) said that crime and anti-social behaviour in the city needs to be tackled.
- 10 (2%) said that disabilities should be considered more in the proposals.

The rest of the comments are shown in figure 26.

Figure 26: Other comments/cross-cutting comments

6 Additional submissions from organisations and individuals

In addition to responses to the main consultation survey, six organisations and three individuals made written submissions.

6.1 Comments from organisations

Below are some of the comments made under the relevant themes from organisations.

6.1.1 Building Blocks

Equality and Inclusion

- Welcome the emphasis to pro-actively and intentionally improve equality and inclusion, but need to know how this will happen

World Class Employment

- Conditions of work – access to flexible work need to be considered. Need to call out bad practices as well as support good ones

6.1.2 Themes and Priorities

Children and Young People

- Should include SDG5
- Needs to be a reference to tackling sexual harassment in schools and other educational settings (CYP1)
- Need to recognise adverse impact of domestic abuse on children, set targets for support work for domestic abuse and encourage organisations to have domestic violence policies (CYP2)
- Should include the need for a child-centred approach. (CYP3)
- Welcome the recognition of the need for improvement in SEND provision (CYP3)
- Deliver imaginative STEM education to girls so that they can gain rewarding employment with better pay (CYP3)
- Need to address the lack of positive experiences of education and the lack of formal educational qualifications particularly for women in the most marginalised communities to address intergenerational inequality (CYP4)
- Equity in education is supported by the two universities including through outreach, development of skills, and addressing educational disadvantage in the city. (CYP3)
- Clear role for the police to play in relation to identifying and responding to issues and need, particularly around adverse childhood experiences.

- The classroom is a good place to develop trust between young people and the police, and where young people learn what is acceptable in society

Economy and Skills

- No reference to apprenticeships as a means of improving skills. For some young people across Portbury, Avonmouth and Severnside, much of the demand is for people with technical skills. Apprenticeships, and upskilling in partnership with colleges including City of Bristol College are very important.
- Equal importance should be shown to the regeneration required across coastal areas of the city, as well as the centre.
- Importance of transport to access employment – how easy is it for people to get there?
- Transport and Connectivity is important for Economy and Skills.
- The section on Good Growth is commended. Economic development must progress with environmental and social justice at the forefront.
- Affordable child-care provision is important, particularly for more disadvantaged families for whom lack of affordable child care often keeps them locked out of work.
- The Universities in the city support the priorities of Access to Employment and Good Growth through their programmes and activities and being large employers in the city. The University of Bristol's new Temple Quarter Enterprise Campus supports the city's regeneration in a key location.
- Add women to the list of those facing inequalities at work
- Welcome the reference to social infrastructure
- Definitions are needed for 'decent work', 'good jobs', 'good growth'.
- Investment in the health and care sector would contribute to carbon reduction and improve the circulation of money in the local economy benefiting health and wellbeing (ES3)
- Welcome the recognition of childcare as necessary for access to employment – this is also true of other forms of care. Need some detail of actions to be taken to address this. (ES4)
- Include age in the list of those least likely to be able to have digital access (ES5)

Environment and Sustainability

- Welcomed the ecological emergency being recognised in key building blocks, themes and priorities
- Ecological emergency should feature as prominently as climate change in introduction to Theme 3. Recognition by city leaders of its importance should be echoed here in order to encourage the public to recognise the importance of the ecological emergency.
- Circularising the economy is an essential element in progressing towards net zero. This should be more explicit in the strategy.
- Social infrastructure as carbon neutral (ENV1)
- The section on Waste should have better focus on effective resource management and circular economy - critical in making better use of what we have, and leveraging this for innovative and sustainable advantage (Port City of Amsterdam example).
- Partnership with the University of Bristol could identify areas where its academic and research expertise can inform policy and create beneficial impacts that help us address challenges such as climate change and flood risk at a local level

Health, Care and Wellbeing

- Reference to transport poverty is missing - it can be an important factor in 'finding ways out' if transport is not accessible.
- There should be a reference to individual carers and the challenges they face
- Informal care and support for those who undertake it should be part of the integrated care system (HCW1)
- Welcome the reference to pay and conditions for care workers (HCW1)
- There are barriers for women accessing support services e.g. recognising and meeting the needs of those with care responsibilities; difficulties of transport and digital exclusion. Recognise the barriers faced by women suffering domestic violence, abuse, harassment, and exploitation and make health services more accessible for those women suffering from trauma. (HCW2)
- Recognise the barriers to women receiving appropriate medical care as a result of unconscious bias especially towards young women (HCW2)
- Recognise that women particularly Black, Asian and others from minority ethnic communities; disabled; older and younger women; single parents and other carers are much more likely to be living in poverty. (HCW3)
- Welcome the emphasis on disability but the social model requires this consideration to be built into all aspects of the work (HCW4)

- Partners such as the University of Bristol can provide free to access primary dental care services for Bristol's citizens to support this aim. They can also help to find solutions that address health and wellbeing inequalities in the city.

Homes and Communities

- Adopt a more integrated approach between housing provision and industrial areas. The pandemic has caused many people to re-evaluate their approach to work and are not prepared to undertake long journeys on a daily basis. Across PAS the focus has been on developing out industrial developments but vacancies can't be filled – causal factors are availability of transport and time required to travel.
- Hate crime should cover sex – gender isn't a protected characteristic. Misogyny has been accepted by Avon and Somerset Police as a hate crime.
- Women's safety should be considered (HC1)
- Recognise the specific needs for homeless women and increasing numbers of older women (HC3)
- Recognise that access to community space is also affected by levels of sexual, racial and disability violence and discrimination (HC4)
- Partnership between police and local authority are key for domestic abuse, homelessness issues and community participation.
- No specific mention of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) or the concept of 'neighbourhood crimes' (burglary, vehicle crime, ASB) which have the greatest impact on neighbourhoods, which could be tackled with a partnership effort with the police.
- No direct reference to Community Safety.
- Work around the night-time economy, particularly to tackle violent crime, is important, and violence against women and girls could be mentioned within the strategy.

Transport and Connectivity

- The investment in transport infrastructure made, and planned, is welcomed.
- Transport infrastructure should not just focus on the centre of the city and getting people in/out, but focus on those who need to connect orbitally.
- A station at Portway needs services which provide easily accessible connections between residential communities available to work and the employers to be successful.

- The Severn Ride & Stride programme has increasing success in encouraging active travel. This is limited by employers not encouraging active travel through concern about its safety. Improving this requires local investment.
- Address the gaps in transport provision which hinder access to employment.
- Recognise the different access needs of women and carers
- Safety should be considered in public transport/walking and cycling. (TC3)
- Increasing numbers of older women need safe transport at night as well as during the day. Social care workers account for the largest proportion of night workers. (TC3)
- Heading should be physical infrastructure (TC4)

A Development Organisation

- One City Approach – the University of Bristol is supporting the one city approach including developing a landmark new Civic University Agreement. This will bring wide-ranging benefits to local people and help the city meet its Sustainable Development Goals. (DO1)
- Refer to all the Commissions Women, Race Equality, Disability (DO1)
- Refer to the need to address the gender and race pay gaps (DO3)
- Recognise and address the need for intersectional data (DO4)

6.1.3 Other comments

- Community Energy should be a theme within the strategy due to progress to date in delivering projects in the city and its future role in delivering NetZero targets. Consult with Bristol Energy Network and create a clear role for communities and community enterprises in the city in the development of future low carbon initiatives.
- General support for the draft strategy as an aspirational vision for Bristol. SevernNet offering to work with the council to deliver.
- Provide support for Portbury Avonmouth Severnside through collaborative working, agreeing the need for a more strategic and visionary approach, support in developing a better sense of place and recognition of PAS as a place to live, work and play. Complete the M49 Junction link road and supporting infrastructure and complete the PAS Transport Strategy. Development of an integrated travel network linking public transport to active travel facilities, including links from Portbury Dock to Avonmouth Bridge. Improve skills provision including investment in PAS 'Academy without Walls'.

- Welcome the strong focus on people in this proposed Strategy, particularly on inclusion and diversity recognising both those with characteristics protected by the Equality Act 2010 and those with socio-economic disadvantage.
- Reference to women has been left out in a number of places.
- Difficult to see this as more than a wish list without a focus on what will be done
- Whilst welcoming the focus not just on services within the council it's important to show what the council will do itself
- Recognise the value that the universities bring to the city through partnership, innovation, research and outreach. (suggested additional text for different sections submitted)
- Are there actions to focus on older workers? Unemployment in June 2021 shows more people over 50 than 16-24 unemployed. There is evidence that women who become unemployed when over aged 50 take longer to find employment than young unemployed people.
- Recognise that there is a twenty-year difference in the healthy life expectancy between those living in Bristol's most deprived areas and those living in the least deprived.

6.2 Submissions from Individuals

Three emails were received from individuals regarding RPZ. The key points are:

- All three focus on issues for areas bordering existing RPZs where commuters still park.
- Challenge to the assumption that no more RPZs is the right conclusion if we want to reduce reliance on cars, as people still drive in to find available spaces.
- Areas of Bristol bordering RPZs, have now effectively become free "park and rides" for commuters to the city centre, as they are seen as the closest unrestricted places to park for free.
- Increased pollution in these roads as cars circle, or wait with their engines on until spaces become available.
- RPZs have not addressed the problem of too many cars and commuters, it has simply moved this to a smaller number of roads, which now have to bear the brunt of the problem.
- Clean Air Zone can only exacerbate the situation for roads on the RPZ borders, adding to pollution from diesel vehicles
- Creates a safety issue with car circling and parking dangerously on corners
- Older people who need carers to assist find their carers can't park due to commuter parking, and older friends can't visit as they can't walk the distance.
- Page 45 of strategy states a vision where "Our roads will be quieter and our air cleaner..., and fewer people suffering ill-health or dying from conditions linked to air pollution ... There will be fewer accidents and incidences of crime or anti-social behaviour..." This will simply

not be achieved (and will likely be reversed) in the roads currently bordering RPZs, unless BCC takes specific, comprehensive action to address this problem.

- Disappointed that issue has been ignored.
- Can smell the pollution in the house, it's affecting health.
- The pollution and safety issues caused by RPZs in bordering roads is related to many of the themes and priorities in the Corporate Strategy including Resilience and Sustainability building blocks.

7 How will this report be used?

The consultation feedback in this report is taken into account by officers in developing the final version of the Corporate Strategy 2022-2027. The final version will be included in a separate report which, together with this consultation report, will be considered by Cabinet on 02 November 2021.

Full Council will also consider this consultation report in making its decisions about the Corporate Strategy 2022-2027 at the Full Council meeting on 07 December 2021.

How can I keep track?

You can always find the latest consultation and engagement surveys online at www.bristol.gov.uk/consultationhub where you can also sign up to receive automated email notifications about consultations and engagements.

All decisions related to the proposals in this consultation will be made publicly at the Full Council meeting on 07 December 2021.

You can find forthcoming meetings and their agendas at democracy.bristol.gov.uk.

Any decisions made by Full Council and Cabinet will also be shared at democracy.bristol.gov.uk.