
Report To:	Alliance Board	Date:	19 March 2018
Report By:	Aubrey Fawcett Chair of LOIP Programme Board	Report No:	
Contact Officer:	Lynsey Logsdon	Contact No:	N/A
Subject:	Locality Planning Update		

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to update the Alliance Board on progress that has been made in taking forward locality planning.

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 As part of the Community Planning element of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015, Inverclyde Alliance has a responsibility to develop locality plans for those areas of Inverclyde which experience the greatest inequalities. Data shows us that those areas are Port Glasgow, Greenock East and Central, and Greenock South and South West.

- 2.2 In order to progress with the development of locality planning, we need to:

- Agree a proposed model for taking forward locality planning
- Carry out engagement with local communities to identify what the key issues and priorities are for local communities.
- Establish Locality Partnerships that will have responsibility for the implementation of the Locality Plans and also the inequalities priority in the LOIP.
- Develop three locality plans for Port Glasgow, Greenock East and Central and Greenock South and South West, using the results from the community engagement.

- 2.3 A Strategic Implementation Group has been established to oversee the process of establishing locality planning. This Group met for the first time on the 7th of March and will have responsibility for developing a proposed model for locality planning, overseeing community engagement and establishing Locality Partnerships.

- 2.4 Data gathering has been carried out to identify the key issues in the three community planning locality areas of Port Glasgow, Greenock East and Central and Greenock South and South West. The data highlights a number of significant issues which partners need to tackle if better outcomes for the people living in these areas are to be achieved. This report highlights the key issues for each area.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Alliance Board:

- a. Notes the progress that has been made in taking forward locality planning; and
- b. Notes the key issues in the three community planning localities.

Aubrey Fawcett
Chair, Programme Board
Chief Executive, Inverclyde Council

4.0 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Locality Plans require, through the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015, to be developed for those areas in Inverclyde which are experiencing the greatest inequalities. Using data analysis these have been identified as Port Glasgow, Greenock East and Central and Greenock South and South West.
- 4.2 The Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) and Locality Plans were to be published by the 1 October 2017, but due to a number of factors this has not been possible. It was necessary to focus resources on the development of the LOIP in the latter part of 2017. However, now that the LOIP has been formally approved by the Alliance Board (11 December 2017) and work is underway with the implementation of the LOIP, attention can now be placed on the development of locality plans and the establishment of locality partnerships.
- 4.3 In order to progress with the development of locality planning the next steps are to:
- Agree a proposed model for taking forward locality planning
 - Carry out engagement with local communities to identify what the key issues and priorities are for local communities.
 - Establish Locality Partnerships that will have responsibility for the implementation of the Locality Plans and also the inequalities priority in the LOIP.
 - Develop three locality plans for Port Glasgow, Greenock East and Central and Greenock South and South West, using the results from the community engagement.

5.0 PROGRESS TO DATE

- 5.1 The LOIP Programme Board agreed at its last meeting on the 9th of February 2018 that a high level / senior officer Implementation Group should be established to oversee the process of establishing locality planning and that membership of the group should consist of:
- Corporate Director (Chief Officer) Inverclyde HSCP (Chair)
 - Chief Executive of River Clyde Homes
 - Chief Executive of CVS Inverclyde
 - Corporate Director, Education, Communities and Organisational Development
 - Corporate Director, Environment, Regeneration and Resources
 - Corporate Policy Representative
 - Community Learning and Development Representative
 - Executive Officer of Your Voice
- 5.2 The Implementation Group will have responsibility for developing a proposed model for locality planning, overseeing community engagement and establishing the Locality Partnerships.
- 5.3 The Implementation Group met for the first time on the 7th of March and agreed that community engagement should be carried out across Inverclyde and not just in the three community planning localities of Port Glasgow, Greenock East and Central and Greenock South and South West. The Group agreed that it would be valuable to collate all the information and data that each partner / service holds, including good news stories as well as a few of the key issues that need to be addressed. While the key objective of locality planning is to focus on tackling inequalities, the Implementation Group felt that it is important to present a more positive image of Inverclyde and that highlighting key achievements and good news stories as part of the community engagement would be a good way of achieving this.

6.0 KEY ISSUES IN EACH LOCALITY

- 6.1 Data gathering has been carried out to identify the key issues in the three locality areas of Port Glasgow, Greenock South and South East and Greenock East and Central.
- 6.2 Where possible, data for the Locality Plans has been sourced at intermediate geography zone level.

Intermediate geography zones are groups of SIMD datazones that have been clustered together for the purposes of publishing statistics that are not suitable for release at a datazone level. This may be because of the sensitive nature of the statistics or for reasons of reliability.

Using data at this level where it is available means that issues for a particular community within the broader locality can also be identified. The intermediate geography zones that make up each locality are shown in the table below:

Locality	Intermediate Geography Zones
Port Glasgow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port Glasgow Mid East and Central • Port Glasgow Upper East • Port Glasgow Upper West and Central
Greenock South and South West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower Bow & Larkfield, Fancy Farm, Mallard Bowl • Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton • Braeside, Branchton, Lower Larkfield and Ravenscraig
Greenock East and Central	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenock Town Centre and East Central • Greenock Upper Central • Greenock East • Greenock West and Central

6.3 The data for each of the Locality Plans has been taken from the following sources:

- Information Services Division (ISD) Scotland
- Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO)
- Improvement Service Community Planning Outcomes Profiles
- Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016
- Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership

6.4 The data highlights a number of significant issues which partners need to tackle if better outcomes for the people living in these areas are to be achieved. These are set out in fuller detail within the Locality Plans, however some issues of particular concern include:

- High levels of deprivation relative to the rest of Inverclyde and Scotland
- Shorter life expectancy and higher rates of premature mortality compared to Inverclyde and the national averages
- Significantly higher rates of hospital stays for drugs and alcohol than both the Inverclyde and national averages
- A high proportion of the population with mental health issues
- A high proportion of the population living within 500m of a derelict land site.

6.5 Port Glasgow

Port Glasgow's estimated population is 15,414 (2016). 17% of the population is aged 0-15 years, 63% of the population is working age (16-64 years) and 20% of the population is aged 65 years and older.

15 of the 23 datazones in Port Glasgow's have a ranking that places them in the most deprived 20% in Scotland. This is equal to 65% of all datazones that lie within the boundary of Port Glasgow.

Universal Credit has replaced a number of key benefits, however trend data is not yet available. Historical data (2015) for the percentage of adults claiming employment support allowance/incapacity benefit/ severe disablement allowance shows a higher percentage uptake in Port Glasgow than the Inverclyde and Scottish averages. Also, the percentage of adults claiming an out of work benefit across Port Glasgow was higher in 2015 than both the Inverclyde and Scottish averages.

Life expectancy for both males and females in Port Glasgow is lower than both the Inverclyde and Scottish average. Lowest life expectancy is found in Port Glasgow Upper East, where 72.8 years is the average life expectancy of a man. This can be compared to male life expectancy in Kilmacolm Central which is 84.2 years. Life expectancy for females is lowest in Port Glasgow Mid East and Central at 77.7 years, compared to 92 years in Kilmacolm Central.

The rate of emergency hospital admissions and multiple emergency hospital admissions is higher in all parts of Port Glasgow than the Scottish average. In particular, Port Glasgow Upper East has a 40% higher rate of emergency hospital admissions than the Scottish average.

Drugs and alcohol are also significant issues for the area. The rate of alcohol related hospital stays per 100,000 population in Port Glasgow Upper East and Port Glasgow Mid East and Central are more than double the national average. Similarly the rate of drug related hospital stays is almost double the national average in Port Glasgow Upper East and almost three times the national average in Port Glasgow Mid East and Central.

Mental health is a significant issue in Port Glasgow. The percentage of the population prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis; patients with psychiatric hospitalisation and deaths from suicide are all far higher than the national average e.g.:

- More than 1 in 4 (26.7%) of the population of Port Glasgow Upper East have been prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis
- The rate of patients with a psychiatric hospital admission in Port Glasgow, Mid East and Central was 59% higher than the national average
- The death rate from suicide (per 100,000 population) in Port Glasgow Upper West and Central and Port Glasgow Upper East is more than twice the national average

The percentage of children living in low income families is almost double the national average with the highest percentage living in Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central (36%) followed by Port Glasgow Upper East (33.5%) and then Port Glasgow Upper West and Central (20.7%). The national figure is 18.4%.

Deliberate fire-raising has been highlighted as a significant community safety issue in Port Glasgow. There has been an increase in the number of all fire call outs in all areas of Port Glasgow over a 5 year period, however the greatest increase has been in Port Glasgow Upper East, with a 41% increase.

There has been a significant increase in the level of violent incidents and crime in Port Glasgow Upper East, which has had a 40% change over a five year period compared to an overall decrease in violent incidents and crime in the rest of Port Glasgow and Inverclyde.

There has been a significant increase in youth anti-social behaviour incidents in Port Glasgow Mid East and Central, with a 78% increase over the 5 year period and a 48% increase over the same period in Port Glasgow Upper East. Conversely, there has been a 4% decrease in youth anti-social behaviour incidents in Port Glasgow Upper, West and Central.

The percentage of the population living within 500 metres of a derelict land site is significantly higher across all areas of Port Glasgow than in both Inverclyde and Scotland.

- 93.5% of the population of Port Glasgow Mid East and Central live within 500m of a derelict land site
- 96% of the population of Port Glasgow Upper West and Central live within 500m of a derelict land site
- 73% of the population of Port Glasgow Upper East live within 500m of a derelict land site.

The comparator figure for Inverclyde is 54% compared to 30% in Scotland.

6.6 Greenock East and Central

Greenock East and Central has an estimated population of 20,888 (2016). 16% of the population is aged 0-16 years, 65% of the population is working age (16-64 years) and 19% of the population is

aged 65 years or older.

23 of the 31 datazones in Greenock East and Central have a ranking that places them in the most deprived 20% in Scotland. This is equal to 52% of all datazones that lie within the boundary of Greenock East and Central.

In 2015, the percentage of adults claiming employment support allowance/ incapacity benefit/ severe disablement allowance was higher in Greenock East and Central than the national average. Also, the percentage of adults claiming an out of work benefits in Greenock East and Central was higher than the Scottish average.

Life expectancy for both males and females in Greenock East and Central is lower than both the Inverclyde and Scottish average. Lowest life expectancy is found in Greenock Town Centre and East Central, where 70.2 years is the average life expectancy of a man. This can be compared to male life expectancy in Gourock Upper and West Central which is 81.1 years. Life expectancy for females is lowest in Greenock Town Centre and East Central at 76.8 years, compared to 83.4 years in Gourock Upper and West Central.

The rate of emergency hospital admissions and multiple emergency hospital admissions is higher in all parts of Greenock East and Central than the Scottish average. In particular, Greenock East and Central has a 46% higher rate of emergency hospital admissions than the Scottish average and Greenock Town Centre has a 61% higher rate of emergency hospital admissions than the national average.

Drugs and alcohol are also significant issues for the area. The rate of alcohol related hospital stays per 100,000 population in Greenock East and Greenock Upper Central is more than 2½ times the national average, whilst the rate in Greenock Town Centre and East Central is more than 3½ times the national average.

Drug related hospital stays is a huge issue for Greenock Town Centre and East Central with the rate being almost 7 times the national average and more than 3 times the Inverclyde rate. Greenock Upper Central it is more than 4 times the national average and more than twice the Inverclyde rate. Mental health is a significant issue in Greenock East and Central. The percentage of the population prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis; patients with psychiatric hospitalisation and deaths from suicide are all far higher than the national average e.g.:

- Almost 1 in 3 (30%) of the population of Greenock Town Centre and East Central have been prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis
- The rate of patients with a psychiatric hospital admission in Greenock Town Centre and East Central was 3½ times higher than the national average, similarly the rate in Greenock Upper Central is more than 3 times the national average
- The death rate from suicide (per 100,000 population) in Greenock Upper Central is 2½ times the national average

A significant proportion of children living in the locality of Greenock East and Central are living in low income families. This is particularly concentrated in the Greenock Upper Central (32.3%), Greenock East (40.4%) and Greenock Town Centre and East Central areas (42%). Greenock West and Central has the lowest percentage of children living in low income families in the locality at 19% which is slightly above the Scotland figure, 18.4%.

There is a mixed picture within the locality concerning Community Safety. There has been a 22% increase in the number of fire call outs over a five year period in Greenock Upper Central, however the number of fire call outs across the rest of the Greenock East and Central locality has decreased.

On a positive note there has been a decrease in the level of violent incidents and crime across all of the Greenock East and Central locality. There has been a decrease in youth anti-social behaviour incidents in Greenock Town Centre and East Central (2%) and Greenock Upper Central (14%). There has been a 16% decrease in Greenock East and a 2% decrease in Greenock West and Central.

The percentage of the population that are living within 500 metres of a derelict land site is significantly higher than the Scottish average across the whole of Greenock East and Central:

- 99% of the population of Greenock Upper Central live within 500m of a derelict land site
- 95% of the population of Greenock West and Central live within 500m of a derelict land site
- 75% of the population of Greenock Town Centre and East Central live within 500m of a derelict land site.
- 62% of the population of Greenock East live within 500m of a derelict site.
- The comparator figure for Inverclyde is 54% compared to 30% in Scotland.

The comparator figure for Inverclyde is 54% compared to 30% in Scotland.

6.7 Greenock South and South West

Greenock South and South West has an estimated population of 15,453 (2016). 18% of the population is aged 0-15 years, 65% of the population is working age (16-64 years) and 17% of the population is aged 65 years and over.

11 of the 21 datazones in Greenock South and South West have a ranking that places them in the most deprived 20% in Scotland. This is equal to 52% of all datazones that lie within the boundary of Greenock South and South West.

In 2015, the percentage of adults claiming employment support allowance/ Incapacity benefit/ severe disablement allowance in Greenock South and South West was higher than the Inverclyde and Scottish averages. Also, the percentage of adults claiming an out of work benefit across Greenock South and South West is higher than both the Inverclyde and Scottish averages.

Life expectancy for males varies considerably across the locality. It is highest in Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton at 77.2 years but lower in Braeside, Branchton, Lower Larkfield and Ravenscraig, 71.8 years and Lower Bow, Larkfield, Fancy Farm and Mallard Bowl, 71.1 years. This compares unfavourably to life expectancy for males in nearby West Braeside, East Inverkip and West Gourrock, which is much higher at 85.6 years.

Life expectancy for females in the locality is slightly better with Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton and Braeside, Branchton, Lower Larkfield and Ravenscraig both 79.2 years, Lower Bow, Larkfield, Fancy Farm and Mallard Bowl is slightly better at 81.1 years but still lower than West Braeside, East Inverkip and West Gourrock where female life expectancy is 87.6 years.

The rate of emergency hospital admissions and multiple emergency hospital admissions is higher in all parts of Greenock South and South West than the Scottish average. In particular, Lower Bow, Larkfield, Fancy Farm and Mallard Bowl has a 48% higher rate of emergency hospital admissions than the Scottish average.

Alcohol related hospital stays are significantly higher across all parts of Greenock South and South West than the national average, with rates ranging from 1½ times the national average in Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton to more than 2½ times higher in Lower Bow, Larkfield, Fancy Farm and Mallard Bowl.

Drug related hospital stays are significantly higher across all parts of Greenock South and South West than the national average, with rates ranging from twice the national average in Braeside, Branchton, Lower Larkfield and Ravenscraig to almost 4 times the national average in Lower Bow, Larkfield, Fancy Farm and Mallard Bowl.

Mental health is a significant issue in Greenock South and South West. The percentage of the population prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis; patients with psychiatric hospitalisation and deaths from suicide are all far higher than the national average e.g.:

- Almost 1 in 4 (24%) of the population of Lower Bow, Larkfield, Fancy Farm and Mallard Bowl have been prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis
- The rate of patients with a psychiatric hospital admission in Lower Bow, Larkfield, Fancy Farm and Mallard Bowl was twice than the national average
- The death rate from suicide (per 100,000 population) in Braeside, Branchton, Lower Larkfield and Ravenscraig is more than 1½ times the national average.

The percentage of children living in low income families is highest in Braeside, Branchton, Lower Larkfield and Ravenscraig (36%) followed by Lower Bow, Larkfield, Fancy Farm and Mallard Bowl (31%). Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton have a lower percentage of children living in low income families than the Scottish average.

There has been an increase in the number of all fire call outs in all areas of Greenock South and South West and Inverclyde as a whole over a 5 year period, however the greatest increase has been in Braeside, Branchton, Lower Larkfield and Ravenscraig with a 41% increase.

There has however been a decrease in the level of violent incidents and crime across all of Greenock South and South West, although there has also been a small increase in anti-social behaviour and crime per 1,000 population in Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton compared to a decrease in Braeside, Branchton, Lower Larkfield and Ravenscraig and Lower Bow and Larkfield, Fancy Farm, Mallard Bowl.

There has been a significant increase (39%) over a 5 year period in youth anti-social behaviour incidents in Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton and a 32% increase in youth anti-social behaviour incidents in Lower Bow and Larkfield, Fancy Farm and Mallard Bowl. There has been a 10% decrease in youth anti-social behaviour incidents in Braeside, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton.

For two thirds of the locality, the percentage of the population that are living within 500 metres of a derelict land site is on a par with the Scottish average. The exception to this is in Braeside, Branchton, Lower Larkfield and Ravenscraig where the percentage of the population that are living within 500 metres of a derelict land site is significantly higher than the Scottish average, 86.6% compared to the Scottish average of 30.3%.

7.0 IMPLICATIONS

Legal: none at present

Finance: there will be financial implications of supporting Locality Partnerships, but this will be dependent on how the Alliance Board chooses to provide support.

Human Resources: none at present

Equality and Diversity: all effort will be made to ensure that all protected characteristics are represented or factored into the engagement via the locality partnerships.

Repopulation: none at present

Inequalities: the locality plans will be focussed toward reducing inequalities in the locality areas.

8.0 CONSULTATIONS

- 8.1 The results of the Our Place, Our Future engagement will inform the development of the locality plans, alongside the town centre charrettes and other engagement undertaken by all partners.

9.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 9.1 9. Our Place Our Future Survey Results, Inverclyde Alliance Board, 2 October 2017
<https://www.inverclyde.gov.uk/council-and-government/community-planning-partnership/inverclyde-alliance-board-papers/inverclyde-alliance-board-papers-2017/inverclyde-alliance-board-papers-2->

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