Clackmannanshire Council Local Outcomes Improvement Plan Place and Wellbeing Assessment Report

About the report

This is a report of a Place and Wellbeing Assessment held in May 2023 to assess the Clackmannanshire Council Local Outcomes Improvement Plan to support how the next iteration considers all the aspects of our place that enable people to thrive.

We know that the places we create impact on those who live, work and relax in them and can have a positive or negative influence on their health and wellbeing. The process applied during the workshop takes a place-based approach considering the consequences of our actions on creating a place that has a positive impact for those who live, work and relax there.

Participants were asked to use their knowledge and expertise to consider how the plan is likely to impact on creating a place that enables wellbeing. Using the data gathered by Public Health Scotland's Local Intelligence Support Team (LIST), as part of the Shaping Places for Wellbeing Programme, discussions also considered population groups highlighted in this data as being impacts by inequality. These are categorised under a set of themes detailed in the Inequalities Data section of this report.

This report begins with a Report Summary outlining the key themes that came through the discussion. This is followed by a short summary of the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan, links with the Shaping Places for Wellbeing Programme and a list of session participants. The main body of the report summarises the discussion that took place under each Place and Wellbeing Outcome and the recommendations to consider that came from this. Included alongside these is relevant evidence from Public Health research papers that shaped the Places and Wellbeing Outcomes and other evidence.

Report Summary

The Clackmannanshire Council Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP) 2017-2027 (Local Outcomes Improvement Plan) contributes to delivering and supporting many of the aspects of a place that enable the wellbeing of those who live, work and relax in Alloa and wide Clackmannanshire. The review of Local Outcomes Improvement Plan is an opportunity to **broaden the contribution of place** to both overall wellbeing and to reducing inequality in some communities. The following overarching themes were identified throughout the discussion:

Renew the commitment to a bold trajectory to place based working, co-production and community approaches.

The Local Outcomes Improvement Plan provides an opportunity to promote place as part of its ambition in all partnership and collaborative working. By emphasising the positive benefits certain policy decisions around local living have on the health and wellbeing of the population, how they support reducing inequalities and the potential climate benefits. This can provide a strong evidence base for challenging decisions by all partners.

By creating a consistent and coherent approach across strategies and plans, using the Place and Wellbeing Outcomes, it will ensure place-based approaches are embedded throughout Clackmannanshire within strategies, plans and proposals that support each other.

Strengthening action within the plan

There is an opportunity to enhance clarity of partnership working in the "Locality Priorities and Key Actions" section of the plan. Currently, the plan encompasses four main <u>Outcomes</u> with corresponding <u>Performance Frameworks</u> and three <u>Locality Priorities and Key Actions</u>. Many of the individual actions are interconnected and overlap with the outcomes and priorities. It would be beneficial to highlight these interconnections to facilitate a clearer understanding of how partners can engage in a collaborative approach.

To achieve this in the new draft, it is recommended to establish more consistent and linked "threads" throughout the document, particularly within the <u>Key Actions</u> section. This will further emphasise where time and resources can be strategically focused within a place-based approach. By presenting a cohesive picture of how different elements interrelate, stakeholders can better identify opportunities for partnership and align their efforts towards shared objectives.

Putting those experiencing inequalities first

It was outlined that the plan was originally written when Clackmannanshire scored well for access metrics (Social Index of Multiple Deprivation), however this is not the case now and so there is a different requirement and a change in inequality that needs to be reflected in the plan.

The Local Outcomes Improvement Plan holds the potential to offer clarity and support in addressing poverty through a clearer, refreshed place-based approach. It serves as a crucial document that outlines how various stakeholders can contribute to this approach by incorporating it into their strategies, plans, and proposals. By emphasising the role of place in tackling poverty and inequalities, the plan establishes a framework for collaboration among public bodies to enhance outcomes and reduce disparities. To maximize its impact, an opening statement and regular references towards this can highlight the importance of

integrating the reduction of poverty and inequality at the core of decision-making processes, underscoring the relevance of other plans and proposals in achieving this shared goal.

Summary of the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan, links with Shaping Places for Wellbeing Programme Context and Participants

Summary of background of the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan

The Local Outcomes Improvement Plan serves as the unified strategy for the Clackmannanshire Community Planning Partnership to address the needs of local communities. It consolidates all the priorities for Clackmannanshire into a single comprehensive document. The plan outlines a collaborative effort involving the Public, Private, and Voluntary sectors, as well as local communities, to bring about positive changes in people's lives.

By focusing on improving outcomes for individuals and communities, the plan aims to enhance the well-being of the residents. It emphasises the importance of adopting preventative approaches that reduce the demand for public services. The plan recognises the significance of community involvement and endeavours to empower local communities by increasing their influence in decision-making processes.

Overall, the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan unites stakeholders from various sectors and communities, fostering cooperation and coordination to drive meaningful improvements in the lives of Clackmannanshire's residents.

 '…*This plan sets out the vision of the Clackmannanshire Alliance for the next 10 years and builds upon the successes of our previous plan the Single Outcome Agreement for Clackmannanshire 2013/23. A central theme of this Plan is a joint commitment to tackling the inequalities that exists in Clackmannanshire as a result of poverty and socio-economic disadvantage…*'' pg. 2

The full Local Outcomes Improvement Plan 2017-2027 is the focus for this assessment. Further to community consultation a new draft version (new draft) will be taken to the Community Planning Board for wider public comment and Clackmannanshire Council Committee for final sign off in late 2023.

The Local Outcomes Improvement Plan is an essential document and a statutory requirement under the Community Empowerment Act. Currently, it is undergoing review in order to create a Wellbeing Economy Local Outcomes Improvement Plan within Clackmannanshire Council.

To accomplish this, a short-life working group has been established to review and enhance community engagement methods and processes. Their focus is on meeting the plan's requirement to generate more specific and localized Locality Plans for distinct areas within Clackmannanshire.

The outcomes and locality priorities for 2017 to 2027 are:

- *Outcome 1: Clackmannanshire will be attractive to businesses and people and ensure fair opportunities for all.*
- *Outcome 2: Our families; children and young people will have the best possible start in life*
- *Outcome 3: Women and girls will be confident and aspirational, and achieve their full potential*
- *Outcome 4: Our communities will be resilient and empowered so that they can thrive*

- *Locality and Priority 1 Improving outcomes for children and young people living in poverty with key actions:*
  Early Years and Family Support and Intervention
  for young people and families who are
  vulnerable.
  Attainment and transition from Education for
  young people facing disadvantage
  Support and advice for workless and low
  income families.

- *Locality and Priority 2 Improving outcomes for women and girls living in Clackmannanshire with key actions:*
  Provide support for women and girls
  experiencing gender-based violence and abuse;
  Provide targeted support for women to help
  them access employment and support for life
  long learning;
  Provide advice and support for women and girls
  to improve their health and wellbeing.

- *Locality and Priority 3 Improving outcomes for people living in Alloa South and East with a supportive statement*: ...' the community of Alloa South and East has worsened despite previous efforts and investment in the area...' pg34

Links to Shaping Places for Wellbeing Programme

In line with the Place Principle the Shaping Places for Wellbeing Programme ambition is to improve Scotland's wellbeing by reducing the significant inequality in the health of its people. The Programme objective focusses on the evidenced impact that the places where we live, work and relax have on our health and wellbeing. This impact can be positive or negative and this Programme aims to ensure these unintended consequences are fully considered when we make decisions about a place.

All the evidenced features that a place needs to exhibit for it to have a positive impact on health and well-being are set out in the Place and Wellbeing Outcomes. Our objective is to support delivery of these outcomes. A process used for doing so is a Place and Wellbeing Assessment. This paper is the output of one of these assessments.

A Place and Wellbeing Assessment involves a workshop pulling together expertise and perspectives from attendees to consider a plan, policy or decisions impact on delivering a place that enables wellbeing. It asks attendees to consider each of the Place and Wellbeing Outcomes with a lens on who is experiencing the most significant impact from inequality in that place.

Inequalities data

To get a better understanding about inequalities in the Project Towns, the Public Health

As well as having focused discussions on each of the five Place and Wellbeing Outcomes, the Place and Wellbeing Assessment also aims to place emphasis on the key groups/areas highlighted in the data to ensure strategic decision making considers the impact on those experiencing inequalities.

Public Health Scotland's Local Intelligence Support Team's Data Profile for Alloa has highlighted four key inequalities arising. These are people:

- living in Alloa South and East
- experiencing poverty, with a focus on Children
- experiencing problem substance use
- within the age group 15-44 as they are experiencing a high rate of premature mortality and rate of disease.

As well as having focused discussions on each of the five Place and Wellbeing Outcomes, the Place and Wellbeing Assessment also aims to place emphasis on the key groups/areas highlighted in the data to ensure strategic decision making considers the impact on those experiencing inequalities

As part of the Shaping Places for Wellbeing Programme's data exercise, the Community Link Leads in each town have been connecting with local communities, community organisations and practitioners working locally to gather the qualitative side of the Data Profile. This exercise aims to understand Alloa residents experience of the place they live, work and relax.

The qualitative data in Alloa has highlighted the following areas up to until May 2023:

Mental health is a priority that we have limited data on.

Carers are a hidden group with unique and often unmet needs.

Generational cycles of trauma and behaviour exist in many families and communities.

Movement

- **Poor connectivity** and public transport links between Alloa to other hubs in the region, like Stirling and Falkirk.

Spaces

- **Green space** is abundant and valued.
- **Flood risk** is a worry.
- **Volunteering** is enjoyed, but time and financial constraints associated with the cost-of-living crisis can limit opportunities.
- **Cost** is a frequent barrier to accessing leisure activities.

Resources

- **Lack of service provision** in some areas is frustrating when people compare to other regions.
- **De-centralised services** are needed that can be accessed in local communities.
- **Need services** to be more flexible, responsive and joined up – not "one size fits all" to avoid people falling through the cracks.
- **Unemployment**/limited employment is an issue.
- **Insecure housing** needs to be reduced.

Civic

- **Good community spirit** present.
- **Sense of fatalism** for some – an expectation across generations that things will not change.
- **Division** between some neighbourhoods.
- **Violence** is a daily reality for some.
- **Minoritised communities** can feel unsafe.

Stewardship

- **Community and third sector** initiatives and innovation do not always feel valued by statutory services.
- **Disillusionment** in consultation processes – people feel their input is not meaningful and so disengage.
- **Transparency** and communication from statutory services could be improved.

Participants

- Ruth Hart, Chairperson, Shaping Places for Wellbeing Rutherglen
- Theresa Glasgow, Place and evidence contribution, Shaping Places for Wellbeing Programme Lead Alloa
- Sarah Rodway-Swanson, Community Link Lead Shaping Places for Wellbeing Alloa
- Laura Stewart, Note taker, Shaping Places for Wellbeing Fraserburgh
- Irene Beautyman, Place & Wellbeing Partnership Lead with the Improvement Service & Public Health Scotland. Lead on Shaping Places for Wellbeing Programme
- Joanne Osuilleabhain, Principle Public Health Officer NHS Forth Valley/Keep Well Manager
- Hazel Meechan, Public Health Specialist NHS Forth Valley
- Cherie Jarvie, Senior Manager – Partnership and Transformation Clackmannanshire Council
- Dr Jillian Taylor Head of Service/Chief Nurse, NHS Forth Valley
- Paul Morris Economic Development Strategy Officer
- Nicola Weeden Team Lead Falkirk and Clackmannanshire Cares Centre
- Robbie Stewart Senior Manager Sport & Leisure Clackmannanshire Council
- Stuart Guzinski Project Coordinator – Clacks Good Food / Forth Valley Food Futures
- Anita Paterson Health Improvement Service Manager, Clacks/Stirling Health and Social Care Partnership
- Pauline Beirne Interim Director of Allied Health Professionals, NHS Forth Valley
- Grant Baxter Principle Placemaking Officer, Clackmannanshire Council
- Neil Ramsay Economic Development Officer, Clackmannanshire Council
- Murray Sharp Programme Manager Family Wellbeing Partnership Clackmannanshire Council
- Dr Oliver Harding Consultant in Public Health Medicine, NHS Forth Valley
- Emma Fyvie, Senior Manager Development, Clackmannanshire Council
- Michelle Rogers Community Justice Coordinator Clackmannanshire Council
- Lawrence Hunter, Team Leader Energy and Sustainability Clackmannanshire Council

Outline of Discussion and Recommendations by Place and Wellbeing Outcome

Movement

<div style="background:#29abe2;color:#fff;padding:8px">Active Travel</div>

Everyone can:

- easily move around using good-quality, accessible, well-maintained and safe segregated wheeling, walking and cycling routes and access secure bike parking.
- wheel, walk and cycle through routes that connect homes, destinations and public transport, are segregated from, and prioritised above, motorised traffic and are part of a local green network.

Evidence and research:

- Active travel has the potential to improve health by increasing physical activity, weight loss and reducing obesity.[1]
- Active travel has been associated with reduced risk for all-cause mortality and improvements in mental health.[2]
- Active travel has the potential to provide benefits to local economies[3]
- The proximity of services within a walkable distance and subsequent anticipated reduction in car use coupled with increased adoption of active travel will lower

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[1] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[2] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[3] www.livingstreets.org.uk/media/3890/pedestrian-pound-2018.pdf

carbon emissions, improve air quality, increase physical activities, and, consequently, reduce the prevalence of some chronic conditions.[4]

Summary of discussion:

The group agreed that active travel is not explicitly mentioned in the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan in its current format and this could be expanded in the new draft. The importance of walking and cycling options to assist those experiencing poverty in accessing services, employment, education and amenities should be highlighted.

Upstream preventative work is required to improve active travel choices particularly for those facing inequality. Working examples of improved active travel in Alloa and Clackmannanshire inspire further activity. Examples like the 'Bikeability' programme currently available in some schools which supports young people to consider active travel as a default for short journeys for leisure/education/work in the future and the positive impact of Forth Environment Links active travel hubs embedded in Lornshill and Alloa Academy. Active travel can help people to access sport and recreation activities, and the activity itself improves physical and mental health and wellbeing.

A range of cross sector strategies impact active travel choices. The new draft should highlight the long-term preventative contribution of achieving a modal shift to walking and cycling to improve access to work and services as well as exercise and social connections. This includes cross sector proactive support for active travel for employees.

There is a theme of low carbon throughout the Local Outcome Improvement Plan, and active travel is linked to this, and encourages and supports work towards low carbon targets.

Recommendations to consider:

- The new draft should refer to local and regional strategies that are part of delivering this Outcome including Leisure Strategies, Tourism Strategies, Wellbeing Economy Strategies, Transport Strategies, Active Travel Plans, City Deal work and Forth Valley Connectivity Commission and Local Employment Partnership projects. This should

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[4] [Comparative Analysis of 20-Minute Neighbourhood Policies and Practices in Melbourne and Scotland.pdf](#)

highlight their area of input and the importance of their contribution to reducing socio-economic and health inequality.

- The new draft should highlight the importance of walking and cycling provision referencing the data around households that do not have access to a car and supporting well catered for everyday journeys.
- The new draft should highlight the contribution of this Outcome to meeting local climate change ambitions of net zero and improving physical and mental health, biodiversity and green employment opportunities.
- The new draft should highlight the important contribution of Community Planning Partnership organisations in promoting active travel for employees and customers to deliver this Outcome.
- The revised draft should highlight the contribution of the Local Development Plan in delivering spatial land use that supports this Outcome. For example, promoting medium density housing options to improve the viability of local bus services.
- The new draft should showcase insights from the NHS Forth Valley study on missed or cancelled appointments. Highlighting this learning, we can establish a clear connection between the support required to enhance and promote active travel and public transport.

Public Transport

Everyone has access to a sustainable, affordable, accessible, available, appropriate, and safe public transport service.

Evidence and research:

- Public transport use has the potential to improve access to services and facilities and connect communities.[5]
- Some people can find it necessary to purchase a car even when they cannot afford it, which can lead to further debt.[6]

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[5] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[6] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes
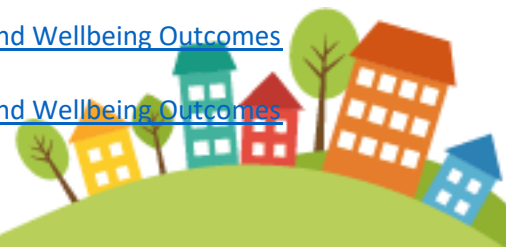
- Community transport offers a range of health benefits, including improved access to health services, fewer missed appointments and the continued ability to live at home[7]
- Certain groups such as women, students and older people are likely to be at higher risk of transport poverty.[8]
- Public transport has the potential to reduce carbon emissions.[9]

Summary of discussion:

It was agreed that more could be included in the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan to promote everyone having access to public transport.

Public transport can be a challenge in Clackmannanshire and evidence highlights that those experiencing inequality can be disproportionately impacted by this. There is an opportunity in the new draft to explore a gendered and equalities lens on what is needed to improve Public Transport, e.g., the complex needs of those in recovery, those experiencing a disability and young women. This would provide a supportive hook for other partners who are leading on this work. Highlighting the connection between person centred, place based working approaches and local climate change actions leading to the triple win of the Place and Wellbeing Outcomes.

To support this, it is important to explicitly mention the other strategies, policies and action plans that are part of delivering this Outcome and their long-term preventative contribution to reducing inequalities. The new draft is an opportunity to showcase learning from public transport related initiatives and to encourage their approaches, for example., NHS Fife Mental Health Services offer of a 6-month free bus pass to encourage people to get out and about.

Recommendations to consider:

- The new draft should promote a place-based approach around contribution to planning of bus routes and timetables to enable easier access between where

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[7] Research into the Social and Economic Benefits of Community Transport in Scotland – Transport Scotland 2015

[8] Transport and inequality: an evidence review for the Department for Transport https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/843487/Transport_and_inequality_report.pdf

[9] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

people live, work, learn and relax and promote the provision of this service where the need is greatest.

- The new draft should highlight the insights gained from the NHS Forth Valley study on missed or cancelled appointments highlighting the need for enhanced active travel and public transport provision to improve this.
- The new draft should highlight that, while no one sector can improve this Outcome, it has a positive contribution to greater inclusivity and equality.
- Link with local climate and health data and related policies that disincentivises car use whilst promoting initiatives for public transport e.g., SIPHER (Science in Public Health and Health Economics Research) causal loop analysis, National Performance Framework, local climate change strategies, NHS annual delivery plans and the evidence above.

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Traffic and parking

Everyone can benefit from:

- reducing traffic and traffic speeds in the community.
- traffic management and design, where traffic and car parking do not dominate or prevent other uses of space and car parking is prioritised for those who don't have other options.

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Evidence and research:

- People in deprived areas can be exposed to higher levels of air and noise pollution and certain groups of the population can be more adversely affected by poorer air quality.[10]
- Motorised transport has the potential to reduce levels of physical activity and social interactions.[11]

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[10] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[11] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

- 71% of all households have access to a car. However, 49% own/have access to at least one car in the most deprived areas and 87% in the least deprived areas.[12]

Summary of discussion:

During the discussion, it was noted that Alloa town centre currently offers a substantial amount of free parking, which attracts significant usage. There are challenges around the use of accessible parking spaces, parking on pavements and concerns about the impact of the high level of traffic on town centre streets.

The group identified that there needs to be more partnership working focussed on this which can be followed up with the local police team. There is an opportunity for the new draft to show learning from Stirling Council and Falkirk Council who have invested in traffic wardens and to link to Clackmannanshire Local Development Plan and place principal policy to support an updated approach, e.g., 'A New Future for Scotland's Town Centres'.

Recommendations to consider:

- The new draft to link to the Local Development Plan and support the messages from up-to-date policy e.g., 'A New Future for Scotland's Town Centres'.
- Include a hook in the new draft for key stakeholders to deliver a place-based approach to delivering accessible parking in Alloa and Clackmannanshire for those that need it the most, to reduce the impact of traffic on town centre environment, supporting a rebalance to favour movement of people over vehicles in town centre streets.
- The new draft should include reference to active travel, public transport/traffic and parking in the section focussed on groups most experiencing inequality and barriers to inclusion.

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[12] Scottish Household Survey, 2018

Space

Streets and spaces
Everyone can access: • buildings, streets and public spaces that create an attractive place to use, enjoy and interact with others. • streets and spaces that are well-connected, well-designed and maintained, providing multiple functions and amenities to meet the varying needs of different population groups.

Evidence and research:

• Walkable neighbourhoods have the potential to increase physical activity and social interactions.[13]
• Navigable streets and spaces will allow people to move around easily, safely and access facilities and services.[14]
• Green spaces need to be easily accessible on foot, by bike, or affordable public transport. This can be achieved by urban greenways – a series of green public spaces connected by a network of well-designed walking and cycle paths, local 'green streets' or public transport routes.[15]

Summary of discussion:

It was agreed that there is an opportunity to include more about streets and spaces in the new draft to ensure it promotes everyone having access to better connected streets and spaces including a sense of 'Safety' as a focus.

The new draft should support streets that provide choices for walking, wheeling, sitting, and community activities, including evidence of how better-connected streets enhance

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[13] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[14] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[15] https://blogs.bmj.com/bmj/2020/04/16/connected-green-spaces-in-cities-pay-real-dividends/ (British Medical Journal Opinion Piece)

interactions, benefit businesses, build social capital, and boost the economy. The need for the new draft to reference plans, strategies and good working practise that show support to this outcome, like the NHS Forth Valley Health Improvement Plans was emphasised. An example of good practise to take into consideration is the Glasgow Kelvinway 'Space for People' funded project which removed traffic from the boulevard and was designed to help with creating more space for users to move around safely as well as support and showcase sustainable and active travel for essential and leisure journeys, exemplifying effective approaches for future expenditure.

The importance of streets connecting to community allotments was mentioned.

Recommendations to consider:

- The new draft to reference the importance of spaces in creating social capital, health and wellbeing, a feeling of safety and promoting community cohesion.
- The new draft should identify unmet needs for streets and spaces that cater to those who need services incorporating the key inequalities groups mentioned above. Highlight key learning and connections in plans, strategies and good working practise that link to this outcome e.g., NHS Health Improvement Plans, Wellbeing Economy, Glasgow Kelvinway.

Natural Space

Everyone can:

- access good-quality natural spaces that support biodiversity and are well-connected, well-designed, safe, and maintained, providing multiple functions and amenities to meet the varying needs of different population groups.
- be protected from environmental hazards including air/water/soil pollution or the risk of flooding.
- access community food growing opportunities and prime quality agricultural land is protected.

Evidence and research:

- Natural spaces can provide mental health benefits.[16]
- Natural spaces can encourage social interactions and a sense of community and belonging.[17]
- The type, size, quantity, quality, accessibility and proximity of natural spaces to where people live can influence whether infrastructures and spaces are used.[18]
- 'It is particularly important if the Council is going to work in partnership with a park group or other organisation to bring about improvements. There needs to be some thought about the overall aims for the site and it shouldn't just be kept in someone's head – especially if more than one organisation is involved as they might have different ideas.'[19]
- The process of integrating both mitigation and adaptation processes and projects can be complex, but exploring opportunities for joint actions will likely create long-

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[16] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[17] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[18] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[19] https://parkscommunity.org.uk/case_study/having-a-management-plan-troopers-hill-bristol/ (case study)

term impacts and ensure that climate change strategies' objectives for mitigation and adaptation are mutually supportive.[20]

Summary of discussion:

The group agreed the mention of natural spaces in the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan was limited and more should be included to promote this Outcome and its contribution to improved health and wellbeing and reducing social isolation.

There was discussion about the abundance of natural spaces in Clackmannanshire and more specifically in Alloa. The quality, accessibility and improvement of these spaces should be explored particularly to enable use by the population groups highlighted above as experiencing inequalities. There was agreement on the necessity of collaborative efforts to achieve this, including ongoing work on a Council Open Space Strategy. This includes addressing areas such as improved signage, transportation connections, food growing and proactive engagement with priority groups, all with the aim of enhancing access to and enjoyment of these resources.

There are challenges such as responsibility for land maintenance and management, the local carbon footprint and the need for better linkage to local climate change and biodiversity strategies.

Working with the third sector and community groups and learning from Stirling Health and Care Village was mentioned as a helpful way of ensuring spaces are cared for. In particular learning from how outdoor spaces like courtyard gardens, roof terraces and other communal spaces that create greater interaction and provide spaces for gathering and activities are maintained with innovative joint approaches from the residents and NHS Forth Valley.

Recommendations to consider:

- The new draft should make commitment to support the development of hybrid plans for caring for open space including community ownership. Link in with relevant teams and related strategies and outline the commitment and

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[20] https://www.iisd.org/system/files/2022-03/climate-change-linking-adaptation-mitigation.pdf

responsibilities of this work, referencing examples of good practise e.g., Stirling Health and Care Village.

- The new draft should highlight the importance of making public and private natural spaces (e.g., Gartmorn Dam) in communities and schools more accessible to communities that need them the most. By recognising that these groups may face unique challenges in accessing and enjoying these spaces the new draft can advocate for inclusive measures that ensure equitable access for all and clarify other plans and strategies that are crucial to delivering this, for example the Council's Open space Framework.

Play and recreation

Everyone can access a range of high quality, safe, well-maintained, accessible places with opportunities for play and recreation to meet the varying needs of different population groups and the community itself.

Evidence and research:

- Play and recreation is beneficial for the health of adults and children through the encouragement of physical activity and social interactions.[21]
- There are health benefits of undertaking play and recreation in outdoor environments, particularly in natural spaces. There are specific benefits for children such as the development of motor skills, understanding risk and environmental awareness.[22]
- Creating places where people have the opportunity to come together to share their skills, ideas and resources in an open, playful and equitable way, can help build confidence, connectedness and a legacy of collaboration in local places.[23]

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[21] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[22] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[23] https://www.gla.ac.uk/media/Media_978141_smxx.pdf

- Healthier diets of locally grown food can help curb or prevent poor diet related poor health, reduce obesity, lower food costs and reduce food miles. [24]

Summary of discussion:

It was recognised that play is not mentioned extensively but acknowledged that the Local Outcome Improvement Plan values engagement with 'community life'.

This should be expanded to incorporate a reference to the importance of play and recreation in conjunction with food growing, the arts, heritage, and culture within the context of upstream prevention work on physical and mental health and wellbeing. It should also encompass support for community groups interlinked with this outcome throughout Alloa and Clackmannanshire. By underscoring the importance of play within these contexts, the new draft can further promote the integration of creative and cultural elements into community activities, fostering a more vibrant and inclusive environment.

It was agreed that the new draft should include reference to Children's Rights to play, local intergenerational work and other supporting council and cross sector work in this area.

Recommendations to consider:

- In the new draft, highlight the positive contribution of art, heritage, and culture as they promote the Play and Recreation Outcome. Clarify the importance of the development of local cultural strategies and the community groups catering for these needs e.g., Resonate Together, Makers Café, Reachout, Menshed projects.
- The new draft should highlight the role of the new Allotment Strategy to enhance the positive recognition of "food'' in a community.
- The new draft should highlight the Children's Rights and Dignity in School work in Alloa, emphasising its link to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. There is an opportunity for the new draft to clarify commitment to Clackmannanshire Council's protection of Children's Rights (as per the UN Convention) and highlight existing children's rights work.
- The new draft should highlight the positive contribution of the Play Sufficiency Assessment work related to the Local Development Plan, Open Space Framework,

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[24] https://www.seedsforgrowth.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Community-Gardens-benefits-research-summary-1.pdf

Family Wellbeing Partnership and the Intergenerational Living Innovation Hub City Deal project delivering this Outcome.

Resources

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Services and support

Everyone can access:

- health enhancing, accessible, affordable and well-maintained services, facilities and amenities. These are informed by community engagement, responsive to the needs and priorities of all local people.
- a range of spaces and opportunities for communities to meet indoors and outdoors.
- information and resources necessary for an included life in a range of digital and non-digital formats.

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Evidence and research:

- People need local facilities and services to live and enjoy healthy, independent lives.[25]
- Services and support can provide people with a sense of belonging to the community. [26]
- Intergenerational connection and sharing of resources to support health, including the sharing of community assets, can strengthen communities.[27]
- Access to facilities, services and communities can also help to increase social interactions and the inaccessibility can affect certain groups disproportionately. [28]

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[25] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[26] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[27] O'Connor, Alfrey, Hall & Burke Intergeneration understandings of personal, social and community assets for health. Health & Place 2019, 57:218-227

[28] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

- To deliver good, inclusive care, digital needs to be made an easy and attractive choice as part of a holistic service, with alternative routes available (and recommended) based on user need.[29]

Summary of discussion:

The group commended the Local Outcome Improvement Plan for its use of terms "targeted" and "intensive" when supporting local service delivery. However, it was also agreed that the new draft should place equal importance on the necessity for services to be 'flexible'. Flexibility is crucial to ensure that certain groups do not slip through the gaps due to not fitting into predefined categories.

It was highlighted that facilitating improved alignment between the new draft and other key documents related to this outcome would enhance the overall approach to this work. To support this alignment, the new draft should include comprehensive data on inequalities specific to Alloa and Clackmannanshire and promote place-based working. By incorporating this, the draft can serve as a catalyst for partners to address provision in areas in a joined-up manner, thus fostering a more targeted and effective response to community needs for local services and facilities to live and enjoy healthy, independent lives.

It was highlighted that digital and volunteering aspects of services need to be considered in the new draft, since the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in volunteering and digital service adaption growth. There is a link to be made with local Digital Strategies and action plans.

Recommendations to consider:

- The new draft should promote place-based approaches across all sectors within service design. This includes streamlining data collection and analysis processes to enhance the understanding of progress and impact of prevention work.
- The new draft should show a commitment to using local inequalities data to identify need and plan services accordingly, including the review of the Local Development Plan.

[29] https://www.basisresearch.com/nhs-england-digital-inclusion

- The new draft show links to the developing Clackmannanshire Council Digital Strategy and cross sector digital services.
- Highlight the level of volunteering in Alloa and Clackmannanshire in the new draft, this can serve as a compelling incentive to include this group in the design of local services.

Work and economy

Everyone benefits equally from a local economy that provides:

- essential goods & services produced or procured locally
- good quality paid and unpaid work
- access to assets such as wealth & capital and the resources that enable people to participate in the economy such as good health and education
- a balanced value ascribed across sectors such as female dominated sectors and the non-monetary economy
- the resources that enable people to participate in the economy such as good health and education.

Evidence and research:

- If a place is lively and vibrant it can provide work opportunities and will encourage people to visit the area.[30]
- Unemployment can be harmful to health and the longer someone is unemployed, the worse the health outcomes.[31]
- Transport is a key barrier to employment for many residents living in low-income neighbourhoods.[32]

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[30] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[31] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[32] Crisp, Ferrari, Gore, Green, McCarthy, Rae, Reeve & Stevens (2018) Tackling transport-related barriers to employment in low-income neighbourhoods.

- There are inequalities in terms of people being able to access 'good' work, training and volunteering. Certain groups in the population are more likely to be unemployed. [33]

Summary of discussion:

The group agreed that the Local Outcome Improvement Plan addresses the topics of work and the economy e.g., the commitment to exploring and implementing approaches to assist women in overcoming barriers to employment, education, or learning, such as childcare and caring responsibilities.

It was recommended to encompass additional barriers, such as mental health problems, food or housing insecurity and challenges faced by other groups in the new draft. By considering a wider range of barriers and challenges, the new draft can promote a more comprehensive and equitable approach to supporting individuals in accessing employment and educational opportunities.

The new draft should highlight the innovative initiatives across Clackmannanshire related to this outcome, while establishing strong connections to the Community Wealth Building Action Plan and demonstrating a commitment to learn from local third sector work related to this outcome. By emphasising this commitment, the new draft can underscore the potential for all groups in the population to have access to "good" work, training and volunteering.

Recommendations to consider:

- The new draft should broaden the commitment to address barriers to employment and education, extending to include mental health problems, food or housing insecurity, and challenges faced by other groups, promoting an equitable approach to accessing employment and educational opportunities.
- In the new draft establish connections to and showcase Clackmannanshire's innovative approaches to developing a Wellbeing Economy, as outlined in the Wellbeing Economy Strategy work, like Positive Moves at the Clackmannanshire Economic Regeneration Trust and Discover Clacks, City Region Deal emphasising the

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[33] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

potential for all groups in the population to have access to "good" work, training and volunteering within the region.

- Establish connections between the Wellbeing Economy initiatives and the Community Wealth Building Action Plan in the new draft.

Housing and community

Everyone has access to:

- a home that is affordable, energy efficient, high quality and provides access to private outdoor space.
- a variety of housing types, sizes and tenancies to meet the needs of the community. And of a sufficient density to sustain existing or future local facilities, services and amenities.
- a home that is designed and built to meet need and demand, is adaptable to changing needs and includes accessible/wheelchair standard housing.
- new homes that are located and designed to provide high levels of climate resilience and use sustainable materials and construction methods.
- homes that are designed to promote community cohesion.

Evidence and research:

- Housing should be located close enough to enable residents to easily access facilities and services including employment, social networks and transport.[34]
- Good-quality affordable housing is associated with improved physical and mental health outcomes. Housing can impact on health in three main ways: physical factors, household factors and factors related to place and communities.[35]
- Certain groups of the population can sometimes find it difficult to access good quality affordable housing, which meets their needs.[36]

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[34] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[35] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[36] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

- Given the importance of secure housing in supporting recovery, mental health services should ensure that care and treatment plans outline clearly what housing support service-users can expect and how to access it[37]

Summary of discussion:

The group agreed that while the Local Outcome Improvement Plan mentions housing in relation to the aspects of healthy housing and heating requirements, there is room for greater detail. Providing a more detailed exploration of housing-related issues, the new draft can better address the diverse housing needs of the community and how a place-based approach has a positive contribution in promoting access to services and facilities including employment, social networks and transport as well as improved living conditions for all residents.

There is an opportunity to provide a hook in the new draft to highlight the impact of insecure housing and out-of-area housing placement as part of recovery and rehabilitation having significant effects on cycles of behaviour like substance use, crime and reducing social cohesion and sense of identity. Housing is a challenge in relation to the prison population and placement upon liberation in Clackmannanshire, the challenges around lack of availability of temporary accommodation adds to health inequalities in relation to accessing health services and other resources.

It is important to highlight and learn from the current Housing Demand Assessment to give more context and understanding to local outcomes improvement need.

The new draft should encourage a place-based approach to dementia friendly design linking into learning from Living Alloa evaluations and up and coming Intergenerational Living Innovation Hub City Deal Project.   There needs to be a 'hook' in the new draft to promote a mix of size and type of houses within an area to enable people to 'age in place' rather than be unable to stay cared for in their own home for as long as possible.

The new draft presents an opportunity to support the enforcement of a requirement for private contractors to explicitly outline the benefits they bring to local communities. This requirement would serve as a significant aspect of private sector work and would be an essential measurable for the new draft moving forward. By ensuring that contractors

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[37] https://housingevidence.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Housing-insecurity-and-mental-health-Policy-Briefing.pdf

provide a clear explanation of the positive impacts they generate for the local communities, the draft can foster accountability, transparency, and a tangible focus on community well-being in all contracted housing projects.

Recommendations to consider:

- The new draft to provide a more detailed exploration of housing-related issues to address the diverse housing needs of the community, improve access to services and facilities including employment, social networks and transport, promote well-being and improve living conditions.
- Highlight the impact of insecure housing and out-of-area placements on cycles of behaviour, such as substance use, crime, and reduced social cohesion and sense of identity in the new draft.
- Highlight the ongoing Housing Demand Assessment to provide context and understanding for local outcomes improvement needs in the new draft.
- Draft should promote the positive contribution a mix of house sizes and types within an area to enable people to "age in place" rather than be unable to stay cared for in their own home for as long as possible.
- Encourage a place-based approach to dementia-friendly design, drawing from learnings of Living Alloa evaluations and the upcoming Intergenerational Living Innovation Hub City Region Deal project.
- The new draft should support the idea to make it mandatory for private contractors to explicitly outline the benefits their work brings to local communities, ensuring accountability, transparency, and a focus on community well-being in housing projects.
- Reference NPF4 (National Planning Framework 4) to challenge house builders to deliver a greater range of products more tailored to the profile of housing need in Clackmannanshire.

Civic

Identity and belonging

Everyone can benefit from a place that has a positive identity, culture and history, where people feel like they belong and are able to participate and interact positively with others.

Evidence and research:

- Sense of belonging and neighbourliness can encourage community activities and provide a sense of purpose.[38]
- If people are involved in helping to design and maintain the places they live in, this can build a sense of ownership, belonging and attachment.[39]
- A sense or feeling of belonging to a community is associated positively with mental health, and an improved quality of life.[40]
- People in lower income groups are less likely to report being strongly connected to their communities compared with those in higher income groups. [41]
- Social isolation can have a negative impact on physical and mental health and can be higher for certain groups within the population[42]

Summary of discussion:

The group agreed that there is a requirement in the new draft to give clarity around definitions for belonging, identity and cohesion. There should be more reference to the

[38] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[39] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[40] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[41] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[42] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes
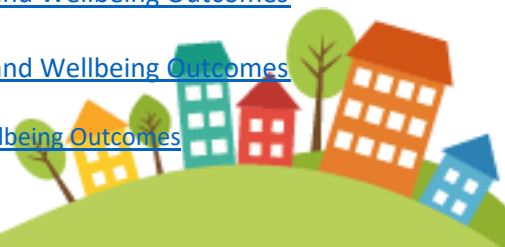
positive contribution of local arts/heritage/culture included in the new draft along with acknowledging the supporting community groups across Alloa and Clackmannanshire.

The revised draft should provide more exploration of the roots of poverty and offer clearer strategies for addressing this and inequalities through a preventive approach. It should include additional information regarding the underlying causes of health inequalities, local challenges, and their interconnectedness with identity and belonging.

Examples of this would be considering factors and underlying causes influencing crime rates and death rates and linking this to local feedback about history, current community life, identity and culture.

There is an opportunity in the new draft to support more community engagement to identify what the people of Clacks are proud of and what should be included in a statement of Clackmannanshire identity. The ongoing survey exploring public perceptions of crime and substance use from the Alcohol and Drug Partnership and Community Justice Partnership should contribute to this.

The group emphasised the need to review and strengthen current safety measures based on gender roles. The new draft should include robust indicators to support this effort, ensuring inclusivity and effectiveness. This will create a safer and more equitable environment for the community.

Recommendations to consider:

- To further define and promote the positive contribution of belonging, identity, and cohesion include reference to local art, heritage, and culture, and clarify support for relevant community groups in the new draft.
- The draft should give greater clarity on the relationship between poverty and inequalities as they relate to identity and belonging. Consider factors influencing crime rates and death rates to describe the root causes of inequalities and local challenges. Use the evidence listed in this report. Incorporate local feedback on history, community life, identity and culture when offering ways forward.
- The draft should highlight the positive contribution of aligning local community engagement from the NHS Forth Valley Alcohol and Drug Partnership and Clackmannanshire Council Community Justice Partnership and other projects. This will help identify elements that make the people of Alloa and Clackmannanshire proud and inform a statement on Clackmannanshire identity in the new draft.
- The new draft to review and work towards strengthening current safety measures based on gender roles. Incorporate robust indicators in the new draft to ensure inclusivity and effectiveness.

Feeling safe

Everyone feels safe and secure in their own home and their local community taking account of the experience of different population groups.

Evidence and research:

- A fear of crime can impact negatively on physical and mental health.[43]
- Perceptions of a place feeling unsafe can lead to negative impacts on health, for example mental wellbeing, and can reduce outdoor activities.[44]
- Not feeling safe is a key barrier preventing teenage girls and young women from using parks and other public spaces. [45]
- There can be personal safety issues for certain groups of the population when using public transport. [46]
- Some groups within the population can have limited access to safe and well-maintained environments.[47]

Summary of discussion:

The group agreed that Local Outcome Improvement Plan mentions safety through talking about satisfaction of Clackmannanshire as a place to live but this needs to be developed further.

The discussion continued to explore that the perception of an area being unsafe can lead to people simply not going there. This can may not show up in statistics as somewhere that has a high crime rate or incidences of anti-social behaviour, but it could be a critical area or route that people feel they cannot use.

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[43] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[44] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[45] https://assets.website-files.com/6398afa2ae5518732f04f791/649a965c4611586b90cc4760_Homes%20England%20Inclusive%20Spaces%20MSFG.pdf

[46] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[47] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

The new draft provides a good opportunity to improve understanding of how all other strategic plans contribute to addressing health inequalities, stigma and causes of feeling unsafe. Included in this messaging would be language to reinforce the importance of collective trauma informed practice across services, communities and workplaces. There is further opportunity to help frame the sense of safety not just in terms of crime but community cohesion and inclusion, helping to place power back within communities.

Discussions explained that the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan's priorities have been picked up under partnerships including STRIVE (Safeguarding through Rapid Intervention) Alcohol and Drug Partnership, Violence Against Women. Moving forward the new draft should reference this positive contribution as well as local partnership work lead by Police Scotland and the Community Justice Partnership.

Recommendations to consider:

- The new draft give clarity and understanding on perceptions of safety and crime, as well as relevant statistical data. Commit to connecting with local community groups and active travel projects to identify and address perceived unsafe routes or areas.
- Broaden the concept of safety to include community cohesion and inclusion, empowering communities and be explicit about the importance of collective trauma-informed practices across services, communities, and workplaces in the new draft.
- There is an opportunity in the new draft to link in and learn from the expertise in the new Intergenerational Innovation Living Hub team, focusing on narrative collaborations between young and older people and the narrative of safety.
- Provide clarity in the new draft on the connection between feeling safe and the promotion of positive gender roles in local school and community programs.
- Integrate priorities from partnerships such as Strive, Alcohol and Drug Partnership, Violence Against Women, as well as local partnership work led by Police Scotland and the Community Justice Partnership in the new draft.

Stewardship

<table>
<tr><td>**Care and maintenance**</td></tr>
<tr><td>

Everyone has access to:

- buildings, spaces and routes that are well cared for in a way that is responsive to the needs and priorities of local communities.
- good facilities for recycling and well organised refuse storage and collection.

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Evidence and research:

- If a place is not well maintained this can lead to negative perceptions of a place, which can lead to investors disinvesting and people not wanting to go to that place.[48]
- Deprived areas are more likely to be exposed to environmental incivilities, vacant and derelict land, and poor maintenance.[49]
- If people perceive their neighbourhoods as being poorly maintained with high levels of environmental incivilities, they are likely to experience worse health outcomes such as lower levels of mental wellbeing. [50]
- 'The vast majority of PB projects are managed by local people. This can be done through community/association agreements for instance for the management of collective composting sites, shared gardens and orchards, or individual ones, for the management of book boxes, for example'.[51]
- By transferring control to community based organisations, asset transfer can: Empower communities to shape the places in which they live and work.[52]

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[48] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[49] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[50] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[51] https://discovery.ucl.ac.uk/id/eprint/10113102/1/2020%209%20PB%20contributions%20to%20ClimateChange%20adaptation%20and%20mitigation.%20Cabannes.%20medium%20RES.pdf

[52] https://libraries.communityknowledgehub.org.uk/topic/benefits-asset-transfer

- All relevant public bodies should participate in the preparation of a joint long-term asset management plan under the aegis of each local community planning partnership, based on a shared assessment of the current condition of their assets.[53]

Summary of discussion:

The group discussion emphasised the importance of addressing challenges related to maintenance, management and the local carbon footprint within Alloa and Clackmannanshire.

Relating to the Natural Spaces discussion the contribution of third sector organisations and community groups with maintenance was recognised.

To measure progress effectively, the group proposed the encouragement of participatory budgeting processes and engaging the community in decision-making re. land, facilities and buildings. This inclusive approach, combined with hybrid cross-sector maintenance plans, promotes a better prospect for sustainable outcomes.

The new draft presents an opportunity to connect with communities involved in asset transfers. Embedding this aspect within the plan, will potentially strengthen and enrich community engagement and support the long-term care of natural spaces, facilities and buildings.

Recommendations to consider:

- Include an outline of opportunities for third sector organisations, community groups and council to care and maintain places more effectively. This can provide supportive hooks for the implementation of hybrid cross-sector care opportunities, such as insights and lessons from the previously mentioned Stirling Health and Care Village Clarify the positive contribution of Local Development Plan, Community Empowerment Act and Community Wellbeing Economy work in delivering this Outcome.
- There is an opportunity to encourage the use of participatory budgeting to give local people a say on the local issues that are important to them, this could be specifically about the local natural spaces.

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[53] https://dtascommunityownership.org.uk/sites/default/files/Chrsitie%20Commission.pdf

Influence and sense of control

Everyone is empowered to be involved a place in which:

- Local outcomes are improved by effective collaborations between communities, community organisations and public bodies.
- Decision making processes are designed to involve communities as equal partners.
- Community organisations co-produce local solutions to issues.
- Communities have increased influence over decisions.
- Democratic processes are developed to be accessible to all citizens.

Evidence and research:

- Sense of control can be beneficial for mental health and quality of life.[54]
- People living in more socioeconomically deprived areas can feel less confident about being involved in decision-making compared to less deprived areas.[55]
- By aligning diverse stakeholder and user voices, designers and clients can make more informed decisions to align project goals, community needs, and user expectations…Designing with the community, rather than for it, makes end-users and stakeholders more likely to feel ownership of, and connection to, a final product.[56]

Summary of discussion:

The group acknowledged that the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan demonstrates a positive focus on community engagement. This is supported by statements around working with communities to identify and develop community-led solutions contributing to the key priorities. This commitment to partnership is evident throughout the plan. It emphasises that so many effective solutions and ideas originate from local communities, businesses,

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[54] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[55] Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind Place Standard Tool and Place and Wellbeing Outcomes

[56] https://www.gensler.com/gri/the-value-of-community-engagement#:~:text=Engaging%20the%20community%20improves%20decision,community%20needs%2C%20and%20user%20expectations.

and the third sector. It sets a strong foundation for collaboration and inclusivity by actively involving stakeholders in shaping the future of our community.

It is crucial to integrate recent community engagement session results from various sectors into the new draft.   Referencing other community engagement results provides an inclusive approach to addressing the needs and aspirations of the communities.

It is important to develop the new draft to be relatable and stewardship incorporates references to co-production. Working closely with the third sector to inform community engagement approaches in the planning, monitoring, and evaluating was viewed as important. By incorporating these elements, the report can effectively engage and involve various stakeholders, fostering a sense of ownership and positive implementation of the plan.

The valued contribution of community and third sector initiatives is valued including their influence in decision-making community engagement. Their contribution needs recognised as it enhances both the capacity of the workforce and communities.

Recommendations to consider:

- Integrate recent community engagement session results, including from the Stirling and Clackmannanshire Health and Social Care Partnership Locality plan work into the new draft.
- Ensure the new draft is relatable, incorporating language around stewardship that includes references to co-production.
- Emphasise the importance of working closely with the third sector to inform community engagement approaches in planning, monitoring, and evaluating the new draft.
- Highlight the valued contribution that community and third sector initiatives have on influencing decision-making processes in the new draft.
- There is an opportunity for the new draft to lead by example with quality community engagement practices that have positive impact on both workforce capacity and community empowerment.