

Appendix 2

Social and Community Issues – Public Consultation Workshops and Written Submissions

Section 1: Public Consultation Workshops

Section 2: Schedule of Written Social and Community Related Submissions Received

Section 3: Summary of Written Social and Community Related Submissions Received and Response.

Section 1

Feedback on Poverty, Disadvantage, Social Exclusion and Sustainable Communities – Public Consultation Workshops

Co. Tipperary Local Economic & Community Plan – Phase 1

It was recommended at the Local Economic & Community Plan (LECP) Workshops that every goal in the LECP should have a timeframe and be measurable. Issues highlighted as priorities to be addressed at the LECP Consultation Workshops are as follows:-

1. Fuel Poverty and alternative energy opportunities:-

- Promote farmers to plant trees for future fuel and alternative energy products/energy savings as potential farm income supplements and for future sustainability
- Energy Opportunities – local self sufficiency
- Fuel Poverty is a key issue
- Some farmers in Italy make more income from alternative energy than farming
- Tipperary Energy Agency Programmes – re community supports should be supported all over the county
- Social Economy projects could be developed re fuels poverty initiatives
- Alternative energy projects should be supported for community halls to keep running costs down
- Alternative energy and efficiency programme for community groups and community facilities needed to reduce running cost and the associated fundraising for groups
- Windfarms - Windfarm being developed should be based on a community model such as Templederry community windfarm or Drombane Upperchurch Energy Team or the Aran islands model.
Fuel Poverty and alternative energy opportunities
- Fuel poverty – support energy efficiency in areas – develop the north Tipperary project for the whole County

2. Building sustainable Communities, Community and Civic Engagement:-

- Participation - More Community group need to be linked in with the PPN. There is still a need to get word out there what's PPN is about. Agencies have a role to promote it to their user group.
- Social networking is a priority.
- Better Use of Community Halls – fund and support activities/ recreational/economic /social/health/connecting/ - support groups to develop activities plans for halls – community development for groups to build capacity
- Give funding support to community halls who have demonstrated a programme of activity – support groups to make halls more comfortable, accessible for people with disabilities including power chairs (not just minimum accessible guidelines – need bigger accessible toilets), support to develop kitchens to provide community services, community shops where

no shop exists in community , community café, youth café

- Share best practice and learning among communities and create networks for this sharing of best practice
- Community Development and capacity building needs to be developed and resourced
- Support animation and development of community groups
- Link young people to groups in their community
- Promote programmes at community level that encourage retired people to volunteer and contribute to community life
- Could create jobs in Social Economy to address Community Needs – supports for older people – younger people
- Support and training needed for Community Groups to develop social economies
- Need to support cost re running cost/activities for community groups who are delivering services e.g. services for the elderly
- Social communities projects – groups supported by agencies to deliver services in community –older person services/youth services/recreation
- Buy Irish/local Campaign needed and – people don't see implication of not supporting local shops/farmers
- Council should develop a policy re allocation of council owned lands so that communities can develop community, social and recreational projects which will in turn build sustainable communities e.g. Carrick United – need playing fields /resources – could council allocate lands for pitches (lease land to communities for recreation – Carrick United is a social inclusion project – have over 200 kids under 12 playing soccer in the club but are at full capacity unless we can get additional pitches)
- Great community spirit in Carrick – but because of Carricks geographic location it is often ignored by policy makers
- Communities need to be supported re development of project especially ones that have social inclusion focus - Many sports clubs have social inclusion focus – with a small amount of money and resources they would be able to increase their activity in these areas – clubs need to be supported and trained re targeting hard to reach groups
- Give street back to people – make town more attractive to bring people back into the town - Make town more attractive and encourage more people to live in town centers
- Training and access to training – and progression opportunities – in areas that have transport issues – training should be available in the Town(Carrick) as its too hard to access training outside of town
- Volunteering:
 - Volunteers need to be supported to participate.
 - Reduce obstacles to volunteering.
 - Eg.PPN requires a lot of volunteers-commitment required is huge.
 - Agencies need to support community greater to build capacity.
 - May be some services that shouldn't be provided by community & voluntary-so much required of volunteers.
 - Reduce paper work/red tape for small grants.
 - There are extreme levels of poverty in County Tipperary. Tesco food cloud provides a free food service in Clonmel and the volunteer centre link with that.
 - The worth of volunteer and underestimated

- **Challenges for Community groups** - There is a lot of bureaucracy facing community groups, in order to fundraise, you must have charity number. Compliance with the governance code is very difficult for groups and yet they know that they must comply or they may leave them self open to having a case taken against them etc. The energy of community organisation is sapped by complying with so many rules and policy. Sometimes matter of finding people in right agency with an interest in a project can get around this
 - **Social enterprise** - Social enterprise-less than 15% of the core funding of the Clonmel Resource centre is central funds or by any agencies. This is a sector that needs to be supported in the county.
 - Empowering groups/individuals by supporting at very local level with tangible supports re community development, education & Training opportunities
 - Focus on developing skill and employment opportunities
 - Should be very small and small SME Focus homegrown – that's what will make the jobs ,
 - Support Community development and groups to develop Social Enterprise programmes that could deliver community services for the elderly, young people, general community
 - Support Town Centre Policies & village enhancement/focus on age friendly towns/pedestrian streets to bring life back into town centers
 - Support development of Craft, food and activity Trails
 - TUS could be used to support delivery of community services e.g. services for elderly and not just environmental works
 - Communities need to be sustainable – opportunities for social economies in communities to support sustainability
 - Opportunity for social economy projects in heritage e.g. social museum
 - Co-OP – link to smaller Co-Ops to support groups re development of social economies and support people to set up Co-Ops and social economies in communities
 - Should be more focus on community development and support communities to develop plans/projects and to deliver services
 - There is a need for more community development workers to support community development /engagement etc.
 - Focus on Geographic Areas of deprivation
 - Local Authority/estate groups – how can we empower groups to participate in these structures / opportunity to engage communities through these structures / community houses could be a key resource in estates especially in area of deprivation
 - We need to look at future planning – and develop living and sustainable communities
 - Support more Community Houses – in estates - work with groups to provide community development supports and activity supports
 - Need to get people living in communities/towns /villages so we can keep services – sustainable communities
 - Groups are forced to be more concerned about making facilities economically viable rather than being socially inclusive - groups should have different rates for different

groups depending of ability to pay

- Support groups to be able to run sustainable community facilities that are inclusive
- Re-education of Groups re using Halls and developing activity plans for community halls
- Focus on empowering individuals and groups - Land, Labour , Capital – empower labour and entrepreneurship
- Plan should energise people and should focus on empowering people – LECP should focus on capacity building and supporting and empower groups
- TUS Scheme – community groups need to be educated about how groups could make most of these schemes – good for individuals as well, gives people a purpose – 12 months too short
- Sustainable living - Bring people into self sufficiency
- Less focus on building/use existing facilities/more focus on activities/and empowering of people
- Support groups to make most of their facilities – help to develop business/social economy plans for community facilities
- Community Halls to expensive to rent because groups have big loans to meet and there is pressure to cover costs
- **Community Leadership, capacity building and issues for community groups**
- We need to develop Community leadership and ensure that leadership development is built into groups so that they avoid stagnation of leaders in the group. Communities need leaders to drive actions and they need to be supported – community Houses need to be developed especially in the Northern part of the county where there are no community houses.
- Community Development Initiatives should not be just for social estates-private estates should be able to access supports as well. There is a need to use the large green areas in estates better.
- Community work and active communities prevent problems, where unemployed people are more engaged, they continue to be more employable, and there is a reduction in less mental health issues and less drain on services
- Mens' Shed gives men something to do. At the moment the age profile of the men in the Borsokane shed are older, mostly retired . The men's shed would like to see a support network from Agencies (LA & ETB). The LECP needs to be flexible to allow for change in the profile and that and funding line not to so specific to exclude certain groups.
- Garda vetting is a long process, this and other bureaucracy is difficult for groups– community alert is being taken over by Pobal and this is a concern for groups that are anxious about the associated administration. CE scheme needs to be central administered each MD area so that small community organisations are not carrying that responsibility of administering the scheme
- Groups feel there is a lot of red tape for small bits of funding – this holds work up - Red tape for funding – common sense should be applied
- Insurance –County Council should insure every group in the community – big barrier

- Funding organisations - Rigid re distribution of funds
- Funds could follow level of activity
- Community supported to deliver local services. Too dependent on national strategies need local plans and ownership at local level to see how communities can deliver some supports/services
- Focus on local - plans and local opportunities
- Community –capacity building needed for community & voluntary sector, local services could be developed but need capacity building
- Further Education/life long learning opportunities - need options – accredited /non accredited / skills based
- Community at local level should have a role in providing awareness and information
- Strengthen communities to deliver and provide services
- Meitheal – focus and support communities to work together
- Community – loads going on in each local area but no clear picture of what is being done by C and V sector in the whole county – needs to be acknowledged and supported and a value put on it
- Isolation - how do you develop communities and individuals and engage in bigger estates – needs to be resourced
- Volunteers - Tax credit for volunteers
- Support volunteering and acknowledgement and recognise
- Capacity building of Community and Voluntary sector to re-energise C and V Sector
- Adult education – can meet some of needs but people not that aware of it
- C +V CAVA – wants to be included and recognised as C&V nominating forum – discussion about LECP having to follow national Policy and national policy is that new PPN is the nominating body for C&V sector
- **Facilitating community groups** - Local Community groups are coming up against subjectivity and bureaucracy which can make it difficult for them. Local people are expected to be experts on employment law, insurance, procurement and governance before they move to develop a project, it's not realistic. Communities want to develop services and facilitates for their won areas but they need to be helped not hindered by legislation and agencies. Community groups can provide access to expertise from their own community and this need to be recognised and utilised.

3. Rural Ireland

- Rural isolation is a real issue, many older people are alone and afraid and there are been an increase in break-ins. Community Leaders or staffs are needed to run groups for older people in rural areas. Where a CE worker is working with older people the one year CE Scheme are a disaster. There needs to be consistency on handover so that trust is maintained.
- Declining infrastructure and services in rural areas– programme needed to build sustainable communities

- Rural Ireland not a national priority
 - Declining villages/towns –centres of communities disappearing – local shop/ pub/ post office
 - Rural Villages – many have no playground – playground help build sustainability – local shops etc
 - Village enhancement schemes needed – footpaths
 - What could be done re supporting rural Ireland
 - Tax incentives for centers/villages to keep village centres alive
 - Village needs facilities
 - Promotion around micro enterprise , even part-time work
 - Need to have social communities bringing services e.g. community kitchens, recreation projects, walking areas, less obesity
 - need safe walking routes in villages/rural areas – would also build sustainability and bring people out to the villages
 - Rural Social Activities needed
 - **Rural and Local Shops** - The value of shop in rural areas is phenomenal and the retail provision could be linked to other services such as being a key hotspot for broadband provision, library services, information hubs- close to playground and community facilities e.g. Rathdowney saw an increase in retail when a good destination playground went into the village. Have an area in the shop that could be used as a youth cafe or older persons groups on different mornings maybe with reduced prices tea/coffee (e.g. €1 per cup). Local shops should be linked in with trail development so that the trails pass by the shop and caters for walkers. The shop could all be facilitated to linked with community halls and facilities to such as catering for communions, funerals etc so that money is kept in the community.
Rural Towns – Carrick -If a town looks well – industries come and there is investment – lots of closed shops in Carrick and it put off investors – need to look better and have better amenities in town centers
 - Deprivation-stats-will rural areas get lost
 - Should be focus on rural isolation and rural areas
 - Safety and security-victims of crime-more support for victims-need to be supported in the community-more community based supports
 - Rural Isolation is a key issues – tackle those areas and lobby government re rural services etc
 - **Rural Services and Isolation** - There does seem to be an increase in the urban rural divide and the closure of services in rural areas are leading to isolation. There is no bank in Borrosleigh, Cappawhite, Templemore no services/ the closure of rural creameries was a big blow to the rural economy as was the post offices. Many of the farm accidents are taking place on large dairy farmers where the farmers are working alone and they are very busy and possibly dangerous short-cuts get taken.
- #### 4. Youth
- **Young people** - It is important to link in with young people and make them feel a part of the Community and know the groups. Community organisations have to engage with young people maybe through Transition Year but young people have to be engaged with youth

friendly methodologies.

- **Youth unemployment** - Youth entrepreneurship should be promoted and youth unemployment must be prioritised.
- Youth Unemployment key issue – young people want Jobs not to be ‘socially included/
- Youth unemployment – lack of training Centre in Carrick-on-Suir – and lack of alternative routes for early school leavers. Transport an issue for young people getting to training/education
- Disadvantaged young people do need extra support we can have groups for all but encourage disadvantaged young people to get and stay involved. There are big issues around youth mental health. For young people living in rural areas who are not involved in sport there is a huge isolation. Drop in Cafes do work and that is a fantastic model – it is inclusive good mix of social class etc. Lots of young people are disengaged from where they live and don't feel they belong. If we want to bring in and engage disadvantaged youth, then they need to be supported to do it e.g. mentors etc Acting Clubs and accessible music classes should be available
- **Homelessness/young people** - There is a hidden issue with homelessness in the county among 18-25 year olds – sleeping on couches (homelessness) under 23 only earning €100 per week. The Homeless shelter in Thurles is full and none in South Tipperary. Option for 18 year olds coming out of care is Hostel in Limerick or Waterford and they are very vulnerable and open to drug abuse etc. The only service provision is Novas centre cover North Tipp and Simon in South Tipp (Clonmel) – especially young people coming out of care or prison.
- Education for younger people on traditional crafts/skills/ food growing/ wildlife/ rural skills /biodiversity
- Hobbies for young people – build capacity and skills – link young people to groups in their community
- Broadband very important – huge issue younger people/employment socially/connecting/sharing information
- Could create jobs in Social Economy to address Community Needs – supports for older people – younger people
- Prevention services is essential for young people – get in early to support young people at risk
- Young people and Parents need supports – re: mental health & suicide
- No place for young people to meet in Carrick (12-18yr olds) – not a lot for them to do or places for them to meet up
- Social impact of cuts – Youth project cut by 35% - need to find way of resourcing to readdress impact of cuts – Youth projects cut to the limit – no spare capacities to deliver actions
- Youth projects under funded and can only deliver to a small number of young people at risk
- Services for young people not enough.
- Communities and support for hard to reach young people is a key issue.
- Skate park for Clonmel-for young people to hang out.
- Very little for young people to do in Clonmel recreationally.

- Getting facilities/resources are slow-taken so long to get things going.

Youth unemployment:-

- Early school leavers-key priority.
 - 2/3 years' unemployed- very hard to get them re-engaged.
 - Many can't afford third level-very few other options.
 - My space/space for you/wilderness/soccer tournaments etc.
 - Young boys
 - Leader-business start-ups support.
 - Drain of our best/educated leaving, key issue young people – how do we come back from losing these people especially if the economy develops
- Young People and traditional skills. Education for wellbeing not just jobs – need to ensure all young people have a hobby or interest – not all kids are interested in sports or being competitive
 - Need programme to link young people to volunteer in Community & Voluntary organisations – could significantly enhance their practical skills and their CVs – many people even leaving third level find job placement difficult as they have no experience or practical skills developed
 - Need projects like supported housing for people & young people especially after coming out of residential care
 - Focus Community +Voluntary – link to youth to help skills development and also the age profile of Community & Voluntary sector is mainly people over 50 – this needs to be addressed – need more younger people involved in community & Voluntary sector
 - Engagement with youth, sports great opportunity to support youth engagement – need to target more youth at risk – need to be resourced and supported in this area
 - Youth supports – underfunded
 - Long Term unemployment and Youth unemployment – get back to education and then how to get back to work and linking with employers e.g. employers in Limerick
 - Very little lineage re job placements/ internships / work experience with companies in Limerick for people from Tipperary – lots of opportunities in these areas.
 - Young people –lack of awareness of impact of substance-misuse on health –health awareness –results in mental health issues
 - Restorative Justice Models – its so under-resourced needs to be county wide
 - Local Community Action needed re youth provision – cant be a youth project in every area – need volunteer led and community led provision for young people – need to get young people more involved
 - Needs supports re young people and substance misuse/education
 - Young People
 - Support Comhairle to feed into policy
 - Capacity Building of organisations to engage young people with groups in C&V sector
 - Age profile of C and V sector need to get volunteers from early age
 - Young People –education re Face book posts – don't realise stuff is there for life and employers look at it
 - Youth Policy and inclusion is weak nationally needs investment not continuous pilot initiatives

- Youth –early intervention totally under resourced
 - Local and Tipperary Youth Guarantee scheme needs to be developed
 - TRYS –Work Winners project – youth employment need more projects like this – expand and support these projects
 - Youth services could lead project re supporting C&V sector re youth participation
 - – Nenagh 2nd Chance programme for young people(restorative justice) – needs to be extended to other areas – need huge education re substance misuse – don’t understand implication of conviction of their life until it is too late. Young People don’t realise consequences
 - Parenting support – should be more integrated and parenting programmes should be seen not as a punishment dished out through the courts – programmes should be more universal and more accessible
5. **Vulnerable Families & Children** - Families need to be highlighted in the plan– lot of areas don’t have a Family Resource Centre. The Children Services Committee will deal with families but there are all sorts of Families, not all have children
- Need education in Schools and in communities re healthy relationships.
 - Emotional intelligence programmes at primary/pre-school/all levels should be supported.
 - Low cost counselling organisation-counselling can be very expensive and for children.
 - Access to counselling – e.g. Knockanrawley, Tipp town. Affordable-all over the county.
 - Art therapy-restricted by funding-children and families that need therapy can’t afford.
 - Waiting lists for psychology services.
 - Community Mothers - Barracks in Clonmel-if we had a specific dedicated rooms r.e. parent and toddler rooms toddler with storage for wheelchair/buggies.
 - Facilitation for rural mother toddler so they are mixed groups-resource parent/mother and toddler.
 - Deficit of Family Resource Centres in Northern Part of County

6. Unemployment / Poverty

- Needs to be a focus on unemployment/people living in poverty marginalised communities
- Men’s Sheds are a great resource for men especially for unemployed – should be supported from the point of view of they are low cost, volunteer led, can be used as a key focus for targeting hard to reach men – could be supported re training and as a way of encouraging people to take up literacy supports/ training & education and supporting people re skills development so that they can get back into employment or part employment – there is an opportunity to link retired men/women with skills to the sheds to support re technical assistance/development of the mens shed and training and transfer of skills
- Cost of Childminding is a key issue – barrier to work
- **Deprivation index** - Poverty deprivation index excludes certain people for example if you are living in poverty in Cashel-you don’t benefit from the same services that a person in a similar position in a RAPID area would. The deprivation maps show concentrated disadvantaged but other areas including rural areas also have many people who need supports but not in the same concentration. In one way there are more disadvantaged because they don’t have the

same networks to support them. Socially disadvantaged people in every town. There

- We need to look at deprivation index in relation to service provision so a area of highest deprivation may have many services while an area with quite not as high an index may have very few services where they are also needed eg there are a lot more services in Tipperary Town versus Cahir or Cashel – not even a social services building in Cahir
- Carrick has very high unemployment figures left behind by Clonmel
- Literacy levels are poor-need additional supports.
- **Preventative actions** - Many of the plans to save money cost more money in the end for example, its cost more to keep people in jail or mental health care homes, prevention is always a cheaper options but it's difficult to access funding for preventative actions such as WRAP (Wellness and recovery action Plan) or working with first time young offender to break prevent a crime cycle beginning.
- **Self Employed** - Self-employed people really are victims of poverty and there are some genuine hardship cases around the Clonmel area and probably county wide. Many formerly middle class people are the new poor.
- TUS and ETB training to up skill people is essential and has great opportunities for communities
- Skills – need to have audit of skills need + what skills are there – we are not keeping up with skills needs of businesses – training needs to reflect the skills required for jobs
- Put person first – look at what skills people have and how can they be enhanced
- How far down deprivation list will we go – how will they spread
- Specific focus on areas of most need
- Slieveardagh – type Millennium Service needs to be replicated

7. Education / Training / life long learning

- Education is way out of poverty – access to literacy support –still a fear/shame factor re accessing literacy supports – lot of services but difficult to get people to engage
- Hard to get information on what education/training opportunities exists across all organisations – all the options should be promoted in one central web site/ booklet /or by one agency so that people can get the information without having to look everywhere
- Education /Training doesn't always have to be accredited
- Encourage back to education – hobbies – just for social /wellbeing /mental health/personal development value
- Promote life long learning as a key action to support wellbeing of individuals/communities and the whole county
- Harder to get funding for Training Courses not geared at employment - not as easy to get funding for training re predevelopment – capacity building of people
- Career guidance and job coaching needed for people to help support progression into training and jobs – service not available in the county
- Traditional skills training not as easy to fund and not that available

- Need to support transfer of traditional skills – new wool shops now developing around the county that do courses in traditional skills – need school programmes to support transfer of skills – could be linked to intergenerational projects in schools and also as a tool for integration of non Irish nationals as many eastern Europeans have great traditional textile skills
- No local welding training – have to travel to Shannon – access to training an issue
- Transport issue re education
- Need more courses locally
- Skills development is more important than knowledge – can get the knowledge at fingertips from Google now – its more about applying the knowledge and practical skills – training should focus on skills development
- Even graduates don't have some skills e.g. common sense
- Access to services/education/information is an issue – often there is a service but people don't know about it – challenge to get information out to people who need it most, Level of awareness of services and what is available where and when –info campaign
- Getting info out to people about services especially rural and in urban –community and state services
- Isolation key issue both in rural and urban areas – can be isolated in a town also if not connected
- Long Term unemployment and Youth unemployment – get back to education and then how to get back to work and linking with employers e.g. employers in Limerick

8. Broadband

- Broadband – needed at community level – give people access to high speed broadband in community halls and local shops
- Broadband essential for schools – many rural primary schools are disadvantaged because they don't have broadband good enough to run some programmes that require a suite of computers using broadband
- – cost of broadband – expensive to connect re.SME's –
- rural access to broadband –costly –limited in size and capacity - National Broadband plan – Key for rural areas – rural Ireland left behind
- lack of broadband stops SMEs/industry developing
- broadband for rural Ireland does not appear to be a National priority
- Broadband very important – huge issue younger people/employment socially/connecting/sharing information
- Lack of Broadband is a big issue for young people and all people
- Poor Wifi is also an issue
- Broadband – Community Halls should be a broadband hub –with decent connection that would bring people into the community halls – e.g. young people for wifi usage etc
- Small village shops that are finding it hard to be sustainable should be supported to be a broadband hub – it might support them to bring in more customers if they have hot spots and free wifi.
- **Broadband and IT** - Rural dweller Broadband is important. We need a robust provider/ Providers should not take it on when they can't do carry it out. The poor level of broadband provision in the county does not support the policy of having interactions online only. A

solution may be to have Broadband hotspots developed where there is connectivity e.g. in local shops, halls

- At government level they feel people can fill in forms online but that doesn't work for everyone for example the banks have cut staff and are relying on machines and technology but you can't replace face to face contact.

9. Community Safety

Community Safety is a huge issue for communities and many rural Areas never see a guard

10. Older people

- Security is a key issue re Tipp Town for people living alone/lots of robberies/no follow up/older people targeted
- Older people-needed to be encouraged and take part in community.
- Age friendly county initiative needed.
- Inter generation work r.e. living heritage.
- Bealtaine festival.
- Supports for grandparents in rearing children and family support.
- Rural people living alone is a big concern
- Older people – changes between home help and carers – could be social economy projects such as supports re gardening/light jobs etc for older people that home help and carers can't do etc.
- Access to services and isolation huge issue
- Older people living alone
- More supports for older people to live on their own in their own communities in towns /villages/rural areas
- Home help – not enough to help people to stay at home – never going to be enough resources from the government – need more supports locally
- Social Economy projects should be supported to keep people at home and in their own community
- Could create jobs in Social Economy to address Community Needs – supports for older people – younger people
- Grandparents – playing a key role in rearing children now – supports to grandparents re this role

11. Health

- Need to have social communities bringing services e.g. community kitchens, recreation projects, walking areas, less obesity
- Physical and mental health. Pilot re bicycle bays in train stations

- Need safe walking routes in villages/rural areas – would also build sustainability and bring people out to the villages
- Mens sheds could be used as centre to promote health initiatives for men – especially isolated men
- Mental health initiatives in the community need to be supported – through communities /sports clubs etc
- Healthy Ireland document, healthy Tipperary strategy needed at local level based on health ireland document
- Needs to focus of children – physical education is very poor e.g. walking, general health programmes need to be developed
- Healthy eating programmes for children and young people and the general population are needed
- Young women marginalised in rural areas –needs to be other options for young girls – very little options if not involved in sports

12. Mental Health:

- Suicide – massive issue-suicide greater –lot of them-need co-ordination of supports-lots of organisations but people don't know where to get info.
- De-stigmatising mental health and accessing information re. Suicide prevention supports.
- Young families are living in poverty-poor housing-trying to meet needs of children-parents living on their own and isolated.
- Positive mental health for mums and babies- support needed through community/schools.
- Drug situation with parents who have addiction is a key issue-difficult circumstances.
- R.e. psychology services access is a key issues great
- There is still a stigma around mental health
- The services for very poor for young people aged14-18 especially 16-18 year old-the services for 16-18 years are appalling
- Mental health accessibility services are poor –rural communities are excluded.
- Lack of rural transport is an issue. Co-ordination of medical appointments needs to take place. Primary care team has role here to co-ordinate group to ensure that appointments are the same days and people can access them.
- Action 9.1 of the Frame work document- there is a need to build social resilience into communities. WRAP (Wellbeing Recovery Action Plan) provides peer support for mental health. has a role here but there is a high level of bureaucracy and it is very difficult to access even small levels of funding. It appears that mental health is not a priority for funders
- WRAP is a cost effective intervention-very economically, it cost much less to provide peer led community mental health supports then have people hospitalised and that is what will happen. WRAP would like to have access to community house and some

financial support so that they can sustain the service.

- Support community wellbeing and Mental Health – if people are supported to participate and are included and active in community – this enhances wellbeing and has a spin off for mental health~

13. Substance Misuse

- Very little training/supports for people on programmes e.g. after rehab Training /supports needed for people in recovery re drug/alcohol addiction e.g. extend making connections programme for people in Carrick – current programme is only a few hours a week
- Substance misuse a key issue – Something needed/programme for people in recovery and need to have access to programmes re addiction treatments that are accessible
- SE Regional Drug & Alcohol forum
 - Alcohol still a big issue – drug/alcohol issue across all ages
- Substance misuse -key issue which results in anti-social behaviour/family difficulties/ disengagement with services
- Take actions of National Drugs Strategy and see what priorities for Tipperary – link with South East Regional Drugs & Alcohol Task forum
- South East Regional Drugs & Alcohol Task forum – National Plan – making connections programmes needed
- Making connections programme - Entry level should be level 2 options – don't set the bar too high
- Travel – key issue – to access services re: recovery/addictions
- 18-24-Drug problems is when drug problems start and from the ages of 24-30-drug problems get to chaotic level.
- Action 7.1 of the Framework document refers to reducing the level of substance abuse- Regional Drugs Task Force is now moving to county base. They have the committee established already and they are looking for community representatives. They have liaised with PPN and want to establish a PPN linkage group.
- Drug services-The responsibility is with agencies to implement RDTF strategy.
- The PPN need to be able to influence policy, on the JPC a role from the reps will be in relation to a policy of JPC for drug related litter and off licence litter.
- Action 2.2 of the Framework doc under the SI section refers to accessibility of services-Drug services are not accessible to many people who really need it.
- Nenagh 2nd Chance programme for young people(restorative justice) – needs to be extended to other areas – need huge education re substance misuse – don't understand implication of conviction of their life until it is too late. Young People don't realise consequences

14. Food/Poverty

- Food sustainability – programme to support people re growing their own food needed – from environmental/ sustainable/ obesity / therapy point of view - initiatives to help people to grow food – good for mental health

- opportunities for community gardens to build people's confidence and skills e.g. social farming projects
- even in cities in other countries people grow their own food – children need to know where food comes from – builds an appreciation for local foods and develops the local buyers for the future
- people don't see the implications of not supporting local shops - this programme would support local food development initiatives
- Ability to grow food is lost in current generation – training doesn't need to be accredited, accreditation often puts people off in this area, they just want to learn how to grow food
- Food Education Programmes needed – community based
- Farmer's markets supports campaign to buy local Food Production and local initiatives should be supported
- Don't produce enough of vegetables - Tax coming on Co2 emissions re beef farming

15. Rural Transport

- Doesn't cater for people working. Transport is a huge issue for accessing services. "Can't get to Clonmel from Cashel by 9.00am and the cost of running a car is very high
- cost and unavailability of transport services to get to training or work opportunities from Carrick
- Transport is a barrier to participation in training and education and employment opportunities
- **Rural Transport** - The lack of rural transport is an issue for mental health service clients. It can be very difficult for clients, (also older people or those without a car) to make appointments. Homelessness is also an issue - sometimes clients want to be imprisoned so that they can achieve secure 'accommodation'. There is a difference between rent allowance and the cost of rent– finding rented properties at affordable prices is an issue for many (especially in Clonmel and Tipperary Town)

16. Supported Housing - Rented Accommodation / Homelessness

- **Young people** - There is a hidden issue with homelessness in the county among 18-25 year olds – sleeping on couches (homelessness) under 23 only earning €100 per week. The Homeless shelter in Thurles is full and none in South Tipperary. Option for 18 year olds coming out of care is Hostel in Limerick or Waterford and they are very vulnerable and open to drug abuse etc. The only service provision is Novas centre cover North Tipp and Simon in South Tipp (Clonmel) – especially young people coming out of care or prison.
- Homeless issue in Carrick-on-Suir simplify process/from for people/homeless
- Availability of accommodation is difficult-rented.
- Re-housing of victims of domestic violence with supports-to stop the cycle-many are marginalised and find it difficult to get housing. - Supported housing needed until people are able to access housing on their own. - Mostly young girls/mothers- often in private housing-very bad conditions-supported living needed for 6 months. - Private housing in Clonmel in dire-very bad conditions- needs to be addressed. Needs projects like supported living project in Waterford. - If you have a difficult rental history, it's harder to get good rented accommodation.

- Life skills programme to be able to hold onto house-needed holistic programme that looks at all the needs.
- People who come through addiction services need supported housing.
- Sonas model-voluntary supported housing.
- Massive problem-housing.
- Refuge is crisis accommodation but people end up staying for long periods which ties up spaces for other people – supported housing needed for people as many people end up coming back to refuge over and over again and then build up a bad rental history so end up in very poor rented accommodation.
- Violence against woman-people become very isolated.

17. Sports

- Needs to be extension of alternative sports outside GAA/Soccer. The Sports Partnerships need to promote the services they provide and be more proactive in the communities. Minority sports need to be promoted. Walking tracks need to be developed and promoted. The focus on the sports partnership should be on linking with those who are not engaged in sport rather than those who are already engaged with sport. Lots of pitches are locked – issue with insurance, they are not accessible for communities
- Many sports clubs have social inclusion focus – with a small amount of money and resources they would be able to increase their activity in these areas – clubs need to be supported and trained re targeting hard to reach groups
- Sports group/clubs in Carrick have developed their own Drug and Alcohol policies in conjunction with Waterford and South Tipperary Regional Youth services – this could be extended to other sports clubs in the county- maybe the Sports Partnerships could get involved in rolling out this programme
- Sport as a tourism product – Hurling packages – ‘come to Tipp, home of hurling package’ opportunity to bring foreign group /colleges on packages to learn about hurling – and opportunity to send hurling coaches to colleges in US – maybe linkage package with LIT/ Thurles/Tipp GAA and US colleges especially colleges that have an Irish diaspora .
- Healthy sports club project in Nenagh -GAA initiative that focuses on health and wellbeing has run seminars etc e.g. suicide awareness use GAA to connect with community
- Connectivity Sports Groups – connections to communities should be used more to deliver other programmes/information etc Get communities/individuals to consider neighbours/ Older People on their own and to bring them to match – Sports clubs could be vehicle for social inclusion – and bringing in groups such as youth at risk – older people etc
- Sports clubs should be used more as Social Inclusion tool but needs to be supported
- Should be a focus on hard to reach groups/youth –re accessing sports – clubs should be supported on how to do this. – maybe develop innovative pilot programme with youth services/sports partnership and other C&V sector groups to fund and support pilots in this area
- Sport - provides great opportunity for inclusion of non-Irish nationals
- **Sport** - There is a feeling that sport should be in as a heading in the framework document and be a priority in its own right. It is almost a citizen’s right to be provided with options around sports – promotion of physical education
- Riverside parks need to be developed in Carrick on Suir

18. Minority Groups / Non-Irish and Asylum seekers –

- The direct provision centres for immigrants need to be reviewed-whole families or even strangers in one rooms is not conducive to positive mental health- we may be looking at the new Magdalene laundries. Parents in the centres can't take responsibility and children are not learning life skills i.e. they are not being brought up in a home environment, they can cook or look after a home because they don't have a home.
- **Non-Irish** - Cashel has a very high level of foreign nationals which provides issues in schools especially in links with parents who don't have English
- Travellers should be recognised as own ethnic group and support their culture – whole education of travellers has not worked need to try something different

19. Arts:

- Arts and health is an area that could help increase access to arts that would benefit well being.
- Arts and health policy programme-programmes in health care settings-loads of artist interested in the area. e.g arts and disabilities.
- Arts and elderly project needed e.g. Holycross project-Philip Quinn.
- Arts & elderly project -amount of self worth instilled in community-village enhancement .
- Arts to build sense of place-use artists as social engagement- all arts forms.
- Studio support venue for artists.
- Get community involved in arts.
- Build projects and opportunities for artists and encourage artists to live and work in the county – economic benefits
- Incubation of creative people should be encouraged and supported-contribute to cultural economy and well being.
- Need to create opportunities for artists to work and flourish in the county.
- Many artists can't afford to work as artists.
- Business training for artists.
- Social welfare incubation programme for artists.

20. People with Disabilities – Access to services/opportunities

- Access for people with disabilities.
- Community/volunteers-need to be trained in disability awareness so that groups are able to access services.
- Community facilities need to be Wheelchair Accessible – and not just the minimum standards – many halls are technically supposed to be accessible but the minimum standard size for accessible toilets is not big enough for people with disabilities that use power chairs – so that while the facility has been passed as accessible in practice it may not be usable by some

people with disabilities. – needs to be a scheme to support and fund groups to make their centers more accessible for people with disabilities.

21. LGBTI

LGBTI Area-There is an absence of engagement of this group in the county. There is no focus on it and it is very difficult to find people to engage.

22. Justice and Court Access

- Access to justice is a fundamental issue. For example, people in Roscrea need to have a right to Court. There are all sorts of implications; people don't see justice being done. Many of the local Gardaí gone out of town on a court day so there is very little policing.
- Courts – There appears to be a national policy that things are done online more and more. There are only two Court Offices in the County now and they are in Clonmel & Nenagh. The Nenagh officer deals with 70,000 and now there is a threat to close it
- From economic perspectives, it represents a downgrade of town.
- There is a lack of transport for those attending the court. Often there is only one bus option and it's not uncommon to have the victim and defendant on same bus or possibly wife who sought barring order from husband travelling home on the same bus.

23. LECP

LECP Plan

- How will LECP plan be implemented – needs to be accountability – Plan needs to be clearer – not a list of plans – need to focus on what is actually going to be done not developing more plans!
- LECP - Too many plans – where is the 'do' stuff – LECP needs more action focussed language
- SIM – was useful re integrated services response and opportunity for front line staff to network and develop projects together
- Need for a structure where front line staff can network/share and work together re integration of services and co-ordination of services – not just at CEO level - Staff Delivering related services need to be brought together to look at integrated service delivery
- Accountability re LECP plan – LECP plan needs early wins –have to show it works
- needs short term goals/ - big focus on plans in the framework –LECP should say what its going to 'do' – needs to be focus on real actions
- Target funding from government to do projects but not focus on more plans
- Concern about integrated plan – need groups to integrate both with SPC/LCDC
- Merger and impacts of that =Lot of key agencies especially HSE are not geared towards a County Tipperary – The centre points are in Limerick/Waterford and this proves a logically a problem.

CONCLUSION:

The key points that arose during the LECP consultation in the areas of Poverty, Disadvantage, Social Exclusion and Sustainable Communities included the following:-

1. Fuel Poverty and alternative energy opportunities
2. Building sustainable Communities, Community and Civic Engagement
3. Rural Ireland
4. Youth
5. Vulnerable Families & Children
6. Unemployment / Poverty
7. Education / Training / lifelong learning
8. Broadband
9. Community Safety
10. Older people
11. Health
12. Mental Health:
13. Substance Misuse
14. Food /poverty
15. Rural Transport
16. Supported Housing - Rented Accommodation / Homelessness
17. Sports
18. Minority Groups / Non-Irish and Asylum seekers –
19. Arts:
20. People with Disabilities – Access to services/opportunities
21. LGBT
22. Justice and Court Access
23. LECP plan structure

The majority of these issues are covered in the framework priorities document and there is a significant level of detail here that can be used to work up the relevant elements of Phase 2 of the LECP. The following are recommendation re amendments to the Framework Priority document.

Poverty, Disadvantage, Social Exclusion

1. Add an additional framework Objective around Youth Engagement - To maximise potential of life opportunities for young people and maximise their contribution to the sustainable development of the county
2. Add Vulnerable families to framework Objective 6: - Integrated response to the needs of vulnerable families, children / young people
3. Add additional Framework Objective - 'Provide an integrated response for those sectors of society who find it difficult to sustain a home'.
4. Change Mental Health Framework Objective 11 to a more general health Objective that will include mental health - 'Integrated response in relation to health and wellbeing of the community in relation to marginalised groups and areas'
5. Add an additional Framework Objective : - To provide opportunities for the citizens to access life long educational opportunities with a particular targeted focus to provide supports for communities and individuals who are marginalised

Sustainable Communities:-

1. Add framework Objective re Rural Isolation - 'Support and enable continuing improvement of access to services within the community for all citizens in a manner that is realistic, capable of being delivered and which utilises the strengths of the existing communities' and 'Improve the quality of life for communities through supporting prioritised community infrastructural development and providing prioritised relevant support services'

2. Add Framework Objective re sustainable development of communities - 'To support the development of sustainable resilient communities, enabling them to have a meaningful quality of life and to respond to the needs in their community'
3. Initial framework Objective re developing a system which can provide a benchmark on quality of life to be moved to phase 2 as a key strategic action of sustainable communities and to be further developed as a key resource in relation to evaluation and monitoring of the whole LECP.

Other specific issues which were raised will also be referred to relevant organisations/ sections – e.g. Arts Officer and Sports Partnership for inclusion in their respective Strategies.

Section 2:

Summary of Submissions received re LECP plan August 2014 – March 2015

1	Tourism	<i>Submission by Pierce O' Loughlin, Editor of The Three Counties Newspaper As result of public consultation in Feb 2015</i>
2	Substance Misuse	Chris Purnell, Co-ordinator, South Eastern Regional Drug and Alcohol Task Force (SERDAFT) <i>As result of public consultation in Feb 2015</i>
3	Substance Misuse	Michael Lacey, Chairperson, Mid West Regional Drugs and Alcohol Forum <i>As result of public consultation in Feb 2015</i>
4	County Court Services	Tipperary Solicitors Bar Association <i>As result of public consultation in Feb 2015</i>
4	Local Community Plan	Upperchurch Drombane and District Development Council <i>As result of public consultation in Feb 2015</i>
5	Community & Voluntary issues	North Tipperary Community and Voluntary Association <i>As result of public consultation in Feb 2015</i>
6	Local Community Plan	Kilcommon Community Council <i>As result of public consultation in Feb 2015</i>
7	Range of Economic, Social & Community issues	Charles Stanley Smith <i>As result of public consultation in Feb 2015</i>
8	Range of Community & Voluntary Groups	<i>South Tipperary Community & Voluntary Forum As result of public consultation in Feb 2015</i>
9	Youth Engagement	Tipperary Regional Youth Service <i>As result of public consultation in Feb 2015</i>
10	Asylum seekers/Refugees	SR DE Porres O'Sullivan -By email – November 2014
11	Football in the Community	Football in the Community Development Programme -By email Jan 2015
12	Sports Participation	South Tipperary Sports Partnership January 2015
13	Traveller inclusion	Ronnie Faye, Pavee Point- Email September 2014
14	HSE Social Inclusion Services	South Tipperary HSE Social Inclusion Team November 2014
15	Domestic Sexual Gender Based Violence (DSGBV)	Tipperary Rape Crisis & Counselling Centre (TRCC) and Cuan Saor- November 2014
16	Rural Communities	Matt Ryan., Templederry -February 2015
17	Community radio	Morgan Haugh Stella FM February 2015
18	Rural Transport/Roads	Mary Ryan, Main Street Borrisoleigh- February 2015
19	Age Friendly County	Age Friendly Ireland and the Age Friendly Alliance Received by email 9 th January.
20	Non Irish Nationals – Economic and social development	The Tipperary Integration Forum August 2014 consultation period
21	Tourism, natural resources, arts and heritage	SuirCan August 2014 consultation period
22	Local area development – poverty, social inclusion, access	Millennium Family Resource Centre August 2014 consultation period

	to infrastructure, unemployment	
23	Community, Social Inclusion, Quality of life, Economic Development, Sustainable Development	The Knockanrawley Resource Centre (KRC) August 2014 consultation period
24	Wind energy zoning	Joe Condon. August 2014 consultation period
25	Access to opportunities for people with disabilities	South Tipperary Disability Forum August 2014 consultation period
26	Economic, Social and Community Issues and youth related issues	Comhairle na nOg August 2014 Consultation period
27	Youth employment, youth opportunities and engagement , in adequate funding of youth services	South Tipperary Connecting youth Group August 2014 consultation period
28	Self-Harm and Suicide	Edward O'Sullivan.

Section 3

Summary of Submissions received re LECP August 2014 – March 2015		
Sub No.	Relating To	Received From
1	Tourism	<i>Submission by Pierce O' Loughlin, Editor of The Three Counties Newspaper As result of public consultation in Feb 2015</i>
Summary	<p>'Solving our problems in Carrick-on-Suir'</p> <p>The Tudor Manor House in Carrick-on-Suir should be the main focus for tourism. A road should be built from the N24 behind St. Brigid's Hospital to link up to the Wicklow Garden Centre (a 2.4 acre site proposed for town centre development). This road would allow potential for the Wicklow Garden site to be developed into a tourist village including an anchor shop (e.g. Blarney Woollen Mills), local artist projects, food and added tourist features.</p> <p>The provision of a bus park at this centre would allow in excess of 50,000 tourists to visit the Castle and town. The castle development should link up with other tourist routes (e.g. Kilkenny Castle, Rock of Cashel etc.)</p> <p>The area at the back of the castle should be landscaped, with improved access and a fitness park developed to counteract anti-social behaviour that currently exists in this area.</p> <p>Post it note: Create up to 500 retail/tourism jobs in The Wicklow Gardens Site by building a road behind the castle.</p>	
Recommendation: <i>Employment, Unemployment and Enterprise</i>	<p>This submission relates to tourism and is specific to Carrick on Suir. Tourism will be covered under the key framework Objective 1:- <u>"To enable appropriate economic development opportunities in all parts of the County"</u>. Tourism is viewed as having an ability to make a real impact on economic development and will therefore be a key strategic action of the LECP. The LECP will focus on key county tourism priorities and the Tourism Strategy, yet to be developed, will include not only the LECP priorities but also other relevant appropriate tourism actions. Submission will also be referred to the planning section re County Development Plan and the Carrick Municipal District office.</p>	
Sub No.	Relating To	Received From
2	Substance Misuse	<i>Chris Purnell, Co-ordinator, South Eastern Regional Drug and Alcohol Task Force (SERDAFT) As result of public consultation in Feb 2015</i>
Summary	<p>Submission received summarising the key issues and actions of the South Tipperary Regional Drug and Alcohol Task force plan</p> <p>Issues include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avenues for communities to address issues such as Intimidation, drug supply, alcohol supply and anti social behaviour related to drugs and/or alcohol. • Early identification and referral to appropriate services • Access to a full range of well co-ordinated treatment and rehabilitation services • Access to a continuum of post treatment education, training and employment services • Access to "half way" and other housing for those in recovery • Measures to respond to underage and binge drinking • Family services – effective engagement of treatment/rehabilitation services with family members (where client agrees) and specific support services for children and families of problematic substance users • Overdose prevention • Services for children and families of Substance misusing clients • Recovery oriented services, particularly for those on Opiate substitution/methadone <p>The submission noted that the majority of social actions were relevant in relation to Substance and alcohol misuse.</p>	

Recommendation: <i>Poverty, Disadvantage & Social Exclusion</i>	Issues raised in this submission are relevant to many aspects of the Poverty, Disadvantage and Social Inclusion key strategic objectives. There is also a dedicated key strategic framework Objective 9 - . <u>Develop an integrated response to reducing the level of substance misuse /abuse.</u> The Mid West Regional Drugs and Alcohol Forum & The South Eastern Regional Drug and Alcohol Task Force (SERDAFT) will be noted as key stakeholders for the delivery of the strategic priority re reducing the level of substance misuse/abuse.	
Sub No.	Relating To	Received From
3	Substance Misuse	Michael Lacey, Chairperson, Mid West Regional Drugs and Alcohol Forum <i>As result of public consultation in Feb 2015</i>
Summary	<p>The forum acknowledged that the LECF draft document was very comprehensive and highlighted a number of key areas that could be supported, but did have some concern as to Action 7.1 under the ‘Poverty, Disadvantage and Social Inclusion’ section: <u>“Establishment of all-county task force to identify the priority areas; the causes and actions required to minimise the level of substance use/abuse and implement a targeted action plan based on this analysis”</u></p> <p>The forum is mandated under national policy as per the National Drugs Strategy to implement the above actions, and subsequently would welcome the support of the LCDC within Tipperary County Council on this matter.</p>	
Recommendation: <i>Poverty, Disadvantage & Social Exclusion</i>	Issues raised in this submission are relevant to many aspects of the Poverty, Disadvantage and Social Inclusion key strategic objectives. There is also a dedicated key strategic framework Objective 9 - <u>Develop an integrated response to reducing the level of substance misuse /abuse.</u> The Mid West Regional Drugs and Alcohol Forum & The South Eastern Regional Drug and Alcohol Task Force (SERDAFT) will be noted as key stakeholders for the delivery of the strategic Objective re reducing the level of substance misuse/abuse.	
Sub No.	Relating To	Received From
4	County Court Services	Tipperary Solicitors Bar Association <i>As result of public consultation in Feb 2015</i>
Summary	<p>The above Association submitted a review of the delivery of court services in County Tipperary. The purpose of the review is to identify in consultation with all stakeholders in County Tipperary a range of options which could be considered to enable the Courts Service to more efficiently and effectively maintain frontline services to all court users in the County while at the same time maintaining support for court sittings determined by the Presidents of the Circuit and District Courts as necessary for the administration of justice in the county. The most immediate concerns are the need to maintain a District Court Venue in Tipperary Town, Carrick-on-Suir and Nenagh and the need to re-open the district probate registry for the county. The road network and public transport in Tipperary is weak, and as a result makes access to the courts for poorer socio-economic group difficult. The closure of Tipperary Town and Carrick-on-Suir District Court in favour of any other venue, may force victims and perpetrators of crimes to travel to court on the same bus/train. It may also reduce attendance of witnesses at court. The closure of the courts will have a negative impact financially on these towns. The report also highlights the concern for Nenagh District and its viability is called into question in the ‘@The Standalone Office Strategy Update of the Courts Service’. Maintaining court venues and courts services close to the communities they serve, is in line with government policy on rural development which identifies with</p>	

	the need for the role that the public sector can make to the sustainability of rural communities.	
Recommendation:	There is not a specific key framework Objective in relation to this submission in the LECP Framework document. However, issues it raises around rural accessibility; rural sustainability and rural isolation are identified as priorities. Decisions in relation to changes re Court service are a national issue and do not lie within the ambit of the LCDC to resolve. Some of the issues raised around the more marginalised groups, witnesses and support for victims can be referred to the Joint Policing Committee, The Children and Young Persons Services Committee, the Local Development Companies. The County Transport Co-ordination unit and organisations working with vulnerable children and families and the County Transport Co-ordination unit.	
Sub No.	Relating To	Received At
4	Local Community Plan	Upperchurch Drombane and District Development Council <i>As result of public consultation in Feb 2015</i>
Summary	<p>The above group submitted a 5 year plan proposal for their area.</p> <p>The plan focused on the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing: A marketing officer is required to develop markets for existing and potential tourism products namely; Upper Limits Indoor Climbing Wall, hill walking, cycling, genealogy and tours. • Village Enhancement • Recreational Area • Accommodation – need to develop a hostel • Signage – more bi-lingual information signs for rivers, bridges, towns land boundaries and historical information. • Seating • 1916-2016 events <p>The submission acknowledged the support of various agencies including the County Council.</p>	
Recommendation <i>Sustainable communities</i>	The Sustainable Communities Framework Priority of the LECP Framework document focuses on access to services in rural communities, rural isolation and development of sustainable communities. The LECP Priorities document has included a key framework Objective: 2: <u>To support development of sustainable communities and support the community and voluntary sector to respond to the needs in their community.</u> This works with and actively supports communities to maximise their potential in terms of delivering for themselves and also acting as a service channel for state services where this is appropriate. Having Sustainable communities as a framework priority will mean that other programmes linked to the LECP plan such as the Local Development Strategy etc will have to take cognisance of the LECP plan priorities.	
Sub No.	Relating To	Received At
5	Community & Voluntary issues	North Tipperary Community and Voluntary Association <i>As result of public consultation in Feb 2015</i>
Summary	<p>The submission identified 3 key priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1). Broadband and issues related to rural communities 2). Local food, tourism and community energy projects – and the need for a policy in relation to ‘green public procurement’ 3). Waste management - suggest that cost of waste disposal should be borne by the producer of the waste. 	

<p>Recommendation: <i>Employment, Unemployment & Enterprise</i></p>	<p>Key framework Objective 3 of the LECF is to '<u>identify and address the infrastructural deficit</u>'. Poor broadband coverage will be addressed under this Objective as a key strategic action. Several strategic actions under the Sustainable Communities Framework priority will be relevant to the 2nd point above.</p> <p>The LECF recognises the value that renewable alternatives can bring to the county and provision will be made to maximise this where it is possible, relevant and sustainable.</p> <p>Public procurement is a national responsibility and the LECF is seeking to only include those objectives that it can realistically deliver on or have an influence upon. .</p> <p>In relation to point 3 above this is a matter for the relevant waste management plan(s) at national, regional and local level and the LECF does not a role in relation to this at present. However, the issue will be brought to the attention of the SPC for Environment.</p>	
<p>Sub No.</p>	<p>Relating To</p>	<p>Received At</p>
<p>6</p>	<p>Local Community Plan</p>	<p>Kilcommon Community Council <i>As result of public consultation in Feb 2015</i></p>
<p>Summary</p>	<p>The submission consists of Kilcommon Village Plan (April 2011)</p> <p>The purpose of the plan (excerpt)</p> <p>The purpose of the plan is to prepare a long term strategy for the village, fully informed by and with the support of the local community. It is intended to help the community in actively participating and influencing the way in which the planning system operates locally. The plan is based on the need to reinforce the natural and built heritage of the area and to fully integrate these qualities in the future development of the village. It is intended that the plan will embrace innovative strategies for sustainable development, taking the village to a new level in the provision of access to its unique cultural, spiritual and natural heritage in terms of amenity for the community and cultural tourism.</p> <p>Key priorities as outlined in the plan:</p> <p>Family orientated, private housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village playground/exercise area • Improvements to the village centre • Improvements to the Prayer Garden • Promoting the Pilgrim Loop Walk • Improved links to the picnic area • Traffic calming and village gateway treatment • Street lighting and signage • Re-use of buildings within the village • Improvements to community infrastructure to upgrade sewage, broadband, renewable energy, tourism and commercial potentials, etc. • Preparation of a Kilcommon Cultural Heritage Database 	
<p>Recommendation: <i>Sustainable Communities</i></p>	<p>The Sustainable Communities Objective 2 of the LECF Framework document; <u>To support development of sustainable communities and support the community and voluntary sector to respond to the needs in their community</u> focuses on access to services in rural communities, rural isolation and development of sustainable communities. The LECF Priorities document has included a framework Objective which seeks to work with and actively support communities</p>	

	to maximise their potential in terms of delivering for themselves and also acting as a service channel for state services where this is appropriate. Having Sustainable communities as a framework priority will ensure that other programmes linked to the LECP plan such as the Local Development Strategy etc will have to take cognisance of the LECP plan priorities.	
Sub No.	Relating To	Received At
7	Range of Economic, Social & Community issues	Charles Stanley Smith <i>As result of public consultation in Feb 2015</i>
Summary	<p>The following is a summary of the submission</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic – Creation of economic opportunities – Objective 1. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Build on the re-emerging Co-op movement (already strong in Tipperary) – should also be included in the community aspect of the plan b. Circular Economy/Clean Technology c. Agricultural Machinery and Software Applications 2. Either under Objective 2 (energy use) or a new objective <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensure good sustainable Public/rural transport – for people to get to work etc (also under community aspect of the plan) 3. Under Objective 3 (Broadband) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Get the real story on the various Broadband proposals out there. 4. Under Objective 6 or 7 or 8 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide Mentoring support 5. Under Objective 10 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. There is a link to Tourism – Tipperary a Good place to live, work and visit <p>Under Community/Social Inclusion</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Objective 1. Look at Well Being statements frameworks – as way of communities finding out the needs, having them in a measurable framework, planning to improve them and tracking the results of those plans (This also extends into Economic area) 2. Objective 2. Help communities derive wellbeing statements and local community plans – to drive their local development programme – also ties to Objective 4 3. Objective 10 – Fuel Poverty – Objective 2.1 of the Economic – Improve Energy Performance of homes – Should be here also 4. Somewhere – Provide good sustainable public/rural transport – see above 	
Recommendation: <i>Employment, Unemployment and Enterprise</i>	<p>One of the key purposes of developing an integrated LECP is to ensure non duplication and to also acknowledge that an action assigned to an economic area will and can have a community impact and vice versa. It will be important that the Plan ensures there is clarity as to who is responsible for what, irrespective of whether it sits in the economic or community section. The economic issues (social enterprise/co-operatives; clean tech; Agri tech) are all likely to be included as strategic actions within the objective <u>“To enable appropriate economic opportunities in all parts of the County”</u>. Transport, broadband and tourism are also likely to be included as strategic actions and will be further worked up during phase 2 of the Plan. The community elements of well being, and fuel poverty are also addressed in the Plan and will be further developed in Phase 2.</p>	
Sub No.	Relating To	Received At

8	Range of Community & Voluntary Groups	<i>South Tipperary Community & Voluntary Forum As result of public consultation in Feb 2015</i>
Summary	<p>Submission covered the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support specific groups in the community, via community led interagency fora such as STAN (South Tipperary Action Network (Mental Health), South Tipperary Disability Groups Forum, Positive Ageing Group etc • Given the recent signing of the Age Friendly County, that programme should be specifically named in the LECP. • Family: Include “support individuals and families impacted by” as relevant within the text. • Gender based violence including rape, sexual assault and domestic violence impacts significantly on the well being of victims and their families as well as having implications for wider policies including safety, security and housing. - recommend that this issue be named specifically the plan and endorse the submission already made by Cuan Saor and the Rape Crisis Centre. • Positive physical health is a key contributor to well being including mental health. We recommend adding a specific section under Quality of Life to include the promotion of physical and mental health and fitness for all. • Rural isolation - core issue - Locally based community and voluntary services and infrastructure are key to combating rural isolation, and we consider they too should be named within the plan. • the need for training and capacity building for groups to enable them to reach their potential in the economic area • commitment needed to support the community and voluntary sector • As new funding schemes are developed under this plan, the administrative burden be minimised and proportionate to the project size. • Running costs for community facilities are becoming onerous - not enough income in small areas to support them - recommend a support scheme for such projects. • huge need for training to ensure that members in South Tipperary are up to speed with the evolving National requirements for charities. This may best be developed via PPN. 	
<p>Recommendation <i>Poverty, Disadvantage & Social Exclusion</i></p>	<p>The submission outlines a number of suggestions re the Economic, Social and Community aspects of the LECP. Generally all the suggestions are covered in the Framework strategic document. However some of the specific point raised may be considered as an action in the next phase of the LECP plan and will be worked up at that stage.</p> <p>The framework Objective in relation to children and young people has been amended to include families: <u>6. Integrated response to the needs of vulnerable families, children and young people.</u> The issue in relation to gender based violence including rape, sexual assault and domestic violence is likely to be covered under key strategic objectives related to vulnerable families.</p> <p>Arising from the consultations and the evidence, a new framework Objective will be added around supporting people who find it difficult to sustain a home.</p>	

Sub No.	Relating To	Received At
9	Youth Engagement	Tipperary Regional Youth Service <i>As result of public consultation in Feb 2015</i>
Summary	<p>The following is a summary of the key suggestions in the submission</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support for young people under 25 years old who are unemployed, 2. Prioritised support for young people under 21 who have little or no work experience and who are furthest from the labour market 3. Supporting local businesses and organisations to employ or to provide work experience to young people who are unemployed – 4. Support for young people to engage in informal employment and enterprise learning opportunities utilising a youth work methodology 5. Engaging with young people to support them to undertake learning and training activities in an international setting 6. Youth Entrepreneurship -development of an enterprise unit specifically focused on young people (under 25) developing their own enterprises, 7. Development of a hostel in the middle of Co Tipperary. 8. youth mental health- Resilience and positive mental health needs to be a priority - promotion of a standard of excellence for towns in the county to ensure a whole town approach to addressing positive youth mental health. 9. County based programme on youth resilience and engagement in informal educational and leisure/sporting supports in order to build a healthy and strong youth population. 10. Youth participation in local community and voluntary activities and networks. The development of a strong culture of social capital in our young people will be a sustainable approach to supporting a strong county in general. By encouraging local community groups to actively support the engagement of young people in their work, they are building a future for themselves in terms of sustainability and growth. Particularly support the engagement of young people who are harder to reach and who do not traditionally engage in community based activities. 11. Proactive inclusion of Comhairle na nOg in the consultation and youth proofing process of any planning and development work of county based structures. 12. Identify areas that have gaps in terms of youth service provision and actively support the development of supports in these areas, through lobbying for national funding and resources. 13. Support the development of rural youth clubs in communities that do not have access to services for young people. 14. Actively promote the utilisation of the range of community based facilities by diverse groups of people. Strongly encourage the utilisation of 'diversity audits' when funding future community buildings etc, and develop a strategy to ensure that community facilities are not blocking community groups and socially excluded groups (including young people) from using their facilities through high costs of renting rooms etc. 	

<p>Recommendation <i>Poverty, Disadvantage & Social Exclusion</i></p>	<p>Youth unemployment is included in the LECP framework - Objective 3: <u>Address the high level of youth unemployment.</u></p> <p>It is suggested that an additional framework Objective be included which is focused on youth engagement: Objective 4: <u>To maximise potential of life opportunities for young people and maximise their contribution to the sustainable development of the county.</u></p> <p>Other specific actions suggested may be included at the next stage of the LECP plan when specific strategic actions are being developed/worked up. It is also recommended that framework Objective11, on mental health be broadened to include '<u>Integrated response to health and wellbeing in the community</u>'.</p>	
<p>Sub No.</p>	<p>Relating To</p>	<p>Received At</p>
<p>10</p>	<p>Asylum seekers/Refugees</p>	<p>SR DE Porres O'Sullivan -By email – November 2014</p>
<p>Summary</p>	<p>The supports that the asylum seekers require are around the areas on Mental Health- Direct Provision Centres provides one room per family and over time (many of the residents are there for years) this leads to mental health issues. Their status does not permit them to work either.</p> <p>The RIA (Reception Integration Agency) have moved to address the delay in the process of application and now the residents have leave to remain after 5 years in the centre but there are issues for them in relation to accessing alternative accommodation and providing deposits for private rental accommodations.</p>	
<p>Recommendation <i>Poverty, Disadvantage & Social Exclusion</i></p>	<p>Relates to specific target group as identified in the Framework Priority document. Objective 5: <u>Reduce the marginalisation of specific communities</u> and Objective 11. <u>Integrated response in relation to health and wellbeing of the community in relation to marginalised groups and areas</u></p> <p>The next phase of the LECP will consider working up strategic actions relevant to this sector. The framework Objective 7: <u>Support people who find it difficult to sustain a home</u> will address supported housing for vulnerable sectors and would be expected to incorporate this sector of society also.</p>	
<p>Sub No.</p>	<p>Relating To</p>	<p>Received From</p>
<p>11</p>	<p>Football in the Community</p>	<p>Football in the Community Development Programme - By email Jan 2015</p>
<p>Summary</p>	<p>The Football in the Community Development Programme is an FAI initiative in partnership with Tipperary County Council. The following areas of the LECP have been identified where the work of this programme has the potential to contribute to the following priorities within the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poverty, Disadvantage and Social Exclusion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marginalised Communities • Needs of children & young people • Access for people with disabilities • Health & Well being - Community Capacity & Quality of Life • Quality of Life • Community & civic engagement 	

Recommendation <i>Poverty, Disadvantage & Social Exclusion</i>	The football in the community programme can be used as a mechanism to deliver some of the strategic actions in the LECP Plan especially Objective 11: <u>Integrated response in relation to health and wellbeing of the community in relation to marginalised groups and areas.</u> ‘	
Sub No.	Relating To	Received At
12	STSP	South Tipperary Sports Partnership January 2015
Summary	<p>South Tipperary Sports Partnership's remit is to develop sport and increase physical activity in the County. The Sports Partnership is well positioned to be the vehicle through which the physical activity and sporting element of the Tipperary Local Economic Community Plan can be co-ordinated.</p> <p>South Tipperary Sports Partnership has identified the following areas of the LECP where the work of the Sports Partnership has the potential to contribute to the following priorities within the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment & Unemployment and Enterprise <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deficiencies in infrastructure (sports and community facilities) • Promotion of Outdoor and Natural Resources • Sports Tourism through events - Poverty, Disadvantage and Social Exclusion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marginalised Communities • Needs of children & young people • The needs of older people • Access for people with disabilities • Health & Well being - Community Capacity & Quality of Life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of Life • Community & civic engagement 	
Recommendation <i>Poverty, Disadvantage & Social Exclusion</i>	<p>Recommendation:</p> <p>The framework priorities outlined in the Poverty, Disadvantage and Social Inclusion and the Sustainable Communities Part of the LECP are most relevant to this submission in particular the following actions: Objective 11: <u>'Integrated response in relation to health and wellbeing of the community'</u> Objective 1: <u>'Eliminating areas of high social deprivation'</u>. Objective 4: <u>To maximise the potential and life opportunities for young people and maximise their contribution to sustainable development of the county.</u> Objective 5: <u>Reduce the marginalisation of specific communities.</u> Objective 8: <u>Develop an integrated response to the needs of the elderly population.</u></p> <p>The Sports Partnership(s) can be used as a mechanism to deliver some of the strategic actions in the LECP that address these framework priorities.</p>	
Sub No.	Relating To	Received From
13	Traveller inclusion	Ronnie Faye, Pavee Point- Email September 2014
Summary	<p>The submission highlighted the need to prioritise Traveller and Roma inclusion in the LECP and identified a number of actions which can make this possible. Key to such inclusion will be the active participation of Traveller organisations in the planning processes associated with both the community and economic dimensions of the LECP. It recommends:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Each LCDC must include participation and membership of</p>	

	<p>Traveller organisations, given the experience of discrimination and multiple disadvantage experienced by Travellers and Roma.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The Strategic Policy Committee (SPC) for economic development must include representation of Traveller interests. □ Traveller interests must be represented on the joint steering group established to oversee the common economic and community elements of the LECP. <p>The absence of data disaggregated on the basis of ethnicity this makes it challenging for policy makers to develop an effective LECP inclusive of Traveller and Roma communities, and reinforces the need to have direct participation of representative Traveller organisations in both the community and the economic aspects of the plan. Where there is no data available relating to Travellers and Roma, this should be highlighted and the plan must ensure that measures are undertaken to address this. The LECP must put in place a system for capturing data on the participation of Travellers and Roma (as well as other minority ethnic groups) in all thematic areas and actions within its remit. This would include mandatory implementation of an ethnic identifier.</p> <p>Other areas highlighted in the submission include the need for equality proofing/social impact assessment of LECP and the implementation of community development principles. Pavee Point holds that policy and practice must be underpinned by an inter-cultural approach and by principles of equality, diversity and anti-racism. Delivering services based on equality does not mean treating people the same, but designing and implementing programmes that are inclusive, culturally appropriate, and appropriate to the needs of groups in society, including Travellers and Roma.</p>	
<p>Recommendation <i>Poverty, Disadvantage & social Exclusion</i></p>	<p>Issues are covered by Framework Objective 5. <u>Reduce the marginalisation of specific communities</u> - the travelling community will be considered under this aspect.</p> <p>In Phase 2 of the preparation of the Plan, specific efforts will be taken to engage the Travelling Community in the County on the Plan. The Plan will also be proofed from an equality and poverty perspective. The LCDC does not currently accommodate a traveller representative (although registration with the PPN would assist in opportunities for same in the future) but the Interagency Traveller Group will be linked to the LCDC and will be expected to report into the LCDC in relation to key priority areas that are listed in the LECP</p> <p>The remainder of the issues raised above will be referred to the Co Tipperary Interagency Traveller group for consideration in the development of the new all county Integrated Traveller Interagency Plan.</p>	
<p>Sub No.</p>	<p>Relating To</p>	<p>Received From</p>
<p>14</p>	<p>HSE Social Inclusion Services</p>	<p>South Tipperary HSE Social Inclusion Team November 2014</p>
<p>Summary</p>	<p>1) Traveller Health – Two project hosting primary Health Care Programmes TRTP and STDC, some of the Traveller PHC Worker employed directly by HSE and other by Voluntary agencies. Link to Substance Misuse working model developed in South Tipperary and the men’s health work.</p> <p>2) Intercultural Health – There is a Direct Provision Centre in Carrick-on-Suir, needs have been identified through a pilot health programme for</p>	

	<p>the development of English language opportunities, health care information, opportunities for engagement and development, the inclusion of children and families from the centre in planning CSC etc. A pilot project is in place with an NGO in Waterford a need for services and supports</p> <p>3) Roma Community Health – Like the intercultural health work this is a relatively new and emerging community presenting with various needs that will need an interagency integrated response, there are health issues including access to medical cards, Habitual Residence Clause (HRC), Social Welfare Entitlement, English Language, Housing, Employment, Education, Childcare / Children’s needs. Until some mapping is done in South Tipperary it is not possible to highlight any particular community or needs.</p> <p>4) LGBTI Health research – Currently trying to ensure the inclusion of the LGBTI Community especially adults in the health focussed research, this will identify needs and future planning. Also working with Teni’s Health and Education Worker for awareness raising and training opportunities for relevant agencies / groups in the area.</p> <p>5) Homeless Services - While South Tipperary has no accommodation apart from the Women’s Refuge there is an agreement in place for referrals to both Kilkenny and Waterford Hostels.</p> <p>6) Substance Misuse Service</p>	
<p>Recommendation <i>Poverty, Disadvantage and Social Exclusion</i></p>	<p>Many of the areas above are included as framework priorities in the LECP under the section Poverty, Disadvantage and Social Exclusion. In particular: Objective 5. <u>Reduce the marginalisation of specific communities-Travelling community, Non Irish Nationals, Rural isolated communities, Lone parents, LGBTI.</u> Objective 6: <u>Integrated response to the needs of vulnerable families, children / young people.</u> Objective 7; <u>Support people who find it difficult to sustain a home.</u> Objective 11; <u>Integrated response in relation to health and wellbeing of the community in relation to marginalised groups and areas</u></p> <p>In phase 2 development of the Plan, the issues as raised above can be further worked up as appropriate to the Priority Objectives.</p>	
<p>Sub No.</p>	<p>Relating To</p>	<p>Received From</p>
<p>15</p>	<p>Domestic Sexual Gender Based Violence (DSGBV)</p>	<p>Tipperary Rape Crisis & Counselling Centre (TRCC) and Cuan Saor- November 2014</p>
<p>Summary</p>	<p>Domestic Sexual Gender Based Violence (DSGBV is integral to many aspects of poverty, disadvantage and social exclusion. It is proposed by Tipperary Rape Crisis & Counselling Centre (TRCC) and Cuan Saor the women’s refuge that the LCDC will consider include DSGBV in the consultation, planning and implementation of the following 4 areas of work. In 2013 the combined number of clients who accessed services for DSGBV in South Tipperary was 604. Key areas to be addressed in the LECP Plan are:</p> <p><u>Issue: Poverty, disadvantage and social exclusion</u> <u>The Needs of Children and young people</u> <u>Substance Misuse/Abuse</u> <u>Health and well being</u></p>	

	<u>To develop a sense of security and safety throughout the county</u>
Recommendation <i>Poverty, Disadvantage & Social exclusion</i>	These relates to a number of the framework priorities as outlined in the section relation to Poverty Disadvantage and Social Exclusion as well as the Sustainable Communities
<i>Sustainable Communities</i>	<p><u>Objective 5; Reduce the marginalisation of specific communities Travelling community, Non Irish Nationals, Rural isolated communities Lone parents LGBTI. Objective 6; Integrated response to the needs of vulnerable families, children / young people. Objective 7; Support people who find it difficult to sustain a home. Objective 9; Develop an integrated response to reducing the level of substance misuse/abuse. Objective 11; Integrated response in relation to health and wellbeing of the community in relation to marginalised groups and areas.</u></p> <p><u>Objective 4. Develop a sense of security and safety.</u></p> <p>Key relevant points to be referred to the SE Homeless Strategy Committee and the Children Services Committee</p>

Sub No.	Relating To	Received At
16	Rural Communities	Matt Ryan., Templederry -February 2015
Summary	<p>Since farm payments became such a huge part of farm income the money has continued to follow the money heading South East, the excluded have been forgotten. The S/E has the richest households, that includes South Tipperary (see CSO) followed by Clare & Limerick all well ahead of North Tipperary. Broadband needs; Fibre optic cable options must extend right into the hills of Mid/West Tipperary including the following not currently listed; Gortagarry, Templederry, Killoscully Silvermines, Upperchurch, Killea and Milestone with the necessary technology included to extend the service to those living beyond the 2-3 mile capacity of copper wire thereby giving service to all. Saving the rural economy, has to feature as one of either a long or short list of priorities in M/W Tipperary - The Greater Slieve Felim extends to up 40,000ha at least, an area of huge biodiversity - it has been ravished by over forestation, under resourced with farm payments on low productive land and Constrained by the Restrictive Practices of the both the HABITATS & BIRDS DIRECTIVES - Lough Derg extends to 32,000ha as a comparison</p>	
Recommendation: <i>Sustainable Communities</i>	<p>A number of the issues raised above are accommodated and noted as Framework priorities such as broadband deficiency and rural isolation. Phase 2 will work these priority areas up further and will refine and prioritise the areas that the LECP will focus upon.</p> <p>The remainder of the items referenced above will be forwarded to the relevant authority considering the development of the LDS</p>	
Sub No.	Relating To	Received From
17	Community radio	Morgan Haugh Stella FM February 2015
Summary	<p>Stella FM will be a community radio station broadcasting from Borrisokane to a ten mile radius. It will broadcast to Nenagh, Portumna, Birr and Roscrea and all towns' villages and communities within this area.</p> <p>There are currently 24 fully licensed community radio stations in Ireland. The station is a Non for Profit organisation and will be owned and run by volunteers</p> <p>Stella FM's primary objective will be community development.</p>	

	<p>It is a superb means for social inclusion and can provide real skills which people can use for their own personal development. These skills can take the form of communication skills, skills in marketing, fundraising, advertising, equipment use, research, administration etc which will benefit people when looking for a job in the future.</p> <p>Stella FM will be a huge asset to the communities which it will broadcast into. We are currently focused on developing our application to the BAI for permission to run a temporary licence while continuing to gain experience by operating an online station.</p> <p>In the future we believe there is a real opportunity to develop a CE scheme specifically for the station. Anything from 12 to 14 people could be employed throughout the station.</p> <p>Areas where people could be employed include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CE scheme supervisor Development of Induction programmes for new volunteers Development and execution of training programmes Station set up, build and maintain Policy and procedures development Technical and equipment General administration Marketing Fundraising and Finance. Development of Sound and Vision Projects <p>And these people can come from all communities which the station is broadcasting into. If you can help us in the further development of the station and the provision of the CE scheme.</p>	
<p>Recommendation: <i>Sustainable Communities</i></p>	<p>This relates to a specific project and as such will not fall to be considered under the LECP process. Framework priorities around sustaining community services and sustainable communities are covered in the sustainable communities' section.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support development of sustainable communities and respond to the needs in their community • Maintain access to services in rural communities 	
<p>Sub No.</p>	<p>Relating To</p>	<p>Received At</p>
<p>18</p>	<p>Rural Transport/Roads</p>	<p>-Mary Ryan, Main Street Borrisoleigh- February 2015</p>
<p>Summary</p>	<p>A public rural transport system is more important going forward than it ever has been. With an aging population and a minimum rural transport service in place at the moment/ Older people need a transport service to maintain independence. For young people moving back from cities the lack of good transport is a real challenge. Early morning buses or train should be available to all the Tipperary Towns. The services need to be able to being people to work and college for a 9.00am start.</p> <p>The roads are also in very poor condition and cambering and elevation of the roads above the water table is needed to enable the rain water to run off into the ditches on either side.</p>	
<p>Recommendation: <i>Sustainable Communities</i></p>	<p>Rural Transport came up repeatedly throughout the consultations process and a strategic action relating specifically to this is likely to be included under the Sustainable Community Framework Objective 1 - <u>Maintain access to services in rural communities</u>. The remainder of the issues relating to transport and road condition will be referred to the Transport Coordinator Unit and SPC for Transportation</p>	

Sub No. 19	Relating To	Age Friendly Ireland and the Age Friendly Alliance
	Age Friendly County	Received by email 9th January.
Summary	<p>Submission requests the incorporation of age friendliness, in terms of both the Irish Programme and the Global Movement, as a cross-cutting theme in the upcoming Tipperary Local Economic and Community Plan</p> <p>Submission provides evidence for the importance of including population ageing in future government and community planning, as well as offering an insight into solutions to identified community issues through the work of the Age Friendly Programme to date.</p> <p>sections 1 - introduces the national Age Friendly Cities and Counties Programme</p> <p>Section 2 sets out the rationale for a new approach to both planning for and working with older adults. Here we highlight what the unprecedented shift in longevity means and why we need to take action now.</p> <p>Section 3 outlines the broad ways in which the inherent structures and processes of the Age Friendly Programme can complement and support local government and community in realising the Tipperary LECP</p> <p>section 4 - outlines how the concept of age friendliness can support the pillar themes set out under the current proposed guidelines for LECP development. For each pillar the evidence around the importance of an age-friendly community is set out. In parallel a range of relevant and practical, change-led opportunities are put forward.</p> <p>Through Tipperary's formal adoption of the Age Friendly Cities and Counties Programme, we will be able to offer access to many more of these 'proven wins' which will help to secure real change at community level through more effective collaboration and smarter use of existing resources.</p> <p>Sections 5 outlines the current policy context and Government policy direction and the implications of an ageing population for national and local government in the future.</p>	
Recommendation: Poverty, Disadvantage and Social Exclusion.	This submission is covered in the Poverty, Disadvantage and Social Exclusion Section of the LECP framework Objective 8 - . <u>Develop an integrated response to the needs of the elderly population.</u>	
Sub No.	Relating To	Received At
20	Non Irish Nationals – Economic and social development	The Tipperary Integration Forum August 2014 consultation period
Summary	<p>The Tipperary Integration Forum aims to assist new communities to become part of everyday life in Tipperary.</p> <p>Economic Development: Economic development in the future will be driven by the services and tourism sector. The 'Tipperary' brand should be further developed to encourage foreign visitors. New entrepreneurs should be</p>	

	<p>supported.</p> <p>Community and Social Inclusion: We need to identify and mobilise underutilised skills, experiences and potential of members within the community. The LCDC needs to listen to the representative groups and should be a tool to support and enable these groups. LCDC should eliminate duplication of relevant organisations and identify gaps. As essential element of the LCDC is to remove barriers and make services more accessible to new and existing groups. Funding applications should be simplified, allowing equal access to funding for all areas of the community. The local authority and other organisations should support applicants in the process of applying for grants. The Forum suggests a scheme whereby the local authority would offer assurances to credit unions and suppliers about grant payment which may enable smaller groups to access funding. Funding needs to be appropriate to the needs of the wider community. The Forum suggests a move away from large scale infrastructure that is costly to maintain.</p> <p>Quality of Life: Socially beneficial activities should be supported and promoted including social entrepreneurship and corporate social responsibility.</p> <p>Sustainability and the environment: Sustainable development and subsidiarity needs to be at the core of all planning. An investment in social capital through the capacity building of groups and communities will create real results at local level. A very good example of this is the Green Schools Programme which develops real commitment to the environment at an early age.</p> <p>Comments/suggestions: The Forum is well placed to work with and contribute to the LCDC. The contribution would be economic, cultural, social, spiritual and physical.</p>	
<p>Recommendation <i>Disadvantage and Social exclusion</i></p>	<p>The main priority Objective relating to Non Irish Nationals is in the Poverty, Disadvantage and Social Exclusion section of the LECP framework document where a number of the issues raised covered by Framework Objective 5. <u>Reduce the marginalisation of specific communities</u> - non Irish Nationals will be considered under this aspect. The ideas/suggestion in this submission relating to quality of life is covered by key priority document Objective 11: Integrated response to reducing the level of substance misuse/abuse.</p> <p>The priority of Employment, Unemployment and Enterprise has identified Objective 9: <u>Marketing of Tipperary as a place to establish a Successful enterprise</u></p>	
<p>Sub No.</p>	<p>Relating To</p>	<p>Received At</p>
<p>21</p>	<p>Tourism, natural resources, arts and heritage</p>	<p>SuirCan August 2014 consultation period</p>
<p>Summary</p>	<p>SuirCan is a community forum established to engage with the town's public spaces in a vibrant, creative manner which balances the needs of the community.</p> <p>Key Issues¹</p> <p>Economic Development:</p> <p>a) Tourism Tipperary and Clonmel in general should focus on the mid and lower end of the market tourist who is looking for activity-based holidays and interesting places to explore. With appropriate infrastructure and investment in tourism, the town and its surrounding will benefit economically and encourage groups and communities to actively engage in the development and implementation of the</p>	

	<p>plan.</p> <p>The submission lists existing natural and manmade resources and suggests how these projects could be developed individually into tourist attractions by both businesses and local groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mountains - Comeraghs, Galtees, Knockmealdown and Slievenamon – hillwalking, trekking • The River Suir and its tributaries – fishing and boating • Farming and food including apples and cider. – promote the culture of local food • The horse industry – organised tours in stud farms • Greyhounds • Cycling – cycle trails • Sports, particularly hurling – rallying, hunting and hurling (‘have a go’ concept for tourists) • History and archaeology – suggested ‘Normand’ trail, access to Main Guard? • Hotels, restaurants and pubs • The people - hospitality • Location – how to make visitors stop and spend in Clonmel <p>b) Arts and Heritage. The arts activities in the Clonmel area should be supported. History and Archaeology noted above</p> <p>c) Integrated Approach. An Integrated approach will add value. Visitors should be directed from one activity to another, which would require an overall strategy to be supplied by a ‘Tipperary Tourism organisation’. Hostels and campsites should be developed. Bike hire, bus transport, refreshment stops and guided tours should be investigated as possibilities along the proposed greenway cyclistroute. Linking other towns and their attractions could add value to the tourist experience. Representatives of each sector and each community should be recruited to explore the possibilities in their area but the overall framework and implementation including marketing must be done at a county level.</p>	
<p>Recommendation <i>Employment, Unemployment & Enterprise</i></p>	<p>This submission relates to tourism and is specific to Clonmel. Tourism will be covered under the key framework Objective 1:- <u>“To enable appropriate economic development opportunities in all parts of the County”</u>. Tourism is viewed as having an ability to make a real impact on economic development and will therefore be a key strategic action of the LECP. The LECP will focus on key county tourism priorities and the Tourism Strategy, yet to be developed, will include not only the LECP priorities but also other relevant appropriate tourism actions. Submission will also be referred to the planning section re County Development Plan and the Clonmel Municipal District office, the Arts and Heritage Plan and the Tourism Company</p>	
<p>Sub No.</p>	<p>Relating To</p>	<p>Received At</p>
<p>22</p>	<p>Local area development – poverty, social inclusion, access to infrastructure, unemployment</p>	<p>Millennium Family Resource Centre</p>
<p>Summary</p>	<p>Millennium Family Resource Centre is a rural based community</p>	

	<p>development project in Slievedaragh/Glengoole, Thurles. The key areas of concern outlined in the submission are as a result of a needs analysis carried out in the community.</p> <p>Key Issues</p> <p>Unemployment Lack of accessible educational opportunities locally and an affordable/consistent public or rural transport service are barriers to the upskilling of unemployed people in the area. An increase in local training initiatives that have a clear progression route to mainstream training and educational opportunities in viable employment sectors are vital to attract and retain participants.</p> <p>Drug or Alcohol Misuse Awareness campaigns targeting FRC service users, youth groups, secondary schools in the area and parents are vital in an area of dispersed population.</p> <p>Debt / Money worries Resources for the Money Advice and Budgeting Service need to be increased in order to facilitate increased demands and possibly to provide an outreach service in the community on a regular basis.</p> <p>Loneliness / Isolation The needs analysis highlighted the needs for a befriending scheme for older adults in their home. This type of initiative would need to be resourced in terms of volunteer training, cost of garda vetting and expenses attached for volunteers.</p> <p>Adult Training / Education Age restriction for local training initiative participants is a concern and people felt this was discriminatory. While the ETB provides opportunities for training in certain sectors the more mainstream opportunities are located in the larger urban centres and access to these due to transport costs can be a barrier to participation.</p> <p>Public Transport The rural transport service in the area is limited (including access to courses) and the cost of alternative transport options can be prohibitive. Millennium Family Resource Centre proposes the expansion of the service in order to facilitate older adults, unemployed and those without their own transport.</p> <p>Affordable Childcare Quality affordable childcare is essential for rural dwellers in terms of participation in training opportunities locally and in terms of the uptake of employment opportunities, particularly for women.</p> <p>Services / Facilities The lack of services in rural areas is a serious concern. Examples of these include access to mental health services, primary health services etc.</p> <p>Family Issues Families have consistently highlighted the lack of youth services and facilities as a main reason for teenagers becoming engaged in anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>Summary It is clear from the above concerns as highlighted by Millennium Family Resource Centre services users and local communities that the Slieveardagh area is fundamentally lacking in services, facilities, training/education and employment opportunities. This leaves Slieveardagh, and indeed other rural areas in Tipperary, at a distinct disadvantage in terms of development, progression and equality for it's citizens and further entrenches families in a cycle of consistent poverty.</p>
<p>Recommendation <i>Sustaining Communities</i></p>	<p>Several strategic Objectives under the Sustainable Communities Framework priority will be relevant to the points above. Objective 1: <u>Maintain access to services in rural communities as appropriate to their position in the settlement hierarchy.</u> Objective 2: <u>To support development of sustainable communities and support the community and voluntary sector to respond to the needs in their community.</u></p>

<p>Poverty, Disadvantage and Social Exclusion</p>	<p>Objective 12 of the Poverty, Disadvantage and Social Exclusion Priority addresses the need to <u>Provide opportunities for the citizen to access life-long educational opportunities with particular supports for communities and individuals who are marginalised.</u></p> <p>The issue of affordable Childcare will be brought to the attention of the Child Care Committees in the County.</p>	
Sub No.	Relating To	Received At
23	Community, Social Inclusion, Quality of life, Economic Development, Sustainable Development	The Knockanrawley Resource Centre (KRC) August 2014 consultation period
<p>Summary</p>	<p>The Knockanrawley Resource Centre (KRC) is a community development project, based in Tipperary Town and the surrounding areas. KRC works with agencies and organisations in order to improve the quality of life of its population through the development of communities and capacity building to ensure a bottom up approach to decision making.</p> <p>Key Issues¹</p> <p>Community and Social Inclusion:</p> <p>KRC outlined its approach to decision making and capacity building at local level. KRC believes that the bottom-up approach to decision making that combines and interacts with national/and or regional authorities is key for communities in order to work with local authorities.</p> <p>Local Stakeholders should be invited to lead and participate. This may involve capacity building of these communities, which will allow communities to fully mobilise, articulate and participate in the process. For long term individual and community development, the principles of empowerment, working collectively, participation and social justice and equality should be adhered to.</p> <p>Early intervention for an individual is desirable where possible, and the relevant service needs to identify these individuals and work with them to ensure resources are placed that will improve their circumstances. Prevention is a more beneficial and less costly approach to issues. KRCs intervention is based around people who are unemployed and/or disadvantaged. KRC uses a series of support mechanisms in its ongoing programme including personal development, training and education, childcare, counselling, family support and substance and domestic abuse support.</p> <p>Economic Development:</p> <p>In order to allow unemployed and/or disadvantaged people to enter the local economy, the personal development of the individual needs to be enhanced through confidence building and job interviewing skills.</p> <p>Quality of Life:</p> <p>Interventions (such as creative arts and physical activity) that tackle low self esteem and depression should be developed.</p> <p>Sustainability and the environment:</p>	

	<p>Sustainable and environmentally friendly projects such as gardening and allotments which improve both physical and mental health can also encourage environmental awareness and should be supported.</p> <p>Comments/suggestions:</p> <p>Although there are many opportunities available in Tipperary, due to financial constraints, these programmes can be restricted in terms of length and geographical area. KRC will expand on this submission in further consultations.</p>	
<p>Recommendation <i>Social Exclusion</i></p> <p><i>Sustaining Communities</i></p>	<p>A number of the Issues noted in the submission will be covered by Objective 12 of the Poverty, Disadvantage and Social Exclusion Priority which addresses the need to <u>Provide opportunities for the citizen to access life-long educational opportunities with particular supports for communities and individuals who are marginalised.</u></p> <p>Several strategic Objectives under the Sustainable Communities Framework priority will be relevant to the points above. Objective 1: <u>Maintain access to services in rural communities as appropriate to their position in the settlement hierarchy.</u> Objective 2: <u>To support development of sustainable communities and support the community and voluntary sector to respond to the needs in their community.</u> Suggestions will be considered in the next phase of the LECP which will focus on actions.</p>	
Sub No.	Relating To	Received At
24	Wind energy zoning	Joe Condon. August 2014 consultation period
Summary	<p>My suggestion for economic plan is the rezoning of land ,in the upcoming amendments to County Development Plan, for a wind energy project.[community based]</p> <p>The lands are in the towns lands of Clashganny west, Middle quarter and Kilnacarriga Newcastle Clonmel Co Tipperary.</p>	
Recommendation	<p>The improvement of the sustainability of the County's energy use is addressed in the Employment, Unemployment and Enterprise section of the Framework. The LECP has to be consistent with the core strategy of the CDP. Should the areas referred to be accommodated in the CDP for wind energy purpose; relevant wind energy actions can be progressed under the renewable energy objective of the LECP. This submission will be referred onto planning section re County Development Plan</p>	
Sub No.	Relating To	Received At
25	Access to opportunities for people with disabilities	South Tipperary Disability Forum August 2014 consultation period

<p>Summary</p>	<p>South Tipperary Disability Forum</p> <p>Summary</p> <p>The key issues which must be addressed over the next five years in Tipperary are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved accessibility by rolling out the Goldstar model in Clonmel, Nenagh, Thurles and then in other towns in the county. An additional benefit will come from “accessible tourism”. • Maintain current transport links and develop more accessible transport (vehicle design, timing, routing etc) • Improve access by people with disabilities to training and employment opportunities including the development of social economy. • Provide an integrated package of statutory and community supports to enable people with disabilities to live independently within the community, and to participate fully in the life of the community. • Promote participation of people with disabilities in decision making by extending the STDGF model to the whole county. • Establish a disability groups Linkage group under PPN, and actively develop the capacity of people with disabilities within the PPN structure. 	
<p>Recommendation</p> <p><i>Poverty, Disadvantage and Social Exclusion</i></p> <p><i>Sustainable Communities</i></p>	<p>The LECP framework document includes a key priority under Poverty, Disadvantage and Social Exclusion - Objective 10: <u>Develop a whole county interagency plan in relation to supporting people of all ages with disabilities to access opportunities</u> to participate fully in social, cultural, sporting, educational and work life.</p> <p>Another key priority in the Sustainable Communities section is Objective 3: <u>Integration of community and voluntary organisations into decision-making</u> and community development which will include the development of the Public Participation Network.</p>	
<p>Sub No.</p>	<p>Relating To</p>	<p>Received At</p>
<p>26</p>	<p>Economic, Social and Community Issues and youth related issues</p>	<p>Comhairle na nOg August 2014 Consultation period</p>
<p>Summary</p>	<p><i>key issues in relation to Economic Development & Education and Training in Tipperary</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport and rural isolation • Slow internet, bad phone network • No franchise shops, poor choice of shops • Lack of employment for youth – more FAS involvement • Discrimination in a workplace: - unfair hours (e.g. Part time workers working 5 days) – pay off €5 an hour – education of working rights • No language courses/classes (create) – closed is Dublin, Cork & Limerick 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better advertising of youth centres – encouragement and support by schools • No drugs education and rehab centres - Nothing for under 18s (16-18) <p><i>key issues in relation to development of communities and social inclusion</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education on working rights • Improving internet connections outside of Dublin (fiberoptics) • Encourage employment of young people and job creation • Create an environment in the medical sector for 16-18 • Put in more bus links in Tipperary • Lack of facilities • Transport routes to local/rural areas • Lots of public transport (under 18's) • Youth spaces in each town – disability friendly facilities in every town • Chance to gain work experience and get money • playgrounds <p><i>Quality of life Issues:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve public transport – cheaper and more reliable • More youth centres – BUILD THEM! • Clean up the streets – encourage tidy towns • More student rates – leisure and transport • Voting age 16 • New county council e.g. listen to the public • Better mental health support structure • More youth activities e.g. sport & leisure time • More facilities e.g. library, gym, swimming pools • More animal shelters – Build them • Need better roads <p>Sustainable Development of Tipperary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put in more bins for rubbish • More pools, gyms and sports fields • Promotion of positives in Tipperary towns • Ageism – put an end to it • Rural isolation is forced on rural teens in Tipperary • Bring down student rates • Re-establish routes for public transport <p>General suggestions to community and economic aspects of the LCEP Plan in Tipp</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring down student rates • Re-establish routes for public transportation • Ageism – put an end to it • Rural isolation forced on young teens in Tipp
--	---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put in more bins for rubbish • More pools, gyms and sports fields • Promotion of positives of Tipperary town • Education of working rights • Improving internet connections outside of Dublin (fiberoptics) • Encourage employment of young people and job creation • Create an environment in the medical sector for 16-18 • Put in more bus-links in Tipperary 	
<p>Recommendation <i>Poverty, Disadvantage and Social Exclusion.</i></p> <p><i>Sustaining Communities</i></p>	<p>The majority of issues raised are covered in the LECP Framework priorities: e.g, Rural Isolation, youth unemployment, public transport and access, access to youth services and facilities. Youth unemployment is included in the LECP framework - Objective 3: <u>Address the high level of youth unemployment.</u></p> <p>It is suggested that an additional framework Objective be included which is focused on youth engagement: Objective 4: <u>To maximise potential of life opportunities for young people and maximise their contribution to the sustainable development of the county.</u></p> <p>Other specific actions suggested may be included at the next stage of the LECP plan when specific strategic actions are being developed/worked up. It is also recommended that framework Objective11, on mental health be broadened to include '<u>Integrated response to health and wellbeing in the community</u>'.</p> <p>A number of the issues raised above are accommodated and noted as Framework priorities such as broadband deficiency and rural isolation under the Sustaining communities Priorities. Phase 2 will work these priority areas up further and will refine and prioritise the areas that the LECP will focus upon. The specifics of the submission will be considered during the next phase of the LECP plan when the actions are being developed.</p>	
<p>Sub No.</p>	<p>Relating To</p>	<p>Received At</p>
<p>27</p>	<p>Youth employment, youth opportunities and engagement , in adequate funding of youth services</p>	<p>South Tipperary Connecting youth Group August 2014 consultation period</p>
<p>Summary</p>	<p>Connecting youth submission re LECP – August 2014</p> <p>Youth Work Services based in rural towns receive extremely low levels of funding by comparison to their counterparts in cities. Indeed many towns do not receive any funding for a youth project and rely on volunteers to support a youth 'club'. Many rural based youth services are significantly underfunded in terms of staffing, programmes and resources. Where a project in a rural area is funded, in many cases it is funded as a 'one worker' project thus relying on local voluntary support to deliver a youth service. These rurally-based 'one worker' projects have been disproportionately affected with each reduction in funding over the last five years, resulting in more than one third of their funding being withdrawn.</p> <p>Due to the availability of capital funding, however, at both a local County level</p>	

and at national level (the youth café capital scheme), significant capital resources have been developed in local towns and communities in recent years including youth and community centres, youth cafés and community halls, for example. The present circumstances have therefore given rise to a situation whereby local youth and community based services have ownership of, or access to, suitable facilities but without the necessary support staff or resources to deliver a level of service, with and for young people, to meet their identified needs.

The Connecting youth Group recommend supporting young people in Tipperary.

The following supports could be implemented.

1. youth centres in the main towns which are currently not being used to capacity due to the lack of, or very limited funding available, to support programmes that engage young people. The LECP could focus on supporting programmes that engage young people in a range of activities with a social, educational, community and employment focus.
2. A programme could be considered to support community halls and centres to develop youth meeting hubs in smaller local rural areas. There are often good facilities in rural areas like community halls but they are often not used very much by young people.
3. Youth Work Services have developed best practice in terms of youth participation with many young people on management boards of youth services. There should be a focus on youth participation on statutory and voluntary boards especially in relation to decisions that affect young people.
4. Social activity programmes in areas of music, arts and physical activity that engage young people, in particular marginalised young people
5. Youth Employment programmes, for example, the 'Work Winner' programme in Tipperary; a full time programme supporting young people under the age of 25 to develop their employability through training and work experience.
6. Support Youth enterprise programmes or projects in rural areas
7. Support projects like establishment of innovative learning groups such as Coder dojo Groups re rural youth.
8. Projects that support the mental health and well-being of young people in rural areas
9. Projects that support the civic engagement of young people
10. Social economy type projects focused on young people and engagement, for example social farming, fishing hubs, outdoor pursuits activities
11. Alternative learning programme delivered through youth services to support young people at risk of early school leaving
12. A music participation project, for example Cool Ceol <http://www.trys.ie/cool-ceol-short-video/>, a pilot project funded by STLP under the last programme which focused on youth participation through learning, via the traditional music of Tipperary
13. Other youth art/culture engagement programmes such as theatre
14. Programmes that link young people to tourism and culture which support existing facilities and groups to develop programmes targeting

	<p>young people, in particular disconnected young people</p> <p>15. Any community projects supported under as part of the LECP, e.g. community halls enhancement, should have to demonstrate that they have a youth participation policy and will be developing youth programmes</p> <p>16. Youth projects that focus on use of natural resources and engaging young people with the natural resources in their local area should be supported, for example, youth focused environmental projects, outdoor activity centres, youth fishing hubs, etc</p> <p>17. Consideration to be given to supporting transport provision in rural counties so young people can engage including creation of strong linkages between youth programmes and the rural transport services so that young people can access the resources, services and facilities available in their local area'</p> <p>18. Support "Youth Volunteer programme" to support volunteers who manage community facilities from 16 years up, as a way of encouraging active citizenship and involving them in community youth projects. Provide training and shared responsibilities for young adult leaders.</p> <p>19. Additionally, Comhairle na nÓg has been developed in each County as the representative voice of young people and should be consulted in relation to projects /plans/ strategies that affect them. In Tipperary, Comhairle na nÓg have identified 'rural youth' as a theme for 2014.</p>	
<p>Recommendation</p> <p><i>Poverty, Disadvantage and Social Exclusion.</i></p>	<p>The LECP framework Priorities have two key actions relating to youth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the high level of youth unemployment • To maximise potential of life opportunities for young people and maximise their contribution to the sustainable development of the county <p>Youth unemployment is included in the LECP framework - Objective 3: <u>Address the high level of youth unemployment.</u></p> <p>It is suggested that an additional framework Objective be included which is focused on youth engagement: Objective 4: <u>To maximise potential of life opportunities for young people and maximise their contribution to the sustainable development of the county.</u></p> <p>The specific points raised above can be considered in the next phase of the LECP development which will focus on actions.</p>	
<p>Sub No.</p>	<p>Relating To</p>	<p>Received From</p>
<p>28</p>	<p>Self Harm and Suicide</p>	<p>Edward O'Sullivan, Kilfeacle, Co. Tipperary.</p>
<p>Summary</p>	<p>There is no obvious mention of self harm and suicide which is an endemic feature of rural counties like Tipperary and there is very dysfunctional psychiatric service running out of the HSE in the area, including scarce resources, enormous employee turnover and a defensive culture has developed.</p> <p>The economic cost of suicide is significant as well as the social impact and I believe the HSE needs support --particularly in Tipperary</p>	

<p>Recommendation <i>Poverty, Disadvantage & Social exclusion</i></p>	<p>Issues raised in this submission are relevant to aspects of the Poverty, Disadvantage and Social Inclusion key strategic objectives. Objective 11 relates to an <u>Integrated response in relation to health and wellbeing of the community in relation to marginalised groups and areas</u>. There is also a dedicated key strategic framework Objective 9 - . <u>Develop an integrated response to reducing the level of substance misuse /abuse</u>.</p> <p>The Mid West Regional Drugs and Alcohol Forum & The South Eastern Regional Drug and Alcohol Task Force (SERDAFT) will be noted as key stakeholders for the delivery of the strategic priority re reducing the level of substance misuse/abuse.</p>
--	--