



INVERCLYDE ALLIANCE BOARD

MONDAY 1 OCTOBER 2018 – 1PM

BOARD ROOM 1, MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, GREENOCK

NB: Please note that a sandwich lunch will be provided

BUSINESS

1. **Workshop Session – “The Resilience Doughnut”**
2. **Apologies for Absence**
3. **Minute of Meeting of 18 June 2018**
4. **Matters Arising**

PRESENTATIONS

5. **Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership Annual Report 2017/2018**
Report by Corporate Director (Chief Officer), Inverclyde Health & Social Care Partnership (copy attached)
NB There will also be a presentation on this item
6. **Inverclyde Local Outcome Improvement Plan Quarterly Progress Report**
Report by Chair of Programme Board (copy attached)
7. **Inverclyde Regeneration and Employability Partnership Update**
Report by Chair of Inverclyde Regeneration and Employability Partnership (copy attached)
8. **Locality Planning Update**
Report by Corporate Policy, Performance and Partnership Manager, Inverclyde Council (copy attached)
9. **Community Planning: An Update Impact Report by Audit Scotland**
Report by Corporate Director Education, Communities & Organisational Development, Inverclyde Council (copy attached)

NEW BUSINESS

10. **Developing Participatory Budgeting in Inverclyde**
Report by Head of Inclusive Education, Culture & Communities, Inverclyde Council (copy attached)
11. **Scotland’s Public Health Priorities**
Report by Corporate Director (Chief Officer), Inverclyde Health & Social Care Partnership (copy attached)
12. **3 Year Plan for Co-ordinating Community Learning and Development in Inverclyde – 2018-2021**
Report by Corporate Director Education, Communities & Organisational Development, Inverclyde Council (copy attached)

13. **Refreshing the Inverclyde Alliance Tobacco Control Strategy and Action Plan**
Report by Corporate Director (Chief Officer), Inverclyde Health & Social Care Partnership (copy attached)
14. **Volunteering Strategy (Draft)**
Report by Mr Ian Bruce, CVS Inverclyde (copy attached)
15. **Inverclyde Cultural Partnership – Delivery Plan 2018 - 2021**
Report by Head of Inclusive Education, Culture & Communities, Inverclyde Council (copy attached)
16. **Inverclyde Participation Measure**
Report by Head of Operations, SDS West Region (copy attached)
17. **National Missing Persons Framework for Scotland**
Report by Corporate Policy, Performance & Partnership Manager, Inverclyde Council (copy attached)
18. **Tackling Transport-Related Barriers to Employment in Low Income Neighbourhoods**
Report by Corporate Policy, Performance & Partnership Manager, Inverclyde Council (copy attached)
19. **Date of Next Meeting – Monday 10 December 2018 at 1pm**

Enquiries to - **Sharon Lang** - 01475 712112

INVERCLYDE ALLIANCE BOARD**MONDAY 18 JUNE 2018 – 3.30PM****BOARD ROOM 1, MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, GREENOCK**

Present: Councillors S McCabe (Chair), G Brooks, L Quinn and E Robertson (Inverclyde Council), Mr J Grant (River Clyde Homes), Ms S Rae (West College Scotland), Ms K Wallace (Scottish Natural Heritage), Chief Superintendent G Crossan (Police Scotland), Area Manager G Binning (Scottish Fire and Rescue Service), Mr S Frew (Scottish Enterprise), Ms J Erdman (NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde), Mr A Comrie (Strathclyde Partnership for Transport), Ms L Campbell (DWP), Mr I Bruce (CVS Inverclyde) and Mr P Zealey (Skills Development Scotland).

In attendance: Mr S Allan, Ms R Binks, Mr S McNab, Ms M McKenna and Ms S Lang (Inverclyde Council), Ms L Long and Ms J Cantley (Inverclyde HSCP).

Apologies for absence: Apologies for absence were intimated on behalf of Ms R Welsh (DWP), Ms A MacPherson (NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde), Mr A Fawcett and Mr G McGovern (Inverclyde Council), Ms S Kelly (Skills Development Scotland), Ms S Kearns (Scottish Government), Ms S McAlees (Inverclyde HSCP) and Mr S McMillan MSP.

MINUTE OF MEETING OF 19 MARCH 2018

The minute of the meeting of 19 March 2018 was submitted and approved.

MATTERS ARISING**Presentation – Mental Health Inequality Strategy**

Ms McKenna advised the Board that the report would be included in the agenda for the next meeting of the LOIP Programme Board to be held on 17 August. Discussions were ongoing with the HSCP as to how the strategy was being embedded into their work and how the Community Planning Partnership could do more in relation to mental ill-health and wellbeing. Mental health had been highlighted as an issue for each of the localities and so would feature in the locality plans and there were also many initiatives seeking to tackle mental wellbeing across Inverclyde.

Ms McKenna confirmed that the next meeting of the Programme Board would consider the Mental Health Inequality Strategy.

Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) Charter

The Board was advised by Ms McKenna that ASH Scotland had been approached about signing the Charter prior to the end of June but that the organisation was unable to commit to that timescale. There was also some additional work that required to be done in terms of developing a number of actions to include in the local Charter such as commitment to a refreshed local strategy, in light of the imminent publication of the national strategy, and encouraging other local organisations to sign up directly. It was therefore proposed that the signing of a Charter for the Alliance and a Charter for Inverclyde Council be carried out at the same time.

Officers had asked if it would be possible to organise the signing of the Charters after the summer recess without having to wait until the October Alliance Board meeting. This would allow for the holding of a small event with some PR attached to it.

PRESENTATION – THE ATTAINMENT CHALLENGE

The Board heard a presentation by Ruth Binks, Head of Education, Inverclyde Council on the Inverclyde Attainment Challenge. (A copy of the presentation is attached as Appendix 1).

Thereafter, Ms Binks answered a number of questions in relation to the presentation which included the issue of sustainability of the initiative, should funding not be continued.

Decided: that the presentation be noted.

PRESENTATION - ANNUAL REGIONAL SKILLS ASSESSMENT FOR INVERCLYDE

The Board heard a presentation by Paul Zealey, Skills Planning Lead, Skills Development Scotland on the annual regional skills assessment for Inverclyde. (A copy of the presentation is attached as Appendix 2).

(Area Manager Binning left the meeting during consideration of this item of business).

Mr Zealey answered a number of questions from Members during the discussion which focused on ways of using the information to upskill the local population, with particular reference being made to providing pathways for young people to take up careers in social care.

Decided: that the presentation be noted.

INVERCLYDE LOCAL OUTCOME IMPROVEMENT PLAN - QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

There was submitted a report by the Chair of the Programme Board providing an update on the progress made in implementing the Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) 2017 – 2022.

(Area Manager Binning returned to the meeting during consideration of this item).

Decided: that the progress made in implementing the new LOIP be noted.

ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP OUTCOME DELIVERY PLAN

There was submitted a report by the Lead Officer, LOIP Environment Partnership appending a new Outcome Delivery Plan for the Environment Partnership.

Decided: that the new Outcome Delivery Plan for the Environment Partnership be approved

UPDATE ON GETTING IT RIGHT FOR BROOMHILL

There was submitted a report by the Service Improvement Manager, River Clyde Homes providing an update on the progress of the Getting It Right for Broomhill Governance Group and requesting approval of the Group's outcomes.

Decided:

- (1) that the proposed outcomes of the Getting It Right for Broomhill Governance Group as set out in the appendix to the report be approved;
- (2) that the letting, regeneration and wider role activities update provided in the appendix be noted; and
- (3) that it be agreed to continue to commit services to support the Group.

CHILD POVERTY WORKSHOP

There was submitted a report by the Chair of the Programme Board on the feedback from the child poverty workshop which was held as part of the previous Alliance Board

meeting on 19 March 2018.

(Chief Superintendent Crossan, Mr I Bruce and Mr A Comrie left the meeting during consideration of this item).

Decided:

- (1) that the feedback obtained from the workshop on child poverty be noted; and
- (2) that it be agreed that a draft local action report be submitted to future meetings of the LOIP Programme Board and the Alliance Board to meet the requirements of the Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017.

TAKING LOCALITY PLANNING FORWARD IN INVERCLYDE

There was submitted a report by the Corporate Policy, Performance & Partnership Manager, Inverclyde Council providing an update on locality planning in Inverclyde.

Decided: that the Sub-Group as detailed in the report be authorised to compile the draft locality plans for submission to the Alliance Board meeting on 10 December 2018.

PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING/COMMUNITY CHOICES RESPONSES

There was submitted a report by the Corporate Policy, Performance & Partnership Manager, Inverclyde Council on the responses received from Partners regarding opportunities for Participatory Budgeting (PB) in Inverclyde and setting out proposals for taking this forward.

(Chief Superintendent Crossan returned to the meeting during consideration of this item).

Decided:

- (1) that the responses received in relation to opportunities for progressing PB in Inverclyde be noted;
- (2) that it be agreed to hold discussions with CVS Inverclyde, Inverclyde Council Community Learning and Development and any other interested community engagement organisations to facilitate the local PB process; and
- (3) that Partners be encouraged to identify any further resources, including indirect contributions, which could be utilised to develop PB locally.

INVERCLYDE CULTURAL PARTNERSHIP

There was submitted a report by the Head of Inclusive Education, Culture & Communities, Inverclyde Council providing an update on the development of the Inverclyde Cultural Partnership and its delivery plan.

Decided:

- (1) that the progress made in developing the Inverclyde Cultural Partnership be noted; and
- (2) that it be agreed that the Inverclyde Cultural Partnership Delivery Plan be submitted to the next meeting of the Alliance Board.

COMMUNITY PLANNING OFFICIALS SURVEY

There was submitted a report by the Corporate Policy, Performance & Partnership Manager, Inverclyde Council on the publication of the What Works Scotland report in respect of the survey of Community Planning Officials.

Decided:

- (1) that the contents of the What Works Scotland report relative to the survey of Community Planning officials be noted; and
- (2) that consideration be given as to how the recommendations might feed into future workshop opportunities for the Alliance Board, including the review of the Alliance Board Improvement Plan.

LOCATION DIRECTOR ROLE REFRESH

There was submitted a report by the Head of Inclusive Education, Culture & Communities, Inverclyde Council informing the Board of the refreshed role of Scottish Government Location Directors.

Decided: that the refreshed role of the Scottish Government Location Directors be noted.

PROGRAMME OF ALLIANCE BOARD MEETINGS TO DECEMBER 2019

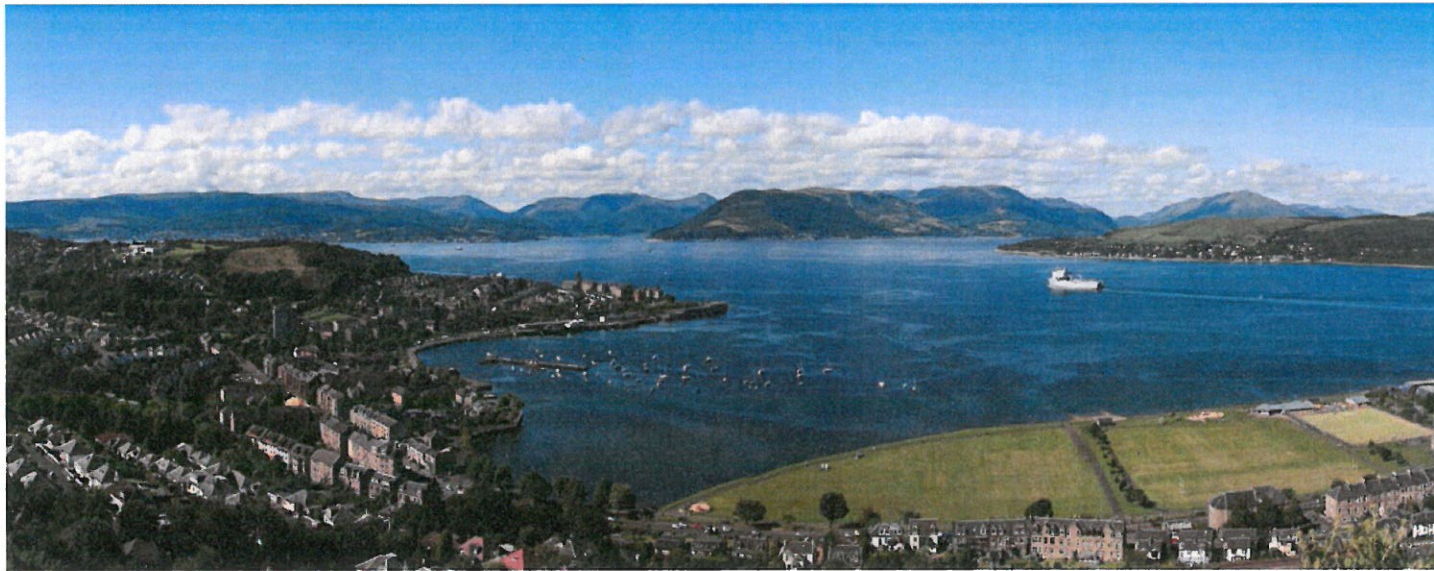
There was submitted a report by the Corporate Director Environment, Regeneration & Resources, Inverclyde Council requesting the Board to agree a programme of dates for meetings of the Inverclyde Alliance Board to December 2019.

Decided: that the Board agree the programme of Alliance Board meetings to December 2019 as set out in the appendix to the report, with all meetings commencing at 1pm.

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

It was noted that the next meeting of the Board would take place at 1pm on Monday 1 October 2018.

Inverclyde Attainment Challenge



Inverclyde
council

The most important people



The facts

- We punch above our weight outperforming our virtual comparators in most measures of attainment
- Very low exclusion levels
- By 2020 every child will be taught in a new or completely refurbished school/early years setting
- 1 in 4 young people participate in Duke of Edinburgh's Awards
- Gold plus awards at recent national music events

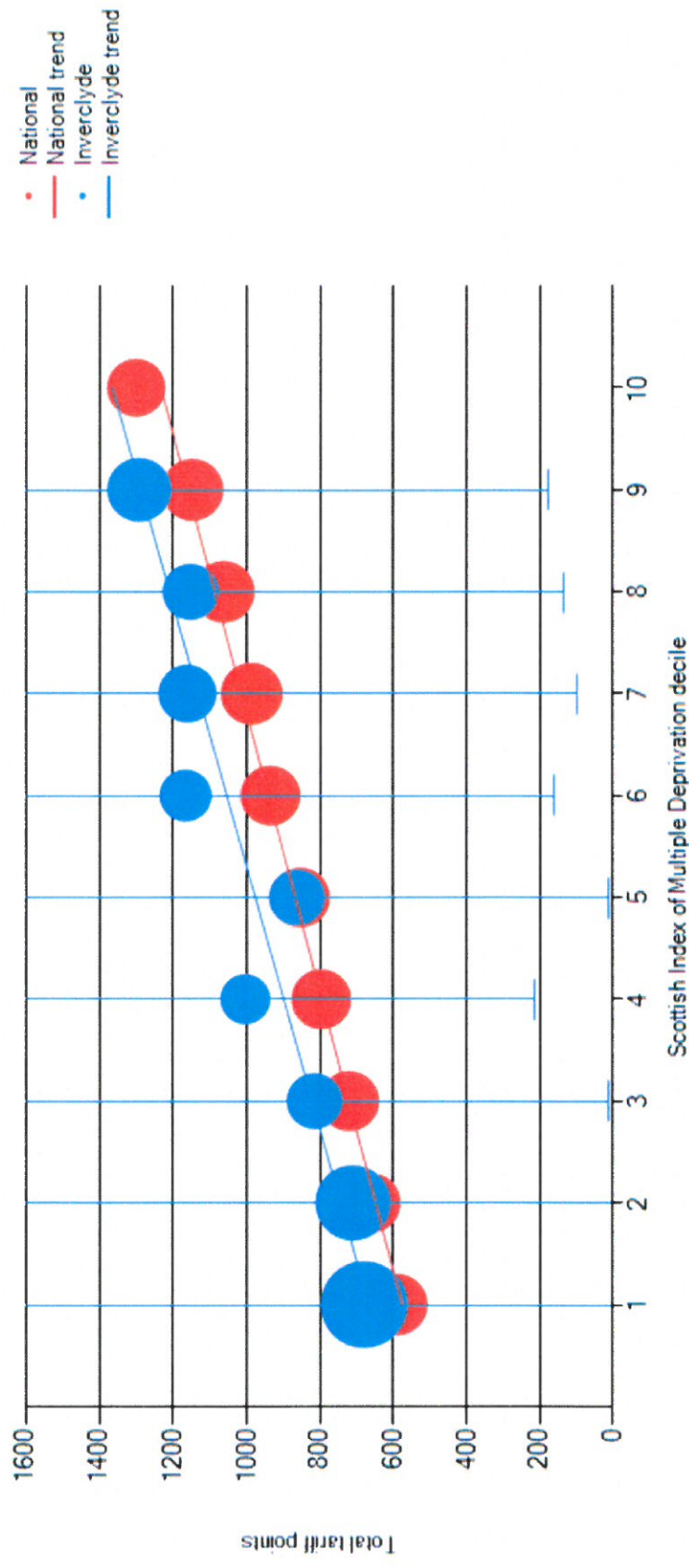
The other facts

- We are one of the most deprived Councils in Scotland
- A quarter of our children live in poverty
- 34% of children live with lone parent families of which half are unemployed.
- High teenage pregnancy rate and young Mums
- 10 per 1000 babies affected by maternal drug use (compared to 6 across Scotland)
- 30% of children do not meet developmental milestones at their 30 month assessment

National Benchmarking Measure: Attainment versus Deprivation

Tackling disadvantage by improving the attainment of lower attainers relative to higher attainers

Attainment versus Deprivation



Start Small



THINK BIG



Our journey

- Year 1 (15/16)– Initial Primary Plan submitted
 - P1 and P2 in 6 schools.
- Year 2 (16/17)– 9 targeted primary schools – expanded to P4-7. Secondary schools come on board. PEF allocated to schools.
- Year 3 (17/18) – 12 targeted primary schools.
All secondary schools.

Families and Communities

Workstream

Improve / increase engagement and capacity of parents / carers.

- Barnardo's
- CLD
- Family Learning Strategy
- Holiday family lunch clubs
- Nurturing our families and pupils

Leadership Workstream

- Growing a culture of leadership
- Uplifting Leadership course
- Supporting head teachers
- Intelligent use of data
- Relentless focus on improvement
- Creating learning communities to share
- Strong nurturing relationships

Meeting Learning Needs Workstream

- High quality teaching and learning
- Coaching and modelling officers
- Ensuring that every child makes at least a year's progress for a year's teaching. For our pupils in SIMD 1 & 2 we have to work harder.

The inspection process

- We were the 5th Attainment Challenge Authority to be inspected. All 9 will be completed by the end of 2018.
- The inspection team of were made up of Education Scotland Inspectors, Audit Scotland and Professional Associates from our own and other Authorities.
- There was also a focus on the Education Psychological service.

The framework

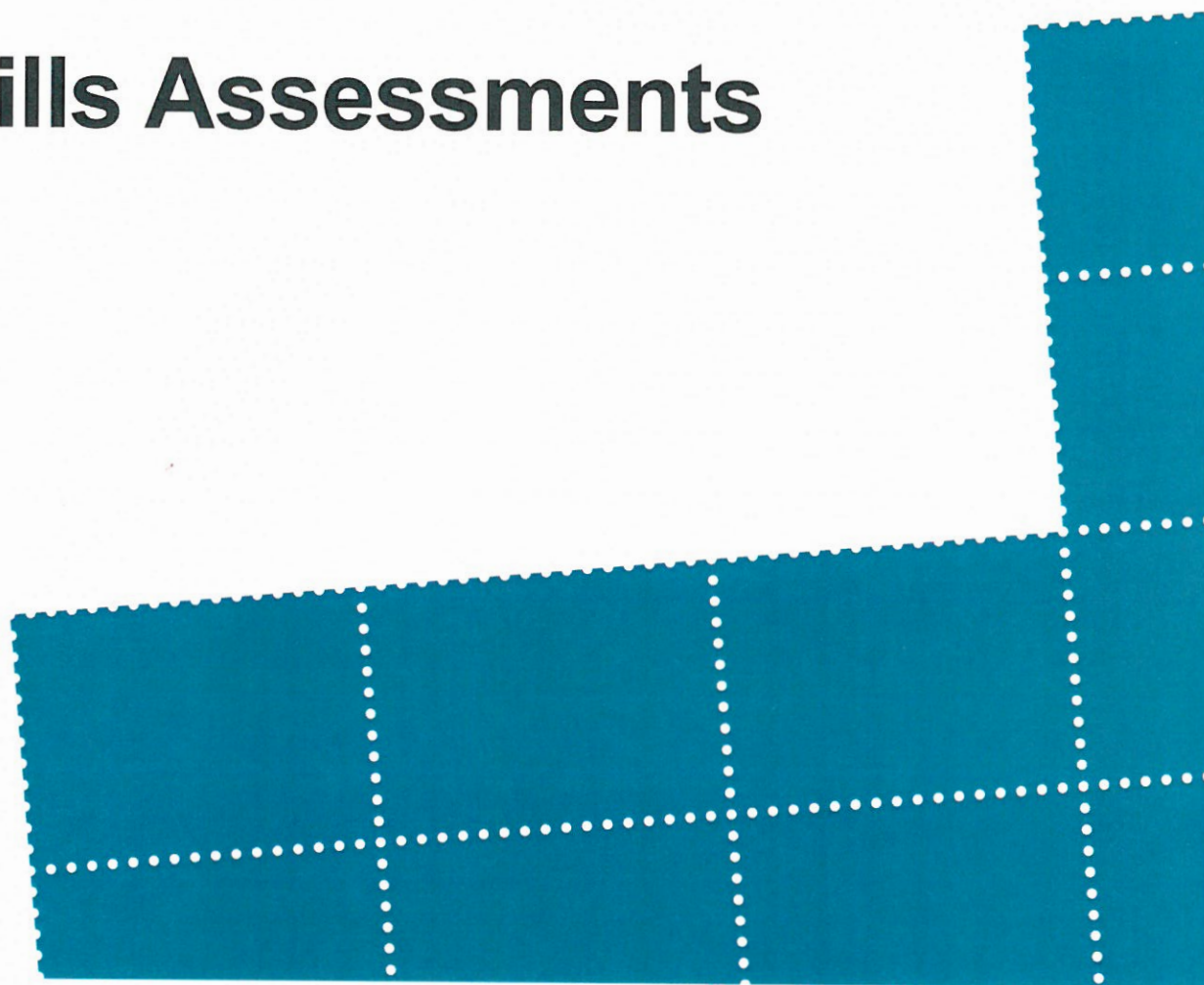
- 1. How effective is the education service's use of data to target, select and evaluate the impact of initiatives?
- 2. How effective is the education service's leadership, governance and management of resources to improve learning, raise attainment and narrow the poverty related attainment gap?

Skills
Development
Scotland

Regional Skills Assessments

Inverclyde

Paul Zealey



Background

Regional Skills Assessments

- Produced with Skills Development Scotland, Scottish Enterprise, HIE, Scottish Funding Council and Scottish Local Authorities
- An agreed evidence base on which to base skills planning and future investment
- Comprehensive data matrix
- Reports available at different spatial geographies:
 - Local authority
 - College region
 - City region
- All available online at SDS website



Sectoral Breakdown of Business Base, (2016)

	West	East Renfrewshire	Inverclyde	Renfrewshire	West Dunbartonshire	Scotland
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	10%
Production	7%	4%	7%	7%	9%	6%
Construction	13%	11%	10%	14%	14%	11%
Motor trades	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Wholesale	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%
Retail	9%	8%	11%	9%	9%	8%
Transport & storage	3%	2%	3%	4%	4%	3%
Accommodation & food services	7%	5%	9%	7%	10%	8%
Information & communication	6%	9%	5%	5%	5%	6%
Financial & insurance	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Property	4%	5%	4%	3%	3%	3%
Professional, scientific & technical	19%	23%	21%	18%	14%	19%
Business administration & support services	7%	8%	6%	7%	7%	7%
Public administration & defence	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.03%
Education	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Health	5%	5%	5%	4%	5%	4%
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	9%	9%	8%	9%	10%	7%
Total	10,495	2,605	1,665	4,460	1,780	171,905

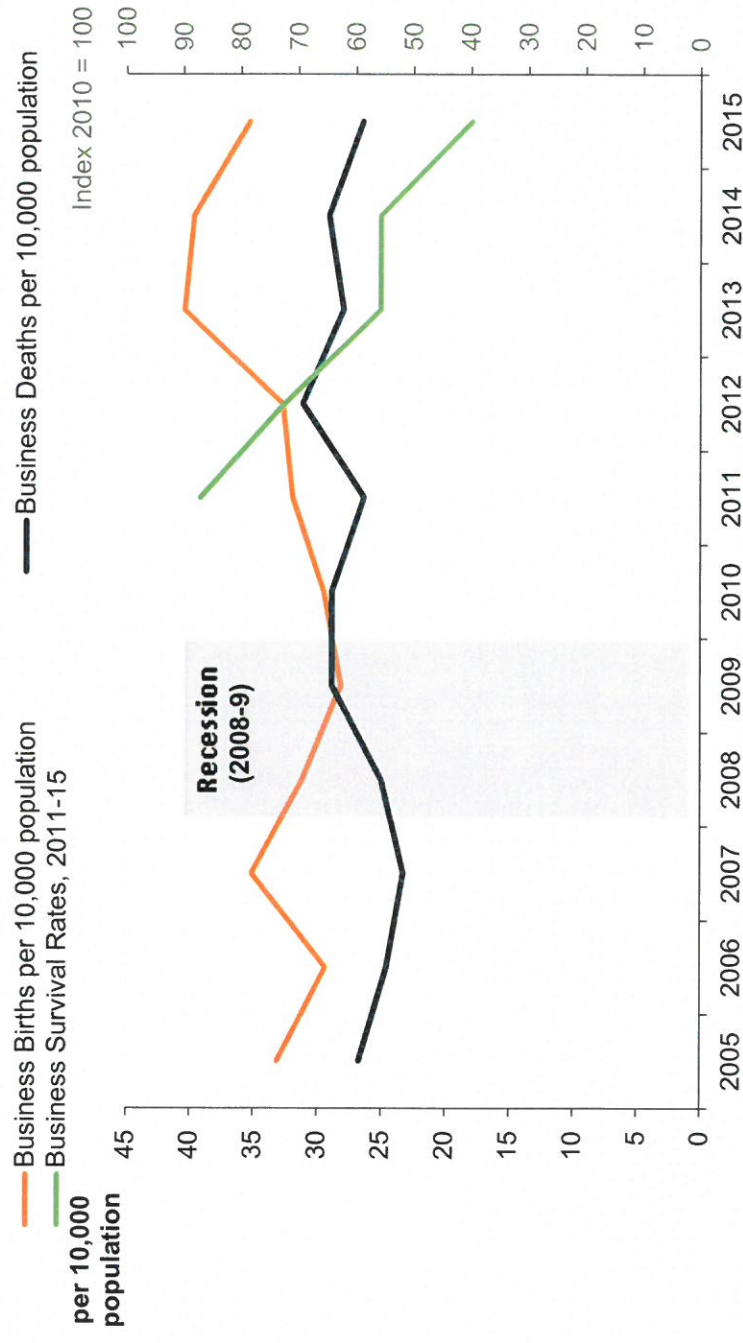
Source: UK Business Counts. 2016.

Proportions of businesses by size band, 2016

% of businesses by size band	East Renfrewshire	Inverclyde	Renfrewshire	West Dunbartonshire	West (RSA)	Scotland
0-9	91%	88%	86%	87%	88%	88%
10-49	8%	9%	11%	12%	10%	10%
50-249	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%
250+	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%

Source: UK Business Counts

Business births and deaths per 10,000 population (2005-2015) and Business survival index (2011-2015)



Source: ONS Business Demography and Mid-Year Population Estimates

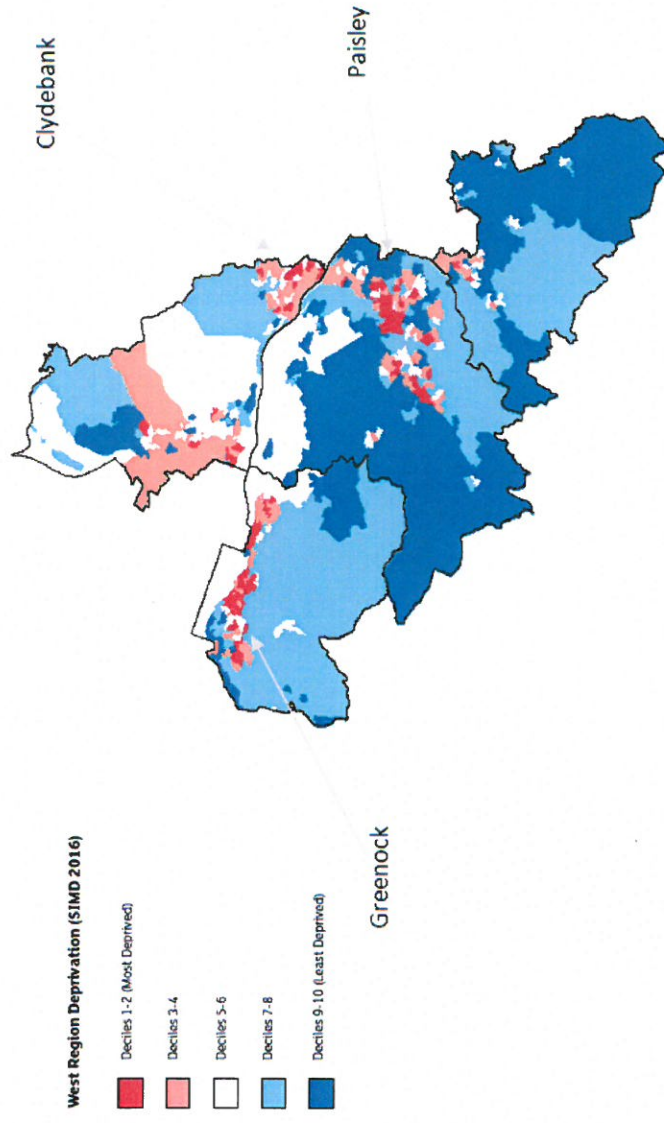
Note: data for Business Survival Rates only available for 2010-15 in Evidence Base.

Resident and workplace based earnings, 2016 (Median)

Area	Resident Earnings	Workplace Earnings	Difference between resident and workplace earnings
East Renfrewshire	£538	£345	£193
Inverclyde	£402	£362	£40
Renfrewshire	£448	£409	£39
West Dunbartonshire	£420	£434	-£14
Scottish Average	£434	£432	£2

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings. Figures based on weekly pay of all workers.

Deprivation in West Region by SIMD (2016) Deciles² 1-10



Source: Scottish Government, 2016

Population projections, change by age band, 2014 – 2039

	0-15	16-29	30-49	50-64	65-74	75+	Total
East Renfrewshire	14%	9%	4%	-10%	21%	89%	13%
Inverclyde	-16%	-26%	-24%	-30%	13%	68%	-12%
Renfrewshire	-3%	-12%	-10%	-17%	26%	79%	0%
West Dunbartonshire	-12%	-19%	-20%	-21%	27%	75%	-7%
West Region	-3%	-12%	-12%	-19%	23%	78%	-1%
Scotland	1%	-8%	-2%	-6%	27%	85%	7%

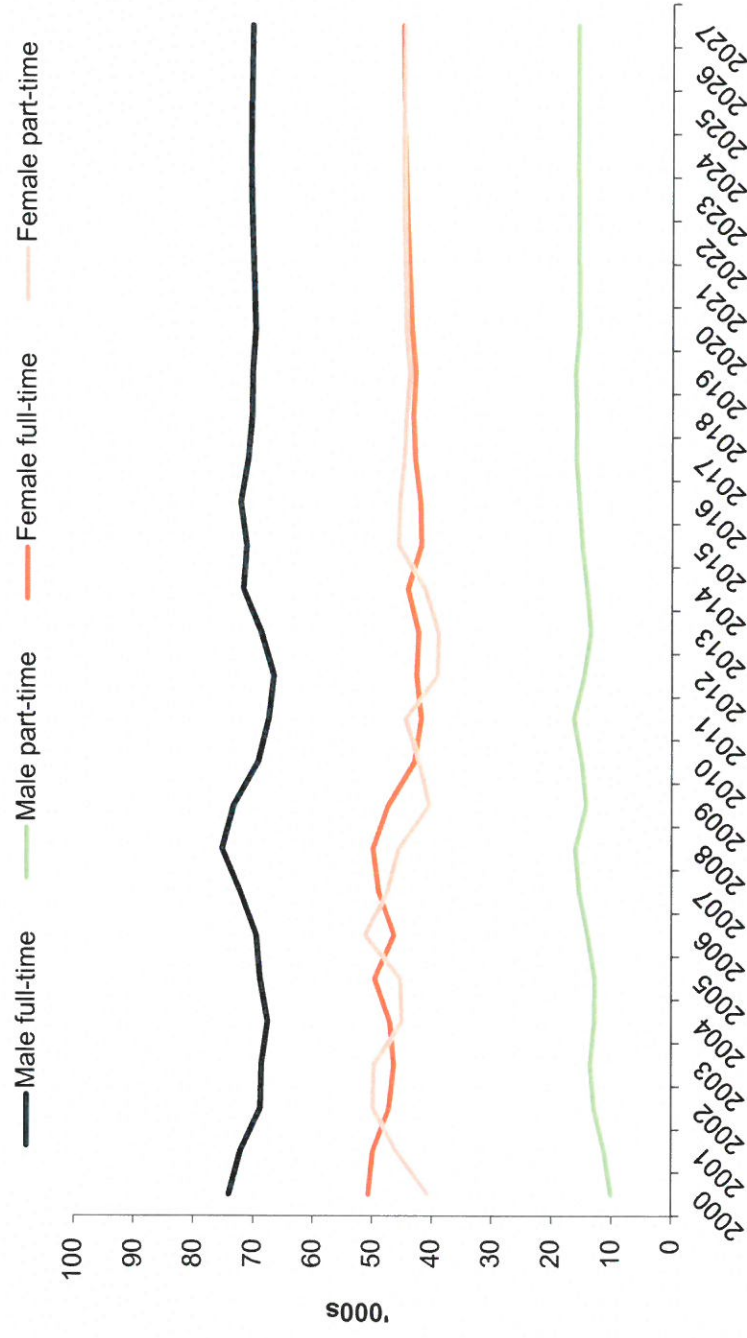
Source: National Records of Scotland.

School Leaver Destinations, 2009/10 and 2015/16

Destination	West Renfrewshire	East Renfrewshire	West Dunbartonshire	Inverclyde
Higher education (%)				
2009/10	41%	38%	58%	33%
2015/16	44%	39%	61%	36%
Change	3%	1%	3%	3%
Further education (%)				
2009/10	23%	25%	14%	30%
2015/16	19%	21%	13%	24%
Change	-4%	-4%	-2%	-6%
Employment (%)				
2009/10	19%	20%	19%	17%
2015/16	26%	28%	19%	30%
Change	7%	8%	1%	13%
Unemployment (%) *				
2009/10	12%	13%	7%	14%
2015/16	8%	9%	5%	9%
Change	-5%	-5%	-2%	-5%

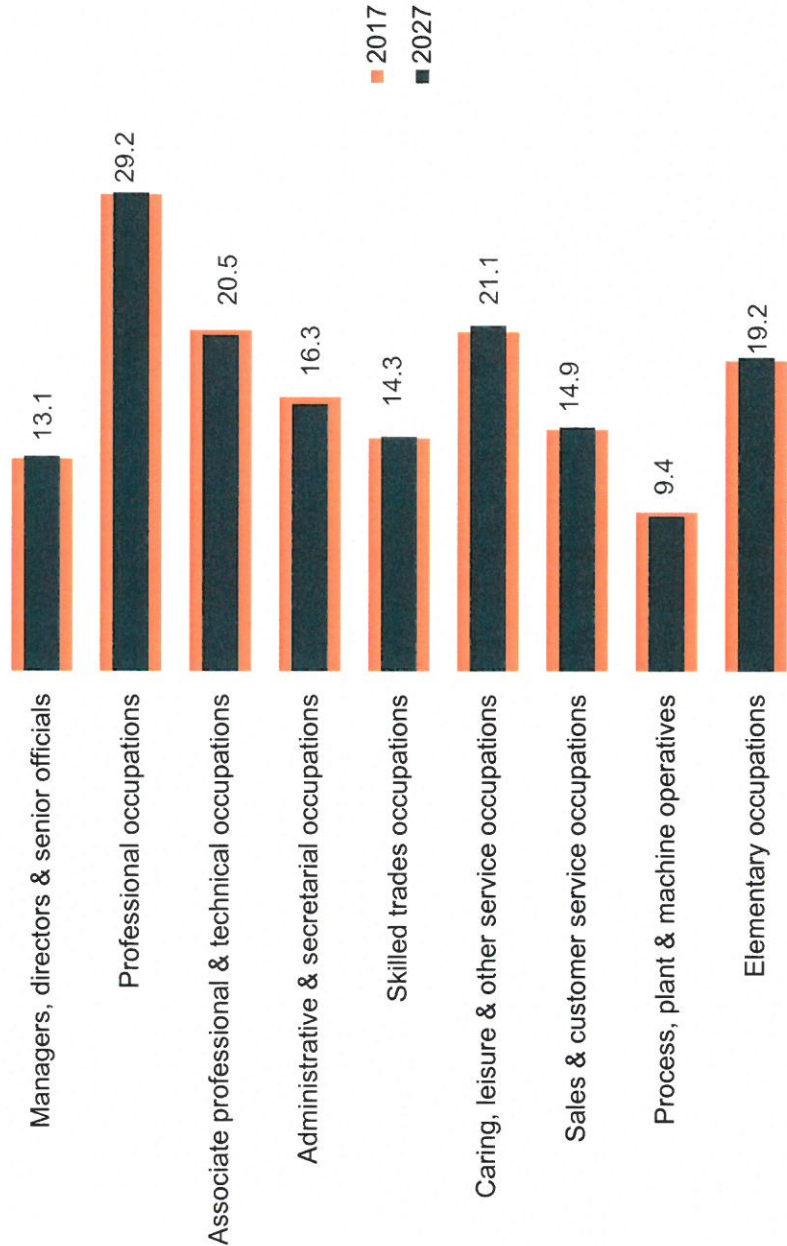
Unemployment Seeking and Unemployment Not Seeking.
Source: Scottish Government School Leavers Destination Dataset

Total Employment (jobs) projections, 2000-2027 by status and gender



Source: Oxford Economics

Total employment (people, 000s) by occupation, 2017 and 2027



Source: Oxford Economics.

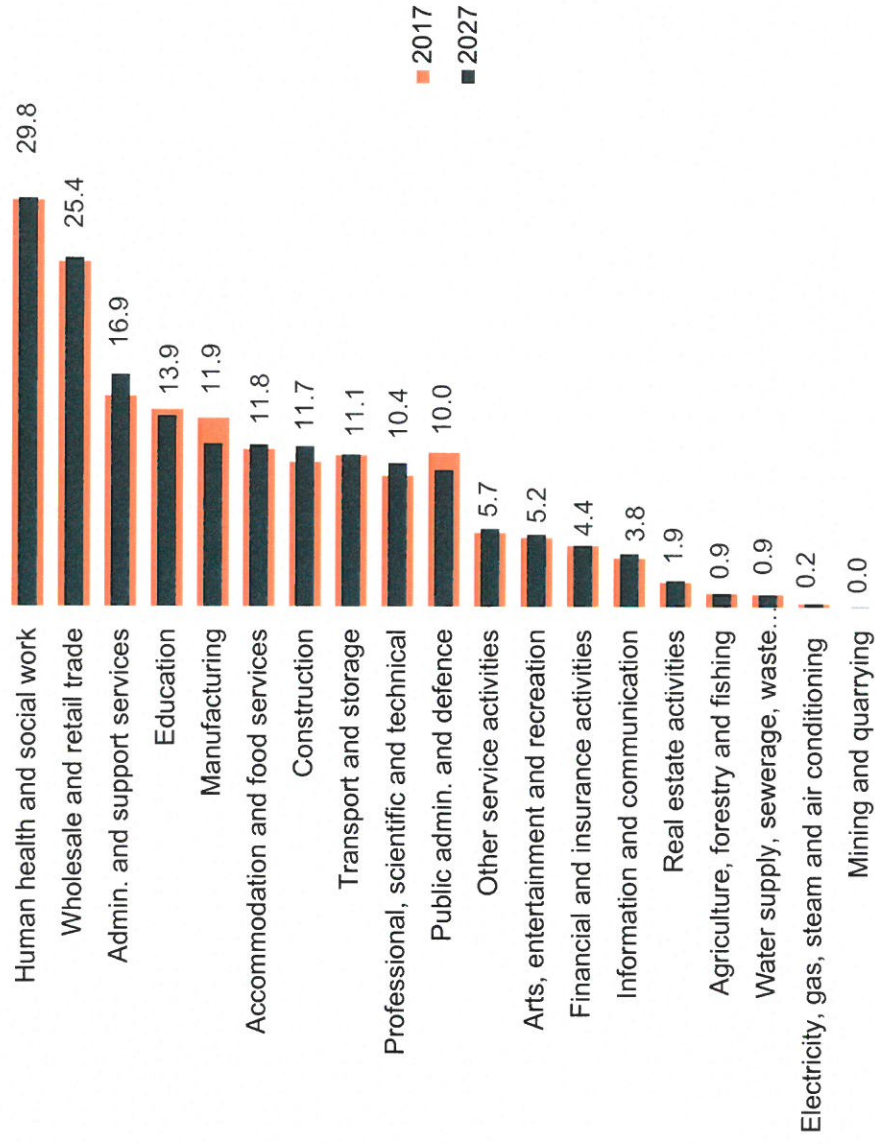
Note: Data labels for 2027 only

Expansion demand, replacement demand and total requirement (people, 000s), West Region, 2017-2027

Occupation	Expansion Demand	Replacement Demand	Total Requirement
Managers, directors & senior officials	0.1	3.8	3.9
Professional occupations	-0.02	16.3	16.3
Associate professional & technical occupations	-0.5	5.4	4.9
Administrative & secretarial occupations	-0.6	6.8	6.2
Skilled trades occupations	0.1	5.6	5.7
Caring, leisure & other service occupations	0.4	9.0	9.4
Sales & customer service occupations	-0.03	9.1	9.1
Process, plant & machine operatives	-0.3	3.8	3.5
Elementary occupations	0.1	14.8	14.9
Total	-0.8	74.7	73.9

Source: Oxford Economics Forecast data.

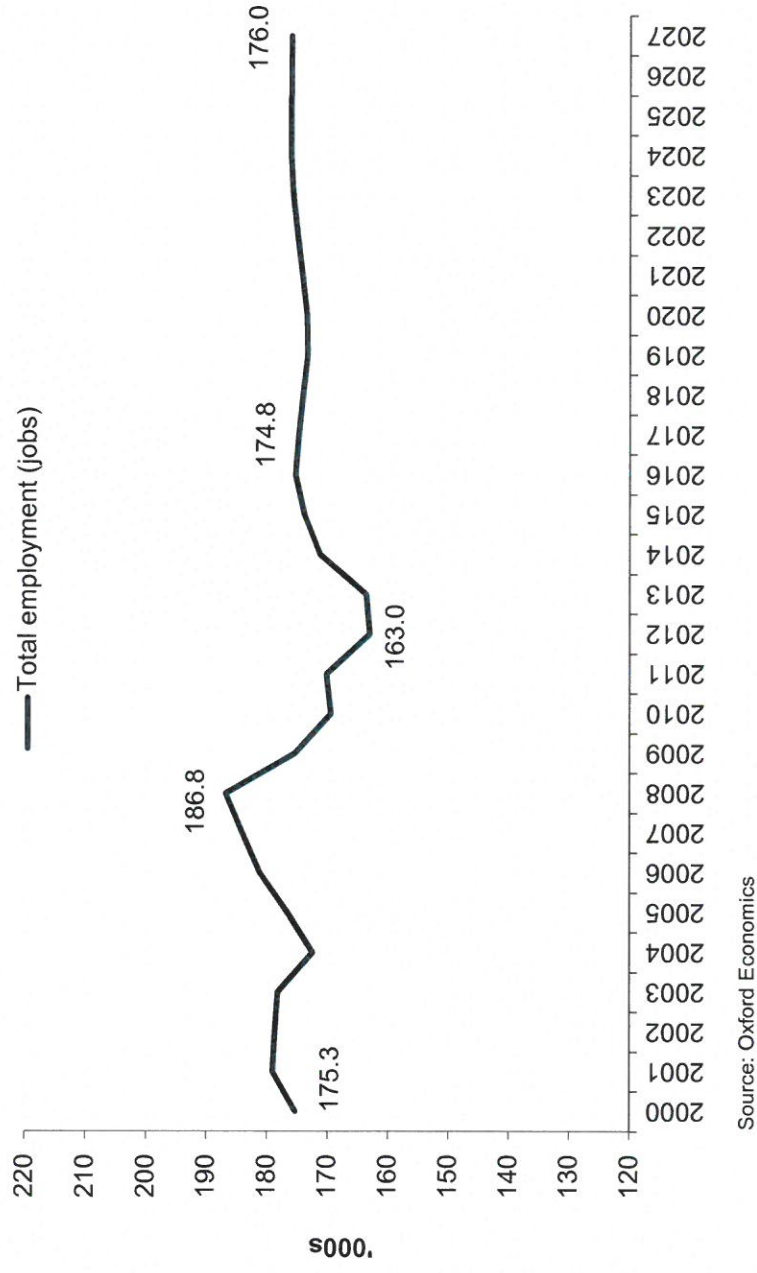
Total employment (jobs) by industrial sector, 2017 and 2027



Source: Oxford Economics.

Note: Data labels for 2027 only

Total Employment Projections (jobs), 2000-2027

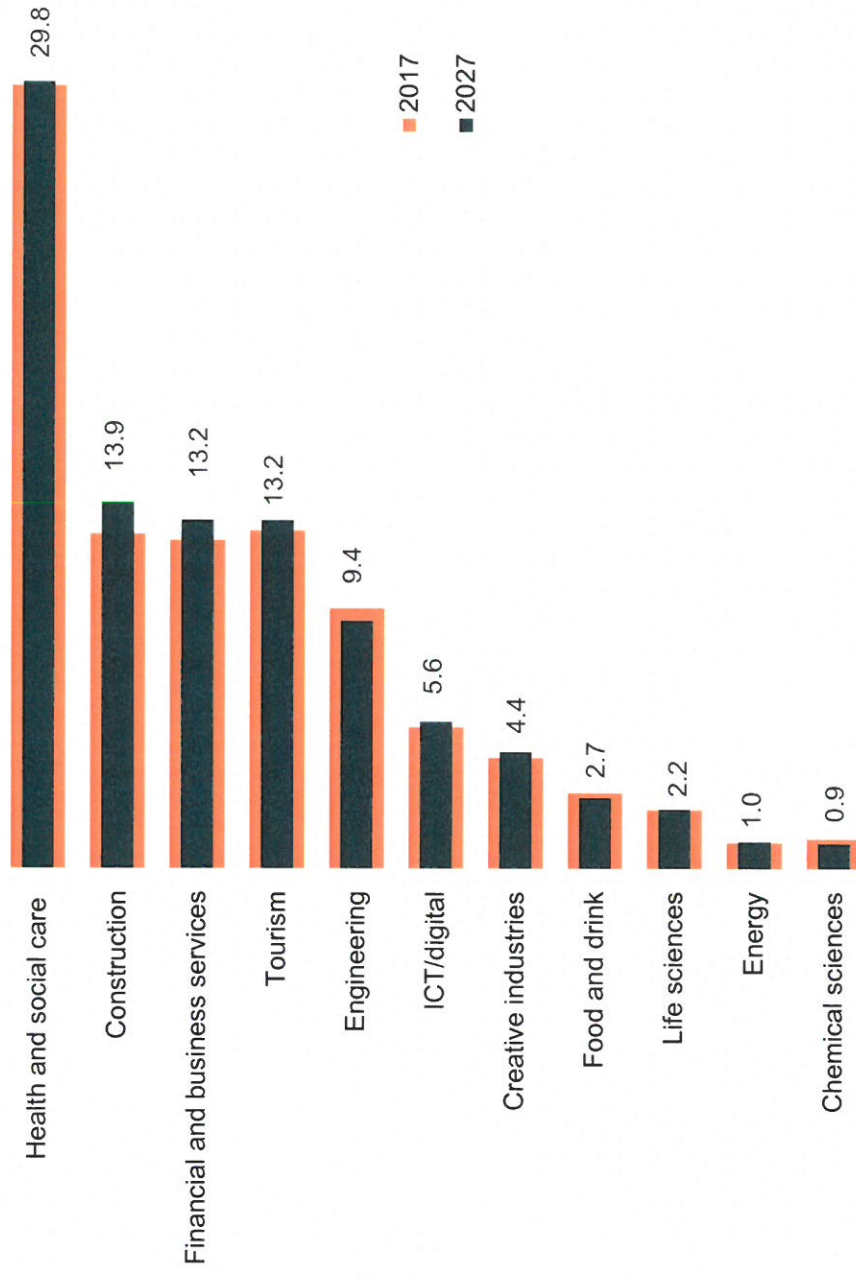


Expansion demand, replacement demand and total requirement (jobs, 000s), West Region, 2017-2027

Sector	Expansion Demand	Replacement Demand	Total Requirement
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.03	1.0	0.9
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	-2.0	3.8	1.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	-0.03	0.1	0.1
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	-0.1	1.1	1.1
Construction	1.1	4.1	5.2
Wholesale and retail trade	0.03	18.5	18.5
Transport and storage	-0.02	10.0	10.0
Accommodation and food services	0.3	7.8	8.1
Information and communication	0.3	0.2	0.6
Financial and insurance activities	-0.04	0.2	0.1
Real estate activities	0.1	0.0	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical	1.0	0.3	1.3
Admin. and support services	1.7	11.9	13.6
Public admin. and defence	-1.6	5.4	3.8
Education	-0.6	7.4	6.8
Human health and social work	-0.04	10.0	9.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.2	4.1	4.3
Other service activities	0.3	0.3	0.7
Total	0.7	86.2	86.8

Source: Oxford Economics

Total employment (jobs, 000s), by key sector, 2017 and 2027



Source: Oxford Economics.

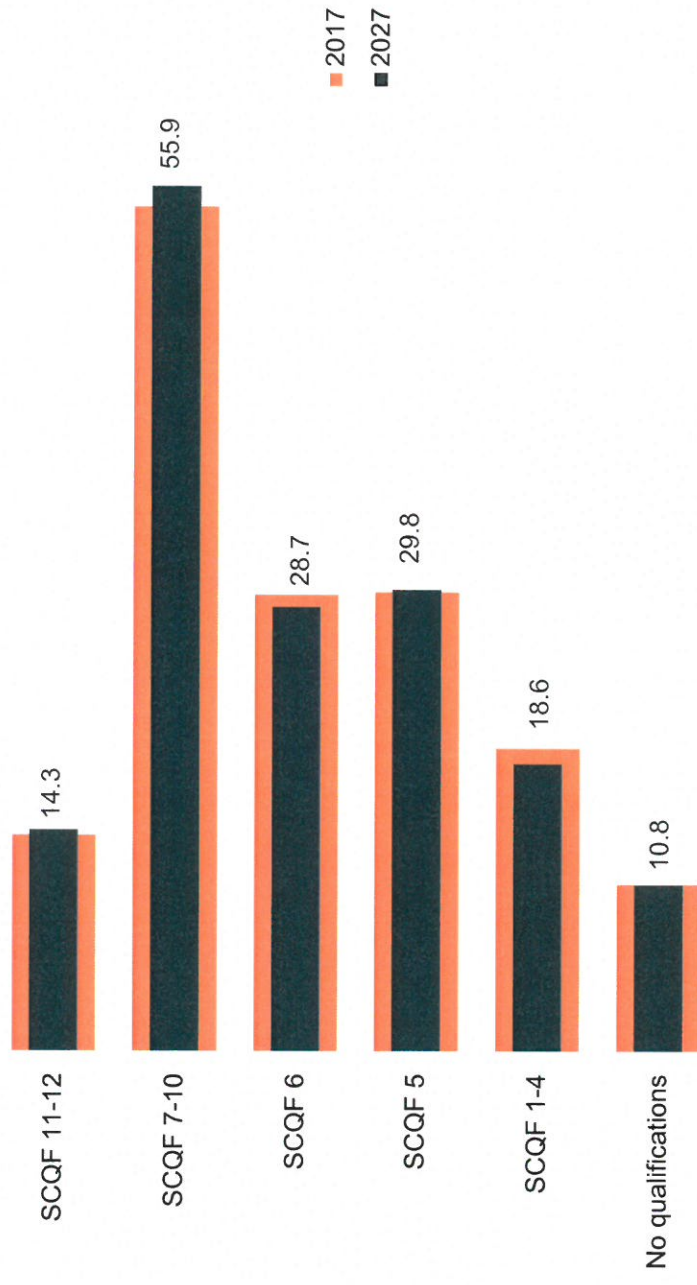
Note: Data labels for 2027 only

Expansion demand, replacement demand and total requirement (jobs, 000s), West Region, 2017-2027

Key Sector	Expansion Demand	Replacement Demand	Total Requirement
Chemical sciences	-0.2	0.3	0.1
Creative industries	0.2	1.0	1.2
Construction	1.2	4.5	5.7
Energy	0.03	0.2	0.2
Engineering	-0.5	1.8	1.3
Food and drink	-0.2	1.4	1.2
Financial and business services	0.8	2.9	3.7
Health and social care	-0.04	10.0	9.9
ICT/digital	0.2	0.6	0.8
Life sciences	0.02	0.3	0.3
Tourism	0.4	8.9	9.3
Total	2.0	31.8	33.7

Source: Oxford Economics

Total Employment by qualification (people, 000s), West Region, 2017 and 2027



Source: Oxford Economics.

Note: Data labels for 2027 only

Total Requirement by qualification (people, 000s), West Region, 2017-2027

Qualification	Expansion Demand	Replacement Demand	Total Requirement
SCQF 11-12	0.3	3.7	4.0
SCQF 7-10	1.2	31.4	32.6
SCQF 6	-1.0	11.7	10.7
SCQF 5	0.0	17.6	17.6
SCQF 1-4	-1.2	4.2	3.0
No Qualifications	-0.1	6.1	6.0
Total	-0.8	74.7	73.9

Source: Oxford Economics.

Glasgow City Region

Key dates

- 2014: Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Deal signed
- 2015: Establishment of City Region Employment & Skills Group
- 2016: Development of Glasgow City Region SIP
- 2017: Publication of Regional Economic Strategy
- 2017: Local elections – new political composition
- 2018: Revised partnership structures
- 2018: Publication of refreshed SIP



MISSION FOR 2036

Create the most effective skills system, compared to other comparable city regions across the UK and Europe, through evidence-based investment and innovation

STRATEGIC OUTCOMES

1. City Region working is the norm for skills investment, planning and provision

2. Many more employers able to access individuals with the skills they need

3. Many more residents in work that matches their aspirations and skills

4. Many more jobs and better quality jobs created and sustained due to more effective skills supply

5. Earnings inequality and neighbourhood deprivation reduced through better access to skills and qualifications

AREAS OF ACTION FOR 2016-2019

1. Ensuring there are sufficient locally skilled construction, civil engineering and other specialist skills to deliver City Deal projects

2. Developing clear, well-articulated and well-used pathways into and through key sectors and occupations

3. Providing high quality services to tackle the barriers to employment faced by those further from the labour market

4. Maximising partner use of all tools at their disposal to generate employment and training opportunities

5. Supporting businesses to move up the value chain, improve productivity and competitiveness, and capitalise on opportunities for internationalisation

6. Building capacity and evidence to underpin a CR-wide approach to skills investment, planning and provision that aligns with CR needs and opportunities

Glasgow City Region

Additional RES commitments

- Increase working population by 50,000 by 2035
- Increase total jobs by 100,000 by 2035
- Halve number of adults with no qualifications
- Increase positive destination rate to 95%
- Increase total number of people and businesses in growth sectors
- Increase visitor numbers by 1M by 2023
- Increase business base by 6,500 by 2035
- Increase business survival rate to 50% by 2035

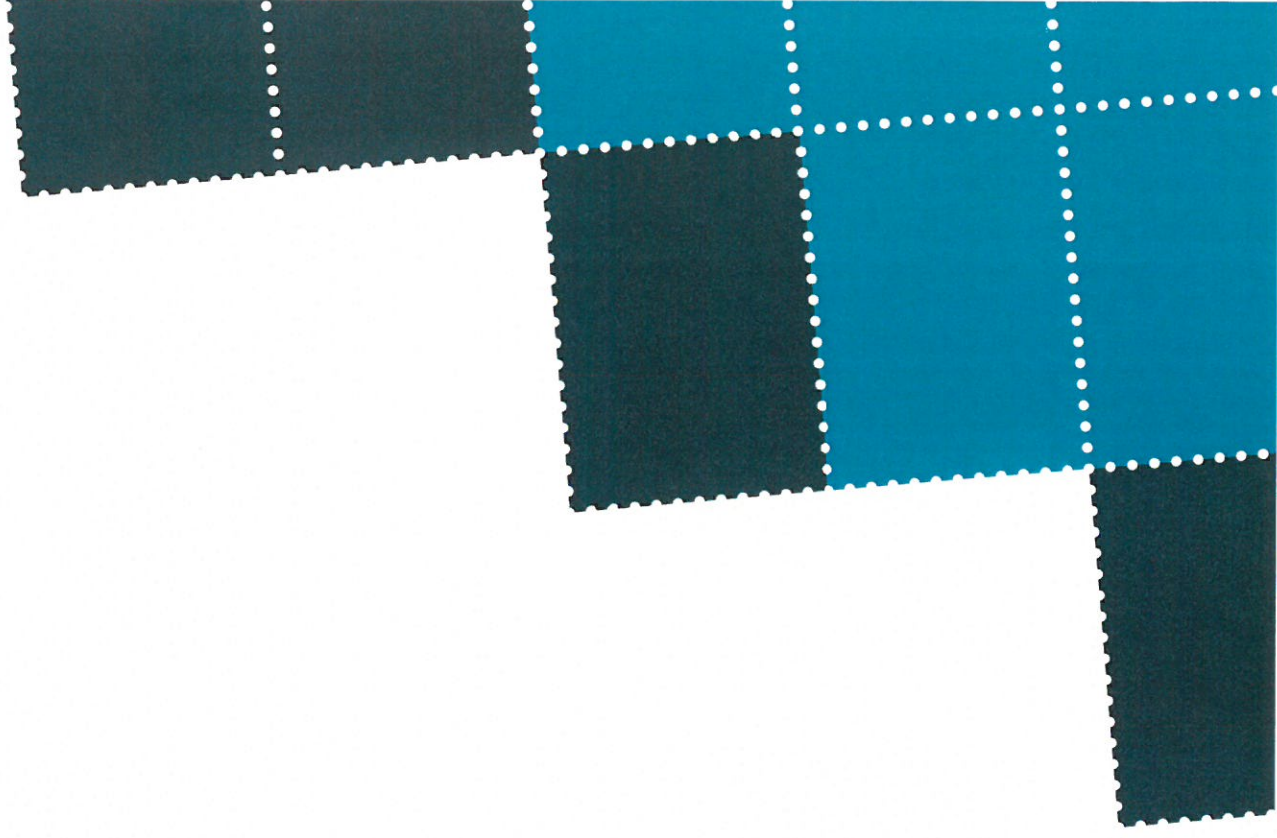


Thank you

Paul Zealey

Skills Planning Lead

paul@zealey@sds.co.uk





Report To:	Inverclyde Alliance Board	Date: 1 October 2018
Report By:	Louise Long Corporate Director (Chief Officer) Inverclyde Health and Social Care Partnership (HSCP)	Report No:
Contact Officer:	Sharon McAlees Head of Criminal Justice & Children's Services	Contact No: 715282
Subject:	Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership Annual Report 2017-2018	

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to present to the Inverclyde Alliance Board the Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership Annual Report 2017-2018.

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 The Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 provides the statutory framework for implementation of the new model of community justice. The Act stipulates adherence must be given to the National Strategy for Community Justice, the Community Justice Outcomes Performance and Improvement Framework and associated Guidance in the development of a local Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan and subsequent Annual Reports.
- 2.2 The Inverclyde Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan 2017-2022 was submitted to the Scottish Government on 31st March 2017, with full local responsibility for implementation commencing on 1st April 2017.
- 2.3 Section 23 of the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 requires the community justice partners of a local authority area to publish an annual report and that this is also submitted to Community Justice Scotland.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 It is recommended that the Inverclyde Alliance Board:
- Notes and gives comment on the Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership Annual Report 2017-2018.
 - Approves submission of the Annual Report to Community Justice Scotland, pending the addressing of any amendments necessary following comment from the Inverclyde Alliance Board and partners.

**Louise Long
Corporate Director
(Chief Officer)
Inverclyde HSCP**

4.0 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 provides the statutory framework for implementation of the new model of community justice in Scotland. This new model enables strategic planning and delivering of community justice services with a focus on collaboration and involvement at a locality level and with people who use services.
- 4.2 The Act outlines the functions for community justice partners and expectations around local arrangements and reporting of progress of the local Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan with the publication of an Annual Report.
- 4.3 The Annual Report must include detail on each nationally determined outcome and any local determined outcome. Partners must also use the relevant indicators as outlined in the Community Justice Outcomes Performance and Improvement Framework.
- 4.4 The national community justice outcomes consist of four structural outcomes and three person-centric outcomes as outlined below:

Structural Outcomes	Person-Centric Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Life chances are improved through needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety being addressed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Partners plan and deliver services in a more strategic and collaborative way.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">People develop positive relationships and more opportunities to participate and contribute through education, employment and leisure activities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Effective interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Individuals' resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">People have better access to the services they require, including welfare, health and wellbeing, housing and employability.	

- 4.5 Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership has also agreed six local priorities. These include:
- Housing and homelessness;
 - Employability;
 - Access to GP services;
 - Prevention and early intervention;
 - Domestic abuse and
 - Women involved in the criminal justice system.
- 4.6 This is the first Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership Annual Report and it was developed collaboratively as a partnership. A period of consultation commenced on 3rd July and concluded on 13th August as required by the Act. Amendments have been made to reflect stakeholder feedback.
- 4.7 The Annual Report has two distinct sections. Firstly a community-facing, easy read section that gives an outline of what has been achieved in each of the local priorities and also provides personal stories of the impact made on people's lives.
- 4.8 The second section of the Annual Report uses the required template provided by Community

Justice Scotland and outlines progress against both the national and local outcomes.

4.9 Considerable progress and significant achievements have been made in this first year. This includes the embedding of the community justice agenda across community planning. Highlights of achievements include:

- Preparing a successful joint bid with the Employability Service in the Scottish Government Employability Innovation and Integration Fund. These monies will fund a pilot of a “Resilience Project” for people involved in the criminal justice system who may also have addiction and / or homelessness issues. The project will provide a range of multi-agency training and direct service delivery targeting 30 people to support them through the employability pipeline.
- Being the only area in Scotland who was successful in the competitive bid for the Big Lottery Early Action Systems Change Fund in the category for Women and Criminal Justice. This funding has two stages; firstly a research stage to gather evidence of what support models women who are involved in the criminal justice system need. The second stage, with agreement of Big Lottery, will lead to testing out these models and implementing what is successful.
- A whole system analysis of the community justice journey of perpetrators of domestic abuse highlighted the benefits of an early intervention approach. An approach has been made to Community Justice Scotland to help progress this.
- A local forum for third sector and community organisations to meet on a bi-monthly basis has been established. This is led by the third sector and primary purpose is to strengthen opportunities for collaboration around prevention and early intervention.

4.10 The whole essence of the new Community Justice model is in being able to develop local services based on local need. In going forward, this is an opportune time to adopt a whole systems approach.

5.0 IMPLICATIONS

5.1 Legal:

There are no legal implications in respect of this report.

5.2 Finance:

5.2.1 A Community Justice Lead Officer was appointed in September 2015 using the Scottish Government’s transition funding allocation of £50,000 to Inverclyde. There is however an annual shortfall and the Criminal Justice Social Work budget is currently being utilised to meet these costs.

5.2.2 Subsequent funding allocation of £50,000 was agreed by the Scottish Government for the period 2016-2017; 2017-2018; 2018-2019 and more recently 2019-2020. This highlights the temporary nature of funding and the need to articulate at appropriate national forums the case for mainstreaming funding for ensuring the successful implementation of the community justice agenda.

5.3 Personnel

There are no personnel issues within this report.

5.4 Equality and Diversity:

This report does not introduce a new policy, function or strategy or recommend a change to an

existing policy, function or strategy. Therefore, no Equality Impact Assessment is required.

5.5 **Inequalities:**

Addressing inequalities is a key focus for Community Justice and underpins the whole model.

6.0 **CONSULTATION**

6.1 This report has been prepared by the Chief Officer, Inverclyde Health and Social Care Partnership (HSCP) after due consultation with statutory and third sector partners and people with lived experience of the criminal justice system and local communities engagement.

7.0 **LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS**

7.1 Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership (Consultation Draft) Annual Report 2017-2018.



ICJP Annual Report
Final Draft AB.pdf

Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership

Annual Report

2017 / 2018



**Inverclyde Community
Justice Partnership**

This document can be made available in other languages, large print, and audio format upon request.

Arabic

هذه الوثيقة متاحة أيضا بلغات أخرى والأحرف الطباعية الكبيرة وبطريقة سمعية عند الطلب.

Cantonese

本文件也可應要求，製作成其他語文或特大字體版本，也可製作成錄音帶。

Gaelic

Tha an sgrìobhainn seo cuideachd ri fhaotainn ann an cànanan eile, clò nas motha agus air taip ma tha sibh ga iarraidh.

Hindi

अनुरोध पर यह दस्तावेज़ अन्य भाषाओं में, बड़े अक्षरों की छापाई और सुनने वाले माध्यम पर भी उपलब्ध है।

Mandarin

本文件也可應要求，製作成其它語文或特大字體版本，也可製作成錄音帶。

Polish

Dokument ten jest na życzenie udostępniany także w innych wersjach językowych, w dużym druku lub w formacie audio.

Punjabi

ਇਹ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਹੋਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਉਪਲਬਧ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਆਡੀਓ ਟੇਪ 'ਤੇ ਰਿਕਾਰਡ ਹੋਇਆ ਵੀ ਮੰਗ ਕੇ ਲਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

Urdu

درخواست پر یہ دستاویز دیگر زبانوں میں، بڑے حروف کی چھپائی اور سننے والے ذرائع پر بھی میسر ہے۔

Inverclyde HSCP, Hector McNeill House
7-8 Clyde Square, Greenock PA15 1NB
01476715372
communityjustice@inverclyde.gov.uk



Inverclyde Community
Justice Partnership

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Appendix A

**Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership Annual Report 2017 / 2018
for Community Justice Scotland 20**

1. Foreword

Councillor Stephen McCabe, Leader of Inverclyde Council and Chair of Inverclyde Alliance Board

As Chair of the Inverclyde Alliance Board, the Inverclyde Community Planning Partnership, I welcome the Inverclyde Community Justice Annual Report for 2017 / 2018.

Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership published its first Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan (2017-2022) in March 2017. This is a very ambitious plan and it is evident from this Annual Report that considerable progress has been made. The overarching focus of community justice is about reducing offending and offers new opportunities in partnership working to fully realise this. There is a ripple effect of crime that involves not only the person committing the offence; but extends to the impact on their families; victims and their families and the impact on wider communities.

It is important to read not only about what has been done, but more importantly how community justice is making a difference in individual lives.

I welcome that there is evidence of such a strong sense of partnership working in delivering positive community justice outcomes and look forward to seeing community justice going forward over the coming year.

2. Introduction

This annual report is divided into two parts; the first is intended for a wider audience of people who may be less familiar with the community justice agenda. For this purpose we have used story-boards and individual stories to outline both our achievements as a partnership and individual success stories that illustrate practical examples from a range of partners.

The second part is Appendix A. This is in a template designed by Community Justice Scotland and as part of the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016; we are required to submit to Community Justice Scotland.

The Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership published its first Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan in March 2017. This is a five year plan that sets out a clear sense of direction in implementing community justice at a local level. Use this link to read this plan <https://tinyurl.com/ycf5emno>.

This is our first Annual Report and offers the opportunity to reflect on what we have achieved and if this matches what we said we would do in our plan. We recognise that this is a new partnership but there continues to be a strong drive and ambition in taking this agenda forward and building on our achievements and success stories.

3. What Did We Achieve?

The following story-boards outline the Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership local priorities; summarising what we have done as a partnership and our achievements.

a) Housing and Homelessness



A working group was developed and identified four themes:

- ✓ Prevention and early intervention;
- ✓ Life skills;
- ✓ Health and Wellbeing; and
- ✓ Inclusion

The working group included Housing Services, Children's Services and the Community Justice Partnership.

Focus groups and individual interviews were held with 47 people.
This included:
Unpaid Work
Unpaid Work Women's Group
Action for Children Women's Service
HMP Low Moss including people on short term sentences and life sentences
HMP Polmont including three young people and one woman
HMP Greenock
Proud to Care Group

An event was held on 9th May 2017 and included representation from several RSL's; Children's Services; Criminal Justice Services; Homelessness Services; Addiction Services; Scottish Prison Service and Third Sector representation.

A report was presented to the HSCP Housing Partnership outlining findings.

A working group has been established to prepare a Young People's Charter.

This includes Housing Services, Children's Services and Community Justice Partnership.

The Charter will be for young people up to the age of 26 years to support transitional planning and will be progressed further in 2018 / 2019.

b) Employability



Inverclyde Council's Employability Service arranged an event "Supporting People with Convictions" on 23rd May. There were a wide range of stakeholders who attended and the Community Justice Partnership gave a presentation outlining local statistical information about the number of people on the various community orders and in custody from the Inverclyde population.



The Community Justice Partnership was invited to sit on the Regeneration and Employability Group.

Contributing to this partnership will help to ensure the voice of those with lived criminal justice experience is heard.



The Employability Service and Community Justice Partnership prepared a joint bid for the Scottish Government Employability Innovation and Integration Fund. This bid was successful and is to pilot "Inverclyde Resilience Project" targeting employability support to 20 people involved in the criminal justice system that may also have homelessness / housing issues or an addiction problem and is in the early stages of implementation.

c) Access to GP



Access to GP registration has been explored via the Greater Glasgow & Clyde Community Justice Health improvement Group.

The group considered the process of GP registration and a key issue of de-registration when people are in custody for more than six months to enable them to be registered with Prison healthcare GP.

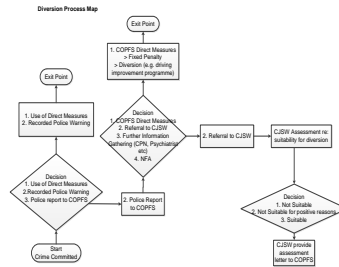
While there was anecdotal service user feedback, we endeavoured to collate any available data. Across Greater Glasgow & Clyde the data suggested there were significant numbers of people being de-registered while in custody and not being recorded as registered on release from custody.

New Routes Project also confirmed high numbers of people from Inverclyde in this category.

GG&C Community Justice Lead in conjunction with Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership identified areas of good practice including at HMP Kilmarnock Prison healthcare that have developed a very proactive approach using automatic letter reminders for people towards the end of their sentence.

One outcome following on from this piece of work is that, having listened to feedback, are considering ways of supporting people returning to Inverclyde from custody ensuring they are registered with a GP.

d) Prevention and Early Intervention



Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership coordinated a regional event alongside Community Justice Colleagues from the former North Strathclyde Local Authorities. This event titled “An Upstream View in North Strathclyde”; focused on having an agreed definition across Community Justice Partners of prevention and early intervention and the opportunities to develop this further. This recognises the importance of early help and support in reducing re-offending.

A second regional event was held, focusing on diversion. A revised process was agreed by all of the partners involved.

There was also learning from the whole systems approach from Youth Justice.

Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership collaborated with the Scottish Criminal Justice Voluntary Sector Forum and Inverclyde CVS to hold an event inviting Third Sector and Community organisations. The purpose of this was to develop stronger partnership working in the local implementation of the community justice agenda in Inverclyde and collaborative opportunities at the earliest point.

Following the success of this event; a monthly Inverclyde Community Justice Breakfast commenced on 23rd February. This will initially be an opportunity for Third Sector and Community Organisations to network and jointly develop new approaches in Inverclyde. This is with a view to developing collaborative commissioning.

e) Domestic Abuse



**Tell us about your
experience**



In discussion with the Violence Against Women Partnership it was agreed the Community Justice Partnership would support participation to hear women's own experience of domestic abuse and feed this back into both fora.

It was agreed that the Community Justice Partnership would work with Woman's Aid to progress further.

It was agreed to focus on the following themes:

- Health and wellbeing;
- Inclusion;
- Early Help and
- Feeling safe

Staff from the various projects offered by Women's Aid asked women if they would be interested in participating, but these efforts were unsuccessful.

The Community Justice Partnership had an information stand at the Women's Aid Open Day and AGM.

Other methods are being considered as a means of developing participation.

A detailed analysis of the whole system was developed to identify gaps in services.

Consideration is being given to other models of service including a bid for the Caledonian programme and a Healthy Relationships model. The latter could be developed as an early intervention model.

We have had initial discussions with Community Justice Scotland to help progress an early intervention model.

A report highlighting the benefits of an early intervention approach was presented to the Inverclyde Alliance Board, the Community Planning Partnership.

f) Women Involved in the Criminal Justice System



Providing
support
when and
where you
need it



The Community Justice Partnership held a focus group of women involved in the criminal justice system to explore “support”.

Using various images depicting support, the women’s focus group described a clear sense of their preferred model of “support”.

The preferred model was one depicting a “circle of support” and the women described this as not just involving statutory services but included peer support and their own network of support including family and wider community supports.

Current research and evaluations from various women’s centres across the UK have been collated and analysed to consider best practice models and approaches that could be replicated in Inverclyde.

A good model that emerged was the Cumnock “Heart and Soul” café; a community development approach and the Wishaw Women’s service which is more statutory focused.

A telephone meeting was also held with the Manager of Women’s Services in Manchester to learn about what is working well there given it was identified as an area of good practice.

A successful funding bid was made to the Big Lottery that focuses on systems change for women involved in the criminal justice system and aims to develop a new model offering “the right support, at the right time and in the right way”.

4. Success Stories

Below are some individual stories to reflect the difference that a range of partners are making in implementing community justice. Please note that we have not used the person's real name.

Kirsty's Story as told by Ashley from Criminal Justice Social Work

Kirsty was put forward for the Diversion from Prosecution Scheme in 2016; the offence was Threatening & Abusive Behaviour. She was assessed as being suitable for this scheme and immediately started the Diversion work. Areas identified were:

- alcohol misuse,
- emotion regulation and
- managing relationships.

I met with Kirsty on a weekly basis for a period of 3 months, covering the above. Kirsty acknowledged her alcohol issue as being binge drinking and this in turn helped her to improve her emotional control. She identified that it would be better for her emotional wellbeing to reduce contact with her ex-partner and to eliminate alcohol from their time together.

This was all put in place over the 3 month period and by the end of the diversion period Kirsty stated that she felt more in control of her life and she could feel the health benefits with her reduction of alcohol consumption.

To date Kirsty has not committed any further offences.

Kevin's Story as told by Chris from Faith in Throughcare

Chris wrote in 2016 we received a phone call from one of our former volunteers to let us know about his friend who had recently been released from a short term prison sentence. We were happy to pass on our drop-in details and at the start of September we met with him at our drop-in at the Wellpark Centre in Greenock. He was a 31 year old male with a history of alcohol dependency and came to us extremely motivated for change. He had been liberated having served 120 days and had managed to stay sober since. He also had cases pending and was still to complete a Community Payback Order which meant it was compulsory to attend the Community Addiction Team (CAT) at the Wellpark Centre and have regular contact with his Criminal Justice Social Worker. This helped us greatly when planning his support as we already had very good working relationships with his CAT worker and his Criminal Justice Social Worker. From his initial action plan it was clear that his main aims were to stay sober and look to make better use of his time while spending it with more positive influences. He also wanted to get a relationship back with his mum and his sibling, which had been broken due to his behaviour when alcohol dependent.

We supported him to attend the Inverclyde Recovery Café and at the end of last year he received an award from them for being their most enthusiastic participant. This was amazing to see him get this award as he was so happy when he was presented with it. He took part in many things at the Recovery Café which included a personal life skills programme and the Christians Against Poverty Money Course to learn budgeting skills.

He appeared back at Greenock Sheriff Court for a review of his CPO and the Sheriff was delighted with the progress that he had made. He was asked to appear again to review the situation. This really was progress for him as previously when attending Court he was given custodial sentences and it was never a good experience for him.

Over the time we had been supporting him he had stated an interest in attending college and we were able to help him to secure a place on a Social Care course. This was a huge step for him and everyone was delighted when he was awarded a place on the course. He also expressed an interest in becoming a volunteer with our organisation and he successfully completed our volunteer training and is now in the process of shadowing staff and more experienced volunteers with the view to him supporting other participants.

He has a real passion for outdoor activities and was delighted to be invited to participate in a Venture Trust programme this summer and was a real positive role model to some of the other younger participants on this course.

He appeared at Court for the final time for review of his CPO and this could not have gone any better for him. His solicitor had said that she had never seen such a positive social work report and the Sheriff admonished him on all charges. This was a very special day for us all and we received personal thanks from him through his solicitor in open Court.

It has been a real honour and privilege for us to see how much he has achieved over these past few months and we are delighted for him to have made such huge improvements to his life. There have been many highlights for him during this period but for us a real standout is the fact that his relationships with his family members are now restored.

Simon's Story as told by Stephen from Turnaround

Simon is a 34-year-old man who resides in Greenock. He was referred to Turnaround from Inverclyde Persistent Offenders programme due to his ongoing and persistent offending behaviour which was linked to his substance and alcohol abuse. Simon had previously been supported by Turnaround during 2017 and he had also previously been admitted into longer term rehabilitation during 2015.

On referral it was clarified and confirmed that one of Simon's main goals was to achieve stability from addictions and offending behaviour in order for him to be in a position to attend Court as a Crown witness in a historical case of sexual abuse against Simon when he was a young child which Simon attributed to him committing an accumulation of offences over an extensive period of his life.

Along with a history of offending behaviour and addictions Simon had a long history of low mood and suicidal ideation. He self-reported to consuming heroin, alcohol and illegal street valium to help him cope with his past trauma. Simon was also diagnosed with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, anxiety and depression. He was placed on an alcohol detox in which diazepam was prescribed in order to help with withdrawals and reduce the risk of seizures. He was also stabilised on a methadone programme and received various medications to help with his mental health issues.

On admission to Turnaround, it took Simon time to settle into the structure at Turnaround where he struggled for the first couple of weeks and found it very difficult to concentrate due to his upcoming Court case as a Crown witness. Through ongoing and encouraging support from the Turnaround staff, Simon successfully completed his alcohol detox and became more focussed on stabilising from addictions and offending behaviour. This became evident through participation and commitment towards change which he showed during group work and

1-2-1 sessions. Simon's care plan was developed by himself and his key worker where areas of support were identified which were important to him and his ongoing recovery. Area identified included:

- offending behaviour
- poly drug use
- IV drug use
- relapse and recovery
- self-care and nutrition and
- mental and physical wellbeing.

Simon attended group work where he explored the link between his criminal activity and substance misuse by participating in group work themes such as victim empathy, change, drug and alcohol awareness, triggers, anger management, ABC thinking and relapse prevention. He participated well in one-to-one support sessions focusing in the areas identified in his individual care plan.

Support goals achieved:

- Simon completed his Diazepam detox and maintained stability on his Opiate Replacement Therapy.
- Simon attended Blood Borne Virus awareness course facilitated by Waverly Care receiving advice and test.
- Simon identified the link between criminal activity and substance misuse through Echo group work.
- There has been a significant reduction in criminal activity.
- Simon maintained a healthy balanced diet.
- His mental and physical health has improved.
- He has linked in with Victim Support.

- Simon was supported to attend the High Court as a Crown witness.

Although the subsequent trial was lengthy and painful for the family, Simon coped with the process and has taken steps toward recovery.

Stephen's Story as told by Calum from Inverclyde Council's Community Learning and Development Team

Stephen is in his early 20's with a history of repeat offending involving violent crime linked to drug abuse. Stephen engaged with the CLD worker in HMP Greenock 1 month prior to liberation with a view of accessing support in order to improve his skills accessing his universal job match account and to create a CV.

Stephen highlighted that he can struggle with his spelling especially for formal tasks such as applying for a job. Stephen attended a learning session for a period of time in which he created a CV and also started an online Introduction to Construction course at college.

Nathan's Story as told by Tracey from Families Outside

Tracey received a referral from Nathan's Pupil Support Teacher (PST), from Inverclyde who had attended a previous in-prison Teacher CPD session. The PST was supporting Nathan as his behaviour and attendance at school had recently become concerning. The PST discovered that Nathan had been refusing to attend school as other children were talking about him, and calling him names as a result of his dad's recent imprisonment.

Nathan was clearly impacted by 4 or more of the 10 Adverse Childhood Experiences, imprisonment being one of those. Recognising this and responding to his needs Tracey supported Nathan by providing one-to-one support using 'My Diary', Impact cards, and discussion allowing him the opportunity to have a voice and be heard. Further support was provided by Tracey liaising and working in partnership with education, Social Work, carer, and Prison Family Contact Officer, to facilitate appropriate supported in-prison contact through their 'Learning Through Play' sessions for Nathan with his dad in prison. The combination of ongoing supports has enabled Nathan to return to school, have the opportunity to explore the impact of his dad's imprisonment on him as a person, and have contact with his dad providing the opportunity for them to maintain their relationship.

5. Going Forward

This annual report reflects the work of all of the Inverclyde Community Justice partners working together to make a difference in people's lives and strengthening our communities.

There have been some tangible achievements, both in terms of securing funding to develop more and different services as well as ensuring the voice of people who are involved in criminal justice; witnesses, victims and families is heard and their needs met by the wide range of supports available.

Over the coming year we will continue to focus on what people have told us are the local priorities building on the achievements already made. This will include learning from the pilot in employability, the Resilience Project and applying the successful aspects. We also look forward to making initial plans to develop a new model of supports for women involved in the criminal justice system as part of the Early Action Systems Change project and making a substantial contribution to changing the culture of domestic abuse.

The Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership is committed to continual improvement so will also take the time to reflect and take positive steps to ensure we are well placed to overcome some of the complex challenges involved.

Acronyms

ADP	Alcohol Drug Partnership
CJOIP	Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan
CJSW	Criminal Justice Social Work
CLD	Community Learning and Development
COPFS	Crown Office Procurator Fiscal Service
CPO	Community Payback Order
DTTO	Drug Treatment and Testing Order
GG&C	Great Glasgow and Clyde Health Board
HSCP	Health and Social Care Partnership
ICJP	Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership
LAC	Looked After and Accommodated
LOIP	Local Outcomes Improvement Plan
LS/CMI	Level of Service Case Management Inventory
MAPPA	Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements
MARAC	Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference
POP	Persistent Offenders Partnership
PSP	Public Social Partnership
RSL	Registered Social Landlord
SDS	Skills Development Scotland
SFRS	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
SPS	Scottish Prison Service
SQA	Scottish Qualification Authority
TPS	Turning Point Scotland



Community Justice Scotland

Ceartas Coimhearsnachd Alba

Annual Report Template

Community Justice Activity for period

1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018

1. COMMUNITY JUSTICE PARTNERSHIP / GROUP DETAILS

Community Justice Partnership / Group	Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership
Community Justice Partnership / Group Chair	Sharon McAlees
Community Justice Partnership / Group Coordinator	Ann Wardlaw
Publication date of Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan (CJOIP)	31 st March 2017
Governance Statement	
<p>The content of this Annual Report on community justice outcomes and improvements in our area has been agreed as accurate by the Community Justice Partnership / Group and has been shared with our Community Planning Partnership through our local accountability arrangements.</p>	
Signature of Community Justice Partnership / Group Chair:	Date:
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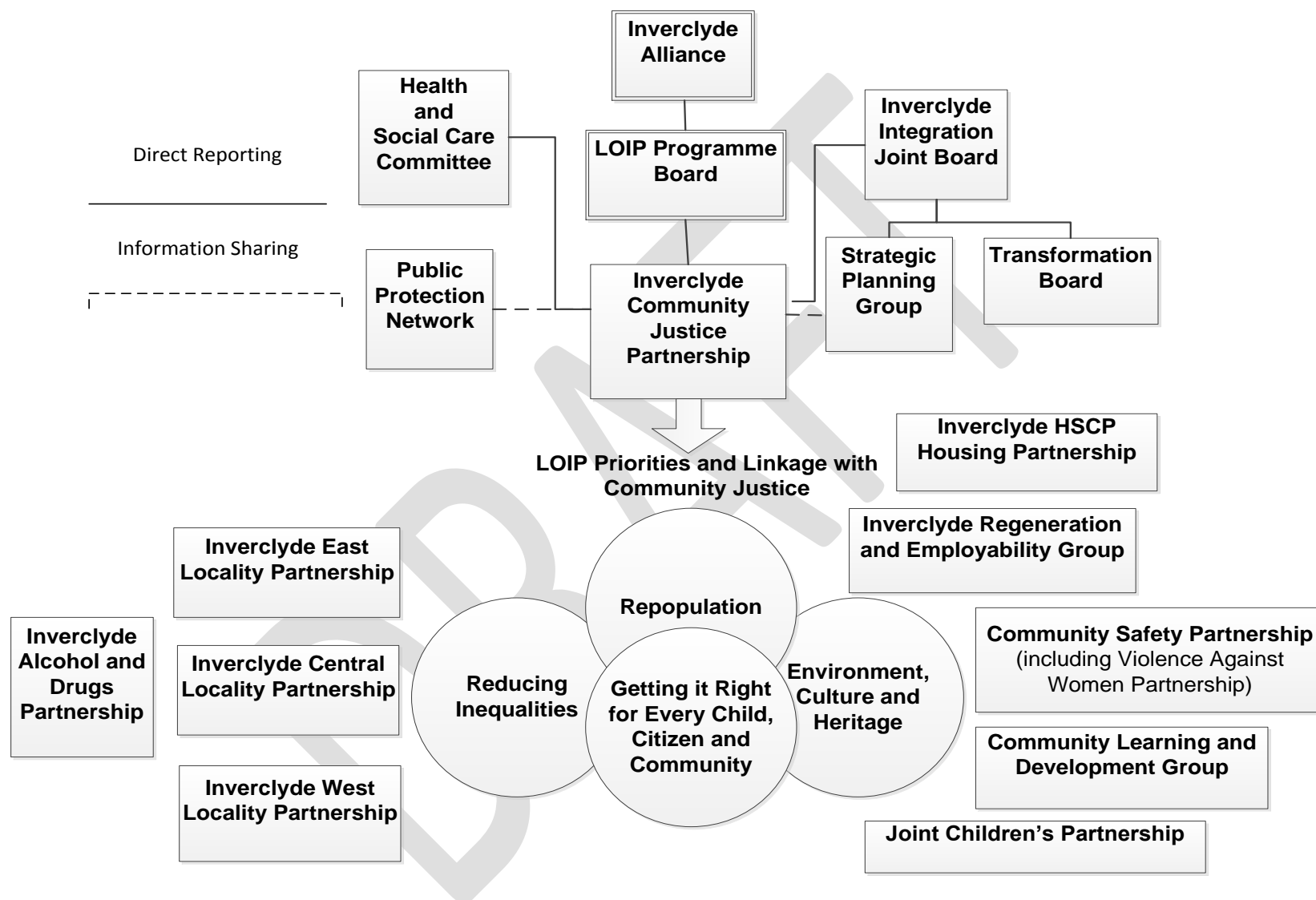
2. GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

Please outline below your current governance structure for the community justice arrangements in your area

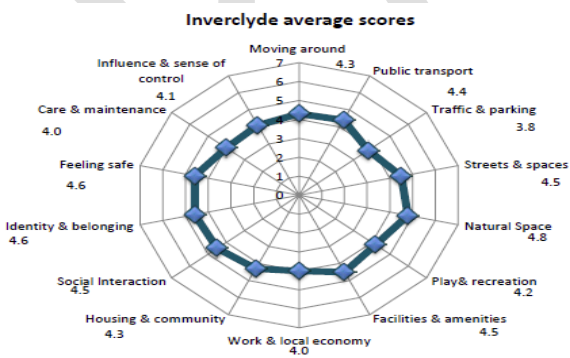
Following the development of the Inverclyde Local Outcomes Improvement Plan; there have been changes to the local community planning landscape. However, the governance arrangements for the Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership (ICJP) remain the same in reporting to the LOIP Programme Board (that replaces the SOA Programme Board) and to the Inverclyde Alliance, the community planning partnership.

The Governance arrangements and new LOIP community planning landscape is outlined in the diagram below. The Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership is directly involved in the Community Safety Partnership; Community Learning and Development Group; Regeneration and Employability Group and HSCP Housing Partnership. There is close working with the Violence against Women Service; Child Protection Service; Adult Protection Service; MAPPA and the ADP. The latter is a member of the ICJP as is the Corporate Policy and Partnership Service and the Community Safety Service.

An Implementation Group has been established to oversee the process of establishing locality planning and the ICJP is well placed to develop links with each of the Locality Partnerships.



3. PERFORMANCE REPORTING

SECTION A - National Outcomes																																		
Describe the progress you made in respect of the seven national outcomes, your use of the common indicators and any comments you want to highlight,																																		
	National Outcome	Progress Reporting	Common Indicators used	Comments																														
1	Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice	<p>ICJP is part of the wider Inverclyde Community Engagement and Capacity Building Network where, recently the focus has been on developing the LOIP. Events and a survey incorporating the Place Standard was used. This included vital feedback with regards to “feeling safe” and other topics relevant to community justice.</p>  <table><caption>Inverclyde average scores</caption><thead><tr><th>Category</th><th>Score</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Moving around</td><td>4.3</td></tr><tr><td>Public transport</td><td>4.4</td></tr><tr><td>Traffic & parking</td><td>3.8</td></tr><tr><td>Streets & spaces</td><td>4.5</td></tr><tr><td>Natural Space</td><td>4.8</td></tr><tr><td>Play & recreation</td><td>4.2</td></tr><tr><td>Facilities & amenities</td><td>4.5</td></tr><tr><td>Work & local economy</td><td>4.0</td></tr><tr><td>Housing & community</td><td>4.3</td></tr><tr><td>Social Interaction</td><td>4.5</td></tr><tr><td>Identity & belonging</td><td>4.6</td></tr><tr><td>Feeling safe</td><td>4.6</td></tr><tr><td>Care & maintenance</td><td>4.0</td></tr><tr><td>Influence & sense of control</td><td>4.1</td></tr></tbody></table>	Category	Score	Moving around	4.3	Public transport	4.4	Traffic & parking	3.8	Streets & spaces	4.5	Natural Space	4.8	Play & recreation	4.2	Facilities & amenities	4.5	Work & local economy	4.0	Housing & community	4.3	Social Interaction	4.5	Identity & belonging	4.6	Feeling safe	4.6	Care & maintenance	4.0	Influence & sense of control	4.1	<p>Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership has used the following common indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Activities carried out to engage with ‘communities’ as well as other relevant constituencies.2. Consultation with communities as part of community justice planning and service provision.3. Participation in community justice, such	
Category	Score																																	
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	<p>It has been agreed to use the local Citizen's Panel on a two yearly cycle repeating Community Justice questions posed in November 2016.</p> <p>ICJP information stands were at Women's Aid open day; Inverclyde Child Protection Annual Conference and several information articles were included in the Inverclyde CVS Newsletter.</p> <p>Key partners participated in the Doors Open Day including Unpaid Work; Greenock Sheriff Court and HMP Greenock.</p> <p>To publicise the role of Unpaid Work as the most visible element of a Community Payback Requirement, ICJP used Inverclyde HSCP Twitter and Inverclyde Council Twitter to give an update on various projects. The analytics of Inverclyde HSCP are shown below.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th><th>Profile Visits</th><th>Tweet Impressions</th><th>Mentions</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>April</td><td>504</td><td>3,542</td><td>110</td></tr> <tr> <td>*May</td><td>455</td><td>6,636</td><td>38</td></tr> <tr> <td>*June</td><td>1015</td><td>14.7k</td><td>54</td></tr> <tr> <td>July</td><td>804</td><td>8,347</td><td>62</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Month	Profile Visits	Tweet Impressions	Mentions	April	504	3,542	110	*May	455	6,636	38	*June	1015	14.7k	54	July	804	8,347	62	<p>as co-production and joint delivery.</p> <p>4. Level of community awareness of / satisfaction with work undertaken as part of a CPO.</p> <p>5. Evidence from questions to be used in local surveys / citizens panels etc.</p> <p>6. Perceptions of the local crime rate.</p>	
Month	Profile Visits	Tweet Impressions	Mentions																				
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		August	1,119	14.2k	112		
		September	1,504	28.9k	191		
		November	1,792	32.8k	244		
		January	621	21.3k	111		

* Our Place Our Future Survey and Events using the Place Standard

Demographic data tells us approximately 75% of people sentenced to a CPO live in areas among the most deprived in Scotland i.e. 20% most deprived quintile. The impact of poverty was further illustrated during service user consultation activity where individuals commented that affording transport costs to attend unpaid work could be challenging and when they did attend this was often without having had any breakfast and/or the means to afford their lunch. The ICJP has sought to respond to this challenge in a variety of ways, including:

- Nutritional awareness along with promotion of free exercise activities.
- “Eat better, Feel better” cooking classes.
- Healthy affordable lunch options which individuals could bring to their unpaid work placement.

		<p>Criminal Justice Social Work (CJSW) sought the views of those sentenced to CPO unpaid work requirements on the future operating model for its unpaid work provision, for example, length of hours worked per day; weekend arrangements etc. as well as how to support positive behaviour on placement.</p> <p>HSCP Healthier Inverclyde project have provided drug and alcohol awareness education to unpaid work service users as part of prevention and harm reduction initiative.</p> <p>There are clear connection to individuals in recovery being part of the community and how Citizenship and TPS CONNECTS links together. Qualitative data from focus groups evidence community engagement and participation.</p> <p>CJSW seeks feedback from recipients of unpaid work activities. For example 100% of respondents were 'very satisfied' with the standard of work carried out. Among the comments received from individuals were</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "I was very pleased with the work done and how well they tidied up, very pleased." • "The team were very professional and the work carried out was to a high standard." 		
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		<p>Some comments from organisations who received this Service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Found everyone very friendly and well mannered, work ethic excellent as is the standard of work.” • “Our wonderful premises are now open and your hard work has greatly assisted...As a result of your help, we are now able to provide social activities for 51 children on a weekly basis, support for youth and drop in for parents.” 		
2	Partners plan and deliver services in a more strategic and collaborative way	<p>ICJP meets regularly and has an annual development session, which is used to “take stock” and agree partnership priorities.</p> <p>ICJP has an agreed set agenda that includes a meeting theme presented by a range of partners.</p> <p>Inverclyde led on two regional events on prevention and early intervention in 2016 / 2017. It was agreed that a third event inviting Third Sector and Community Organisations should be a local Inverclyde event. This was organised and facilitated by the Criminal Justice Voluntary Sector Forum as part of their “Strengthening Engagement” project. Forty people attended representing 25 different organisations. This led to a regular Inverclyde Community Justice Breakfast forum being established which we believe will support</p>	<p>Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership has used the following common indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Services are planned for and delivered in a strategic and collaborative way. 2. Partners have leveraged resource for Community Justice. 3. Development of community justice workforce to work effectively across 	

		<p>collaborative commissioning.</p> <p>ICJP has established a Practitioners Group meeting on an annual basis. This is an opportunity for front-line staff to be involved and identify new ideas.</p> <p>GG&C have established a Community Justice Health Improvement Group that has agreed strategic priorities.</p> <p>COPFS have also established a quarterly engagement meeting with Community Justice partners.</p> <p>ICJP has worked with the Inverclyde Violence Against Women Partnership in relation to domestic abuse. This is a local priority and is discussed further in Section B.</p> <p>ICJP, Children's Services and Housing Services arranged an event. Extensive engagement was undertaken. ICJP is linked to the HSCP Housing Partnership. A working group continues to meet targeting vulnerable young people.</p> <p>SDS has a key role at a national level. The local SDS representative facilitated the themed discussion on employability.</p> <p>There is close working between Children's Services</p>	<p>organisational / professional / geographical boundaries.</p> <p>4. Partners illustrate effective engagement and collaborative partnership working with the authorities responsible for the delivery of MAPPA.</p>	
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		<p>and CJSW to ensure a child centred approach in transitional planning.</p> <p>North Strathclyde MAPPA has delivered sixteen awareness sessions to a range of organisations to support the exchange of information in relation to public protection.</p> <p>Inverclyde HSCP directly funds the shortfall in funding for the Community Justice Lead Officer recognising the pivotal role this position has in supporting the partnership.</p> <p>Turning Point Scotland worker is co-located within CJSW office to provide person centred support to individuals being released from prison and those on CJ orders through Turnaround and the Shine PSP.</p> <p>In addition TPS's role within the Shine PSP sees partnership working with SPS and 8 other third sector organisations.</p> <p>Inverclyde Persistent Offenders Partnership (POP) has continued to target high risk groups. Liaison between drug and alcohol services, police, SPS and CJSW has supported an early intervention and prevention approach.</p> <p>The SFRS has strong links with all housing providers and the HSCP Inverclyde Centre (homelessness)</p>		
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		<p>with a view to improving people's safety. This includes reducing the risk of house fires for people with an alcohol and / or drug addiction.</p> <p>Families Outside, in partnership with SPS HMP Greenock staff, delivered a Teacher CPD session to 18 staff, offering them the opportunity to explore the impact that imprisonment of a close relative can have on children and to learn how school communities can provide support for them and their carers. These events offered participants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An opportunity to visit a prison and to enter into the stories of children affected; • An insight into the issues facing children and families who have a close relative in prison; • Practical ways in which teachers and school communities can help families affected by imprisonment. <p>Feedback from participants who attended the training sessions was extremely positive with waiting lists for future dates;</p> <p>"A very worthwhile session to attend. I have a better understanding of how imprisonment can affect a child".</p> <p>"A great opportunity to hear about the support</p>		
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		<p>available and how prison visits are catered towards children”.</p> <p>Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership alongside Families Outside produced a poster and business cards which have been distributed throughout Inverclyde. This is to raise awareness of the support and services available to families affected by imprisonment in Inverclyde, and of the partnership working. A Community Justice Partnership stand with this information was also on display at the annual Inverclyde Child Protection Conference.</p>		
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3	<p>Effective interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending</p>	<p>Use of accredited risk assessment tools informs the intervention strategies and action planning for all CJSW service users. CJSW take into consideration additional needs to tailor an individualised holistic person centred management plan.</p> <p>CJSW offers an individualised Management of Intimate Partner Violence Risk Programme for those on Court Orders where domestic abuse is a factor in their offending.</p> <p>TPS Turnaround Residential service provides 6-8 weeks intensive support for men with offending histories to address the underlying issues that led to their offending.</p> <p>CLD links with CJSW's Unpaid Work, to access CLD learning as part of other activity within CPOs. Taster sessions offered include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eat better feel better • Gain a Qualification • Personal Development <p>The partnership has moved to embed accreditation opportunities with a focus on the SQA's Personal Achievement award.</p> <p>A weekly rolling programme of 'Other Activity' sessions are offered as part of CPO Unpaid Work</p>	<p>Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership has used the following common indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Targeted interventions have been tailored for and with an individual and had a successful impact on their risk of further offending. 2. Use of "other activities requirement" in Community Payback Orders (CPOs). 3. Effective risk management for public protection. 4. Quality of CPOs and DTTOs. 5. Reduced use of custodial sentences and remand. 6. The delivery of Interventions targeted at 	<p>Some of the measures indicated in the national outcomes and performance framework do not have a mechanism in place to collate and report. This includes GP registration on leaving custody; access to housing and a benefits check. In addition, while data is available with regards to ABI's in each SPS establishment; this does not advise how many of those people were from Inverclyde.</p>
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	<p>Requirements including topics such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assertiveness / Communication • Problem Solving • Anger Management • General Offending 1& 2 • Drugs / Alcohol <p>Although a relatively small number (4%) of CPOs made in 2016/2017 were with Drug Requirement or Alcohol Requirement, many service users will attend addictions services on an informal basis.</p> <p>CJSW and Children's Services work collaboratively to support young people who require to be managed through the MAPPA process. This approach maintains the importance of having a child centred plan within a framework of robust public protection.</p> <p>Adults managed through MAPPA will have a co-ordinated risk management plan that is regularly reviewed and evaluated by a number of partnership agencies.</p> <p>ICJP partners contribute to the MARAC process. Partners make referrals and share information about interventions that have taken place to protect and assist women make safe choices for themselves and their children.</p>	<p>problem drug and alcohol use [NHS Local Delivery Plan (LDP) Standard].</p> <p>7. Numbers of police recorded warnings, police diversion, fiscal measures, fiscal diversion, supervised bail, community sentences (including CPOs, DTTOs and RLOs).</p> <p>8. Number of short term Sentences under 1 year.</p>	
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	<p>Currently 70% of social workers have received training to effectively assess risks of serious harm within the accredited risk assessment tool LSCMI.</p> <p>In 2016/2017 questionnaires completed by individuals made subject to a CPO indicated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 82.05% had learned new skills. • 97.44% felt more confident in their ability to avoid offending in the future. <p>Overall respondents rated the Service they received as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent 64.10% • Very Good 25.64% • Adequate 10.26% <p>Some individual comments were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Staff all very helpful and do what they can do to help.” • “Any problems I had could be discussed logically and rationally whilst engaging with all officers/staff.” • “I learned a lot that I could not do without them giving me help and advice.” <p>CJSW performance in relation to the number of individuals commencing their CPO unpaid work</p>		
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		<p>placements within 7 working days of the CPO being imposed has consistently been higher than the national average. This was acknowledged by the Scottish Government in March 2018 when a request was made to share our good practice in this area.</p> <p>The quality of DTTO provision is evident in the efforts made by staff to tailor their support to service users in an individualised holistic person centred manner.</p>		
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Baseline and Trend Information – 2014-2017

	2014 / 2015	2015 / 2016	2016 / 2017
Shift in Balance of Community v's Custodial Sentence:	Community Overall: 87.01%	Community Overall: 83.63%	Community Overall: 85.27%
Community Sentences:	Community Males: 85.30%	Community Males: 81.06%	Community Males: 83.33%
	Community Females: 94.67%	Community Females: 96.82%	Community Females: 94.74%
Custodial Sentences:	Custody Overall: 12.99%	Custody Overall: 16.37%	Custody Overall: 14.73%

			Custody Males:	Custody Males:	Custody Males:		
			14.70%	18.94%	16.67%		
			Custody Females:	Custody Females:	Custody Females:		
			5.33%	3.18%	5.26%		
			Intervention	2014 / 2015	2015 / 2016	2016 / 2017	
			CPO	292	347	308	
			DTTO	14	12	11	
			Fiscal Fine	-	516	352	
			Fiscal Fixed Penalty (COFP)	-	70	77	
			Fiscal Combined Fine with Compensation	-	22	29	

		Fiscal Compensation	-	4	4		
		Fiscal Fixed Penalty	-	0	0		
		(Pre-SJR)					
		Anti-Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notice	-	410	263		
		Police Formal Adult Warning	-	60	5		
		Recorded Police Warning	-	38	156		
		Fiscal Work Orders	-	1	20		
		Statutory Throughcare	98	84	113		
		CJSW Voluntary	28	11	13		

		Throughcare				
		RLO's	-	-	0	
		Diversion	18	32	35	
		Requests from Court for Bail Information*	254	250	193	
		There is also the facility for bail supervision to be provided for women through dedicated funding. However, demand has been low.				
		Please note some data is classified as “experimental data” and has only been broken down to Local Authority level from 2015 / 2016.				

			2014 / 2015	2015 / 2016	2016 / 2017		
		Short term sentence of <1Year	-	115	111		
		Average number of people on remand	-	Total 25.25	Total 30.83		
				Males 23.66	Males 29.25		
				Females 1.58	Females 1.58		
4	People have better access to the services they require, including welfare, health and well-being, housing and employability	<p>Detailed engagement relating to housing was undertaken with forty-seven people in 2017 who have lived experience of criminal justice and / or young people who are looked after. Messages from this informed an event that included local RSL's. The Community Justice Partnership is now a member of the HSCP Housing Partnership; the key decision-making forum.</p> <p>ICJP supported a successful submission to the Scottish Government's Employability, Innovation and Integration Fund. It focuses on supporting people</p>				<p>Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership has used the following common indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Partners have identified and are overcoming structural barriers for people accessing services. 2. Existence of joint 	

	<p>involved in the criminal justice system that may also have an addiction or be affected by homelessness with regards to employability. The project will use the “resilience doughnut” as a shared tool across the employability pipeline.</p> <p>Work has been undertaken around GP registration for people leaving custody. 92% of people under 25 years of age working with a PSP from Inverclyde are not registered with a GP on leaving HMP Barlinnie; HMP Low Moss or HMP Greenock. This work is ongoing and has included learning from other areas and utilising GG&C Business Intelligence data analysis.</p> <p>Having listened to feedback, we are considering ways of supporting people returning to Inverclyde from custody.</p> <p>Inverclyde HSCP with the support of the ICJP; has secured Big Lottery funding for women involved in the criminal justice system. See Section B.</p> <p>CJSW and CLD have established a framework whereby individuals sentenced to unpaid work are able to have their work formally recognised by the SQA. It is hoped that in addition to building self-confidence this recognition could also assist with employability.</p>	<p>working arrangements such as processes / protocols to ensure access to services to address underlying needs.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Initiatives to facilitate access to services. 4. Speed of access to mental health services. 5. % of people released from a custodial sentence: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Registered with a GP; b. Have suitable accommodation; c. Have had a benefits eligibility check. 	
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		<p>Poverty can be a barrier in personal care. DTTO staff have access to funds to purchase personal care items for services users in crisis.</p> <p>CJSW made available one off funding to service users experiencing significant financial hardship. This included the purchasing of formal clothes to support service users attending for employment interviews with recipients indicating they felt more confident when attending interviews.</p> <p>CJSW works with Community Police to promote a positive, safe working environment within Unpaid Work and to challenge negative perceptions about Policing.</p> <p>TPS offers volunteering opportunities and paid Peer Support Worker to assist those with lived experience overcome barriers to employment. TPS seeks views of those with lived experience to co-produce and develop services.</p> <p>The ICJP liaise with the Community Link Workers aligned to GP practices, and a representative attends the monthly Inverclyde Community Justice Breakfast.</p> <p>Utilising the DTTO addiction nurse who is qualified in mental health interventions; a protocol was established whereby CJSW service users who have no other formal mental health provision are screened</p>		
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	<p>and offered short term interventions.</p> <p>Shine and SPS have joint working protocols in place to share information and work jointly with Throughcare Support Officers to plan support for women after they are liberated back into the community.</p> <p>CLD Adult Literacies have a partnership with HMP Greenock to support short term prisoners with the transition to liberation. Examples of this focus on Universal Credit, guidance on learning opportunities and CV preparation.</p> <p>Baseline and Trend Information 2014-2017</p> <p>90% of patients to commence psychological therapy based treatment within 18 weeks of referral.</p> <table><tr><td>2017-2018</td><td>2017-2018</td><td>2017-2018</td><td>2017-2018</td></tr><tr><td>Apr-June</td><td>July-Sept</td><td>Oct-Dec</td><td>Jan-March</td></tr><tr><td>96.46%</td><td>97.76%</td><td>98.55%</td><td>98.39%</td></tr></table>	2017-2018	2017-2018	2017-2018	2017-2018	Apr-June	July-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-March	96.46%	97.76%	98.55%	98.39%		
2017-2018	2017-2018	2017-2018	2017-2018												
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96.46%	97.76%	98.55%	98.39%												

		<p>90% of clients will wait no longer than 3 weeks from referral received to an appropriate drug or alcohol treatments that supports their recovery. % Seen Within 3 Weeks.</p> <table><tr><td>2014-2015 April-June</td><td>2014-2015 July-Sept</td><td>2014-2015 Oct-Dec</td><td>2015-2015 Jan-March</td></tr><tr><td>96%</td><td>95.10%</td><td>95%</td><td>94%</td></tr><tr><td>2015-2016 April-June</td><td>2015-2016 July-Sept</td><td>2015-2016 Oct-Dec</td><td>2015-2016 Jan-March</td></tr><tr><td>86%</td><td>83%</td><td>86.4%</td><td>94.3%</td></tr><tr><td>2016-2017 April-June</td><td>2016-2017 July-Sept</td><td>2016-2017 Oct-Dec</td><td>2016-2017 Jan-March</td></tr><tr><td>98%</td><td>86.7%</td><td>81%</td><td>82.7%</td></tr></table>	2014-2015 April-June	2014-2015 July-Sept	2014-2015 Oct-Dec	2015-2015 Jan-March	96%	95.10%	95%	94%	2015-2016 April-June	2015-2016 July-Sept	2015-2016 Oct-Dec	2015-2016 Jan-March	86%	83%	86.4%	94.3%	2016-2017 April-June	2016-2017 July-Sept	2016-2017 Oct-Dec	2016-2017 Jan-March	98%	86.7%	81%	82.7%		
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5	Life chances are improved through needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety being addressed	In 2016/2017, 70% of those individuals sentenced to Community Payback Orders successfully completed these which is higher than the national figure of 67%. This is a significant achievement given approximately three quarters of those sentenced to unpaid work component of the CPO live in areas classified by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) to be among the most deprived in Scotland i.e. 20% most	Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership has used the following common indicators: Individuals have made Progress against this outcome.																									

		<p>deprived quintile. Thus are likely to be in greater need in terms of the support they require to successfully complete their Court orders.</p> <p>TPS Turnaround Residential and Community services began using the Scottish Government's Recovery Outcome tool this year. The purpose of this was to more accurately measure changes in a service user's life as a result of an intervention delivered by Turnaround or specialist partner services. The Recovery Outcomes tool is a validated tool which has been developed by the Scottish Government in line with the new Drug and Alcohol Information System (DAISy).</p> <p>In addition to this tool, TPS use Attribution questionnaires with service users to measure how they feel the service impacted upon their recovery and progress.</p> <p>Brian's Story</p> <p>Brian was released from prison on Throughcare licence. He was assessed as presenting a very high level of risk of re-offending and has an extensive record of criminal convictions. A multi-agency in depth action plan was developed in partnership with Brian and other agencies. A number of meetings with RSL's and housing support were undertaken to</p>		
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		<p>discuss their fears about Brian's return and to ensure he had a safe and secure tenancy upon release. CJSW secured white goods for the tenancy and additional practical support.</p> <p>Brian remains in the community, having refrained from further offending behaviours and has been re-assessed and his risk of reoffending has reduced accordingly.</p> <p>He was provided with clothing for employment interview and has recently secured local employment.</p>		
6	People develop positive relationships and more opportunities to participate and contribute through education, employment and leisure activities	<p>TPS Turnaround Residential and Community services developed an attribution questionnaire for individuals nearing the end of their period of engagement to gather their views on what they felt were the main attributing factors to positive change in their outcomes. These findings help adapt and shape the service to meet the changing needs of the service user group as well as report to the Scottish Government through quarterly reports.</p> <p>Turnaround – total number of engagements between 2012-2017 was 43,628. 1 to 1 = 8,469 (19%), groups = 14,131 (32.4%), health interventions = 20,890 (47.9%) and family visits = 138 (0.3%).</p>	<p>Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership has used the following common indicators:</p> <p>Individuals have made Progress against this outcome.</p>	

		<p>Stephen's Story</p> <p>Stephen was released from remand and was made subject to a Drug Treatment and Testing Order. He was using illicit Diazepam on a daily basis which correlated with his offending behaviour and was categorised as a high risk needs level using LS/CMI risk assessment. Children's Services were involved with the family due to his drug and offending behaviour. DTTO staff worked with Stephen to lower his drug use. Work was also undertaken to help support him to gain employment.</p> <p>Stephen successfully completed his Order and there is no longer Children's Service involvement.</p> <p>Stephen has not committed any further offences and is now in employment.</p>		
7	Individuals resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced	TPS Turnaround's ECHO Programme covers topics such as anger management, victim empathy, thinking about my offending, triggers, change, alcohol and behaviours, relapse prevention, what is addiction and drug awareness. Again, this is measured through the Scottish Government's Recovery Outcomes tool and Attribution questionnaires for every individual.	<p>Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership has used the following common indicators:</p> <p>Individuals have made</p>	

		<p>Lisa's Story</p> <p>Lisa is serving a community sentence. Lisa experienced a traumatic childhood and was LAAC. As an adult she has also experienced significant destructive behaviours including domestic abuse, financial exploitation, and drug use. Lisa is now a parent. CJSW has developed an extensive network of support amongst partnership agencies to provide a robust individualised package of support including specialist services to address her experiences of domestic abuse.</p> <p>Lisa feels more resilient than at any point during her life and is focused on being the best parent she can be.</p> <p>Lisa has not committed any further offences.</p> <p>David's Story</p> <p>David has a conviction for a sexual offence and is currently subject to MAPPA. He presents with significant difficulties following a traumatic childhood, learning difficulties and limited social skills. A holistic package of support is improving his social skills, improving education attainment and adult literacy, providing budgeting support, and doing life story work to address childhood trauma, providing support to manage his learning difficulties, and improve his</p>	<p>Progress against this outcome.</p>	
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		independent living skills. CJSW have undertaken specialist training to be able to deliver sexual offending programmed intervention that is mindful of learning difficulties.		
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DRAFT

SECTION B - Local Priorities

1. Local Priorities: What were your local priorities for 2017/18? (please list below)

Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership priorities during 2017 / 2018 have included:

1. Prevention and early intervention;
2. Housing and homelessness;
3. Domestic abuse;
4. Women involved in the criminal justice system;
5. Employability and
6. Access to GP registration and primary care for people leaving prison.

Some of the above priorities are elements of the structural outcomes and others were included as local priorities in our Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan including domestic abuse; and specific aspects relating to housing and homelessness and employability.

Women involved in the criminal justice system, while not identified in the Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan as a local priority; has (for reasons outlined below) become a local priority. The focus of this also cuts across prevention and early intervention.

2. Local Priorities: *How* did you identify each of your priorities?

Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership has adopted an improvement cycle approach that continuously triangulates information from what people with lived experience are telling us; what staff are telling us and what our data tells us.

The Inverclyde Community Justice Partnership has from the outset listened to people's experience of the criminal justice system and each of the local priorities has arisen directly from this continual engagement. These topics have also been echoed at the Inverclyde Community Justice Practitioners Forum and by a wide range of stakeholders including statutory partners; third sector and community organisations. In addition, where data has been available; this is included as part of our Community Justice Profile of strategic needs information. Learning from this analysis and any relevant research on these topics has informed our approach in taking them forward.

3. Local Priorities: *How* did you measure each priority?

1. Prevention and early intervention;

This is a change and impact outcome and we are focusing on three different but aligned elements:

- a) The change element is having a shared understanding of what we mean by "prevention and early intervention".
- b) A further change element is in considering diversion as an early intervention approach and how this can be extended and made available to more people as an option. This is also a quantitative measure.
- c) The long-term impact for prevention and early intervention relates to a culture shift and potential resource shift from down-stream to up-stream. This will also be measured with regards to collaborative commissioning.

2. Housing and homelessness;

This is a change and impact outcome focusing on:

- a) Developing clear pathways and partner commitment for young people 16-26 years who have been looked after or leaving custody secure sustainable housing.

- b) Reducing the number of people leaving custody currently going through the homelessness route (which is both a long-term impact and we hope a quantitative measure will be developed as part of the SHORE Standards).

3. Domestic abuse;

This is a change and impact outcome focusing on:

- a) We used available data from all community justice partners to plot against a process map of the perpetrator journey.
- b) This exercise highlighted the current down-stream focus and lack of focus on prevention and early intervention.
- c) The intended long-term outcome is to reduce the number of incidents of domestic abuse by changing the culture towards this.

4. Women involved in the criminal justice system;

This is a change and impact outcome focusing on:

- a) Listening to women's stories to consider different "support" options. This involved three focus groups timed at approximate three monthly intervals. One focus group used a variety of images to depict different types of support. This enabled a deeper level of unpicking the concept of support.
- b) Questionnaires of women serving a CPO to identify needs.
- c) Data available from various strategic needs assessments to create a baseline of information.
- d) Research articles and learning from visiting different types of women's centres.
- e) The long-term impact is to develop early action systems change and shift resources from a down-stream view to up-stream focusing on prevention and early intervention for women involved in the criminal justice system.

5. Employability;

This is a change and impact outcome focusing on:

- a) The Community Justice Profile includes a wide range of local employability data providing a local context.
- b) The intended long-term impact is that more people having had involvement with the criminal justice system will be in employment. This is a quantitative measure that needs to be developed as we currently do not capture this as a partnership.

6. Access to GP registration and primary care for people leaving prison.

This is a change and impact outcome focusing on:

- a) Mapping the current process for transition planning between prison healthcare and community primary care.
- b) Collating available data and highlighting the gaps in this.
- c) Recognising the wider public health context and higher level of needs as outlined in various health needs assessments of people involved in the criminal justice system.

4. Local Priorities: *What* progress did you make in relation to each priority?

1. Prevention and early intervention;

- a) The Criminal Justice Voluntary Sector Forum facilitated an engagement event with local third sector and community organisations where forty different representatives attended. The purpose of this was to develop stronger partnership working in the local implementation of the community justice agenda in Inverclyde and collaborative opportunities at the earliest point.
- b) A third sector organisation facilitates a regular Community Justice Breakfast. This offers a forum where organisations can strengthen their relationships and offers the potential for collaborative commissioning.

2. Housing and homelessness;

- a) Extensive engagement informed a joint event between ICJP and the Children's Services. It focused on prevention and early intervention; inclusion; health and wellbeing and life skills in respect of housing and homelessness with the aim of developing shared thinking around this agenda. Partners who attended included RSL's; CJSW; Homelessness; Children's Services; SPS and community organisations. The Care Inspectorate also attended as part of the local Children and Young People's inspection.
- b) A report of findings and agreed actions was presented to the HSCP Housing Partnership and the Community Justice Partnership is now a member of this group. This is a key forum for identifying local housing needs and contributing to the local Housing Strategy and HSCP Housing Contribution Statement.
- c) A small working group continues to meet and is developing a Young People's Charter targeting 16-26 year olds in preventing homelessness and ensuring suitable support and accommodation.

3. Domestic abuse;

- a) Using available ICJP data, a detailed analysis of the perpetrator pathway was developed that included data at key points. Analysis of this and the long term trends informed a report that was presented to the Inverclyde Alliance, the community planning partnership.
- b) Met with CJS to seek support for developing an early intervention model of support based on the concept of promoting "healthy relationships".

4. Women involved in the criminal justice system;

- a) In considering options for a delivery model; there was a focus group with women to explore the concept of "support". A report of findings was central to the preparation of a successful Big Lottery bid to the Early Action Systems Change – women in the criminal justice system fund.
- b) Research and evaluation from across the UK on women's centres has been analysed to consider model options. Site visits have also helped with this to learn from best practice.

5. Employability;

- a) An event focused on supporting people involved in the criminal justice system on employability. This initial session was for the purpose of strengthening partnership working and having a better understanding of each other's roles. The Community Justice Partnership is now part of the Inverclyde Regeneration and Employability Group where a key focus is on supporting people into employment who have lived experience of the criminal justice system.
- b) The Employability Service and Community Justice Partnership prepared a successful bid to the Scottish Government's Employability Innovation and Integration Fund to pilot a "resilience project" targeting people involved in the criminal justice system that may also have an addiction and / or are homeless as part of a recovery model.

6. Access to GP registration and primary care for people leaving prison.

- a) Collated available data and following a site visit to consider a good practice example prepared and presented a report to the GG&C Community Justice Health Improvement Group.
- b) Collated anecdotal evidence that indicates this is a barrier for people that need to be addressed.

5. Local Priorities: *What* are the areas you need to make progress on going forward?

ICJP agreed as part of the annual development session to continue to focus on existing priorities as outlined below and also to consider further adult literacy and the area of trauma. Both of these will be progressed via existing work streams...

1. Prevention and early intervention;

- a) Research best practice models of collaborative commissioning to inform an ICJP Strategic Commissioning Framework.

2. Housing and homelessness;

- a) Take forward the work with Children's Services to launch a Young People's Charter.
- b) Learn from pilots of SHORE standards with a view to local implementation.

3. Domestic abuse;

- a) Submit an application for the Caledonian programme.
- b) Continue to develop an early intervention model and seek funding for this.

4. Women involved in the criminal justice system;

- a) Establish a Steering Group for this project.
- b) Provide regular updates to the ICJP.

5. Employability;

- a) Develop clear pathways for people involved in the criminal justice system into the existing employability pipeline. This will include elements of more specialist support.
- b) Engage with local employers to secure additional opportunities for work placements and employment.

6. Access to GP registration and primary care for people leaving prison.

- a) Seek the views of people with lived experience of being in custody as to how to develop support in returning to their local community.
- b) Consider seeking the advice of the Health and Justice Board in agreeing a way of addressing this issue.

The ICJP also considered the “building blocks” outlined in our CJOIP and agreed to:

- 1. Undertake a self-evaluation of the ICJP.
- 2. Undertake a strategic needs assessment.
- 3. Develop a Participation Strategy.

In addition, in light of the new LOIP and Locality Planning arrangements; it was agreed to undertake a mapping of existing multi-agency groupings and structures to further enhance partnership working.

SECTION C - Good Practice

Please outline ***what went well*** for you in terms of community justice in your area

A key area of good practice ICJP would like to highlight is related to the local priority of women involved in the criminal justice system.

This arose at a time when due to a reduction in overall funding; CJSW could no-longer sustain a women's service in its current form. The Community Justice Partnership held a series of focus groups of women at the final stages of the women's service and a further focus group of women (some who had previously received a service from the women's service). The women were extremely supportive and highly valued the women's service. In order to enable the women to consider a future model; the Community Justice Lead used pictures to illustrate different types of support. From this exercise the women were very clear that they needed more than a signposting service, while also finding it unhelpful having too many people involved. The model they suggested was a "circle of support" that included peer support and community networks and not just statutory services. This was about "being held" while "moving on to a better place". They also indicated that for many of them, they had not had any contact with their family for a considerable time, but felt "lonely" in their own community.

The Big Lottery Early Action System Change Fund then became available and we submitted a bid using all of the feedback from women for the category of women in the criminal justice system. There were several stages of the bidding process and women continued to be involved, including in preparing a video clip for the final presentation.

The bid was successful and the overall project is for a five year period. The funding will be used to employ a Project Manager; Community Worker and Data Analyst. The project comprises of two time periods. The initial two year period will focus on participation; research and developing a model. If the proposed model is approved; the second phase will include tests of change and implementation. The top four issues identified by women were relationships; domestic abuse; mental health and isolation.

The essence of the project is about systems change and the shift of resource from down-stream to up-stream. While the system change will primarily focus on the HSCP; it will include the wider criminal justice system and how we can improve this for women at the different

stages.

The impact for the women involved in all the focus groups to date has been their input in bringing into fruition (from a place where an existing service was being pulled back) a successful bid that has secured funding for them to be directly involved in co-designing a model of support.

SECTION D - Challenges

Please outline what were the challenges for your partnership/group in terms of community justice in your area **and** identify any you see going forward

Some of the challenges for ICJP include:

1. Ensuring a sustainable community justice partnership where all partners are supported to have an active role and contribution. This can be challenging when it is difficult for partners to provide a consistent representative. The ICJP is however committed to exploring this further as part of the self-evaluation.
2. ICJP adhered to the guidance with regards to the development of our CJOIP and deliberately structured this to be explicit about the national outcomes (using the national outcomes performance framework) while also reflecting local priorities. Subsequently there appeared to be suggestions that there were intentions to review the outcomes performance framework. In view of this ICJP agreed to focus on our local priorities, while acknowledging the local priorities cross-cut with aspects of the structural outcomes.
3. Inverclyde is a small local authority and we recognise that many partners are involved in several strategic groups. As a means of trying to be “smarter” about this; we will undertake a mapping of all of the multi-agency groupings to attempt to streamline these.
4. Many statutory partners are national organisations and some have struggled to provide a consistent level of support to local partnerships without over-stretching themselves. It would be helpful if this could be considered by the national partner representatives as part of the national Development and Improvement Group.
5. The temporary funding of community justice constrains ICJP being able to commit work to the Community Justice Lead beyond the current year. Inverclyde CJOIP is an ambitious five year plan however; the focus of activity is on what can be achieved in the short-term.
6. While experimental data has been made available since 2015 / 2016; there remains key measures that no mechanism for collating has been developed as yet, for example, GP registration for those leaving custody. As previously indicated, it would be helpful if the Health and Justice Board could consider this.

7. There is a commitment towards shifting the balance of custodial sentences towards community alternatives. There needs to be an appropriate level of funding community supports and recognising the complexity of needs of people involved in the criminal justice system.

DRAFT

SECTION E - Additional Information

Please add any additional information that you think appropriate in the context of your annual report

As illustrated throughout this annual report, there has been considerable progress made in a short space of time in implementing community justice at a local level. It also demonstrates the significance of having this agenda focused on our local communities. This is particularly pertinent to driving forward prevention and early intervention. This includes having a better understanding of adverse childhood trauma and adult trauma as well as listening to people's stories of their life.

We have adopted a public health model in relation to community justice that considers the whole system and how this impacts on all aspects of a person's life. This is an important culture change and has the potential to realise substantial benefits in going forward.



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Community Justice Scotland
Y1 Spur
Saughton House
Broomhouse Drive
Edinburgh
EH11 3DX

Tel:0300 244 8420

www.communityjustice.scot





Inverclyde Alliance

AGENDA ITEM NO: 6

Report To:	Inverclyde Alliance Board	Date:	1 October 2018
Report By:	Aubrey Fawcett Chair of Programme Board	Report No:	
Contact Officer:	Louise McVey Corporate Policy, Performance and Partnership Manager	Contact No:	01475 712042
Subject:	Inverclyde Local Outcome Improvement Plan Quarterly Progress Report		

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the Alliance Board with an update on the progress that has been made in implementing the Inverclyde Outcome Improvement Plan (IOIP) 2017-2022.

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 The Community Planning element of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 placed responsibility on Inverclyde Alliance to develop a Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) which replaced the Single Outcome Agreement 2012-17.
- 2.2 Inverclyde's Outcome Improvement Plan was formally approved by the Alliance Board at its meeting on 11 December 2017 and a new governance structure for the delivery of the IOIP was approved at the meeting of the Alliance Board on 19 March 2018.
- 2.3 The IOIP priorities are Repopulation, Reducing Inequalities and Environment, Culture and Heritage. Updates from the Repopulation Partnership and the Environment Partnership are set out in paragraph 4. The Cultural Partnership update is elsewhere on the agenda of this meeting, along with the new plan for the partnership.
- 2.4 The Reducing Inequalities priority is being developed and delivered through the Locality Planning process. There is a report on the agenda of this meeting covering the development of the Locality Plans.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 It is recommended that the Alliance Board notes the progress that has been made in implementing the new IOIP.

**Aubrey Fawcett
Chair, Programme Board
Chief Executive, Inverclyde Council**

4.0 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The IOIP was formally agreed by the Alliance Board at its meeting on 11 December 2017. A new governance and delivery structure has been developed to facilitate the delivery of the IOIP and Locality Plans which was formally approved by the Alliance Board at its meeting on 19 March 2018.
- 4.2 The Repopulation Partnership, Environment Partnership and the Cultural Partnership have now all been established or re-established and have met at least once and are in the process of developing new outcome delivery plans.
- 4.3 The inequalities priority will be delivered through the Locality Planning process and a Strategic Implementation Group has been established to oversee this process. Further detail of the progress made with regard to locality planning is the subject of a separate report on the agenda of this meeting.

5.0 Partnership Updates

5.1 Repopulation Partnership

The tender for the development of the **Inverclyde Wide Repopulation Strategy and Plan** has gone out, and responses are being considered by Scott Allan, Corporate Director Environment Regeneration & Resources, Inverclyde Council. The aim of this strategy is to identify the key drivers of repopulation in Inverclyde, provide evidence and develop actions necessary to successfully maintain and grow Inverclyde's population.

The tender for the **Eastern Gateway Strategic Regeneration Framework** (SRF) is in development. This will guide the regeneration of the key Glasgow Road corridor sites of Clune Park and Kelburn, together with the adjacent Woodhall site and consider linkages with the proposals to redevelop the former St Stephen's High School Site. Kevin Scarlett, River Clyde Homes will draw up a brief to procure a consultant via Inverclyde Council, who in Woodhall, Kelburn and Clune Park, will put together a SRF, based on property and land values, looking at issues such as planning and housing policies, location, and accessibility. The Framework will be an Inverclyde Alliance, Inverclyde Council, River Clyde Homes and Riverside Inverclyde shared ambition for the wider area. This can then be used to attract developers using a joined up approach with each organisation/partnership committed to making it happen. Partners will be able to prioritise resources going into the area e.g. via the Strategic Housing Investment Plan (SHIP). The SRF will be a 5 – 10 year plan for the area and will be tested to see if it will attract developers into Inverclyde and could potentially be used to access funding from Scottish Government, over and above SHIP funding.

For the **Strategic Acquisition Programme** officers from River Clyde Homes and Inverclyde Council are working together, looking at the Highholm area. They have investigated ownership of properties, how many properties are empty, value of properties, data on levels of crime, environmental concerns, Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation, etc. Cloch Housing Association and River Clyde Homes own some of the properties, but there has been a big increase in ownership by private landlords, particularly for 'right to buy' properties that people have difficulty selling. The concern is that Highholm could end up in a similar situation to Clune Park.

The results of this work will be discussed at the Repopulation Partnership meeting in September and the partnership will seek to identify what to do in the area. The key issues lie with control of the housing stock in regard to making improvement.

The Strategic Acquisition programme will be used to set out a clear, evidenced need for Inverclyde, which could inform bids for funding similar to a programme between Govanhill Housing Association, Glasgow City Council and the Scottish Government.

The temporary **Communications Officer Post** has been agreed for Inverclyde Council and recruitment will take place over the next two months.

A learning event involving the Centre for Local Economic Strategies is still to be arranged for later in

the year.

5.2 Environment Partnership

The Environment Partnership last met on 8 May and finalised the actions to be included in its delivery plan. These focus on:

- **Connectivity:** Improve cycle paths and walking routes through the development of an Active Travel Strategy by summer 2018 and a Cycling Action Plan by Spring 2019.
- **Healthier Lifestyles:** Create and establish links between health and environment professionals to enable a partnership to be established by Autumn 2018, carry out an exercise to analyse opportunities for community involvement in environmental projects that improve health and develop a Community Food Growing Strategy.
- **Land Use and Management:** Develop a Greenspace Strategy by Winter 2018, review vacant and derelict land sites in light of Greenspace Strategy to identify opportunities to plug gaps in greenspace provision for community benefit by Spring 2019 and identify a Strategic Habitat Network for Inverclyde by Autumn 2018.

5.3 Cultural Partnership

The Cultural Partnership met on 23 August to finalise its draft plan and an update features elsewhere on the agenda of this meeting.

6.0 IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1 Legal: none at present
Finance: none at present
Human Resources: none at present
Equality and Diversity: none at present
Repopulation: repopulation remains a key priority within the Inverclyde Outcomes Improvement Plan.
Inequalities: the Locality Partnerships will be working specifically to tackle inequalities on a geographic basis.

7.0 CONSULTATIONS

- 7.1 n/a

8.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 8.1 n/a



Inverclyde Alliance

AGENDA ITEM NO: 7

Report To:	Inverclyde Alliance Board	Date:	1 October 2018
Report By:	Lynn Campbell Department of Work and Pensions, Chair of IREP	Report No:	
Contact Officer:	Louise McVey Corporate Policy, Performance and Partnership Manager	Contact No:	01475 712042
Subject:	Inverclyde Regeneration and Employability Partnership Update		

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to update the Alliance Board on progress being made to review and develop the Inverclyde Regeneration and Employability Partnership (IREP).

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 A development workshop was held on 6 June 2018 to review the work of the IREP and to identify the way forward for the partnership. The workshop was based around the self-evaluation questions of:
- Where are we now?
 - Where do we want to be?
 - How will we get there?
 - How will we know we are getting there?
- 2.2 An in depth and wide ranging discussion was had, looking at who the target client group are, what we know about them, and how the employability pipeline needs to be developed to meet the needs of that client group. Linkages were also made into work taking place around child poverty. There are essentially two employability pipelines: one is the Skills Development Scotland Employability funded provision targeting young people; the other is local council contracted provision, both predicated on need and both with complex eligibility criteria which can, in itself, act as a barrier. This is something the group wish to explore further.
- 2.3 The workshop explored what opportunities and barriers there are for unemployed, or underemployed, people in Inverclyde. It also agreed that more data was required on subsets of the unemployed people locally, in order to better understand level of need and develop better targeted services and offers.
- 2.4 A brief summary of the main issues raised is set out at paragraph 4.
- 2.5 The next step for the partnership is to set up two subgroups to look at data and community benefits.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Alliance Board:

- a. Notes the progress made on reviewing the work of the Inverclyde Regeneration and Employability Partnership

Lynne Campbell
Department of Work and Pensions, Chair of IREP

4.0 BACKGROUND

4.1 A development workshop was held on 6 June 2018 to bring together members of the Inverclyde Regeneration and Employability Partnership to discuss the future of the partnership, and how employability services in Inverclyde could be developed to focus on those most deprived citizens & communities.

4.2 Where are we now?

The group was presented with information on who our unemployed people are, and other information to give headlines on levels of in work poverty, jobs available in the area and in the city region etc. Partners were asked in advance for information on their key programmes and these were presented.

- % of people in employment for Inverclyde January to December 2017 was 72.7% compared to the Scottish figure of 74.3%
- % of unemployment rate (model based) for January to December 2017 was 5.8% compared to the Scottish rate of 4.1%
- % workless households in Inverclyde January to December 2016 was 25.1% (6,600) compared to the Scottish rate of 18.3%

The statistical information was taken from NOMIS April 2018, however, more recent updated information shows the following improvement:

- % of workless households in Inverclyde January to December 2017 was 22% (5,600)

The slides from the day are attached at Appendix One.

A discussion was held about what partners are doing, were there any obvious gaps and what were the pressing concerns for each agency.

4.3 Where do we want to be?

The partnership identified that there are approximately 6,600 workless households in Inverclyde, recognising that agencies know who these people are. The target subgroups of the 6,600 households were discussed, including those listed in the Scottish Government's Child Poverty Plan:

- Care leavers
- Lone Parents
- Ex-offenders
- Mothers under 25
- Families with someone who is disabled (adult or child)
- Families with 3 or more children
- Minority Ethnic families
- Families with a child under 1 year
- SIMD most deprived
- People with long term health conditions, including mental health
- Long term unemployed
- People with learning difficulties.

Possible Outcomes discussed were:

- Our most vulnerable people and those further from the labour market are in work or volunteering, or training etc
- We have a targeted, person centred/whole systems approach to supporting people in to work or training etc.

4.4 How will we get there?

Opportunities the group identified included:

Better partnership working/making better links: We have 'joined up working' but we need more –

individuals need a clear pathway. It is important that anyone requiring support can access all opportunities and are able to access services easily at their point of need. The partnership would like to develop opportunities, beyond stages 1, 2 and 3, including Further Education and short term work. Maximising connections people have with the area can help support the repopulation priority, so that people still live in Inverclyde, but may work elsewhere. The Inverclyde offer can be developed particularly for school leavers and care experienced young people, developing opportunities for them to move into. Social prescribing could also be another area of opportunity. Links to attainment challenge – Including linking with families. Holistic family approaches could help change the workless profile of Inverclyde.

Developing local businesses and jobs: There is a need to support more growing, thriving businesses, new business and providing incubation for Small to Medium Enterprises (there is a current funding bid for this). Build/Construction – open up opportunities more broadly across partners, links to develop skills. Developing community benefits that properly benefit communities, targeting to SIMD worst 20%, being clear we mean jobs. Job creating – how can we enable this? Developing business space, understanding the demand. Developing entrepreneurship, changing mindsets re entrepreneurship locally. Town centre regeneration and City Deal could provide local jobs.

Communication: Communication internally – partners engage more frequently e.g. using social media, communication externally – to those looking for opportunities. Case studies, ambassadors and stories from people regarding their experiences could help to encourage people to get involved in programmes and potentially attract businesses to the area.

Transport: Sustainable transport, cycling opportunities

Job specific training: Could computer coding training be offered in SIMD areas?

Volunteering: Volunteering is another avenue which requires to be further explored.

The working group agreed that we all need to trust our partners to deliver the services, and help to support a change of culture, both in communities and across partner organisations.

4.5 Barriers identified by attendees at the workshop included:

- Childcare and affordability of childcare
- Lack of aspiration regarding jobs and moving within Inverclyde (family pressure/household budgets/benefits determined choice)
- Territorialism
- Having the land, but not necessarily the built space for attracting businesses
- Office/business space can be inaccessible by public transport, or by shift workers without their own car (example of Amazon)
- Increase in longer term health problems.

However the group did agree that sometimes the barriers people think they have are not as bad as they think, once they understand and are able to explore the options and opportunities available. The partners need to help people find solutions to what they can perceive as barriers.

4.6 The group was clear that the partnership needs to engage with the 6,600 workless households as a priority to ascertain what their aspirations are, what support they require and what the barriers are to employment for them. The partners felt strongly that focusing on those most in need was key to developing services that benefit all citizens and every community. Further information is required on entry level jobs and what the offers are for people, as well as what the progression routes are. The group suggested that the data on supply and demand could feed locality plans and inform the work on 'In work poverty' and issues around low skills and low paid work. There was also a discussion about capturing information on young people who have left Inverclyde to go to university and identifying if they come back.

4.7 Next Steps

Through the discussion at the workshop it was clear that more data was required to identify who the unemployed people are who are not using employability services. A data group will be set up to pull together all the relevant available data from partners and will carry out an initial analysis. This group will also inform how the partnership will measure 'how it is getting there'. The data group will also be responsible for identifying whether it is possible to usefully map the 6,600 workless households.

A group will also be established to further develop community benefits, through contracts secured by partner organisations, particularly construction projects.

It was also suggested to set up a user group, asking third sector organisations to identify and approach users who might want to be involved. This would inform practice and help the partnership to develop its 'offers'. There need to be different offers for different people, as a one size fits all approach will not be appropriate. Once the partnership is very clear on who it needs to support, what their needs and aspirations are, it can tailor its offer to meet needs.

Another strand of work would be to map all the money currently funding employability services.

5.0 PROPOSALS

- 5.1 It is proposed that the Inverclyde Regeneration and Employability Partnership establish a data subgroup to explore population segmentation, identify the needs of the workless population, and inform the development of appropriate support. Another group will also be set up to explore Community Benefits and getting the best out of these for local people.

6.0 IMPLICATIONS


- 6.1 Legal: none
Finance: none
Human Resources: none
Equality and Diversity: by focussing on population segmentation and identifying the needs of specific groups of people who are unemployed, the partnership will be better able to provide support for those with protected characteristics.
Repopulation: none
Inequalities: tying the work of the IREP into work around Child Poverty, and focussing on getting people into work, will help to tackle poverty and inequality. Providing tailored support to different segments of the population will help to address inequality.

7.0 CONSULTATIONS

- 7.1 n/a

8.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 8.1 n/a



Inverclyde Regeneration and Employability Partnership Development Workshop

6 June 2018

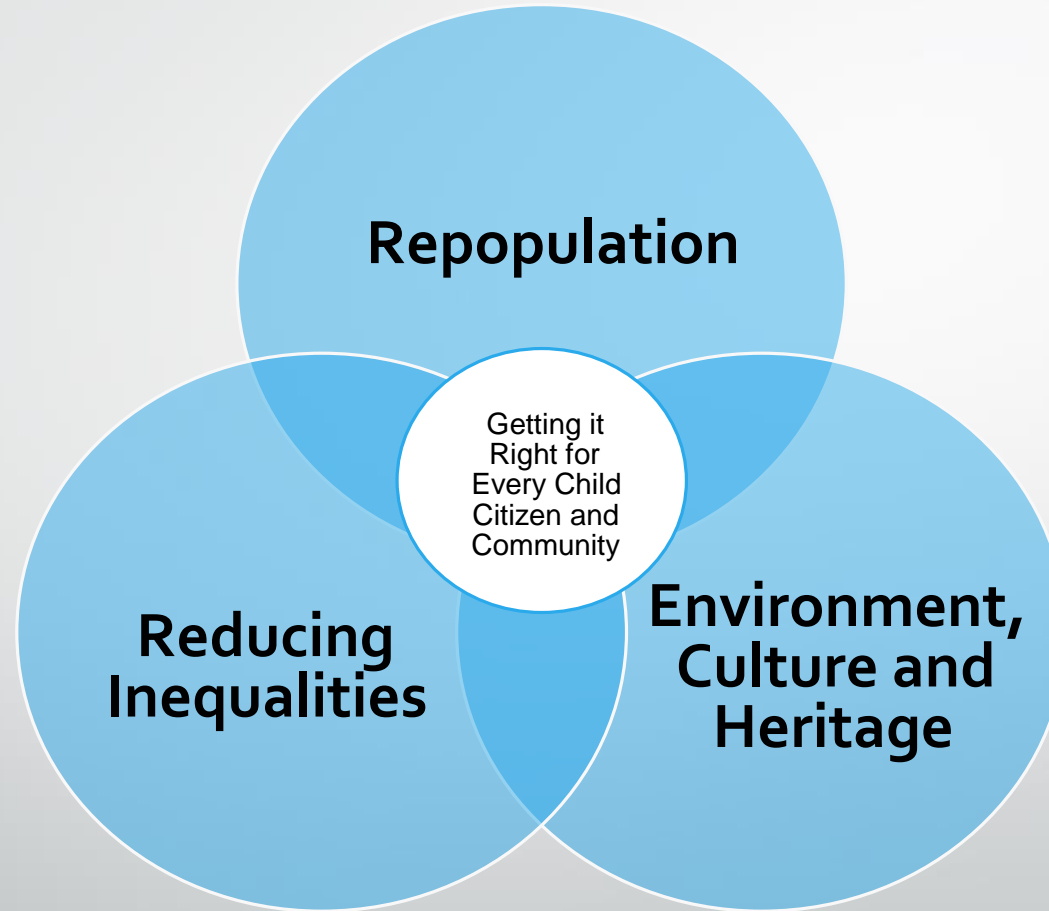
Outline

- Where are we now?
- Where do we want to be?
- How will we get there?
- How will we know we are getting there?



Wellbeing Outcomes

LOIP Priorities



Where are we now?

- Population estimate 2017 = 78,760
- Population projection to 2026 based = 76,172 (3.8% decrease)
- 16% of the population is aged under 16 years (Scotland, 17%)
- 63% of the population is aged 16-64 years (Scotland, 64%)
- 21% of the population is aged 65 years and over (Scotland, 19%)

Where are we now?

- % people in employment for Inverclyde Jan 2017 to Dec 2017 was 72.7% compared to the Scottish figure of 74.3%.
- The unemployment rate (model based) was 5.8% compared with the Scottish rate of 4.1%.
- Number/% of workless households Inverclyde = 6,600/25.1%
- % of workless households Scotland = 18.3%

Numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is proportion of economically active. Source NOMIS

Where are we now?

2,825 claimant count

535 16-24 yr. olds

1600 25- 49 yr. olds

690 50+

6,600

Workless

Households

Areas of Multiple

Deprivation

5850 ESA &
Incapacity

610 Lone parents

1170 Carers

560 Disabled

(Source NOMIS April 2018)

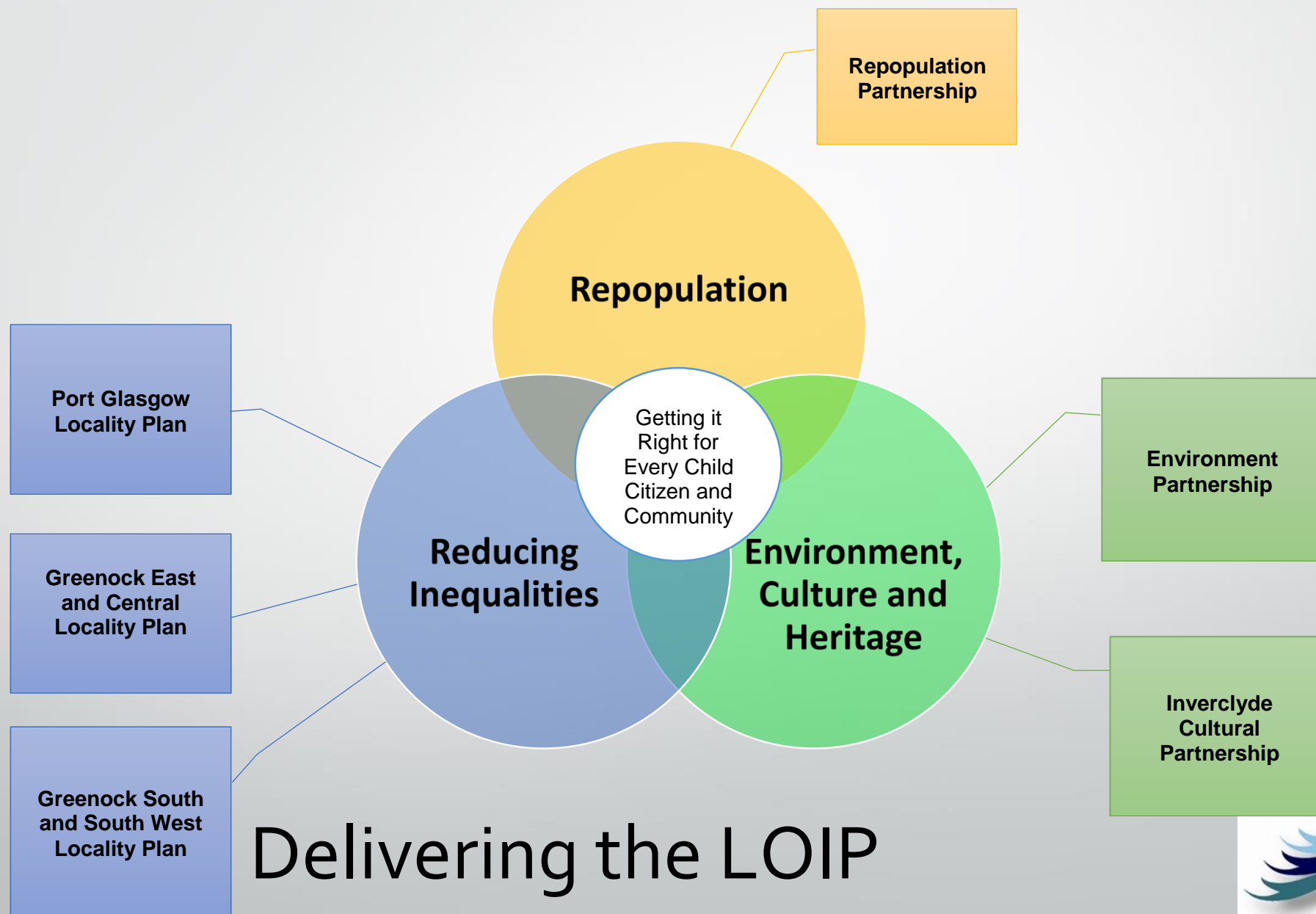
Where are we now?

- Total employment forecast to fall by 400 people over next three years • By 2027 number of jobs is expected to be lower than today
- Rising total employment:
- Administrative and support services
- Information and communications
- Professional, scientific and technical services

These will help to offset job losses from Manufacturing and the Public services sectors.

Where are we now?

- Managers/proprietors in agriculture/services are forecast to see the most significant growth
- Replacement demand will result in 13,900 openings
- Net change in employment and replacement demand will result in 13,600 openings for people in Inverclyde by 2027



Delivering the LOIP

Where are we now? -Employability Provision

- SDS All Age Service- Priority 16-19 with a focus on need (*extending to 24 for care experienced*) Those facing redundancy (*including redundant apprentices*)
- DWP All Age service
- HSCP All Age service
- CLD All Age Service- 3yr Plan under construction
- **FSS** Scot Gov. devolved service **702** attachments over **3yrs** case management & specialist partners approach. 12 months pre-work + 12 months in-work support. Target groups ESA WRAG, Disabled people, health related barriers to employment, 2yrs plus unemployed, People with Convictions, Care Experienced Young People, Lone Parents, Refugees, Ethnic Minorities, SIMD 15%. Currently not compatible with ESF contracted provision.

IC Inverclyde Works /Trust

12 months contracted provision supporting 1050 people across the End to End Employability pipeline Stages 1-5 commenced 1st April 2018 – various targets opposite

Working Matters/City Deal-Trust DWP

contracted provision for ESA client group finishes July 2018 Stats to end of May 222 attached; 30 job outcomes

	ESF	NON ESF
1) Total number of registered clients who are unemployed/unwaged or employed/self-employed.	450	600
a) Clients aged 16 – 19 years	200	50
b) Clients aged 20 -29 years	80	170
c) Clients aged 30+	170	380
1) Total number of clients on Future Jobs Programme (Clients aged 16 – 29 years)	(TBC)	
1) Total number of clients on Jobs Now Programme (Clients aged 30+)	(TBC)	
1) Number of clients achieving a partial or full qualification	280	360
1) Number of clients who progress to employment on leaving the contracted activity.	160	240
a) Retain employment for 13 weeks	115	190
b) Retain employment for 26 weeks	85	125
1) Number of clients who enter further/higher education or training on leaving contracted activity.	45	60
1) Total number of clients employed by employers via Employer Wage Subsidy Programme.	20	
2) Of the total number of clients employed via Employer Wage Subsidy Programme, the number who are employed as a Modern Apprentice.		
1) Number of clients from specific interventions for Carers/Care Leavers/disabilities.	30	

IC/STEPWELL

12 months contracted provision supporting 60 people with a health barrier to employment, 12 months + unemployed providing programmed training activity & supported employment placements within Stepwell and other external organisations commenced 1st April 2018 – targets opposite

2018/2019 Performance		TOTAL
Hard Outcomes		
1	Total number of clients supported	60
2	Total number of clients referred from the end-to-end employability service	20
3	No of clients referred to other providers for support	40
4	No of supported employment placements/job placement opportunities directly provided	18
5	No of clients progressing into supported employment/job placement opportunities with other organisations	8
6	No of clients achieving a partial/full vocational qualification.	20
7	No of clients achieving a pre-vocational qualification.	40
8	No of clients progressing into sustained employment on leaving the contracted activity.	14
8a	No of clients progressing to employment on leaving the contracted activity, the number remaining in employment at 13 weeks.	10
8b	No of clients progressing to employment on leaving the contracted activity, the number remaining in employment at 26 weeks.	10
9	No of clients progressing to further/higher education or other training on leaving the contracted activity	10
Soft Outcomes		
10	No of clients able to demonstrate, and record, greater confidence and improved motivation to progress into work	40
11	No of clients able to demonstrate, and record, an improvement in their social skills	40
12	No of clients able to demonstrate, and record, an improvement in their team working skills	40
13	Number of clients recording satisfaction with service provision	50

Where are we now?

West College Scotland Greenock Campus

West College Scotland - Greenock Campus

Academic Year 16/17

Total Students 3763

Male 1824 48%

Female 1939 52%

Age Breakdown

<16 228 6%

16-19 1552 41%

20-24 703 19%

24+ 1330 35%

Further Study Destinations

WCS 790 81%

UWS 56 6%

Other 127 13%

College Leaver Destinations (Full Time Leavers Only)

Total 1448

Further Study 973 67%

Work 136 9%

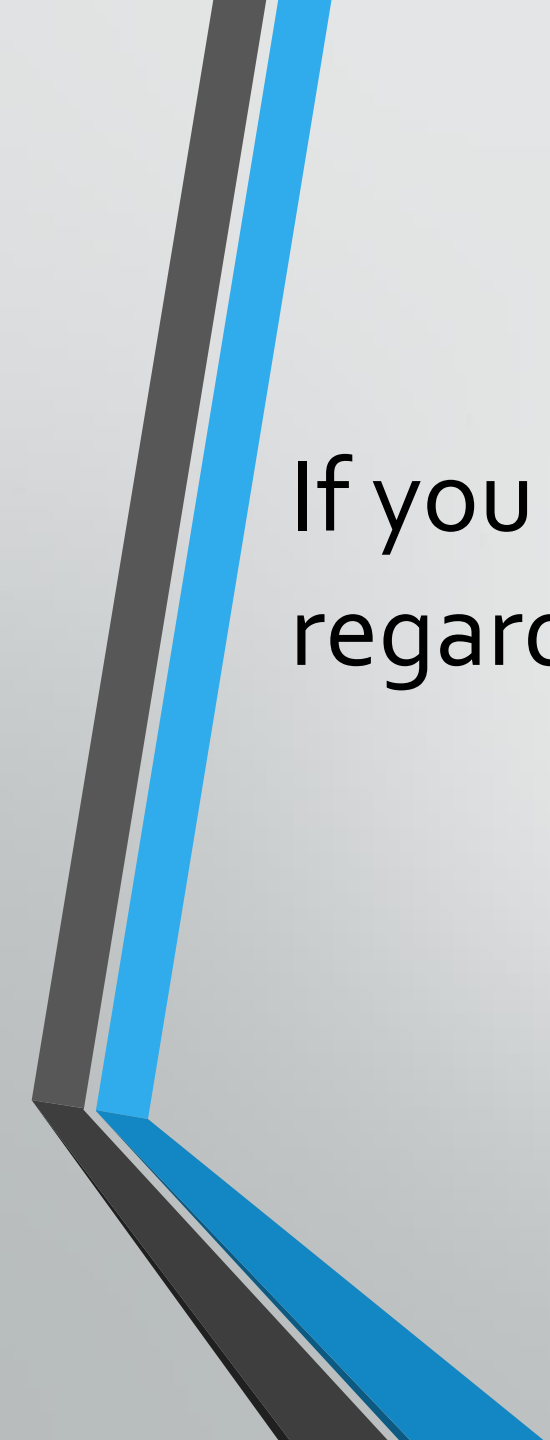
Other 15 1%

Negative 37 3%

Unconfirmed 287 20%

Where are we now?-Employer Support

- **RI**- Inward Investment- *'creating & safeguarding more jobs'*
Commercial Property Portfolio & Refurbishment -Community Benefit
- **IC**- Small Business Grants/Business Gateway/Property Management/Procurement /Community Benefit Recruitment Incentives/ Training & Development
- **DWP**-Vacancy handling & Recruitment Service



If you could change one thing in Inverclyde regarding employability, what would it be?

Where do we want to be?

By **2022** where do we want Inverclyde to be in regard to employability and employment?

By **2028** where do we want Inverclyde to be in regard to employability and employment?

- Some suggestions:

- Share information across Partners – referral pathways understood and being used.
- Working together with partners to offer the multiple interventions required
- Our most vulnerable people feeling they are being offered appropriate opportunities.
- Our unemployed residents feeling the opportunities on offer are of value to them
- Improved attendance on all of the opportunities on offer.
- Better job opportunities for local people.
- Information on potential opportunities to allow us to develop appropriate skills training



Inverclyde Alliance

AGENDA ITEM NO: 8

Report To:	Inverclyde Alliance Board	Date:	1 October 2018
Report By:	Louise McVey Corporate Policy, Performance and Partnership Manager	Report No:	
Contact Officer:	Louise McVey	Contact No:	01475 712042
Subject:	Locality Planning Update		

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to update the Alliance Board on locality planning in Inverclyde and to ask partners to map activity being delivered in the localities which address the key issues raised in the Our Place Our Future community engagement.

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 Three draft locality plans have been developed and are currently being populated with feedback from communities that has been gathered via the Aspiring Communities Fund projects. The focus is on how communities themselves can address any local challenges and issues, but there will be some issues which require the support of partners to address.
- 2.2 The draft plans are attached, with information from a strategic needs analysis of each area and the main community feedback from the Our Place Our Future engagement. Assets in each area have also been mapped into the plans and these will be checked with communities to ensure all appropriate assets, both people/groups and physical, are captured.
- 2.3 The sub group involving Your Voice, Branchton Community Centre, CVS Inverclyde, Community Learning and Development, the Health and Social Care Partnership and Community Planning met on 24 July and are progressing the plans.
- 2.4 Once the priority areas for development have been identified these will be brought back to the IOIP Programme Board for discussion and to work out where partners can provide support and input.
- 2.5 To allow for robust development of the plans with communities it is anticipated that the plans will be ready to be presented to the December meeting of the Alliance Board.
- 2.6 In order to ensure that a full picture of service delivery in localities is captured, the Alliance Partners are asked to complete the template attached at appendix two. Partners are asked to highlight any work they are undertaking which addresses any of the concerns/issues raised by communities. This information can be shared with communities so that they are fully aware of work being undertaken in their areas, and allow for focus on areas where no activity is taking place. Returns should be made by 1 November to Louise McVey at louise.mcvey@inverclyde.gov.uk.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Alliance Board:

- a. Notes the progress being made on developing the locality plans

- b. Comments on the structure and content of the locality plans
- c. Agrees that all partners will complete the template at appendix two to highlight what activity is taking place in localities which addresses key issues.
- d. Agrees that all partners ensure the assets outlined in the locality plans are correct.

Louise McVey
Corporate Policy, Performance and Partnership Manager

4.0 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Inverclyde Community Planning Partnership is required by the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 to produce Locality Plans for the areas of Inverclyde experiencing the greatest inequalities.
- 4.2 Inverclyde has committed to developing these plan with communities, co-producing them using asset based community development. Work with communities has been going on via Aspiring Communities funded activity and is being used to inform the Locality Plans for Port Glasgow, Greenock East and Central and Greenock South and South West. This is in addition to the large scale community engagement programme 'Our Place, Our Future' which informed the Inverclyde Outcome Improvement Plan, and the responses from that have been broken down into the localities.
- 4.3 The draft plans containing the data, the feedback from Our Place Our Future and mapping of assets for each local area are attached at Appendix One. The plans for Greenock East and Central and Port Glasgow also include information from the Town Centre Charrette processes.
- 4.4 The locality planning subgroup met on 24 July and is working to develop the plans with communities.
- 4.5 To inform discussions with communities about issues in their areas, it is important that the partnership gathers information on what activity partners are undertaking, which will address those issues and concerns. The Alliance Board is asked to agree that all CPP partners complete the template attached at Appendix Two, setting out what they are doing in the three localities to address the issues raised during the Our Place, Our Future engagement.
- 4.6 To manage the Community Planning Locality planning process, three advisory groups will be set up covering the three localities. The draft terms of reference for these advisory groups are attached at Appendix Three.

5.0 PROPOSALS

- 5.1 It is proposed that the Alliance Board supports the development of the Locality Plans via the Aspiring Communities projects. The Alliance Board is also asked to agree that all partners map the activity they are delivering in the localities which seeks to tackle the issues raised by communities. Finally, it is proposed that the Alliance Board supports the creation of three advisory groups to oversee the Locality Plans for Port Glasgow, Greenock East and Central and Greenock South and South West.

6.0 IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1 Legal: none at present
Finance: none at present
Human Resources: none at present
Equality and Diversity: Engaging with people who have protected characteristics will be part of the engagement processes.
Repopulation: Engaging local people in the development of the locality plans and developing plans that will help to make positive differences to areas in Inverclyde will encourage people to remain in the area and could help to attract people from other areas.
Inequalities: The locality plans will focus on tackling inequalities in the areas experiencing the greatest inequality of outcome.

7.0 CONSULTATIONS

- 7.1 The Locality Planning Sub Group were involved in the work outlined above.

8.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 8.1 LOIP Programme Board 9 Feb 2018: Locality Planning Update
LOIP Programme Board 11 May 2018: Taking Locality Planning Forward in Inverclyde

Template mapping service delivery in localities

Where are we now?	Where do we want to be?	How will we get there (including timescale)?	How will we know we are getting there?	Who is responsible?	How much will it cost?

Where are we now? Include in here key themes from community engagement and data analysis for each distinct issue. Include which area the work is focussed in.

Where do we want to be? What are the aspirations of the organisation in relation to the issues set out in column 1? It is important to focus on what might be achievable, either by the community or in partnership with organisations.

How will we get there? What is the plan for achieving what is set out in column 2? Try to be as practical as possible.

How will we know we are getting there? Are there any measures that will show how the actions in column 3 are being achieved? These can be based on data as set out in the strategic needs assessment or from engagement with communities.

Who is responsible? Is this something the organisation will do themselves, is this something that will be delivered in partnership or is this something that the community will need to deliver? Responsibility must be agreed with those who will deliver on the actions.

Appendix Two

Key issues raised in Localities

Port Glasgow	Greenock East and Central	Greenock South and South West
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeling safe outside in the evenings • A lack of things for young people to do • Unreliable and expensive bus service • Activities are expensive • Poor pavements and footpaths • Potholes • Dog Fouling • Facilities are not used to their full potential • There could be better promotion of the area <p>Themes from Charrette</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different parts of Port Glasgow are separated by road or rail infrastructure • Access to Coronation Park and the waterfront is restricted • There is a need for improved links to upper Port Glasgow • There is a lack of a vibrant evening economy • There is a need for a greater range of housing options in the town centre • There is a desire for enhanced public transport for community access to the town centre • More should be made of Port Glasgow's heritage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feel less safe outside in the evenings • Expensive public transport • Natural space only accessible by car • Lack of parking provision • Limited job opportunities • Poor image • Dog fouling • Town centre is declining • Lack of things for teenagers to do • Potholes, pavements and pathways <p>Themes from Charrette</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for public realm enhancements for town centre • Shared space layouts and mixed use developments reusing underused buildings or infilling gap sites • Enhancement of the Oak Mall is needed • Need improved pedestrian connections east-west and north-south for Greenock town centre • Need better connections between the town centre and the waterfront • The A8 and A78 cause separation of different parts of Greenock • More needs to be made of Greenock's build and industrial heritage, rich social history and emerging arts/creative scene. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feel less safe outside in the evenings • Derelict buildings spoil the area • Expensive and unreliable bus service • Lack of quality jobs available in the area • Litter • Poor pavements and footpaths • Dog fouling • Lack of facilities for teenagers • Drug misuse • Local facilities could be better used to reach full potential



Inverclyde Alliance

TERMS OF REFERENCE	
Name of Group	Locality Planning Advisory Group (There are three groups - Port Glasgow, Greenock East and Central and Greenock South and South West)
Purpose	<p>To engage with communities to develop and progress Place Plans for the locality.</p> <p>To bring Community Planning public sector partners together with Communities to work together to tackle inequalities.</p> <p>To co-ordinate and pull together community engagement processes and feedback.</p> <p>To work with communities to develop solutions to the issues identified by them.</p> <p>To share information across communities and partners.</p> <p>To make best use of and share resources.</p> <p>To work in partnership to tackle inequalities in Inverclyde.</p> <p>To help to avoid duplication.</p> <p>To link with the HSCP locality planning structures and any other locality based approaches to service delivery.</p> <p>Support development of participatory budgeting.</p> <p>To meet any future demand from communities or requirements set out by national or local government.</p>
Membership	<p>Community representatives/local community organisations</p> <p>Chairs of relevant Community Councils</p> <p>Your Voice</p> <p>Community Learning and Development, Inverclyde</p>

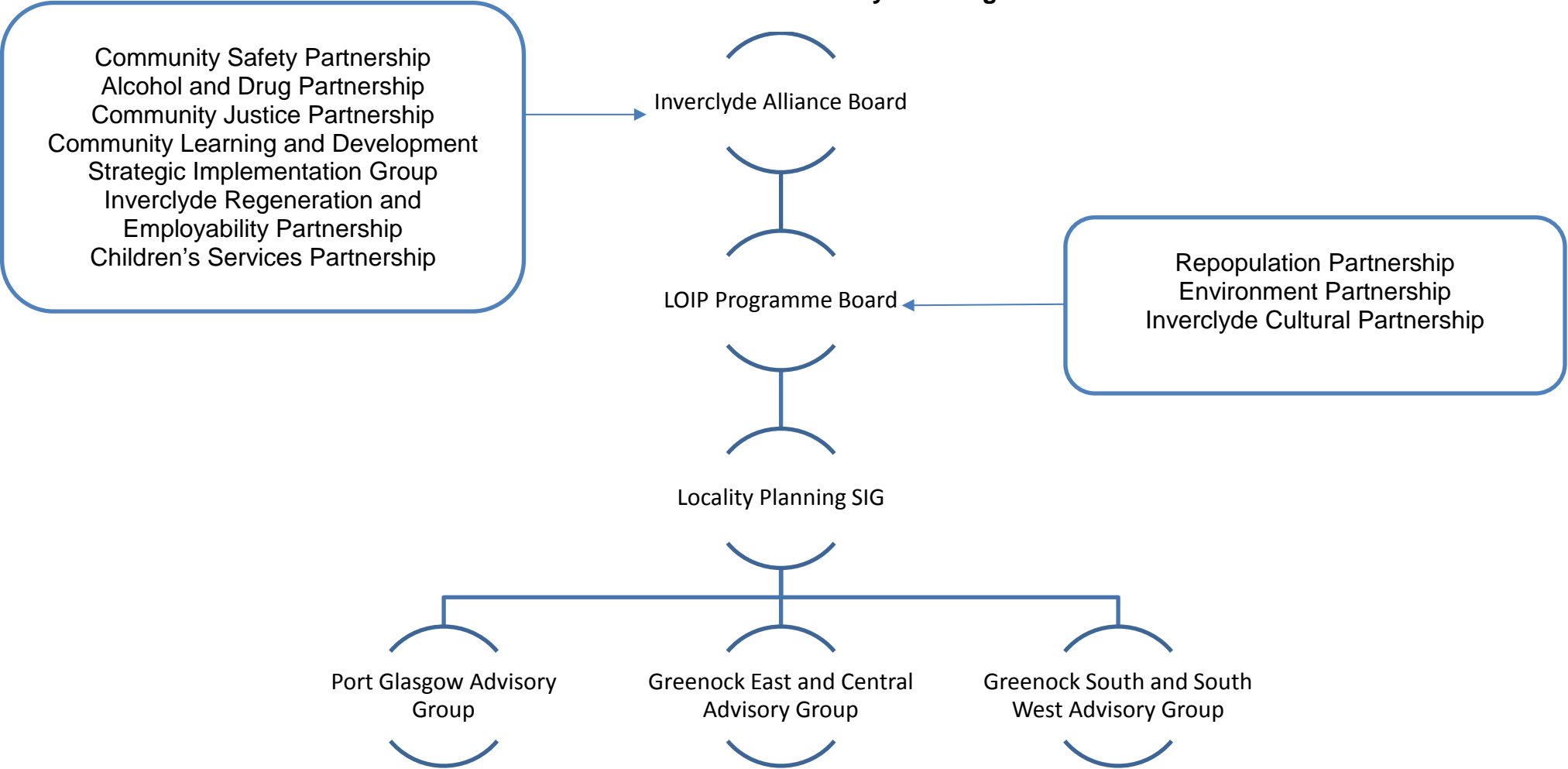
Appendix Three – Advisory Groups Draft Terms of Reference

	<p>Council Branchton Community Centre CVS Inverclyde Community Planning, Inverclyde Council Police Scotland Community Safety What other partners should attend?</p> <p>Other CPP partners will be co-opted onto advisory groups as necessary.</p>
Frequency of Meetings	8 weekly
Reporting / monitoring arrangements	The advisory groups will report to the Locality Planning Strategic Implementation Group and the LOIP programme board, which meets quarterly.
Review Arrangements	The groups will be reviewed after a year to ensure they are still fit for purpose and are delivering what is needed for Locality Planning.
Links to Legislation	<p>Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014</p>
Links to National Strategies	<p>Local Governance Review Community Planning</p>
Links to other initiatives	<p>Our Place, Our Future HSCP Locality Planning Participatory Budgeting Attainment Challenge Child Poverty Local Action Plan</p>
Funding	<p>Aspiring Communities Fund Stage 1 – ended March 2018 Greenock East and Central (CVS Inverclyde and Your Voice).</p> <p>Aspiring Communities Fund Stage 2 – 18 month project, all three priority areas of Port Glasgow, Greenock East</p>

Appendix Three – Advisory Groups Draft Terms of Reference

	<p>and Central and Greenock South and South West (Your Voice).</p> <p>Aspiring Communities Fund stage 2 - Began in June 2018. This project will work with communities in Greenock South and South West and will focus on identifying and utilising the assets available in the area (Branchton Community Centre).</p> <p>Each grant of funding has particular reporting requirements which the advisory group will help to fulfil.</p>
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Structure for Locality Planning



People Leading Active Community Empowerment

PLACE

Port Glasgow

PLANS



Contents

1. Introduction
2. About Port Glasgow
3. What does the community think?
4. What assets does Port Glasgow have?
5. Area profile
6. Vision and priorities
7. What will Port Glasgow look like in the future?
8. Action plan

Introduction

About Port Glasgow

Port Glasgow is located on the south bank of the River Clyde around 20 miles north-west of Glasgow. It is the second largest town in Inverclyde with a population of around 15,000. The town has a wonderful location on the banks of the Clyde estuary with views across the river to the Argyll hills and sea lochs.

The area has a proud history with a long tradition of ship building. The town began as a small village and grew to become a harbour, becoming the principal port of the city of Glasgow. Henry Bell's Comet, the first commercial steam vessel in Europe, was built in Port Glasgow. One shipyard, Ferguson Marine is still active today.



The history of Port Glasgow can be traced back to the Maxwell family in the 15th century, but the modern town is a relatively recent phenomenon with its roots in the growth of international trade in the second half of the 17th century. The town known as New Port Glasgow grew on the back of international trade. In 1710, it became the principal custom house port on the Clyde and by the middle of the 18th century had absorbed the original village of Newark.

Such was the importance of Port Glasgow as a trading port that more than 50 squarerigged ships sailed regularly from the harbour. By the 1850s the dredging of the Clyde had seen the decline of Port Glasgow as a trading port, the whole of the coasting trade gradually relocating to the city of Glasgow. By this time, however, Port Glasgow had a well-established shipbuilding industry.

The growth of the Clydeside shipbuilding industry in the 19th century transformed Port Glasgow from a trading outpost into an industrial centre. As the shipyards developed, so too did a number of associated industries.

Port Glasgow, like many post-industrial settlements, has experienced population decline, decreased economic activity and consequential negative social, environmental and health impacts as a result. Nevertheless the town enjoys some noteworthy assets.

The town is very well connected. The A8/M8 corridor runs through the town and links Inverclyde to the Glasgow city region and the national motorway network. Similarly the rail

network connects the town directly to Glasgow in under 30 minutes. The town is also only 14 miles from Glasgow airport.

Port Glasgow has a rich and interesting history; dominated by world renowned industry and global trade, enriched by an ongoing social history and embellished with a unique place in art history involving notable individuals including Sir Stanley Spencer.

Population

- The estimated population of Port Glasgow in 2016 was 14,848.
- 47% of the population are male and 53% female
- 17% of the population is aged 0-15 years
- 63% of the population is working age (16-64 years)

Economy

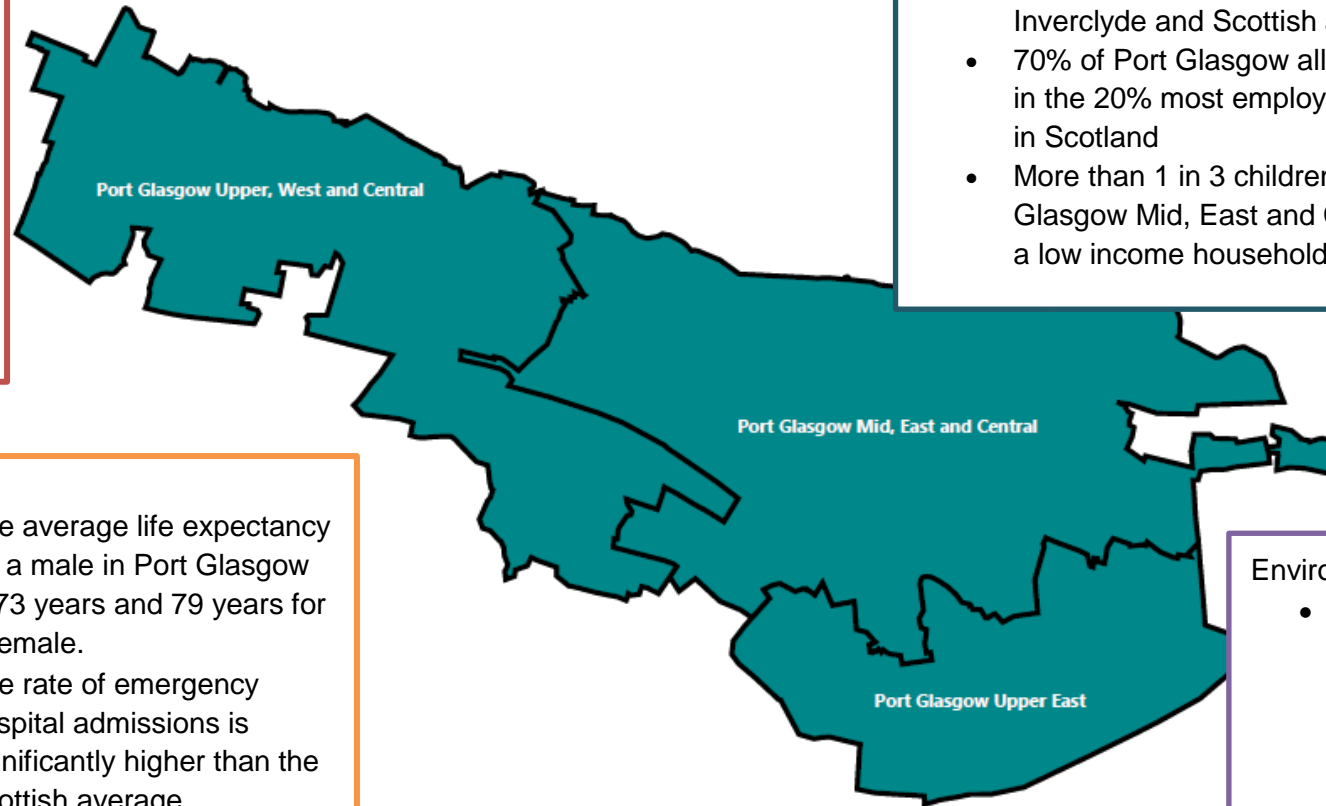
- The percentage of people claiming out of work benefits is higher than the Inverclyde and Scottish average
- 70% of Port Glasgow all datazones are in the 20% most employment deprived in Scotland
- More than 1 in 3 children in Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central live in a low income household

Health

- The average life expectancy for a male in Port Glasgow is 73 years and 79 years for a female.
- The rate of emergency hospital admissions is significantly higher than the Scottish average
- Premature mortality rates in Port Glasgow are higher than the Scottish average
- 61% of Port Glasgow's datazones are in the 20% most health deprived in Scotland

Environment

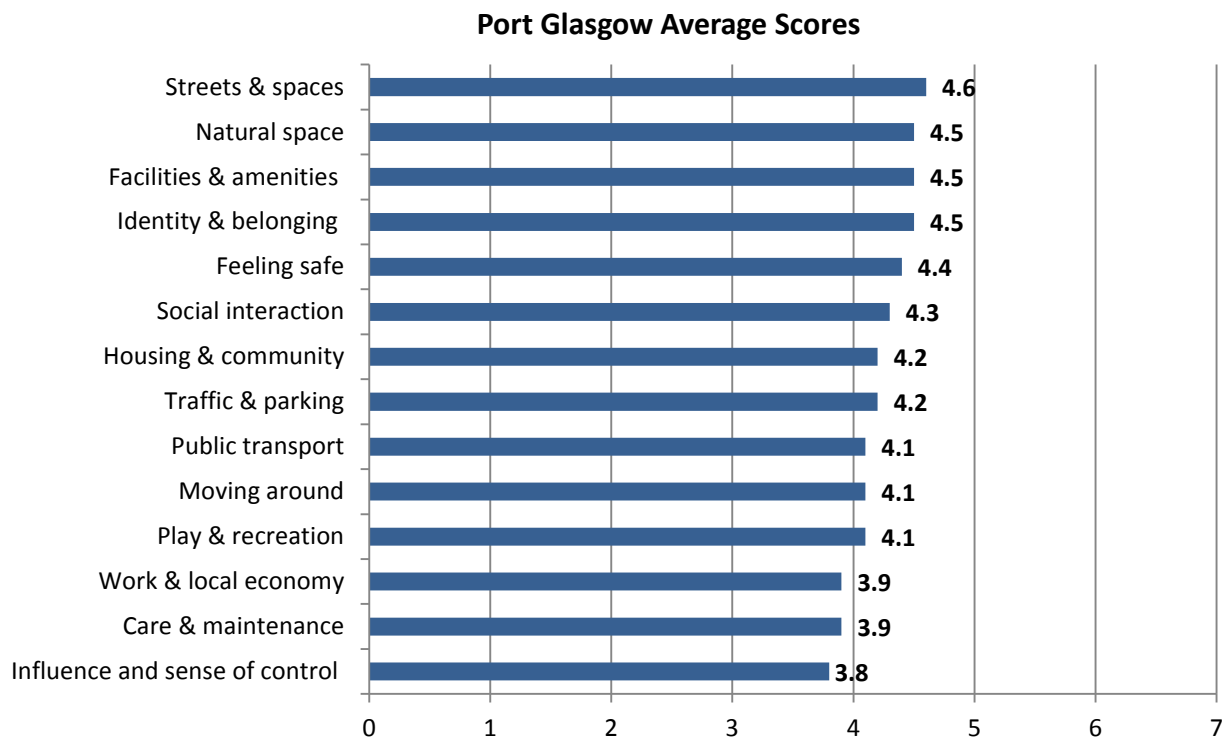
- The percentage of the population that lives within 500 metres of derelict land is significantly higher in Port Glasgow than in Inverclyde overall or Scotland.



What does the community think?

There were 200 respondents from Port Glasgow to the 'Our Place Our Future' survey. Respondents were asked to rate how satisfied they were with various aspects of living in Port Glasgow on a rating of 1 – 7 where 1 represents not at all satisfied and 7 represents very satisfied.

Based on the overall average scores, satisfaction levels were highest with streets and spaces (4.6), natural space (4.5) and facilities and amenities (4.5). The lowest scoring areas in terms of satisfaction were work and local economy (3.9), care and maintenance (3.9) and influence and sense of control (3.8).



What does the community like about the area?

My area has lovely walking and cycling routes

Regeneration continues to make improvements

Port Glasgow I Youth Zone is great

I Love Where I live

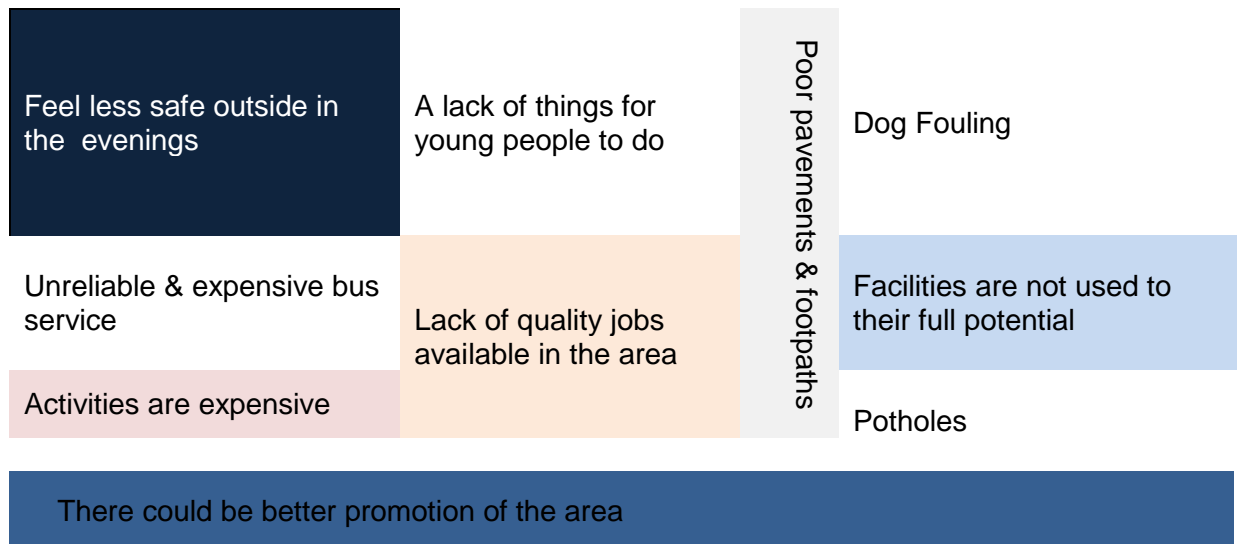
Parks and natural spaces are good

I think it's a great place to live

The retail park at Port Glasgow is very good

People are quite attached to their communities here

What is the community concerned about?



Port Glasgow Charrette

A Charrette for Port Glasgow town centre was undertaken in March 2014. A design charrette is an intensive multi-disciplinary, multi day planning process that encourages active engagement of stakeholders in developing design ideas collaboratively in response to specific planning and urban design issues.

Key themes to emerge from the charrette included:

- **‘Making Connections’** - Different parts of Port Glasgow are separated by significant road or rail infrastructure. In addition, the town centre does not enjoy positive links to the retail park, Coronation Park or the communities of upper Port Glasgow.
- **Coronation Park** – frequently raised by charrette participants as being a great but underperforming asset. The park feels cut off from the town, principally by the A8 dual carriageway. Further investment is required to improve the facilities.
- **Access to Waterfront** – Many charrette participants felt that waterfront routes for walkers and cyclists beyond Coronation Park, both east and west were inadequately integrated. In addition, participants felt that Mirren Shore is an asset many local people are not aware of.
- **Severance** – The A8 and the railway are barriers to enhanced connectivity between parts of the town. The A8 separates Coronation Park and Mirren Shore from the Town Centre. The railway restricts links to the Town Centre from the hillside and Upper Port Glasgow.
- **Links to Upper Port Glasgow** – many participants were of the view that the network of paths up the hillside in Port Glasgow need attention and that improved links to the significant neighbourhoods of Port Glasgow is essential. Initiatives to enhance

Birkmyre Park and Devol Glen offer scope to improve routes associated with parkland and natural habitats.

- **Living in Town Centre** – Need for a greater range of housing options in the town centre to cater for different sized family units and circumstances.
- **Evening Economy** – the lack of vibrant and thriving evening economy was raised as an issue with there being a restricted offer for evening activity in the town. Residents would like a more diverse offering of different leisure options within the town centre that create a more family friendly environment.
- **First Impressions** – the town fails to give a good first impression. When approached along the A8 the town centre is obscured by unattractive walls and road infrastructure. It is not apparent to many road users how to access the town centre.
- **TransPort Glasgow** – enhancing public transport passenger facilities and services to encourage increased patronage, more visitors to the town and enhanced community access to the town centre services is fundamental, sustainable place.
- **Rich Heritage** – Port Glasgow has a strong sense of place and community spirit and enjoys a proud and rich heritage. Charette participants recognised the importance of the town's history and believed that it should influence future regeneration.
- **Portonians: Community Spirit** – One of Port Glasgow's greatest assets is its strong community spirit. Participants in the Charette believed that it was vital to foster this community spirit.

Action taken as a result of the Port Glasgow Town Centre Regeneration Plan includes:

- An arts project took place with local schools to develop art work which now features as murals in Port Glasgow Train Station
- A new spur road opened in November 2017, forming a new junction from the A8 with Shore Street and Princes Street allowing direct access to the town centre. The subsequent public realm works were completed in March 2018 and the project was delivered on behalf of Inverclyde Council by regeneration company Riverside Inverclyde. The Port Glasgow Lower Town Quarter project received a Regeneration Capital Grant award from the Scottish Government and COSLA in 2016. <http://www.riversideinverclyde.com/blog/shore-street-public-realm-works-project-overview.html>
- The Port Glasgow Regeneration Strategy and Master Plan recommends environmental improvements to the town centre; removal of redundant buildings; the restoration of empty shop units to provide 'fit for purpose' retail space and new office and commercial accommodation. A second phase of the works will also include the demolition of redundant buildings at the rear of the Town Hall to create a new civic square.
- A Town and Village Centre Improvement Fund has been established by Inverclyde Council
- The Port Glasgow Town Centre Regeneration Forum has discussed the relocation of the planned Shipbuilders Sculpture, the Toll Boys Sculpture, the refurbishment of the

King George VI building, the potential for urban realm improvement in Princes Street and tourist signage within Port Glasgow Town Centre.

Engagement with Communities through Aspiring Communities Fund activity highlighted the following:

To be completed

What Assets does Port Glasgow have?

Community/People assets

- Boglestone Community Centre
- Muirshiel Resource Centre
- Slaemuir Tenants and Residents Association
- Kelburn Community Action Group
- Chapelton TARA
- Devol Community Association

Voluntary/Community organisations (source Inverclyde Life, www.inverclydelife.com)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper Port Glasgow Social Club • Doric Masonic Lodge • Port Glasgow Golf club • Port Glasgow Boys Club • Port Glasgow Junior Football Club • Old Men's Club • Port Glasgow Bowling Club • Port Glasgow Angling Club • Port Glasgow Victoria Amateur Boxing Club • Port Glasgow Boat Club • 2nd Port Glasgow Boys Brigade • Parklea Bowling Club • Ancient Order of Hibernian • Port Glasgow Community Sports Hub • Port Glasgow Youth Club | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port Glasgow Youth Club • Work Club – Port Glasgow Library • Work Club – Enterprise Centre • Cross Stitching (WOOPI) • Rusty Boat Young People's Theatre Company • Roving Reporters / Research Group (WOOPI) • Port Glasgow High School Parent Council • Port Glasgow Credit Union • The Massabielle group • The Salvation Army Port Glasgow • Port Glasgow Otters Swimming Club • Boglestone Judo Club • Port Glasgow Angling Club |
|---|---|

Physical Assets

Schools / Nurseries

- St Stephen's and Port High School Joint Campus
- Craigmarnock School
- Newark Primary School and Nursery
- Rainbow Family Centre
- St John's Primary School
- St Michael's Primary School
- St Francis Primary School

Churches

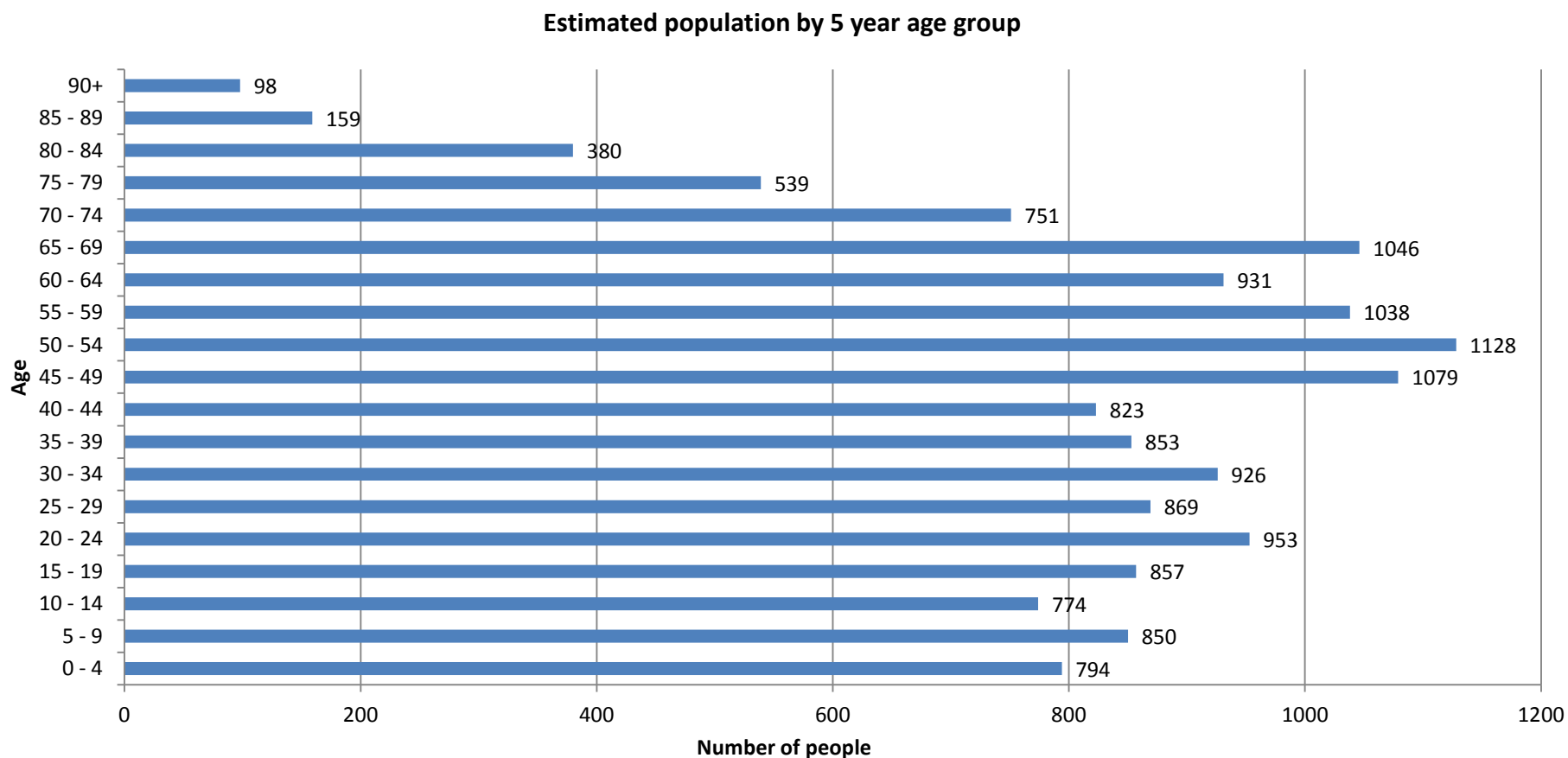
- St Andrews Church
- St John the Baptist RC Church
- St Francis of Assisi Catholic Church
- Port Glasgow URC Church

Leisure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port Glasgow Swimming Pool • Boglestone Community Centre Gym
Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port Glasgow Health Centre
Public Transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scotrail Stations – Port Glasgow, Woodhall, Bogston. • Port Glasgow Bus Station
Other assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newark Castle

Common Good Property
Bay St (Shops at 2,4,6,8,10,12 +14) Fyfe Shore Depot Higholm Street / Balfour St Land John Wood Street (Shops at 1,4,5-13,6,8,10,15,16,17,18,21 and 22. Port Glasgow Swimming Pool Port Glasgow Lesser Town Hall Port Glasgow Road No 74

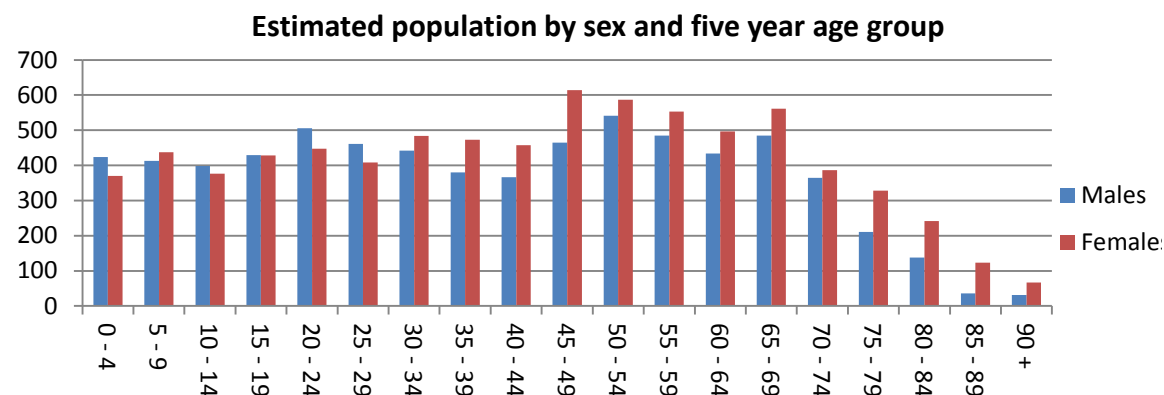
A profile of Port Glasgow

Port Glasgow has suffered from depopulation in recent decades. At the time of the 1991 Census the population of Port Glasgow was 19,426 but had fallen to 15,414 by the time of the 2011 Census, a decrease of 21%. The most recent population estimates for the area (2016) is that Port Glasgow's population is now 14,848.



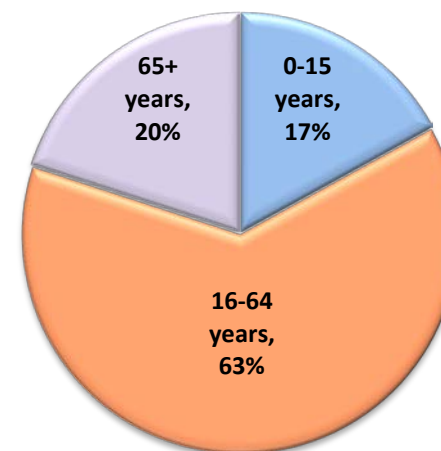
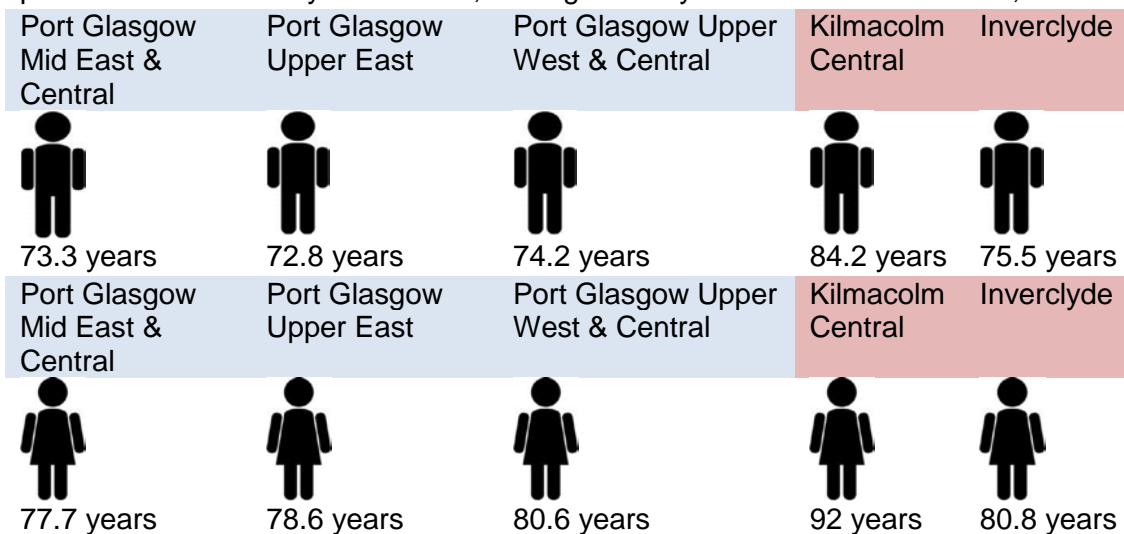
Source: ISD www.isdscotland.org/Products-and-Services/GPD-Support/Population/Estimates/

47% of Port Glasgow's population are male (7,010) and 53% are female (7,838).



Source: ISD www.isdscotland.org/Products-and-Services/GPD-Support/Population/Estimates/

Life expectancy varies across Port Glasgow with the highest life expectancy in Upper West and Central and lowest in Mid, East and Central. Overall, life expectancy is on a par with that of Inverclyde however, it is significantly lower than in Kilmacolm, which is located just 4 miles away.



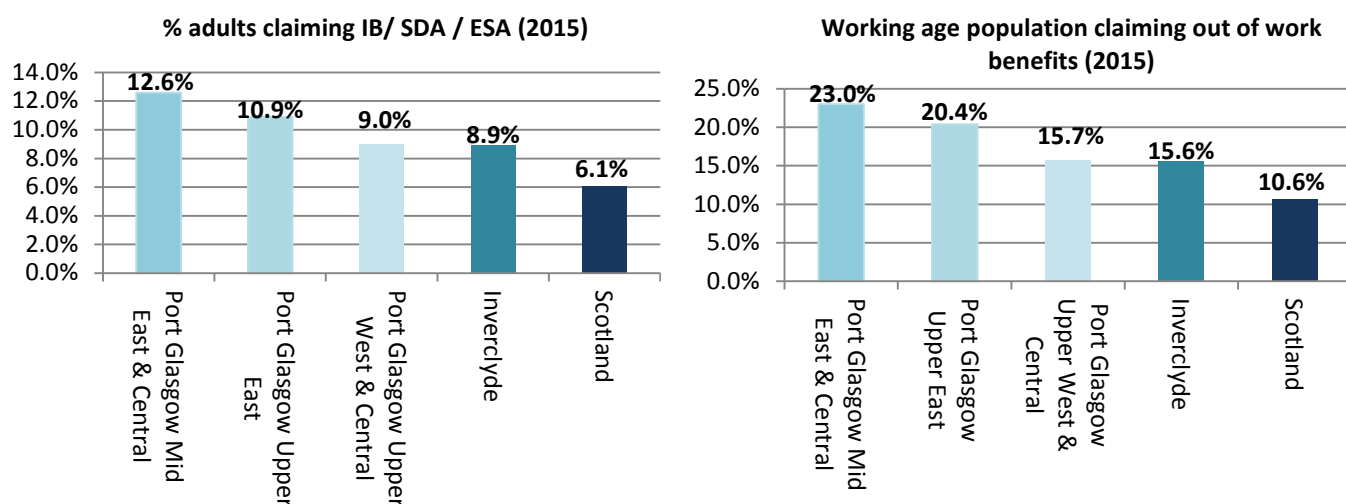
- 17% of the population is aged 0-15 years
- 63% of the population is working age (16-64 years).
- 20% of the population is aged 65 years and over

Pension Credit

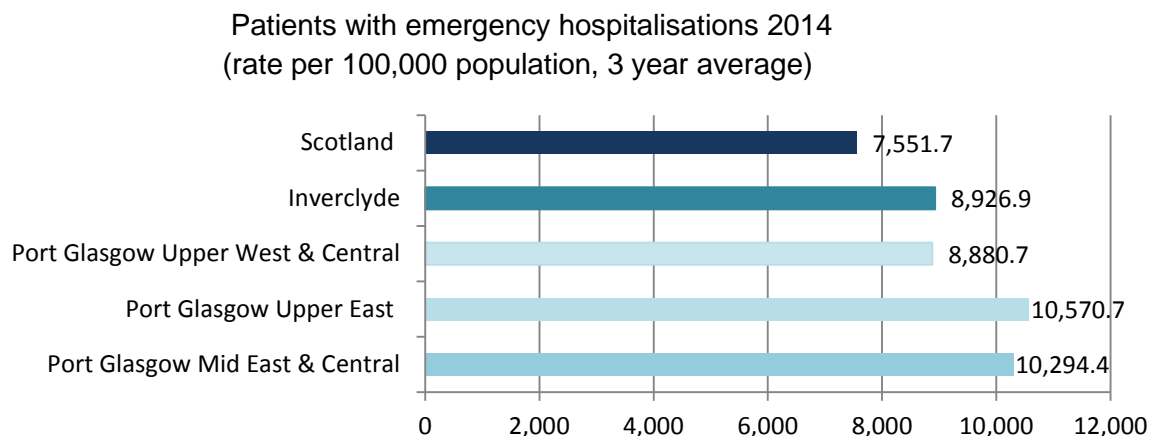
In 2015, 13.7% of people in Port Glasgow Mid East & Central were in receipt of pension credits compared to 12% in Port Glasgow Upper East and 8.9% in Port Glasgow Upper West and Central. The average for Inverclyde was 8.7%.

The national average was 6.2%.

Universal Credit has replaced a number of key benefits, however trend data is not yet available. The data below shows the uptake of benefits prior to the introduction of Universal Credit. The percentage of adults claiming employment support allowance/ Incapacity benefit/ severe disablement allowance across Port Glasgow was higher than the Inverclyde and Scottish averages. Also, the percentage of adults claiming an out of work benefit across Port Glasgow was higher than both the Inverclyde and Scottish averages.

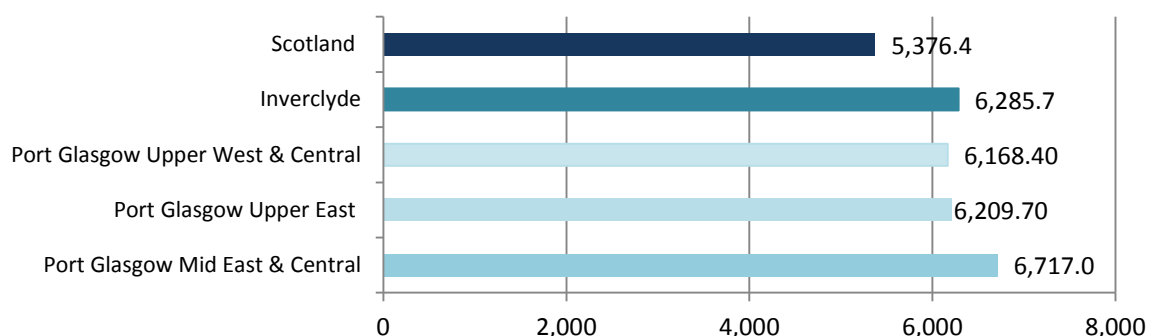


The rate of emergency hospital admissions is higher across Port Glasgow than in Inverclyde and Scotland as a whole.

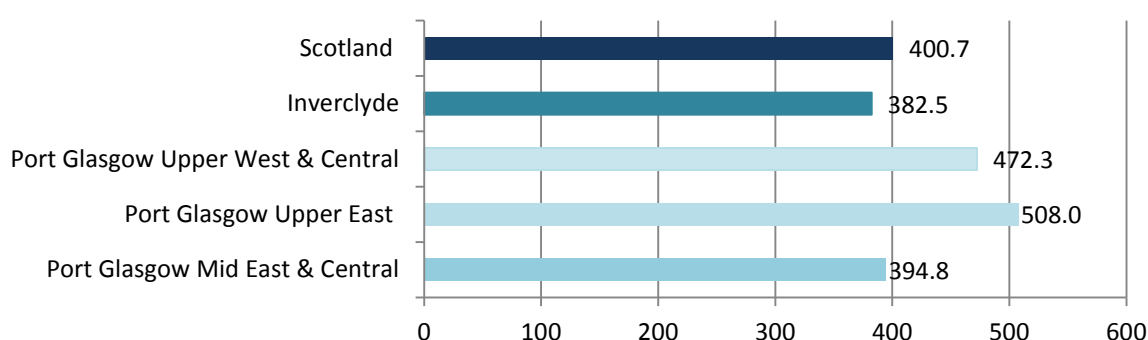


Multiple emergency hospitalisations for patients aged 65+ are also higher than the national average.

Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations 2014
(rate per 100,000 population, 3 year average)



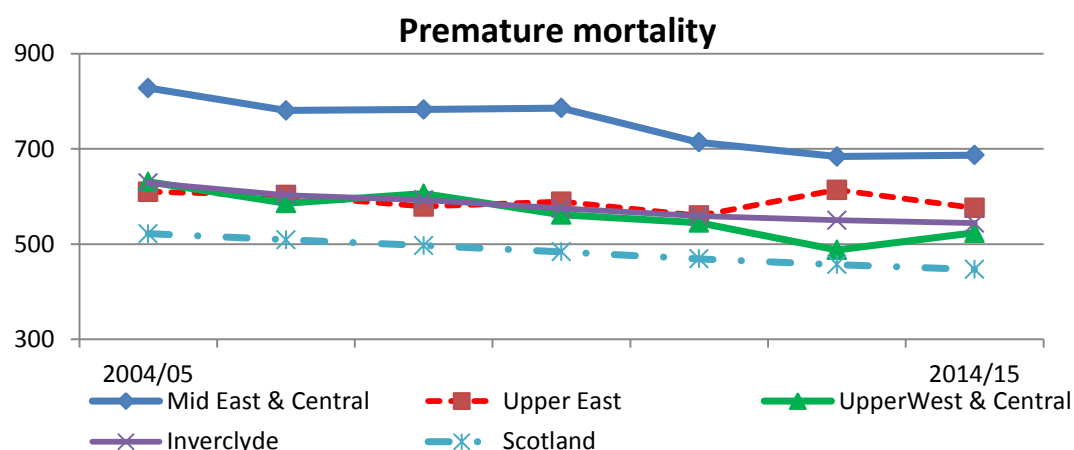
Patients hospitalised due to coronary heart disease 2014
(rate per 100,000 population, 3 year average)



Source: Scotpho Online Profiles Tool <http://www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool>

Premature mortality

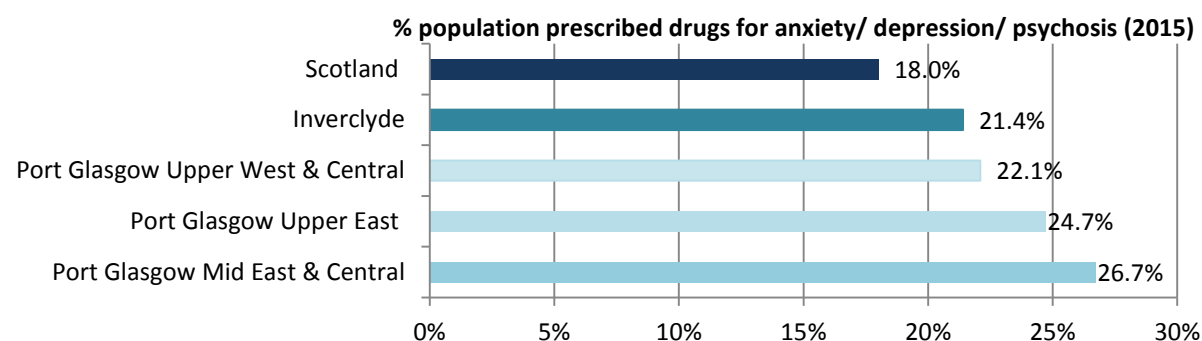
Premature mortality is defined as deaths occurring before the age of 75. The rates are expressed per 100,000 persons per year. Premature mortality rates are higher than the Scottish average in all areas of Port Glasgow.



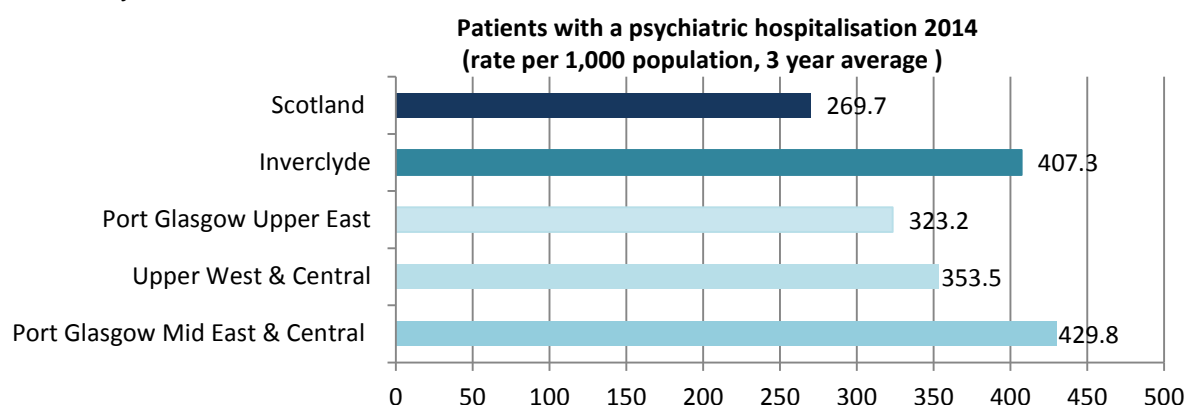
Source: Improvement Service Community Planning Outcomes Profile
<http://www.improvementservice.org.uk/community-planning-outcomes-profile.html>

Mental Health

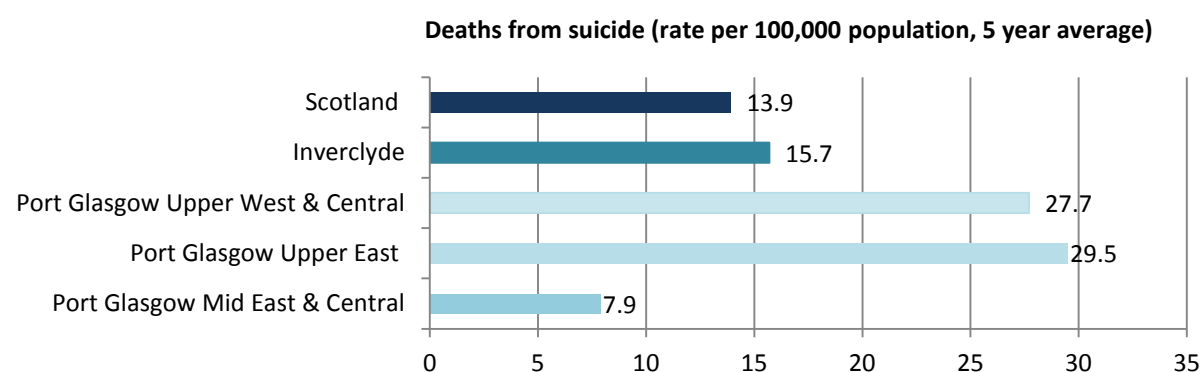
The percentage of the population that were prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis in 2015 was higher in Port Glasgow than both the Inverclyde and Scottish average. Rates were highest in Port Glasgow Mid East and Central where more than 1 in 4 of the population were prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis.



Rates of psychiatric hospitalisation are higher than the national average across all parts of the locality.



In 2014, the rate of deaths from suicide (5 year average) in Port Glasgow Upper East and

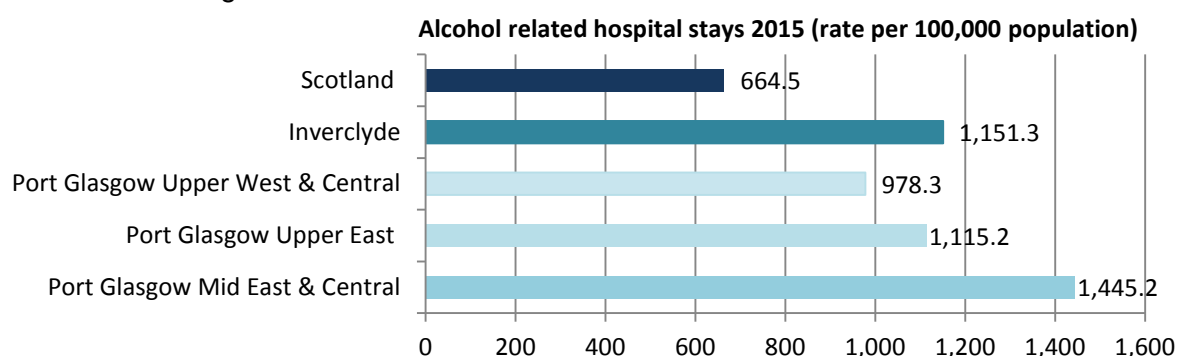


Upper West and Central was more than twice the national figure.

Source: Scotpho Online Profiles Tool <http://www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool>

Alcohol

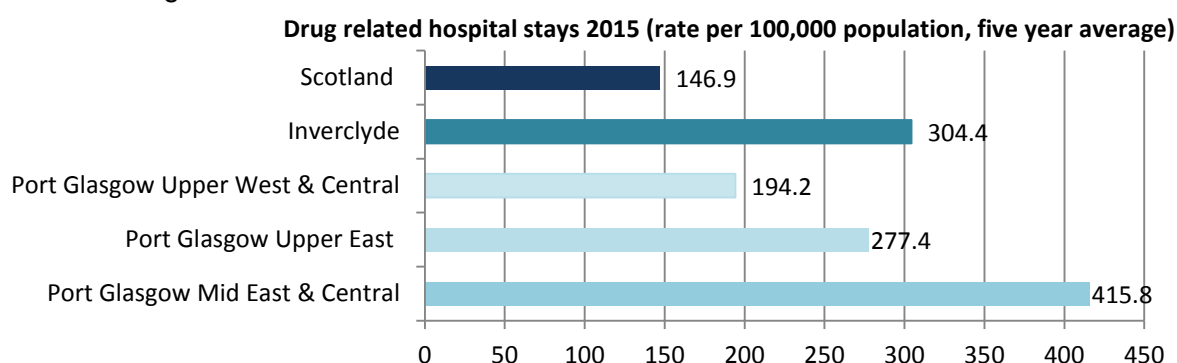
Alcohol related hospital stays are significantly higher across all parts of Port Glasgow than the national average.



Source: Scotpho Online Profiles Tool

Drugs

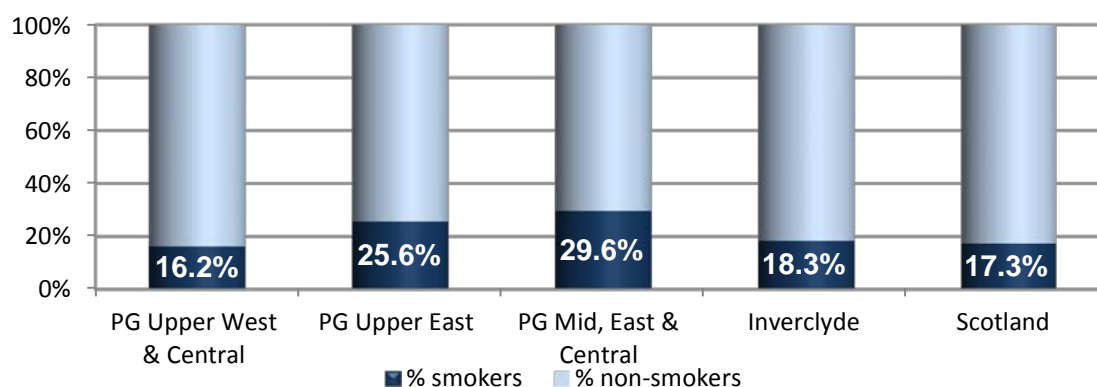
Drug related hospital stays are higher across all parts of Port Glasgow than the national average. In particular, the rate in Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central is almost 3 times the national average.



Source: Scotpho Online Profiles Tool

Women smoking during pregnancy (2014)

Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central has the highest proportion of pregnant women who smoke during pregnancy in Port Glasgow, followed by Port Glasgow Upper East. The percentage of women who smoke is significantly higher in both areas than in Inverclyde as a whole or Scotland. Port Glasgow Upper West and Central is better than the Inverclyde and Scotland average.

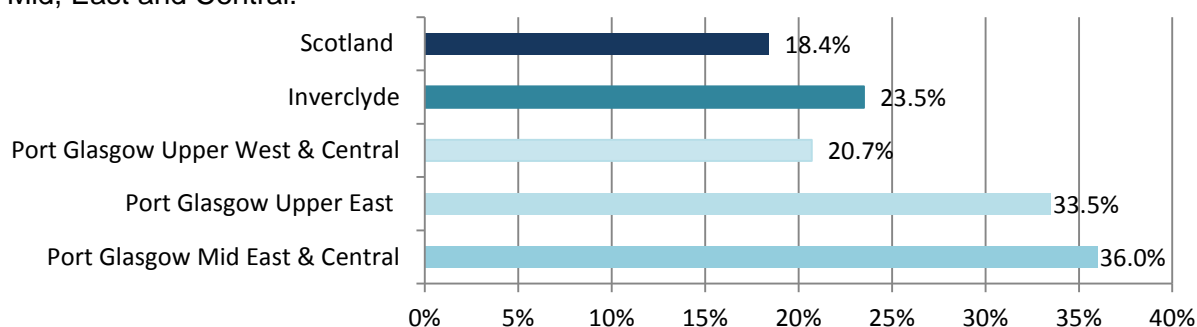


Source: Scotpho Online Profiles Tool <http://www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool>



Children in low income families (2014)

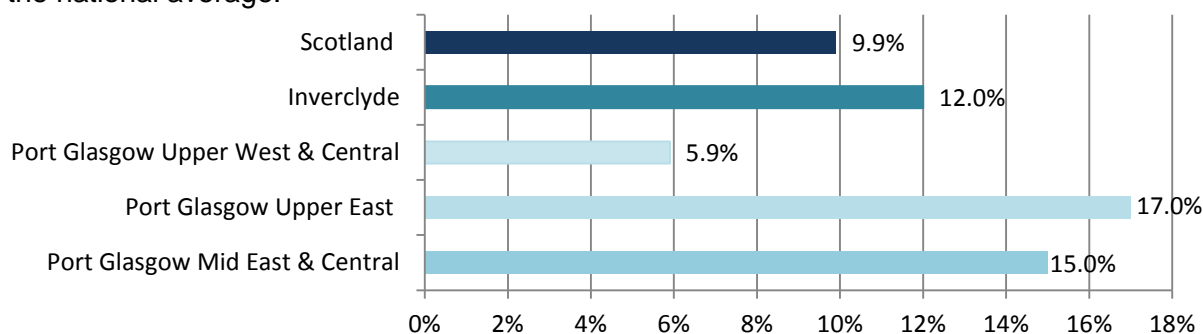
A significant proportion of children in Port Glasgow are living in low income families. The area of Port Glasgow with the highest percentage of children living in low income families is Mid, East and Central.



Source: Scotpho Online Profiles Tool <http://www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool>

Child Obesity in Primary 1 (2015)

The percentage of children in primary 1 that are considered obese is higher in Port Glasgow Upper East and Mid East and Central than the national average. The percentage of primary 1 children that are considered obese in Port Glasgow Upper West and Central is lower than the national average.

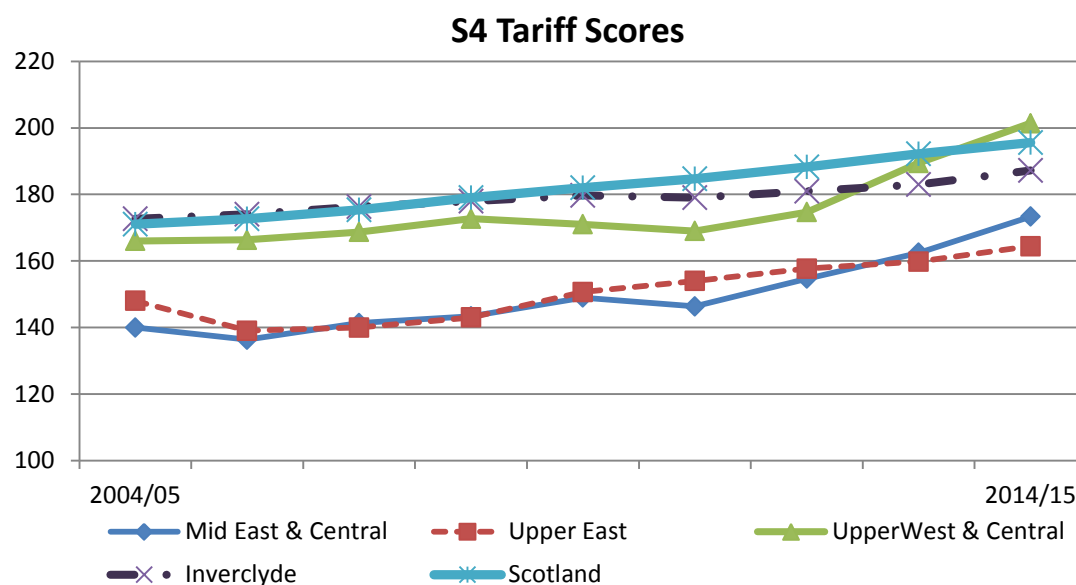


Source: Scotpho Online Profiles Tool <http://www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool>

S4 Tariff Scores

Each qualification attained by a pupil is awarded tariff points based on SCQF level and credit points. Points are also based on the grade of the award achieved. The average tariff score is an average of the total points for each learner.

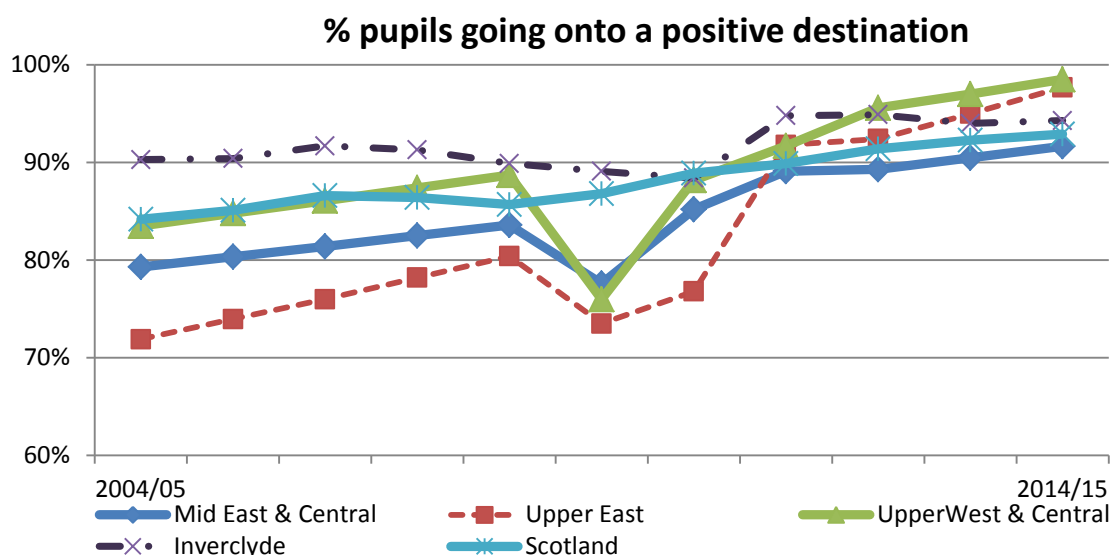
The chart below shows how the average tariff score of pupils from Port Glasgow compares with Inverclyde and Scotland.



Source: Improvement Service Community Planning Outcomes Profile
<http://www.improvementservice.org.uk/community-planning-outcomes-profile.html>

Positive Destinations

In 2014/15, both Port Glasgow Upper East (97.7%) and Port Glasgow Upper West (98.5%) and Central had a higher percentage of pupils going onto a positive destination than Inverclyde and Scotland. Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central was just 1% below the Scottish average.

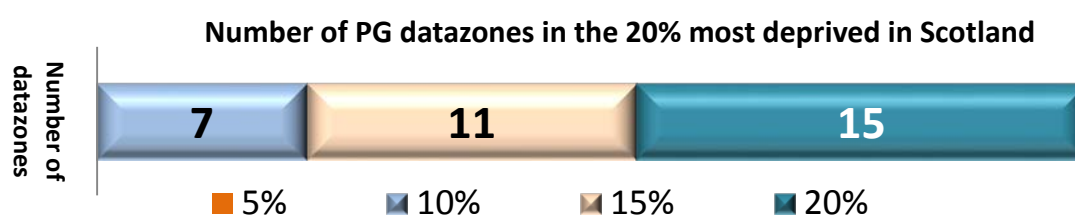


Source: Improvement Service Community Planning Outcomes Profile
<http://www.improvementservice.org.uk/community-planning-outcomes-profile.html>

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is the official tool for finding the most deprived areas in Scotland. It looks at multiple deprivation so deprived does not mean 'poor' or 'low income', it can also mean people have fewer resources and opportunities, for example in health and education.

In order to show the extent to which an area is affected by multiple deprivation, Scotland has been split up into 6,976 small areas, called datazones, with a roughly equal population. Each datazone in Scotland has been given a rank with 1 being the most deprived in Scotland and 6,976 being the least deprived. Port Glasgow has been split into 23 datazones.



The overall results from the SIMD16 show that there are no datazones in Port Glasgow that fall into the 5% most deprived in Scotland, however 15 of Port Glasgow's 23 datazones have a ranking that places them in the 20% most deprived in Scotland. This is equal to 65% of all datazones that lie within the boundary of Port Glasgow.

The table below shows the percentage of datazones in Port Glasgow that fall into the 20% most deprived in Scotland for each of the individual domains of the SIMD:



52% 70% 61% 56% 0% 56% 22%

Source: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD>

Port Glasgow has a higher proportion of its population that is income and employment deprived compared to both Inverclyde overall and Scotland.

Income Deprivation

It is estimated that 24% of the population in Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central and Port Glasgow Upper East is income deprived, compared to 15.8% in Port Glasgow Upper West and Central. The overall percentage of Inverclyde's population that is income deprived is 17%, whilst the percentage of the Scottish population that is income deprived is lower again at 12.2%.

Employment Deprivation

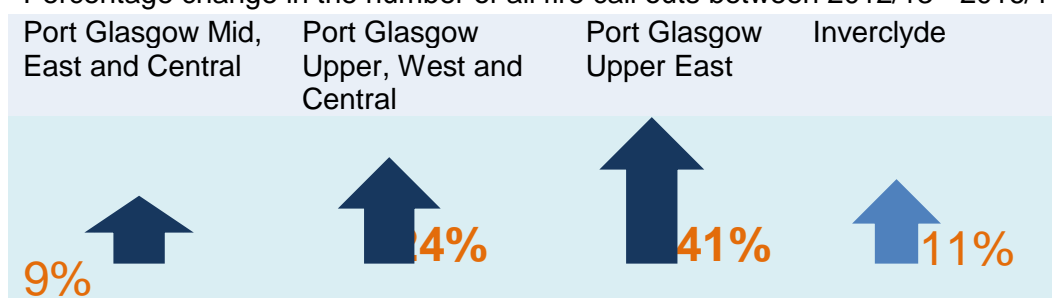
The percentage of Port Glasgow's population that is estimated to be employment deprived is highest in Port Glasgow Mid, East & Central, 24%, followed by Port Glasgow Upper East, 19.1% and then Port Glasgow Upper West and Central, 14.3%. The overall percentage of Inverclyde's population that is employment deprived is 15.4%, whilst the percentage of the Scottish population that is income deprived is lower again at 10.6%.

Source: Scotpho Online Profiles Tool <http://www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool>

Community Safety

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

Percentage change in the number of all fire call outs between 2012/13 - 2016/17



Source: Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership

All deliberate fires as a % of the total number of fire call outs 2012/13 – 2016/17

Area	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central	84%	72%	84%	84%	86%
Port Glasgow Upper, West and Central	79%	64%	61%	52%	47%
Port Glasgow Upper	73%	73%	67%	77%	88%

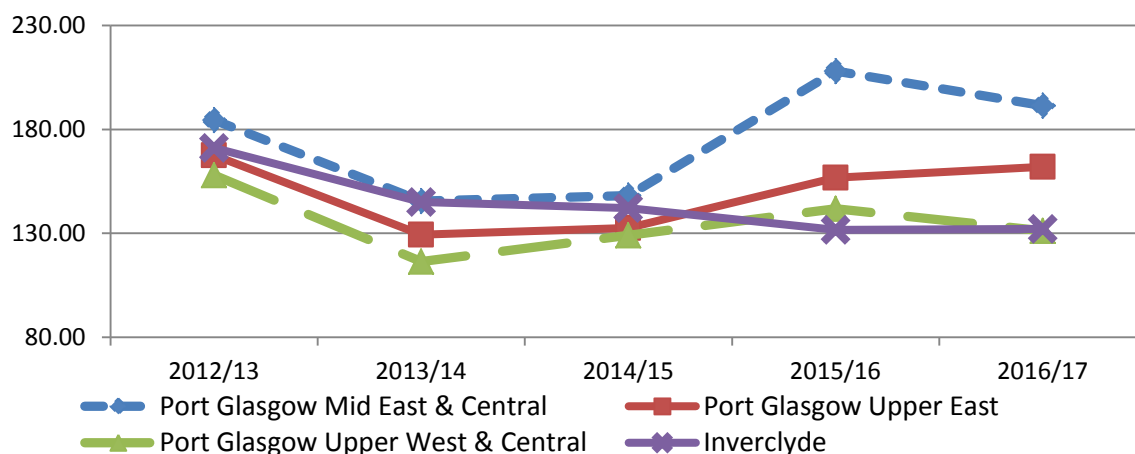
There has been a significant increase in the level of violent incidents and crime in Port Glasgow Upper East, which has had a 40% change over a five year period compared to an overall decrease in violent incidents and crime in the rest of Port Glasgow and Inverclyde.

All violent incidents and crime as a rate per 1,000 population 2012/13 – 2016/17

Area	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	% change 5 year average
Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central	22.77	14.09	18.21	13.88%	12.14	-25%
Port Glasgow Upper, West and Central	17.86	10.46	12.09	15.15	11.9	-12%
Port Glasgow Upper East	13.3	10.02	6.55	10.23	15.55	40%
Inverclyde	18.38	14.11	13.9	14.06	12.63	-14%

Looking at the 5 year trend in anti-social incidents and crime, there has also been an increase in anti-social behaviour and crime per 1,000 population in Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central and Port Glasgow Upper East compared to a decrease in Port Glasgow Upper, West and Central.

All anti-social behaviour incidents and crime per 1,000 population



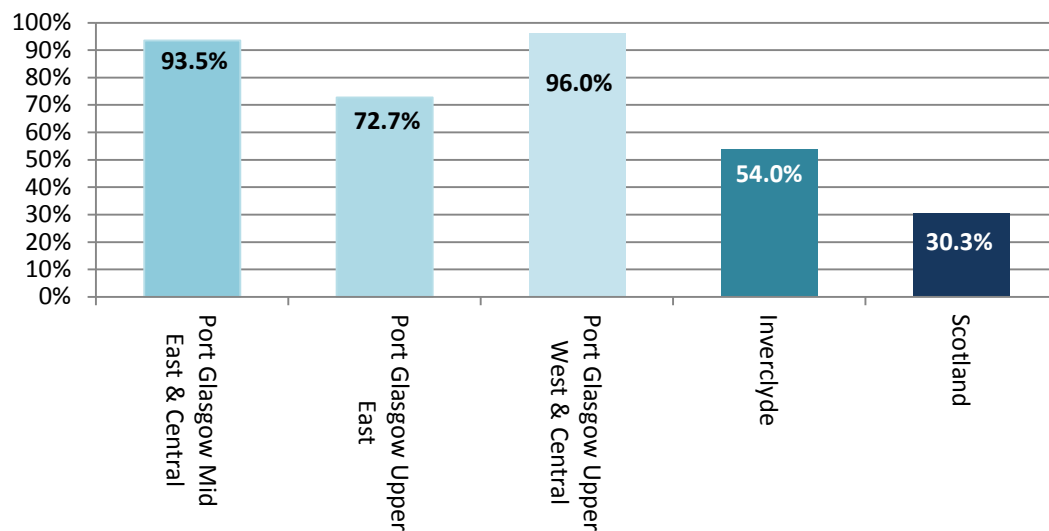
Contained within the overall statistics on anti-social behaviour shown above is a significant increase in youth anti-social behaviour incidents in Port Glasgow Mid East and Central, with a 78% increase over the 5 year period and a 48% increase over the same period in Port Glasgow Upper East. Conversely,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

Source: Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership

Derelict Land (2016)

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

% of population living within 500m of a derelict land site



Source: Scotpho Online Profiles Tool <http://www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool>



Dog fouling was raised as a concern by respondents to the Our Place Our Future Survey. In 2016 the number of complaints regarding dog fouling made to Inverclyde Council was highest in Port Glasgow Upper East, with 5.11 complaints per 1,000 population.

Source: Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership

Vision and Priorities for Port Glasgow

The following three priority areas have been identified from community engagement and an analysis of local data:

example

- **Jobs and the economy**
- **Health, including Mental Health**
- **The environment**
- **Transport**

What will Port Glasgow look like in the future?

Action Plan

Where are we now?	Where do we want to be?	How will we get there (including timescale)?	How will we know we are getting there?	Who is responsible?	How much will it cost?

Where are we now? Include in here key themes from community engagement and data analysis for each distinct issue.

Where do we want to be? What are the aspirations of the community in relation to the issues set out in column 1? It is important to focus on what might be achievable, either by the community or in partnership with organisations.

How will we get there? What is the plan for achieving what is set out in column 2? Try to be as practical as possible.

How will we know we are getting there? Are there any measures that will show how the actions in column 3 are being achieved? These can be based on data as set out in the strategic needs assessment above or from engagement with communities.

Who is responsible? Is this something the community will do themselves, is this something that will be delivered in partnership or is this something that an organisation will need to deliver? Responsibility must be agreed with those who will deliver on the actions.

People Leading Active Community Empowerment

PLACE

Greenock
East & Central

PLANS



Contents

1. Introduction
2. About Greenock East and Central
3. What do the community think?
4. What assets does Greenock East and Central have?
5. Area profile
6. Vision and priorities
7. What will Greenock East and Central look like in the future?
8. Action plan

Introduction

About Greenock East and Central

Example text

Its origins are lost in the morning mists that lie over the river and even its name is a matter of debate. It might come from the Gaelic for 'sunny bay'; it certainly doesn't mean 'green oak', a popular myth. The original fishing village spread inland from the bay, along the banks of the West Burn. In 1589, 30 years after the Reformation, a charter from King James VI allowed one of Scotland's first Presbyterian churches to be built here. This was welcomed by parishioners who, up till then, had to walk many miles south to Inverkip to worship.

In the early 1600s, the town received rights to hold weekly markets and two annual fairs. From then on, its prosperity increased as trading, shipbuilding and manufacturing developed over the next 300 years. The town expanded eastwards but its heart remains around the course of the burn which now flows underground but gave its name to the Westburn Refinery. It was the last of many sugar plants in Greenock and closed in 1997. The raw cane it processed was stored in the Sugar Sheds which still stands alongside James Watt Dock.

The natural deepwater channel in the River Clyde comes close to its south shore at Greenock, and this helped the town evolve into the major port on Scotland's west coast, servicing almost all of Glasgow's needs until the river upstream from Dumbarton was dredged in the 1800s. It then went on to play its part in Clydeside's role as the shipbuilding capital of the world for the better part of a hundred years. Some 22 miles downstream of Glasgow, most of the town lies on steep north facing slopes giving magnificent views across the Firth of Clyde to the mountains beyond.

In the late 1500s, Greenock was no more than a fishing village in the shadow of a castle that has long since disappeared. In the early 1600s the first pier and breakwater were built at Greenock, and shipbuilding, largely along the foreshore, was already a significant employer in the town.

The first real harbour was built in the years to 1710. The following year the first of the Clyde's well known shipbuilding firms, Scott's was established. It was to produce ships for 277 years until its closure in 1988. The early 1700s saw rapid growth in Greenock, and in 1736 the town's most famous son, James Watt, was born here. Watt's improvements to the steam engines of the day have led many to regard him as one of the most important influences in the coming of the Industrial Revolution.

Watt is far from forgotten in his home town. The James Watt College was founded in 1907 with funds donated by Andrew Carnegie. Its most recent campus is superbly located on the waterfront at Greenock. He is also remembered in a statue at the rear of the Town Hall looking across the A8 towards the docks beyond.

Growth continued at a spectacular pace through the 1700s and into the 1800s, largely based on trade with the Americas. The port was developed during this time by John Rennie. By 1850 up to 400 ships each year brought in sugar cane from the Caribbean for processing in Greenock's 14 sugar refineries, which between them supplied half the UK market. And Greenock was a major port of embarkation for emigrants from Scotland to the USA and Canada.

Greenock's growth was hampered by the steepness of its site, and by the absence of a good source of clean water. The second of these was solved in 1827 with the building of a 5 mile

long aqueduct which provided an overcrowded population with good drinking water for the first time, and allowed water-powered textile mills to develop in the town.

Greenock was home to many shipbuilders in the late 1800s and further dock improvements were undertaken. It remains a significant port. The Greenock Ocean Terminal is the main container terminal for the west of Scotland and has daily feeder links to international shipping services via Southampton, Liverpool and Belfast. It is also becoming increasingly popular as a stopping off point for cruise ships.

Greenock itself remains home to many fine buildings. The most spectacular of them is Greenock Municipal Buildings and its 245ft high Victoria Tower. The impressive exterior is matched by an ornate interior. It was completed in 1886. One corner of the Municipal Buildings, next to the base of the tower, comprises just brick faces quite different from the rest of the building. This is Cowan's Corner. It was named after a local shopkeeper, Robert Cowan, who ran a shop on this site and refused to sell up to make room for the Municipal Buildings. As a result they were built with his shop inserted into one corner. The shop was destroyed during a bombing raid in May 1941, leaving the slightly odd effect you see today.

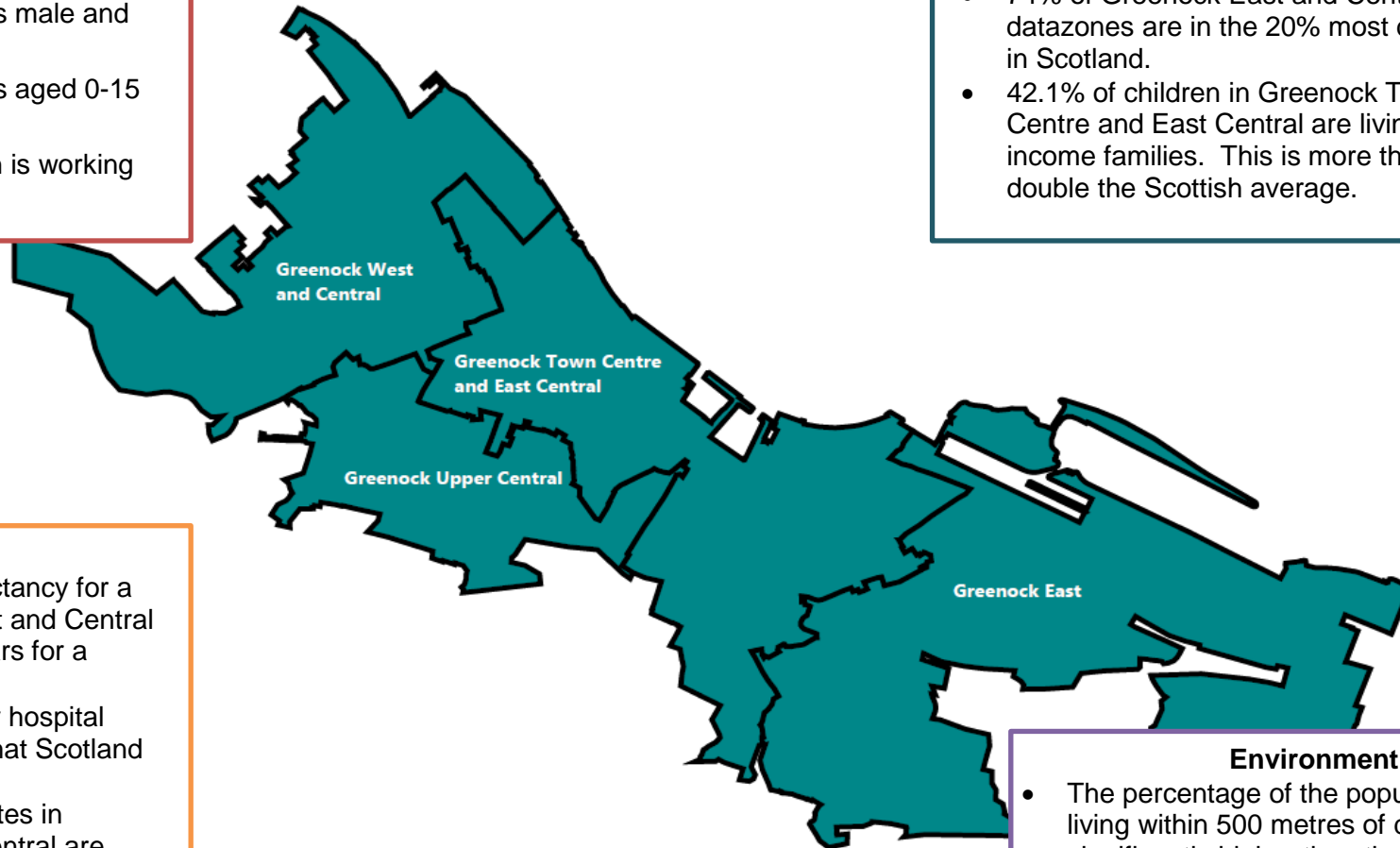
(Source: <https://www.undiscoveredscotland.co.uk/greenock/greenock/index.html>)

People

- The estimated population in Greenock East and Central is 20,888.
- 48% of the population is male and 52% is female.
- 15% of the population is aged 0-15 years.
- 65.6% of the population is working age (16 – 64 years).

Economy

- The percentage of people claiming out of work benefits is higher than the Scottish average.
- 74% of Greenock East and Central's datazones are in the 20% most deprived in Scotland.
- 42.1% of children in Greenock Town Centre and East Central are living in low income families. This is more than double the Scottish average.



Health

- The average life expectancy for a male in Greenock East and Central is 72 years and 79 years for a female.
- The rate of emergency hospital admissions is higher than Scotland as a whole.
- Premature mortality rates in Greenock East and Central are higher than the Scottish average.
- 74% of Greenock East and Central datazones sit within the 20% most health deprived in Scotland.

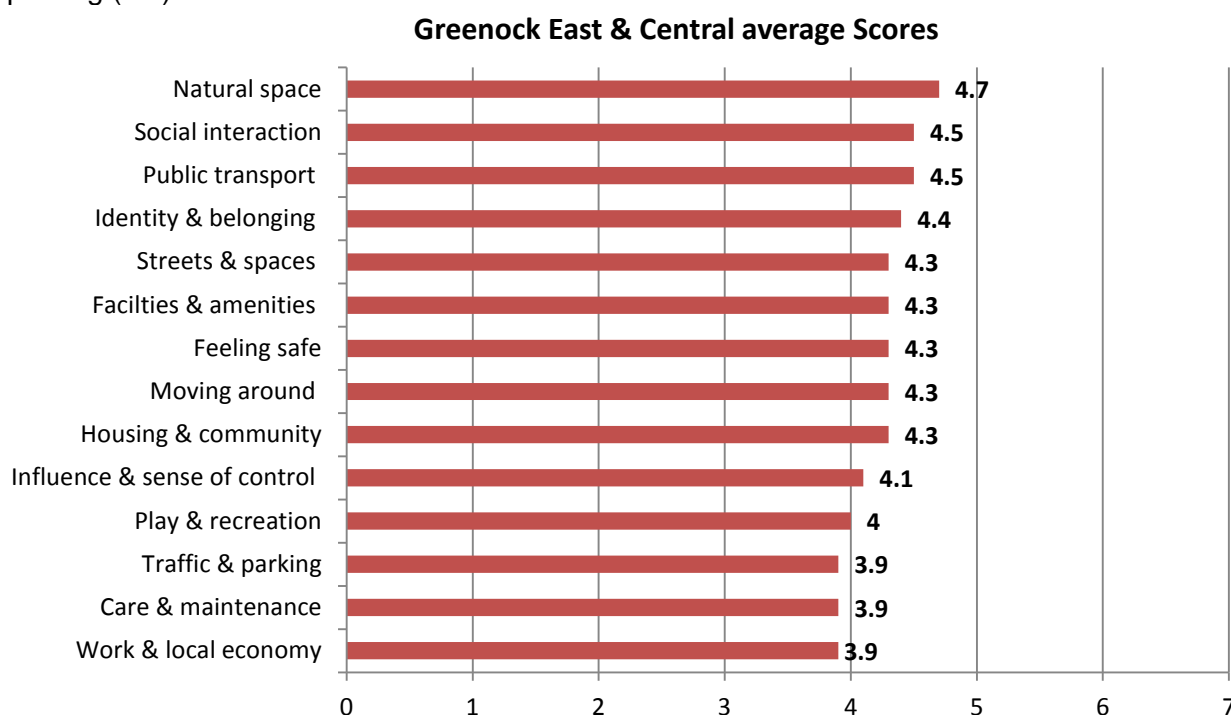
Environment

- The percentage of the population who are living within 500 metres of derelict land is significantly higher than the Scottish average across the whole of Greenock East and Central.

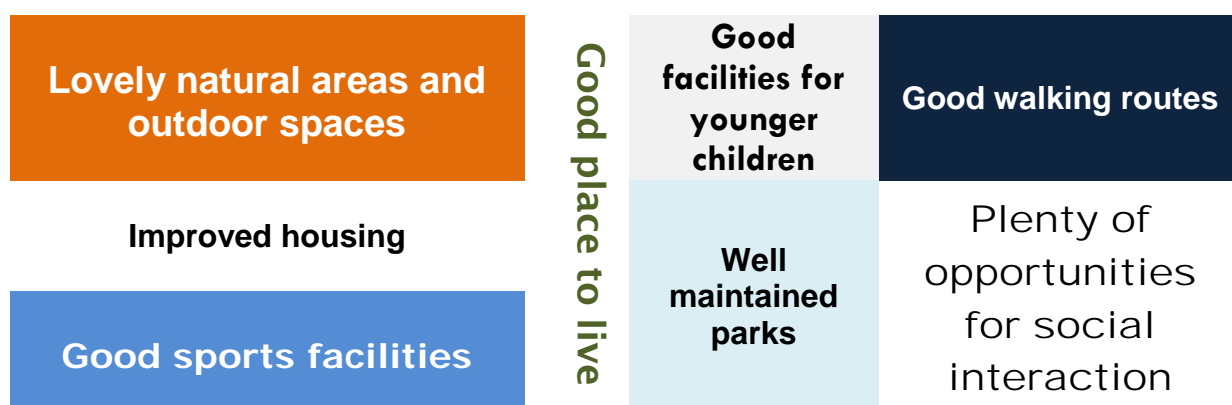
What does the community think?

There were 421 responses from residents living in Greenock East and Central to the 'Our Place Our Future' survey. Respondents were asked to rate how satisfied they were with various aspects of living in Greenock East and Central on a rating of 1-7 where 1 represents not at all satisfied and 7 represents very satisfied.

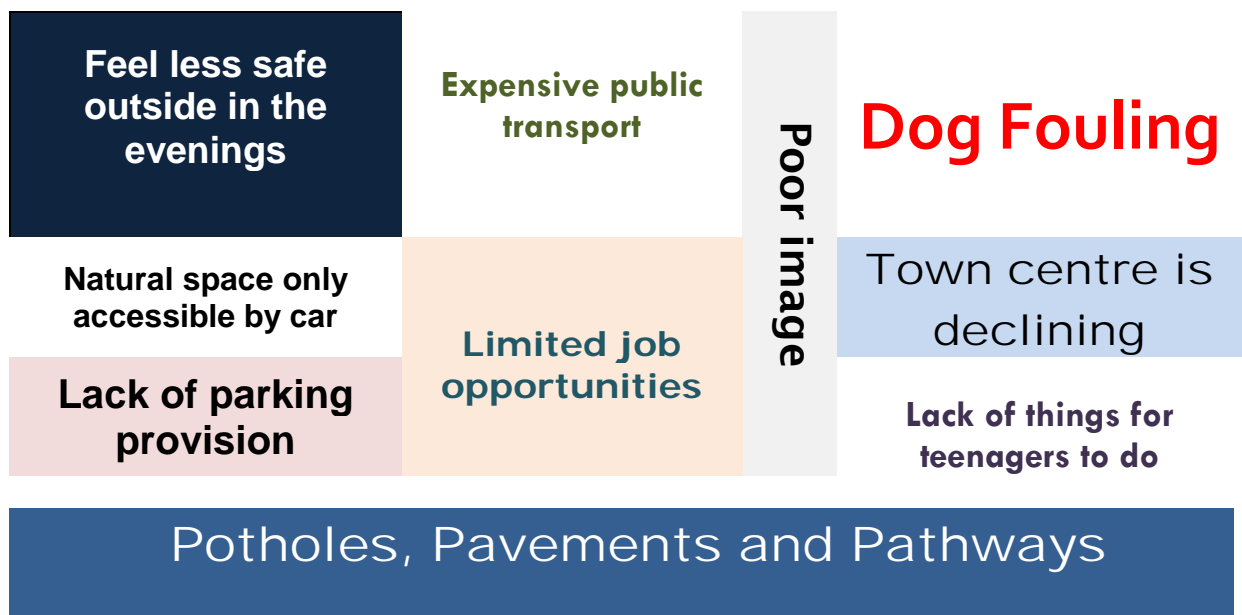
Based on the overall average scores, satisfaction levels were highest with natural space (4.7), social interaction (4.5) and public transport (4.5). The lowest scoring areas in terms of satisfaction were work and local economy (3.9), care and maintenance (3.9) and traffic and parking (3.9).



What does the community like about the area?



What is the community concerned about?



Greenock Charrette

A Charrette for Greenock Town Centre was undertaken in March 2016 with significant involvement from members of the Greenock community, business sector, Council Members and Officers and various other stakeholders and agencies. A charrette is an intensive consultation that engages local people in the design of their community.

Seven themes were identified from the Charrette which have helped shape the Greenock Town Centre Development Framework and Regeneration Action Plan are:

Development Framework

1. Access Traffic and Transport;
2. Priority Buildings and Sites; and
3. Open Space Networks.

Regeneration Action Plan

4. Supporting Growth Orientated Businesses: Promoting Investment;
5. Promoting Visitor Economy: Destination Greenock;
6. Exploiting Creative Industries: Arts & Culture; and
7. Community Focus: Health & Wellbeing & Repopulation.

The main issues and ideas to emerge from the engagement included:

- Increased distinctiveness of West Blackhall Street and Cathcart Street as the principal town centre 'spine' routes – the focal points in the west and east town centre. This should include public realm enhancements. 'Designing Streets' shared space layouts and mixed use development reusing underused buildings or infilling gap sites;
- Enhancement of Oak Mall with new, mixed uses, better integration with surrounding streets and spaces, longer opening times and residential development of some underused adjoining sites. Improved pedestrian connections east-west and north-

south are essential and move from being out of hours, to bringing the constituent parts of Greenock's town centre together;

- Significant improvements to connections between the town centre and the waterfront. The waterfront must be considered part of the town centre requiring significantly better connections across the A8. Greenock can and should have an attractive 'people friendly' waterfront town centre;
- Tame the impact of the A8 and A78 roads. The legacy of earlier road engineering and outdated traffic management needs to be reversed to create streets, not roads, throughout the town centre. Small scale interventions can reduce severance but more significant reconfiguration should be planned to remove the Bullring and underpasses to fully integrate pedestrian, cycle and vehicular access. Enhanced connections to the waterfront, West Blackhall Street to Cathcart Street, Central Station to Custom House, restore William Street to waterfront, bus station to Tesco and Cinema and George Square to Laird Street;
- Improve open spaces and connections to the waterfront focussing efforts on linking existing/emerging set piece spaces to create a hierarchy of interlinked, active urban spaces. Principal connections/spaces should include:
 - Greenock Central Station to Customhouse Quay providing improved gateway/arrival point to east town centre;
 - Cathcart Square to William Street – Maritime Square. Recreating the principal historic axis between Well Park Kirk and the quayside;
 - Clyde Square to Waterfront Leisure Centre via library and bullring;
 - Bus Station to Quayside via West Stewart Street;
 - George Square to Ocean Terminal via Bubbly Jocks Brae, West Blackhall Street and Laird Street – providing high quality arrival/embarkation point and attractive gateway to the town centre at the cruise liner terminal.
- Increased quality of urban setting throughout central Greenock; higher ambition for quality design of new buildings, better maintenance and appreciation and interpretations of built and social heritage, enhancements to the fine sequence of existing (but largely underperforming) squares and open spaces;
- Improved access to a range of quality natural open space; introducing more urban greenspace providing more people spaces/event spaces, access to nature;
- Showcase and interpret Greenock's superb built and industrial heritage, rich social history and emerging arts/creative scene. Consider extending William Street Conservation Area and seek opportunities to interpret the significance of Greenock's economic history and as a port of emigration, import and export of goods.

Priority projects will be decided upon by the members of the Greenock Town Centre Regeneration Forum. Examples of some of the proposed priority projects are outlined below:-

Buildings and Opportunities

- Regent Street/GPO Site:- engage with owners to promote redevelopment of the site and/or demolition of derelict buildings/site clearance for new build mixed use, and/or public realm spaces. Consider provision of financial support to assist redevelopment;
- Former Babylon Nightclub:- engage with owners to promote redevelopment of the site and/or demolition of derelict buildings/site clearance. Consider provision of

financial support to assist with demolition in collaboration with ri and Registered Social Landlord as developer;

- Tobacco Warehouse:- engage with owners to promote redevelopment of the historic docklands location;
- King Street Car Park:- engage with the owners to promote wider public usage of the car park.

Open Spaces

- Station Avenue:- enhance existing axis & public realm from Greenock Central Station to Custom House and Beacon Arts Centre to provide improved gateway/arrival point to east town centre;
- Dalrymple St:- enhance public realm improvements and town centre economy by providing additional public car park;
- Public Space Wifi:- progress exploratory discussions with service providers to investigate the provision of public space Wi-Fi within the town centre.

Streetscapes

- West Blackhall Street & Cathcart Street:- enhance public realm features to increase the distinctiveness of the principal routes through the town centre;
- William Street:- enhance the connection from Clyde Square to the Waterfront recreating the historic axis between Well Park Kirk and the quayside and improving pedestrian crossing points on the A8;
- Laird Street:- enhance the public realm aspect and accessible pedestrian crossings from the proposed new Ocean Terminal Exit on Container Way across Dalrymple Street and Laird Street to West Blackhall Street.

Recent Improvements to Greenock Town Centre

- The Greenock Town Centre Regeneration Forum have given their backing to working up an urban realm proposal for West Blackhall Street and an enhanced pedestrian route between the Town Centre and Ocean Terminal to improve connectivity with the proposed new Cruise Ship Terminal. Riverside Inverclyde have held a public consultation on 'West Blackhall Street and Town Connections' with consultants Ironside Farrar.
- BT is currently surveying the town centre infrastructure for a Town Centre Wi-Fi proposition.
- There are a Heritage Inverclyde Coastal Trail and a Greenock Town Trail, showcasing many historic buildings in Greenock and bringing to life the rich history of the area.
- Greenock Bus Station was upgraded by Strathclyde Partnership for Transport
- The Inverclyde Heritage Hub opened in Cathcart Street while the McLean Museum is closed for works. This Hub showcases Inverclyde's rich heritage, with lots of information on Greenock, including photos and records.
- Shop front improvements have been made along Cathcart Street.

Engagement with communities from Greenock East and Central through Aspiring Communities Fund activity highlighted the following: (to be completed)

Gourock has a Garden Party and Gourock Highland Games, Port Glasgow has the Comet Festival but there is no recognisable regular activity in Greenock East and Central. This could help build a sense of identity for the area.

Depopulation – the impact it is having in Greenock East and Central and who is now living in the area. There is a perception that there are fewer families, more older people, more frailer people, those with multiple conditions and more single people.

Aspiring Communities Fund

Aspiring Communities Fund activity took place in Greenock with representation from across the 10 geographical communities that make up Greenock East and Central and a wide range of communities of interest including:

- New Scots (refugees and asylum seekers)
- Young People
- Older people
- People with Long Term conditions
- Parents
- People with Mental Health issues
- People with a Learning Disability
- People with a Physical Disability

1. Work already happening

The conversations identified a wide range of activity already existing in Inverclyde including:

- Social Groups
- Physical Health
- Wellbeing and Social Connections
- Mothers and Toddlers
- Young People
- Financial Support

It is clear there is already a wide range of groups and activities in Greenock East and Central and this provides a foundation for future activity and evidence that people are already using their assets working in areas they care about.

2. Issues that require further work

Through conversation the following emerged as some of the areas that require further work.

- The fall in the population in Greenock East and Central and the “imbalance” in the current population

- Continued challenges around communication and information sharing with people unaware of the range of activity and services in Greenock East and Central
- Develop a more connected and inclusive community
- Housing
- Long term conditions and mental health
- Social isolation/loneliness
- Training & Employment
- Transport
- Support to the New Scots Community
- Support to Carers

Other issues were identified but the list above gives a sense of the main themes that were identified.

3. Opportunities for the Future

The conversations established some clear themes for future activity including:

- Develop stronger and more resilient communities
- Improve information sharing and communication
- Sharing and develop skills within communities
- Integrating New Scots more into local communities
- Support to local people leaving prison
- Intergenerational activity to build understand between generations
- Opportunities to socialise and connect with neighbours and other community members
- Transport links to improve access regardless of form of transport being used
- More opportunities to volunteer in local communities
- Building confidence and capacity in both individuals and communities

What assets does Greenock East and Central have?

Community/People assets

- Broomhill Tenants and Residents Association (TARA) (principal community anchor organisation)
- Greenock Central Residents Action Group
- Greenock Central Community Council
- Carwood Tennants Association

Voluntary/Community organisations (source Inverclyde Life, www.inverclydelife.com)

<p>Alzheimers Friendship Group Arthritis Care Greenock and District Belville Community Garden Trust Bookbug in Libraries Broomhill Boys Football Club Caddlehill Christian Fellowship Cloch Housing Association Ltd Crown Care Centre CVS Inverclyde Evergreen Home Support Glenbrae Childrens Centre Greenock Camera Club Albany drama club Greenock Writers Club HSCP- Advice First Inverclyde Asthmatic Caring Group Inverclyde Carers Centre Inverclyde Employment Rights Centre Inverclyde Foodbank Inverclyde Historical Society Inverclyde Triple P Parenting Programmes Inverclyde Masters Swimming Club Inverclyde Macular Group I-Youth Zone Lady Alice Nursery Class Mind Mosaic and Therapy Oak Tree Housing Association LTD Parkinsons Inverclyde Support Group Prospecthill Community Focus River Clyde Homes SAMH Gateways to Service Smokefree Community Services Stedfast Silver Band Struthers Memorial Church, Greenock</p>	<p>Ardgowan Hospice Belleaire Football Club Caddlehill Allotment Gardens Turning Point (tenancy support) Gymnastics Cedars School of Excellence Creative Writers (WOOPi) English for Speakers of Other Languages Financial Fitness Resource Team Greenock and District Sea Cadets Greenock Ladies Speakers Club Greenock Police Athletic and Literary Club Greigiarious CAS (Community Arts & Singing) Hillend SC Art Club Inverclyde Amateur Swimming Club Inverclyde Bereavement Support Group Inverclyde Community Development Trust Inverclyde Employment Rights Centre Inverclyde Globetrotters Inverclyde Ironmasters Weightlifting Club Inverclyde Youth For Christ Kelly Street Children's Care Macmillan Cancer Support Benefit Services Moving Minds Ocean Youth Trust Scotland (Inverclyde) Positively Dyslexic (Dyslexia Scotland) Ramblers Association Scotland Inverclyde Group Royal Voluntary Service (Inverclyde) SENIT Foundation (Greenock) St Patricks Roman Catholic Church Stepwell Supporting Adult Literacies Learning (SALL) The Beacon Arts Centre The Mount Kirk, Church of Scotland</p>
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Supporting Inverclyde - Future Skills The Hidden Project (Beacon Arts Centre) The Quills Writers Group The Salvation Army Trust Befriending Trust Gie's Peace Wellington Children's Centre Wellpark Children's Centre Whinhill Nursery Class English and Gaelic Work Club - Central Library Work Club – Auchmountain Work Club – Branchton Women's Aid Inverclyde Your Voice	The Ripe Bunch Thistle Theatre Company The Riverview Players (WOOPI) Trust Care Services Web Design Team (WOOPI) Wellington Park Bowling Club Westburn Parish Church WOOPI Singers Women Offenders Group Young Carers
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Physical Assets	
Schools / Nurseries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notre Dame High School • Inverclyde Academy (catchment area) • St Patrick's Primary School • St Mary's Primary School • Whinhill Primary School • Lomond View Academy • Whinhill Nursery situated within the school, • Wellpark Children's Centre on Lynedoch Street • Kings Oak Primary School • All Saints Primary School • All Saints Nursery • Hillend Children's Centre • Glenbrae Children's Centre • Gibshill Family Centre • Enchanted Forest Nursery • Enterprise Childcare • Blairmore Nursery School • Kidology 	
Churches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prospecthill Christian Fellowship • St Patrick's RC Church • Mount Kirk Church • Struthers Memorial Church • West Burn Church • Greenock West Church • Wellpark Mid Kirk • Greenock Baptist Church • St Laurence's RC Church • Greenock East URC Church 	
Leisure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Football Pitch • Bowling Club • Allotments 	

- Murdieston Park
- Well Park
- Whinhill Golf Course
- Greenock Sports Centre
- Waterfront Leisure centre

Health

- Greenock Health Centre

Public Transport

- Greenock West Station
- Greenock Central Station
- Drumfrochar Station (approximately a 5 minute walk from Drumfrochar Rd itself)
- There is a frequent bus service in operation from Broomhill to the Town Centre (approximately 10 minute journey). However after 6:30pm there is a limited bus service

Other assets

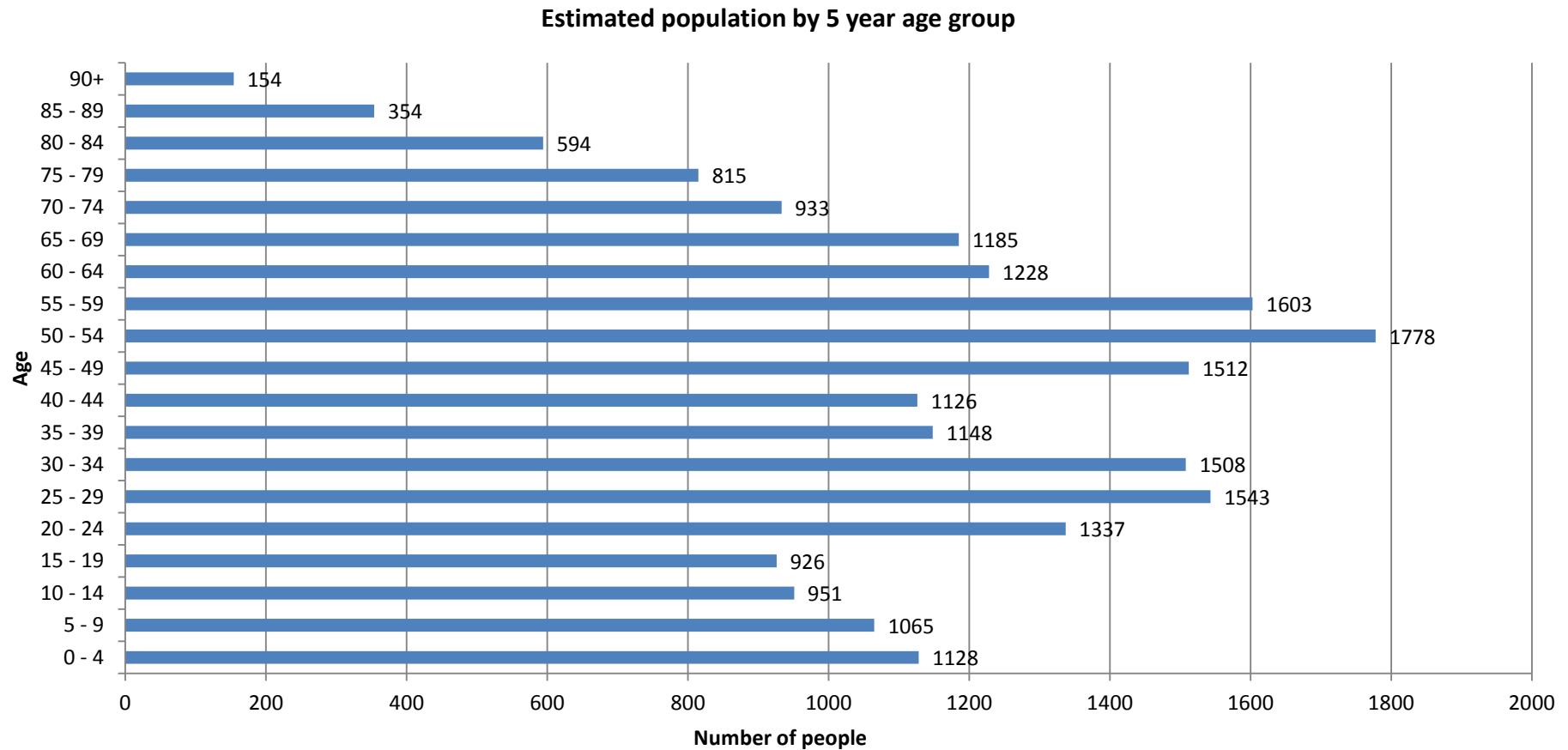
- Scout Hall, Mearns Street
- Crawfordsburn Community Centre
- Auchmountain Community Centre
- Craigend Resource Centre
- Salvation Army
- River Clyde Homes offices
- Drumfrochar Industrial Estate
- Mearns Centre Building (IAMH development)
- Community Centre, Peat Road (closed)
- South West Library
- Albany
- Inverclyde Centre for Independent Living

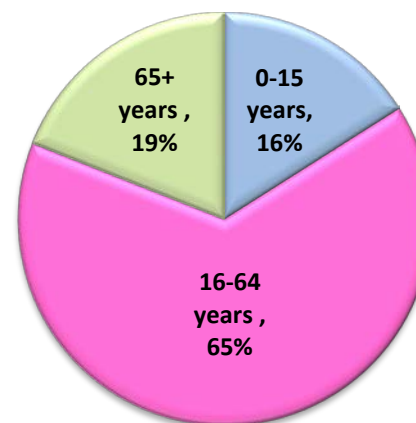
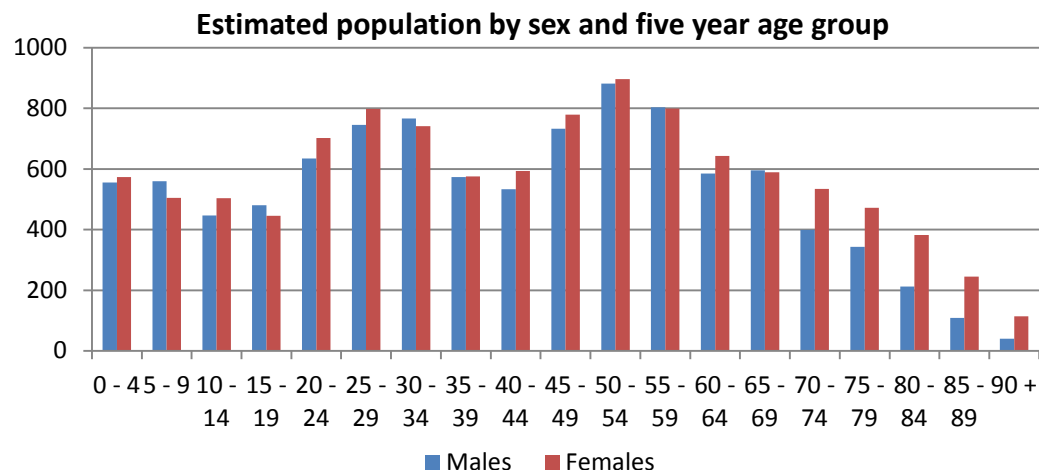
Common Good Property

- Broomhill Park
- Dalrymple Street No 95
- Drumfrochar Road No 18
- Greenock Municipal Buildings and Town Hall
- Hillend Bowling Club
- Lady Alice Park
- Wellington Park Bowling Club
- Whinhill Golf Club

A profile of Greenock East and Central

Greenock East and Central has an estimated population of 20,888. 48% of the population are male (9,998) and 52% are female (10,890).

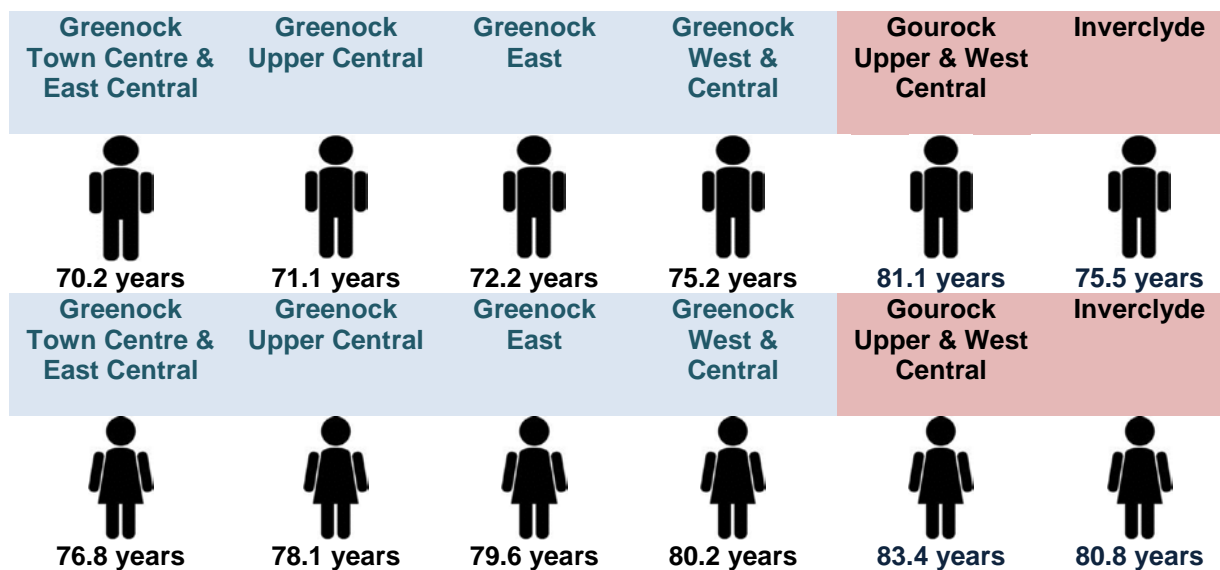




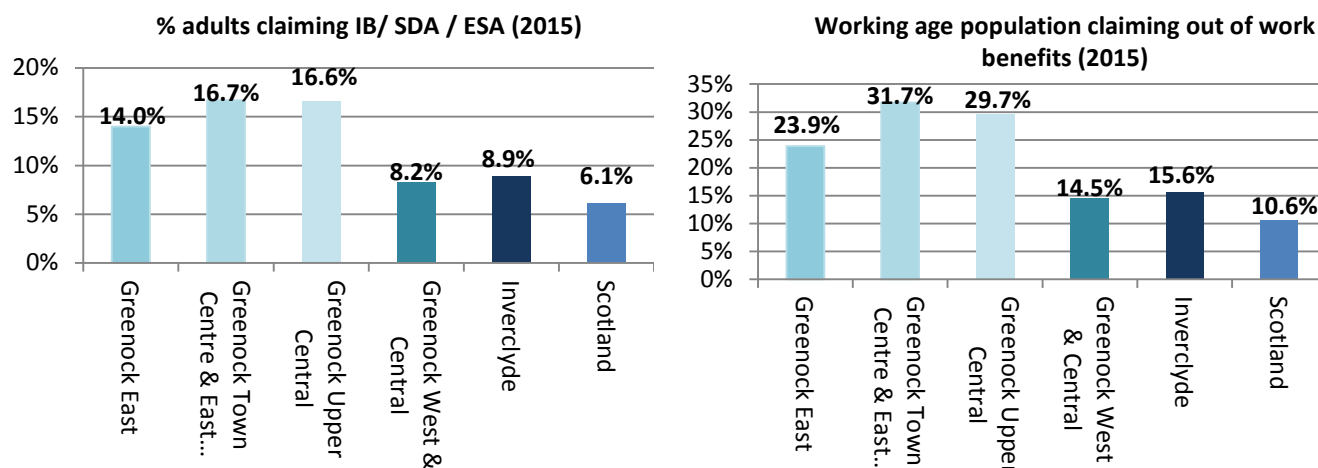
- **16%** of the population is aged 0-15 years
- **65%** of the population is working age (16-64 years)
- **19%** of the population is aged 65 years and support

Source: ISD www.isdscotland.org/Products-and-Services/GPD-Support/Population/Estimates/

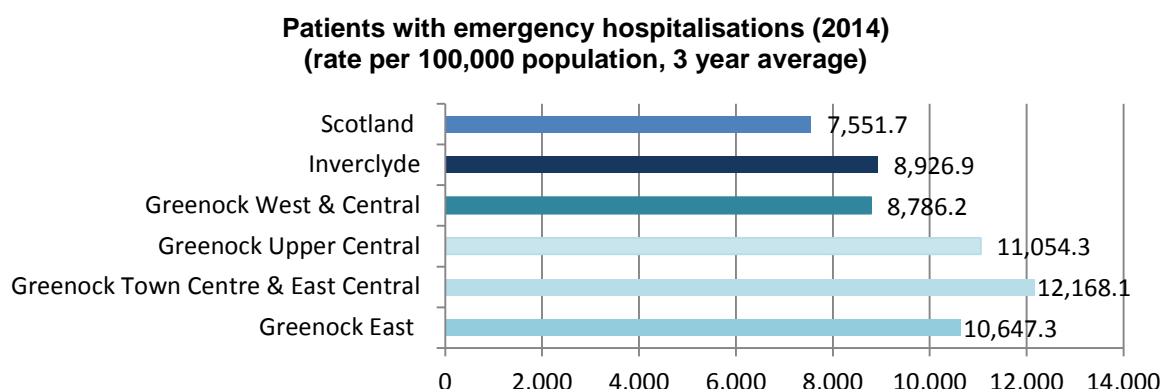
Life expectancy varies across Greenock East and Central,



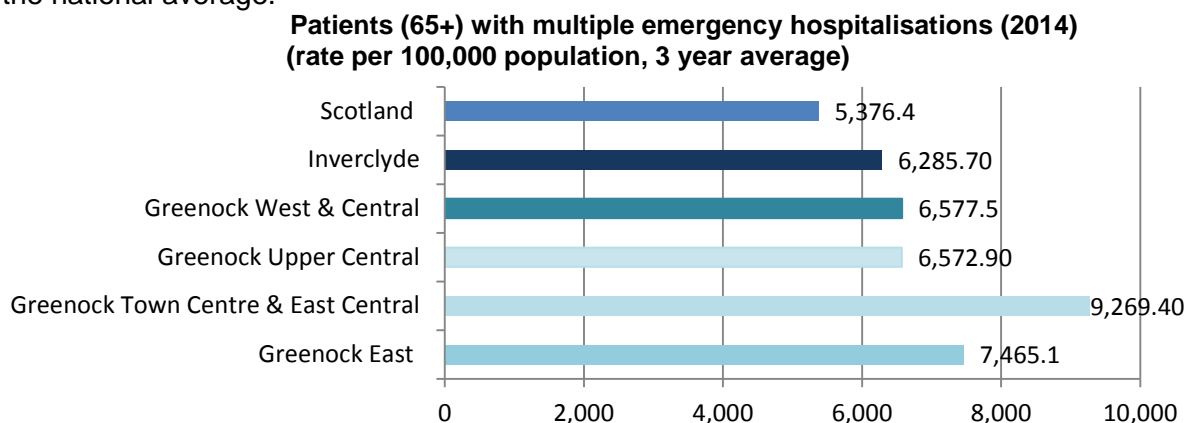
Universal Credit has replaced a number of key benefits, however trend data is not yet available. The data below shows the uptake of benefits prior to the introduction of Universal Credit. In 2015, the percentage of adults claiming employment support allowance/ Incapacity benefit/ severe disablement allowance was higher in Greenock East and Central than the national average. Also, the percentage of adults claiming an out of work benefits in Greenock East and Central was higher than the Scottish average.



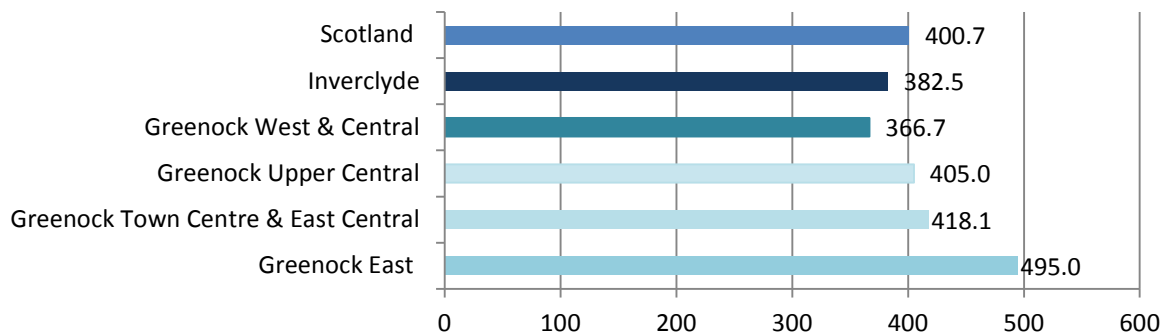
The rate of emergency hospital admissions is higher across Greenock East and Central than Scotland as a whole. All areas within Greenock East and Central, with the exception of Greenock West and Central, also have a higher rate of emergency hospitalisations than the Inverclyde average.



Multiple emergency hospitalisations for patients aged 65+ are also significantly higher than the national average.



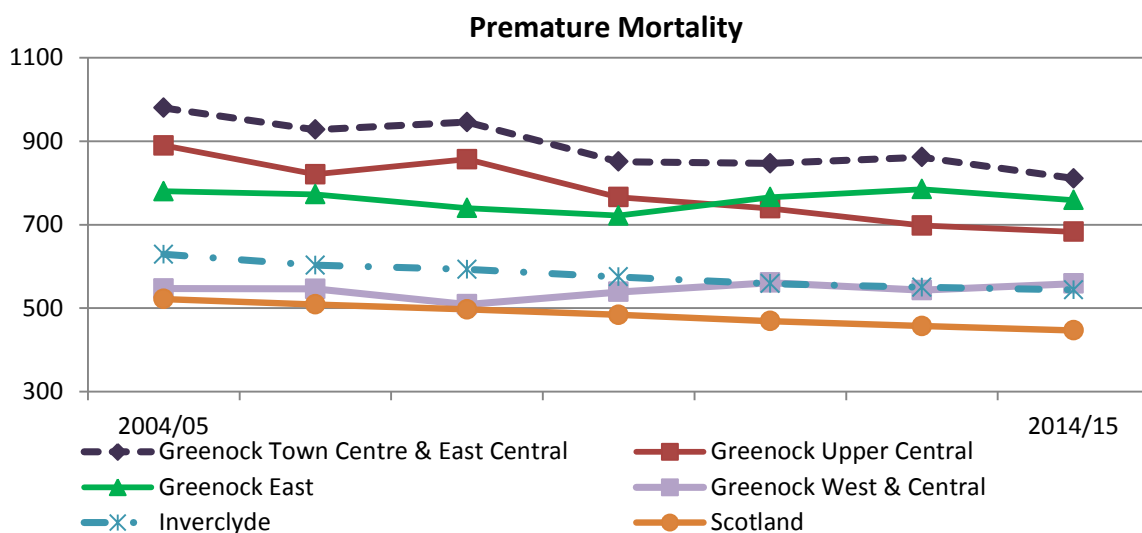
**Patients hospitalised due to coronary heart disease (2014)
(rate per 100,000 population, 3 year average)**



Source: Scotpho Online Profiles Tool

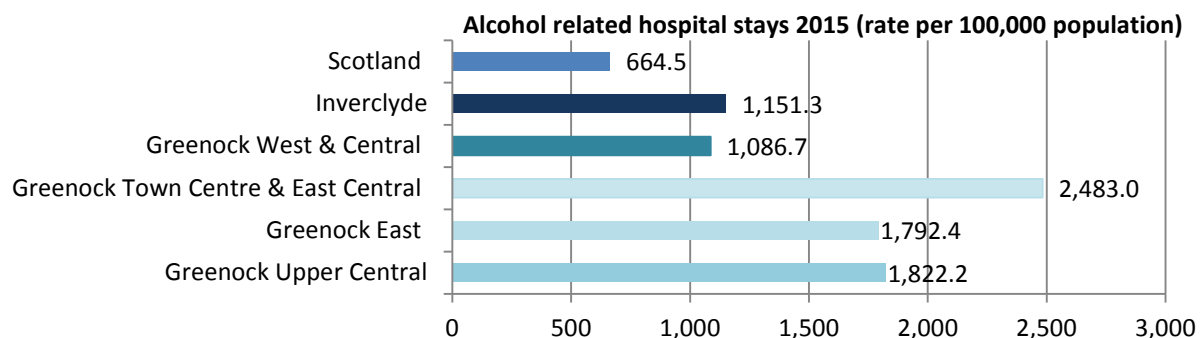
Premature mortality

Premature mortality is defined as deaths occurring before the age of 75. The rates are expressed per 100,000 persons per year. Premature mortality rates are higher than the Scottish average in all areas of Greenock East and Central.



Alcohol

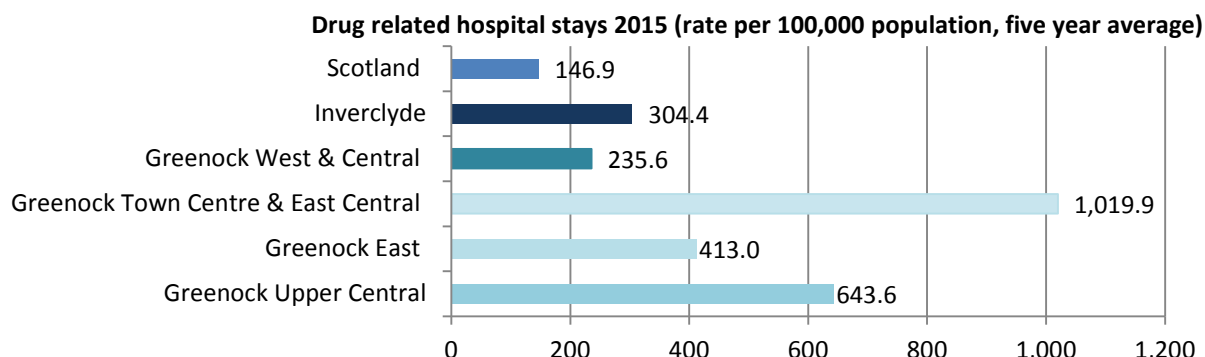
Alcohol related hospital stays are significantly higher across all parts of Greenock East and Central than the national average.



Source: Scotpho Online Profiles Tool

Drugs

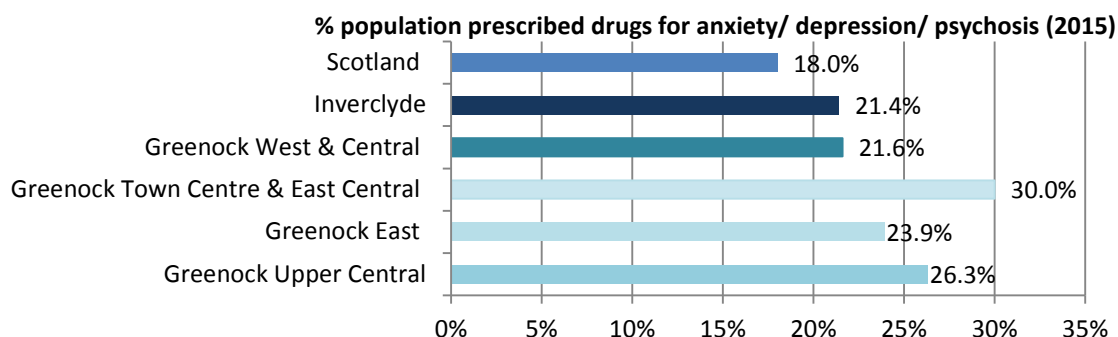
Drug related hospital stays are significantly higher across all parts of Greenock East and Central than the national average. In particular, the rate in Greenock Town Centre and East Central is 7 times the national average.



Source: Scotpho Online Profiles Tool

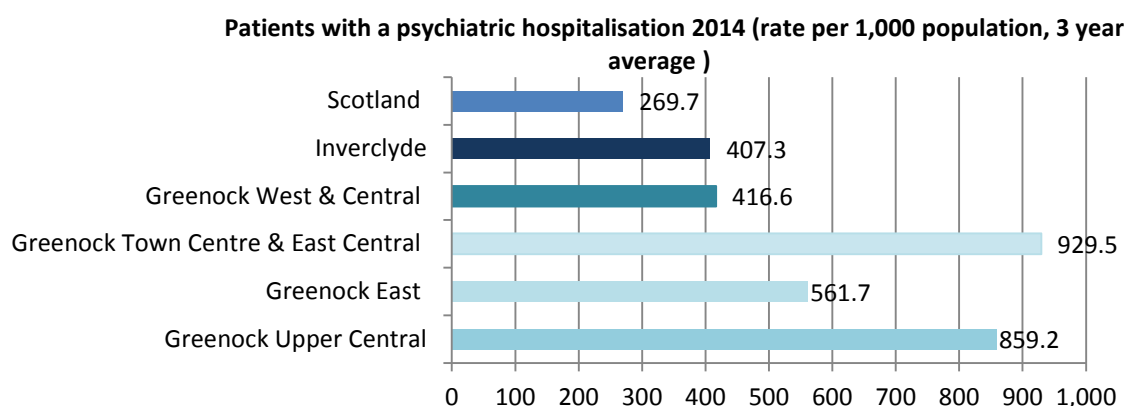
Mental Health

The percentage of the population that were prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis in 2015 was higher in Greenock East and Central than both the Inverclyde and Scottish average. Rates were highest in Greenock Town Centre and East Central where 30% of the population were prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis and Greenock Upper Central where more than 1 in 4 (26.3%) were prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis.



Source: Scotpho Online Profiles Tool

Rates of psychiatric hospitalisation are significantly higher than the national average across all parts of the locality with Greenock Upper Central and Greenock Town Centre East Central being more than 3 times the national average.



The rate of deaths from suicide (five year average) in Greenock East and Greenock Upper Central is significantly higher than the national average.



Source: Scotpho Online Profiles Tool

Women smoking during pregnancy (2014)

The percentage of women that smoke during pregnancy is higher in Greenock Upper Central and Greenock East and Greenock Town Centre and East Central than in Inverclyde as a whole or Scotland. Only Greenock West and Central is lower than the national average.

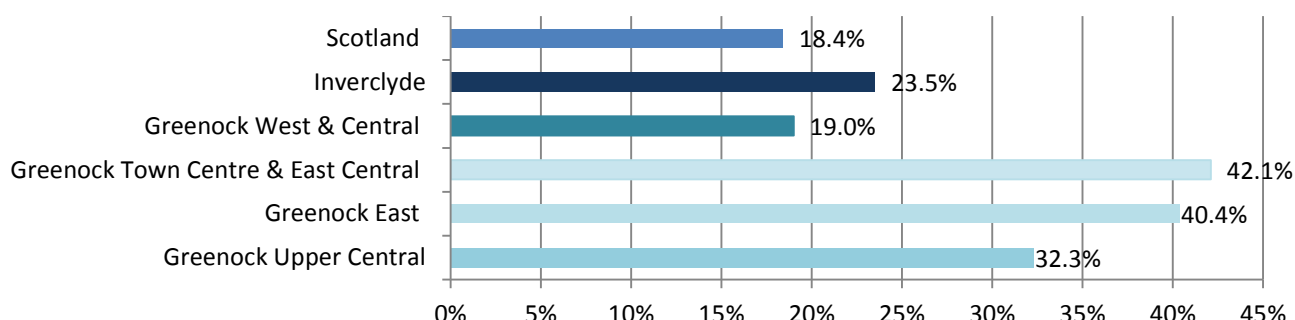


Source: Scotpho Online Profiles Tool



Children living in low income families (2014)

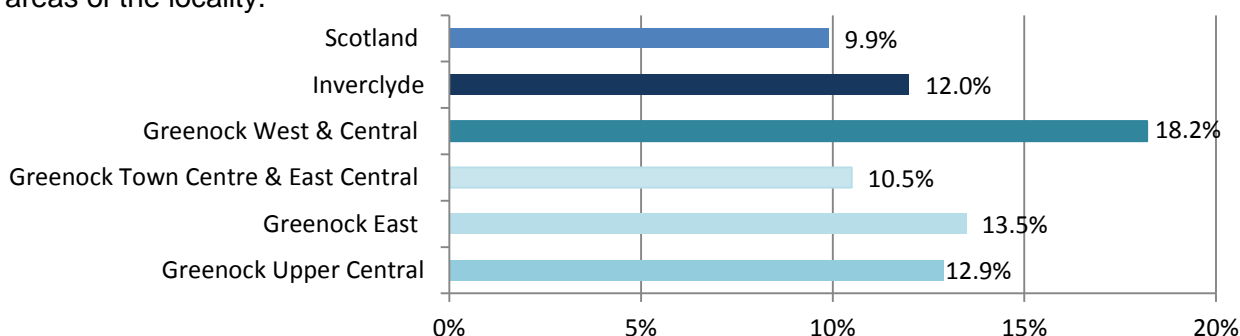
A significant proportion of children living in the locality of Greenock East and Central are living in low income families. This is particularly concentrated in the Greenock Upper Central, Greenock East and Greenock Town Centre and East Central areas.



Source: Scotpho Online Profiles Tool

Child Obesity in Primary 1 (2015)

Child obesity in Primary 1 varies across the locality. The percentage of children in primary 1 that are considered obese is significantly higher in Greenock West and Central than both the Inverclyde and Scottish average. Child obesity is higher than the national average in all areas of the locality.



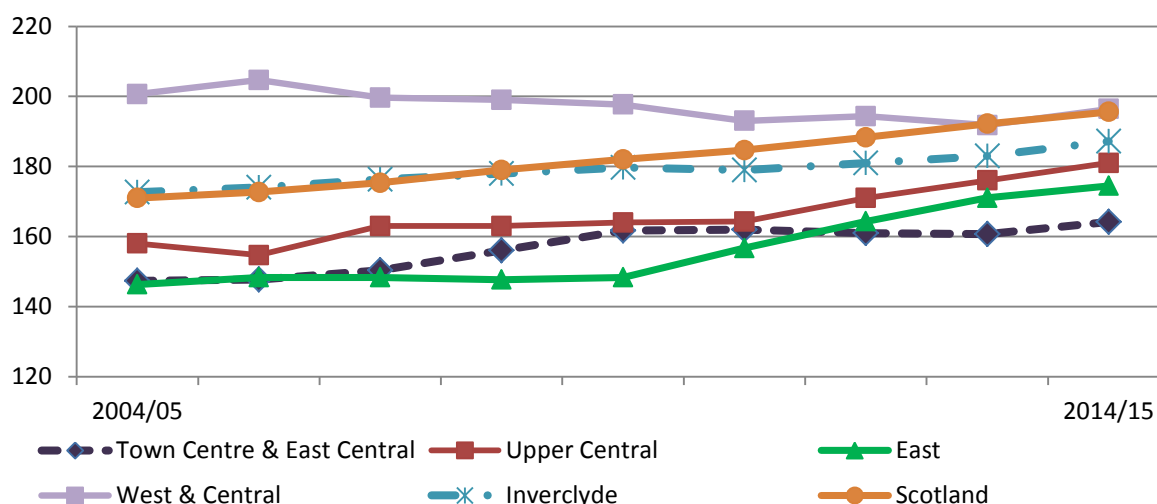
Source: Scotpho Online Profiles Tool

S4 Tariff Scores

Each qualification attained by a pupil is awarded tariff points based on SCQF level and credit points. Points are also based on the grade of the award achieved. The average tariff score is an average of the total points for each learner.

The chart below shows how the average tariff score of pupils from Greenock East and Central compares with Inverclyde and Scotland.

S4 Tariff Scores

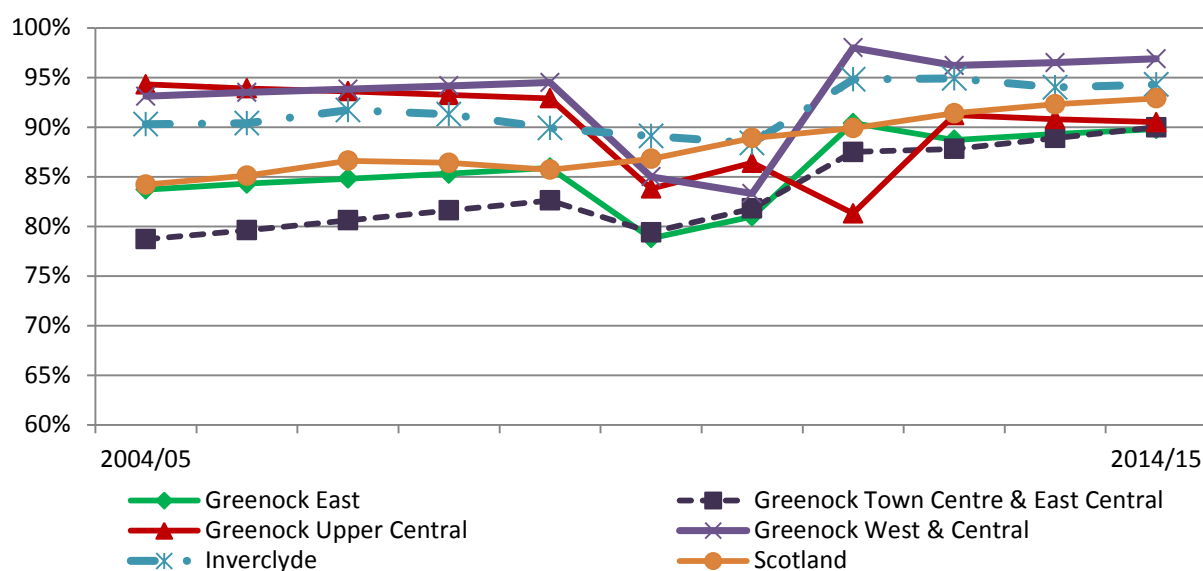


Source: Improvement Service Community Planning Outcomes Profile

Positive Destinations

In 2014/15, only Greenock West and Central had a higher percentage of pupils going onto a positive destination than Inverclyde and Scotland.

Positive Destinations

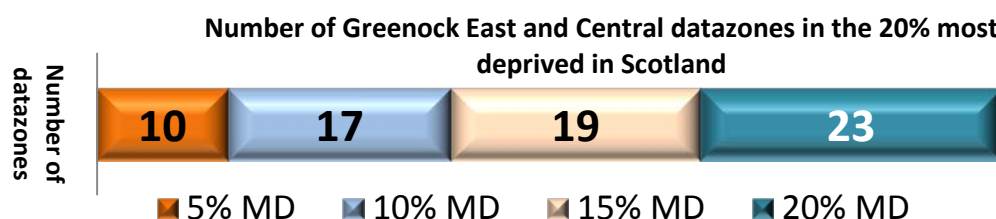


Source: Improvement Service Community Planning Outcomes Profile

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

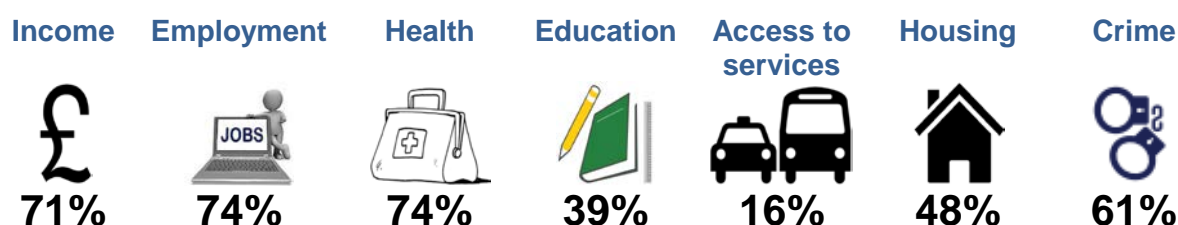
The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is the official tool for finding the most deprived areas in Scotland. It looks at multiple deprivation so deprived does not mean 'poor' or 'low income', it can also mean people have fewer resources and opportunities, for example in health and education.

In order to show the extent to which an area is affected by multiple deprivation, Scotland has been split up into 6,976 small areas, called datazones, with a roughly equal population. Each datazone in Scotland has been given a rank with 1 being the most deprived in Scotland and 6,976 being the least deprived. Greenock East and Central comprises of 31 datazones.



The overall results from SIMD16 show that there are 10 datazones in Greenock East and Central that fall into the 5% most deprived in Scotland. 23 datazones have a ranking that places them in the 20% most deprived in Scotland. This is equal to 74% of all datazones that lie within the boundary of Greenock East and Central.

The table below shows the percentage of datazones in Greenock East and Central that fall into the 20% most deprived in Scotland for each of the individual domains of the SIMD:



Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016

Overall, a higher proportion of the population of Greenock East and Central is income and employment deprived compared to Inverclyde overall and Scotland. The rate of income and employment deprivation however varies significantly across the locality.

Income Deprivation

It is estimated that almost 1 in 3 (32.6%) of the population of Greenock Town Centre and East Central is income deprived, compared to 14.6% of the population in Greenock West and Central. The overall percentage of Inverclyde's population that is income deprived is 17%, whilst the percentage of the Scottish population that is income deprived is lower again at 12.2%.

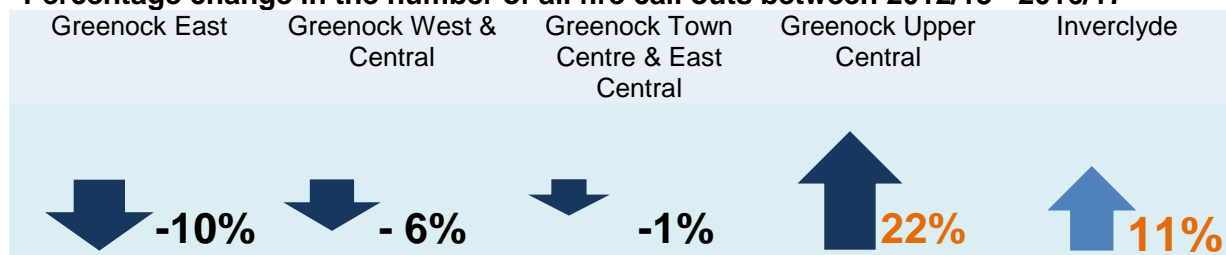
Employment Deprivation

It is estimated that 30.3% of the population of Greenock Upper Central is employment deprived, closely followed by Greenock Town Centre and East Central, 30.1%. Employment deprivation is lowest in Greenock West and Central, 14.2%. The overall percentage of Inverclyde's population that is employment deprived is 15.4%, whilst the percentage of the Scottish population that is income deprived is lower again at 10.6%.

Community Safety

Deliberate fire raising has been highlighted as a significant community safety issue for the Inverclyde area with an 11% increase in fire call outs over a five year period. There has been a significant increase, 22%, in the number of fire call outs over a five year period in Greenock Upper Central, however the number of fire call outs across the rest of the Greenock East and Central locality has decreased.

Percentage change in the number of all fire call outs between 2012/13 - 2016/17



All deliberate fires as a % of the total number of fire call outs 2012/13 – 2016/17

Area	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Greenock East	86%	71%	75%	75%	75%
Greenock West & Central	58%	64%	57%	41%	25%
Greenock Town Centre & East Central	76%	78%	68%	67%	63%
Greenock Upper Central	66%	59%	76%	74%	79%

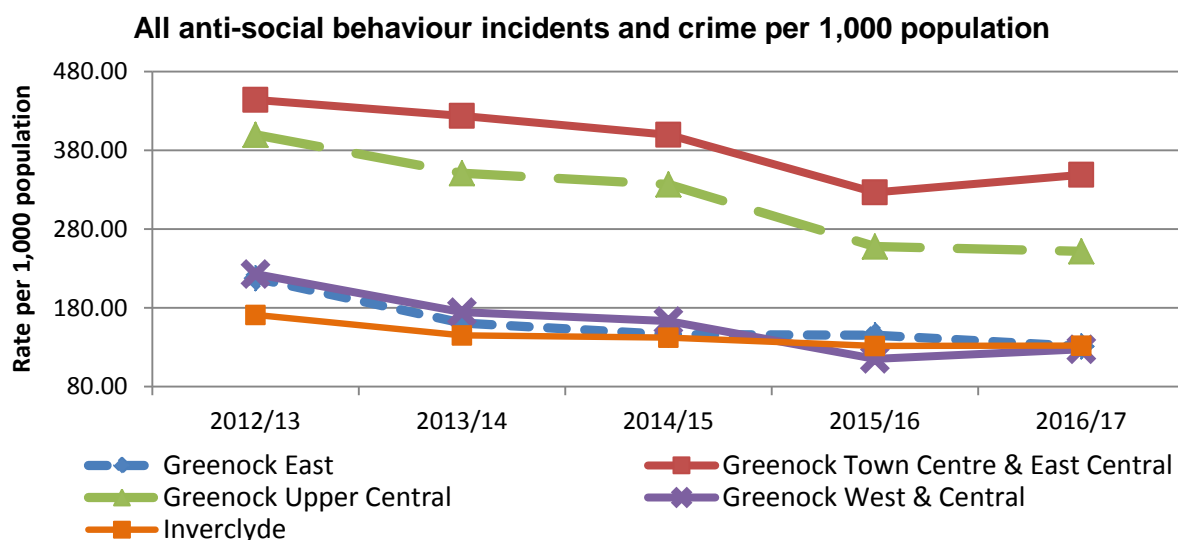
Source: Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership

There has been a decrease in the level of violent incidents and crime across all of Greenock East and Central locality.

All violent incidents and crime as a rate per 1,000 population 2012/13 – 2016/17

Area	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	% change 5 year average
Greenock East	17.24	15.54	15.54	18.31	14.77	-9%
Greenock West & Central	19.99	18.57	14.15	14.51	14.86	-9%
Greenock Town Centre & East Central	62.27	58.04	52.80	49.58	49.98	-8%
Greenock Upper Central	46.74	27.94	29.97	23.88	16.51	-43%
Inverclyde	18.38%	14.11%	13.9%	14.06%	12.63%	-14%

Looking at the 5 year trend in anti-social incidents and crime, there has been a 10% decrease in Greenock Town Centre and East Central, however the crime rate in this area continues to be the highest in the locality. There has been a 21% decrease in Greenock West and Central and Greenock Upper Central over the period 2012/13 – 2016/17. Greenock East has had a fall of 18% in the number of anti-social incidents and crime.

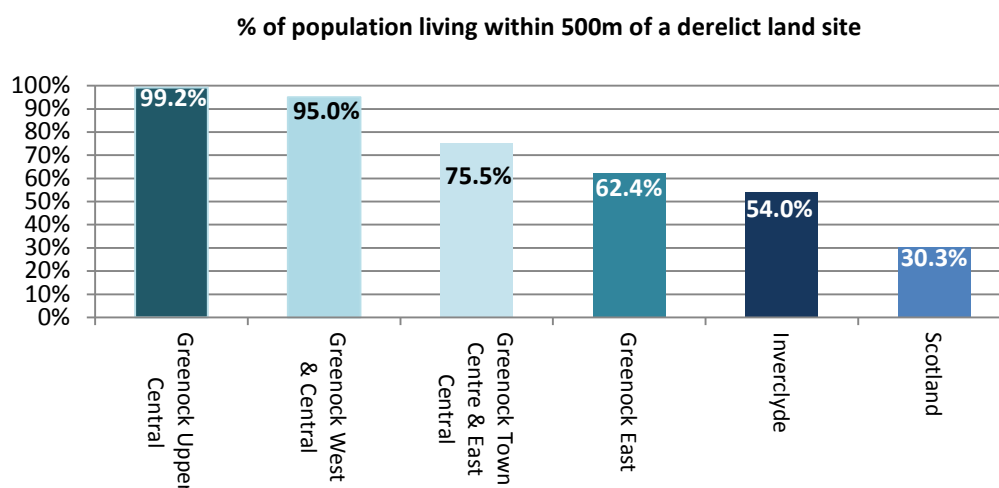


Contained within the overall statistics on anti-social behaviour shown above is an increase in youth anti-social behaviour incidents in Greenock Town Centre and East Central (2%) and Greenock Upper Central (14%). There has been a 16% decrease in Greenock East and a 2% decrease in Greenock West and Central.

Source: Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership

Derelict Land (2016)

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



Source: Scotpho Online Profiles Tool



Dog fouling was raised as a concern by respondents to the Our Place Our Future Survey. In 2016 the number of complaints regarding dog fouling made to Inverclyde Council was highest in Greenock Town Centre and East Central, with 8.46 complaints per 1,000 population.

Vision and Priorities for Greenock East and Central

The following three priority areas have been identified from community engagement and an analysis of local data:

example

- **Jobs and the economy**
- **Health, including Mental Health**
- **The environment**
- **Transport**

What will Greenock East and Central look like in the future?

Action Plan

Where are we now?	Where do we want to be?	How will we get there (including timescale)?	How will we know we are getting there?	Who is responsible?	How much will it cost?

Where are we now? Include in here key themes from community engagement and data analysis for each distinct issue.

Where do we want to be? What are the aspirations of the community in relation to the issues set out in column 1? It is important to focus on what might be achievable, either by the community or in partnership with organisations.

How will we get there? What is the plan for achieving what is set out in column 2? Try to be as practical as possible.

How will we know we are getting there? Are there any measures that will show how the actions in column 3 are being achieved? These can be based on data as set out in the strategic needs assessment above or from engagement with communities.

Who is responsible? Is this something the community will do themselves, is this something that will be delivered in partnership or is this something that an organisation will need to deliver? Responsibility must be agreed with those who will deliver on the actions.



Contents

Introduction

About Greenock South and South West

What does the community think?

What assets does Greenock South and South West have?

Area profile

Vision and priorities

What will Greenock South and South West look like in the future?

Action plan

Introduction

About Greenock South & South West

More info needed specific to area

(this excerpt is more about Greenock East and Central)

Greenock's history is linked to its location. As early as the 12th century it was recognised as a safe anchorage. It developed as a fishing village to become a trading port exporting herring. From the 18th century it emerged as a port trading across the Atlantic and importing sugar and tobacco. Related processing activities such as sugar refining (Tate and Lyle closed in 1997) followed. In wartime torpedoes were manufactured and the Atlantic convoys used the port. The heavy industries (especially shipbuilding) of the post-war years have now declined. Electronic industries developed (IBM, Texas Instruments, Lenovo and Sanmina) but have now gone elsewhere and service industries such as call centres have opened.

Social and council housing are the norm in this large towns. Manufacturing and construction are the dominant forms of employment. Health and social work services are particularly active. There is a relatively high level of unemployment. Educational attainment is low. Car ownership is low, meaning that many residents are reliant on public transport.

<https://www.usp.scot/Town?mainTownName=Greenock>

The natural deepwater channel in the River Clyde comes close to its south shore at Greenock, and this helped the town evolve into the major port on Scotland's west coast, servicing almost all of Glasgow's needs until the river upstream from Dumbarton was dredged in the 1800s. It then went on to play its part in Clydeside's role as the shipbuilding capital of the world for the better part of a hundred years. Some 22 miles downstream of Glasgow, most of the town lies on steep north facing slopes giving magnificent views across the Firth of Clyde to the mountains beyond.

In the late 1500s, Greenock was no more than a fishing village in the shadow of a castle that has long since disappeared. In the early 1600s the first pier and breakwater were built at Greenock, and shipbuilding, largely along the foreshore, was already a significant employer in the town.

The first real harbour was built in the years to 1710. The following year the first of the Clyde's well known shipbuilding firms, Scott's was established. It was to produce ships for 277 years until its closure in 1988. The early 1700s saw rapid growth in Greenock, and in 1736 the town's most famous son, James Watt, was born here. Watt's improvements to the steam engines of the day have led many to regard him as one of the most important influences in the coming of the Industrial Revolution.

Watt is far from forgotten in his home town. The James Watt College was founded in 1907 with funds donated by Andrew Carnegie. Its most recent campus is superbly located on the

waterfront at Greenock. He is also remembered in a statue at the rear of the Town Hall looking across the A8 towards the docks beyond.

Growth continued at a spectacular pace through the 1700s and into the 1800s, largely based on trade with the Americas. The port was developed during this time by John Rennie. By 1850 up to 400 ships each year brought in sugar cane from the Caribbean for processing in Greenock's 14 sugar refineries, which between them supplied half the UK market. And Greenock was a major port of embarkation for emigrants from Scotland to the USA and Canada.

Greenock's growth was hampered by the steepness of its site, and by the absence of a good source of clean water. The second of these was solved in 1827 with the building of a 5 mile long aqueduct which provided an overcrowded population with good drinking water for the first time, and allowed water-powered textile mills to develop in the town.

Greenock was home to many shipbuilders in the late 1800s and further dock improvements were undertaken. It remains a significant port. The Greenock Ocean Terminal is the main container terminal for the west of Scotland and has daily feeder links to international shipping services via Southampton, Liverpool and Belfast. It is also becoming increasingly popular as a stopping off point for cruise ships.

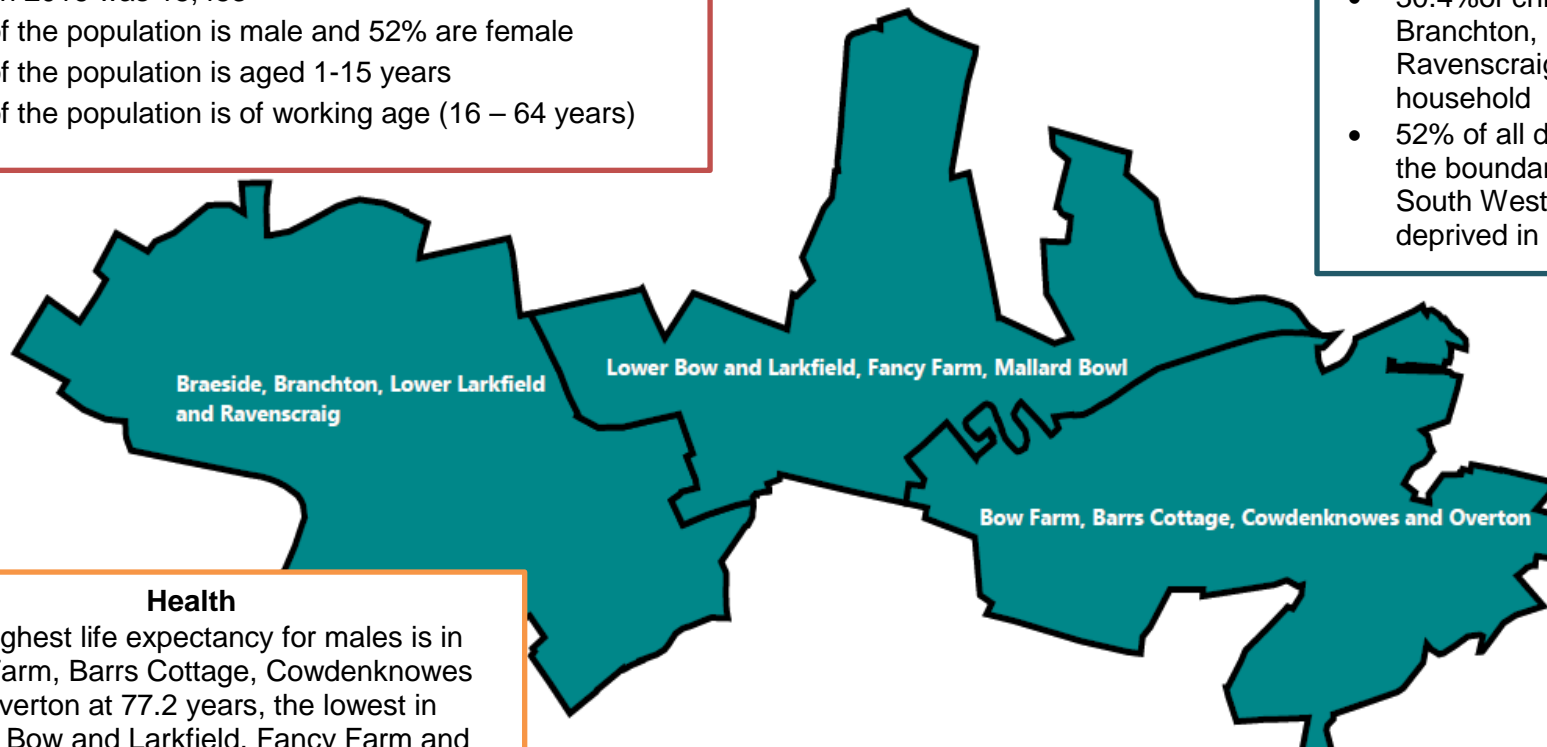
Greenock itself remains home to many fine buildings. The most spectacular of them is Greenock Municipal Buildings and its 245ft high Victoria Tower. The impressive exterior is matched by an ornate interior. It was completed in 1886. One corner of the Municipal Buildings, next to the base of the tower, comprises just brick faces quite different from the rest of the building. This is *Cowan's Corner*. It was named after a local shopkeeper, Robert Cowan, who ran a shop on this site and refused to sell up to make room for the Municipal Buildings. As a result they were built with his shop inserted into one corner. The shop was destroyed during a bombing raid in May 1941, leaving the slightly odd effect you see today.

People

- The estimated population of Greenock South and South West in 2016 was 15,453
- 48% of the population is male and 52% are female
- 17% of the population is aged 1-15 years
- 66% of the population is of working age (16 – 64 years)

Economy

- The percentage of people claiming out of work benefits is higher than the Inverclyde and Scottish average
- 30.4% of children living in Braeside, Branchton, Lower Larkfield and Ravenscraig live in a low income household
- 52% of all datazones that lie within the boundary of Greenock South & South West are in the top 20% most deprived in Scotland.



Health

- The highest life expectancy for males is in Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton at 77.2 years, the lowest in Lower Bow and Larkfield, Fancy Farm and Mallard Bowl at 71.1 year
- The highest life expectancy for females is in Lower Bow and Larkfield, Fancy Farm and Mallard Bowl at 81.1 years, the lowest at 79.2 years in both the other datazones
- The rate of emergency hospital admissions is higher than the national average
- Premature mortality rates were higher than the Scottish average

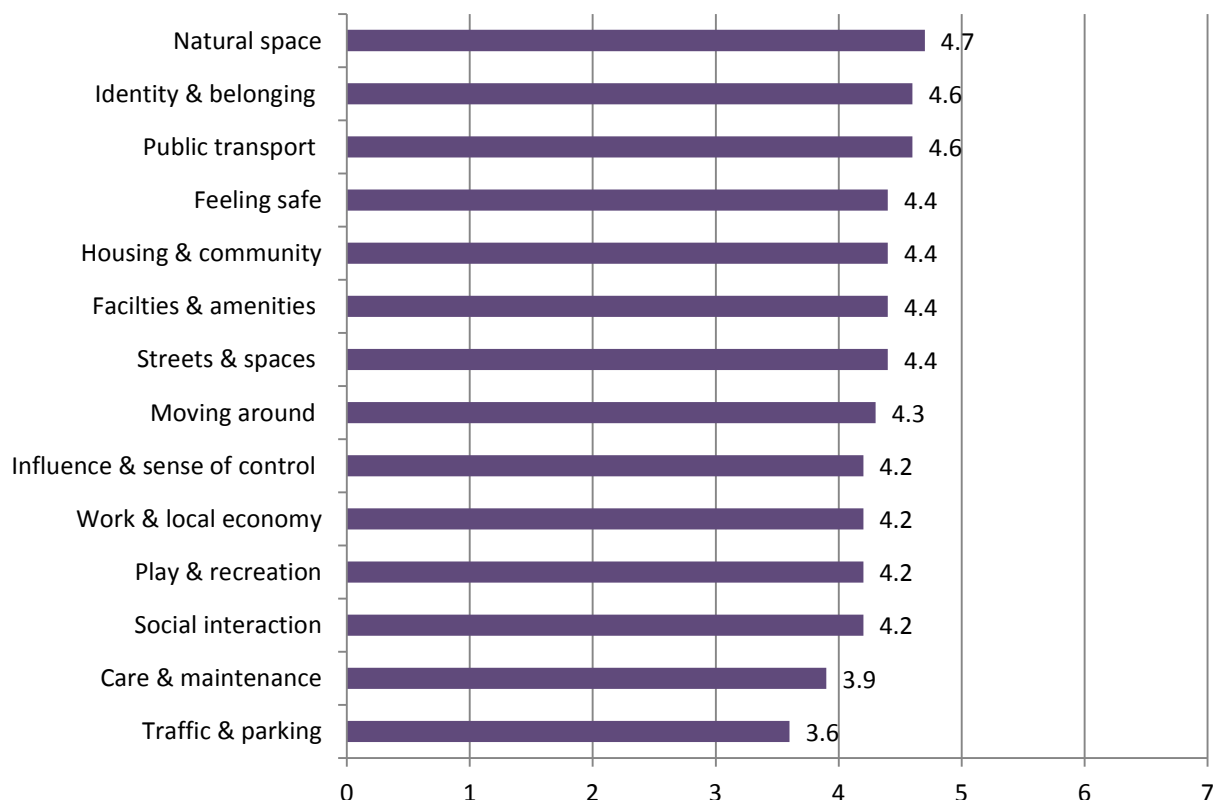
Environment

- In Braeside, Branchton, Lower Larkfield and Ravenscraig the percentage of the population that are living within 500 metres of a derelict land site is significantly higher than the Scottish average

What does the community think?

There were 251 responses from residents living in Greenock South and South West to the 'Our Place Our Future' survey. Respondents were asked to rate how satisfied they were with various aspects of living in Greenock East and Central on a rating of 1-7 where 1 represents not at all satisfied and 7 represents very satisfied.

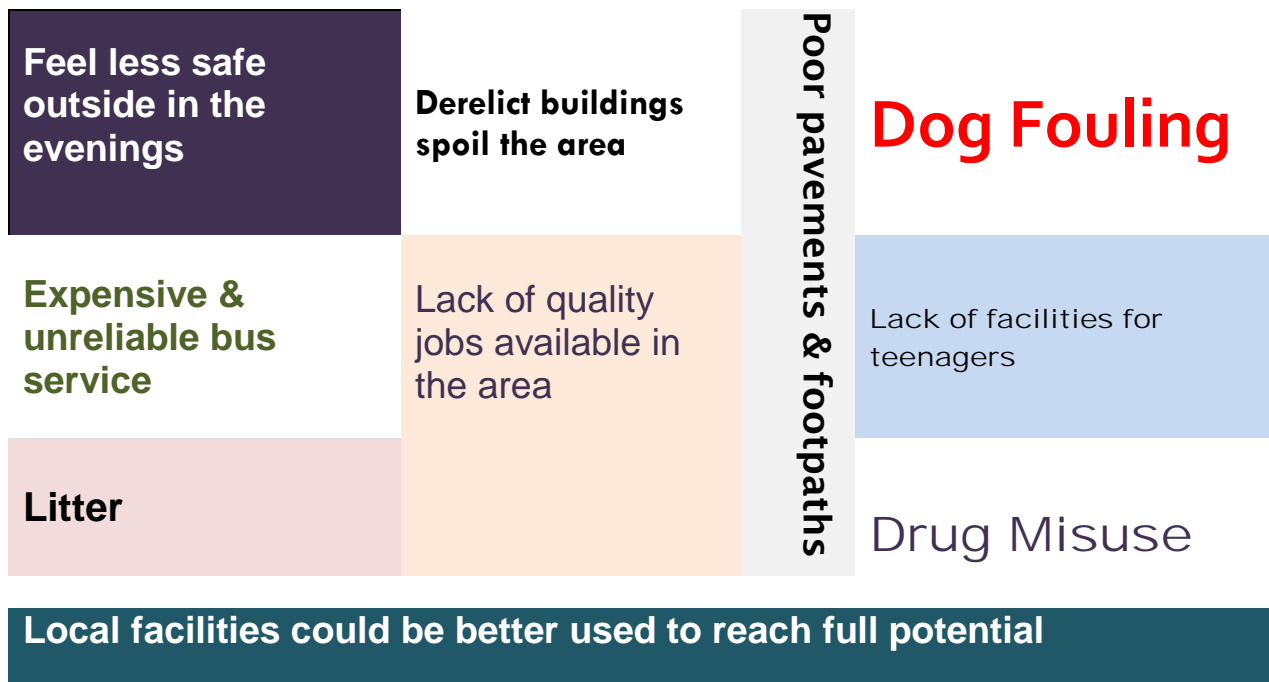
Based on the overall average scores, satisfaction levels were highest with natural space (4.7), identity and belonging (4.6) and public transport (4.6). The lowest scoring area in terms of satisfaction was traffic and parking (3.6) and care and maintenance (3.9).



What does the community like about the area?



What is the community concerned about?



Engagement with Communities through Aspiring Communities Fund activity highlighted the following:

To be completed

What assets does Greenock South and South West have?

Community/People assets

Greenock West / Cardwell Bay Community Council
Larkfield, Braeside, Branchton community Council
Branchton Community Centre

Voluntary/Community organisations (source Inverclyde Life, www.inverclydelife.com)

<p>Greenock Police Athletic and Literary Club Ardgowan Club The Loreto Club Masonic Lodge Royal West of Scotland Amateur Boat Club Greenock Whinhill Golf Club Greenock Wanderers RFC RAF Club Greenock Greenock Glenpark Harriers RAF Club Greenock Greenock Golf Club Greenock Juniors FC Inverclyde Historical Society Work Club – Branchton Caddlehill Allotment Gardens Larkfield Housing Association Caddlehill Christian Fellowship</p>	<p>Inverclyde Tourist Group Inverclyde Autistic Support Group Positively Dyslexic Inverclyde Arts group (WOOPi) WISHES – Womens Initiative for Socialising, Health, Education and Skills (WOOPi) Digital Creations Group (WOOPi) Creative Writers (WOOPi) Greigiarious CAs (Community Arts and Singing) Inverclyde Breakers Greenock Philharmonic Society Inverclyde Youth Theatre / Kayos Youth Theatre Larkfield ABC Greenock Morton Community Coaching Inverclyde Phoenix American Football Club</p>
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Physical Assets

Schools / Nurseries

Ardgowan Primary School
Aileymill Primary School
Lady Alice Primary School
St Andrew's Primary School
St Joseph's Primary School
Inverclyde Academy
West College Scotland – Nursery
Madeira Nursery
Kelly Street Children's Centre
Larkfield Children's Centre
Bluebird Family Centre
Enchanted Forest Nursery

Churches

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
Lyle Kirk (Esplanade Campus)
Lyle Kirk
Ardgowan Parish Church
St Mary's catholic Church
Ardgowan Evangelical Church
St John's Scottish Episcopal Church
Elim Pentecostal Church
River Church
Greenock Methodist Church
St Joseph Catholic Church
Former Finnart Church of Scotland
St Andrews RC Church
St Margaret's Parish Church
Inverkip Parish Church
St Ninian Parish Church
Franciscan Sisters
Inverclyde Youth for Christ

Leisure

Battery Park
Ravenscraig Activity Centre
Lady Octavia Sports Centre
Glenpark Cricket Ground
Lady Alice Bowling Club

Health

Alzheimer Scotland – Action on Dementia
The Phoenix Community Health Project

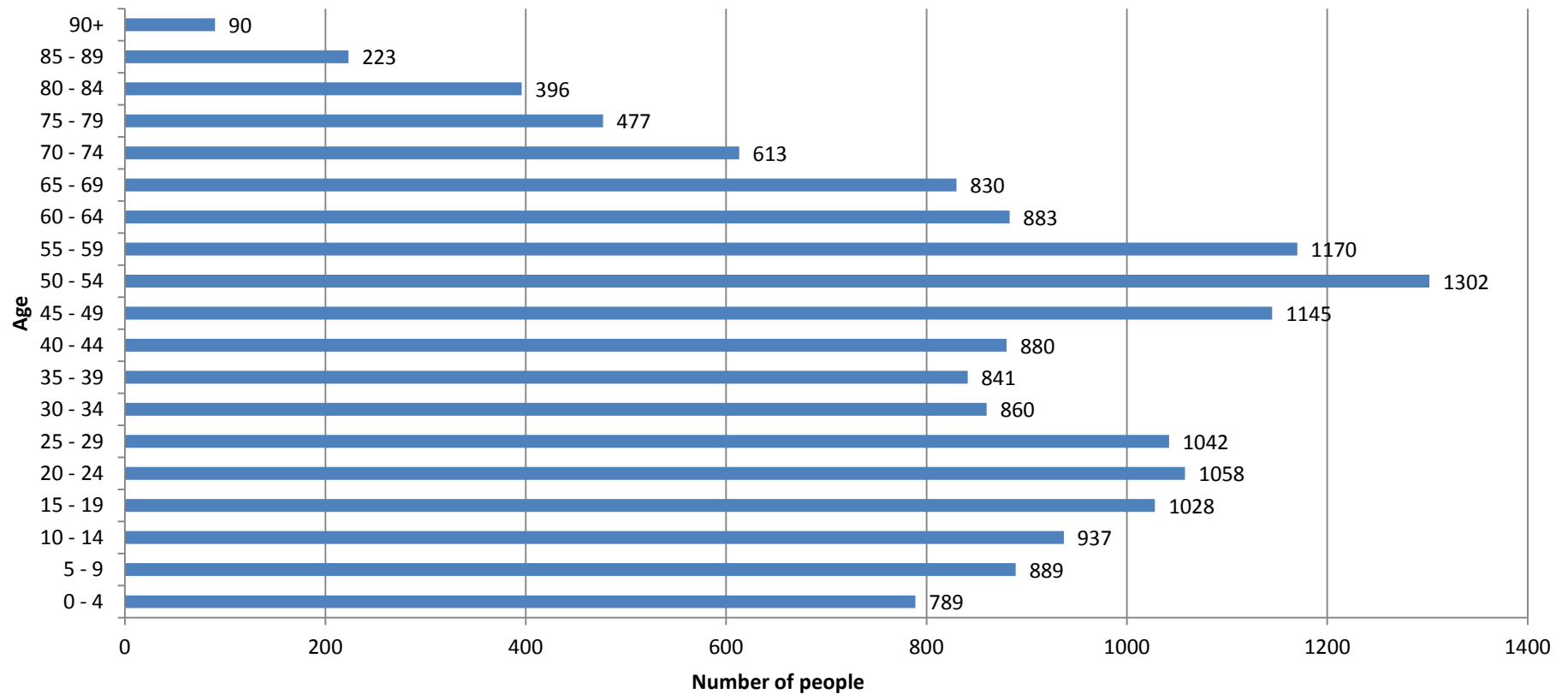
Common Good Property

Larkfield Industrial Estate
Wellington Park Bowling Club
Whinhill Golf Club

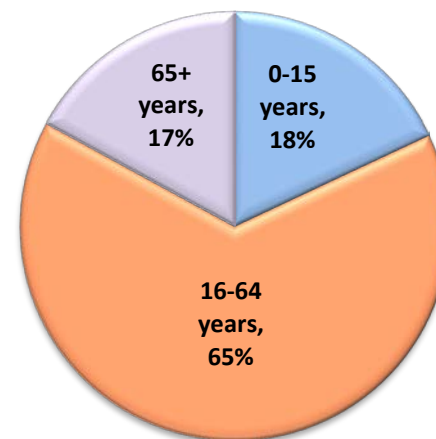
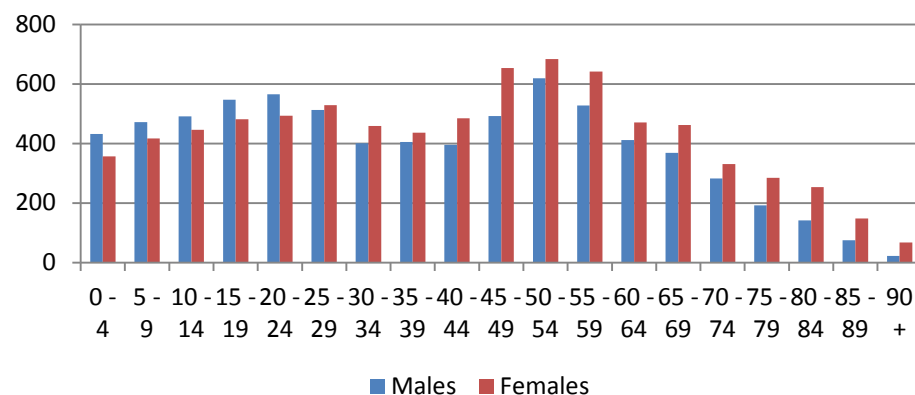
A profile of Greenock South and South West

Greenock South and South West has an estimated population of 15,453. 48% of the population are male (7,353) and 52% are female (8,100).

Estimated population by 5 year age group

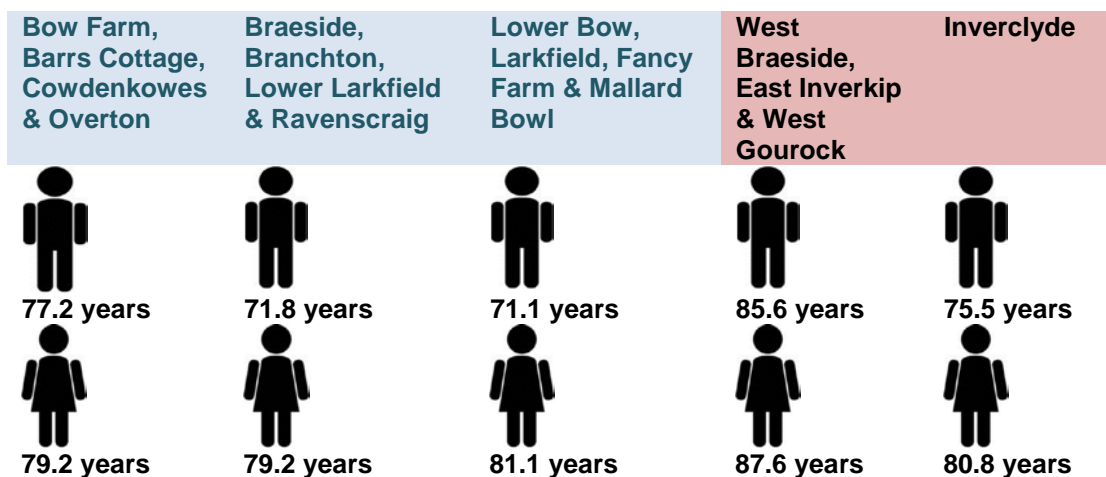


Estimated population by sex and five year age group

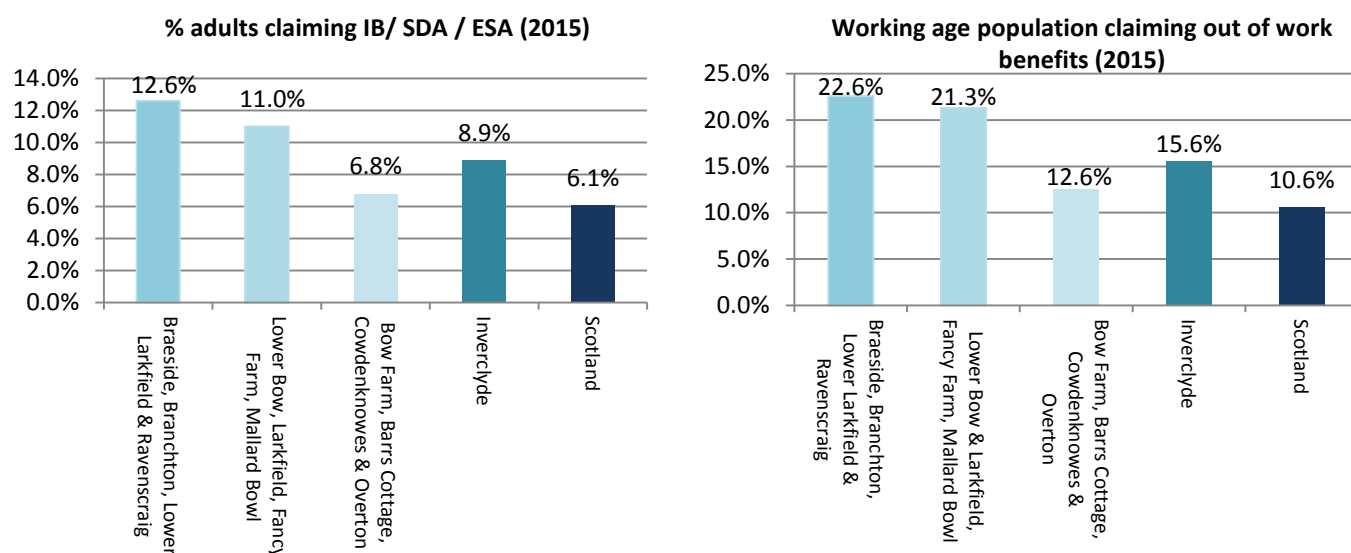


18% of the population is aged 0-15 years
65% of the population is working age (16-64 years).
17% of the population is aged 65 years and over

Life expectancy varies across Greenock South and South West with the highest life expectancy in Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton and the lowest in lower Bow Farm, Larkfield, Fancy Farm and Mallard Bowl. Life expectancy is significantly lower than in West Braeside, East Inverkip and West Gourock, just a few miles away.

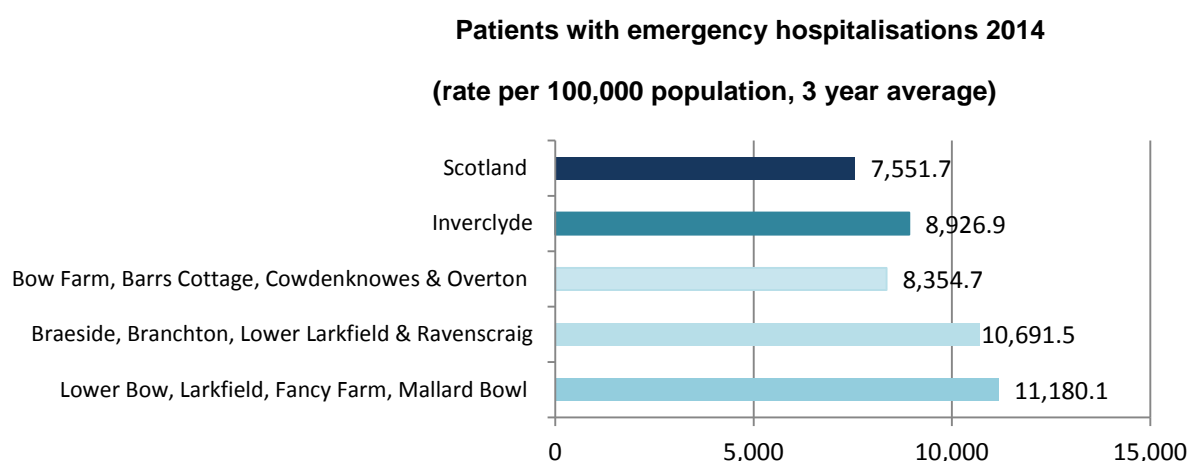


Universal Credit has replaced a number of key benefits, however trend data is not yet available. The data below shows the uptake of benefits prior to the introduction of Universal Credit. The percentage of adults claiming employment support allowance/ Incapacity benefit/ severe disablement allowance in Greenock South and South West was higher than the Inverclyde and Scottish averages. Also, the percentage of adults claiming an out of work benefit across Greenock South and South West is higher than both the Inverclyde and Scottish averages.



Source: Scotpho Online Profiles Tool <http://www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool>

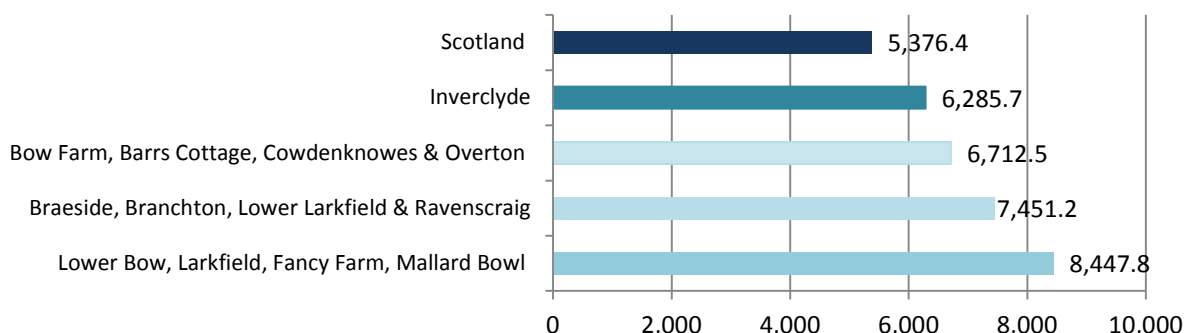
The rate of emergency hospital admissions across all of Greenock South and South West is higher than the national average. Rates are highest in Lower Bow, Larkfield, Fancy Farm and Mallard Bowl.



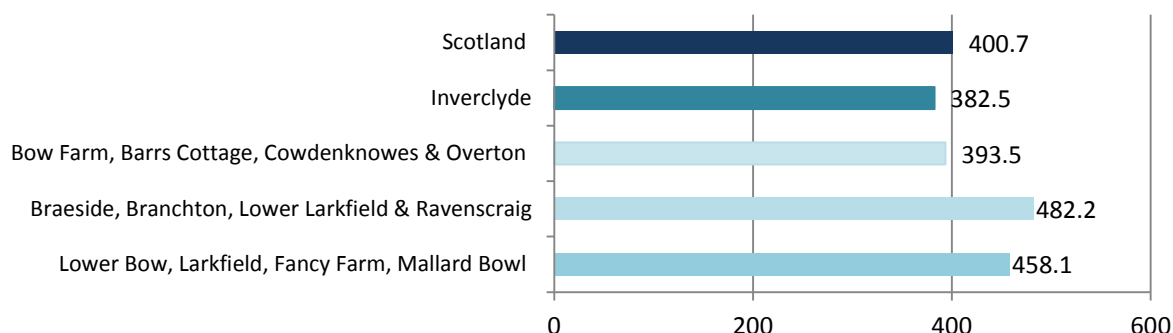
Source: Scotpho Online Profiles Tool <http://www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool>

Multiple emergency hospitalisations for patients aged 65+ are also significantly higher than the Inverclyde and Scotland average.

Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations 2014
(rate per 100,000 population, 3 year average)



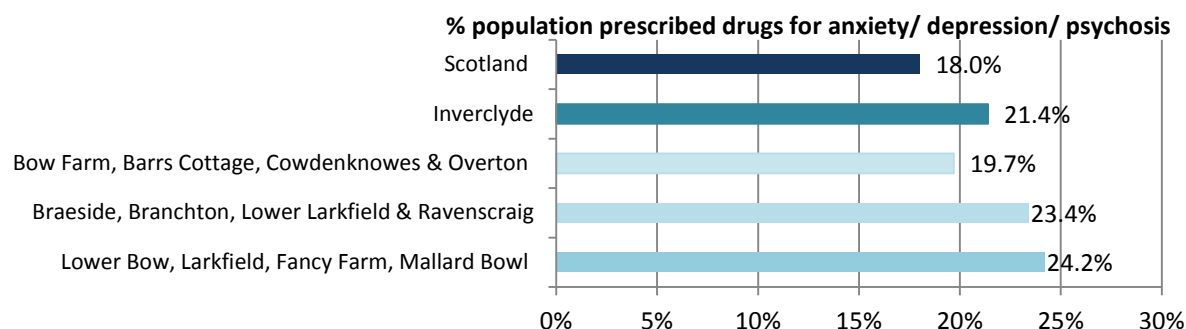
Patients hospitalised due to coronary heart disease 2014
(rate per 100,000 population, 3 year average)



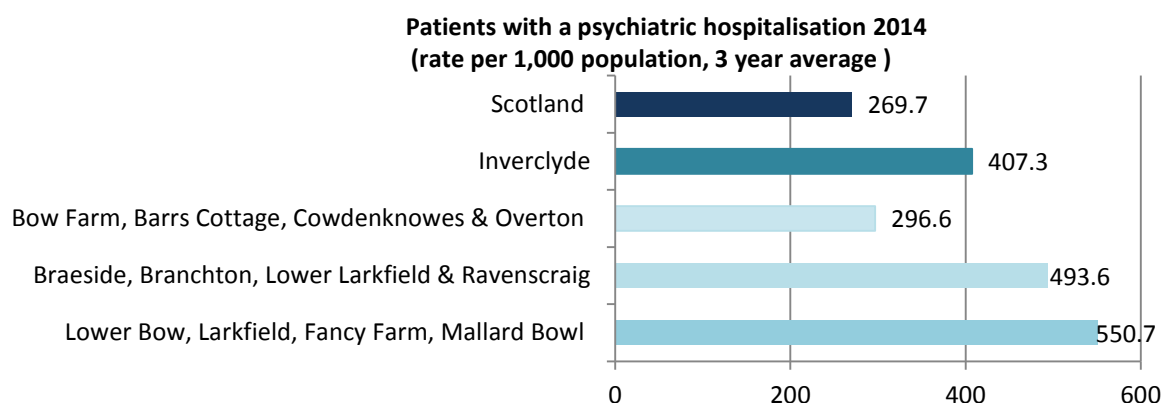
Source: Scotpho Online Profiles Tool <http://www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool>

Mental Health

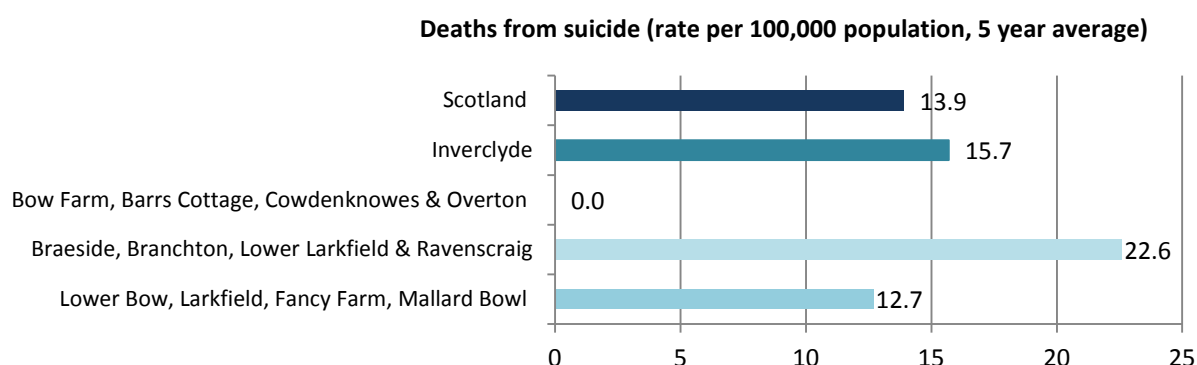
The percentage of the population that were prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis in 2015 was higher in Greenock South and South West than the Scottish average. Rates were highest in Lower Bow, Larkfield, Fancy Farm and Mallard Bowl with almost 1 in 4 of the local population prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis.



Rates of psychiatric hospitalisation are higher than the national average across all parts of the locality.



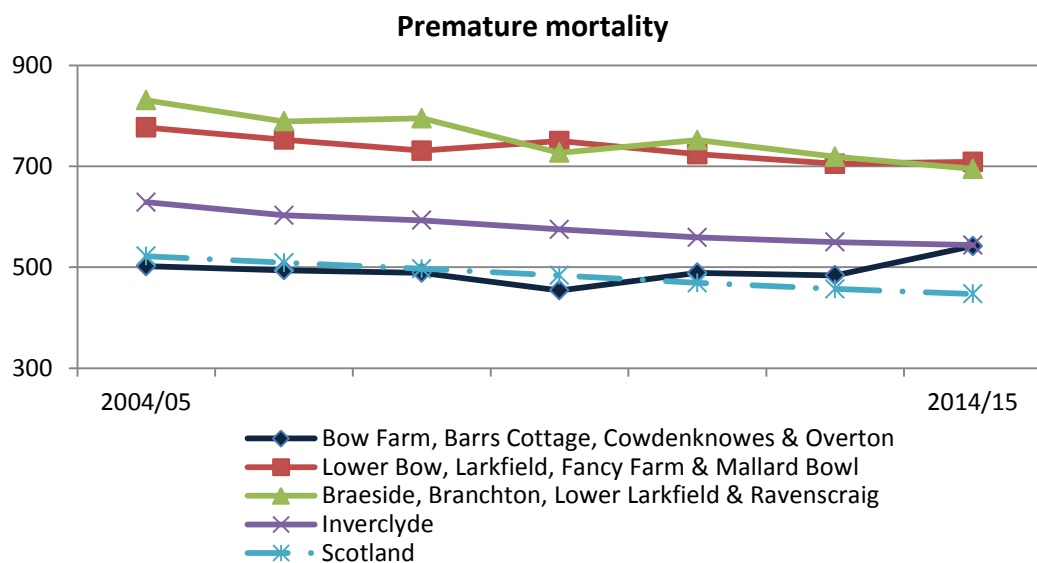
In 2014, the rate of deaths from suicide (five year average) was significantly higher in Braeside, Lower Larkfield and Ravenscraig than both the Inverclyde and national average.



Source: Scotpho Online Profiles Tool <http://www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool>

Premature mortality

Premature mortality is defined as deaths occurring before the age of 75. The rates are expressed per 100,000 persons per year. In 2014/15 premature mortality rates were higher than the Scottish average in all areas of Greenock South and South West.

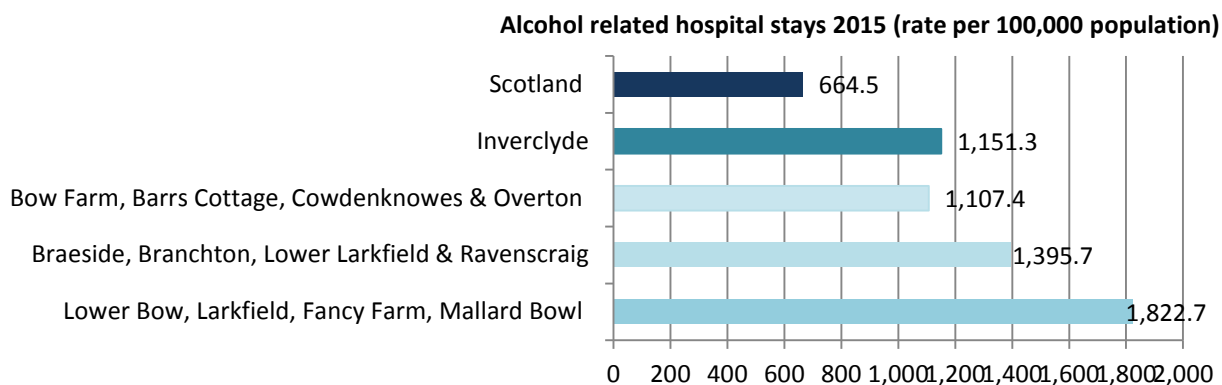


Source: Improvement Service Community Planning Outcomes Profile

<http://www.improvementservice.org.uk/community-planning-outcomes-profile.html>

Alcohol

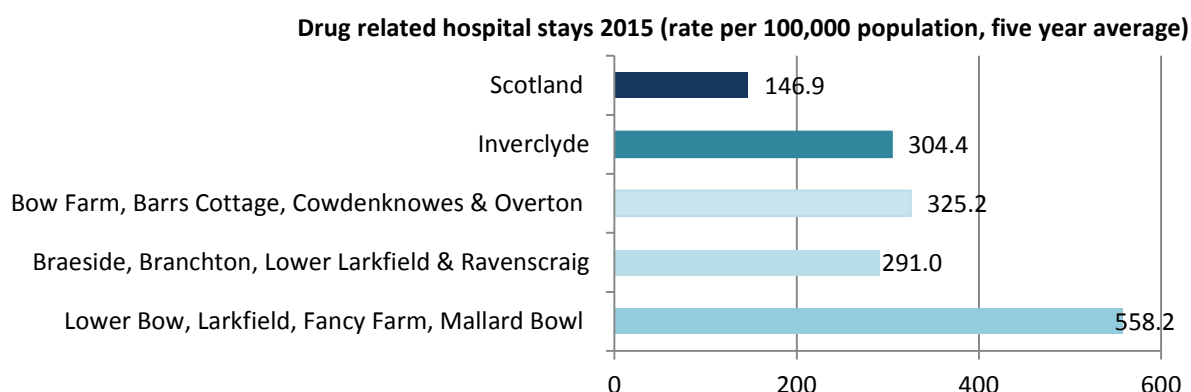
Alcohol related hospital stays are significantly higher across all parts of Greenock South and South West than the national average.



Source: Scotpho Online Profiles Tool

Drugs

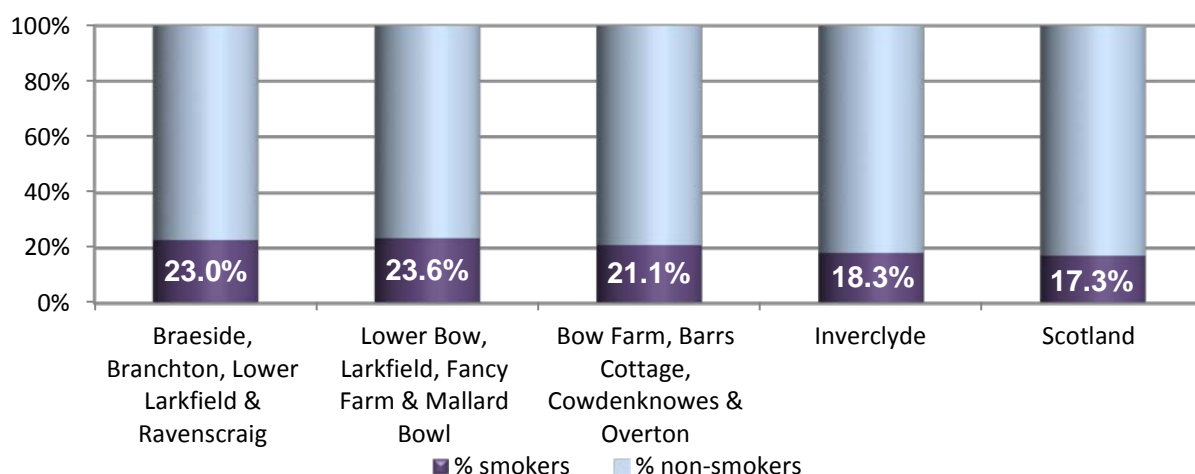
Drug related hospital stays are higher across all parts of Greenock South and South West than the national average. In particular, the rate in Lower Bow, Fancy Farm and Mallard Bowl is almost 4 times the national average.



Source: Scotpho Online Profiles Tool

Women smoking during pregnancy (2014)

The percentage of women that smoke during pregnancy is higher in Greenock South and South West than in Inverclyde as a whole or Scotland, with smoking in pregnancy rates highest in Lower Bow, Larkfield, Fancy Farm and Mallard Bowl.

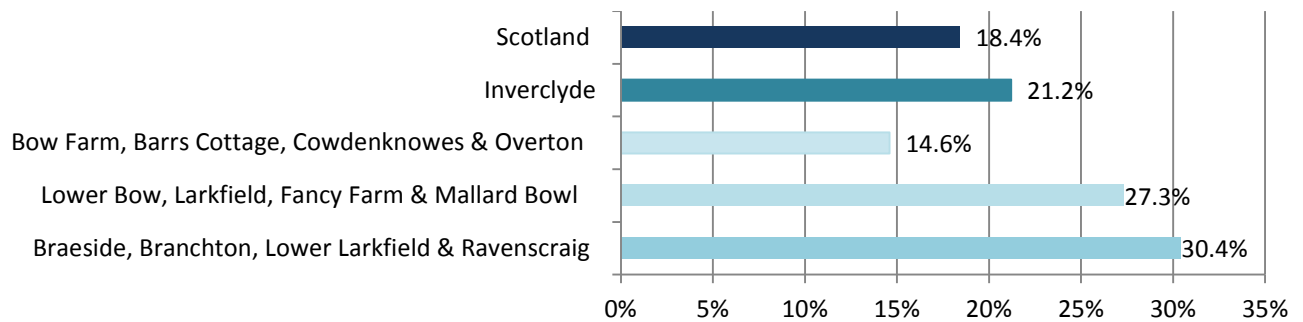


Source: Scotpho Online Profiles Tool <http://www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool>



Children living in low income families (2015)

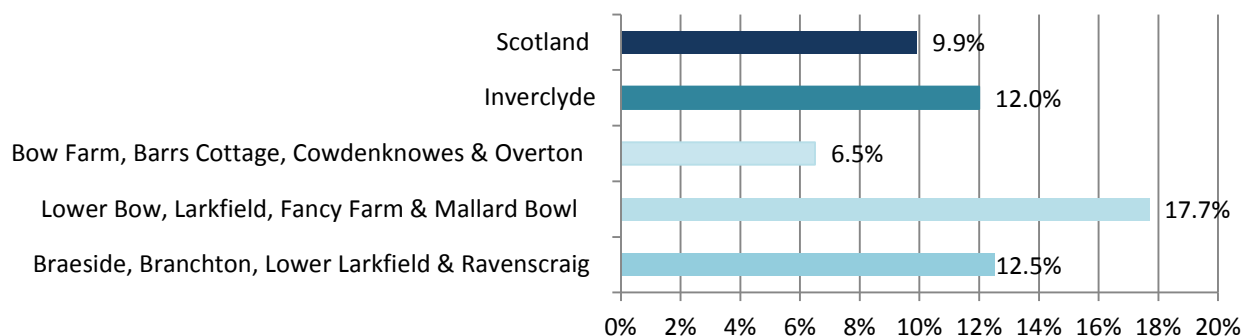
A significant proportion of children living in Greenock South and South West are living in low income families. This is particularly concentrated in the Lower Bow, Larkfield, Fancy Farm and Mallard Bowl and Braeside, Branchton, Lower Larkfield and Ravenscraig areas.



Source: Scotpho Online Profiles Tool <http://www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool>

Child Obesity in Primary 1 (2015)

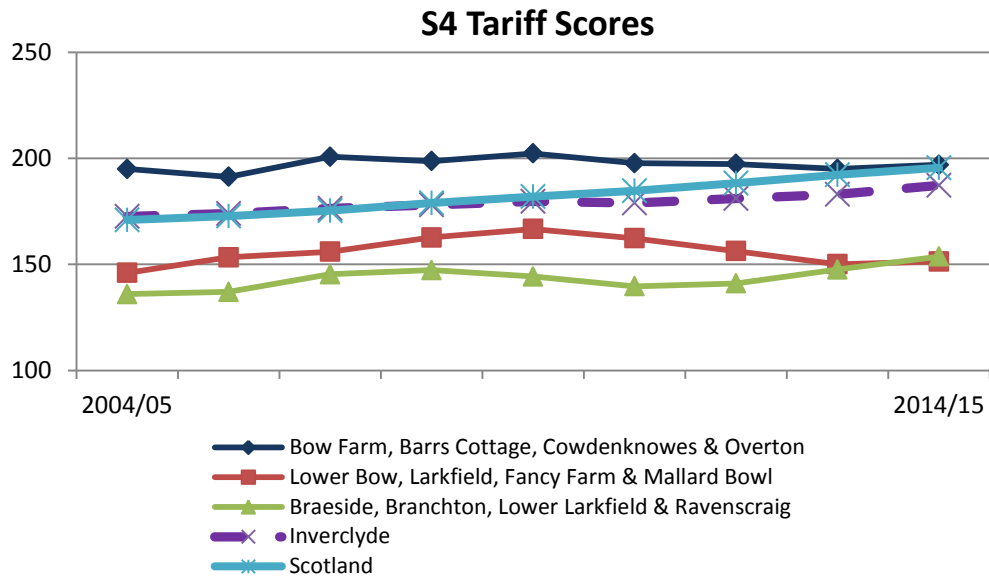
Child obesity in Primary 1 varies widely across the locality. The percentage of children in primary 1 that are considered obese is significantly higher in Lower Bow, Larkfield, Fancy Farm and Overton than both the Inverclyde and Scottish average. The percentage of Primary 1 children that are considered obese in Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton is however, lower than the national average.



Source: Scotpho Online Profiles Tool <http://www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool>

S4 Tariff Scores

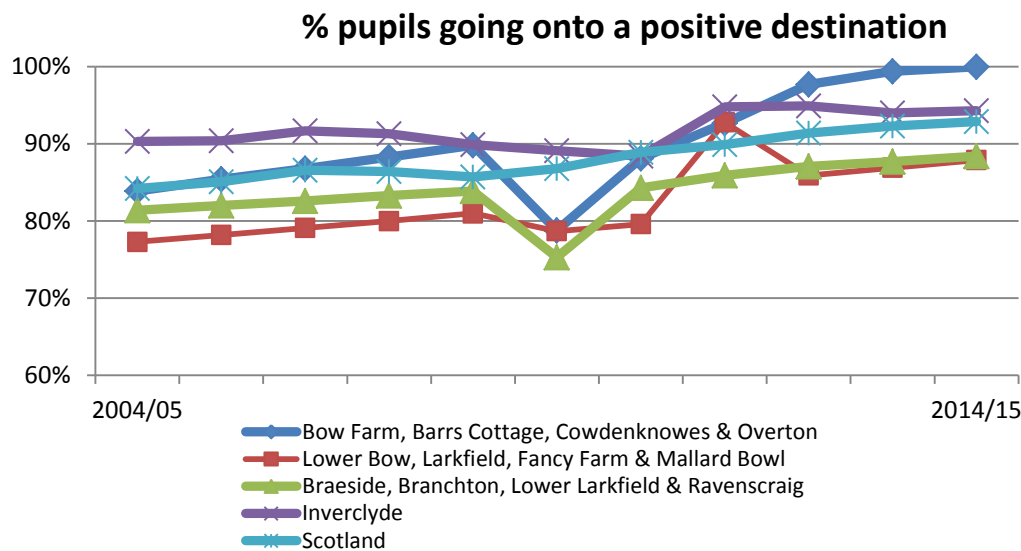
Each qualification attained by a pupil is awarded tariff points based on SCQF level and credit points. Points are also based on the grade of the award achieved. The average tariff score is an average of the total points for each learner. The chart below shows how the average tariff score of pupils from across communities in Greenock South and South West compares with Inverclyde and Scotland. Pupils in Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton are performing better than the Inverclyde and Scottish average, although the gap narrowed in 2014/15.



Source: Improvement Service Community Planning Outcomes Profile

Positive Destinations

In 2014/15, only Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton area had a higher percentage of pupils moving onto a positive destination upon leaving school than the Inverclyde and Scottish average.



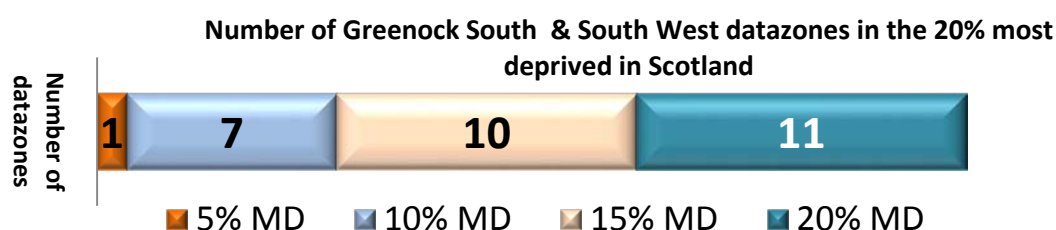
Source: Improvement Service Community Planning Outcomes Profile

<http://www.improvementservice.org.uk/community-planning-outcomes-profile.html>

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016

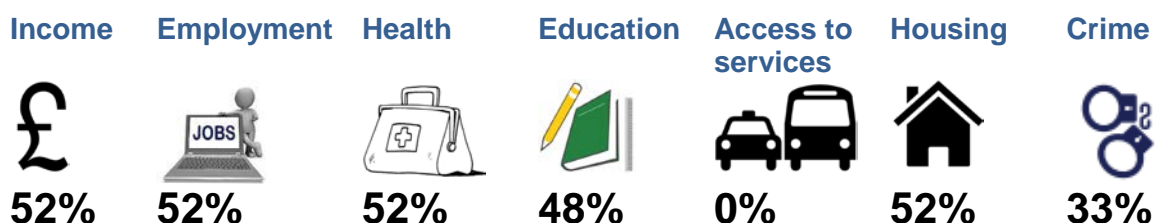
The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is the official tool for finding the most deprived areas in Scotland. It looks at multiple deprivation so deprived does not mean 'poor' or 'low income', it can also mean people have fewer resources and opportunities, for example in health and education.

In order to show the extent to which an area is affected by multiple deprivation, Scotland has been split up into 6,976 small areas, called datazones, with a roughly equal population. Each datazone in Scotland has been given a rank a rank with 1 being the most deprived in Scotland and 6,976 being the least deprived. Greenock South and South West comprises of 21 datazones.



The overall results from SIMD16 show that there is one datazone in Greenock South and South West that falls into the 5% most deprived in Scotland. 11 datazones have a ranking that places them in the 20% most deprived in Scotland. This is equal to 52% of all datazones that lie within the boundary of Greenock South & South West.

The table below shows the percentage of datazones in Greenock South and South West that fall into the 20% most deprived in Scotland for each of the individual domains of the SIMD:



Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016

Overall, a higher proportion of the population of Greenock South and South West is income and employment deprived compared to Inverclyde overall and Scotland. The rate of income and employment deprivation however varies significantly across the locality.

Income Deprivation

It is estimated that 24.1% of the population of Lower Bow, Larkfield, Fancy Farm and Mallard Bowl is income deprived, compared to 12.3% of the population in Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton. The overall percentage of Inverclyde's population that is

income deprived is 17%, whilst the percentage of the Scottish population that is income deprived is lower again at 12.2%.

Employment Deprivation

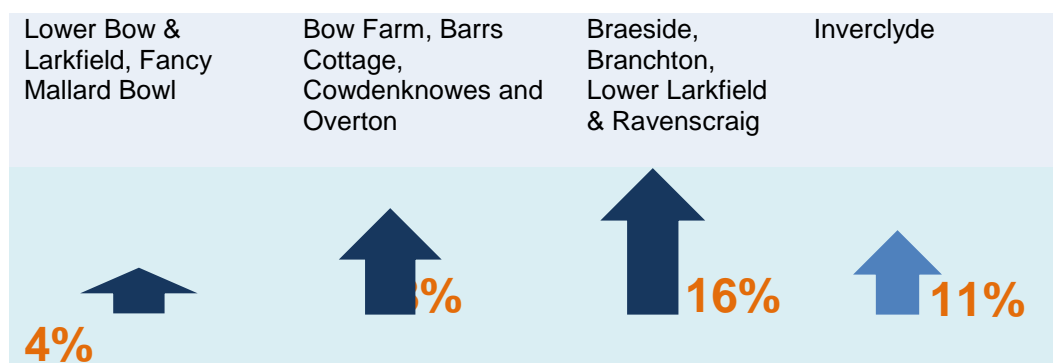
It is estimated that 19.7% of the population of Lower Bow, Larkfield, Fancy Farm and Mallard Bowl is employment deprived, followed by Braeside, Branchton, Lower Larkfield and Ravenscraig, 19.5% and then Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton, 11.5%. The overall percentage of Inverclyde's population that is employment deprived is 15.4%, whilst the percentage of the Scottish population that is income deprived is lower again at 10.6%.

Source: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD>

Community Safety

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

Percentage change in the number of all fire call outs between 2012/13 - 2016/17



All deliberate fires as a % of the total number of fire call outs 2012/13 – 2016/17

Area	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Lower Bow & Larkfield, Fancy Farm, Mallard Bowl	80%	79%	90%	68%	77%
Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton	69%	75%	78%	79%	73%
Braeside, Branchton, Lower Larkfield and Ravenscraig	92%	86%	93%	89%	91%

Source: Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership

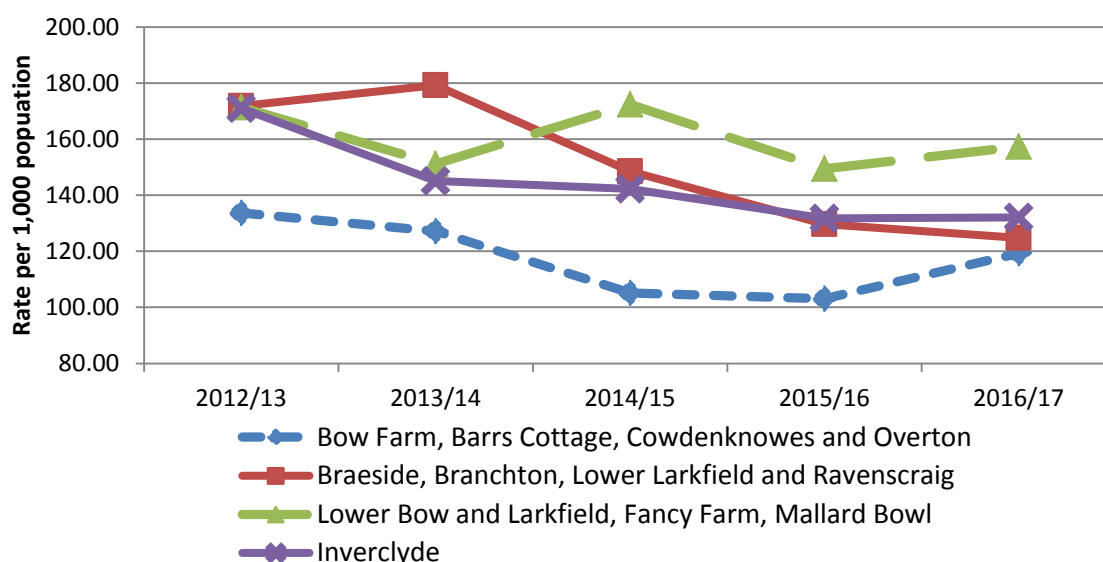
There has been a decrease in the level of violent incidents and crime across all of Greenock South and South West

All violent incidents and crime as a rate per 1,000 population 2012/13 – 2016/17

Area	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	% change 5 year average
Lower Bow & Larkfield, Fancy Farm, Mallard Bowl	26.91	21.73	19.25	18.01	16.15	-21%
Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton	20.48	11.48	10.13	13.28	11.70	-13%
Braeside, Branchton, Lower Larkfield and Ravenscraig	14.97	13.25	13.41	12.00	9.98	-22%
Inverclyde	18.38%	14.11%	13.9%	14.06%	12.63%	-14%

Looking at the 5 year trend in anti-social incidents and crime, there has also been a small increase in anti-social behaviour and crime per 1,000 population in Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton compared to a decrease in Braeside, Branchton, Lower Larkfield and Ravenscraig and Lower Bow and Larkfield, Fancy Farm, Mallard Bowl.

All anti-social behaviour incidents and crime per 1,000 population

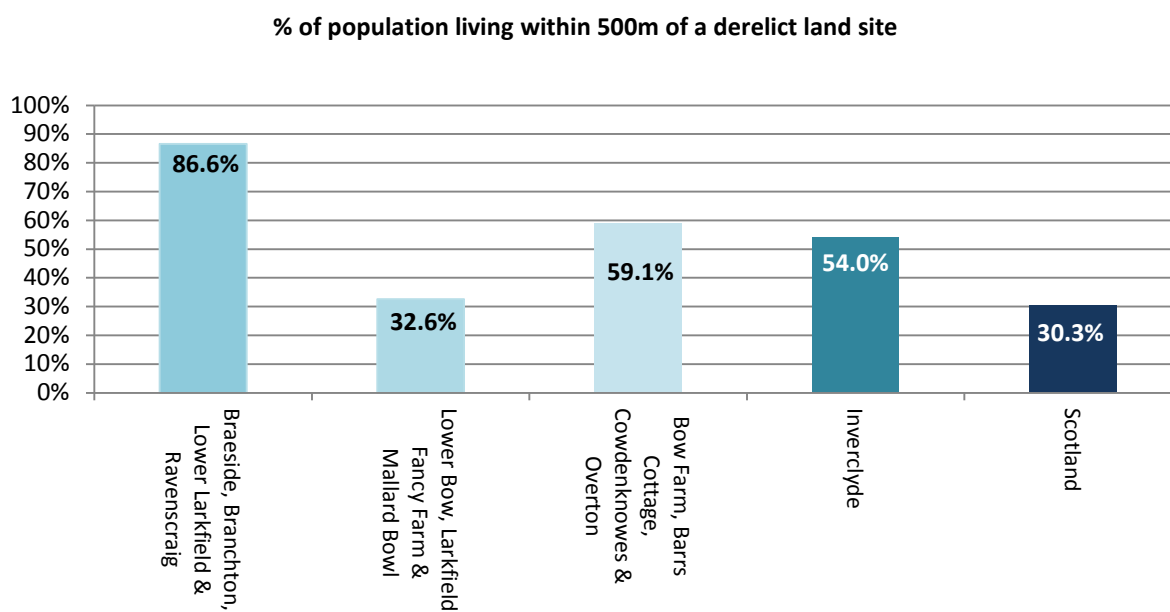


Contained within the overall statistics on anti-social behaviour shown above is a significant increase (39%) over a 5 year period in youth anti-social behaviour incidents in Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton and a 32% increase in youth anti-social behaviour incidents in Lower Bow and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

Source: Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership

Derelict Land (2016)

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



Source: Scotpho Online Profiles Tool



Dog fouling was raised as a concern by respondents to the Our Place Our Future Survey. In 2016 the number of complaints regarding dog fouling made to Inverclyde Council was highest in Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton, with 6.08 complaints per 1,000 population.

Vision and Priorities for Greenock East and Central

What will Greenock East and Central look like in the future?

Action Plan

Where are we now?	Where do we want to be?	How will we get there (including timescale)?	How will we know we are getting there?	Who is responsible?	How much will it cost?

Where are we now? Include in here key themes from community engagement and data analysis for each distinct issue.

Where do we want to be? What are the aspirations of the community in relation to the issues set out in column 1? It is important to focus on what might be achievable, either by the community or in partnership with organisations.

How will we get there? What is the plan for achieving what is set out in column 2? Try to be as practical as possible.

How will we know we are getting there? Are there any measures that will show how the actions in column 3 are being achieved? These can be based on data as set out in the strategic needs assessment above or from engagement with communities.

Who is responsible? Is this something the community will do themselves, is this something that will be delivered in partnership or is this something that an organisation will need to deliver? Responsibility must be agreed with those who will deliver on the actions.



Report To:	Inverclyde Alliance Board	Date:	1 October 2018
Report By:	Ruth Binks Corporate Director, Education, Communities and Organisational Development	Report No:	
Contact Officer:	Louise McVey	Contact No:	01475 712042
Subject:	Community Planning: An Update Impact Report by Audit Scotland		

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to bring to the attention of the Board a report by Audit Scotland outlining the impact of its report on community planning which was published in March 2016.

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 The Community Planning: An Update Impact report summarises the impact made by the joint Accounts Commission and Auditor General for Scotland performance audit on Community Planning which was published on 3 March 2016.
- 2.2 Audit Scotland had published previous reports in 2013 and 2014 and the 2016 report was an update on progress since 2014. It examined the policy context for community planning and developments since November 2014 and progress made nationally and locally against the recommendations in our previous report.
- 2.3 The report made recommendations for the Scottish Government, COSLA and CPPs. A list of the recommendations for Community Planning Partnerships can be seen in paragraph 4.
- 2.4 The full report gives an update on what the Scottish Government and CoSLA have done in response to the recommendations and can be downloaded here http://www.audit-scotland.gov.uk/uploads/docs/report/2018/ir_180824_community_planning.pdf

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Alliance Board:

- Notes the publication of the Audit Scotland impact report on its report Community Planning – An Update.
- Agrees any improvement areas identified be included in the new Alliance Board Improvement Plan.

Ruth Binks
Corporate Director, Education, Communities and Organisational Development

4.0 **BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 The Scottish Government, COSLA and the Improvement Service provided updates on progress against the recommendations made in Audit Scotland's report in early 2018.
- 4.2 There is a mixed picture of progress against the recommendations. A number of changes brought about by the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 and the Scottish Government's accompanying statutory guidance on community planning (December 2016) are relatively recent. It will take time to see the full effect of these changes and Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs) still face difficult challenges in delivering change and improving outcomes in an increasingly complex landscape of public service reform.
- 4.3 Progress is being made in some areas and in other areas activity is ongoing. The updates in the report are on what the Scottish Government, CoSLA and the Improvement Service have been doing.
- 4.4 The report highlights that the Improvement Service and NHS Health Scotland are leading work to provide improvement support and identify and share good practice within CPPs. The Outcomes, Evidence and Performance Board (OEPB) will increasingly look to identify, test and tackle potential obstacles to effective community planning. The Scottish Government has launched its refreshed National Performance Framework and continues to review performance frameworks and indicators across specific sectors to increase the emphasis on outcomes, but the report accepts that CPPs still operate within a complex network of accountability frameworks.
- 4.5 Audit Scotland identify that since their community planning report was published in March 2016, the wider public service reform agenda has evolved. This has increased the importance of local and regional partnership working, in particular Integrated Joint Boards, City Deals and education regional improvement collaboratives. This increasingly crowded landscape of public service reform creates risks around the capacity and ability of CPPs to fulfil their role in delivering the system wide change envisaged by the Christie report.
- 4.6 There remain some outstanding issues that Audit Scotland would like to see the Scottish Government address. In particular, they would like to see further progress made in developing an approach to evaluating the impact of community planning on driving public service reform and improving outcomes. This includes assessing how changes to national performance frameworks and governance arrangements are supporting improved partnership working at local level.
- 4.7 Audit Scotland anticipate that these issues will be addressed in the Scottish Government's national review of the overall effectiveness of community planning following the Community Empowerment Act. This is likely to take place in late 2019/2020, to allow time for the new arrangements to bed in. This will be an important strategic test of the effectiveness of community planning as a vehicle for delivering change and improvement, given the key finding in their 2016 report that, over a decade after it was placed on a statutory basis, 'community planning [was] not yet delivering the ambitious changes in the way public services are delivered with and for communities'.
- 4.8 In terms of the recommendations for CPPs the following is set out in the report.

Community Planning Partnerships should: • target their resources on a larger scale towards their priorities and shift them towards preventative activity.	<p>Although we have not done any further local audit work in CPPs since publication of the update report evidence from our community empowerment development activity with our scrutiny partners, relevant performance audit activity, and local Best Value audit work indicates that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local authorities and their partners are still finding it difficult to make a strategic shift of resources towards preventative activity • some progress is being made in using the Community Empowerment legislation to give local communities a stronger voice in planning local public services • more work is needed to align CPP activity and public service reform at both national & local level • there are concerns amongst some community planning partners about the extent to which community planning is still seen as central to the Scottish Government's broader public service reform agenda <p>Improvements in community planning at a local level are being picked up through the work of other organisations and forums. The OEPB is taking the lead on coordinating improvement activity for community planning. The Improvement Service is working with others to provide improvement support for CPPs nationally. What Works Scotland plays an important role in progressing good practice and key development themes around community planning.</p> <p>The Improvement Service, NHS Health Scotland and Audit Scotland conducted a review of LOIPs and published the findings in June 2018. http://www.improvementservice.org.uk/documents/OEPB/board-papers-may2018/oepn-24may18-item4.pdf</p> <p>Audit Scotland is part of the Strategic Scrutiny Group, and is working with its scrutiny partners to develop a coordinated approach to the scrutiny of community empowerment. We will also continue to monitor developments in community planning through the Health, Care and Communities cluster, the Shared Risk Assessment process, our Best Value audit work, and work on health and social care integration.</p>
Community Planning Partnerships should: • ensure local communities have a strong voice in planning, delivering and assessing local public services.	
Community Planning Partnerships should: • promote and lead local public service reform.	

5.0 PROPOSALS

- 5.1 It is proposed that the Alliance Board note the publication of the Impact Report and agree to include areas highlighted for improvement in the new Alliance Board Improvement Plan.

6.0 IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1 Legal: None
Finance: None
Human Resources: None
Equality and Diversity: None
Repopulation: None
Inequalities: None

7.0 CONSULTATIONS

7.1 n/a

8.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS

8.1 <http://www.audit-scotland.gov.uk/report/community-planning-an-update-impact-report>
<http://www.improvementservice.org.uk/documents/OEPB/board-papers-may2018/oepr-24may18-item4.pdf>

Community planning: an update Impact report

ACCOUNTS COMMISSION 

AUDITOR GENERAL 

Prepared by Audit Scotland
July 2018

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Summary of overall impact

1. The Scottish Government, COSLA and the Improvement Service provided updates on progress against the recommendations in our report in early 2018. In its update, COSLA noted that our report “was very helpful in taking stock of community planning progress, and in focusing national and local government and wider public services on further improvement.”
2. There is a mixed picture of progress against our recommendations (see appendix). A number of changes brought about by the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 and the Scottish Government’s accompanying statutory guidance on community planning (December 2016) are relatively recent. It will take time to see the full effect of these changes and Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs) still face difficult challenges in delivering change and improving outcomes in an increasingly complex landscape of public service reform.
3. Progress is being made in some areas. The Scottish Government’s statutory guidance on community planning (December 2016) places local communities at the heart of public service delivery and clarifies expectations for CPPs. The Improvement Service and NHS Health Scotland are leading work to provide improvement support and identify and share good practice within CPPs. Although the ‘test of change’ did not happen, the Outcomes, Evidence and Performance Board (OEPB) will increasingly look to identify, test and tackle potential obstacles to effective community planning.
4. In other areas, activity is ongoing. For example, the Scottish Government is taking steps to encourage and support local public service leaders to decide how to respond to the specific needs of their communities, but it is too soon to assess the impact of this. There are concerns amongst some community planning partners about the extent to which community planning is still seen as central to the Scottish Government’s broader public service reform agenda. The Scottish Government has launched its refreshed National Performance Framework and continues to review performance frameworks and indicators across specific sectors to increase the emphasis on outcomes, but CPPs still operate within a complex network of accountability frameworks.
5. Since our community planning report was published in March 2016, the wider public service reform agenda has evolved. This has increased the importance of local and regional partnership working, in particular Integrated Joint Boards, City Deals and education regional improvement collaboratives. This increasingly crowded landscape of public service reform creates risks around the capacity and ability of CPPs to fulfil their role in delivering the system-wide change envisaged by the Christie report.
6. There remain some outstanding issues that we would like to see the Scottish Government address. In particular, we would like to see further progress made in developing an approach to evaluating the impact of community planning on driving public service reform and improving outcomes. This includes assessing how changes to national performance frameworks and governance arrangements are supporting improved partnership working at local level.

7. We anticipate that these issues will be addressed in the Scottish Government's national review of the overall effectiveness of community planning following the Community Empowerment Act. This is likely to take place in late 2019/2020, to allow time for the new arrangements to bed in. This will be an important strategic test of the effectiveness of community planning as a vehicle for delivering change and improvement, given the key finding in our 2016 report that, over a decade after it was placed on a statutory basis, 'community planning [was] not yet delivering the ambitious changes in the way public services are delivered with and for communities'.
8. The recommendations in our report were focused on two of the four audit dimensions - governance and transparency and value for money (Exhibit 1).

Exhibit 1

Impact in terms of the four audit dimensions



Action taken by the Scottish Government to clarify its expectations of CPPs have helped to improve governance by setting out long-term expectations against which performance can be assessed.

The creation of a publicly accessible portal of improvement support should facilitate improved targeting and therefore better value for money of national improvement support.

Introduction

9. This report summarises the impact made by the joint Accounts Commission and Auditor General for Scotland performance audit *Community planning: an update*, published on 3 March 2016.
10. This was our third report on community planning in Scotland, building on reports published in March 2013 and November 2014. The report provided an update on progress since the 2014 report, and examined:
 - the policy context for community planning and developments since November 2014
 - progress made nationally and locally against the recommendations in our previous report.
11. Community planning is the process by which councils and other public bodies work with local communities, businesses and voluntary groups to plan and deliver better services and improve the lives of people who live in Scotland. Community planning is led by Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs). There are 32 CPPs, covering each council area.

Key messages and recommendations

12. The key messages from the report were as follows:
 - Progress on community planning is being made both locally and nationally. But it is not yet delivering the ambitious changes in the way public services are organised and delivered, with and for communities, that were envisaged in the Statement of Ambition. This is at a time when the role of CPPs becomes increasingly important as public bodies work together to address the growing challenges identified by the Christie Commission.
 - Overall, CPPs continue to build on the positive progress we reported in 2014. In particular, they are improving leadership and scrutiny and are using data to set clearer priorities. CPPs also continue to implement a range of projects targeted at specific groups or communities. But we have yet to see CPP partners sharing, aligning, or redeploying their resources in significantly different ways and on a larger scale to deliver the CPPs' priorities, in line with the 2013 agreement on joint working on community planning and resourcing. The Statement of Ambition was clear that communities have a key role to play in shaping local public services, but involving communities fully in planning and delivering local services still remains at an early stage in many CPPs.
 - The Scottish Government is improving its understanding of how individual CPPs are performing and has identified priorities for improvement. It has not yet used this to develop, with COSLA, a well-coordinated national programme of support that reflects known good practice and is tailored to meet individual CPP's improvement and development needs.

- The Scottish Government is strengthening its focus on outcomes in some policy areas. But the way in which public bodies report performance, and are held to account, does not always reflect the Scottish Government's policy of promoting outcomes, prevention and reducing inequalities. In particular, some short-term national performance targets are making it difficult to reform services to deliver more preventative service models. It is difficult to see how CPPs can meet the expectations of the Statement of Ambition without changes being made to how public sector partners and CPPs are held to account for their performance.
- Stronger national leadership is needed to enable community planning to meet its full potential. The National Community Planning Group (NCPG) has not met since December 2014 and the Scottish Government is proposing to disband it. The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 sets out new statutory duties for CPPs and statutory guidance provides an opportunity to clarify the Scottish Government's expectations for community planning. But this is not enough to deliver the ambitious changes that were envisaged in the Statement of Ambition. To meet these expectations, fundamental changes must be made to the way public services are planned and delivered.
- There is a need to streamline national performance management frameworks and create a better balance between measures of service performance and local outcomes, prevention and the performance of partnerships. This should involve placing the views of local communities at the heart of measuring success in public service delivery. The Scottish Government also needs to work with others to create a climate and culture where local public service leaders feel confident that they have autonomy and authorisation to decide how to respond to the specific needs of their communities. Local public service leaders also need to play their part by showing strong local leadership of change.

13. The report made recommendations for the Scottish Government, COSLA and CPPs. A full list of the recommendations can be seen in the appendix. It also provides a summary of progress against the recommendations for the Scottish Government and COSLA.

Raising awareness and communication of key messages

14. There was not significant media coverage of the report. It was covered by The Scotsman and The Herald and received some attention online by specialist publications.
15. In the 12 months since publication, the report was downloaded 3,937 times from Audit Scotland's website and the podcast was downloaded 88 times.
16. The team presented the findings of the report at a Holyrood conference on community planning in Edinburgh in May 2016.

Parliamentary consideration

17. The report was considered by the Public Audit Committee on 9 March 2016.¹ The committee's questions focused on national leadership for community planning, pooling of resources and shared services, engagement with local communities, and supporting improvement. As this was the last committee meeting before the Scottish Parliament election, the committee did not take any further evidence on the report.
18. Although the Public Audit and Post-Legislative Scrutiny Committee (established June 2016) has not considered community planning specifically, it has expressed an interest in how the Scottish Government implements change. In particular; the effectiveness of national leadership, how well reform is evaluated, and the impact reform is having on improving public services.
19. The audit team met with the clerk of the Scottish Parliament Local Government and Regeneration Committee on 17 March 2016 to discuss the findings of the report in relation to the ongoing work of the Committee.

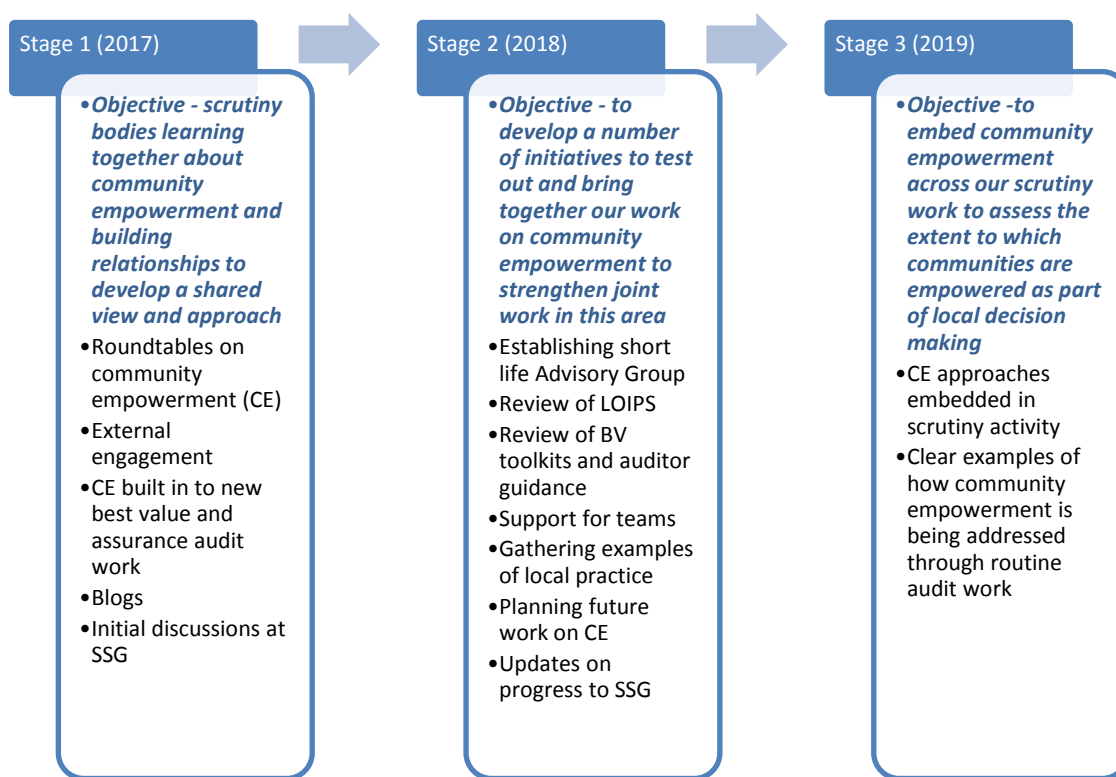
Contribution to national developments

20. Since our report published in March 2016, the Scottish Government has published the following statutory guidance, to support provisions in the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015:
 - guidance on community planning, December 2016 (Part 2 of the Act)
 - guidance to enable community bodies to request the transfer of assets to them, January 2017 (Part 5 of the Act)
 - guidance to enable communities to request participation in decisions and processes which are aimed at improving outcomes, April 2017 (Part 3 of the Act).
21. At the end of 2016, Lorraine Gillies was seconded to Audit Scotland for a year from West Lothian Council to help develop our approach to assessing community engagement. During this period Lorraine was involved in discussions with the Scottish Government and others on the development of this guidance and an approach for evaluating community planning.
22. Audit Scotland is part of the Strategic Scrutiny Group (SSG), which is a national forum (hosted by the Accounts Commission) of all scrutiny bodies in Scotland. The SSG ensures that the scrutiny of public sector bodies is better targeted and scrutiny reflects any risks identified. With the SSG we have undertaken a range of activities with the aim of developing a coordinated approach to the scrutiny of community empowerment. A summary of this activity is shown in Exhibit 2.

¹ The official report of the meeting can be found here:
<http://www.parliament.scot/parliamentarybusiness/report.aspx?r=10427&mode=pdf>

Exhibit 2

Activity by the Strategic Scrutiny Group to develop a coordinated approach to the scrutiny of community empowerment



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23. Audit Scotland, the Improvement Service and NHS Health Scotland reviewed Local Outcome Improvement Plans (LOIPs) on behalf of the Outcomes, Evidence and Performance Board (OEPB). The findings were published in June 2018, and showed that overall there is variability in the scale and scope of LOIPs across Scotland.² Progress is being made against the expectations of the Community Empowerment Act and associated guidance, but there remains a need for LOIPs to be more focused on the areas where the CPP can make the biggest impact. The review will be used to help the Improvement Service, working with others, to continue to develop and deliver appropriate support for CPPs.
24. The Community Empowerment Act places a duty on Scottish Ministers to consult on, develop and publish a new set of national outcomes for Scotland. The Scottish Government consulted on this during 2017 and launched a refreshed [National Performance Framework](#) in June 2018. This includes 11 national outcomes and 81 national indicators that will be used to track and measure progress towards achieving them. The framework will play an important role in the

² *Local Outcomes Improvement Plans stocktake: emerging themes*, Audit Scotland, Improvement Service, NHS Health Scotland, June 2018.

http://www.improvementservice.org.uk/documents/community_planning/loip-stocktake-emerging-findings-may2018.pdf

Scottish Parliament's scrutiny of the Scottish budget. The new budget process places increased emphasis on evaluating the economic and social outcomes being achieved by public spending. This includes assessing the extent to which previous spending plans are delivering the national outcomes.

25. Audit Scotland's work programme includes a performance audit on community assets in 2019/20. This is likely to assess how organisations across the public sector are working with local communities to make best use of community assets, and the local impact of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act. It may provide an opportunity to evaluate further progress in some of the areas highlighted in this impact report.

Appendix - Progress on implementing recommendations

This table provides a summary of progress against our recommendations. It is based on responses and evidence provided by the Scottish Government, COSLA and the Improvement Service. Where recommendations are closely related, we have grouped them together.

Recommendation	Progress
<p>The Scottish Government should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> clarify its specific performance expectations for CPPs and partners through its statutory guidance on the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015. <p>The Scottish Government and COSLA should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> set out a clear route map for improving community planning with short-, medium- and long-term steps that will be taken locally and nationally to implement the Statement of Ambition and the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 including how the impact of these changes will be assessed. <p><i>Audit dimension – governance and transparency</i></p>	<p>The Scottish Government has clarified performance expectations for CPPs and partners through its statutory guidance on the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015. (Green)</p> <p>The Scottish Government published statutory guidance on community planning in December 2016, when the new statutory provisions for community planning in Part 2 of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 came into force. The Scottish Government's response notes that this guidance supersedes the Statement of Ambition from 2012 and work of the National Community Planning Group. The guidance sets out the Scottish Government's vision for community planning, a clear set of principles for effective community planning and specific long-term expectations for CPPs and partners.</p> <p>The Scottish Government reports that feedback on the guidance from CPPs and partners indicates that they value the focus on what effective community planning should achieve, rather than on the mechanics of how CPPs organise themselves. The guidance, alongside the development of Local Outcome Improvement Plans (LOIPs), provides CPPs with an appropriate balance between national expectations and the flexibility to reflect local needs and circumstances.</p> <p>The statutory guidance sets out long-term expectations for CPPs and short-term steps in preparing Local Outcome Improvement Plans. But it stops short of providing a 'route map' for improving community planning, which is now in the hands of individual CPPs. (Green)</p> <p>The statutory guidance includes long-term expectations on what community planning should achieve. It also includes specific short-term steps that should be taken by CPPs in preparing their LOIPs and Locality Plans. It stops short of providing a 'route map' of steps that should be taken, locally and nationally, to achieve the long-term vision for community planning set out in the guidance.</p>

Recommendation	Progress
	<p>The Scottish Government's consultation on the guidance included a specific question on this – ‘Do you think there are common short or medium-term performance expectations which every CPP and partners should be expected to meet?’ A small number of respondents (16%) indicated that this would be beneficial but did not suggest what the expectations could be. Overall, there was no strong appetite for this among CPPs on the grounds that it might create tension between national expectations and local flexibility.</p> <p>COSLA's response notes that embedding the community planning approach (e.g. local integration, shared outcomes, services built around place) within wider service delivery and reform has helped to set a broader 'route map' for reform in Scotland. And so any steps to improve community planning/partnership working need to be seen in this wider context.</p> <p>Assessing the impact of the Community Empowerment Act in improving community planning is proving difficult. But the Scottish Government is working with others to develop an evaluation framework and plans to evaluate the effectiveness of community planning during this parliamentary session. (Amber)</p> <p>The statutory guidance requires CPPs to evaluate and report on progress towards local outcomes in their LOIP and locality plan(s) and to publish annual progress reports. At a national level, the Scottish Government plans to review the overall effectiveness of community planning following the Community Empowerment Act during this Parliamentary session. This is likely to take place in 2019/2020, to allow time for the new arrangements to bed in.</p> <p>The Scottish Government and NHS Health Scotland are working with others to develop an approach to evaluating community planning, as part of the work for the Outcomes, Evidence and Performance Board (OEPB). It is proving challenging to develop a framework that can support evaluation at both local and national levels, and support OEPB's improvement work (e.g. to inform self-evaluation tools for CPPs or to map improvement support needs and offers). At its meeting in November 2017, the OEPB agreed to organise an event to test what people would find most useful from an evaluation framework. The Scottish Government is in the process of setting this up.</p> <p>We would like to see further progress made in developing an approach to evaluating the impact of community planning on driving public service reform and improving outcomes. This includes assessing how changes to national performance frameworks and governance arrangements are supporting improved partnership working at local level.</p>

Recommendation	Progress
<p>The Scottish Government and COSLA should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> work with the Improvement Service and others to establish a locally tailored national programme of improvement support for CPPs. <p><i>Audit dimension – value for money</i></p>	<p>The Improvement Service is working with others to provide improvement support for CPPs nationally, including a portal that signposts CPPs to support provided by national improvement agencies. (Green)</p> <p>In summer 2016, the Improvement Service and NHS Health Scotland launched a publicly accessible portal for CPPs and partnerships that contribute to community planning (e.g. health and social care partnerships). It brings together information about the wide range of support available from national improvement agencies. The Improvement Service and NHS Health Scotland continue to develop the portal, with the OEPB providing oversight. The OEPB is also developing arrangements for monitoring the portal's use and impact, assessing the quality and impact of support offered and identifying any gaps in support.</p> <p>An Improvement Service survey of Community Planning Managers in autumn 2016 highlighted that community participation was an area where CPPs would welcome support. In response to this, the Scottish Government is funding the Improvement Service and Scottish Community Development Centre (SCDC) to support CPP boards to develop their approaches to community participation. This will involve working with CPPs in six regional groupings to develop learning, take action to improve practice, and reflect collectively on opportunities and challenges in the current context.</p>
<p>The Scottish Government and COSLA should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establish arrangements through which good practice within individual CPPs can be identified and shared. <p><i>Audit dimension – value for money</i></p>	<p>The Improvement Service and NHS Health Scotland are leading work to identify and share good practice within CPPs. (Green)</p> <p>The Improvement Service and NHS Health Scotland are jointly funding a part-time Community Planning Portal Manager for 12 months to develop the community planning portal (see above). The aim is to use the portal to showcase good practice. The OEPB anticipates that its work to evaluate 'what works' should provide case studies and evidence for this. Development of the portal was expected to start in January 2018.</p> <p>What Works Scotland has played an important role in progressing good practice and key development themes around community planning. Forums such as Community Planning Managers networks also provide ongoing opportunities to develop, share and collaborate around new ideas and opportunities. More widely, Local Government has taken steps to ensure that effective work by CPPs and local partnerships is built into existing channels for identifying and sharing best practice and innovation. For example, the COSLA Excellence Awards and SOLACE Innovation Exchange.</p>

Recommendation	Progress
<p>The Scottish Government and COSLA should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establish a national forum which has the credibility and authority to address any national and local barriers to effective community planning. <p><i>Audit dimension – governance and transparency</i></p>	<p>The Scottish Government and COSLA have agreed that the Outcomes, Evidence and Performance Board (OEPB) will act as a national forum to coordinate improvement activity for community planning. (Green)</p> <p>The Scottish Government and COSLA believe that, since the publication of our report, both national and local government have united around a wider reform agenda based on local place, empowerment and participation. At the heart of this is designing and delivering services in ways that suit local communities. The Scottish Government and COSLA think that national leadership on shared challenges and opportunities can now be seen across a range of forums. This includes the following developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 and statutory guidance on community planning, which provide clear expectations for community planning. Ministers and COSLA leaders agreed that the Scottish Government, COSLA and SOLACE officials should work together to add momentum to the Public Service Reform journey. They were initially planning to take forward workstreams on five specific themes, which were jointly identified as areas where working in partnership can drive accelerated progress. These were - a Place-Based Approach to Tackling Inequality; Local Inclusive Economic Growth; Shifting the Balance of Health and Social Care; Public Health Reform, and Education and Children's Services. COSLA and the Scottish Government jointly launched the Local Governance Review in December 2017, and agreed that work on promoting a place-based approach to tackling inequalities and local inclusive growth would be taken forward through this review. The Scottish Government and COSLA continue to work together on specific policy delivery programmes on shifting the balance of health and social care; public health reform; and education and children's services. The OEPB has recently refreshed its remit, which will increasingly look to identify and test potential obstacles to effective community planning and, where possible, take steps or offer advice on how to tackle these. <p>COSLA notes that, as wider reform processes take shape, leadership will be required to ensure that opportunities are explored for CPPs to develop in the context of the changing landscape.</p>

Recommendation	Progress
<p>The Scottish Government and COSLA should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> put in place a ‘test of change’ within a CPP to assess the impact of greater local autonomy on improving outcomes and identify any barriers to effective locally focused partnership working. <p>The Scottish Government and COSLA should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> evaluate the ‘test of change’ and implement the lessons learnt. <p><i>Audit dimension – governance and transparency and value for money</i></p>	<p>Proposals for a ‘test of change’ did not go ahead as CPPs saw more potential benefit in testing opportunities for freedoms and flexibilities through the new City Region Deals. (Red)</p> <p>When we published our report in March 2016, Scottish Government officials were working with local authority and NHS chief executives in two areas, to test their interest in developing proposals for a ‘test of change’. These proposals would have invited Ministers to agree to relax specific performance targets and/or funding conditions, in return for a commitment to direct additional investment towards prevention. In the end, neither area decided to proceed with this approach. They saw greater potential from pursuing flexibilities within a new City Region Deal to secure additional investment. The Scottish Government has received no specific requests since then to consider other tests of change.</p>
<p>The Scottish Government should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> streamline national performance management frameworks and create a better balance between short-term measures of individual service performance and the delivery of longer-term local outcomes through effective partnership working. <p><i>Audit dimension – governance and transparency and value for money</i></p>	<p>The Scottish Government continues to review performance frameworks and indicators to increase the emphasis on outcomes, but CPPs still operate within a complex network of accountability frameworks. (Amber)</p> <p>Following the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015, Scottish Ministers are now under a duty to consult on, develop and publish a new set of National Outcomes for Scotland. The Scottish Government consulted on national outcomes during 2017 and launched a refresh of the National Performance Framework in June 2018. The Scottish Government notes the new outcomes should allow it to better track progress in reducing inequalities, promoting equality, and encouraging preventative approaches.</p> <p>Performance frameworks are also being reviewed in specific sectors. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The findings of the National Review of Targets and Indicators for Health and Social Care were published in November 2017. The review looked at how current targets and indicators align with the Scottish Government's strategy for the future of NHS and social care services and support the best use of public resources.

Recommendation	Progress
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police Scotland are currently developing a new performance framework for national reporting, which will in turn influence local reporting. This framework will place a greater emphasis on how to better evidence more meaningful outcomes for local communities and those most at risk from harm. The OEPB has a workstream to ‘Ensure performance management arrangements for Scotland’s public services are fit for purpose and reflect the reform agenda’. This includes actions to: revisit and update where necessary work undertaken by the Public Service Reform Board to review performance management arrangements across the community planning sector; to report on key findings of this review; and to propose recommendations for national and local consideration arising from the findings of the review. This work is due to be reported to the OEPB by the end of August 2018.
<p>The Scottish Government should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> place the views of local communities at the heart of measuring success in public service delivery. <p><i>Audit dimension – governance and transparency and value for money</i></p>	<p>The Scottish Government placed the views of local communities at the heart of community planning, through the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015. (Green)</p> <p>The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 clearly sets out that CPPs are accountable to their local communities for progress towards their community planning ambitions. CPPs are required to publish annual reports on progress towards local outcomes in their LOIP and locality plan(s). More broadly, statutory CPP partners are required to participate with community bodies in ways which enable those bodies to participate in community planning to the extent they wish. This includes reviewing progress towards local priorities and assessing the continued relevance of the LOIP and locality plans.</p> <p>One of the objectives of the review of national outcomes in the National Performance Framework was to ensure that they reflect the values and aspirations of the people of Scotland. Phase one of the review involved consulting with the public on what kind of Scotland they would like to live in. A total of 515 participants in both deprived and affluent areas were consulted, and the Children’s Parliament undertook engagement with children.</p>

Recommendation	Progress
<p>The Scottish Government should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> work with others to create a climate and culture where local public service leaders feel confident that they have autonomy and authorisation to decide how to respond to the specific needs of their communities. <p><i>Audit dimension – governance and transparency</i></p>	<p>The Scottish Government thinks that its statutory guidance on community planning has helped to emphasise the importance of local autonomy in responding to the needs of communities. (Amber)</p> <p>In its response, the Scottish Government notes that Scottish Ministers are committed to fostering a climate which encourages public sector leaders to reform services in order to better meet the needs of people and communities. The First Minister expressed this in a speech to the Scottish Leaders' Forum in June 2016, when she said: "... (W)here you show leadership and find ways to deliver services in a better way, we will back you. And where that means bringing to life truly collaborative leadership to improve outcomes for people, we will do everything we can to support you."</p> <p>The statutory guidance talks about effective community planning in terms of what it achieves (i.e. identifying and responding to a set of local priorities in a way that reflect the needs, circumstances and aspirations of local communities) rather than prescribing particular actions partners should take. The Scottish Government notes that this helps to reinforce its view that CPPs and local partners have the autonomy and authorisation to decide how to respond to the specific needs of their communities. Based on discussions with local partners, the Scottish Government feels that this is now well recognised. It is too soon to assess the impact of this.</p>
<p>Community Planning Partnerships should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> target their resources on a larger scale towards their priorities and shift them towards preventative activity. 	<p>Although we have not done any further local audit work in CPPs since publication of the update report evidence from our community empowerment development activity with our scrutiny partners, relevant performance audit activity, and local Best Value audit work indicates that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> local authorities and their partners are still finding it difficult to make a strategic shift of resources towards preventative activity some progress is being made in using the Community Empowerment legislation to give local communities a stronger voice in planning local public services more work is needed to align CPP activity and public service reform at both national & local level there are concerns amongst some community planning partners about the extent to which community planning is still seen as central to the Scottish Government's broader public service reform agenda.
<p>Community Planning Partnerships should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure local communities have a strong voice in planning, delivering and assessing local public services. 	
<p>Community Planning Partnerships should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promote and lead local public service reform. 	

Recommendation	Progress
	<p>Improvements in community planning at a local level are being picked up through the work of other organisations and forums.</p> <p>The OEPB is taking the lead on coordinating improvement activity for community planning. The Improvement Service is working with others to provide improvement support for CPPs nationally. What Works Scotland plays an important role in progressing good practice and key development themes around community planning.</p> <p>The Improvement Service, NHS Health Scotland and Audit Scotland conducted a review of LOIPs and published the findings in June 2018 (see paragraph 23).</p> <p>Audit Scotland is part of the Strategic Scrutiny Group, and is working with its scrutiny partners to develop a coordinated approach to the scrutiny of community empowerment. We will also continue to monitor developments in community planning through the Health, Care and Communities cluster, the Shared Risk Assessment process, our Best Value audit work, and work on health and social care integration.</p>



Report To:	Inverclyde Alliance Board	Date:	1 October 2018
Report By:	Grant McGovern Head of Inclusive Education, Culture and Communities	Report No:	
Contact Officer:	Hugh Scott	Contact No:	01475 715459
Subject:	Developing Participatory Budgeting in Inverclyde		

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of Participatory Budgeting in Inverclyde, and to agree to further developing this approach to support decentralisation of budgets and enhance community empowerment.

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 At the meeting of the Alliance Board on 11 December 2017, a report on the Community Choices Framework was discussed.

- 2.2 Participatory Budgeting (PB) is local people deciding on how to allocate part of a public budget.

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 defines Community Choices as:

Community Choices budgeting supports a democratic and engaged citizenship by enabling local people who have a direct say in how a defined public budget can be used to address their priorities. It is one method of community engagement that can be used alongside other models of empowerment as part of a wider approach to advancing participatory democracy.

- 2.3 It was agreed at the meeting of the Alliance Board on 19 March 2018 that CPP members continue to identify opportunities for participatory budgeting in Inverclyde. The proposals in this report will allow consideration of Partner service provision in fully developed Inverclyde PB model.
- 2.4 In its 2018 – 19 budget, Inverclyde Council agreed to provide £350,000 (£50,000 per ward) to be distributed through Participatory Budgeting (PB). It is proposed that bids should be capped at a maximum of £25,000 in line with the recent changes to GTVO allocations. To encourage smaller bids from groups and organisations, no minimum amount is proposed provided the required application criteria is met.
- 2.5 Additionally, in March 2017 the Policy & Resources Committee agreed to the allocation of £100K for the implementation of a Community Initiatives Fund to support local projects to alleviate poverty. The programme of public consultation and engagement outlined in this report is now suggested as an appropriate mechanism to allocate funding to appropriate anti-poverty initiatives. The allocation of funding in this case will be specifically targeted to community projects in the three Community Planning Localities rather than the Ward based approach recommended for the Community Fund.
- 2.6 A Communications and Engagement plan will aim to deliver a consistent approach to branding

and messaging, and combine a range of strategies including community engagement events and other media including print and online, to encourage residents and community groups to take part in the participatory budgeting consultation.

- 2.7 Community Learning and Development's (CLD) Community Capacity Team will lead on the consultations on Inverclyde's first phase of participatory budgeting in partnership with CVS and other relevant partners. In addition, following on from good practice elsewhere, CLD will create and manage a voting form for the steering groups and will draft appropriate guidance notes to support the shortlisting of applications. (See Appendices 3 and 4)
- 2.8 The allocation of grants from both the Community Fund and the Community Initiative Fund will be Inverclyde's first phase of implementation of Participatory Budgeting. To support the development of a fully effective approach to Participatory Budgeting of PB by 2020, it is recommended that a short-life working group chaired by the Head of Inclusive Education, Culture & Communities should be established. This group will review and evaluate the effectiveness of this first phase and look to existing good practice to further develop Inverclyde's model.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 That the Alliance Board:

- a) Notes the content of this report and approve the intended actions;
- b) Notes the consultation, communications and engagement objectives, audiences and key mechanisms outlined in this report, the timetable for consultation and the potential release of funding to the community through the Participatory Budgeting process;
- c) Notes the implementation of a steering working group to develop a long-term sustainable PB model for Inverclyde.
- d) Consider Partnership representation on the steering group noted in c) above.
- e) Notes the release of Community Initiatives Funding through the above process to support initiatives to alleviate poverty within the designated Community Planning locality areas.

Grant McGovern
Head of Inclusive Education, Culture and Communities

4.0 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Participatory Budgeting (PB) is local people deciding on how to allocate part of a public budget. Detailed information on PB can be found in Appendix 1.
- 4.2 The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 provides a range of new powers to strengthen the voices of communities in the decisions that matter to them. It makes particular provisions on participation in public decision making, and the role that Participatory Budgeting can play in this.
- 4.3 Nationally, there is a COSLA and Scottish Government agreement for 1% of a local authority's budget to be decided using Participatory Budgeting by 2020/21.
- 4.4 A number of local authorities have used the PB model to focus mainly on small grant giving in areas such as community safety, local environmental issues, etc, rather than involving the public in decisions on mainstream budgets. This would be inappropriate for the full implementation of PB which requires that 1% of the Council's budget is included in the process – this would be £1.9M for Inverclyde.
- 4.5 It was agreed at the meeting of the Alliance Board on 19 March 2018 that CPP members continue to identify opportunities for participatory budgeting in Inverclyde. The implementation of phase one PB strategy and future development of an Inverclyde model will allow Alliance Board members to identify opportunities for Partner service provision and directed funding to be included in the PB process.

5.0 PROPOSALS

- 5.1 This paper sets out a communication and engagement programme for Participatory Budgeting consultation based on good practice from other local authorities. Below are the overall objectives of the consultation campaign, the key audience targeted and the key mechanisms used.
- 5.2 The overall objectives of the consultation and communications plan are:
 - To ensure a high level of engagement across all communities in allocating the Participatory Budgets;
 - To demonstrate clearly to the local community that Inverclyde Council and partners welcome and are actively listening to the views of the stakeholders;
 - To give stakeholders and communities the opportunity to be involved, influence and to have a say in determining the Participatory Budget;
 - To build capacity for Participatory Budgeting.
- 5.3 The key mechanisms include designing a new branding to consult and communicate around the activities using the message around Participatory Budgeting.

The evidence gathered from Our Place Our Future community consultation results will inform the identification of priorities that:

- **Promote positive mental health and wellbeing in Inverclyde** – examples include: dementia friendly activities/projects, ideas that promote volunteering opportunities, ideas which help build skills, confidence and resilience within the community and community growing initiatives.
- **Support the development of a more positive environment** – examples include environmental clean-ups, development of community facilities and public spaces, anti-litter campaigns.
- **Bring people together** – examples include developing new activities, ideas which

support intergenerational activities, events which bring local communities together, ideas which promote the use of facilities, amenities and services and consultations in local need. Ideas which reduce social exclusion.

- 5.4 Every community has different needs and the priorities should reflect this. In all cases a clear focus with simple funding criteria will help to create better projects and attract good quality applications. This will also help the community to score the projects in the final selection process.
- 5.5 At the Council Budget Meeting on 16 February 2017 it was agreed to set up an Anti-Poverty Fund using the existing Welfare Reforms Policy Earmarked reserve plus an additional £200,000 allocated from Reserves giving a fund total of £1.0million. At the subsequent meeting of the Policy and Resources Committee (March 2017), members agreed that £100K of the Anti-Poverty Fund would be allocated to a Community Initiatives Fund to support locally based anti-poverty initiatives.

It is now suggested that the programme of public consultation and engagement outlined in this report to support PB would be an appropriate mechanism to allocate funding to community-based anti-poverty initiatives. However, the allocation of funding in this context will be specifically targeted to community projects in the three Community Planning (CP) Localities rather than the Ward based approach recommended for the Community Fund.

The CP localities are Port Glasgow, Greenock East and Central and Greenock South and South West.

5.6 Funding Allocation

As part of its 2018–19 budget, Inverclyde Council agreed to provide £350,000 to be distributed through Participatory Budgeting (PB) with an allocation of £50K per Ward. This process would provide first steps in the implementation of Participatory Budgeting in a phased, managed approach through to full implementation by 2020 as required by the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015.

It is proposed that bids should be capped at a maximum of £25,000 in line with the recent changes to GTVO allocations. There is no minimum amount proposed to encourage smaller bids from groups and organisations as long as the required criteria is met.

5.7 Funding Criteria - £50,000 for each ward

1. Applications from individuals, community groups or organisations must be made on a not-for-profit basis;
2. The proposed project or initiatives must provide a service in, or benefit to, the Ward;
3. All project cost are included in the application. Where appropriate, to ensure sustainability, the costs for 3 year ongoing maintenance and repairs of the proposed project or initiative, e.g. community garden, must be included in the financial details section of the application. Similarly, details of routine running costs, e.g. salaries, electricity, rates/rents, insurances, etc, for a 3-year period should be included.

Funding will not be provided for:

- Any political or religious group activities*;
- Applications requesting solely routine running costs for existing community facilities, e.g. salaries/electricity/rates/rents/insurances etc;
- Private businesses or individuals applying on a commercial (for-profit) basis;
- Applications from schools - these are the responsibility of the local authority**;
- Community groups in receipt of Council funding through other sources, e.g. Grants

to Voluntary Organisation (GtVO) unless the proposed project or initiative is significantly different from project being funded.

* - Applications can be accepted from faith groups provided they meet criteria 2. above.

** - Parent Councils and Associations can submit applications as recognised constituted groups for projects or initiatives that meet the criteria outlined in 2. above.

5.8 Funding Criteria – Community Based Anti-Poverty Initiatives

As above in 5.7, but applications also must be focused on specified Community Planning Localities and aim to support people living in poverty and/or focus on mitigating the impacts of poverty in those areas.

- 5.9 Additional funding is available for Community Organisations and Community Councils via the Community Choices Fund 2018/19. Community Learning and Development's Community Capacity Team will also support community groups looking to access this funding source. CVS have submitted an application to this fund to cover Greenock East and Central (Part of Ward 2 & 3). If successful, this will provide additional resources with an enhanced focus on working with targeted individuals and groups in our communities to support the development of future models for PB in 2020/21.

5.10 Community Engagement and Consultation

The attached Communications and Engagement plan (Appendix 2) will aim to deliver a consistent approach to branding and messaging, and combine a range of strategies including community engagement events and other media including print and online, to encourage residents and community groups to take part in the participatory budgeting consultation.

Community Learning and Development's (CLD) Community Capacity Team will lead on the consultations of Inverclyde's first phase of participatory budgeting in partnership with CVS and other relevant partners. In addition, following on from good practice elsewhere, CLD will create and manage a voting form for the steering groups and will draft appropriate guidance notes to support the short-listing of applications. (See Appendices 3 and 4).

5.11 Future Planning for Full Implementation of Participatory Budgeting

The allocation of these funds is Inverclyde's first phase of implementation of Participatory Budgeting. As noted in Section 4.4, the focus on the allocation of grants to fund small scale community projects would be inappropriate for the full implementation of PB. It is therefore proposed that a steering group is implemented to develop long-term, sustainable PB model appropriate to Inverclyde's wider community needs. This group will be chaired by the Head of Inclusive Education, Culture and Communities and include members from all Directorates and named service areas:

- Education, Communities and OD (G McGovern, Chair)
- Environment & Regeneration
- Community Learning and Development
- HSCP (Social Services)
- HSCP (Health)
- Corporate Policy
- Financial Services

Others, including CPP members, identified as appropriate.

An Equalities Impact Assessment will be completed by the short-life working group.

6.0 PROPOSALS

- 6.1 It is proposed that the Alliance Board approve the new Outcome Delivery Plan for the Inverclyde Cultural Partnership.

7.0 IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 Legal: There are no legal implications from this report.
Finance: There are no finance implications from this report.
Human Resources: There are no human resources implications from this report.
Equality and Diversity: There are no equality and diversity implications from this report.
Repopulation: Culture and heritage are useful ways in which to raise the profile of Inverclyde, and can attract people to visit the area.
Inequalities: The Cultural Partnership will map its activity to the three Community Planning localities, and will engage with groups in these areas.

8.0 CONSULTATIONS

- 8.1 No consultations were undertaken to create the report.

9.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 9.1 Inverclyde Cultural Partnership Outcome Delivery Plan 2018-21

Participatory Budgeting

Summary

Participatory budgeting (PB) can be defined, in simple terms, as **local people deciding on how to allocate part of a public budget**. It is therefore more than consultation.

Participatory Budgeting, as with many other areas in Scotland, has mainly focused on small grant giving rather than involving the public in decisions on mainstream budgets. There is an aspiration in Scotland for 1% of a local authority's budget to be allocated through PB.

Through use of online methods we have demonstrated that it is possible to deliver PB at scale, but an approach like this would need to be resourced. In looking to scale up PB in Inverclyde, there are a number of areas of mainstream budgets - aspects of the Transportation, Education and Capital budgets - which could fit well with a PB approach. Some suggestions are given as to how this approach could be further developed to support decentralisation and community empowerment ambitions.

There is a need for high level buy in and acceptance of PB as a way of working. There needs to be a commitment to resource such an approach, and this does require continuing to build capacity and provide the leadership and direction needed.

Involving the public in the design and delivery of services

Involving the public in the design and delivery of services is essential to transforming our public services, according to the Christie Commission on the future delivery of public services, and the Commission on Local Democracy.

Participatory Budgeting (PB) is a method for involving the public in decisions about local budgets, and as such is part of our wider community engagement approach. The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 provides a range of new powers to strengthen the voices of communities in the decisions that matter to them. It makes particular provisions on participation in public decision making, and the role that Participatory Budgeting can play in this. Aspirations in relation to PB are being raised, both locally and nationally, laying down a challenge as to the ambition and scale of Participatory Budgeting in Inverclyde.

Participatory Budgeting Principles

Our approach to Participatory Budgeting in Inverclyde is based on the following principles:

1. Local Ownership	Residents should be involved in setting budget priorities and identifying projects for public spend in their area wherever possible.
2. Direct Involvement	PB should involve direct as well as representative engagement wherever possible.
3. Support for representative democracy	Participation mechanisms such as PB should be seen as supporting representative democracy rather than undermining it. Councillors hold a unique position as community advocates and champions. PB can increase citizens' trust of councillors and boost the role of ward

	councillors.
4. Mainstream Involvement	Over time PB processes should move towards residents being involved in decisions over mainstream budgets (as opposed to only small grants processes).
5. Accessibility	Participants must have good and clear access to PB processes.
6. Transparency	PB processes are designed to give citizens full and clear knowledge of public budgets in their area, even those over which they do not have a direct say.
7. Deliberation	PB processes should take citizens beyond personal choice and involve real deliberation around budget decisions
8. Empowerment	PB events are centrally concerned with empowering local citizens in decisions over local services and shaping their local area through allocating part of a public budget. Citizens, officers, councillors and partners should plan and lead PB events together, demonstrating local people's empowerment. Evaluation should explore how well PB has empowered people. Good capacity-building is essential for good community empowerment and should always be used in PB processes.
9. Shared responsibility	PB should build common purpose and a commitment from all stakeholders.

What does PB offer as a community engagement tool?

Participatory Budgeting can cover a range of activity from communicating, consulting, involving, partnership and decision-making, which in and of itself can be more or less empowering.

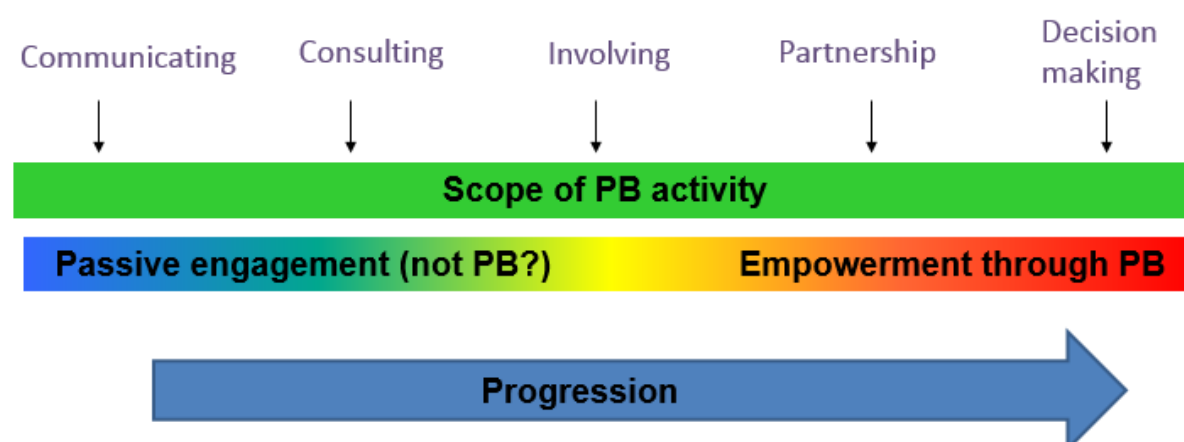


Figure 10 – Empowerment through PB (Jez Hall)

Participatory Budgeting has the potential to create a lasting shift in relationships between citizens and public services. Citizens should feel that their participation is meaningful. It is important that

where PB is used as a method, it is done in an empowering way. Deliberation can and should be built into any stage of public engagement. Involving the local community in decisions about budgets can engage local people, build social capital, and deepen democracy. It also helps to improve use of public money by targeting resources more effectively at local level.

What is needed to support scaling up of PB in Inverclyde?

If PB is to move into the 2nd Phase - influencing the outcome of mainstream budgets and involving service users in decisions about the commissioning of services - then a number of factors need to be put in place:

High level buy-in

Implementing PB at scale requires high level political and organisational buy-in. There is currently commitment to PB as an approach at both national and local level. There needs to also be buy-in from senior managers.

Budget

The starting point is to identify the budget from across possible funding streams or particular service areas where there is a need to commission goods/services. It requires those with the power to decide how public money is spent – service managers, commissioners, elected members – being willing to involve local people in decision-making about a budget, while ensuring value for money in how that resource is spent.

Commitment of staff time and resources

We have seen that PB is worth doing at scale and that it is possible to do it BUT operating an annual programme at a wide level will take a commitment of staff time and resources. This includes the infrastructure needed to support PB. Undertaking a PB exercise is an ‘opportunity cost’ – if area / community / service / partner staff and organisations are doing this then they are not doing something else. It needs to be thought through as part of a planned and considered approach to ensure that resources are used wisely.

PB as a way of working

PB should become the way we do things when it comes to identifying and delivering community-based projects and initiatives. As part of our decentralisation efforts, PB could enable us to continue conversations with our citizens regarding the shape, type and level of public services they want to see.

Inverclyde Council remains committed to localisation of service provision. It is in this context that PB can be a means to:

- build community capacity, empower local communities
- improve transparency and accountability
- develop understanding about the difficult decisions required
- develop solutions which suit the local area
- improve services where they are needed and wanted
- increase interest/participation in community activity and also in traditional democratic processes.

Community Engagement Plan

Date	Action
June 2018	A planning group will be formed that has representatives from the wider partnership and community.
June / July 2018	Maximum bid amounts of £25,000 per bid with no minimum amount.
July / August 2018	Branding and publicity and marketing developed and agreed. Dissemination of the PB scheme online, at community events and information sessions, in community centres and across the partnership network, on-line and in the press.
July / August 2018	Partnership approach taken to ensure we engage a wide range of local residents and community led organisations in the PB process, particularly those not currently engaged with services or who need additional support to articulate their needs/views.
August 2018	Community and voluntary groups will propose projects for funding against the agreed priorities and then present them at a decision day event, where residents vote on which should receive funding.
August – October 2018	<p>The detail of the PB process will be designed on the basis of local circumstances and priorities. However, a number of common models have evolved in Scotland and proved successful. The two most relevant to Inverclyde are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presentation format - those requesting funding deliver a short presentation and the community then votes. Eligible voters register at the event prior to the presentations starting and stay for all the presentations for their votes to count. This is a better format if there are a small number of applications. 2. Marketplace - those requesting funding display information about their project or idea and once participants have visited all the stalls, vote. Eligible voters do not need to stay for the duration of the event. This is a better format if there are too many applications to be covered via a presentation format. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Whatever the chosen format, it's supported by written information taken from a simplified application form. Members of the community will be invited to score each of the proposals. They will score or vote for more than one idea. ➤ Everyone knows who else is bidding, and for how much: All bids will be shared with the other applicants and presented to the community at a decision event. ➤ One 'decision' event will be held in each of the ward areas. ➤ Provisional results will be announced on the day and confirmed in writing.

January/ March 2019	<p>Positive impact of PB:</p> <p>A community with a better understanding of the range of groups that exist and activities going on in their neighbourhood or community, where everyone has a practical way to get involved.</p> <p>Neighbourhood groups, community members and residents better able to express their needs and influence decisions made about a community</p> <p>Greater collaboration and partnership occurs, often meaning more resources for distribution come into an area or community, and when they do they are well spent.</p> <p>Understanding grows: People active in your community get to meet each other, often for the first time. This happens at the information event and at the presentation and scoring event.</p> <p>New voices are heard: Marginalised groups, who may be unused to completing long application forms and so struggle to get funding elsewhere, can often do well in PB processes. This is because they can speak directly to their wider community.</p> <p>Money reaches further and goes deeper: When there is a limited resource and lots of good ideas on the table, priority is naturally given to small locally based projects with a commitment to improving their neighbourhood.</p> <p>Aspirations are raised: Participants learn on the presentation day what it takes to be a successful project and often leave with greater confidence in their ability to apply to other funds. Even initially unsuccessful groups will often go on to find funding elsewhere.</p> <p>Positive relationships builds new opportunities: Spending time with people who may become useful partners and collaborators can build a positive sense of what can be achieved. By working together we always achieve more.</p>
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Funding Criteria

1. Applications from individuals, community groups or organisations must be made on a not-for-profit basis;
2. The proposed project or initiatives must provide a service in, or benefit to, the Ward;
3. All project cost are included in the application. Where appropriate, to ensure sustainability, the costs for 3 year on-going maintenance and repairs of the proposed project or initiative, e.g. community garden, must be included in the financial details section of the application. Similarly, details of routine running costs, e.g. salaries, electricity, rates/rents, insurances, etc, for a 3-year period should be included.

Funding will not be provided for:

- Any political or religious group activities*;
- Applications requesting solely routine running costs for existing community facilities, e.g. salaries/electricity/rates/rents/insurances etc;
- Private businesses or individuals applying on a commercial (for-profit) basis;
- Applications from schools - these are the responsibility of the local authority**;
- Community groups in receipt of Council funding through other sources, e.g. Grants to Voluntary Organisation (GtVO) unless the proposed project or initiative is significantly different from project being funded.

* - Applications can be accepted from faith groups provided they meet criteria 2. above.

** - Parent Councils and Associations can submit applications as recognised constituted groups for projects or initiatives that meet the criteria outlined in 2. above.

Inverclyde - Participatory Budgeting Events – 2018

Guidance for Shortlisting

1. **Panel:** Council officers to review all applications, to ensure it meets appropriate guidelines and grant criteria
2. **Documentation:** Officers will keep a complete record of the decision making as this will provide a transparent record of the decision making process.
3. **Process – The shortlisting will be in 2 stages:**
Stage 1: Individual scoring
Stage 2: Group discussion and agreement of projects/ideas to go forward to the PB event.
4. **Stage 1:** All checked applications will be forwarded to you by the agreed date, preferably by email but by hard copy if preferred. You will be provided with a 'Short-listing Scoring Sheet' for each application, where you will score each project. The sheet includes a comments section for your use. You will also be provided with a summary sheet, where you will note your final scores for each application.
5. You will only be scoring Questions 6, 7, 12, 14 and 15 (each scored 1 to 3) the rest of the form is factual or financial information. Consequently the minimum score for applications to progress is 5, the maximum score possible is 15. However, the rest of the form will assist you when considering these questions and may provide additional information.
6. **Stage 2:** Stage 2 of the short-listing process will be a group discussion. We will review the scores provided by the group on the master score sheet. This should enable us to see how many of the projects are shortlisted. Some further discussion may be needed if/where scores vary significantly or where there are a few projects with the same scoring, in which case, further discussion will be required.
7. **Declaration of Interest:** where a shortlister has a declaration of interest with any application they should write declaration of interest after the name of the group and should not complete the rest of the form (please still sign the form). Scoring for declaration of interest applications, will be taken as an average of all other shortlister's scores.
8. **Confidentiality:** Please be aware that application forms should not be shared with anyone else and please ensure they are kept securely, as they will contain applicants personal contact details etc. All hard copies of applications should be brought back to the group shortlisting meeting, where they will be shredded. All emailed forms should be deleted following the agreement at the group shortlisting meeting.

July 2018

Short-listing Scoring Sheet

Name of Group:					
Q	Detail	Criteria	Points	Score	Comment
Q6	Please tell us about the project/idea this money will help you fund.	Good clear examples of the project/idea that benefits the locality which funding will cover.	3		
		Reference to projects/ideas but no explanation of how the funding will benefit the ward.	1		
		No clear examples benefiting the ward.	0		
Q7	Why do you think your project/idea is needed and what will the impact be. (The difference it will make and how will this be shown).	Strong evidence that demonstrates the difference the project will make (e.g. we will show...). (We will ask for feedback from....).	3		
		Some mention of how to show the difference the project will make.	1		
		No mention of difference the project will make	0		
Q12	Who is your project/idea open to? <i>*please also check the rest of the application for reference to equality</i>	Yes – open to all or, Yes – good examples of how equality* groups are supported to be included.	3		
		No – but good reasons are given as to why certain groups are excluded e.g. older people groups; youth groups etc.	2		
		No explanation given.	0		
Q11 Q14	Please state the ward your project will benefit	Based in and benefiting the ward	3		
		Based out-with but benefits the ward.	1		

Q15	Which of the locality themes does your project/idea fit? <i>*Check for evidence</i> <i>*Cross reference Q6.</i>	All three of the themes	3		
		If at least two of the themes.	2		
		If only one of the themes.	1		

Signature:	Date:	Total Score: / 15
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Maximum of 15 points – minimum of 5 points to be considered.

INVERCLYDE COUNCIL – SAMPLE PB SCORING SHEET

Fill out this section to show that you have a right to take part in the decision-making.

Name		Address	
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If you work, volunteer or study in the area, please tick this box and provide the postcode.		Full Postcode	
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Age Group (Tick One)	8-12 yrs		13-17 yrs		18-25 yrs		26-45 yrs		46-65 yrs		66+ yrs	
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How did you find out about this (Tick ALL THAT APPLY)											
Facebook, twitter, web, email		Taken part before		Poster, leaflet, newspaper, radio		I know a project taking part					
Word of Mouth		Just came across it		Other (please specify)							

Data Protection: Inverclyde Council is obliged to comply with current Data Protection Laws and will use this information for the purposes of Education (Scotland) Act 1980, Requirements for Community Learning & Development (Scotland) Regulations 2013, Community Empowerment Act (2013) and related purposes.
Further information can be found at www.inverclyde.gov.uk/site-basics/privacy

**By signing below you are agreeing to your information being gathered and processed as above:
If under 13 years of age parent/guardian required to sign on their behalf**

Name: (please print)	
Signature	
Date:	
Parent/Guardian Signature	

We keep this information for 5 years. If you wish your information to be removed please contact us and we will remove this within 30 days.

Voting Instructions

**Score your choices! Tick one box to show how many points you want to give to each project.
You MUST give EVERY project a score out of 5, or your votes won't count at all.**

1	2	3	4	5
Lowest score				Highest score

Stall No.	Group	Amount Requested	1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Example:</i>					✓	
1.	Port Glasgow Arts – We are a self-funding group who provide a social aspect and build confidence through our Art Club. The funding would be used to buy art materials and outings to art exhibitions.	£800.00					

CHECK! Have you scored EVERY Project? If not, your votes won't count!



Inverclyde Alliance

AGENDA ITEM NO: 11

Report To:	Inverclyde Alliance Board Board	Date: 1 October 2018
Report By:	Louise Long Corporate Director (Chief Officer) Inverclyde Health & Social Care Partnership	Report No:
Contact Officer:	Andrina Hunter	Contact No: 01475 715285
Subject:	NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH PRIORITIES AND NHSGGC PUBLIC HEALTH STRATEGY	

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to inform the Alliance Board about the national Public Health Reform agenda, the National Public Health Priorities published in June 2018 and the new NHSGGC Public Health Strategy; *Turning the Tide Through Prevention*.

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 The national Public Health Reform programme is now underway and, as part of its workplan, has recently published six overarching national Public Health priorities for Scotland.
- 2.2 The Director of Public Health for NHSGGC has produced the Board- wide Public Health Strategy *Turning the Tide Through Prevention*
- 2.3 The National Public Health Priorities and the NHSGGC Strategy have a clear focus on the underlying determinants of health with an emphasis that public health reform is not about any one organisation, and focuses the need to work together to shift the emphasis towards preventing illness and working more effectively together.
- 2.4 Community Planning Partners require to work together to realise the reform ambitions for whole system working to improve the public's health, by developing local solutions to local public health challenges.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 It is recommended that the Alliance Board notes the National Public Health Priorities published in June 2018 and agreed by COSLA's Health & Social Care Board and Scottish Ministers.
- 3.2 It is recommended that the Alliance Board notes that the NHSGGC Public Health Strategy sets the strategic direction for Public Health across NHSGGC and was endorsed by the NHSGGC Board on 21st August 2018.
- 3.3 It is recommended that the Alliance Board notes the Inverclyde strategic direction and focus of approaches and considers how the Board can better contribute to the improvement of public health in Inverclyde.

L Long HSCP Chief Officer

4.0 NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH REFORM

- 4.1 The National Public Health Review published in February 2016 recommended a refocus of the public health function in Scotland primarily to respond to the current health challenges which are complex and go far beyond the control of the NHS. In particular, an ageing population, enduring health inequalities, deprivation and poverty, changes in the pattern of disease and increasing pressures on health and social care services.
- 4.2 The subsequent National Health and Social Care Delivery Plan published in December 2016 set out actions to deliver on the recommendations from the Public Health Review findings.
- 4.3 The Public Health Reform Programme is a partnership between the Scottish Government and COSLA, which is overseen by a Public Health Reform Oversight Board and a Public Health Reform Programme Board. It has 3 key areas:
- To agree public health priorities for Scotland that are important public health concerns and that we can do something about.
 - To establish a new national public health body for Scotland bringing together expertise from NHS Health Scotland, Health Protection Scotland and Information Services Division.
 - To support different ways of working to develop a whole system approach to improve health and reduce health inequalities.
- 4.4 There are six high level national Public Health Priorities:
- A Scotland where we live in vibrant, healthy and safe places and communities.
 - A Scotland where we flourish in our early years.
 - A Scotland where we have good mental wellbeing.
 - A Scotland where we reduce the use of and harm from alcohol, tobacco and other drugs.
 - A Scotland where we have a sustainable, inclusive economy with equality of outcomes for all.
 - A Scotland where we eat well, have a healthy weight and are physically active.
- 4.5 The reform ambition is for effective 'whole system' working to improve the public's health and reduce health inequalities whether working in housing, education, employment or health and social care services, planning and delivering services together to impact on the health of individuals and communities. The public health priorities are viewed as key to supporting this collaboration.
- 4.6 Community Planning and Health and Social Care Partnerships are deemed to be enablers of change and through the national reform programme, it is intended that they will increasingly work with public health teams and communities to realise the reform ambitions for whole system working to improve the public's health, by developing local solutions to local public health challenges

5.0 NHSGGC PUBLIC HEALTH STRATEGY

- 5.1 The NHSGGC Public Health Strategy, *Turning the Tide Through Prevention*; is due to be presented at the NHSGG Board in August 2018 and mirrors the national ambition of 'whole system' working as to 'how' we will work over the next 10 years deemed necessary in order to effectively address the underlying causes of ill-health. The Strategy led by the NHSGGC Director of Public Health, sets the strategic direction for public health across NHSGGC with a specific focus on prevention. It contextualises the complex challenges faced putting forward 6 high

level programmes of action reflecting the 6 national priorities and in tandem contributing to outcomes within the National Performance Framework.

5.2 The table below shows the NHSGGC programmes and how they link to National Public Health Priorities.

Programmes of Action	Links to Health Priorities for Scotland
Programme 1: Understand the needs of the population	✓ Place and Community
Programme 2: Tackle the fundamental causes of poor health and of health inequalities and mitigate their effects	✓ Poverty and Inequality
Programme 3: Apply a life-course approach, recognising the importance of early years and healthy ageing	✓ Early Years and Children ✓ Diet and Physical Activity
Programme 4: Intervene on the intermediate causes of poor health and health inequalities	✓ Mental Health and Wellbeing ✓ Poverty and Inequality
Programme 5: Improve the quality of services	✓ Place and Community
Programme 6: Protect the public's health	✓ Harmful Substances ✓ Poverty and Inequality

6.0 INVERCLYDE APPROACHES THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO NATIONAL AND NHSGGC POLICIES

- 6.1 The National Public Health Priorities and NHSGGC programmes listed above have a focus on underlying determinants of health and are reflective of the determinants orientated focus affirmed by Inverclyde Community Planning Partnership. The intention is that inequalities focus will be delivered via the Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) and locality planning.
- 6.2 In line with these national priorities, the Inverclyde Community Planning Partnership will require to work with a range of stakeholders to sustain the long term commitment to this determinants-orientated approach to health inequalities, as described within the new LOIP. We believe this is the best way to meet both local expectations and that of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015. That Act places specific duties on Community Planning Partners to take action to reduce inequality of outcomes that result from socio-economic disadvantage. In addition, the Fairer Scotland Duty legislation requires a similar focus.
- 6.3 It is proposed that the Alliance Board notes the Public Health Priorities for Scotland Report and the NHSGGC Turning the Tide through Prevention Report, and considers how all partners contribute to the delivery of the public health priorities. The Board is asked to familiarise itself with the priorities and the reform principles and identify where the Inverclyde Alliance can better contribute to the public health and wellbeing of Inverclyde and Scotland.

7.0 IMPLICATIONS

7.1 FINANCE

There are no financial implications.

7.2 LEGAL

There are no new legal implications arising from this report.

7.3 HUMAN RESOURCES

There are no specific human resources implications arising from this report.

7.4 EQUALITIES

There are no equality issues within this report.

Has an Equality Impact Assessment been carried out?

√

YES (see attached appendix)

NO – This report does not introduce a new policy, function or strategy or recommend a change to an existing policy, function or strategy. Therefore, no Equality Impact Assessment is required.

7.5 REPOPULATION

There are no issues relating to repopulation within this report

7.6 INEQUALITIES

Our most deprived areas suffer from the greatest inequalities and poor health therefor these national and NHSGGC Public health priorities will

8.0 CONSULTATION

- 8.1 The report has been prepared by the Chief Officer of Inverclyde Health and Social Care Partnership (HSCP) after due consideration with relevant senior officers in the HSCP.

9.0 BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 9.1 NHSGGC Public Health Strategy *Turning the Tide through Prevention*
http://www.nhsggc.org.uk/media/250037/item-9-paper-no-18_36.pdf

Public Health Reform Website <https://publichealthreform.scot/>

Scotland's Public Health Priorities <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2018/06/1393>



Public health reform A Scotland where everybody thrives

Public Health Reform Programme

St. Andrew's House
Regent Road
Edinburgh
EH1 3DG

Reception: 0300 244 4000

Website: <https://publichealthreform.scot>

Twitter: @phrscot

Date: 8th August 2018

Dear Colleagues

PUBLIC HEALTH PRIORITIES FOR SCOTLAND

The [Public Health Priorities for Scotland](#) were launched in June by the Scottish Government and Cosla. These priorities were developed through a process of extensive consultation and reflect a consensus on the most important things Scotland as a whole must focus on over the next decade to improve the public's health and address health inequalities. They are intended to be a foundation for public services, third sector, community organisations and others to work better together to improve health, address health inequalities, to empower people and communities and to support more preventative approaches.

We are now looking for all public bodies at national, regional and local levels, and wider stakeholders, to make a strong commitment to work together collectively to secure the successful delivery of these priorities. This will require strong collective leadership, and the development of new innovative approaches that incorporate a clear focus on the use of data and evidence and the support of local communities to develop local solutions to the complex challenges that they face.

The Public Health Reform Programme will now work with partners who have endorsed the priorities and the wider system to maintain and build on the momentum over the coming months. A new priorities unit has been established within Scottish Government with the purpose of providing focused policy capacity to support the wider system within Government and beyond to adopt and implement the priorities. In addition a Whole System Reference Group has been established to support thinking and action at local and national level to help build the collaborative approach that is now required. Public Health Scotland, which is due to be established in 2019, will bring together key national public health assets to support this work and provide both expertise and leadership across the whole system.

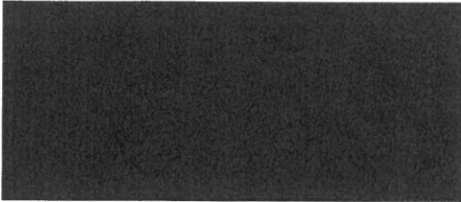
Health and Social Care Partnerships have since their establishment had a unique role in working alongside local government and community planning partnerships to raise awareness of the impact of health inequalities as well as engaging with local communities and co-producing solutions to improve health. These achievements provide important foundations that will facilitate and support the implementation of the Public Health Priorities across local partnerships.

We now require Health and Social care Partnerships to incorporate the Public Health Priorities into the IJB strategic planning process that is underway. The priorities also provide a focus for a renewed approach to improving health and addressing inequalities with community planning partnerships. We recognise that

Appendix 1

across health and social care partnerships these priorities will be responded to in ways that are appropriate to local circumstances.

Yours Sincerely



Prof. Marion Bain
Co-Director
Executive Delivery Group



Eibhlin McHugh
Co-Director
Executive Delivery Group

Report To:	Inverclyde Alliance Board	Date:	1 October 2018
Report By:	Corporate Director Education, Communities & Organisational Development	Report No:	
Contact Officer:	Hugh Scott	Contact No:	01475 715450
Subject:	3 Year Plan for Co-ordinating Community Learning and Development in Inverclyde - 2018-2021		

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek Alliance Board approval for the publication of the 3 year plan 2018 / 2021 for the co-ordination of Community Learning and Development (CLD) in Inverclyde.

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 Regulation 4 of the Requirements for Community Learning and Development (Scotland) Regulation 2013 requires every local authority to consult on and publish a plan every three years containing specified information on the provision of Community Learning and Development by both the local authority and its partners. The first plan was published on 1 September 2015 with subsequent plans published at three yearly intervals from the initial date of publication.

- 2.2 The purpose of this plan is to build on the successes of the previous plan and to identify the key role CLD and its partners will play in achieving the outcomes of the Inverclyde Local Outcome Improvement Plan by:

- Co-ordinating provision of CLD in the broadest sense, essentially all learning and development that takes place in the community, other than vocational training and programmes delivered by teachers in school and by further education lecturers;
- Integrating planning for CLD within community planning, adding value to existing planning and evaluation.

- 2.3 Significant consultation has taken place with a range of key stakeholders, partners, adults, young people and the wider community to determine the priorities for CLD over the next 3 years. The key areas that the plan has identified are:

- How the local authority will co-ordinate its provision of CLD with other CLD providers within the area of the local authority;
- What action the local authority will take to provide CLD over the plan;
- What action other partners intend to take to provide CLD within the area of the local authority over the period of the plan;

- Any need of CLD that will not be met within the period of the plan.

2.4 The attached 3 year plan for Co-ordinating Community Learning and Development (CLD) in Inverclyde 2018-2021 has been developed in partnership with Community Learning and Development Strategic Implementation Group (CLD SIG) and is informed by a range of consultation with partners agencies and the wider community of Inverclyde.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 It is recommended that the Alliance Board:

- (i) Approves the '3 year plan 2018/2021 for the Co-ordination of Community Learning and Development in Inverclyde.
- (ii) Approves the publication of the 3 year plan in line with the guidance issued by Education Scotland.
- (iii) Otherwise, notes the content of this report.

Ruth Binks

Corporate Director Education, Communities and Organisational Development

4.0 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 In May 2014, the Scottish Government issued 'The Requirement for Community Learning and Development (Scotland) Regulations 2013: Guidance for Local Authorities' and this 3 year plan for co-ordinating CLD in Inverclyde has been developed in line with this guidance. The regulations require each local authority to consult on and publish plans every three years containing specified information on the provision of CLD by both the local authority and its partners.
- 4.2 The first plan for Inverclyde was published on 1st September 2015 and each subsequent plan should be published at three yearly intervals; the next plan should be published on 1 September 2018. The approach used to develop the plan is consistent with Inverclyde Alliance's determination to take an asset-based approach to design and delivery of services and was co-produced with community and voluntary sector partners.
- 4.3 Guidance issued to develop the plans states that the plan should identify:
- How the local authority will co-ordinate its provision of CLD with other CLD providers within the area of the local authority;
 - What action the local authority will take to provide CLD over the plan;
 - What action other partners intend to take to provide CLD within the area of the local authority over the period of the plan;
 - Any need of CLD that will not be met within the period of the plan.
- 4.4 This plan takes forward the Alliance's decision that CLD should be integrated into the community structures and this is reflected in the methods which will be used to co-ordinate the provision of CLD. For the purposes of co-ordination within the plan, CLD encompasses all learning and development that takes place in the community, other than vocational training and programmes delivered by teachers in school and by further education lectures within colleges.
- 4.5 The attached '3 year plan for Co-ordinating Community Learning and Development (CLD) in Inverclyde 2018-2021 has been developed in partnership with the Community Learning and Development Strategic Implementation Group (CLD SIG) and is informed by a range of consultations with partner agencies and the wider community of Inverclyde

5.0 PROPOSALS

- 5.1 The purpose of this plan is to build on the successes of the previous plan and to identify the key role CLD and its partners will play in achieving the outcomes of the Inverclyde Local Outcome Improvement Plan by:
- Co-ordinating provision of CLD in the broadest sense, essentially all learning and development that takes place in the community, other than vocational training and programmes delivered by teachers in school and by further education lecturers;
 - Integrating planning for CLD within community planning, adding value to existing planning and evaluation.

5.2 The plan has 5 key objective as outlined below:

Objective 1: Raising Attainment & Achievement

This will be achieved by addressing these key actions:

- Increase the learning opportunities available to individuals.
- Continue to help individuals to develop the skills, knowledge and attributes to achieve their full potential.
- Continue to make a significant contribution in the closing of the poverty related attainment gap.
- Continue to provide and enhance high quality learning opportunities to young people, adults and the wider community with a focus of those most in need.
- Improve progression pathways for both young people and adult learners.
- Raise awareness to CLD providers of the pathways available on the learner journey.
- Work in partnership with wider CLD partners to identify appropriate pathways for learners.
- Consult with learners on their experience and expectations of their learning pathway.
- Work across the partnership to identify and target the most vulnerable learners and develop additional support arrangements where needed.

5.3 Objective 2: Continue the development of effective partnerships at a local and national level

This will be achieved by addressing these key actions:

- Improve the data sharing among partners in relation to consultations carried out to improve communication, knowledge and avoid duplication. Make more use of the data that already exists.
- Develop the CLD SIG and the underpinning sub groups further to ensure partners work collaboratively to achieve shared goals.
- Support the development of the 3 locality plans to be established as part of the LOIP.
- Support the CLD SIG, 3 sub-groups and wider partners to prepare for the HMIE Inspection process.
- Support the development of the 3 locality groups to ensure adult learners, young people and communities are involved in the planning and have a meaningful opportunity to engage in the planning process.
- Develop more robust processes to ensure appropriate feedback is given following any community engagement.
- Improve the use of social media and local media to feedback more effectively to the wider community.

5.4 Objective 3: Continue the development of effective community engagement structures to enhance community participation

- Develop appropriate structures to respond to the Council's decision to allocate a significant budget to Participatory Budgeting (PB) in 2018/19.
- Review the success of the PB exercise in 2019 and make further developments and improvements in advance of the Scottish Government's decision to allocate 1% of the budget to the wider community by 2020/21.
- Support the development of the locality groups due to be established to take forward the actions in the Locality Plans. Create effective opportunities for the wider community to get involved.
- Continue the development of appropriate representation structures including Youth Council, Adult Learners Forum, Community Councils, Task groups and community groups.

- Develop a new structure for Youth Representation through the establishment of a Youth Cabinet.
- Develop plans for nominated young people to sit on local council committees to ensure their voices are heard on an appropriate platform.
- Carry out a review of the Youth Participation Strategy, achieve our LGBT Charter Mark from LGBT Youth Scotland for our Clyde Pride Group and create a peer education group to tackle issues affecting young people on a peer level.
- Deliver the Inverclyde YOYP Plan for 2018.
- Ensure effective arrangements are in place for the Scottish Youth Parliament Elections in 2019 and 2021.

5.5 Objective 4: Improving the Health & Wellbeing of our Communities

- Work in partnership to examine the possibilities available to help address the rising concern of mental health among individuals.
- Continue the development of the IDEAS Project in Inverclyde and the Dementia Friendly Inverclyde Approach.
- Develop Autism Friendly Inverclyde Strategy.
- Continue to develop and support the LGBTI Community.
- Develop plans to address the social isolation of residents in Inverclyde using a multi-agency approach.
- Support the development of targeted sexual health provision to young people and the wider community in Inverclyde in Partnership with Sandyford Services.
- Support the development of groups and services for young people and adults with physical disabilities and long term health conditions to reduce isolation and barriers to employment.
- Continue to work alongside relevant partners to target appropriate provision and resources to support our communities most in need and identified groups of interest e.g. Care Experienced Young People, Kinship Carers, Disabled young people and adults, adult literacy learners, refugees etc.
- Continue to develop the range of health education programmes on offer across Inverclyde

5.6 Objective 5: Developing the CLD response to tackling poverty, deprivation and inequality in Inverclyde

- Contribute to the development of the Local Child Poverty Plan for Inverclyde and identify key priorities for CLD providers.
- Support the establishment of locality partnerships to develop a targeted and coordinated approach to addressing this issue.
- Support the closing of the poverty related attainment gap through raising attainment and achievements in schools with young people, parents and families.
- Continue the ongoing development of the IDEAS (Inverclyde Delivering Effective Advice and Support) project to provide families with relevant financial inclusion support and ensure they have the skills and capacity to be able to continue with positive finances through their lives.
- Address the ongoing concern of “In work poverty” and develop provision of services to meet the needs of this targeted group.
- Offer literacies learning in an employability context to both those in and out of employment.
- Work with local employers to identify areas of literacies support that would be beneficial to their workforce.
- Develop opportunities for workplace literacies provision.

6.0 IMPLICATIONS

6.1 Finance

None.

6.2 Legal

This 3 Year Plan for co-ordinating CLD in Inverclyde 2018 – 2021 has been developed to ensure compliance with the 'Requirements for Community Learning and Development (Scotland) Regulations 2013'.

6.3 Personnel

None.

6.4 Equality & Diversity

An EIA of this plan will be undertaken.

6.5 Inequalities

Every effort was made and will continue to be made to ensure the community and partner agencies are engaged with to ensure a fair and representative approach .

7.0 CONSULTATIONS

7.1 There were various consultations carried out which underpins the development of this plan.

8.0 BACKGROUND PAPERS

8.1 CLD 3 Year Plan 2018 – 2021.

Community Learning and Development in Inverclyde

3 Year Plan 2018 - 2021



**COMMUNITY
3 YEAR PLAN**



Inverclyde Alliance

Inverclyde
council



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Foreword

The purpose of the three year plan for co-ordinating CLD in Inverclyde 2018-2021 is to maximise the contribution of CLD to achieving the outcomes of the Inverclyde Local Outcome Improvement Plan by:

- Co-ordinating provision of CLD in the broadest sense, essentially all learning and development that takes place in the community, other than vocational training and programmes delivered by teachers in school and by further education lecturers
- Integrating planning for CLD within community planning, adding value to existing planning and evaluation

The following principles were used to develop the plan and will guide its implementation:

- Asset based approach to identification of needs and strengths
- Co-production approach to initial and ongoing development/implementation of plan
- Embedded within the community plan 'Getting it right for every child, citizen and community in Inverclyde' and the LOIP Improvement Planning.

For the purposes of co-ordination of this plan, CLD encompasses all learning and development that takes place in the community, other than vocational training and programmes delivered by teachers in school and by further education lecturers in colleges. Throughout the plan, unless otherwise indicated, the term community is used to encompass communities of geography and of interest, including the voluntary sector.

Introduction

Community Learning and Development (CLD) is “a field of professional practice that enables people to identify their own individual and collective goals, to engage in learning and take action to bring about change for themselves and their communities. It uses a range of formal and informal methods of learning and social development with individuals and groups in their communities” (CLD Standards Council for Scotland).

In Inverclyde, CLD practitioners from the Local Authority and the 3rd Sector work with young people, adult learners and community groups to empower them to make positive changes to their lives through learning. We work with a wide range of partners to achieve this, both at a local operational level and through our Strategic Partnership, the CLD Strategic Implementation Group. This partnership brings together key agencies engaged in CLD delivery across Inverclyde including Police Scotland, Community Planning Partnership, West College Scotland, Health & Social Care Partnership and the Department for Work and Pensions. CLD provision is targeted to those most in need and resources are deployed in localities to address identified needs in those communities.

In June 2012, the Scottish Government published the CLD Strategic Guidance for Community Planning Partnerships with 2 key priorities for CLD:

- Improved life chances for people of all ages through learning, personal development and active citizenship;
- Stronger, more resilient, supportive, influential and inclusive communities.

In September 2013, the Scottish Government followed up the Guidance with legislation placing a legal requirement on local authorities to publish a 3 year plan outlining how they intend to deliver CLD provision to local communities in partnership with Community Planning partners. The “Requirements for Community Learning & Development (Scotland) Regulations” set out the following priorities:

- To ensure communities across Scotland – particularly those that are disadvantaged – have access to the CLD support they need.
- To strengthen coordination between the full range of CLD providers – ensuring that CPPs, local authorities and other providers of public services respond appropriately to the expectations set by the CLD Strategic Guidance.
- To reinforce the role of communities and learners in the assessment, planning and evaluation processes, enabling them to shape CLD provision.
- To make the role and contribution of CLD more visible.

In September 2015, we published our 3 year plan for 2015 – 2018 “Co-ordinating Community Learning and Development in Inverclyde” outlining our key strategic priorities for delivering effective learning and development across the authority. This new plan for 2018-2021 demonstrates our key objectives and priorities for the next 3 years, continuing the work established throughout the last plan and building on its successes, whilst ensuring we meet the required objectives set out in the recently published Inverclyde Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) 2017 – 2022 and the Inverclyde Corporate Plan 2018 - 2022.

Local policy context and priorities

The Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) for Inverclyde outlines a range of key priorities which underpin the delivery of the CLD plan and ensure an effective collaborative approach to CLD in Inverclyde. Extensive community engagement was carried out across Inverclyde to inform the development of the LOIP. This engagement provided a clear, evidence-based and robust understanding of local needs, circumstances and the aspirations of our local communities. The feedback from local communities has informed our strategic priorities and the key issues that the Alliance will focus on tackling.

Following this consultation, the Alliance agreed three key priorities for the local authority to target over the next five years. They are:

- Inequalities
- Population
- Environment, Culture & Heritage

In addition to the LOIP, Inverclyde also recently published their Corporate Plan in June 2018 to cover the period 2018 – 2022. This plan sets out the vision for Inverclyde Council and clearly demonstrates how it will improve the lives of, and deliver better outcomes for the people of Inverclyde. The focus of this plan is to ensure that Inverclyde is “Getting it right for every Child, Citizen and Community”. The Corporate Plan has developed a range of organisational priorities, linked to the LOIP outcomes and in developing this 3 year plan for CLD, we have taken due consideration of the role CLD will take in delivering on these priorities.

The priorities agreed in the Corporate Plan for 2018 – 2022 are:

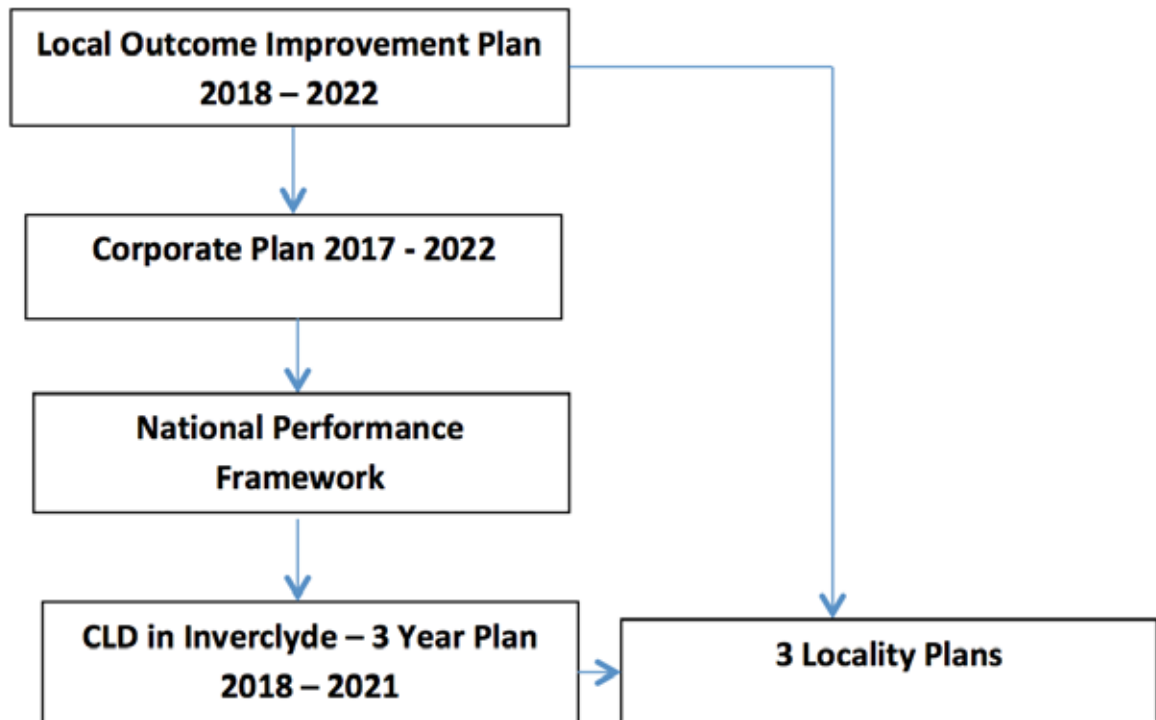
- To promote Inverclyde to both residents and visitors alike, as a great place to live, work and visit
- To work collaboratively to enable strong, connected and empowered communities, particularly in areas of deprivation, so that residents have influence and control over the things that matter to them

- To grow our local economy in a way that creates opportunities for all our residents, including access to good quality jobs
- To reduce the prevalence of poverty in our communities, with a particular focus on reducing child poverty
- To safeguard, support and meet the needs of our most vulnerable families and residents
- To improve the health and wellbeing of our residents so that people live well for longer
- To protect and enhance our natural and built environment
- To preserve, nurture and promote Inverclyde’s unique culture and heritage
- To deliver services that are responsive to community needs and underpinned by a culture of innovation, continuous improvement and effective management of resources
- To develop motivated, trained and qualified employees who deliver quality services that meet current and anticipated service needs

Furthermore, the National Performance Framework was recently updated and sets out a range of National Outcomes for staff working across Local Authorities with the key relevant outcomes for CLD identified as:

- We are well educated, skilled and able to contribute to society
- We live in communities that are inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe
- We grow up loved, safe and respected so that we realise our full potential
- We are healthy and active

In summary, in developing this plan, we have taken into account a range of relevant local policies and priorities alongside the consultation results and feedback from partners, stakeholders, staff and the community as well as appropriate National policies and guidance to produce a plan to meet the key priorities for the communities in Inverclyde.



The delivery of the CLD 3 Year plan underpins the Council's vision which will be achieved by improving outcomes for our residents and communities. These are the same outcomes that have been adopted by the Inverclyde Alliance and have the support of all our partners.

National policy context

In 2017, following a review of the first round of published CLD plans from across Scotland, Education Scotland developed a new guidance note to aid the planning process in the development of the new three year plans for 2018 – 2021. The “Revised Guidance Note on Community Learning & Development Planning 2018-21” was developed following lessons learned, strengths and areas for development as well as data gathered in the national review of CLD plans 2015-2018 and the HMI Aspect Review of progress made in implementing the CLD regulations. This revised guidance document was developed by Education Scotland, in partnership with colleagues from across the sector and five key themes were identified as essential to the CLD Plans 2018 - 2021:

- Involvement
- Shared CLD Priorities
- Planning
- Governance
- Workforce Development

In addition, the guidance note sets out the expectation for CLD plans to recognise the national outcomes that CLD contributes to and highlights key areas that are critical to the development of the new plans. They are:

- The Scottish Attainment Challenge
- The National Improvement Framework
- Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015

Furthermore, the guidance notes the importance of the contribution the plan should have to address the key priorities in the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and other relevant local improvement plans.

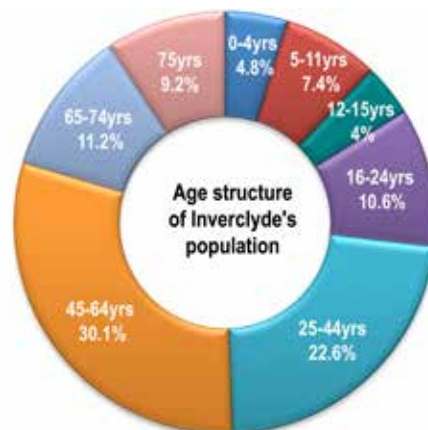
A range of National Policies have been developed to support the development and delivery of CLD services and provision across Scotland. In developing the new plan for 2018 – 2021, the following key strategies were at the forefront of our thinking:

- National Youth Work Strategy 2014-19
- Adult Learning in Scotland - A Statement of Ambition
- Adult Literacies in Scotland 2020 (ALIS 2020)
- Welcoming Our Learners: Scotland's ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages) Strategy 2015-2020
- Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014
- Getting it right for every child (GIRFEC)
- Developing Scotland's Young Workforce
- Giving children and young people a sporting chance - Scotland's sport strategy for children and young people
- Opportunities For All - Post-16 transitions - Policy and Practice Framework
- Skills for Scotland: A Lifelong Skills Strategy

Profile of Inverclyde

Inverclyde is located on the west coast of Scotland and is one of the most attractive places in Scotland to live, work and visit, with breath-taking scenery, excellent transport links to Glasgow and Edinburgh, a wide range of sporting and leisure opportunities and one of the best school estates in Scotland.

Inverclyde has an estimated **78,760** residents, which is 1.5% of the total population of Scotland. 52% of the population are female and 48% male. 87% of the population live in the towns of Greenock, Port Glasgow and Gourock with the remainder of the population living in the villages of Inverkip, Wemyss Bay, Kilmacolm and Quarriers Village.



16% of Inverclyde's population is aged 16 years or younger, whilst 21% is aged 65 years or older. 63% of Inverclyde population is aged between 16 and 64 years old.

Youth participation and leadership

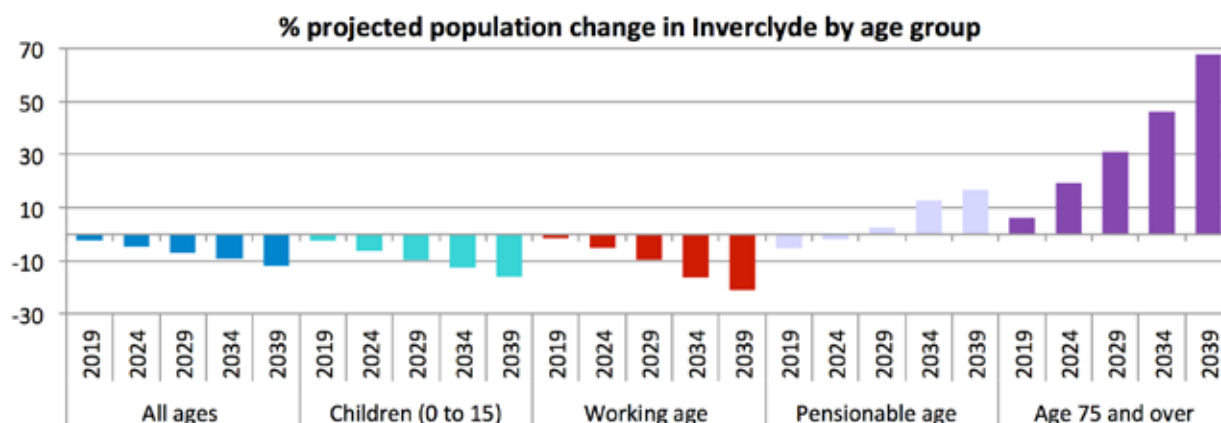
12 Secondary School pupils formed a steering group and planned, prepared and delivered the 3rd Clyde Conversations event to over 80 Secondary School pupils in February 2018.

National projections forecast a long term decline in Inverclyde's population over the next 25 years. This is because there is expected to be more deaths than births and more people are expected to leave than move into the area.



Within the projected decline in Inverclyde's population there is expected to be a 14% increase in the percentage of the population that is pensionable age and over, with a more substantial increase, 66%, in the number of people aged 75 years and older by 2041. A decline in the working age population will have implications for future skills provision and longer term economic growth locally

whilst a substantial increase in the number of people aged 75 and over will clearly have a significant impact on the public sector services most frequently used by this section of the population. The implications of population decline for the long term future of the area means that tackling this is a key priority for the Council and our community planning partners.

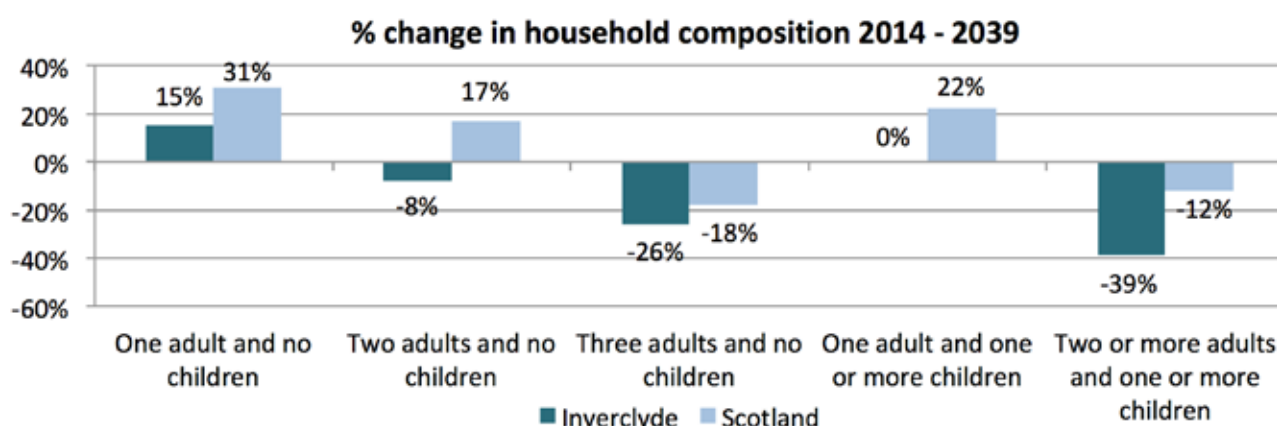




It is estimated that by 2039 almost a quarter of households in Inverclyde will be headed by someone aged 75 and over.

The percentage of households with two or more adults and one or more children is projected to fall by 39% by 2039 compared to a 12% fall nationally.

There are a number of communities in Inverclyde that continue to suffer from high levels of poverty and disadvantage. The areas suffering from the highest levels of deprivation include parts of Greenock and Port Glasgow. Within Greenock in particular, there are communities that have consistently been placed amongst the top 5% most deprived in Scotland since 2004. This has manifested itself in poorer health, lower levels of employment, child poverty, lower levels of attainment and higher levels of drug and alcohol misuse in these areas.



1 in 4 children in Inverclyde are living in poverty

Overall, lower levels of deprivation can be found in Wemyss Bay, Inverkip, Gourock and Kilmacolm and Quarriers Village. The differences in social and economic circumstances in communities across Inverclyde mean that tackling inequalities is key priority for the Council.

Positive Impact

In 2017, Inverclyde delivered a 50% increase in the participation levels on Foundation Apprenticeships.

Making a difference

Over 725 pupils undertook an expedition as part of their Duke of Edinburgh's Award, contributing to an Inverclyde record of 45 expeditions that took place in 2017!

Overall life expectancy in Inverclyde has improved in the past decade but remains slightly below the Scottish average. Longer lives however, do not necessarily mean healthier lives. Healthy life expectancy in Inverclyde, albeit generally improving, is lower than that for Scotland as a whole.

59.6 years

Male healthy life expectancy
(3.5 years below Scottish average)

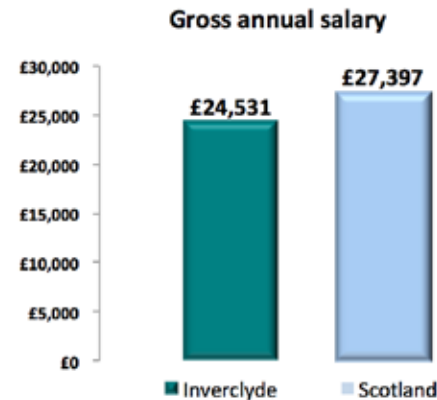
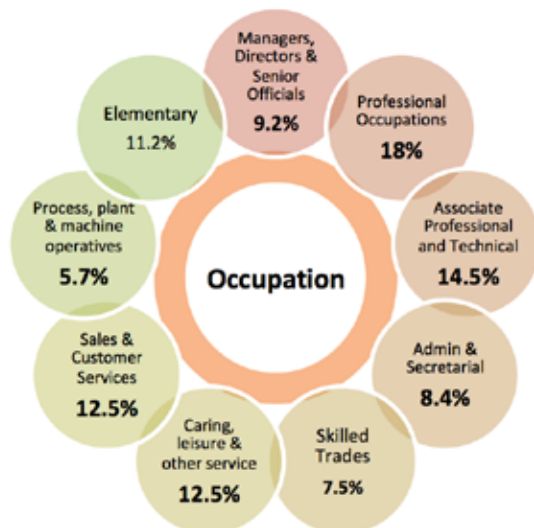


63.4 years

Female healthy life expectancy
(1.9 years below Scottish average)



There has been a gradual improvement in Inverclyde's economy following the global recession, however the Inverclyde job market remains heavily reliant on the public sector.



In 2017, the average gross annual salary was more than 10% below the Scottish average.

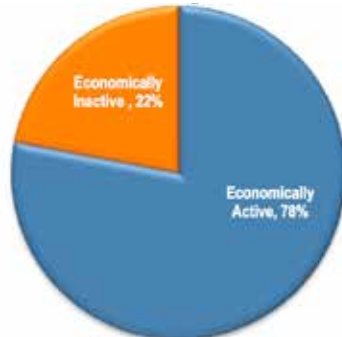
Providing Opportunities

2017 was another successful year for "The Recruit" which secured 7 jobs for young people and raised £7000 for charity. This takes the total number of jobs secured to 103 and the money raised to £110000 over the last 11 years.

Sector Leading Services

Inverclyde's participation of children, young people, families and other stakeholders is sector leading and recently score an "excellent" from inspectors during the Children's Services Inspection in 2017 – what is believed to be the first in Scotland!

Economic Activity



12.2% of the population have no qualifications, compared to 9.9% in Scotland

25.1% of households in Inverclyde are workless, compared to 18.3% in Scotland

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

The latest Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation statistics were published in August 2016. Inverclyde is split into 114 datazones, which is 1.6% of all datazones nationally. Whilst not directly comparable with SIMD 2012 data, there has been an improvement in the overall levels of deprivation in Port Glasgow, which now has no datazones in the 5% most deprived in Scotland. However there has been increased level of deprivation in Greenock Central.

Local share of most deprived datazones

- In SIMD 2016, 11 (9.6%) of Inverclyde's 114 datazones are also in the 5% most deprived datazones in Scotland.

- In SIMD 2016, 50 (44%) of Inverclyde's 114 datazones are also in the 20% most deprived datazones in Scotland.

National share of most deprived datazones

- In SIMD 2016, of the 348 datazones in the 5% most deprived datazones in Scotland, 11 (3.2%) of these are located in Inverclyde.
- In SIMD 2016, of the 1,396 datazones in the 20% most deprived in Scotland, 50 (3.6%) of these are located in Inverclyde.

Our socio-economic profile presents some significant challenges. The links between economic inactivity, low income and poor health outcomes are well established.

Consultation and community engagement

In developing the Local Outcome Improvement Plan, the Corporate Plan and this Community Learning & Development 2018 – 2021 plan, a needs assessment was carried out with a full public engagement exercise undertaken with the community. The opinions of local residents were sought via a survey and a series of community events, called ‘Our Place Our Future’. The engagement was carried out using the National Place Standard Tool to gather the views of people across Inverclyde. Those that responded to the survey were asked to consider how satisfied they are in relation to each of the 14 themes of the Place Standard:

- Work and local economy
- Housing and community
- Social interaction
- Identity and belonging
- Feeling safe
- Care and maintenance
- Influence and sense of control
- Moving around
- Public transport
- Traffic and parking
- Streets and spaces
- Natural space
- Play and recreation
- Facilities and local amenities

The engagement was carried out via a wide range of mechanisms to reach as many people as possible:

- Social media and online advertising e.g. school websites, online newspapers, community group websites
- A series of community ‘drop-in’ days across Inverclyde
- Stalls in public places with high footfall e.g. town centres and supermarkets
- Across community networks and groups including ESOL classes, LGBTI, Youth Council, Older People’s and Women’s groups. Your Voice Community Care Forum also engaged with residents with health conditions/ patient groups, disability, women’s groups, faith groups and those in recovery from addiction.

In total, the participation rate was just under 2% of the population over 16 years of age with over 1300 residents engaging with the exercise. There was also targeted engagement with the Youth Council to ensure that the voices of children and young people were heard. In addition to this, the views of 1,000 Inverclyde residents were sought via the Citizen’s Panel on their priorities for the local area.

In addition, a recent consultation was carried out by Community Learning & Development’s Youth Work team with young people from across Inverclyde to gauge their views on the issues that most affect them. This consultation, “Penny for Youth Thoughts”, engaged with over 1400 young people to determine the top issues which affect young people across the authority, understand the impact these issues are having on their communities and what can be done to address these concerns. The consultation also examined whether young people felt listened to and/or respected and also requested ideas from the young people as to what the Inverclyde Youth Council should be working on moving forward.

Inverclyde also hosts an annual Clyde Conversations event for young people from across our 6 Secondary Schools to come together and share issues, ideas, concerns, good practice as well as providing relevant partners with some areas for improvement that they should consider addressing to better meet the needs of young people. The feedback from these events, including a consultation carried out by the steering group in advance of the event in February 2018, has been considered when developing this plan.

In preparation for compiling this plan, a stakeholders event took place in May 2018 to engage partners from across the CLD field in Inverclyde and understand the current picture, identify key priorities of local communities and consider gaps in provision and how partners can work better to identify the issues identified and agree local priorities for CLD. Over 60 partners attended the event in Port Glasgow with the feedback used to develop this plan.

Workforce development survey

In 2017, Inverclyde CLD staff and partners contributed to a workforce development survey in collaboration with other local authorities who form the CLD West Alliance. As part of the survey, staff and partners were asked to score themselves on their competence levels in relation to the CLD competencies to identify areas for development. A conference took place in March 2018 for staff and partners on the lowest scored competencies from the survey, namely “organise and manage resources” and “facilitate and promote community empowerment”. Inverclyde staff and partners attended this event and support the planned, delivery and organisation of the conference. Colleagues from the CLD West Alliance are working together to host a series of learning lunches and training events to address the areas for development identified in the competency survey.

Further consultation will take place throughout the lifetime of this plan.



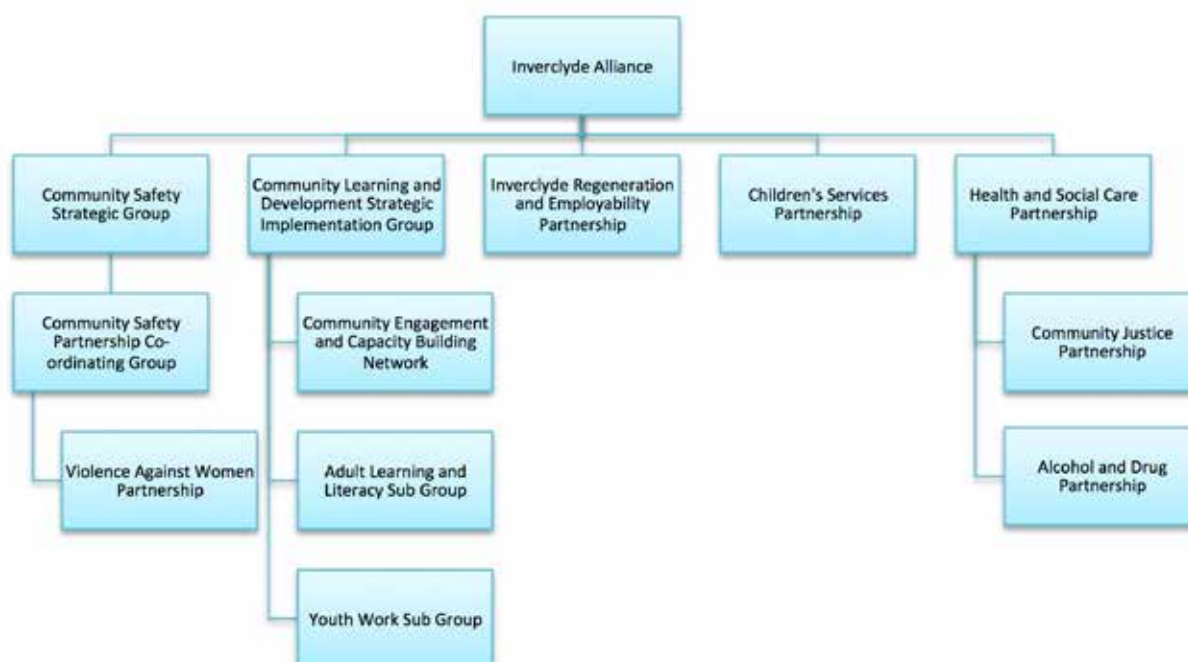
Governance / structure

The Community Learning and Development Strategic Implementation Group (CLD SIG) maintains the strategic responsibility for the development, monitoring and evaluation of the 3 year plan. A report on progress made on the action contained within the plan will be submitted to the Inverclyde Alliance Board on an annual basis. The CLD SIG will continue to monitor the progress in the implementation of the respective components of the plan. Specific actions will be allocated to the Community Engagement and Capacity Building Network, the Youth Work Sub Group and the Adult Learning and Literacy Sub-Group.

The current remit of the CLD SIG is as follows but will be reviewed in Year 1 of the plan:

- To continue to oversee the strategic integration of CLD into community planning on behalf of Inverclyde Alliance.
- To progress the integration of CLD into the work of the LOIP Locality Groups and related partnerships and monitor progress in the implementation of the CLD components of relevant action/delivery plans.
- To oversee compliance for the CLD (Scotland) Regulations 2013 through the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the 3 year plan 2018 – 2021.
- To respond appropriately to direct feedback from inspections from Education Scotland and other authorities e.g. Children's Services Inspection, Best Value reports, SDS review etc.
- To ensure that leadership for CLD is effectively provided by Inverclyde Council's Directorate of Education, Communities and Organisational Development.
- To review the quality and effectiveness of CLD activity in line with the HMIE self-evaluation framework 'How Good is the Learning and Development in Our Community?' as well as 'How Good is our School 4?', 'How Good is our Culture & Sport 2?' and 'How Good is our college?'
- Skills Development Scotland's Corporate Plan - SDS vision for 2015-2020 - SDS have worked with partners and with colleagues throughout the organisation to make sure this plan is truly customer focused and reflects the shared vision of our partners. It is an ambitious programme designed to Make Skills Work for Scotland.

Inverclyde Alliance Board Structure



Our priorities

Priority 1

<p>CLD Priority 1 – Raising Attainment & Achievement LOIP Priority – Inequalities Corporate Plan Priority – To work collaboratively to enable strong, connected, and empowered communities, particularly in areas of deprivation, so that residents have influence and control over things that matter to them Integrated Children's Service Plan Priority – Opportunities to maximise their learning, their achievements and their skills for life. National Performance Framework – Outcomes 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11 & 16</p>				
Evidence of Need	Key Actions	Timescale	What success will look like	Who is Responsible
<p>Feedback from young people, adults, the wider community and partners indicates that there is a need for CLD providers to continue to provide wider achievement and attainment opportunities.</p> <p>Scottish Attainment Challenge research and our own data (Standards & Qualities Report) stress the need to close the poverty related attainment gap.</p>	To increase the learning opportunities available to individuals.	Year 1 / 2	Increase in the number of individuals achieving nationally recognised awards.	<p>Education CLD Barnardos WCS</p>
	To continue to help individuals to develop the skills, knowledge and attributes to achieve their full potential.	Year 1	Improved range of courses, qualifications and awards available to individuals.	
	To continue to make a significant contribution in the closing of the poverty related attainment gap.	Year 1 & 2	A reduction in the poverty related attainment gap with improved outcomes for young people, parents and families.	
	Continue to provide and enhance high quality learning opportunities to young people, adults and the wider community with a focus of those most in need.	Year 1 / 2	Increase the number of individuals with improved literacies and ESOL skills.	
Lack of awareness of appropriate pathways for young people and adult	Improve progression pathways for both young people and adult learners.	Year 1 / 2	Increase in the number of learners progression on to other provision or	<p>CLD WCS Youth Work Sub Group</p>

Our priorities

Priority 1

<p>learners engaged in CLD activity.</p> <p>Lack of co-ordinated progression opportunities for learners.</p> <p>Create new progression opportunities for learners and provide additional support at transition points for those most in need.</p>	Raise awareness to CLD providers of the pathways available on the learner journey.	Year 1	services (pathway progression)	<p>SDS Adult Learning & Literacies Sub Group CECB Network</p>
	Work in partnership with wider CLD partners to identify appropriate pathways for learners.	Year 1	Increase in the number of learners progressing on to a positive destination.	
	Consult with learners on their experience and expectations of their learning pathway.	Year 1	Clear and defined pathways are identified. CLD practitioners, wider partners and adult learners have a better understanding of pathways.	
	Work across the partnership to identify and target the most vulnerable learners and develop additional support arrangements where needed.	Year 1/2		
	SCQF / ITA take up			

Our priorities

Priority 2

<p>CLD Priority 2 – Continue the development of effective partnerships at a local and national level</p> <p>LOIP Priority – All</p> <p>Corporate Plan Priorities –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To work collaboratively to enable strong, connected, and empowered communities, particularly in areas of deprivation, so that residents have influence and control over things that matter to them ❖ To deliver services that are responsive to community needs and underpinned by a culture of innovation, continuous improvement and effective management of resources ❖ To develop motivated, trained and qualified employees who deliver quality services that meet current and anticipated service needs <p>National Performance Framework – Outcomes 4, 7, 8, 11 & 16</p>				
Evidence of Need	Key Actions	Timescale	What success will look like	Who is Responsible
Feedback from partners indicated that improved joined up planning and evaluation to better capture data, identify priorities and share data and information should be a key aspect of the plan.	Improve the data sharing among partners in relation to consultations carried out to improve communication, knowledge and avoid duplication. Make more use of the data that already exists	Year 2	Partners are aware of consultations carried out and the data is fed back to all.	CLD SIG Youth Work Sub Adult Learning & Literacies Sub CECB Network CLD WCS SDS
	Develop the CLD Strategic Implementation Group (SIG) and the underpinning sub groups further to ensure partners work collaboratively to achieve shared goals.	Year 1	Partners work better together to plan and deliver services to the community to ensure best value and reduce duplication. Partners are clear on shared goals.	
	Support the development of the 3 locality plans to be established as part of the LOIP.	Year 1	Locality Plans are produced to take forward the priorities identified in the LOIP.	
	Support the CLD SIG, 3 sub-	Year 1	Partners have a clear	

Our priorities

Priority 2

	groups and wider partners to prepare for the HMle Inspection process.		understanding of their role in the inspection process and a better understanding of the inspection framework.	
Support the involvement of adult learners, young people and communities in the new locality planning groups.	Support the development of the 3 locality groups to ensure adult learners, young people and communities are involved in the planning and have a meaningful opportunity to engage in the planning process.	Year 1	There is appropriate representation from the community on the new locality planning groups.	CLD SIG CLD CPP Locality Planning Groups
Partners have highlighted the importance of feeding back to the community to ensure greater transparency and accountability	Develop more robust processes to ensure appropriate feedback is given following any community engagement.	Year 1	Young people, adult learners and communities are making a positive contribution to the planning process.	
	Improve the use of social media and local media to feedback more effectively to the wider community.	On-going	Effective systems are in place to ensure the results of any community engagement are fed back to the wider community.	

Our priorities

Priority 3

<p>CLD Priority 3 – Empowering Communities - Continue the development of effective community engagement structures to enhance community participation</p> <p>LOIP Priority – Inequalities</p> <p>Corporate Plan Priority – To work collaboratively to enable strong, connected, and empowered communities, particularly in areas of deprivation, so that residents have influence and control over things that matter to them</p> <p>National Performance Framework – Outcomes 3,4, 7, 8, 11 & 16</p>				
Evidence of Need	Key Actions	Timescale	What success will look like	Who is Responsible
<p>There is an on-going need to ensure community groups are represented at a local level and the community has a clear role in the development of the locality groups due to be developed.</p> <p>In response to the Community Empowerment Act, there is a duty to ensure the community have the capacity to identify, address and influence positive changes in their local areas.</p>	<p>Develop appropriate structures to respond to the Council's decision to allocate a significant budget to Participatory Budgeting (PB) in 2018/19.</p>	Year 1	The allocation of the PB budget is distributed in partnership with local community involvement.	<p>CLD SIG Youth Work Sub Adult Literacies Sub CECB Network CLD CPP</p>
	<p>Review the success of the PB exercise in 2019 and make further developments and improvements in advance of the Scottish Government's decision to allocate 1% of the budget to the wider community by 2020/21.</p>	Year 2 / 3	Inverclyde has developed effective procedures and has allocated 1% of their budget through PB.	
	<p>Support the development of the locality groups due to be established to take forward the actions in the Locality Plans. Create effective opportunities for the wider community to get involved.</p>	Year 1 - 2	Locality Groups are created to take forward the priorities identified in the Locality Plans.	
	<p>Continue the development of appropriate representation structures including Youth Council, Adult Learners Forum,</p>	On-going	The number of representation structures is at least maintained and the	

Our priorities

Priority 3

	Community Councils, Task groups and community groups.		groups feel supported and empowered to take actions forward. There are stronger individuals and communities.	
There is a need to further develop the Youth Consultation and Representation Structures across Inverclyde ensuring key community groups of interest are supported.	Develop a new structure for Youth Representation through the establishment of a Youth Cabinet.	Year 1	A new Youth Cabinet is established with increased numbers of young people engaged in youth participation.	Youth Work Sub CLD Youth Work Services 3 rd Sector Partners Education Inverclyde Council
	Develop plans for nominated young people to sit on local council committees to ensure their voices are heard on an appropriate platform.	Year 1	The Education & Communities Committee has a young person on the committee to address issues affecting young people.	
	Carry out a review of the Youth Participation Strategy, achieve our LGBT Charter Mark from LGBT Youth Scotland for our Clyde Pride Group & create a peer education group to tackle issues affecting young people on a peer level.	Year 2	A new refreshed Youth Participation Strategy is created to ensure young people are involved in service planning and delivery. LGBTi Clyde Pride achieves a bronze Charter Mark.	
	Deliver the Inverclyde YOYP Plan for 2018.	Year 1	The contribution of young people is celebrated and highlighted through the Year of Young People programme.	

Our priorities

Priority 3

	Ensure effective arrangements are in place for the Scottish Youth Parliament Elections in 2019 and 2021.	Year 1 & 3	Increase in the number of candidates standing for election and an increase in the number of young people involved in SYP elections.	
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Our priorities

Priority 4

CLD Priority 4 – Improving the Health & Wellbeing of our communities LOIP Priority – Inequalities Integrated Children's Service Plan Priority – Improved Health & Wellbeing outcomes Corporate Plan Priority – To improve the health and wellbeing of our residents so that people will live well for longer. National Performance Framework – Outcomes 6, 7 & 8				
Evidence of Need	Key Actions	Timescale	What success will look like	Who is Responsible
<p>Feedback from partners, adults and young people as well as the wider community indicate that there is a need to address the Mental Health agenda.</p> <p>Evidence indicates that those in the highest SIMD areas are likely to experience poor health, wellbeing and lifestyles.</p> <p>Enhance support to the LGBTI community, often disproportionately affected by Mental Health issues particularly in young adulthood.</p> <p>Inverclyde falls below the Scottish average in terms of life expectancy and the gap in both life expectancy and healthy life expectancy is even greater in our most deprived communities.</p>	<p>Work in partnership with key stakeholders and the wider community to examine the possibilities available to help address the rising concern of mental health among individuals.</p> <p>Continue the development of the IDEAS Project in Inverclyde and the Dementia Friendly Inverclyde Approach.</p> <p>Develop Autism Friendly Inverclyde Strategy.</p> <p>Continue to develop and support the LGBTI Community.</p> <p>Develop plans to address the social isolation of residents in Inverclyde using a multi-agency approach.</p>	<p>Year 1 & 2</p> <p>Year 1</p> <p>Year 1 & 2</p> <p>Year 1 & 2</p> <p>Year 1</p>	<p>The development of strategies / plans to address this issue e.g. A Young People's Mental Health Strategy</p> <p>Partners are working together to address this issue.</p> <p>Increased numbers of people are accessing the support and services available to them to improve their health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Increase in the number of people participating in groups and activities.</p> <p>A multi-agency plan is developed to target a reduction in the number of people reporting social isolation.</p>	<p>Youth Work Sub CLD SIG Schools 3rd Sector Organisations IDEAS Project & Partners HSCP including Refugee Integration Team NHS GG&C Sandyford Services Adult Learning & Literacies Sub Group Food Network Inverclyde Your Voice</p>

Our priorities

Priority 4

	Support the development of targeted sexual health provision to young people and the wider community in Inverclyde in Partnership with Sandyford Services.	Year 1	Sandyford Services are delivered in the heart of the local communities and in the I Youth Zone centres at times appropriate to young people and the community.	
	Support the development of groups and services for young people and adults with physical disabilities and long-term health conditions to reduce isolation and barriers to employment.	Year 1	Formation of a strong community group and development of services to reduce social isolation.	
	Continue to work alongside relevant partners to target appropriate provision and resources to support our communities most in need and identified groups of interest e.g. Care Experienced Young People, Kinship Carers, Disabled young people and adults, adult literacy learners, refugees etc.	Year 1	Increase in the number of individuals engaged in CLD provision reporting an improvement in their health and wellbeing.	
	Continue to develop the range of health education programmes on offer across Inverclyde	Year 1 / 2		

Our priorities

Priority 4

CLD Priority 5 – Developing the CLD response to tackling poverty, deprivation and inequality in Inverclyde LOIP Priority – Inequalities Corporate Plan Priority – To reduce the prevalence of poverty in our communities, with a particular focus on reducing child poverty. National Performance Framework – Outcomes 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11 & 16				
Evidence of Need	Key Actions	Timescale	What success will look like	Who is Responsible
<p>Feedback from partners, consultations and the wider community highlight the need for service providers to address the on-going issues of poverty and inequalities across Inverclyde.</p> <p>Evidence indicates that those in the highest SIMD areas are likely to experience inequality in relation to poverty and deprivation.</p> <p>There are a number of communities in Inverclyde with experience of long standing poverty and disadvantage – more than 1 in 4 of Inverclyde's children are estimated to be living in poverty, rising to 1 in 3 in some areas.</p>	<p>Contribute to the development of the Local Child Poverty Action Report for Inverclyde and identify key priorities for CLD providers.</p>	Year 1	Local Child Poverty Action Report created with partners working to identified outcomes and targets.	CLD SIG Schools 3 rd Sector Organisations IDEAS Project & Partners HSCP CECCB Network – localities planning DWP
	<p>Support the establishment of locality partnerships to develop a targeted and coordinated approach to addressing this issue.</p>	Year 1	Locality partnerships created with a multi-agency partnership approach. Increase in joint working. Locality plans in place with measureable outcomes and targets for all partners involved.	
	<p>Support the closing of the poverty related attainment gap through raising attainment and achievements in schools with young people, parents and families.</p>	Year 1 & 2	A reduction in the poverty related attainment gap with improved outcomes for young people, parents and families.	
	<p>Continue the on-going development of the IDEAS (Inverclyde Delivering Effective Advice and Support) project to provide families with relevant</p>	Year 1 & 2	An increase in the number of residents accessing financial inclusion support.	

Our priorities

Priority 4

<p>There is strong correlation between literacies capabilities and low level of income, either from low paid employment or from the benefit system. Develop literacies capabilities to support people into, or back to the labour market in order that they can cope with the demands of the changing skills and knowledge of the working world.</p>	<p>financial inclusion support and ensure they have the skills and capacity to be able to continue with positive finances through their lives.</p>	Year 1	Provision is tailored to meet the needs of this group and is delivered at appropriate times.	
	<p>Contribute to addressing the on-going concern of "<i>In work poverty</i>" and develop provision of services to meet the needs of this targeted group.</p> <p>Offer literacies learning in an employability context to both those in and out of employment.</p> <p>Work with local employers to identify areas of literacies support that would be beneficial to their workforce.</p> <p>Develop opportunities for workplace literacies provision.</p>	Year 1/2	Increased number of literacies programmes delivered.	

Workforce development

The Strategic Guidance for community planning partnerships on Community Learning and Development published in June 2012 as well as the revised guidance on Community Learning and Development Planning published in 2017, emphasise the importance of how partners will develop workforce development as well as effective leadership over the next 3 years. This plan recognises that CLD is provided in Inverclyde by a range of staff and practitioners including qualified paid staff, unqualified staff, part time staff, and volunteers from both the statutory and voluntary sectors. Over the past few years, various workforce development opportunities have been provided to partners including joint training, partnership development days, inputs at team meetings, sharing resources and developing the use of I-develop among partners.

To support the implementation of this new 3 year plan, the CLD Strategic Implementation Group will bring forward an updated workforce development plan which will include:

- Developing a training programme to provide more development opportunities to partners, their staff and volunteers and increase the number of opportunities for joint training across the partnership.
- Continuing to promote the values and ethics for CLD practice as set out by the CLD Standards Council for Scotland
- Developing appropriate pathways for learning and progression
- Sharing relevant training opportunities across the partnership
- Carrying out a needs assessment in year 1 of the plan to identify CPD requirements of the workforce
- Promoting and encouraging staff and partners to attend learning lunches and training opportunities provided by the CLD West Alliance

- Supporting the annual CLD West Alliance conference in relation to planning, supporting attendance from partners and contributing to workshops as appropriate.
- Maintaining the protected time for staff for CPD, training and tasks associated with quality assurance and self-evaluation.

We will continue to support the workforce from across the partnership to register and become members of the CLD Standards Council for Scotland to access information and support in relation to their professional development.

In addition, we will strengthen volunteering opportunities for individuals in our communities to give them the skills, knowledge and experience needed to help in their personal development or to give something back to their local communities. We will also develop and deliver a Volunteering Strategy for Inverclyde to further embed our commitment to volunteering across Inverclyde.

Unmet Need

Inverclyde is an area with significant economic and social issues and in times of reducing budgets and staffing levels, whilst at the same time an increased demand for the service, there will ultimately be areas of community needs that won't be met. Following our partner development day and feedback from the various consultations that have been carried out, the following areas of unmet need have been identified and agreed as follows:

- Significant work with older people and intergenerational work
- Targeted resources from CLD to work with U12s
- Addressing the issue of poor housing in terms of housing stock and accessibility for residents
- Targeted input from CLD around Sexual Health (although a programme is delivered in schools by teaching colleagues).
- Targeted Alcohol awareness in Secondary Schools.
- Awareness raising sessions around healthy eating and health promotion in schools which was previously delivered by CLD Service Staff.
- Access to supported training and employment for young people and adults with physical conditions and long term health conditions.
- We will be unable to address the gap that currently exists in relation to the barriers faced by some individuals in relation to volunteering e.g. those that are under 16 and wish to volunteer but are unable to do so, those with health problems and/or individuals with addiction issues.

Timeline in developing this plan

Date	Activity
June 2017	Self Evaluation Carried out by CLD SIG and Youth Work Sub
October 2017 – December 2017	October 2017 – December 2017
January 2018	Clyde Conversations Consultation Carried Out
February 2018	Clyde Conversations 3 Event
February 2018	Self Evaluation of CLD Plan 2015 – 2018 Carried Out
May 2018	Partners Development Day
May - June 2018	Draft plan developed
July 2018	Draft plan issued to partners
July 2018	Feedback from partners
August 2018	Final meeting with partners to review plan
August 2018	Revised draft plan created
August 2018	Report to CMT
August 2018	Report to Education and Communities Committee
September 2018	Plan approved by Council
September 2018	Publication and launch of new CLD Plan for Inverclyde

Glossary of terms used in this plan

CLD	Community Learning and Development
LOIP	Local Outcome Improvement Plan
IA	Inverclyde Alliance (Community Planning Partnership)
CPP	Community Planning Partnership
WCS	West College Scotland
SDS	Skills Development Scotland
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
NPF	National Performance Framework
ESOL	English Speakers of Other Languages
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bi-Sexual, Transgender and Intersexed
CECBN	Community Engagement and Capacity Building Network
ITA	Individual Training Accounts (SDS)
PB	Participatory Budgeting
SYF	Scottish Youth Parliament
SIMD	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
IDEAS	Inverclyde Delivery Effective Advice and Support
NHS GG&C	National Health Service, Greater Glasgow and Clyde
HSCP	Health & Social Care Partnership
CPD	Continuing Professional Development
OPOF	Our Place, Our Future

Appendix 1:

CLD delivery throughout the 3 year plan

CLD in Inverclyde has a wide range of providers delivering a range of services to our communities. The table below outlines this contribution with a summary of the main activities and dedicated resources.

Name of provider	Description of services



COMMUNITY 3 YEAR PLAN



Report To:	Inverclyde Alliance Board	Date:	1 October 2018
Report By:	Louise Long Corporate Director (Chief Officer), Inverclyde HSCP	Report No:	
Contact Officer:	Helen Watson Head of Strategy & Support Services, Inverclyde HSCP	Contact No:	715285
Subject:	REFRESHING THE INVERCLYDE ALLIANCE TOBACCO CONTROL STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN		

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this report is:-

- I. To seek approval from the Alliance Board on the proposed process for the refreshing of its Tobacco Control Strategy and Action Plan and
- II. To bring to the attention of the Alliance Board the recent publication of the Scottish Government's 'Raising Scotland's Tobacco-free Generation: Our Tobacco Control Action Plan 2018', requiring a local response.

2.0 SUMMARY

2.1 Smoking continues to be the leading preventable cause of ill-health and premature death in Scotland and Inverclyde and, despite the ongoing reductions in the number of smokers, there are still around 10,000 smoking-related deaths every year (Office of National Statistics & Information Systems Division, 2016). Around a fifth of all deaths in Scotland are tobacco-related.

2.2 In Scotland, smoking prevalence amongst the adult population has reduced from 28% of adults in the baseline year, 2003, to 21% in 2016 (Information Systems Division, 2017). There has been a four percentage-point reduction in smoking prevalence since 2012.

From an Inverclyde perspective, the smoking prevalence data for the period 2013 to 2016 suggests a 5% reduction in smoking prevalence for adults (16-64), with reductions in males of 3.9% and females of 4.4% for the same reporting period.

The proportion of 13 and 15-year olds in Scotland who reported being regular smokers in 2013 was the lowest since the data series began in 1982 (2% of 13-year olds and 7% of 15-year olds).

Comparative data, focusing on Inverclyde, is not yet available and is dependent on the next publication of the Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS).

2.3 In response to the then Scottish Government's National Strategy (Creating a Tobacco Free Generation: A Tobacco Control Strategy for Scotland), Inverclyde Alliance published its first Tobacco Control Strategy and Action Plan in December 2015.

This set out clear aims for a community planning approach, through a range of actions, to address

tobacco use as a public health issue and honouring the responsibility placed on local authorities and their partners to drive forward the tobacco control agenda through the development of local tobacco plans.

- 2.4 In June of this year, the Scottish Government published its Raising Scotland's Tobacco-free Generation: Our Tobacco Control Action Plan 2018'. This action plan aims to exploit the significance of highlighting that since the publication of their previous strategy in 2013, the first children of a move towards a tobacco-free generation turn five years old. There is a requirement for there to be a local response.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Alliance Board:

- a. Notes the content of this report and approves the process for the refreshing of its Tobacco Control Strategy and Action Plan.
- b. Agrees to engage with the consultation proposals outlined below.
- c. Agrees to receive further updates on the processes, with a view to agreeing the refreshed Tobacco Control Strategy and Action Plan.

Louise Long
Chief Officer, Inverclyde HSCP

4.0 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Smoking continues to be the leading preventable cause of ill health and premature death in Scotland, with around 10,000 smoking-related deaths every year. Around a fifth of all deaths in Scotland are tobacco-related. Moreover, the risk of developing smoking-related diseases increases with how long and how much someone has smoked. These risks fall substantially if smoking is stopped, even for long-term smokers.

In Scotland, smoking prevalence amongst the adult population, has reduced from 28% of adults in the baseline year, 2003, to 21% in 2016 (Information Systems Division, 2017). There has been a four percentage-point reduction in smoking prevalence since 2012.

From an Inverclyde perspective, the smoking prevalence data for the period 2013 to 2016 and respective age ranges are –

	2013 (%)	2016 (%)	Diff (%) (+/-)
Adults (16+)	24.9	20.8	-4.1
Adults (16 – 34)	25.2	18.2	-7
Adults (35 – 64)	28.2	24.3	-3.9
Adults (65+)	17.2	16.6	-0.6
Adults (16-64)	27.1	22.1	-5
Males (16+)	26.3	22.4	-3.9
Females (16+)	23.7	19.3	-4.4

Source: Scotland's Public Health Observatory Tobacco Control Profiles.

- 4.2 The proportion of 13 and 15-year olds in Scotland who reported being regular smokers in 2013 was the lowest since the data series began in 1982 (2% of 13-year olds and 7% of 15-year olds).

Comparative data, focusing on Inverclyde, is not yet available and is dependent on the next publication of the Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS), which is due to be published later this year.

However, data from the Inverclyde Child and Youth Health and Wellbeing (2013) survey reported that overall 82% of young people had not tried smoking. However, the proportion who had not tried was less when age was taken into account. 93% of S1 and S2 pupils had not tried smoking compared to 69% of S5 and S6 pupils. Currently smoking in S1/S2 pupils is 1%, S3/S4 7% and S5/S6 9% report as currently smoking.

One of the main concerns was for the young people who reported that second-hand smoking was an issue, with 42% of pupils saying that someone else smoked at their home. In Glasgow, this figure was 57%. All pupils were asked how often they have to breathe in second hand smoke. 7% said this happened every day; 14% said 'often'; 56% said 'rarely' and 22% said 'never'. Thus, overall 78% were exposed to environmental tobacco at times.

- 4.3 In March 2013, the Scottish Government launched its National Strategy (Creating a Tobacco Free Generation: A Tobacco Control Strategy for Scotland) which is a 5-year strategy aimed at addressing tobacco use across Scotland. The overarching aim was to create a tobacco-free generation by 2034, defined as a smoking prevalence of 5% or less. This was supported by actions across the key themes of prevention, protection and cessation. While preventing young people from taking up smoking and protecting people against second hand smoke are crucial to achieving the 2034 goal, there is also a significant contribution to be made in supporting current smokers to give up.
- 4.4 The local response to this national strategy was the publication of the Inverclyde Alliance Tobacco Strategy and Action Plan in January 2016. This partnership approach honoured the Inverclyde

Alliance commitment to drive forward this important agenda, through the development of action plans.

This strategy sets the detail for the introduction of a local implementation group, consisting of Inverclyde Alliance partners, to set local policy as well as deliver upon a unified agreed action plan.

4.5 In terms of progress, there has been significant activity, within Inverclyde, to address tobacco use, the following are examples of local activity:

- Availability of smoking cessation services delivered by trained smoking cessation practitioners, within the community, hospital and maternity settings.
- Inverclyde was the first local authority in Scotland to successfully pilot Smokefree play parks with this initiative being rolled out across the full local authority area. This was refreshed in 2017, and new signage erected.
- A specific smoke free policy has been developed for Looked After and Accommodated Children (LAAC) following good practice evidence base developed by NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde (NHSGGC).
- Inverclyde was the first local authority to initiate smoke free family events.
- The Inverclyde Alliance recently signing up to the Action on Smoking (ASH) Charter, pledging to –
 - Refresh its Tobacco Strategy and Action Plan, directly responding to the recent publication of the Scottish Government's 'Raising Scotland's Tobacco-free Generation: our tobacco control action plan 2018'.
 - Facilitate the establishment of the Inverclyde Tobacco Alliance.
 - Take a lead role in encouraging other partners, local organisations and businesses, who have yet to sign-up to the ASH Charter.

4.6 In June 2018, the Scottish Government published its updated 'Raising Scotland's Tobacco-free Generation: Our Tobacco Control Action Plan 2018'. A key feature of the document is the prevention of smoking in young people. The action plan aims to exploit the significance of highlighting that since the publication of the Scottish Government's 'Creating a Tobacco-Free generation: A Tobacco Control Strategy for Scotland' (2013)', the first children of this strategy tobacco-free generation turn five years old.

Furthermore, it places children and young people at the heart of the plan, suggesting the action plan helps protect them through their pre-teen years and prepares the way for helping them choose not to smoke later in their teens. The Scottish Government aim is to create a tobacco-free generation - when these children turn 21. Additionally, the Scottish Government, through this action plan, want to protect children and their families from second-hand smoke, encourages smokers to try to stop smoking through newly branded and newly focused cessation services.

Appendix 1 provides a summary of the key elements of the action plan, which is also available at <https://www.gov.scot/Resource/0053/00537031.pdf>.

4.7 As part of the recent NHSGGC Public Health Review, the Heads of Planning and Health Improvement and Health Improvement Managers undertook a rapid review of Smoking Cessation Services in order to ascertain whether there were benefits in undertaking a redesign of services. The rapid review exercise concluded that both the effectiveness and efficiency of the service delivery model could be improved through increased co-ordination and integration across services. A transformational programme of change is underway and this has the aim of creating a unitary smoking cessation service bringing together HSCP Smokefree services in Inverclyde/West Dunbartonshire/East Dunbartonshire/Renfrewshire and East Renfrewshire, to be managed by Smokefree Services at NHSGGC's Public Health Directorate. There will also be a standardised approach to working across pharmacy; community; maternity; acute; prisons and mental health services.

In terms of Inverclyde, this equates to 1.9wte members of staff who will transfer to NHSGGC's Public Health Directorate and it is anticipated this will work will complete within the next few months.

5.0 CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 In considering all the above, there is the requirement for the Alliance to refresh its Tobacco Strategy and Action Plan, with a view to enhancing its community planning approach, with the overarching output that working towards a Smokefree generation remains the responsibility of the Alliance and that everyone has a part to play.

5.2 Support Inverclyde HSCP to undertake an area-wide rapid evidence review of the previous Alliance strategy and action plan, informing future strategic and operational delivery.

This will be a retrospective audit and systematic review of the actions in the previous Alliance strategy, measured against performance, discussions with partners on their experiences in delivering against the actions and what were some of the key successes. It will also highlight areas for improvement that can be included in the refreshed strategy.

5.3 In light of point 5.2, consider a wider consultation process, including partners, stakeholders, community groups and members of the public to ensure that what we will say in our refreshed plan meets the needs of Inverclyde's communities. This will take the format of an event, being planned for November this year

5.4 In responding to the recent signing of the ASH Charter, facilitate a process that ensures the pledge commitments are developed.

6.0 PROPOSALS

6.1 It is proposed that the Inverclyde Alliance approves the considerations and approach mentioned above and agrees to take a progress report, once there is the required agreement of the refreshed strategy.

6.2 Once further information is known about the consultation process, the Inverclyde Alliance partners agree to support the event.

7.0 IMPLICATIONS

7.1	Legal:	None at this time of this report
	Finance:	None at the time of this report
	Personnel:	None at this time of the report
	Equality and Diversity:	An EQIA will be developed for refreshed strategy and action plan.
	Inequalities:	None at this time of the report and consideration in working with NHS Health
	.	Scotland to act as 'critical friend' ??

8.0 CONSULTATIONS

8.1 None required at the time of this report and consideration will be given to 5.3 above.

9.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 9.1 Appendix 1 – Briefing: Scottish Government – ‘Raising Scotland's Tobacco-free Generation: Our Tobacco Control Action Plan 2018’.



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ing Scotland's Tobac



Report To:	Inverclyde Alliance Board	Date:	1 October 2018
Report By:	Ian Bruce, CVS Inverclyde	Report No:	
Contact Officer:	Catriona Macleod	Contact No:	01475 711733
Subject:	Volunteering Strategy (Draft)		

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 This report introduces Partners to the draft Volunteering Strategy for Inverclyde, produced following discussions and learning over the last year. Partners are invited to comment on the strategy and are asked to respond with commitments on how they can contribute to achieving the strategy.

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 Volunteering is the giving of time and energy for the good of the community, society at large or an individual other than the volunteer themselves or a member of their family. Volunteers choose to do so of their own free will and without expectation of financial gain
- 2.2 For some people in society volunteering is inaccessible and there are insufficient opportunities to volunteer that would result in a quality experience. Those disadvantaged include those with health conditions, those on low incomes and those whose personal circumstances make it difficult for them to volunteer.
- 2.3 The aim of the strategy is to increase the levels of people volunteering within Inverclyde. There are four key priorities to ensure this is achieved:

Volunteering for Everyone – access to volunteering
Volunteering Everywhere – promotion of volunteering
Great Volunteering Experience – quality of volunteering
Volunteering with Impact – strategic impact of volunteering

- 2.4 Alongside the strategy a separate action plan will be developed which will include commitments made by Alliance Partners to achieving the aim.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Alliance Board:

- Notes the draft report
- Recognises the value of volunteering
- Asks individual partners to provide feedback on the strategy
- Asks individual partners to make engage with CVS Inverclyde around discussing individual commitments for the action plan.

Ian Bruce, Manager, CVS Inverclyde

4.0 BACKGROUND

4.1 Volunteering can be both *formal* or *informal*:

- Formal volunteering is undertaken with an organisation such as a charity or a public body. The volunteer has a clear role to fulfil and systems and processes to follow.
- Informal volunteering refers to the wide range of mutual help and co-operation between individuals, for example babysitting for a friend or checking on an elderly neighbour.

4.2 About 25% of Inverclyde's adult population volunteers. That translates to about 15,000 people in the area. These figures are taken from the Scottish Household Survey 2016. These volunteers make an amazing contribution to Inverclyde life, but the volunteering rate is below the national average of 27%.

4.3 The financial impact of work undertaken by volunteers in Inverclyde is estimated to be valued at around £40m per year.

4.4 People on low incomes – are less likely to volunteer (17% in the most deprived quintile against an average of 25%).

5.0 PROPOSALS

5.1 To move forward in developing the strategy and action plan.

6.0 IMPLICATIONS

6.1 Legal: None
Finance: None
Human Resources: None
Equality and Diversity: Improve participation of all groups
Repopulation: None
Inequalities: Reduce participation gap

7.0 CONSULTATIONS

7.1 N/A

8.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS

8.1 Draft Volunteering Strategy



Everyone Volunteering
Inverclyde's Volunteering Strategy 2019 – 2028

DRAFT

INVERCLYDE ALLIANCE LOGO

PARTNER NAMES / LOGOS

FOREWORD

To be added – Stephen McCabe, Chair of Inverclyde Alliance?

1. Introduction

This strategy aims to develop the culture of volunteering in Inverclyde – recognising the importance of people helping each other as a foundation of a compassionate society. Volunteering has been proven to benefit the beneficiary, the volunteer and society more widely.

Volunteering is the giving of time and energy for the good of the community, society at large or an individual other than the volunteer themselves or a member of their family. Volunteers choose to do so of their own free will and without expectation of financial gain

Volunteering can be both *formal* or *informal*:

- Formal volunteering is undertaken with an organisation such as a charity or a public body. The volunteer has a clear role to fulfil and systems and processes to follow.
- Informal volunteering refers to the wide range of mutual help and co-operation between individuals, for example babysitting for a friend or checking on an elderly neighbour.

Research undertaken by Volunteer Scotland has demonstrated that volunteering has value for the individual volunteer, the beneficiary and society more broadly:

- Individuals gain confidence, skills, self-worth and social connections; all key components of being resilient
- Beneficiaries – including both people and organisations – have access to a wider range of affordable activities and services. Some people find engaging with volunteers less intimidating than more formal structures
- Society gains through the building of connections and a culture of community reciprocity. Volunteering is an essential part of developing a community that is more inclusive and compassionate and developing a participative democracy.

This strategy is targeted mainly towards formal volunteering; while recognising the huge value that informal volunteering plays in our society.

2. Context

About 25% of Inverclyde's adult population volunteers. That translates to about 15,000 people in the area. These figures are taken from the Scottish Household Survey 2016. These volunteers make an amazing contribution to Inverclyde life, but the volunteering rate is below the national average of 27%.

The social impact these volunteers make to society is impossible to quantify; but the financial impact of work undertaken by volunteers in Inverclyde is estimated to be valued at around £40m per year. This is based on 15,000 volunteers, doing an average of 5 hours volunteering a week at £10 per hour).

If we want to increase the number of people volunteering we need to understand the challenges and barriers that are faced. In developing the strategy we have considered:

People with Barriers

Some people find their access to volunteering opportunities is unfairly limited. Those who have barriers to volunteering include:

- People with disabilities or health conditions who may not be able to undertake volunteering roles without additional support to access opportunities or whose condition is perceived as a risk to organisations. Just 11% of those unable to work due to illness volunteer. This includes people with physical disabilities, sensory impairment and learning disabilities.
- Young people – particularly those under 18 years of age where additional safeguards need to be put in place by the organisation before they can allow a young person to volunteer. This reduces the number and type of opportunities available.
- People whose personal circumstances mean they are unfairly assumed to be high risk or challenging to involve in volunteering - including those with addictions, mental ill-health or criminal convictions and those who are homeless.
- Those with cultural barriers to volunteering including asylum seekers & refugees (New Scots)

Demographics

There are key demographics in which people are less likely to volunteer. Of particular relevance in Inverclyde:

- People on low incomes – are less likely to volunteer (17% in the most deprived quintile against an average of 25%)
- Men are less likely than women to volunteer (22% to 27%)

People's Expectations

As society has evolved we need to ensure that volunteering opportunities reflect the priorities of people. Based on our experience within volunteer placement locally; we know that potential volunteers are looking for opportunities that are:

- Dynamic – opportunities that enable people to show creativity in what they are doing rather than being repetitive in nature
- Flexible – including opportunities that are one-off or short term; or can be undertaken from home
- Sociable – opportunities that can be completed with a group of friends or with family
- Valuable – with the chance to learn new skills or gain experience

Inverclyde's Priorities

Volunteering has the potential to contribute significantly to many of Inverclyde's local policy priorities. However:

- the value of volunteering however is not consistently recognised within local strategies
- there are areas in both the voluntary and public sectors with low volunteer participation.

3. Strategic Priorities

This strategy aims to create an Inverclyde where everybody is encouraged to volunteer as part of living in a Compassionate Inverclyde. Our aim is that:

By 2023: The level of volunteering in Inverclyde will match the current national average (increase from 25% to 27%)

By 2028: The level of volunteering in Inverclyde will be in the top quarter of local authority areas in Scotland (currently a minimum of 32%)

To achieve this we have identified 4 key priorities:

- 1) Volunteering for Everyone
- 2) Volunteering Everywhere
- 3) Great Volunteering Experience
- 4) Volunteering with Impact

These priorities are set out in more detail over the next few pages. Alongside this strategy sits our action plan. The action plan contains the commitments that individual Alliance partners have made towards achieving the priorities.

1) Volunteering for Everyone

Everyone should have the right to volunteer regardless of their circumstances. We want to ensure that there are suitable volunteering opportunities for everyone in society.

There are insufficient volunteering opportunities for people under the age of 18. This is because there are real and perceived barriers for volunteer involving organisations around child protection, insurance, management capacity and perceptions of the suitability of young people to volunteer.

Some people are unable to access volunteering opportunities because the condition of their health is such that additional support needs to be put in place to enable them to do so. This could include physical accessibility, sensory impairment such as deafness, or a learning disability. They may require adaptations to be made to the environment or opportunity or a person to support them to volunteer.

Other people are excluded from volunteering because there are less visible barriers to their participation such as lack of awareness of volunteering & its benefits, social isolation, lack of personal confidence and societal stigma. Social groups affected by this include:

- those who are less culturally inclined to volunteer such as those from low income backgrounds, men and those who have immigrated from countries where formal volunteering is less common
- those who are too often perceived as being high risk, low skilled or requiring intensive management such as those with mental health conditions, addictions or criminal convictions and those who are homeless.

	<i>What we want to see</i>	<i>How we will achieve this</i>
1.1	<i>There are more volunteering opportunities for young people aged 13-18</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow good practice guidance on the development of youth volunteering opportunities • Make existing and new opportunities suitable for young people
1.2	<i>Fewer people are excluded from volunteering due to a health condition</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create volunteering opportunities within public bodies • Recognise volunteering as a meaningful activity for people to be involved in
1.3	<i>Fewer people are excluded from volunteering due to their circumstances</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting volunteering to groups that are traditionally less engaged • Developing opportunities that are more suitable for those who are perceived as high risk • Developing our volunteering practice to better include those with cultural barriers
1.4	<i>The gap between the levels of men and women volunteering is reduced</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop opportunities that appeal to a wider range of interests • Target promotion of volunteering at men
1.5	<i>The gap between the levels of volunteering amongst those in the most deprived 20% of communities and the rest of Inverclyde is reduced</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage all volunteer involving organisations to cover volunteer expenses • Ensure that people don't feel their benefits are threatened by volunteering • Recognise volunteering as a contribution to employability

2) Volunteering Everywhere

If we recognise that volunteering is a valuable building block of our society then we should aspire to enable its benefits to exist in as many environments as possible.

Having volunteering in different types of environments will help us build a society where lifelong volunteering is normal. It is not just about creating volunteering opportunities; it is about ensuring that we promote volunteering to people and clearly demonstrate that we value and appreciate their volunteering.

In particular we want to see volunteering being promoted:

- in education institutions
- in the workplace
- in public and third sector services

Promotion may include:

- Better understanding the levels of volunteering among our people
- Encouraging people to volunteer and promoting its benefits
- Creating space and time for people to volunteer
- Offering volunteering opportunities and consider how service users can be involved
- Using volunteering as an effective development opportunity for individuals or teams
- Clearly valuing the skills and attitudes that volunteering develops and demonstrates
- Recognising and rewarding people's volunteering

	<i>What we want to see</i>	<i>How we will achieve this</i>
2.1	<i>More employers – including all Alliance partners - take action to encourage and support their employees to volunteer</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employer Supported Volunteering (time away to volunteer) • Recognising volunteering within recruitment • Measuring volunteer participation in staff surveys
2.2	<i>All education institutions in Inverclyde encourage volunteering by learners</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Including volunteering in the curriculum • Creating space for volunteering within the institution • Promote volunteering as a personal and professional development tool
2.3	<i>Volunteering is promoted in public and third sector services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of volunteering opportunities • Service design considering how service users can be involved as volunteers • Promoting volunteering to customers / service users
2.4	<i>People's volunteering is valued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteers are recognised and thanked • The value of volunteering is recognised in recruitment

3) Great Volunteering Opportunities

Volunteering should be both valuable and enjoyable for the volunteer. This requires opportunities that are well designed and supported. This is about practical things like making sure the organisation covers expenses; gives clear leadership and management; supports the individual to feel part of a team and has policies and procedures which create a safe and nurturing environment.

There are quality standards such as Thistle, Volunteer Friendly and Investors in Volunteering that can help organisations improve their practice and demonstrate quality.

We also want to see organisations take into account the changing nature of people's lives and digital technology in the volunteering roles they create. We know that people want volunteering opportunities that are social, use & develop their skills and are aligned with their values.

For volunteering to really grow we need opportunities that are more flexible to people's needs. This will include:

- One-off volunteering – projects where people volunteer for a short period of time
- Irregular volunteering – where people volunteer on an ad hoc basis as it suits them
- Family volunteering - that allows parents to bring their children and include them in the volunteering experience
- Home based volunteering – where people undertake volunteering flexibly at home.

	<i>What we want to see</i>	<i>How we will achieve this</i>
3.1	<i>There is an increase in the number of flexible volunteering opportunities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating one-off volunteering opportunities • Enabling people to volunteer from home • Being more flexible around volunteer roles
3.2	<i>There are more opportunities that clearly show how people can develop their skills</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to training for volunteers • More opportunities designed for those looking for work
3.3	<i>There are more social opportunities for people to volunteer</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Team volunteering opportunities • Intergenerational opportunities • Opportunities that challenge social isolation
3.4	<i>Increased number of organisations use a quality standard for volunteering</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Thistle</i> • <i>Volunteer Friendly</i> • <i>Investors in Volunteers</i>

4) Volunteering with Impact

Volunteering can contribute to meeting Inverclyde's challenges – providing there is clear planning and volunteering is embedded through strategy, delivery plans and service design.

Volunteering provides a mechanism for genuine and wide-spread community participation in achieving our local aims. It enables us to access wider skills and community intelligence that is not always available to public or third sector organisations.

The community involvement can improve the capacity of services; but can also help us to make changes at a societal level which could reduce the demands on services. Where service users become involved through volunteering the intelligence gained can be significant. Service user volunteering may also increase the resilience and skills of the volunteer – improving their outcomes.

At any point in time Inverclyde will have a number of key priorities – outlined in the plans of the local community planning partnership and the partner agencies. A relatively small amount of resource could significantly improve the role of volunteering in addressing those priorities.

	<i>What we want to see</i>	<i>How we will achieve this</i>
4.1	<i>More local strategies will demonstrate how volunteering does or could have an impact</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider volunteering as part of the development of each local strategy
4.2	<i>There will be more volunteering opportunities with a clear link to the Local Outcome Improvement Plan Outcomes</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteering opportunities developed to contribute to outcomes • Guidance to volunteer involving organisations on demonstrating the contribution to outcomes
4.3	<i>There will be more volunteering opportunities with a clear link to the Inverclyde HSCP Strategic Plan</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteering opportunities developed to contribute to outcomes • Guidance to volunteer involving organisations on demonstrating the contribution to outcomes
4.4	<i>Partners will consider how they can allocate resources to develop volunteering on key priorities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of key challenges and the role of volunteering • Volunteering development roles • Include volunteering in commissioning



Report To:	Inverclyde Alliance Board	Date:	1 October 2018
Report By:	Grant McGovern Head of Inclusive Education, Culture and Communities	Report No:	
Contact Officer:	Alana Ward, Service Manager – Culture	Contact No:	01475 712347
Subject:	Inverclyde Cultural Partnership – Delivery Plan 2018-21		

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to present the Alliance Board with a new Delivery Plan for the Inverclyde Cultural Partnership.

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 The Community Planning element of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 placed responsibility on Inverclyde Alliance to develop a Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) which replaced the Single Outcome Agreement 2012-17. Inverclyde's LOIP was formally approved by the Alliance Board at its meeting on 11 December 2017.
- 2.2 The LOIP priorities are Population, Reducing Inequalities, and Environment, Culture and Heritage. The Inverclyde Cultural Partnership, established in March 2018 and chaired by Grant McGovern, Head of Inclusive Education, Culture and Communities, is the Delivery Group for the Culture and Heritage priority.
- 2.3 The Cultural Partnership, involving a wide range of partners from the arts, culture and heritage sectors, met in May, July and August 2018 to identify tasks and priorities that the Partnership will take forward, review feedback and finalise the actions that the group will now focus on delivering.
- 2.4 The work of the Cultural Partnership will take account of national and regional developments impacting on Arts, Culture and Heritage. The recently published Glasgow City Region Tourism Strategy and the current national Cultural Strategy Consultation will be discussed at forthcoming meetings of the group.
- 2.5 The Inverclyde Cultural Partnership Delivery Plan is contained within Appendix 1 of this report.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 It is recommended that the Alliance Board approves the new Delivery Plan for the Inverclyde Cultural Partnership.

Grant McGovern
Head of Inclusive Education, Culture and Communities

4.0 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The Local Outcome Improvement Plan focusses on the Environment, Culture and Heritage as one of its priorities:

‘Inverclyde’s environment, culture and heritage will be protected and enhanced to create a better place for all Inverclyde residents and an attractive place in which to live, work and visit.’

There are two partnerships which support the delivery of this priority: the Environment Partnership and the Inverclyde Cultural Partnership.

- 4.2 The Inverclyde Cultural Partnership’s first meeting was on 28 March 2018, but prior to this, the Inverclyde Arts and Creativity Strategy was launched on 22 November 2017. The partnership focusses on the arts, culture and heritage element of the priority set out above. Membership of the group is drawn from:

- West College Scotland
- Inverclyde Leisure
- Inverclyde Tourist Group
- Beacon Arts Centre
- RIG Arts
- Riverside Inverclyde
- Inverclyde Community Development Trust
- Inverclyde Health and Social Care Partnership
- Seagull Gallery
- Inverclyde Council
 - Inclusive Education, Culture and Communities
 - Education
 - Corporate Communications

- 4.3 The group met in May, July and August 2018 to identify tasks and priorities that the Partnership will take forward, review feedback and finalise the actions that the group will now focus on delivering.

The key areas of activity agreed for the delivery plan are:

- Implementation of the Cultural Partnership: governance, management & reporting
- ICP Communications Strategy
- Self-evaluation
- Equalities impact
- Community engagement
- Arts and Creativity Strategy Action Plan
- Great Place Scheme (including the development of a Heritage Strategy)
- Festivals and events
- Arts, culture and heritage tourism

- 4.4 A programme of meetings is in place for the partnership until March 2019 and it is planned to have meetings in the three CPP Localities of Inverclyde, meeting where possible in buildings which are part of Inverclyde’s heritage. The partnership will also seek to engage with local community groups in the localities, with an interest in Culture, Arts and Heritage. The partnership will map its work against the ongoing development of locality plans.

- 4.5 It is the intention of the partnership to work with Inverclyde Corporate Communications to further develop a calendar of events which will feed into the action plan. The partnership will also map those organisations and individuals in Inverclyde who are being funded by Creative Scotland and other external bodies with a focus on arts, culture and heritage in order to have a clearer picture of activity around this priority.

- 4.6 Members of the Cultural Partnership will work collaboratively to complete Inverclyde's response to the consultation on the Scottish Government's Cultural Strategy. This is to be completed by 19 September. Also, the recently published Glasgow City Region Tourism Strategy will also inform the ongoing work of the Cultural Partnership – see section 8.0 List of Background Papers.

5.0 PROPOSALS

- 5.1 It is proposed that the Alliance Board approve the new Delivery Plan for the Inverclyde Cultural Partnership.

6.0 IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1 Legal: There are no legal implications from this report.
Finance: There are no finance implications from this report.
Human Resources: There are no human resources implications from this report.
Equality and Diversity: There are no equality and diversity implications from this report.
Repopulation: Culture and heritage are useful ways in which to raise the profile of Inverclyde, and can attract people to visit the area.
Inequalities: The Cultural Partnership will map its activity to the three Community Planning localities, and will engage with groups in these areas.

7.0 CONSULTATIONS

- 7.1 No consultations were undertaken to create the report.

8.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 8.1 Inverclyde Cultural Partnership Delivery Plan 2018-21

- 8.2 
Glasgow City
Tourism Strategy 2018-21

- 8.3 
Cultural Strategy
Consultation July 18-19

Cultural Partnership: Delivery Plan 2018 – 21

Area of activity	Where are we now?	Where do we want to be?	How will we get there (including timescale)?	How will we know we are getting there?
<p>Inverclyde Cultural Partnership (ICP): governance, management and reporting.</p>	<p>Inverclyde Cultural Partnership established with representation from broad cross-section of cultural community including local artists and arts organisations, Council representatives from Cultural Services, Education, Corporate Communications & CLD , the HSCP, the Beacon Arts Centre, Inverclyde Leisure, Riverside Inverclyde, West College Scotland, local tourism providers, and the third sector.</p> <p>Agreed Terms of Reference in place & 6 weekly meeting schedule in place.</p>	<p>Reporting clear progress against outcomes identified in this action plan, the Arts and Creativity Strategy, and the Heritage Strategy when it is fully developed and implemented.</p> <p>Clear mechanisms and process for internal communication.</p>	<p>Develop and maintain clear framework for communication both within the membership of the Cultural Partnership and wider Arts/Culture and Heritage Community.</p> <p>Development of Heritage Strategy completed by early 2019.</p> <p>Communication strategy agreed and implemented.</p> <p>Building strong partnerships and collaborations with other LOIP and community planning groups.</p> <p>Strong leadership focused on driving improvement through implementation of cultural change.</p>	<p>Membership of group representative of Inverclyde's diverse, inclusive and multi-cultural community.</p> <p>Profile of the arts, culture and heritage in Inverclyde visibly enhanced.</p> <p>Clear, long-term and sustainable vision for Inverclyde combining AC&H outcomes.</p> <p>ICP recognised as focal point for support and development of arts, culture and heritage across Inverclyde</p>
<p>1. ICP Communications Strategy</p>	<p>Developing links with Inverclyde Corporate Communication team to ensure overview of events</p>	<p>Celebrating success and progress of ICP and AC&H community.</p>	<p>Develop effective and appropriate communication strategy through formation of communications sub-group to</p>	<p>Very good process and procedures in place to support effective communication between LOIP</p>

Area of activity	Where are we now?	Where do we want to be?	How will we get there (including timescale)?	How will we know we are getting there?
2. Self-Evaluation: Measuring Success and Data Analysis	<p>calendar 2018 -21.</p> <p>Developing initial links with representative AC&H groups across Inverclyde</p>	<p>Wider Inverclyde community – residents, employers and other commercial partners – are aware of work of ICP and Inverclyde’s AC&H community.</p> <p>Clear direction and positive message for all to share about arts, culture and heritage in Inverclyde.</p>	<p>plan best ways to share AC &H events.</p> <p>Effective use of a range of available media, including on-line resources and existing networks, to promote work of ICP and progress of implementation of Arts and Creativity Strategy and Heritage Strategy.</p>	<p>Partnership Groups particularly Environment, Re-population and Inequalities.</p> <p>Effective communication to wider community and national recognition of AC&H community evident.</p> <p>Increased knowledge of and attendance at AC&H events across Inverclyde.</p>
	<p>Good quantitative baseline completed including strong anecdotal evidence relating to ICP priorities.</p>	<p>Use of <i>How Good Is Our Culture and Sport?</i> model for self-evaluation.</p>	<p>Develop appropriate metrics to baseline and measure success.</p>	<p>Implement ICP self-evaluation sub-group to co-ordinate analysis of data and develop processes and procedures for community feedback</p>
	<p>Initial collation of data of existing AC&H groups working in Inverclyde particularly those supported by local or national funding.</p>	<p>Wide representation of AC&H groups and Inverclyde residents engaged in evaluation and review process.</p>	<p>Develop opportunities for community engagement and participation through existing engagement protocols. Use of social media to maximize opportunities for engagement.</p>	<p>Compilation and analysis of agreed data, benchmark comparisons and community engagement feedback leads to identification of priorities for ICP to support future planning and development.</p>
	<p>Implementation of ICP has ensured widest possible representation of arts, culture and heritage groups in Inverclyde.</p>	<p>Effective process and procedures in place to collate and analyse data</p> <p>Views of wider Inverclyde community, including residents, community groups</p>		

Area of activity	Where are we now?	Where do we want to be?	How will we get there (including timescale)?	How will we know we are getting there?
3. Equalities Impact	Further work required to develop inclusion and diversity in cultural engagement.	<p>and partner organisations contribute to evaluative process.</p> <p>EQIA to be completed and updated annually.</p> <p>Group membership reviewed to ensure breadth, inclusion and diversity of representation.</p>	<p>EQIA completed by March 2019.</p> <p>Inclusion and diversity of representation included in annual self-evaluation and review process.</p>	<p>ICP self-evaluation sub-group to include review of equality and diversity.</p> <p>Range of events across Inverclyde demonstrates inclusion and diversity and representative of a wholly integrated multi-cultural, diverse community.</p>
4. Community Engagement	ICP procedures include meetings taking place in identified community based locations across Inverclyde with direct connection to AC&H development. Local representative groups or individuals will be invited to attend.	<p>ICP outcomes impact positively across whole Inverclyde community.</p> <p>AC&H community engaging regularly with ICP to widen scope of priorities and identified outcomes.</p> <p>Local community groups actively involved in identification of future ICP priorities to ensure that the voice of both local and wider Inverclyde community are included.</p> <p>Communities aware of range and diversity of local AC&H</p>	<p>Continuing engagement with community groups and representatives to ensure dissemination of information and effective communication on ICP priorities and locality issues.</p> <p>ICP Communication strategy</p> <p>ICP self-evaluation and community engagement procedures continue to develop and evolve to enable wider and more diverse representation.</p> <p>ICP communication strategy continues to develop and</p>	<p>Increased community knowledge of AC&H events and groups evident.</p> <p>Community engagement quantifiable and diversity of views evident in future planning.</p>

Area of activity	Where are we now?	Where do we want to be?	How will we get there (including timescale)?	How will we know we are getting there?
		event and festivals.	increase width of representation.	
Arts and Creativity Strategy: Implementation Action Plan	<p>Arts and Creativity sub-group implemented with a range of partner organisations including West College Scotland.</p> <p>Identified actions against Visibility and Value and Regeneration and Employment through the engagement of students in music and TV production.</p>	<p>Delivering the actions of the Heritage and Arts and Creativity Strategies.</p> <p>Shared Creative Space/ Creative Forum/Artist led Creative Community</p> <p>Inspiring and measuring improvement across areas as diverse as education, regeneration, well-being training and employment, tourism and re-population.</p> <p>Working with partners to meet the 6 priorities of the Arts and Creativity Action Plan by developing SMART actions.</p> <p>Implement the post of Arts Development Officer (ADO) funded through Place Partnership (Creative Scotland)</p> <p>Future strategic planning looks to ensure consistency and sustainability.</p>	<p>Maintaining regular meetings of the Arts and Creativity sub-group (6 weekly). Ongoing throughout 2018/19</p> <p>Ensuring representation across Inverclyde CPP.</p> <p>Establishing functioning and effective artists' networks and supporting networking events - Ongoing throughout 2018/19.</p> <p>Implementation of ADO post September 2018 facilitated through CVS with line management by Service Manager - Culture</p>	<p>Meetings take place consistently and attendance by all partners remains high.</p> <p>Regular review of membership of partnership.</p> <p>Number of networks events held. SMART actions established for the Arts and Creativity Action Plan.</p> <p>Increase in the number of organisations delivering high quality work</p> <p>Increase in the investment and financial support of Arts, Culture and Heritage in Inverclyde</p> <p>Support young and emerging artists in Inverclyde through</p>

Area of activity	Where are we now?	Where do we want to be?	How will we get there (including timescale)?	How will we know we are getting there?
				<p>training/employment and commissioning opportunities</p> <p>More external funding for arts, culture and heritage is secured by the organisations who are part of the Cultural Partnership and other local arts organisations.</p> <p>Number of training/employment and commissioning opportunities for young and emerging artists.</p>
<p>Great Place Scheme</p> <p>1. Heritage Outreach Officer</p>	<p>Inverclyde awarded c. £200K under HLF's Great Place Scheme to undertake activities aiming to strengthen networks between heritage, civic, and community organisations, enhancing the role heritage plays in the future of each place participating in the scheme.</p> <p>Officer (Ally Nolan) took up post in May 2018. Post funded for 23 months.</p> <p>2 young apprentices to be</p>	<p>Outreach Officer to project manage all aspects of GPS and associated budget, and link together existing heritage assets in Inverclyde.</p> <p>Two consecutive apprentices</p>	<p>First apprentice to take up</p>	<p>Community engagement and participation in heritage will increase; will be visible through higher levels of cultural participation reported in the SHS.</p> <p>2 Heritage Apprentices will</p>

Area of activity	Where are we now?	Where do we want to be?	How will we get there (including timescale)?	How will we know we are getting there?
2. Heritage Apprentices	hired through Council's Recruit programme.	appointed to work at Heritage Hub/Watt Complex on heritage activities. Opportunity for 2 local young people to obtain SQA qualifications and experience in the heritage sector.	post Sep 2018 for 12 months. Place on Modern Apprentice/ West College Scotland scheme secured.	complete 12 months' work experience; an SQA qualification; seek further opportunities in the cultural/heritage sector.
3. Heritage Strategy	ICP to commission development, publication and promotion of a Heritage Strategy for Inverclyde.	Production of a long-term strategy for the development of heritage in Inverclyde to help the ICP plan effectively for the future and gain greater leverage with external funding bodies. Partnership working to develop, enhance and deliver the strategy building a network and legacy.	Tender for heritage consultant Sep 2018; Contract award Oct/Nov 2018; Anticipated submission. Jan/Feb 2018. Strategy and associated Action Plan are published, promoted and feed into Inverclyde Cultural Partnership's forward planning mechanisms. Spring 2019 onwards.	Action Plan priorities and objectives taken forward with identified outcomes being successfully implemented.
4. Artists' Residencies	Commission 3 artists to animate spaces and places, celebrate 'lost' heritage, and input into proposed public realm improvements.	Public artworks commissioned, produced and celebrated.	Community groups offered a variety of ways of engaging with artists in a series of high quality, exciting sessions. Oct 2018-May 2020.	Artists successfully engage; community groups' expectations are met; public realm improvements are realized.
5. Heritage Events Items 4 & 5 will have the	Engage large numbers of people in heritage activities through a collaboration	Full outreach programme of events will take place: engagement with community	See <i>Stories Frae the Street</i> Activity Plan.	A large variety and number of people will have learned about, and engaged with,

Area of activity	Where are we now?	Where do we want to be?	How will we get there (including timescale)?	How will we know we are getting there?
following themes: 2018 – Galoshans 2019 – James Watt 2020 – Emigration (Year of Coasts & Waters)	between the Heritage Outreach Officer, Council's Watt Complex team, commissioned artists, Heritage Apprentices, and Inverclyde Heritage Network, amongst others.	groups in Inverclyde's localities; links with universities & researchers; formal education programme (including CPD for teachers); informal learning programme; family activity programme; Wikipedia 'editathons'; oral histories; engagement with Inverclyde's New Scots & Clyde Pride group, and <i>Au-some Libraries!</i> project; Doors Open Days' relaunch of refurbished Watt Complex; 'emigration' themed events including celebration of John Galt.		Inverclyde's heritage, old and new. The Watt Complex will be seen as Inverclyde's central heritage asset and will engage with the many other cultural and heritage assets, organisations and projects in the area.
Festivals and Events	<p>Develop calendar of current and emerging AC&H festivals and events including those within individual communities.</p> <p>Planning underway for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ First World War Commemorations; ➤ Galoshans 2018/19 and 2020; ➤ James Watt Festival 2019; ➤ Year of Coasts and Waters 2019; ➤ EVOLVE Festival; 	<p>Effective process in place to audit, promote and develop AC&H events across Inverclyde to build capacity and creative development across Inverclyde to feed into the programme.</p> <p>Developed strong partnership working to develop, create, deliver and support cultural events.</p> <p>Delivering cultural events of a high calibre involving</p>	<p>See Communication Strategy</p> <p>Establish Festival & Events Sub-group – September/October 2018</p>	<p>TBC</p> <p>Measure Economic Impact of events</p> <p>Action Plans established and implemented and reviewed</p>

Area of activity	Where are we now?	Where do we want to be?	How will we get there (including timescale)?	How will we know we are getting there?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ June 2019 Inverclyde Comedy Festival ➤ Sept 2019 - Showcase Scotland Folk & Trad Festival <p>Established:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ COMET Festival ➤ Gourock Highland Games 	<p>the community, for local residents and for visitors outwith the area to participate in and enjoy.</p> <p>Effective use of public spaces and venues to support co-ordination of events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Libraries and Museums; ➤ Parks; ➤ Rural areas; ➤ Rail and Bus; ➤ Built environment; ➤ Hospital and Care facilities ➤ Town Centre ➤ Disused Spaces for pop up events 	<p>Effective communication strategy.</p> <p>Implementation of Cultural & Arts Strategy and Heritage Strategy when developed.</p> <p>Events sub-group overview</p>	<p>Data and feedback from events</p>
AC&H Tourism	<p>Inverclyde Tourist Group and Tourism Inverclyde (previously Discover Inverclyde) represent breadth of tourist interest including local business and AC&H organisations.</p>	<p>Cultural Partnership will feed in to continuing development of Inverclyde tourism groups through both. This will include development of a website promoting AC&H events, and representation on Ocean terminal development to ensure views of AC&H community across Inverclyde are able to contribute to future priorities</p>	<p>Effective collaborative working across all Inverclyde Council Directorates to ensure that all departments play a role in tourism. Development of CP communication strategy particularly the role of Corporate Communications team to ensure effective promotion.</p> <p>2019/20 will see the delivery of the new Watt Institution</p>	<p>A rise in visitor numbers to events & activities by people from neighbouring Authorities, West of Scotland and international tourism.</p> <p>Improved quality and quantity of development of tourism communication strategy tourist information.</p> <p>Increased cultural participation both locally and</p>

Area of activity	Where are we now?	Where do we want to be?	How will we get there (including timescale)?	How will we know we are getting there?
		<p>Have a viable platform for the promotion of AC&H events to an audience wider than Inverclyde, including:</p> <p>Development of cultural and heritage through on-line and social media based applications, e.g. mural trails, QR codes, augmented Reality, etc. This will ensure that as many events over the calendar year will appeal to a wider audience as possible.</p>	<p>(Complex) which can be promoted beyond Inverclyde.</p> <p>Doors Open Days Sept 2018 & Sept 2019 can be used to promote the heritage of the area.</p>	<p>from surrounding areas – West of Scotland/nationally.</p>



Report To:	Inverclyde Alliance Board	Date:	1 October 2018
Report By:	Sharon Kelly, Head of Operations, SDS West Region	Report No:	
Contact Officer:	Sharon Kelly	Contact No:	
Subject:	Inverclyde Participation Measure		

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 To update the Inverclyde Alliance Board on the publication of the Annual Participation Measure for 16-19 year olds in Scotland 2018.

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 In 2012 the Scottish Government made an explicit commitment to offer a place in learning or training to every 16-19 year old in Scotland who is not currently in employment, education or training. This *Opportunities for All* (OfA) pledge aims to ensure all young people are supported in their path to sustainable employment.

To deliver this commitment, the Government asked organisations involved in supporting young people to share the information they hold on each individual's needs to create a shared data set, so that informed help could be provided by the appropriate agency as and when a young person needs it.

As agreed by Scottish Ministers, from August 2017, the Annual Participation measure will be adopted within the Scottish Government's National Performance Framework. It is replacing the school leaver destination follow up as the source of the indicator, "increase the proportion of young people in learning, training or work" published through Scotland Performs.

The annual participation measure (PM) reports on the activity of the wider 16-19 year old cohort, including those at school, and will help to inform policy, planning and service delivery and determine the impact of the OfA commitment. The measure uses the shared data set managed by Skills Development Scotland (SDS) on our Customer Support System (CSS). Central to the maintenance of the shared dataset is the sharing of information to allow partners to identify what young people are doing in 'real time' throughout their 16-19 journeys. It also allows SDS and partners to improve service delivery and provide a more tailored offer, helping to identify the right time to engage with customers.

- 2.2 The data for the Participation Measure is a shared dataset with Local Authorities through SEEMIS, Scottish Colleges, SAAS, DWP¹, and NTP. There is currently no centralised sharing of data with Community Learning and Development or Third Sector providers who would be in a position to provide data on programmes within the Training and Other Personal Development status grouping. In Inverclyde, SDS is working with CLD and Inverclyde Trust to trial data sharing for the Participation Measure. The most important missing individual level data is on young people who are in employment. SDS continues to work with the Scottish Government and HMRC to make progress in obtaining employment related data made possible by provisions in the Digital Economy (Act) 2017. This key development in information sharing will help improve service delivery and further enhance the annual participation measure
- 2.3 There are 3,190 young people in Inverclyde in the 16 -19 year old cohort, 182 fewer than last year.
- 2.4 91.6% of 16 – 19 year olds are participating in education, training or employment compared to 91.8% nationally. In Inverclyde, this is a 0.3% decrease compared with last year and puts Inverclyde in a position of 20th out of 32 Local Authorities in relation to the Participation Measure.
- 2.5 4.2% of 16-19 year olds are not participating which is a 0.3% percentage increase compared to 2017. This includes young people who are unemployed and seeking employment (2.1%) and those who are unemployed and not seeking employment (2.1%) There is a rise in those who are not seeking employment with the figure being (1.8%) in 2017. By age, the largest proportion of those not participating are 18 and 19 year olds (6.1%) and (7.2%) respectively.
- 2.6 4.2% of 16 – 19 year olds in Inverclyde have an unconfirmed status compared to 4.7% nationally. This is a 0.1 percentage point rise compared to 2017. They may be in employment but this cannot be confirmed.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 It is recommended that the Alliance Board:
- a. Notes the changes to the Participation Measure for Inverclyde and continues to support the mechanisms to encourage young people to participate and reduce the number of unconfirmed destinations.

Sharon Kelly
Head of Operations, SDS West Region

¹ DWP in Inverclyde have full rollout of Universal Credit which cannot currently be shared through the datahub and may impact on number of unconfirmed statuses.

4.0 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 This report marks the fourth release of data on the participation of 16-19 year olds at a national and local authority level. It is the second publication that uses the annual participation measure as opposed to the snapshot measure. The annual measure takes account of all statuses for individuals over the course of the year as rather than focusing on an individual's status on a single day, as adopted by the 2015 snapshot methodology. The participation classification of each customer is calculated by combining the number of days spent in each status between 1st April and 31st March. The overall participation classification (participating, not participating and unconfirmed) is based on the classification which has the highest sum of days.

This fourth national report contains analysis of the 2018 outcomes and where possible compares these to 2017, including:

- ☐ Participation by status and age
- ☐ Participation by the equality characteristics of gender, ethnicity and disability
- ☐ Participation by geography including local authority and SIMD (2016).

Appendix One of the Annual Participation Measure 2018 outlines notes to readers. This includes the definitions and background to the methodology used to populate the annual measure.

In addition, **Supplementary Statistics Tables** are available in excel format on the SDS website

5.0 PROPOSALS

- 5.1 That consideration is given to using annual participation measure data in Local Outcome Improvement Plan measures.

6.0 IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1 Equality and Diversity: N/A
Repopulation: N/A
Inequalities: N/A

7.0 CONSULTATIONS

- 7.1 N/A

8.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 8.1 Annual Participation Measure Report Summary for Inverclyde 2018
[Annual participation Measure Summary Inverclyde 2018](#)

Annual Participation Measure for 16-19 year olds in Scotland 2018
[Annual Participation Measure for 16 -19 year olds in Scotland 2018](#)

2018 Annual Participation Measure Report

Summary for Inverclyde Council



3,190

The Participation Measure covers the 16-19 year old cohort

91.6%

Of 16-19 year olds were **participating** in education, training or employment compared to **91.8%** nationally.

A **0.3** percentage point fall compared to 2017.

4.2%

were **not participating** i.e. those unemployed seeking employment and others unemployed and not seeking e.g. economically inactive compared to **3.4%** nationally.

A **0.3** percentage point rise compared to 2017.

4.2%

With an **unconfirmed status** compared to **4.7%** nationally.

It is believed a proportion of those reported here could be in employment but this cannot be confirmed.¹

A **0.1** percentage point rise compared to 2017.



75.0%

in Education

75.4% in 2017



15.2%

in Employment

15.3% in 2017



1.4%

in Training & Personal Development

1.2% in 2017



2.1%

Unemployed Seeking

2.1% in 2017



2.1%

Unemployed Not Seeking

1.8% in 2017

i

The annual participation measure takes account of the status for all 16-19 year olds from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018. All statuses are combined to calculate the participation headline classification and the status grouping displayed.

(Percentages and percentage point change may not total due to rounding)

¹ Skills Development Scotland continues to work with the Scottish Government and HMRC to make progress in obtaining employment related data made possible through provisions within the Digital Economy (Act) 2017. Information sharing will improve service delivery and further enhance the annual participation measure. This should bring benefits in reducing the number of unconfirmed statuses. The parties are in the process of carrying out a Proof of Concept with HMRC to test whether accessing tax data will enhance the coverage of young people who are in employment and bring about these benefits.

2018 Annual Participation Measure Report

Summary for Inverclyde Council

This report marks the fourth release of statistics on the participation of 16-19 year olds at a national and local authority level, and is the third year using the current Annual Participation Measure reporting methodology. The annual methodology takes account of all statuses for 16-19 year olds in Scotland over one calendar year (1st April – 31st March). For each of the 211,255 individuals included within the annual measure cohort, the headline participation classification (participating, not participating and unconfirmed) is based on the classification within which each individual spent the greatest number of days.

Since August 2017, the Annual Participation Measure has been the source of the National Performance Framework indicator, **“increase the proportion of young people in learning, training or work”**.

The full annual participation measure 2018 report and accompanying supplementary tables are available in the [participation measure statistics page](#) of the Skills Development Scotland website.

The summary below provides a comparison between the 2018 and 2017 local authority results along with the 2018 results for Scotland.

The proportion of 16-19 year olds participating for Inverclyde Council was 91.6%, a 0.3 percentage point fall from 2017 (91.9%) and 0.2pp lower than the national rate (91.8%).

	<u>Scotland</u>
— The annual participation rate for 16 year olds is suppressed as it is disclosive.	98.9%
— The annual participation rate for 17 year olds is suppressed as it is disclosive.	94.6%
↓ 18 year olds the rate was 89.9%, a 0.2 percentage point fall from 2017 (90.1%).	89.9%
↓ 19 year olds the rate was 81.7%, a 1.2 percentage point fall from 2017 (82.9%).	84.5%

The proportion of 16-19 year olds not participating for Inverclyde Council was 4.2%, a 0.3 percentage point rise from 2017 (3.9%) and 0.8pp higher than the national rate (3.4%).

	<u>Scotland</u>
— The annual non-participation rate for 16 year olds is suppressed as it is disclosive.	0.9%
— The annual non-participation rate for 17 year olds is suppressed as it is disclosive.	3.6%
↓ 18 year olds the rate was 6.1%, a 0.5 percentage point fall from 2017 (6.6%).	4.9%
↑ 19 year olds the rate was 7.2%, a 1.6 percentage point rise from 2017 (5.6%).	4.2%

The proportion of 16-19 year olds reported as unconfirmed for Inverclyde Council was 4.2%, a 0.1 percentage point rise from 2017 (4.1%) and 0.5pp lower than the national rate (4.7%).

	<u>Scotland</u>
— The annual unconfirmed rate for 16 year olds is suppressed as it is disclosive.	0.2%
— The annual unconfirmed rate for 17 year olds is suppressed as it is disclosive.	1.8%
↑ 18 year olds the rate was 4.0%, a 0.7 percentage point rise from 2017 (3.3%).	5.1%
↓ 19 year olds the rate was 11.1%, a 0.4 percentage point fall from 2017 (11.5%).	11.3%



Report To:	Inverclyde Alliance Board	Date:	1 October 2018
Report By:	Louise McVey Corporate Policy, Performance and Partnership Manager	Report No:	
Contact Officer:	Louise McVey	Contact No:	01475 712042
Subject:	National Missing Persons Framework for Scotland		

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to bring to the attention of the Board a letter (see Appendix 1) received from Ash Denham, Minister for Community Safety regarding the National Missing Persons Framework for Scotland.

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 The Scottish Government published Scotland's first national framework for missing people on 10 May 2017, which can be viewed here <https://www.gov.scot/Publications/2017/05/1901>.
- 2.2 The National Missing Persons Framework for Scotland sets out the roles and shared responsibilities of respective agencies, as well as key national objectives and supporting commitments to focus efforts on preventing people from going missing and limiting the harm associated when they do go missing.
- 2.3 Through this Framework, the Scottish Government is providing a focus for all agencies with an interest in missing people to work together.
- 2.4 Ash Denham, Minister for Community Safety wrote to the chairs of Community Planning Partnerships asking for help in supporting the implementation of the framework.
- 2.5 The Scottish Government set out that taking a multi-agency approach can prevent many missing episodes in the future and asks Community Planning Partnerships to consider the framework recommendations and the positive steps organisations can take to support work with people who go missing or are at risk of going missing.
- 2.6 The Community Safety Partnership is the key partnership for taking forward the recommendations in the framework and it is suggested that the National Missing Persons Framework for Scotland is remitted to the Community Safety Partnership to progress.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Alliance Board:

- a. Notes the letter from Ash Denham, Minister for Community Safety
- b. Remits the implementation of the framework to the Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership.

Louise McVey
Corporate Policy, Performance and Partnership Manager

4.0 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Over 30,000 episodes of people going missing are reported to Police Scotland every year. In 2015/16, that figure was 40,070. Going missing exposes people to unnecessary risks; it impacts negatively on their health and wellbeing; and, in a small number of cases, it can lead to death.
- 4.2 Anyone can be affected by someone going missing. That is why the Scottish Government urges that agencies need to continue to work together to prevent people from going missing in the first place and to do their best to keep them safe from the potential risks they could be exposed to. However, it is also important that those who do go missing are located quickly and are given the support they need to allow them to return to their communities or to build new lives for themselves.
- 4.3 The Framework clarifies responsibilities and sets out a clear set of objectives and supporting commitments. Through this, the Government suggest it will improve the way agencies deal with the issue in Scotland and bring more consistency to bear on how agencies protect and support missing people and their families.
- 4.4 The aim with the framework is to build on existing good work. The Government wants to:
- prevent people from going missing in the first place: and
 - limit the harm associated with people going missing.
- 4.5 A missing person is anyone whose whereabouts are unknown and:
- Where the circumstances are out of character; or
 - The context suggests the person may be subject to crime; or
 - The person is at risk of harm to themselves or another.
- 4.6 To achieve its aims, the Framework focuses on four closely interconnected objectives:
- To introduce preventative measures to reduce the number of episodes of people going missing.
 - To respond consistently and appropriately to missing persons episodes.
 - To provide the best possible support to missing people and their families.
 - To protect vulnerable people to reduce the risk of harm.

All four objectives are mutually supportive and are underpinned by a series of commitments. They are all targeted at the groups most likely to go missing - children and young people; vulnerable adults; and older people with dementia.

- 4.7 Underpinning the objectives are a series of commitments, requiring action both nationally and locally. However, much of the local action is most likely already taking place through multi-agency partnerships and no new requirements are being placed on partners. There are a number of actions set out in the framework to support the delivery of the commitments:

1) Agencies to ensure that prevention planning takes place locally for vulnerable individuals and groups.

- We will ensure that, where appropriate, responsible agencies will involve all young people in care or who have a care plan and are at risk of going missing in their respective care plans.
- We will ensure that, when agencies undertake assessments of vulnerable adults and those at risk of harm, these will take account of the potential for them going missing at some point and put in place preventative measures where these are appropriate.

2) Agencies to ensure that people most at risk of going missing are treated as a priority locally.

- Through this Framework we will ensure that local multi-agency partnerships will work together to help children, young people and adults who are vulnerable or at risk of harm by:

- establishing appropriate information sharing protocol;
- developing local strategies to safeguard vulnerable people and prevent missing episodes;
- Identifying a missing persons 'champion' for the partnership.

3) Agencies to exchange proportionate information to ensure that missing people are located quickly.

- We will ensure that practitioners consider whether information about missing children or young people should be passed to their Named Person where it would help to support, promote or safeguard their wellbeing.
- We will ensure that local partners agree information sharing protocols for missing persons.

4) Agencies to adopt a consistent approach to risk assessment when someone goes missing.

- Through this Framework, all the relevant agencies will adopt: (a) the national definition of a 'missing person' outlined; and (b) the 'low' / 'medium' / 'high' definition of risk for missing people.

5) Agencies to hold return discussions with young people and adults after they have been missing.

- Local partners to agree a consistent return discussion procedure for their area.
- Scottish Government, with partners, will develop training for return discussions.

6) Agencies to ensure that specialist support is made available to people who have been missing and their families.

- Through this Framework, all local multi-agency partnerships will draw in specialist expertise on missing people that is available locally and will build signposting to support services into their protocol.

7) Scottish Government to oversee a programme of activity to raise awareness of missing people.

- Through this Framework, the Scottish Government and partners will raise awareness of missing persons; the scale of the problem; and the risks associated with going missing.

8) Scottish Government to ensure that risks of harm are highlighted in all training and guidance.

4.8 The Framework clarifies responsibilities and sets out a clear set of objectives and supporting commitments. It also includes an Implementation Plan and makes a commitment to review progress. Through this, it will improve the way partners deal with the issue in Scotland and bring more consistency to bear on how nationally agencies protect and support missing people and their families.

5.0 PROPOSALS

5.1 It is proposed that the Alliance Board note the publication of the National Framework for Missing persons in Scotland and remit the implementation of the commitments and actions to the Inverclyde Community Safety Partnership.

6.0 IMPLICATIONS

6.1 Legal: none at present
 Finance: none at present
 Human Resources: none at present
 Equality and Diversity: none at present
 Repopulation: none at present
 Inequalities: none at present.

7.0 CONSULTATIONS

7.1 N/A

8.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS

8.1 <https://www.gov.scot/Publications/2017/05/1901>



T: 0300 244 4000
E: scottish.ministers@gov.scot

Community Planning Partnership
Chairperson

24 August 2018

Dear Community Planning Chairperson

National Missing Persons Framework for Scotland

I am writing to seek your help in supporting the implementation of the National Missing Persons Framework for Scotland in the areas you serve. You will be aware that on 10 May 2017, the Scottish Government published Scotland's first national framework for missing people, which can be found via the following link:

<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2017/05/1901>.

The Framework, has been widely welcomed by stakeholders. It seeks to improve the response to missing people in three key ways – through prevention, the reduction of harm and improved multi-agency working. In the areas where Framework recommendations have been adopted, we are already seeing improvements in outcomes for missing people and their families.

One key element is the delivery of return discussions. These are undertaken with missing adults and children after they are located with the aim being to understand why the individual went missing, to identify any harm experienced, and to identify the underlying causes of the missing incident so that these can be properly addressed. There is strong evidence to demonstrate that providing high quality return discussions can have a major impact on reducing the number of people going missing repeatedly. Sadly, in 2017-18, 57% of all of the people who went missing had done so on more than one occasion. However, every time someone returns from being missing we have an opportunity ensure that they receive the support that will prevent them from going missing again in the future.

Scottish Ministers, special advisers and the Permanent Secretary are covered by the terms of the Lobbying (Scotland) Act 2016. See www.lobbying.scot

St Andrew's House, Regent Road, Edinburgh EH1 3DG
www.gov.scot



Over the past six months, the Missing People charity – working in partnership with Barnardo's, Shelter Scotland and the University of Glasgow – has been delivering specialised training, funded by the Scottish Government, on return discussions for professionals who work with people who go, or who have been, missing.

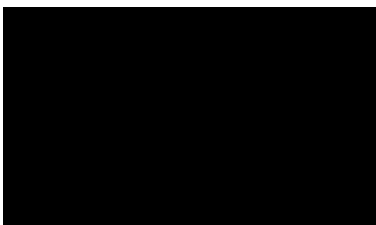
Feedback from the training has shown that professionals from all fields understand the importance of return discussions and recognise the potential their role can play in their delivery. At present, Police Scotland carry out the majority of return discussions, but this does not need to be the case. In fact, evidence shows that many individuals returning from being missing are uncomfortable participating in a conversation with police. It is therefore vital that alternative options for delivering return discussions are available and all organisations, including your own, should consider leading on the provision of return discussions in appropriate circumstances.

The Framework positively promotes this multi-agency provision, and the return discussion training delivered to professionals to date has ensured that they have a better understanding of the reasons for a person going missing and what may be done to avoid another missing episode. The training gives professionals the skills to carry out the discussions themselves and I would encourage all those who work with people who are at risk of going missing to take up the opportunity to learn more in this area. The training has currently been completed but for further information about this work you can contact partners@missingpeople.org.uk.

Additionally, it would be helpful if those in leadership positions, such as yourself, could ensure that those who are working with adults and children at risk of going missing are authorised and empowered to take responsibility for delivering return discussions, eliminating any perceived barriers that might be preventing them from delivering the best outcomes possible for the individual who has been missing.

By taking this multi-agency approach, I believe we can prevent many missing episodes in the future and I encourage you to consider the Framework recommendations and the positive steps your organisation can take to support work with people who go missing or are at risk of going missing. If you would like to discuss this matter further, you should contact Stephen Coulter who works in the Community Safety Unit at The Scottish Government. Stephen can be contacted at stephen.coulter@gov.scot.

Yours sincerely,



Ash Denham
Minister for Community Safety

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Report To:	Inverclyde Alliance Board	Date:	1 October 2018
Report By:	Louise McVey Corporate Policy, Performance and Partnership Manager	Report No:	
Contact Officer:	Louise McVey	Contact No:	01475 712042
Subject:	Tackling transport-related barriers to employment in low-income neighbourhoods		

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to highlight the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (JRF) report on tackling transport-related barriers to employment in low-income neighbourhoods <https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/tackling-transport-related-barriers-employment-low-income-neighbourhoods>. Port Glasgow is one of the case study areas.

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 The JRF recognise that transport can be a major barrier to finding work and looked at six areas across England and Scotland: Harpurhey (Manchester), Hattersley (Tameside), Seacroft (Leeds), Dewsbury Moor (Kirklees), Port Glasgow (Inverclyde) and Castlemilk (Glasgow).
- 2.2 The key finding of the report is that public transport is all too often seen as something that constrains rather than enables a return to work, because of a lack of affordable and reliable transport that gets people to locations where there is suitable work.
- 2.3 The report calls for co-ordinated action by the UK Government, combined and local authorities, transport bodies and partner agencies to make sure that:
- ‘Stronger’ models of partnership or bus franchising (through the Bus Services Act 2017) improve the availability, reliability and affordability of public transport, to make it easier to access employment.
 - Planning tools and approaches ensure that new housing and employment developments are well served by public transport that reduces the travel costs, times or distances between places of residence and work.
 - Transport and employment policy are better integrated to enable employment support providers to help clients understand travel choices as part of their return to work.
- 2.4 The report contains in- depth studies of travel time to jobs in the wider city region, as well as quotes from interviewees from Port Glasgow, which give a flavour of some of the issues experienced locally. Cost and the lack of reliable buses seem to be the major barrier, as well as jobs being located in areas which are difficult to access via public transport or require two to three different buses to be taken.
- 2.5 There is a clear role for a range of Alliance Partners to come together to identify ways in which to break down the barriers to public transport for those seeking work, particularly SPT, Job Centre Plus,

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Alliance Board:

- a. Considers the Joseph Rowntree Foundation's report 'Tackling transport-related barriers to employment in low-income neighbourhoods'
- b. Remits the Inverclyde Regeneration and Employability Partnership (IREP) with taking forward discussions and outcomes from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (JRF) report on tackling transport-related barriers to employment in low-income neighbourhoods as part of their action plan.

Louise McVey
Corporate Policy, Performance and Partnership Manager

4.0 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Public transport in Inverclyde is something that is mentioned regularly in any community engagement feedback, particularly the cost of local bus services and how early they finish across the whole area. Additionally, in regard to the wider travel to work area, many people cite the cost of public transport as a barrier to employment.
- 4.2 This Joseph Rowntree Foundation report supports the idea that lack of affordable public transport acts as a barrier to accessing jobs in the wider city region for Inverclyde, and elsewhere. The research set out to explore the potential to address the transport-related barriers to work that face households in poverty in low-income neighbourhoods. It draws on an evidence review, interviews with 79 residents and 51 stakeholders, an analysis of travel time maps, and policy development workshops to explore:
- how transport shapes the capacity of residents living in low-income neighbourhoods to secure and sustain employment
 - how transport issues interact with other factors such as the nature of work in local labour markets, individual and household circumstances, and institutional support, to constrain or enable access to employment
 - the scope for national, city regional and local stakeholders to reduce transport-related barriers to work.
- 4.3 The headline messages from the report are:
- Transport is a key barrier to employment for many residents living in low income neighbourhoods. All too often, public transport is seen as something that constrains rather than enables a return to work
 - Transport issues are intimately related to the nature and location of employment. The prospect of poorly paid and insecure work limits the range of areas that individuals consider looking for work. This is sometimes compounded by the inaccessibility of jobs that have become increasingly dispersed across city regions. Public transport systems have not accommodated this changing geography of employment.
 - Transport-related barriers to work facing individuals on low incomes are more practical than perceptual. There is little evidence of limited special horizons where localised, cultural outlooks constrain people's perceptions of viable commutes.
 - Challenges around transport and access to work cannot be solved through transport policy alone. Improving access to employment requires co-ordinated action across a range of policy areas that includes transport, but also relates to economic development, regeneration, housing and planning, and employment and skills.
 - Transport could play a bigger role in supporting poverty reduction and mitigation by making it easier for low-income households to access work. The current focus on major national and pan-regional transport projects such as Crossrail, HS2, and Northern Powerhouse Rail arguably overlooks the need for significant complementary investment in local transport systems within city regions, to meet the needs of low income households.
- 4.4 The report goes into greater detail on the main issues faced by people from low income households and public transport, but the key issues raised for Port Glasgow include:
- Port Glasgow (along with Dewsbury Moor and Hattersley) is functionally disconnected from the wider region in terms of the time it takes to travel to key centres of employment by public transport.
 - The relatively long commute times required to access many employment opportunities may be a problem, given the tendency of lower-skilled workers to undertake shorter commutes and the high travel costs they may face relative to wages.
 - There is a sense of labour market insecurity because of concerns about the quality and quantity of work available.
 - There are issues with the location of appropriate work relative to where people live, and

issues with the connection of employment opportunities by existing employment links.

- Most people who were interviewed expressed a willingness to commute an hour or more to work.
- Residents in more peripheral neighbourhoods do not necessarily benefit from decentralisation of lower skilled jobs away from the city centres as many areas of employment growth are relatively inaccessible. This can be seen in Inverclyde for businesses such as Amazon which can be difficult to access using public transport especially if working very early in the morning or late at night.
- There are issues around the availability, reliability and affordability of public transport. This came up time and again in the responses to the Our Place Our Future community engagement.
- The need to take more than one bus to reach jobs means that many people do not see these as viable commutes, particularly if there are already issues with availability, reliability and affordability.
- Financial constraints can rule out car ownership for many people, but would open up commuting options.
- Low-waged work constrains the amount households can spend on travel, while 'atypical' work may be considered insufficient to warrant lengthy commutes.
- Caring commitments can also limit viable commutes.
- Complex fare structures and ticketing options can limit understanding or perceptions of commuting options.
- People may struggle with using the transport system where it is considered uncomfortable or unsafe, particularly if they have mental or physical health problems.
- The complex nature of transport barriers to work requires solutions from across multiple partners although transport policy alone cannot solve the problems that originate in the labour market.

4.5 The report suggests that in order to tackle these problems strategic and co-ordinated action is required, across four overarching priorities, to improve the connectivity of low-income neighbourhoods:

- implementing bus franchising or 'strong' models of co-operation, to address transport-related barriers emerging from a deregulated public transport system that all too often fails to meet the needs of low-income users
- making public transport more accessible and more accountable through technology – particularly through open data (including fares) and real-time data on public transport – to understand issues, develop solutions and communicate information to users
- developing longer term spatial planning frameworks and tools to embed sustainability, density and transport-oriented development principles that better connect places of residence and work
- integrating transport and employment policy to enable employment support agencies to play a vital role in supporting clients to understand travel choices and how to navigate them as part of their return to work; action is required across spatial scales, but there is much that agencies working at local or city regional level (especially local authorities, Job Centre Plus and other employment support providers, transport bodies and combined authorities) can do to develop solutions.

5.0 PROPOSALS

5.1 It is proposed that the Alliance Board consider the key finding of the JRF Report 'Tackling transport-related barriers to employment in low-income neighbourhoods', particularly the issues raised for Port Glasgow and access from Inverclyde to jobs in the wider City Region, including Paisley and Glasgow. There is a clear role for Strathclyde Partnership for Transport, Job Centre Plus, Inverclyde Council Economic Regeneration and Inverclyde Community Development Trust to work together to attempt to alleviate the travel-related barriers experienced by residents in Inverclyde in accessing job opportunities.

6.0 IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1 Legal: none at present
Finance: none at present
Human Resources: none at present
Equality and Diversity: the report highlights that uncomfortable public transport and perceptions that it is unsafe can have particular negative impacts on people who have mental and physical health conditions.
Repopulation: good reliable, affordable public transport which enables commuting to job opportunities across Inverclyde and the wider City Region would make Inverclyde a more attractive place to stay.
Inequalities: Tackling barriers to employment, which are a result of unaffordable and unreliable public transport would significantly increase access to jobs, and thereby increase the money in many people's pockets.

7.0 CONSULTATIONS

- 7.1 n/a

8.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 8.1 <https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/tackling-transport-related-barriers-employment-low-income-neighbourhoods>