A GCPH report for Thriving Places partners in Glasgow City:

Stakeholder assessment of Glasgow City's Thriving Places initiative: December 2023

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Stakeholder assessment of Glasgow City's Thriving Places initiative: December 2023

Key Points

- Thriving Places was established in 2014 by Glasgow Community Planning Partnership as a ten-year programme which aims to improve outcomes across ten geographical areas within the City.

- This report is written by the Glasgow Centre for Population Health and presents a timely and pragmatic, practitioner-led assessment of the views of Thriving Places stakeholders, across the ten areas, concerning progress over the last 3 years.

- A total of 106 Thriving Places stakeholders were asked to state their level of agreement to statements under three headings - *Community Changes, Local Services and Activities*, and *What can we learn from Thriving Places?*

- Overall, the findings of this report present a favourable and encouraging reflection among Thriving Places stakeholders, concerning the progress made over the past 3 years.

- The distribution of stakeholder responses across the three sets of statements is coherent and appears to suggest that stakeholders recognise significant progress, clear learning and progressive changes to service delivery, but are less certain as to how this has impacted on community outcomes at this stage.

- There was however consistent divergence within the range of responses across all three sets of statements. A minority of stakeholders responding negatively to the statements. These views cannot be illuminated to any degree given the limitations of the survey.

- Developing and administering the survey tool and deploying the method across all ten Thriving Places areas was a considerable and valued undertaking. However, limitations in study design and data collection mean that some survey participant information is missing or cannot be reported with confidence.

- Thriving Places partners should consider deploying more resource to external evaluation of the initiative overall. This could provide a depth of understanding of the initiative's successes, challenges, wider learning and implications for policy and practice.

Contents

Introduction

Thriving Places was established in 2014 by Glasgow Community Planning Partnership (CPP) as a ten-year programme which aims to improve outcomes across ten geographical areas across the City[1]. Populated by approximately 10,000 people, each Thriving Places area has experienced persistently high levels of socioeconomic deprivation in comparison to the rest of Glasgow[1]. The ten Thriving Places within Glasgow City are: Drumchapel; Easterhouse; Gorbals; Govan; Govanhill; Lambhill & Milton; Parkhead, Dalmarnock & Camlachie; Priesthill & Househillwood; Ruchill & Possilpark; and Springboig & Barlanark.

The CPP vision for Thriving Places recognises that some of the issues which adversely affect these neighbourhoods and communities are complex and multi-dimensional requiring focussed, flexible, adaptive and long-term responses utilising *'an approach that will make best use of the full range of resources and assets of the CPP to deliver better outcomes for these neighbourhoods'*[2].

The Thriving Places approach was proposed to involve innovative ways of reorientating the relationship between community members, public services and local anchor organisations in order to more effectively define local priorities and to co-create sustainable solutions which would enhance community outcomes[1].

Whilst the specific approach in each area is unique to the given community's challenges and aspirations, Thriving Places has worked to change the ways in which local resources were allocated; to embed a long-term focus on partnership working at a precise community level; to support community capacity building, participation and intensive activity to build social capital and empower communities; and, in doing so, to make the most of the community assets – including people, buildings and organisations[3].

The core 10-year outcomes for Thriving Places are[4]:

• The creation of more resilient, sustainable communities which are stable, thriving and growing, and people are proud to live in;

• Communities have more aspiration and influence over the planning and commissioning of local services by CPP partners;

• Communities across the city which would work in partnership with CPP bodies to develop services for local residents; and

• Levels of demand for particular local services shift (both up and down) as both needs and awareness levels change.

Evaluation of area-based initiatives has proven to be very complex, and quantitative area-level change has often been difficult to evidence[5]. Instead, in 2017, What Works Scotland (WWS) proposed an evaluation approach using a series of case studies and related qualitative methods to gather evidence about how the area-based activities are working to fulfil the aims of Thriving Places[4]. In particular, such an approach was designed to provide the CPP with concrete examples which demonstrate how, Council officers, partner organisations, anchor organisations and community members are operating differently in Thriving Places and to show if a cultural shift has taken place in the engagement of local people in the development and delivery of services.

An essential component of this evaluation approach is to gather the views of stakeholders involved in implementing the grassroots work, in each of the 10 areas[4]. This report contributes towards this by presenting a concise analysis of a short stakeholder survey administered in 2023 and informed by the WWS evaluation protocol. The survey aims to reflect on the progress made in each of the ten Thriving Places communities over the past three years.

Purpose and approach

This report is written by the Glasgow Centre for Population Health (GCPH) and presents a pragmatic, practitioner-led assessment concerning the views of Thriving Places stakeholders across the ten geographic areas. The design and implementation of all aspects of this survey study have been practitioner-led. The GCPH has had very limited involvement with Thriving Places historically and this report has been developed based on basic analysis of already collected and collated data only.

Within the survey stakeholders were asked, through three sets of statements, to reflect on the progress made within their Thriving Place area over the past three years. The purpose of this report is therefore to provide an assessment of stakeholder views on how well the vision and ethos of Thriving Places has been implemented over the past three years, across the ten areas. The three sets of statements stakeholders had to respond to related to *Community Changes, Local Services and Activities*, and *What can we learn from Thriving Places*. The three sets of Stakeholder survey statements are detailed in Appendix A.

Stakeholders completing the survey were asked to record their level of agreement with the statements, for example, the statement "People in the community are more resilient" prompted stakeholders to respond on the scale; *Strongly agree; Tend to agree; Neither agree nor disagree; Tend to disagree; Strongly disagree;* or *Don't know/ Not sure*. This scale was used throughout the three sets of survey statements. At the end of the *What can we learn from Thriving Places* section there was a free text box where stakeholders were prompted to provide any other comments. A total of 22 comments were recorded here, the comments were extremely diverse in nature and without any contextual insight and given the time constraints involved in compiling this report we are unable to analyse them at this stage.

The stakeholder survey was administered by the Glasgow City Council Locality Planning Officer responsible for Thriving Places. A total of 50 surveys were completed by individual stakeholders who were primarily community members. A further 56 stakeholders, who were primarily from public and third sector partnership organisations including anchor organisations, contributed to nine area groups, with each group completing one survey for each given Thriving Places area. This means that a total of 106 stakeholders took part in the surveys but only 59 surveys were completed. A summary of the partner organisations represented within the 9 groups is available in Appendix B.

Stakeholders contributing to both the individual and group survey (106 people in total) were comprised of 42% male and 57% female. A total of 23% of the stakeholders' report having a long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activity or the work they can do. The majority of stakeholders (88%) were from a white, British background, a further 6% were Irish, and the remaining 6% were made up of very small numbers of Polish, Pakistani, other mixed ethnic groups and Gypsy/Travellers.

Limitations in data collection make it impossible to report this in any further detail; it may also be possible that some individuals are represented in both individual and group responses - please see the *Limitations of this report* section for further methodological constraints. All survey participants

were provided with a detailed information sheet, consent form and equalities form. The breakdown of survey completion by individuals and groups by Thriving Place area is provided in Table 1 below:

*Table 1: Breakdown of survey completion by individuals and groups by Thriving Place area.*

Thriving Places Area	Individual stakeholders completing surveys	Stakeholders completing group surveys	Total stakeholders participating
1 - Drumchapel	3	0	3
2 - Easterhouse	0	5	5
3 – Gorbals	9	4	13
4 – Govan	3	4	7
5 – Govanhill	10	3	13
6 - Lambhill, Milton and Cadder	3	4	7
7 - Parkhead, Dalmarnock and Camlachie	10	8	18
8 - Priesthill and Househilwood	5	9	14
9 - Ruchill and Possil Park	1	10	11
10 - Springboig and Barlanark	6	9	15
Total	**50**	**56**	**106**

Findings

Overview

The analysis begins with an overview of all cumulative survey responses for both individual and group stakeholders. Figure 1 (below) denotes that some 60.5% of the total responses provided by stakeholders, for all statements, were positive, with 22.7% of answers being negative, and 16.8% of answers being neutral. The category of 'neutral answers' includes those who responded 'neither agree nor disagree' and those who responded 'don't know/not sure', along with the small minority of skipped responses. Disaggregating the individual responses from those of the group responses reveals no striking differences between the groups. This initial overview of all questions represents a positive finding overall – meaning that the majority of stakeholders have responded positively to all three sets of the Thriving Places survey statements, however approaching a quarter of responses were negative. Consideration is now given to each set of statements and the stakeholder responses to individual statements in more detail.

Overview of all cumulative survey answers for both individual and group stakeholders

- Positive answers 60.5%
- Neutral answers 16.8%
- Negative answers 22.7%
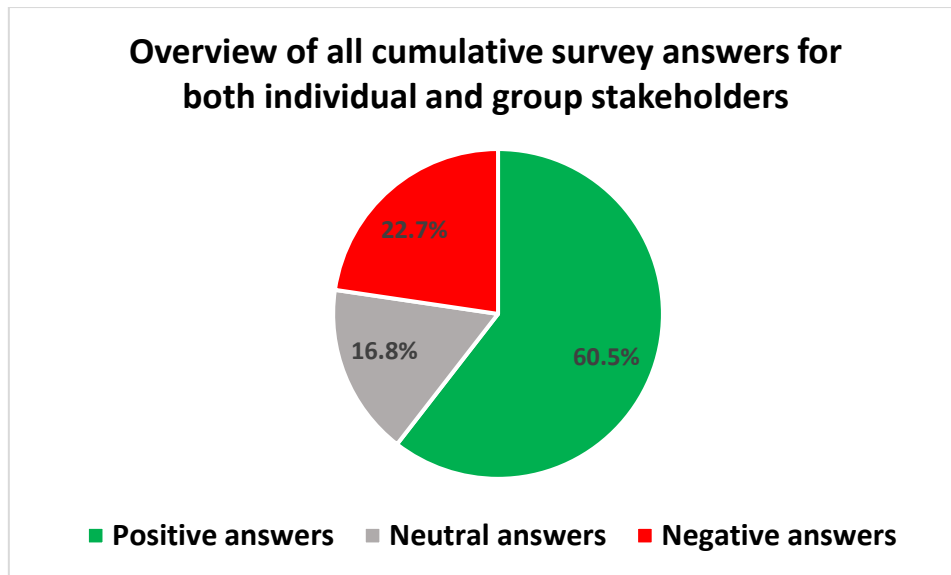
Community Changes

The *Community Changes* section of the stakeholder survey has seven statements which respondents are asked to state their level of agreement with, when specifically considering the impacts of Thriving Places over the past 3 years. The seven statements are:

- People in the community are prouder to live here.
- People in the community are more resilient.
- People in the community are more connected.
- People in the community are more supportive.
- People in the community are more inclusive.
- People in the community are more active.
- People in the community are more powerful.

Figure 2 (below) provides an overview of all the stakeholder responses to all seven statements. Just under half of all responses were positive (49.4%), compared to just over a quarter of responses which were negative (25.8%), with a similar proportion providing a neutral answer (24.8%). This alludes to a broadly positive range of responses from the stakeholders across the Community Changes statements. The polarity in the responses must also be acknowledged however, just over a quarter of respondents responded negatively, making clear that they did not agree with the statements:

Overview of all cumulative survey answers for Community Changes statements

- Positive answers: 49.4%
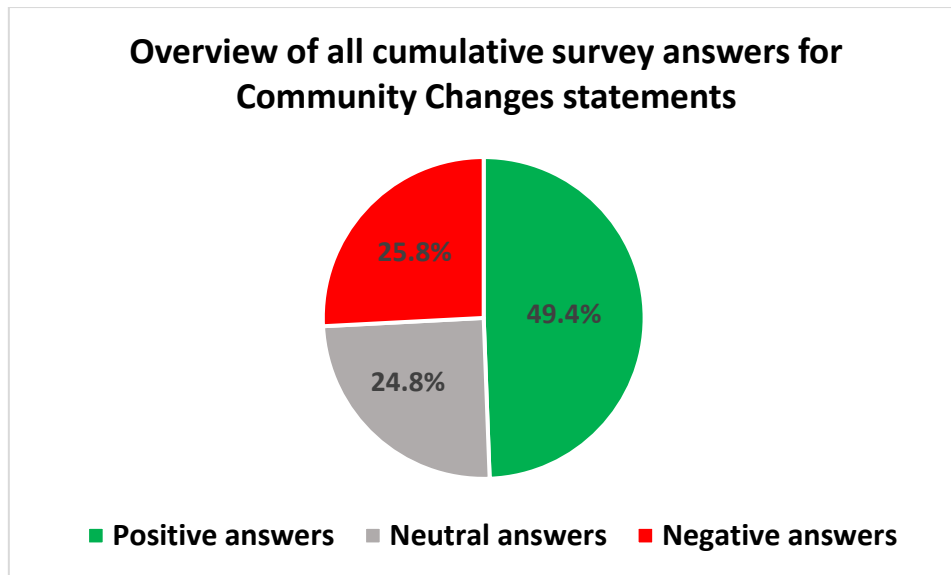- Neutral answers: 24.8%
- Negative answers: 25.8%

Figure 3 (below) provides a breakdown of responses for each statement. The most positive responses relate to statements concerning social capital within the Thriving Places areas. Community supportiveness, connectedness and inclusivity are regarded by stakeholders as being positively impacted by Thriving Places over the past 3 years. Overall, there is a degree of divergence within the response distributions, with significant levels of disagreement across all stakeholder responses.

The most optimistic responses were for *People in the community are more supportive* - with 69% of total stakeholders responding positively; comprised of 25 stakeholders who *Strongly agree* and 45 responding with *Tend to Agree*. Some 16% of stakeholders responded negatively with *Tend to disagree* (7 stakeholders) and *strongly disagree* (9 stakeholders). Similarly, *People in the community are more inclusive* was a statement that was responded to positively among the stakeholders with 57 stakeholders responding positively, and 24 responding negatively.

Community Changes - Impacts of Thriving Places over the past 3 years:
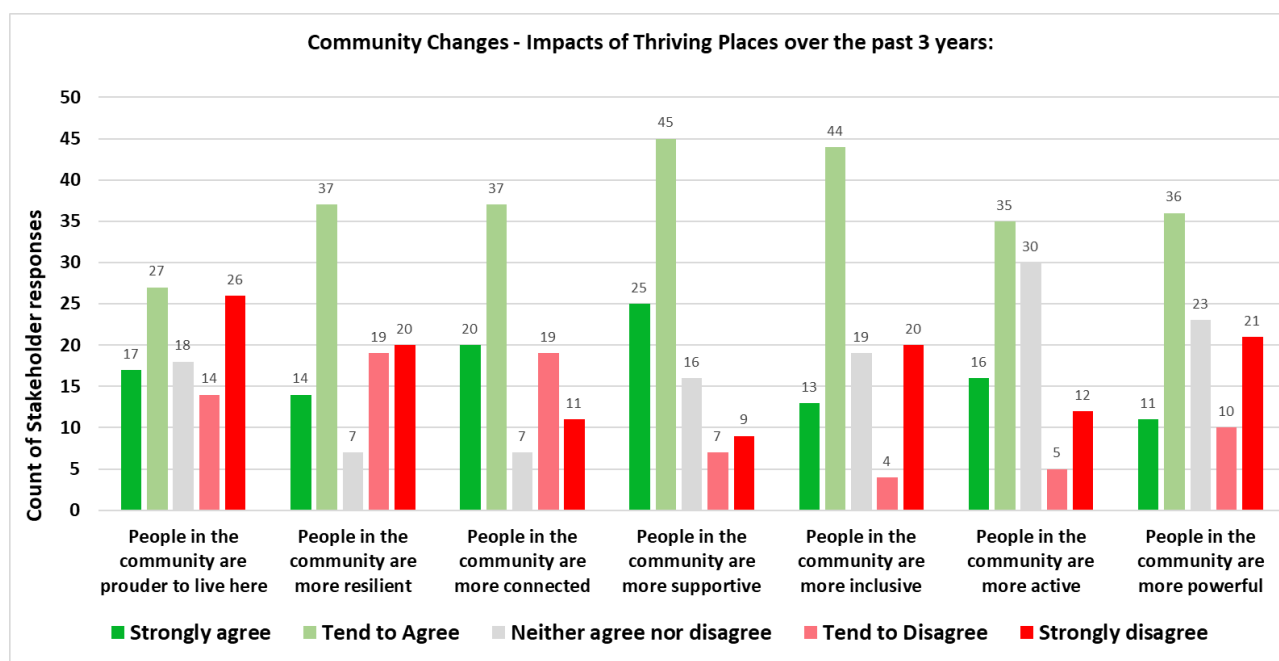
People in the community are more connected was positively answered overall but with noteworthy levels of disagreement. A total of 20 *strongly agree* responses were recorded alongside 37 *tend to agree*, compared with 11 *strongly disagree* and 19 *tend to disagree* responses. Generally, *People in the community are more active* was answered encouragingly. A total of 51 responses were recorded positively compared with a total of 17 responses which stated disagreement with the statement. The 30 responses which were recorded as *Neither agree nor disagree* is noteworthy perhaps suggesting that this was a theme which was less well understood or recognised within the approaches taken locally.

Statements relating to community pride, resilience and power were answered more neutrally, with somewhat comparable levels of positive and negative responses and notably higher levels of *Neither agree nor disagree* also recorded. This perhaps indicates that the concepts of community pride, resilience and power are inherently less tangible for stakeholders to reflect on and quantify their views on, at this stage. Overall, *People in the community are more resilient* contains the most positive response distribution of these three statements with a total of 51 positive responses and 39 negative responses.

A striking point to note is the difference in response to the Community Changes statements between the individual respondents and those that took part in the completion of the survey as a group. Individual stakeholder responders were more positive (62.1% of individual responses were positive with 18.6% being negative) than group responders (38.7% of group responses were positive with 32.2% being negative). Group responses had notably higher negativity for the statements relating to community pride, resilience and connectedness. However, the group responses only equate to 9 surveys, meaning that even slight variations in responses within the groups can appear as relatively large differences in percentages within the results. Across all responses to the Community Changes section there were an extreme minority of responses which were left blank.

Local Services and Activities

The *Local Services and Activities* section of the stakeholder survey has five statements which respondents are asked to state their level of agreement with, when specifically considering how local services have changed and developed as a result of Thriving Places over the past 3 years. The five statements are:

- Some local services/ activities are developed and delivered by communities working in partnership.
- Some local services/ activities are led by communities and public organisations working in partnership.
- Some local services/ activities have adapted to changing needs of the people who use them.
- Some local services/ activities are more inclusive.
- Some local services/ activities are based on preventing problems early.

Figure 4 (below) summarises all answers to these statements, making clear that 56.0% of all responses to the Local Services and Activities statements were positive, compared with 22.4% of responses which were negative and 21.6% which were neutral. This is a positive finding overall, but again, the disagreement of opinion among the stakeholders is clear with just under a quarter of participants responding negatively:

Figure 4: Overview of all cumulative survey answers for Local Services and Activities Statements
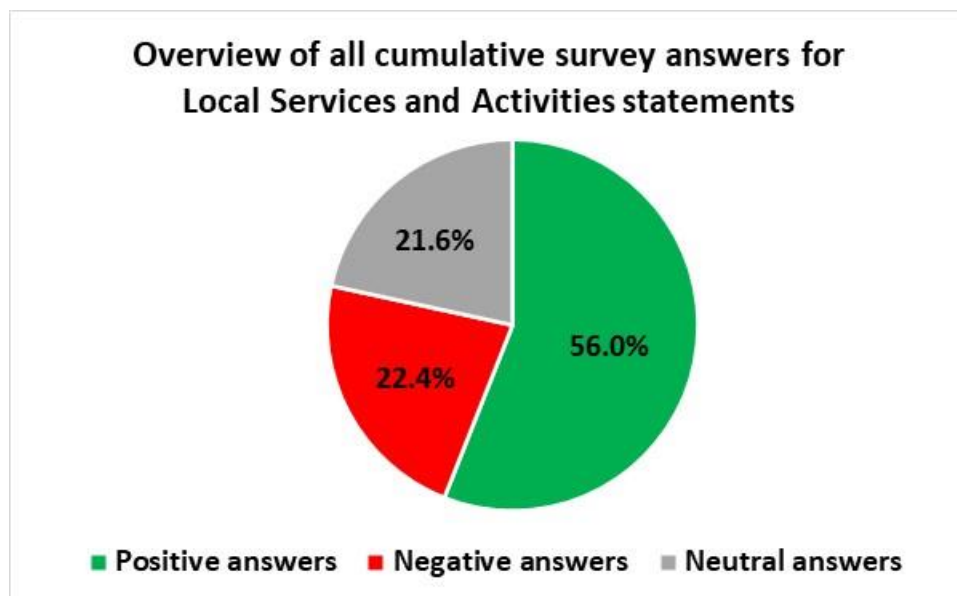

Figure 5 (below) provides a breakdown of responses for each of the Local Services and Activities statements. The most positive response pattern relates to the statement *Some local services/ activities are more inclusive* – with 79 of the total responses (73.8%) responding positively and a minority of 15 responses (14.1%) disagreeing with the statement. Similarly, the statement *Some local services/ activities have adapted to changing needs of the people who use them* – received primarily positive responses 22 stakeholders responded *Strongly agreeing* and 52 responding with *Tend to agree* (totalling 74 responses; some 69.2% of all responses). Again, there was opposition in the profile of responses with a total of 23 responses (21.5%) disagreeing with the statement:
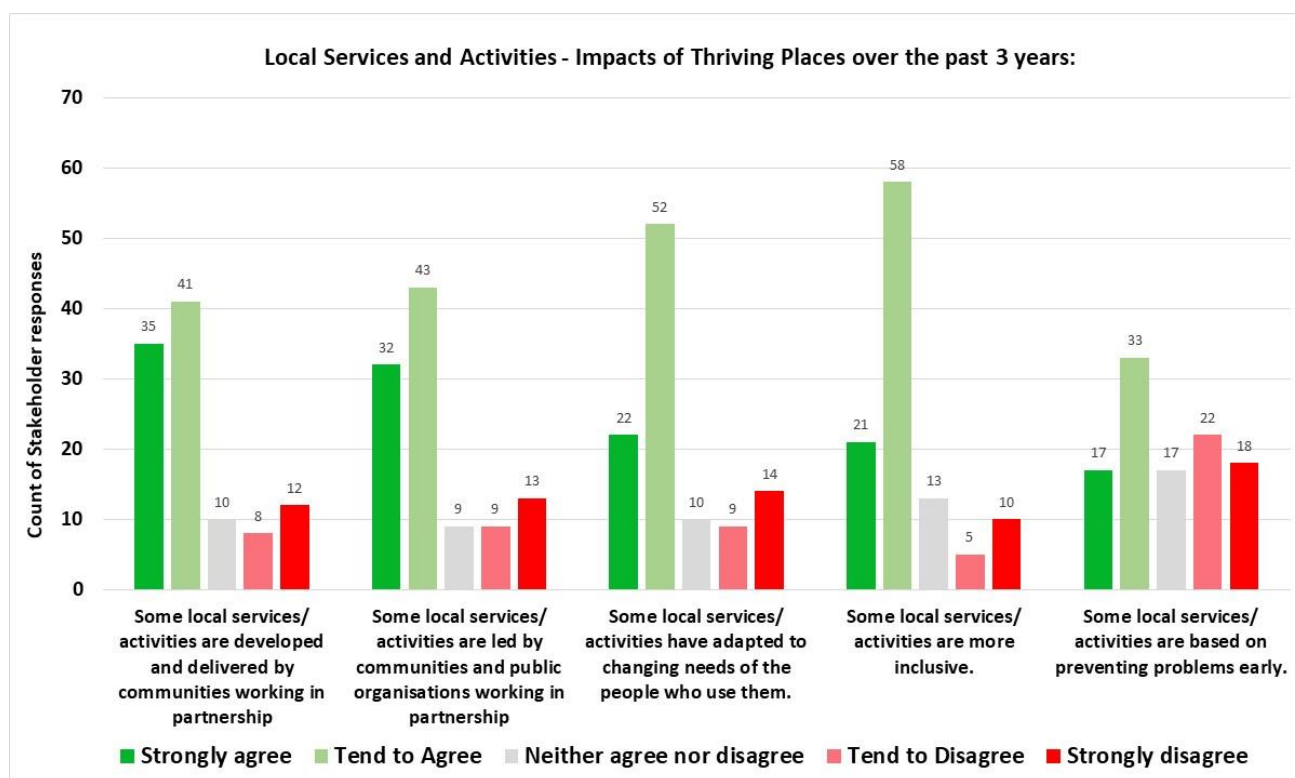
There was a very similar positive response pattern for the two leftward statements in figure 5; *Some local services/ activities are developed and delivered by communities working in partnership* (76 positive responses; 71.6% of total) and *Some local services/ activities are led by communities and public organisations working in partnership* (75 positive responses; 70.8% of total). Once again, however the division within the stakeholders' views is noteworthy with a total of 20 and 23 responses, respectively, being related to disagreement.

The statement *Some local services/ activities are based on preventing problems early* received an almost even distribution of responses; with positive responses (50 responses in total; 46.7% of total) just shading the negative responses (40 responses in total; 37.4% of total) with a further 17 responses (15.9%) neither agreeing nor disagreeing.

What can we learn from Thriving Places?

The *What can we learn from Thriving Places?* section of the stakeholder survey has five statements which respondents are asked to state their level of agreement with, when specifically considering how local services have changed and developed as a result of Thriving Places over the past 3 years. The five statements are:

- There are good examples of place-based approaches.
- There are good examples of how community participation is promoted.
- There are good examples of opportunities for realising potential.
- There are good examples of partnership working to design, develop and deliver local services.
- There are good examples of measurable change in the way organisations work together in partnership.

Figure 6 (below) summarises all of the responses for all of the above statements. What is clear, at the outset, is that with 71.6% agreement responses, the *What Can We Learn from Thriving Places* set

of statements is the most positive so far. This is a strong finding but once again there is a level of disagreement to the predominant supportive view - with almost one in five stakeholders (18.9%) responding negatively:

Figure 6: Overview of all cumulative survey answers for What Can We Learn from Thriving Places statements.

Overview of all cumulative survey answers for What Can We Learn from Thriving Places statements

- Agree: 71.6%
- Disagree: 18.9%
- Neither agree nor disagree: 9.5%
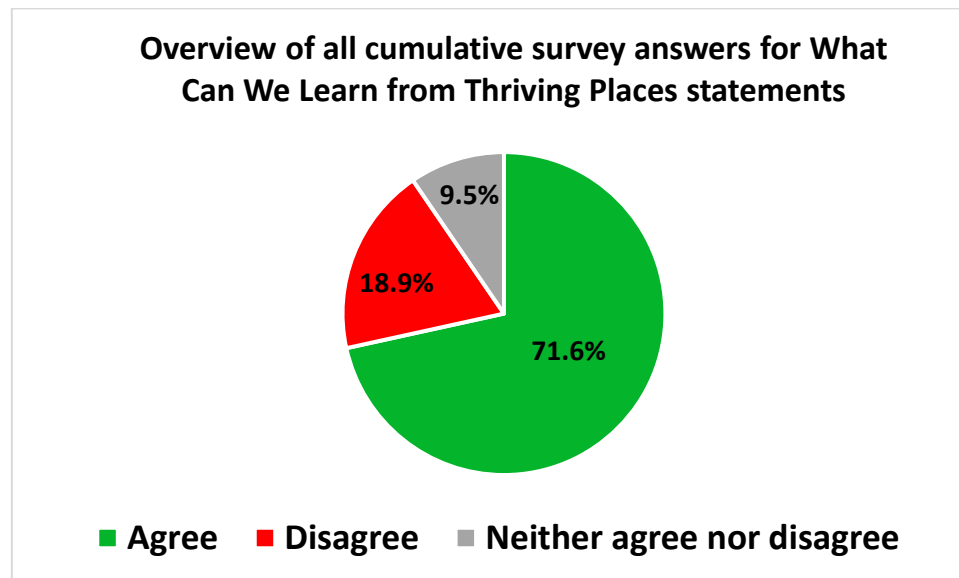
Considering the responses to each statement in more detail, we can see in Figure 7 (below) that statements *There are good examples of place-based approaches* (86 positive responses; 81.1% of total) and *There are good examples of opportunities for realising potential* (85 positive responses; 78.0% of total) had the most positive responses. Both statements only had totals of 15 and 16 responses, respectively, which were negative.

Similarly, the statement *There are good examples of how community participation is promoted* also encouraged positive responses with 76 positive responses (69.7% of total) compared with 18 neutral answers (16.5% of total responses) and 15 negative (13.8% of total).
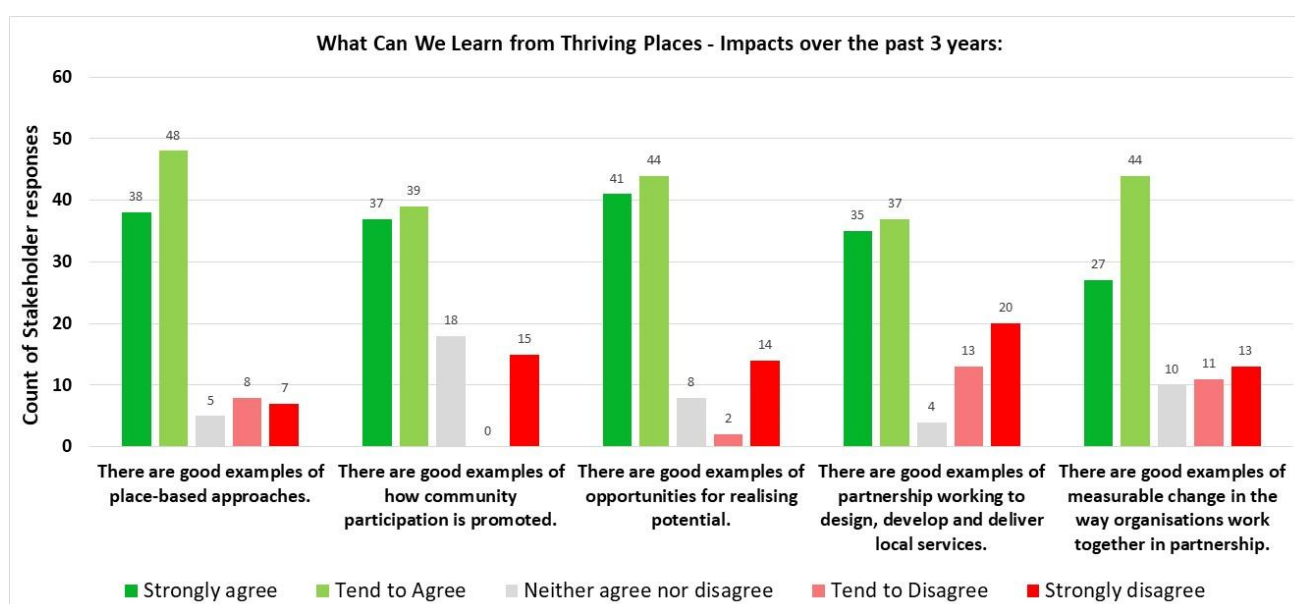
The statement *There are good examples of partnership working to design, develop and deliver local services* had 72 positive responses (66.0% of total), but also drew considerably more disagreement with 20 stakeholders (18.3% of total) responding with *Strongly disagree* and 13 responding with *Tend to disagree* (11.9% of total). A total of 71 stakeholders agreed (27 strongly agreed, 44 tended to agree) with the statement *There are good examples of measurable change in the way organisations work together in partnership.* A further 24 stakeholders (22.9%) however, disagreed with this statement, further emphasising the divergence of stakeholder opinion overall.

Individual stakeholder responses and those completed in group settings were very similar for these statements overall. An extreme minority of responses were left blank.

Discussion

Overall, the findings of this report present a favourable and encouraging reflection among Thriving Places stakeholders, concerning the progress made in each of the ten areas over the past 3 years. There was however consistent divergence within the range of responses across all three sets of statements, which cannot be overlooked, with a noteworthy minority of stakeholders responding negatively to the statements.

The most positively regarded set of survey statements relate to what can be learned from Thriving Places. Here, some 72% of stakeholders conveyed positive perceptions of place-based approaches. In particular, statements relating to community potential, promoting community participation and local area-based partnership working garnered widespread acceptance and agreement.

The statements relating to changes in local services and activities were generally positively endorsed by the stakeholders participating in the survey (56% of all statements were responded to positively). Specifically, there was broad consensus that local services were working in a more inclusive way, working with communities, in partnership and responding to changing community need. There was notably less agreement concerning the ability of local services to work in a preventative way.

The *Community Changes* set of statements were outcomes-focussed in nature and had the lowest rate of positive responses (49% of overall stakeholder responses were positive). That said, outcomes relating to community, inclusiveness, supportiveness and connectedness were generally well

regarded by stakeholders. Outcomes related to community empowerment, pride and being more active were less well endorsed by the stakeholders participating.

The distribution of stakeholder responses across the three sets of statements is coherent and appears to suggest that stakeholders recognise good progress, clear learning and positive changes to service delivery, but are less certain as to how this has impacted on community outcomes at this stage.

At this particular point in time the majority of stakeholders are positive and definite that there is useful learning from across the Thriving Places areas and clear examples of good practice. Relatedly, most stakeholders agree that a range of positive changes have taken place involving the ways in which local services are delivered; in a more inclusive, partnership orientated way which engages community members effectively.

This reorientation of the relationship and the power dynamic between public services, anchor organisations and community members has been a social policy and service reform ambition in Scotland for some considerable time. These survey findings tentatively suggest that there are dimensions of the Thriving Places approach which are succeeding with these challenging policy and reform priorities.

It may be that the impressive 10-year area-based commitment which underpins Thriving Places is a key dimension of these successes. This could be an important finding and requires further investigation and enlightenment using potentially a range of research methodologies, but in particular qualitative approaches which enable the voice and views of stakeholders to be clearly heard.

Whilst broadly positive, stakeholders appear less convinced, at this point in time, as to the actual changes in community outcomes that have resulted from the good practice, effective learning and grassroots changes to service delivery that has occurred across the Thriving Places areas. The stakeholders' views here are consistent with the methodological and conceptual challenges of assessing the outcomes, impacts and progress of area-based grassroots initiatives.

As described earlier, across all three sets of statements it must be emphasised that there has been a consistent element of strong disagreement with the statements. This may mean that some stakeholders feel disengaged and overlooked in the processes of grassroots change that has taken place through Thriving Places. What is certain is that they are unsatisfied and may have used this survey to express their misgivings. Given the diversity and complexity of community views, the specific needs and aspirations of each area and the constraints and pressures of public and third sector service delivery, it is unrealistic to expect unanimous satisfaction amongst all stakeholders. However, there may be valuable learning and insight from stakeholders who have expressed dissatisfaction, and this should be captured in more detail in future research and evaluation approaches.

What this report adds

- This report presents a timely, pragmatic, practitioner-led assessment of the views of Thriving Places stakeholders across the ten geographic areas. Stakeholders are comprised of local residents and public and third sector service providers, including anchor organisations.

- The evaluation, measurement and attribution of area-based interventions is complex and challenging - placing an emphasis on area-based insights and community learning, such as

this report describes. These insights have been provided by stakeholders who have been at the heart of grassroots delivery, change and development within each Thriving Places area.

- The report provides a degree of insight across a range of central social policy and service reform ambitions relating to addressing inequalities, community empowerment, connectedness, partnership working, progressive changes to local service delivery and embedding preventative approaches.

Limitations of this report

- The GCPH involvement in Thriving Places has been limited, this report is based on basic analysis of already collected and collated data. Having no contextual or implementation data, knowledge or insight significantly inhibits the depth of what can be reported on this occasion.

- Limitations in study design and data collection mean that some basic information relating to the profile of stakeholders participating in the surveys is missing or cannot be reported with confidence or clarity.

- The completion of a single survey to represent the views of groups of stakeholders (9 groups, 56 stakeholders) is not a recognised research method and thus it is unclear how much confidence can be ascribed to the group findings.

- The design and administration of the stakeholder survey by a practitioner who has been involved in Thriving Places may introduce a degree of positive bias in stakeholder responses.

Conclusion

This report presents an accessible and useful practitioner-led assessment of the views of Thriving Places stakeholders across the ten geographic areas. Developing and administering the survey tool and deploying the method across all ten Thriving Places areas was a considerable and valued undertaking. There are some fundamental concerns with data collection and the use of a single survey to gather the views of groups of stakeholders.

However, the findings and insights generated are consistent with a coherent narrative of clear, progressive and inclusive changes to service delivery in each area. Stakeholder perceptions of actual changes to community outcomes are positive, but are reported with less certainty at this particular point in time. This narrative is mirrored in similar grassroots approaches and is reflective of the overall challenges in assessing changes to area-based, community outcomes.

Recommendations

- Although the approach is now well established across the ten geographical areas, Thriving Places partners should consider deploying more resource to external evaluation of the initiative overall. In particular qualitative methods, alongside existing area based quantitative measures and survey tools, could provide a depth of understanding of the initiative's successes, challenges, wider learning and implications for policy and practice.

- The survey tool developed for this study is extremely useful but should be used with individual stakeholders and could also serve as a broad schedule for qualitative focus groups with stakeholders. Moving forward, a single survey, however, should not be completed by groups of stakeholders.

Key Contact for this report

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Appendix A: Stakeholder Survey

Below are the stakeholder survey statements administered across the ten Thriving Places areas throughout 2023. The three sets of questions completed by stakeholders and analysed in this report relate to *Community Changes, Local Services and Activities*, and *What can we learn from Thriving Places*:

GLASGOW COMMUNITY
PLANNING PARTNERSHIP

Key Stakeholder Interview Questions

Thriving Places - Community Changes

Below is a series of statements. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with each one thinking about the Thriving Places area over the last 3 years.

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know/ Not sure
People in the community are prouder to live here.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
People in the community are more resilient.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
People in the community are more connected.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
People in the community are more supportive.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
People in the community are more inclusive.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
People in the community are more active.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
People in the community are more powerful.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Thriving Places – Local Services and Activities

Below is a series of statements. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with each one thinking about where the Thriving Places area over the last 3 years.

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know/ Not sure
Some local services/ activities are developed and delivered by communities working in partnership	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Some local services/ activities are led by communities and public organisations working in partnership	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Some local services/ activities have adapted to changing needs of the people who use them.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Some local services/ activities are more inclusive.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Some local services/ activities are based on preventing problems early.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

1. Thriving Places – What Can We Learning from Thriving Places

Below is a series of statements. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with each one thinking about where the Thriving Places area over the last 3 years.

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know/ Not sure
There are good examples of place-based approaches.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Example:						
There are good examples of how community participation is promoted.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Example:						
There are good examples of opportunities for realising potential.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Example:						
There are good examples of partnership working to design, develop and deliver local services.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Example:						
There are good examples of measurable change in the way organisations work together in partnership.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Example:						

Please use this box to provide any other comments:

Appendix B: Organisations represented within group survey method

Thriving Place	Organisations taking part in group survey method
1 - Drumchapel	N/A
2 - Easterhouse	FARE Scotland, Platform, Easterhouse Baptist Church, Blairtummock Housing Association, Easterhouse Parish Church, Provan Hall Trust
3 - Gorbals	Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership, Police Scotland, Glasgow City Council - Neighbourhood Regeneration and Sustainability
4 - Govan	Police Scotland, Elderpark Housing Association
5 - Govanhill	Govanhill & Crosshill Community Council, GAMIS, Greater Govanhill, Daisy Chain Early Years Project, Women on Wheels, Govanhill Community Development Trust, South Seeds, Govanhill Baths Community Trust
6 - Lambhil, Milton and Cadder	Glasgow Health and Social Care Partnership, Love Milton, Lambhill Stables, North United Communities,
7 - Parkhead, Dalmarnock and Camlachie	Possibilities for Each and Every Kid (PEEK), SSF, Glasgow Life – Live Well Team, Glasgow Life – Glasgow Arts, Comouk Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership, We are with you.
8 - Priesthill and Househilwood	South West Community Transport, Greater Pollok Men's Shed, South West Media and Arts Project, Hillwood Community Trust, Levern and District Community Council, Sanctuary Housing, Pollok Baptist Church
9 - Ruchill and Possil Park	Glasgow Health and Social Care Partnership, Possilpark People's Trust, North United Communities, The Clay Church, NG Homes, Glasgow City Council
10 - Springboig and Barlanark	Springboig and Baralanark Community Council, Calvay Housing Association, Glasgow City Council - Neighbourhood Regeneration and Sustainability

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