

Public Document Pack
**COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING**

30 January 2008

A meeting of the **CPP MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE** will be held in the **Board Room, AROS, Hospital Road, Lochgilphead** on **WEDNESDAY, 6 FEBRUARY 2008** at **10.30 AM**.

AGENDA

1. **WELCOME/APOLOGIES**(Pages 1 - 2)
2. **MINUTES OF FULL PARTNERSHIP MEETING HELD ON 9 NOVEMBER 2007**(Pages 3 - 4)
3. **MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 28 NOVEMBER 2007**(Pages 5 - 12)
4. **MATTERS ARISING**
 - a) Enterprise Company changes – verbal update by Sue Gledhill – HIE
 - b) Citizens Panel – Tender process
 - c) Engaging Young People
 - d) Migrant Workers
5. **FAIRER SCOTLAND FUND AND SINGLE OUTCOME AGREEMENTS**
 - (a) Letter from John Swinney - follow up from CP Conference, Tulliallan, November 2007 (Pages 13 - 14)
 - (b) Single Outcome Agreements/Fairer Scotland Fund
 - Update on progress (Pages 15 – 20)
 - Linking CPP outcomes with national outcomes (Pages 21 - 26)
6. **AUDIT SCOTLAND UPDATE**

Update on progress on recommendations (Pages 27 - 28)
7. **LOCAL COMMUNITY PLANNING SUSTAINABILITY WORKSHOPS - EILEEN WILSON**
8. **INITIATIVE AT THE EDGE**
 - (a) Verbal report from Hughie Donaldson
 - (b) Letter from Lismore Community Development Trust (Pages 29 - 30)
9. **PARTNERSHIP FEEDBACK - EILEEN WILSON**
 - (a) Funding for DRIVESAFE (Pages 31 - 32)
 - (b) Jura Development Trust (Pages 33 - 40)

10. FUNDING

- (a) European Funding Programme Update (Pages 41 - 42)
- (b) Summary of Funding Hub Pitches 28 November 2007

11. CITIZENS PANEL

Report by Eddy Graham IBP (Pages 43 - 78)

12. HAPPY TO TRANSLATE

Presentation by Rohini Sharma (Pages 79 - 92)

13. 2008 REVISED MEETING SCHEDULE (Pages 93 - 94)

14. DATE OF NEXT MEETING: 19 MARCH 2008, AIE OFFICES, LOCHGILPHEAD

Note: The Funding Hub will meet at the conclusion of the Management Committee meeting.

Ag Item 1 - CPP Management Committee Meeting – 6th February 2008
AROS Board Room

CPP MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING
Board Room
AROS
Lochgilphead

WEDNESDAY 6th FEBRUARY 2008

Apologies Intimated.

Gordon Donaldson
Malcolm MacFadyen
Bill Dundas
John Davidson

Forestry Commission Scotland
Argyll and Bute Council
Rural Payments and Inspections, Scottish Government
Islay and Jura CVS

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ARGYLL AND BUTE COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP

MINUTES of MEETING held in the COUNCIL CHAMBERS, KILMORY, LOCHGILPHEAD
on FRIDAY, 9th November 2007**Present:**

Councillor Dick Walsh (Chair)
 Andrew Campbell, Scottish Natural Heritage
 Raymond Park, Strathclyde Police
 Eileen Wilson, Argyll and Bute Community Planning Partnership
 Fiona Ritchie, Argyll and Bute Community Health Partnership
 Brian Barker, Argyll and Bute Council
 James McLellan, Argyll and Bute Council
 Hugh Donaldson Initiative at the Edge
 Murdina MacDonald, HIE Argyll and the Islands
 Andy Law, Argyll and Bute Council
 Malcolm Macfadyen, Argyll and Bute Council
 Gordon Anderson, Strathclyde Police LALO
 Cllr Robert Macintyre

John Davidson, Islay and Jura CVS (Council for Voluntary Services)
 Ken MacTaggart, Alba Consult
 David Dowie, Communities Scotland
 David McGregor, Scottish Enterprise Dunbartonshire / Dunbartonshire Local Economic Forum
 John Ironside, Strathclyde Fire and Rescue
 Keith Miller, Forestry Commission Scotland
 Jim McCrossan, Argyll and Bute Council
 Mitch Rodger, Strathclyde Police
 Alan McDougall, Fynehomes

Apologies:

George Harper, Argyll and Bute Council
 Elaine C Garman, NHS Highland
 Carl Olivarius, Argyll and Bute Council
 Caroline Champion, NHS Argyll and Clyde
 Sandy Taylor, Argyll and Bute Council
 Susan Dawson, Argyll and Bute Council

Alasdair Oatts, Argyll and Bute Care and Repair
 Kevin O'Hare, Scottish Water
 Bill Morton, National Park
 Gordon McLennen, Strathclyde Passenger Transport
 Jim Frame, SEPA

1. WELCOME

Councillor Dick Walsh welcomed everyone to this meeting. Councillor Walsh then invited everyone present to introduce themselves.

2. MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 6th July 2007

The Minutes of the meeting held on 6th July 2007 were accepted as an accurate record.

3. MATTERS ARISING**Pilot Sustainability Seminar**

Eileen informed the meeting that the Bute and Cowal local Community Planning Group were planning to use the Sustainability Seminars as an opportunity to develop a model for local community planning

4. UPDATE ON MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 8th August and 3rd October

Raymond Park gave updates on both Management Committee meetings.

- Noting that Young Scot gave an excellent explanation of it's way forward.
- The YoungScot/ DialogueYouth Conference in Lochgoilhead is coming up shortly.
- The Ministerial visit to Islay on 22nd August 2007 went very well, taking particular interest in Farming and Health.
- Dave McBride gave a very good presentation on the DRIVESafe Campaign. A discussion on managing occupational road risk then followed and partners agreed that the DRIVESafe initiative should continue to be supported by the CPP. Partners agreed to look at funding for Dave McBride's post, as it needs to be recognised that it is an umbrella for all Road Risk.

Action Point – Agreed to note the position and positive comments from both Strathclyde Fire and Rescue and Strathclyde Police Services' with regard to the need to fund the DRIVESafe campaign. This will be discussed at the Management Committee Meeting on 28th November 2007

Slight corrections to the minute:-

- Should read Scottish Government Minister (pg 15)
- With reference to the statement by HIE – It is the Scottish Government who will be producing a strategy w/c 12 November (pg 18)
- David McGregor - Scottish Enterprise Dunbartonshire are looking to support Local Authorities, not lead.

5. CPP REVIEW

Eileen Wilson has designed a pro-forma that will be sent to all partners. The pro-forma will provide us with up-to-date information regarding Partner participation and contribution.

The Partners all agreed to provide the requested information.

PARTNERSHIP ISSUES

(a) UPDATE ON CPP ACTION PLAN

Eileen Wilson updated the Partners on progress, the next up-date will be in early 2008. This is still quite a new process and will take a little more time to bed in.

(b) INITIATIVE AT THE EDGE

James McLellan and Hughie Donaldson informed Partners on the current situation regarding latE. with regard to the recent National Steering Group meeting. A discussion followed where Partners agreed that it was important to be pro-active when considering new areas for designation. It was agreed to discuss this further at an appropriate Management Committee Meeting where someone from the Committee will be required to become a dedicated link.

(c) DUNBARTONSHIRE ECONOMIC AUDIT

A copy of the Executive Summary had been circulated. David MacGregor gave further information on the document, commenting on the population statistics, the high proportion on entrepreneurship found within the area and the overall decline in population over the coming years. Alan McDougall agreed to supply information on the final point as it impacts on housing needs. Agreed to note the detail.

(d) ARGYLL AND THE ISLES LEF REPORT

Ken MacTaggart gave a short presentation focusing on New Business formation and employment. Employment levels continue to rise in align with the national trend. It was agreed that the information gathered for the LEF reports was important information to the CPP.

7. CITIZEN'S PANEL

The contract for the Citizens Panel will now go out to tender.

8. REQUESTS TO BECOME MEMBERS OF CPP

It was agreed to invite HITRANS and SPT to become Full CPP Partners.

9. POST OFFICE CLOSURES

Brian Barker gave an up-date on the recently announced closures. There are 7 Post Offices within Argyll and Bute earmarked for closure, all urban. The Post Office have indicated there are 2 areas where they would wish to provide an "outreach" service. Postwatch have concerns over some of the closures, but none within Argyll and Bute. Any issues or comments from Partners will be fed back. We are currently half way through the consultation period. Murdina MacDonald mentioned there is a HIE/ Highland Council Strategy Group undertaking a study of proposed changes and would be happy to work with Argyll and Bute.

10. CPP BUDGET

The Partnership noted that there had been no increase in contributions for 2 years as there had been an under spend,. Partners agreed to consider the request of an inflationary increase for 2008/9. Partners were asked to confirm to Eileen their financial contributions.

11. AOCB

John Davidson - Islay and Jura CVS brought to the attention of the partnership the need for support to Argyll CVS to ensure its future and to avoid the potential loss of funding for the sector if it was not fully functioning. He agreed to pass the date of the Argyll CVS to Eileen Wilson for circulation to interested parties to be able to offer support.

As it was the last meeting for Fiona Richie, Dick Walsh thanked Fiona for her work and support to the Partnership and the Council.

12. 2008 CPP MEETING SCHEDULE

The meeting schedule for 2008 was noted and agreed.

13. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

14th March 2008 in the Council Chambers, Kilmory, Lochgilphead.

**MINUTES of MEETING of COMMUNITY PLANNING MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
held in the SERPID Offices, Albany Street, OBAN
on Wednesday, 28th November 2007**

Present: Superintendent Raymond Park, Strathclyde Police (Chair)
Eileen Wilson, Argyll and Bute Community Planning Partnership Manager
Geoff Calvert, Strathclyde Fire and Rescue
Elaine Garman, NHS Highland
Gordon Anderson, Strathclyde Police (Local Authority Liaison Officer)
Sue Gledhill, HIE Argyll and the Islands
Malcolm MacFadyen, Argyll and Bute Council
Bill Dundas, Scottish Government Rural Payments and Inspections
Directorate
Lucinda Gray, HIE Argyll and the Islands
Andrew Campbell, Scottish Natural Heritage
Alan Murray, Strathclyde Partnership for Transport
David Dowie, Communities Scotland
Douglas Cowan, HIE Argyll and the Islands
Ross Lilley, Scottish Natural Heritage
Brian Barker, Argyll and Bute Council
Eleanor MacKinnon, Argyll and Bute Volunteer Centre
Margaret Fyfe, Argyll and Bute Council
Muriel Kupris, Argyll and Bute Council
Geoffrey Page, Assoc. of Argyll and Bute Community Councils

In attendance:

Joyce Cameron, Argyll and Bute Council
Sonya Thomas, Argyll and Bute Council

Apologies:

Kevin O'Hare, Scottish Water
James McLellan, Argyll and Bute Council
Andy Law, Argyll and Bute Council
John Davidson, Islay and Jura CVS
David Price, Argyll CVS
David Penman, Strathclyde Fire and Rescue

ITEM	DETAIL	ACTION
1	<p>WELCOME</p> <p>Raymond Park welcomed everyone to the meeting</p>	

2	<p>MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 3rd OCTOBER 2007</p> <p>The Minutes of the meeting of 3rd October 2007 were accepted as an accurate record with the following amendment:</p> <p>Item 5 paragraph 1: Should read:</p> <p>Careers Scotland were already in the process of moving away from Scottish Enterprise and Highlands and Islands Enterprise (HIE) and from 1 April 2008 will be part of the new training agency (Skills Development Scotland).</p>	
3	<p>MATTERS ARISING</p> <p>3 (a) ENTERPRISE COMPANY CHANGES Sue Gledhill had nothing to add at present, a further meeting will be held next week.</p> <p>CITIZENS PANEL – TENDER PROCESS Chris Carr and Eileen Wilson are currently compiling the Tender for the Citizen’s Panel.</p> <p>(b) Geoff Calvert highlighted the issues surrounding young people and Eileen Wilson explained that the intention is that they will become more involved in future. Muriel Kupris mentioned the school e-mail system and that Young Scot so far hasn’t had much success in engaging with young people. The main point is to acknowledge and engage with young people and for more youngsters to sign up with project.</p>	
4,	<p>POPULATION GROWTH ENCOMPASSING MIGRANT WORKERS A presentation was given by Douglas Cowan - HIE</p> <p>Migrant workers are one of the focus points for Highland and Islands Enterprise and the Government Economic Strategy is looking overall at sustainable growth. The Highlands and Islands has an older population than Scotland overall and Argyll has an older population than Highlands and Islands Migrant workers provide three key components</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in productivity and competitiveness - Stimulate economic participation - Stimulate population growth <p>The growth aspiration for Highlands and Islands is an increase of 60,000 over the next 20 years to 500,000. The economy in the Highlands and Islands area overall is very tight.</p>	

<p>Brian Barker posed the question of how does the population growth feed into the local plan, the discussion that followed highlighted that unemployment is currently at 6%, although there are job vacancies to counter this, but there is a need to attract a better quality of job. Migrant workers are already here, we need to understand “why” they came to the area and “if they’ll stay” for the economy to grow.</p> <p>There are three main reasons as to why migrant workers arrive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adventure – life experiences - Economic – they will stay here for 6-12 months. - Lifestyle – a desire to relocate permanently. This group forms the minority. <p>There are key issues as to why they do not stay in an area, often they are over-qualified for the jobs on offer or there are barriers with language, skills and the attitude of employers and the community. They have brought a significant positive impact on the Highlands and Islands economy and rural areas in general as they tend to be highly skilled.</p> <p>Negative impacts are the pressures on housing, health and education.</p> <p>How we address these pressures is why accurate data is necessary. It is very difficult to track the movement of migrant workers, presently any information received is in small pockets from various sources, i.e education and local businesses. There is a need to pull resources together to enable a fuller and more accurate picture to be compiled. Currently there are large numbers in Inverness and the Moray Firth area, with the second highest registration in the Highlands and Islands area being Oban. There are significant numbers in other towns in Argyll - Dunoon and Campbeltown. The overall numbers in Argyll estimated at 950.</p> <p>Migrant Workers are expected to reduce significantly over time due to the removal of border restrictions in 2009 and 2011.</p> <p>What are the Population Priorities for this Community Planning Partnership Area?</p> <p>There followed a discussion on various schemes/incentives to invite migrant workers to the areas of the business community that need workers, i.e recruit Polish classroom assistants from Poland, but the reasons should not just be employment.</p> <p>Raymond Park used the example of Polish classroom assistants in relation to security and safety issues i.e Disclosure Scotland. Douglas explained that Highland Council for example already has a system that deals with this type of issue and that in other areas other mechanisms are up and running, and that we need to join together and collect information at a strategic level. Raymond suggested a Steering Group is formed to look further at this, HIE stated they are happy to facilitate a group and will initially look at Highland Council as a scoping exercise, to address not just Polish workers but all migrant</p>
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	<p>workers as well as our own local people and workers. Lucinda Gray will lead and perhaps Dick Walsh could give a very strong steer on this group. Douglas is also happy to assist the new group. Malcolm MacFadyen pointed out that if migrant workers were not here at present, local builders would be struggling. What happens after 2009 if they have better options? Are there any initiatives to keep them here?</p> <p>Douglas explained that the Scottish Executive is looking at this at present, including both positive and negative pressures, and that Argyll and Bute need to look at the area and how we can intervene.</p> <p>Action Point – The group will be formed by the end of next week. It will come back on the agenda mid 2008 and aims to develop a very clear scope – 9 July 2008</p>	
5	<p>SCOTTISH RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN</p> <p>A presentation by Bill Dundas, Rural Payments and Inspections - and accompanying handout – Rural Development Contracts – Rural Priorities.</p> <p>After the presentation, Bill informed the meeting that Partners are now being treated as stakeholders and feedback will be required on the Draft Regional Priorities.</p> <p>SRDR is the Scottish Government programme to develop public support to land managers and rural communities; the aim is to tie in with European legislation.</p> <p>There will be a number of different delivery mechanisms, with a strong focus on outcomes and integrated delivery. There is a budget of £1.6 million – there will be rural priorities, (the definition of rural being any community with a population less than 10,000) the funding will be competitive and open to all.</p> <p>The requirement from the Partners is to look at the rural priorities statement from the national to local level, check if there is anything within respective organisations or responsibilities that needs to be included, and e-mail Bill within two weeks to enable changes to be made.</p> <p>Several questions surrounding the implementation of the new contracts were then asked.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is the paperwork going to be complicated for communities or individuals to complete? - What support will be available? <p>Eileen Wilson suggested that this information should be passed to the Funding Hub.</p>	
6	<p>LOCAL COMMUNITY PLANNING – SUSTAINABILITY WORKSHOP</p> <p>Eileen Wilson described the plans for a three year rolling programme</p>	

	<p>for Local Community Planning delivered as sustainability workshops, and asked if anyone present was willing to become a facilitator for the programme or if they could nominate/volunteer staff/volunteers. The workshops will provide useful, adaptable community engagement training for Partners and it would be preferential to have people spread across the area.</p> <p>The workshops will train 12 at a time with the first workshop being held in January 2008.</p> <p>Names to Eileen by 12th December 2007.</p>	
7	<p>PARTNERSHIP FEEDBACK</p> <p>Eileen reminded the committee that this agenda item gives partners and partnerships the opportunity to bring relevant and/or important CPP issues to the table.</p> <p>The Voluntary Transport Project are looking for sustainable funding from March 2008 onwards – it was suggested they contact Nicola Debnam, Argyll and Council.</p> <p>Pat Logan has resigned from the Volunteer Centre, which is currently in the process of recruiting a new manager, but it is business as usual. The new manager will adopt a more strategic approach.</p> <p>Gordon Anderson, Strathclyde Police gave the good news that the Community Safety Partnership has successfully been awarded £30,000.</p> <p>Raymond Park spoke about the Licensing Forum. Should the CPP look over the lists, any specific comments or needs should be directed to Susan Mair, Argyll and Bute Council.</p> <p>DRIVESafe</p> <p>Eileen Wilson opened the discussion by stating that we need to look at the wider remit of the DRIVESafe co-ordinator, Dave McBride. Dave has been in the post a few months and has made quite a lot of progress, issuing quarterly e-bulletins, operating clinics within libraries, and developing promotional material.</p> <p>Do the Partners want to continue funding (managed to date with monies from Strathclyde Fire and Rescue and an under spend from last year). Funding comes to an end in March 2008.</p> <p>Strathclyde Fire and Rescue and Strathclyde Police are willing to develop it further but it needs commitment from Partners.</p> <p>It was discussed at the Full Partnership meeting (9 Nov 07) and acknowledged that there was now an opportunity that DRIVESafe could be taken forward and developed, not just as Occupational Road Risk but to widen it's remit.</p> <p>Partners were asked to consider a monetary contribution.</p>	

8	<p>SPENDING REVIEW</p> <p>(a) SINGLE OUTCOME AGREEMENTS</p> <p>Brian Barker spoke about the SOA – the Government has reached agreement with Local Authorities. There are a range of outcomes but no further information to date. As there seems to be some cross-over of activities with other partners, there is a need to recognise how this will work locally and how, as partners, we'll approach these issues. Ring-fenced funding – as a rule there will no longer be ring-fenced funding.</p> <p>Alan Murray spoke about the Transport outcomes - information on these will be circulated in the near future.</p> <p>Action Point – Brian Barker to bring SOA to next meeting 6 Feb 2008</p> <p>(b) COMMUNITIES SCOTLAND</p> <p>David Dowie informed the Partners of the changes surrounding Communities Scotland. As from April 2008 Communities Scotland will no longer exist. Most functions will transfer to the Scottish Government. Two areas will not transfer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Registration and Inspection Function (ii) Local Regeneration Function <p>The current level of funding is £145 million nationally, but the Community Regeneration Fund will link with other funds and monies are likely to go direct to Local Authorities. Social Economy Funds will be re-distributed. Funding to the Housing Associations is intended to become a “lighter touch” with a general move away from “hands on” to “arms length” Project teams have been set up to manage change with the next steps in the process being -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The winding up of Communities Scotland (ii) A new organisational structure with central government for community regeneration. (iii) Internal registration and inspection. <p>(c) COMMUNITY REGENERATION FUND</p> <p>Indication that the CRF has received 25% of funding - £160,000 There will be no roll-over in spending this year. Malcolm MacFadyen stated that next financial years funding will be protected at this years level – for this year only.</p>	
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	It was agreed that a better handle was needed on this by the next Management Committee meeting	
9	FUNDING	
(a)	EUROPEAN FUNDING FOR COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP PROJECTS The European Funding is moving onto the next stage at present.	
(b)	FUNDING HUB PROJECTS FOR NOTING Noted – Minutes attached.	
10	BUDGET The budget was agreed in principle at the Full Partnership meeting (9 Nov 2007). Partners will receive correspondence from Sonya Thomas, Argyll and Bute Council in the near future regarding contributions.	
11	2008 CPP MEETING SCHEDULE Noted	
12	ANY OTHER COMPETENT BUSINESS John Davidson – Islay and Jura CVS has difficulty attending the meeting on a Wednesday.	
13	DATE OF NEXT MEETING Wednesday 6 th February 2008	

The Funding Hub meeting followed this.

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Cabinet Secretary for Finance and Sustainable Growth

John Swinney MSP

T: 0845 774 1741

E: scottish.ministers@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

Community Planning Conference attendee

January 2008

Dear colleague

COMMUNITY PLANNING CONFERENCE – NOVEMBER 2007 – FOLLOW UP

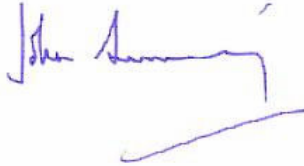
“I hope that those of you who were able to attend the Community Planning, Delivering the Benefits Conference at Tulliallan at the end of November found it a worthwhile event. As we approach a busy time in developing Single Outcome Agreements, I wanted to take this opportunity to re-enforce the messages from the Conference, particularly as I know that not everyone who wished to was able to attend. Key points from the day from a Scottish Government perspective were:

- Work since the election on Scottish Government’s overall purpose, five strategic priorities and the Strategic Spending Review, means that we now have one cohesive direction for government which signals to bodies responsible for delivery locally where resources should be directed.
- The overall purpose and strategic objectives, which should be shared by public, private and third sectors, cannot be achieved without cohesion in service delivery at the local level. Community Planning is the primary mechanism for achieving that alignment locally.
- Scottish Government has no intention that CPPs should be undermined by the move to outcome agreements. In the short term, the single outcome agreement is necessarily with the Local Authority, giving the Parliament a framework for scrutiny. However, shared accountability for the achievement of outcomes makes it logical that the outcome agreement should be with the CPP. It is therefore essential that CPPs are involved in developing single outcome agreements from the outset and that CPP Boards endorse the agreements made between central and local government.
- Leadership at the local level is fundamental to the effectiveness of Community Planning. The Scottish Government will be looking for evidence that local relationships are being strengthened between all relevant partners, including the third sector, to allow all CPPs to take on a wider role in outcome agreements in due course.
- Engagement with communities is a pre-requisite in Community Planning, it is what allows Partnerships to improve services and be responsive to community need.
- The third sector have a vital role to play as builders of strong, dynamic, inclusive communities. They have a role both as services delivers but particularly as advocates

for communities and those who are excluded or hard to reach. The third sector should be full and active participants in Community Planning.

You can access papers from the Conference and the resources that were available on the day on the Community Planning website at www.improvementservice.org.uk/community-planning/conference-27/11/2007.html

I look forward to working with you as we make progress on this agenda.”

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'John Swinney', with a long horizontal flourish underneath.

JOHN SWINNEY

The Fairer Scotland Fund

What is it?

As part of the concordat agreed last November, the Scottish Government has removed ring fencing from many funds and combined others into 'super funds'. The Fairer Scotland Fund is an example of an amalgamated fund. The funds that have been combined are:

- Community Regeneration Fund
- Working for Families
- Changing Children's Services Find (social inclusion element)
- Community Voices Fund
- Financial Inclusion Fund
- Workforce Plus
- More Choices, More Chances

The Fund is distributed using a formula based on the SIMD, with a change from previous practice by using the SIMD income domain to take account of dispersed deprivation.

The allocation for Argyll and Bute over the next three years is:

2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
£826,000	£965,000	£1,104,000

The first year is equivalent to the amount allocated to the constituent funds for 2007/8 and the figure in 2010/11 represents the full fair allocation using the new formula. In the third year the ring fence will be removed.

Argyll and Bute had a carry forward into 2007/8 of the Better Neighbourhood Services Fund, which means that in the first year there will actually be a contraction in the amount of activity (worth approx £300,000).

The Fund is focused on:

- investment to address causes of poverty
- a strong emphasis on early interventions
- promotion of joint working
- improving employability as a means to tackle poverty
- empowering communities and individuals to influence CPPs

The notification of the allocated funds was communicated to the chair of the CPP in a letter dated 21 December 2007 from the Scottish Government.

This was followed by a briefing session at COSLA on 16 January about the Fairer Scotland Fund and its relationship to the emerging Single Outcome Agreement.

A meeting of representatives from CPP partners discussed this at a meeting on 17 January.

Key points from briefing at COSLA

Fairer Scotland Fund

The following are the key points from the presentation by Alisdair McIntosh, Head of Regeneration Policy, for the Scottish Government.

The Fairer Scotland Fund is about streamlining processes and reducing bureaucracy. They're making changes and it's still not clear how they will approach some aspects.

The Fund is expected to act as a catalyst and they expect to see a different approach from us in 2008/9 compared to what has gone before. This is NOT business as usual. However, they do recognise that there is a history of action in each area and that the normal planning processes cannot be changed at short notice – so there will be a pragmatic approach to the transition period. There is an expectation of change within the next year – 2008/9 as a transition year is not acceptable. (Discussions at the meeting on 17th suggest that it might be reasonable if we aim for clear signs of change by the end of the first six months – earlier if possible.)

Any action funded by the Fairer Scotland Fund must link to the national outcomes – the Fund is part of the Single Outcome Agreement. There will be a national menu of local outcomes and indicators, but we don't have to stick to these rigidly – if local priorities indicate that different local outcomes are more appropriate they will be prepared to accommodate these.

The Fund will be monitored as part of the Single Outcome Agreement. They want to move away from the micro-management approach so that they step back a bit and so that monitoring is more proportionate. The impression we got was that the process is likely to be more hands on than we expect/desire.

The process for agreeing the Fairer Scotland Fund is not yet clear. We will have a key contact, but it's not clear how this will link with the negotiation for the overall Single Outcome Agreement.

Single Outcome Agreement

This part of the briefing was presented by Russell Bain. As expected the detail on this is limited, but the main points were that:

- there needs to be a strong governance structure
- the focus is on local authorities first with an expectation of including wider community planning partnerships fairly soon after, probably drawing on existing performance management frameworks (like HEAT for the NHS, PPAF for the police etc)
- the illustrative example resembles a strategy map (we are familiar with this technique)
- they want to see a process of continuous dialogue with communities
- the timeframe is tight with proposed SOAs due by the end of March with agreement in April
- the process is being managed by the joint group (COSLA, SOLACE, Scottish Government and Improvement Service) with a desire to manage everything via this group and for all areas to progress 'evenly'. At present the group is focused on the draft template for the Single Outcome Agreement, the national menu of local outcomes and related indicators.

Local discussions

The local meeting on 17 January involved representatives of organisations delivering actions funded by the current funding streams and key CPP personnel:

- Raymond Park, Strathclyde Police and chair of Management Committee (chair of meeting)
- Andrew Campbell, SNH and chair of CPP Funding Hub
- Malcolm MacFadyen, Community Regeneration, Argyll and Bute Council
- Moira MacDonald, Community Regeneration, Argyll and Bute Council
- Jim McCrossan, Community Regeneration, Argyll and Bute Council
- Margaret Fyfe, Community Regeneration, Argyll and Bute Council
- Ann Campbell, Argyll and Bute CHP (for Elaine Garman, NHS and Management Committee vice chair)
- Brian Barker, Policy and Strategy, Argyll and Bute Council
- Arlene Cullum, Policy and Strategy, Argyll and Bute Council
- Susan Dawson, Policy and Strategy, Argyll and Bute Council
- Eileen Wilson, Community Planning Manager
- Jane Fowler, European Unit, Argyll and Bute Council
- Shona Strachan, European Unit, Argyll and Bute Council

Representatives from Education, Social Work and HIE Argyll & Islands were also invited to attend the meeting, but were unable to do so because of the short notice. The voluntary sector perspective was represented by Margaret Fyfe as part of her role – representatives of voluntary sector organisations were not directly involved because they have not yet agreed their protocol for involvement with the CPP.

The discussion centred on the notification letter and feedback from the briefing session at COSLA on the 16th. Key questions/comments arising from this discussion focused on:

- the strong direction for the funds especially with respect to focusing on the causes of poverty rather than the symptoms and the opportunity to make clear links with health inequalities
- the explicit links via the Single Outcome Agreement to the objective of sustainable economic growth and opportunities to make more explicit links between work on regeneration and employability
- the opportunities to use Fairer Scotland Fund money as matched funding for bids to release European funding
- the need to identify and present data about rural deprivation/need to help the process of targeting actions (given the limitations of the SIMD when mapping dispersed deprivation in rural areas)
- the need to use the fund as a catalyst and to be clear from early on what needs to change so that services can be redirected/developed
- the need to shift from action directed at small geographic areas to a thematic approach that deals with wider populations (which is consistent with the argument made for many years that deprivation in rural areas is more dispersed and needs a different approach to that advocated by the Community Regeneration Fund (CRF))
- the need to improve community involvement, but also the sensitivities around the Area Development Groups (ADGs) who may have concerns that funding is moving to other areas and that their influence is reduced
- the urban deprived areas will still be key areas for attention

- whether community involvement should build/extend on the ADGs or whether the ADGs act as the voice of the urban deprived areas in the developing local community planning process
- the need to identify gaps that were not picked up by the targeting of the CRF – e.g. Port Ellen on Islay
- to encourage the social enterprise model for community organisations. MICT was highlighted as an example where the limited grant funding encouraged a more ‘business-like’ approach where income generation was identified early on as a key factor for long term sustainability
- the links with the business gateway as a source of advice for community organisations as they grow and pass the point where they need to develop into social enterprises
- the weaknesses in support and advice for community and voluntary organisations, which leaves fragile communities in a vulnerable position and limits the development of community organisations that could have the potential to grow into social enterprises
- the need for Community Learning and Regeneration to contract its activities because of the carry forward for Better Neighbourhood Services Funds (approx £300k pa) and the process already set in train by Malcolm and his team to manage this transition
- the range of existing projects and staff that need to be managed in the transition process – radical change is not possible, but existing staff might be directed to work with a different mix of organisations or to manage other projects to a conclusion if they do not fit with specified outcomes
- that there need to be clear signs of change within approx 6 months. The pace of change cannot be slower, partly because the Scottish Government are expecting change within the year, but also because we’ve always said there was an unmet need and rebalanced activity will show that the CPP is responding to a real unmet need. The management of any transition will be important because projects that need to end must do so in an orderly fashion and those that are sustained are redirected as appropriate
- that there should be greater integration between the different funding streams focused on deprivation, inequality and action to address these. The discussion focused on the Fairer Scotland Fund, European funding and the Health Improvement Fund. Bringing the different funding streams alongside each other could remove the need to have a separate JHIP as outcomes focused on health inequalities could be linked with wider action direct at inequalities via the Fairer Scotland Fund or across the board via the Single Outcome Agreement. This could help to develop more coordinated mainstream action focused on preventative action.
- that the Management Committee should agree clear, simple objectives to communicate the clear expectation for the direction of change and that service planning and delivery is focused on the outcomes highlighted by the CPP

There was no detailed discussion on how governance arrangements will work in future, but clearly this will need to be addressed.

Next steps

The Management Committee consider the points below as a recommendation for the transition to the Fairer Scotland Fund.

Within the context of the overall objectives for the Fairer Scotland Fund the CPP wishes to see that:

- planning for the transition period for current action funded by the CRF and future action clearly take account of:
 - national outcomes as specified in the concordat agreed on 14 November 2007
 - CPP priorities as expressed in the community plan
 - the need to demonstrate a rebalancing of services so that actions reflect actual need rather than previous funding rules – i.e. so that action is not limited to the previous regeneration areas
- an assessment is made of actions funded by the constituent funding streams that comprise the total fund of £826k to retain those that best match the objective above – the Fairer Scotland Fund is to be managed as a single fund rather than as inherited funds/activities
- the requirement for the fund to be a catalyst for long term sustainable change be a high priority
- capacity to create and provide support to community and voluntary organisations be addressed as a core concern
- opportunities to bring together actions and funding focused on reducing inequalities be pursued – e.g. integration of the JHIP and Health Improvement Fund with these processes – together with opportunities to release European funding
- further information to complement the SIMD is identified and used to target activities
- actions to promote more effective community engagement with the CPP be clearly identified and supported

Brian Barker
Policy and Strategy Manager
Argyll and Bute Council

23 January 2008

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Linking the CPP Outcomes with Scottish Government national Outcomes

CPP Management Committee 6th February 2008

		National Outcomes														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<p>CPP Objectives</p> <p>To increase opportunities to celebrate and</p> <p>▪ Promoting the Sustainable Marine Environment</p>	✓	We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place for doing business in Europe.														
	✓	We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people.														
	✓	We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation.														
		Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens.														
		Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed.														
		We live longer, healthier lives.														
		We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society.														
		We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk.														
		We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger.														
		We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need.														
	✓	We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others.														
	✓	We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations.														
		We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity.														
	✓	We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production.														
		Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs.														

		National Outcomes														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
protect the natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting investment to expand tourism 	✓	✓										✓	✓		
To assist the Scottish Executive to achieve the renewables target for Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancement of grid capacity Promoting investment that doesn't compromise natural environment 	✓	✓	✓									✓		✓	
To increase opportunities to celebrate our culture and heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouraging and promoting activities and events Developing opportunities to support and promote built environment and heritage 		✓										✓	✓		✓
To reduce the impact of deprivation and promote new opportunities for regeneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying and highlighting the need for national action to target multiple deprivation in remote, rural and island communities. Working with communities, both urban and rural, to identify hidden deprivation 												✓	✓	✓	✓

		National Outcomes														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeting of resources by partners to areas of need 		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓						✓
To promote growth in the working age population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing a range of programmes to reduce the numbers of young people who are not in education, employment or training 		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop initiatives to attract and retain young people to live and work in the area 	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓					✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing and updating the skills of local communities 			✓	✓				✓							✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To harness inward migration 	✓	✓								✓	✓		✓		✓
To improve access to FE and HE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing initiatives with Argyll College and other FE providers 			✓	✓		✓				✓					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximising links between FE and Universities 			✓	✓		✓				✓					

		National Outcomes														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
To promote inward investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximising the accessibility of strategic sites for business 	✓	✓	✓												
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage relocation of public sector jobs 	✓	✓					✓								
To increase availability of housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase awareness of housing options 					✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase supply of housing options across all tenures and sectors of the housing market 					✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					✓
To reduce the numbers of homeless people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on prevention of homelessness by all partners 					✓		✓	✓		✓					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of high quality information and advice to those at risk of becoming homeless 							✓	✓		✓					
To reduce the negative impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Argyll and Bute ADAT 						✓	✓	✓							

6th February 2008

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



Audit Scotland Update

BACKGROUND

The 2003 Act introduced a new Best Value (BV) regime which provided for an in depth audit of best value and community planning to be conducted at each Scottish Local Authority on a 3 year cyclical basis by an Audit Scotland 'performance audit team'.

In June 2006 Audit Scotland issued a national report entitled "Community planning: an initial review". This report contained 21 recommendations 16 of which related to local authorities and 12 which also related to Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs). The report recognised that the priority given to the recommendations will depend on individual circumstances.

Based on the recommendations made in the report we have been working with our external audit colleagues to review progress made. Regular dialogue has taken place and we feel we have made positive progress in addressing the concerns raised in the initial report.

The Council's external auditor has reviewed progress against the Implementation Plan as part of the 2006/07 audit and reported good progress. Representatives of the Accounts Commission are expected also to review progress in December 2007.

The update below sets out the progress made against recommendations.

UPDATE

4.2.1 Website

It was reported last year that a new CPP website was up and running which linked all partners and was to be developed as resources allowed. In addition the Forward to the Community Plan indicates that the principles of Community Planning will continue to be promoted via the new website and that the site will be regularly updated.

However internal Audit recently tried to access the site but was unable to do so. The Community Planning Manager has confirmed that there are problems with the site and additional resources are required to bring the site on line and develop it. It is recommended that this problem is brought to the attention of the Management Committee and a decision taken as to the importance of this site and the steps necessary to bring it into full operation.

– a decision was taken by the management committee to progress with funding bid to develop an enhanced web based provision

4.3 – Matters Arising following a brief review of the CCPs Regeneration Outcome Agreement

It was found that this agreement was completed in 2005 but that since then arrangements have changed and the Agreement is no longer relevant. Further review was not therefore carried out.

- review was carried out as part of the Annual report and there is also a review/report on the ROA's

4.4 Matters Arising following from review of 2007/08 CPP and Management Committee Minutes

1 - Management Committee Minutes –8 August 2007 Item 7a

Partners were asked to present to the community Planning Manager what their organisations were doing to fit in with Community Plan reporting.

- reporting mechanisms in place and partnership review underway

2. - CPP Minute -6 July 2007 Item 4

Chairman of Committee questioned whether the Community Plan should highlight a number of achievable targets.

–.Targets identified

4.6 Other Matters

1. A partnership community talk board was to be set up and in place by --- 2007.
– work is underway to develop both the Community talkboard and an enhanced web based provision

134. CPP's should:

Agree a shared vision and a manageable number of priorities for their community plan.

A shared vision was agreed in the summer of 2006 and in June 07 the New Community Plan was delivered based on that shared vision.

Develop processes for managing performance and agree indicators to track progress in key local issues

There is a process in place for monitoring performance. There have been significant changes in structures and in the way we gather information and report back to committees

Develop their arrangements for scrutiny of community plans and expenditure

Scrutiny of expenditure for actions is the responsibility of the lead partner/partnership delivering on that action. The Management Committee oversees general expenditure.

Develop their approaches to risk management

Risk management responsibilities lie with the partner/partnership responsible for that action and partners/partnerships report to the Management Committee. Extensive consultation on CP have ensured that contents are realistic and achievable, giving us confidence that actions detailed are realistic. Operational risk is managed by individual partners and partnerships responsible for taking actions forward.

Review how effective they are operating in partnership

Partnership mapping and new structures and reporting arrangements responding to the need to be more effective as well as the identification of necessary changes and making the changes

135. Local authorities and local partners should:

Ensure that all relevant priorities and related actions agreed by the CPP are incorporated into their corporate plans

Links made with vision and priorities in Council Corporate Plan. The signing off of the community plan by partners and partnerships and the process of reporting back with progress on agreed actions has demonstrated the incorporation of core CPP actions into partners priorities. Where there is no reporting on action the CPP will focus on that action to ensure that it is taken forward. There has been a detailed assessment of all the partners plans and the CPP is satisfied that all partners are committed to deliver. The tracking mechanisms in place allow the CP management Committee to see this.

Consider providing an annual statement to the CPP explaining how the community plan is reflected in their own corporate plans

This was considered and it was agreed that it was not necessary as there were sufficient checks and measures in place to demonstrate links. It was felt that additional statements would be unnecessary bureaucratic and would add little value to the process. The Annual Report produces is based in part on the regular monitoring information provided by partners.

Contribute to joint risk registers related to community planning

There is no joint risk register. It was agreed that this was not necessary under the new CP structures as actions are devolved to partners/partnerships who manage the operational risk associated

2008/2008

In accordance with the Act, Audit Scotland is to return in 2008/2009 to repeat the review process.

Eileen Wilson
Community Planning Manager
eileenwilson@argyll-bute.gov.uk

LISMORE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TRUST – WORKING GROUP

Craignich
Isle of Lismore
OBAN
PA34 5UG

Tel: 01631 760318

E: julian.wormleighton@scotnet.co.uk

Dear Eileen Wilson,

INCLUSION OF LISMORE IN INITIATIVE AT THE EDGE

I am writing to you at the suggestion of Donald Melville of H.I.E. Argyll and the Islands and on behalf of a Working Group established to explore the feasibility of establishing a Community Development Trust for Lismore.

Formation of the Working Group was the result of a public meeting held last July, under the auspices of Lismore Community Council, to discuss the suggestion that a Community Development Trust be formed with a view to the island community taking the collective initiative in planning its future to secure economic and social growth and sustainability.

The Working Group, formed from an initial 20 volunteer members, has the task of investigating the scope and feasibility of establishing a development trust for the island (including investigation of activities and operational arrangements of existing development trusts representing relatively remote communities). It will then report back its findings and recommendations to the island community who will be invited to make a decision on whether a trust should be established. The provisional programme requires the Working Group to report back to the community in February 2008.

It was in connection with my discussion with Donald Melville of the assistance provided to other development trusts in remote communities by the Initiative at the Edge programme that it was suggested we contact you. We should be grateful if the Community Planning Partnership would consider the inclusion of Lismore in any future designation of Initiative at the Edge areas.

If there is any further information I can usefully supply at this stage, please don't hesitate to let me know.

Yours sincerely,



Julian Wormleighton
(member of Lismore Community Development Trust Feasibility Working Group)

Eileen Wilson,
Community Planning Partnership
Argyll and Bute Council
Kilmory
LOCHGILPHEAD
PA31 8RT

copies to:

Donald Melville

Working Group members

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Date 29 January 2008

REPORT TO : CPP Management Committee
DATE : 6th February 2008
SUBJECT : The DRIVESafe initiative 08/09
PREPARED BY : David McBride, Coordinator

1.0 Summary.

1.1 The purpose of this report is to establish the importance of the ongoing support of the DRIVESafe initiative.

2.0 Recommendations.

- 2.1 That the Committee endorses the proposed focus and targets for the initiative for the year April 2008 to March 2009, as detailed below (4.0).
- 2.2 That the Committee agrees to the suggested partnership member financial commitment request, as outlined below (5.0), to enable the initiative to continue.

3.0 Background.

- 3.1 DRIVESafe was launched in 2004, with 24 organisations signing a charter to promote the safety of their employees who drive as part of their work duties. The DRIVESafe logo (above) is seen by thousands of drivers, on a daily basis, on signs and vehicles throughout Argyll and Bute.
- 3.2 In August 2007 a part time coordinator was employed to develop the initiative further. Communication links have been re-established with the original partner organisations. New partners are being recruited to the initiative.

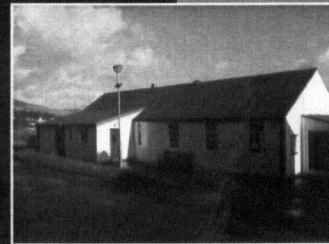
4.0 Focus of initiative 2008/2009.

- 4.1 Continue recruitment of new partners, particularly some large public bodies who are still to be approached. *Target; 10 public bodies, 50 private businesses.*
- 4.2 Encourage assessment, review and development of occupational road risk reduction policies within these organisations. *Target; 20% of partners to have reviewed or developed policy within previous 12 months.*
- 4.3 Work closely with the NHS to deliver DRIVESafe recommendations to its employees and continue initial support given to promote the Healthy Working Lives (HWL) programme.
- 4.4 Organise, regional driver training seminars to reduce costs and business disruption of sending delegates for smaller companies and organisations.
- 4.5 Re-establish the DRIVESafe 'awards' structure to encourage and publicise use of good policy and incident reduction. *Target; 80% at standard membership status, 20% at higher levels of award status.*
- 4.6 Support and contribute to road safety initiatives being undertaken by other agencies and partners. *Target 5% - 10% of coordinator time allocated to this.*

5.0 Partner organisation's financial commitments.

- 5.1 If the initiative is to continue, sufficient funds to cover the coordinator post and other costs are required. These are estimated at £20,000 for the forthcoming year.
- 5.2 In line with those organisations who have already committed funds, larger partners would be requested to find £3000 each, medium sized - £1000 and small - up to £500.
- 5.3 Agreement needs to be established on what constitutes a large, medium or small partner organisation. Also, partners should be requested to identify if there are any areas of fund 'slippage' from the current year which could be made available.

Isle of Jura Community Plan



December 2007

Maintaining and Enhancing
a Sustainable Community

Eilean Dhiura

The Isle of Jura, or Deer Island as it is also known, is a remote and fragile community of around 200 residents. The island is one of the Inner Hebrides measuring some 30 miles long and 5 miles wide. Although it is located just 5 miles from the mainland it can only be reached by ferry from the neighbouring Isle of Islay which itself is accessed via a two hour ferry trip from the mainland or by a small expensive air service.

The Scottish Government designated the Isle of Jura an Initiative at the Edge (IatE) area in April 2004. To make the most of this status for the whole community, a local IatE Committee was established comprising members from the Community Council, Jura Development Trust, Village Hall Committee and the wider community. Its role is to identify the aspirations of the community and establish practical goals to achieve these. This is accomplished by community consultation, coordinating and supporting the lead bodies for each project and taking the lead role on specific new projects themselves.

This plan is structured around our 'Achievements', 'Active Projects' and 'Vision' for the future. It will be used as a route to stabilizing the current population so that in future we can build on our progress and encourage some of our young people who have left the island to return, harness our existing resources and improve them for a better living and working environment as well as encouraging visitors to the island to help improve and support our economy.

Jura has a strong community spirit, a well respected and supported Community Council and an active voluntary sector; all of which are vital for the future prosperity of this sparsely populated island. Our Development Trust established in 1997, the Community Care Group, Village Hall Committee and now the IatE Committee have a number of active projects. These include an Interpretation Centre - Tea Room - Gift Shop, Countryside Access, better Signage to Jura's attractions, Moorings and Pontoons for visiting yachts, Progressive Care Centre, Renovated Village Hall, Environmental Beach Cleans and a Passenger Ferry to run direct to the mainland. These are all key elements of our plan to maintain and enhance a sustainable community.





PROGRESSIVE CARE + SIX HOUSES

START DATE: 1995-Jura based care for older people proposed. 1996-Charitable Company set up.

PROGRESS

Jan 2004 Partnership agreement signed between Communities Scotland, West Highland Housing Association, Jura Care Group, NHS and Argyll & Bute Council. Build started Nov 2005. Build completed June 2007. Open day August 2007. Respite flat re-instated for 12 month trial period (from Sept 07). 4 houses completed.

ISSUES

Long-term staff funding. Respite Flat suspended due to lack of funding and no staff provision.

FUTURE

Explore ways of creating job opportunity for cook to develop potential of Care Centre kitchen i.e. lunch club, meals on wheels, snack bar. Establish use of Centre for visiting Health Care Services. Maximise utilisation of Respite Flat. Landscaping of groups – Community Link Scotland working with primary school children and other groups. Enlist volunteers to assist Outreach Worker provide social events in Centre. Encourage continuing support i.e. subscriptions & donations from local community for Jura Care Centre Group to enable to function as effective member of Partnership and Jura representative and help with provision of 'extras' in the Centre.

RESIDENT DOCTOR

START DATE: Dec 2003-existing doctor retires, locum in place. Community stressed need for resident doctor.

PROGRESS

Website created, advert placed. Intense media interest with national newspaper articles, radio and TV interviews. 112 applicants for post from around the world. Shortlist to six candidates. May 2005 Dr Moray Grigor takes up post. Jan 2007 Associate female Doctor in post.

AMBULANCE & EMERGENCY

START DATE: March 2002-community defined need for service.

PROGRESS

Sandpiper Trust provide emergency medical kit bag. An associate to the island identifies suitable vehicle. Decommissioned ambulance refurbished and re-equipped with funding and



support from associate, Scottish Community Ambulance Initiative (SCAI), Red Cross and Scottish Ambulance Service. Calmac and ASP Seascot waive ferry charges.

May 2005-Ambulance arrives on Jura. Gleaner Fuels and Jura whisky sponsorship. Red Cross trains Jura volunteers. SCAI purchase 2nd unit as standby.



INTERPRETATION & ACCESS

START DATE: April 2004 -Tourism committee formed with the aim of encouraging more people to visit the island and to help them learn more about it.

PROGRESS

2004-Funding application approved. Consultants selected.
2005-20,000 Jura information leaflets and accommodation brochures printed and distributed.
All permissions obtained from landowners and Planning Department.
2006-New website completed. Erected 'welcome' sign and finger signposts to points of interest. Kinuachdrach pier leased to community and renovation completed.

FUTURE

Complete Interpretation cairns and panels end 2007.
Monitor increase in visitors and their distribution across the island.



ENVIRONMENTAL BEACH CLEAN

START DATE: April 2005 -first beach clean carried out, with aid from Re-Jig and Argyll & Bute Council.

PROGRESS

£1822 raised from two beach cleans per year, divided between various community groups; School board for trips, badminton club for equipment, village hall for display boards, playground association for upkeep and maintenance and community marquee.

FUTURE

Continuation of beach cleans through community group/s or volunteers when Initiative at the Edge period runs out.

COMMUNITY MARQUEE

START DATE: June 2007-Jura Development Trust approached by community members to replace old marquee which was damaged. Marquee committee formed.

PROGRESS

Funding received from private contributors and also from various community groups; Music Festival, Hall Committee, Council, IatE, JDT, Ardlussa Estate and Ardlussa Sports Committee.

August 2007 – Marquee purchased.

November 2007 - Trailer purchased.

FUTURE

Marquee Committee to investigate funding to help with the upkeep of the marquee and marquee equipment.



MOORINGS & PONTOONS

START DATE: Autumn 2004 -Harbour Development Project; sea bed clearance, additional moorings, pontoons and water/fuel supply raised by JDT tourism sub-committee. AIE consulted and engineer appointed to carry our 'Options Appraisal' study.

PROGRESS

Sea bed survey completed. Design work completed. Work scope reduced, planning approved.

Partial funding secured.

PRESENT

Finalising details of design, (take account of planning objections) place orders.

Putting legal plans in place to purchase Stone Pier of behalf of the community. Project success subject to purchase of pier.

Estimated cost: £170,000

FUTURE

Winter 2007/08 - Clear seabed hazards.

Spring 2008 - Install additional moorings and pontoons.

Operational Summer 2008

This project will encourage visitors which in turn increases economy on the island. This is also a revenue generating project which will be ongoing where the project profit will be injected into other community projects. The pontoons will also be used as a berthing point for the passenger ferry for the summer and shoulder season.

PASSENGER FERRY

START DATE: June 2005 - Feasibility Study carried out for a direct link to the mainland. **March 2006** community vote, majority against a vehicle ferry but in favour of a fast passenger ferry.



PROGRESS

June 2006 - £40,000 capital funding secured from Rural Service Priority Area – until March 2008. **April 2007** - £17,500 secured from Argyll & Bute Council funds. Investigated suitable, affordable landing berths on mainland. **Aug 2007**-Marketing Survey completed. **Sep 2007**-3 week trial period in place, from Craighouse to Tayvallich, proved successful.

PRESENT

Working on robust business case for three year service 2008-2010. Preparing planning drawings for Tayvallich infrastructure. Meeting held **Nov 07** with North Knapdale Community Council who gave their support. Application sent to Local Authorities for 3 year funding.

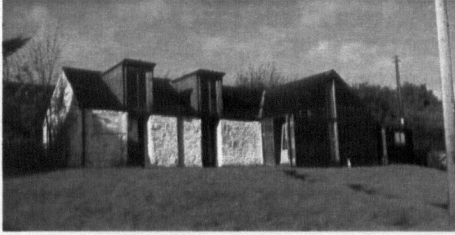
ISSUES

Funding for revenue with new scheme.

Estimated Cost: Revenue £50k 1st year less 20% each yr. Infrastructure; £75,000.

FUTURE

Start three year seasonal service 2008-2010 after which time service should be sustaining with minimal subsidy. A percentage of passenger revenue will be given to the community for pier dues.



ANTLERS

START DATE: 2002 - Proposal to purchase the Antlers from the Ardfin Estate and consult with the community on priorities for its use.

PROGRESS

2003 - Public consultation identified the following priorities: tearoom, gift shop, interpretation centre, reception centre, museum display, 2 multi use rooms. Purchase completed. **2004** - Feasibility Study and Topographical Survey completed. Extra land to the rear of the current building to be purchased. **2006** - Management Consultant prepares an outline proposal accepted by the Big Lottery Fund. Revised Business Plan completed, Feasibility Study and Initial Budget Estimates prepared.

PRESENT

Final drawing issued for planning application. JDT members to prepare revised business plan in consultation with HIE Argyll and the Islands. Application to The Lottery for 50% funding.

Estimated cost: £180,000

FUTURE

Provide a much needed facility to residents and visitors alike, offering employment and an entrepreneur enterprise opportunity on the island. Self sustaining business generating community income through the Trust to be retained for any future upgrading or maintenance.



COMMUNITY HALL

START DATE: 2005 - Main body of the idea was formed. This has been an ongoing vision of the Jura Hall Committee.

PROGRESS

May 2005 - Committee formed initial plans. Consultant Engineer employed to manage the project. Building surveyed, found to be structurally sound. Hall Committee made decision to refurbish Hall not demolish and rebuild. First draft of plans drawn up.

Jan-May 2006 - Continued meetings with Consultant to formulate refurbishment plans. Renewable energy sources, sharing of bio disc with Antlers project. **June 2006**

- Ardfin Estate approached for land needed to extend the Hall, Ardfin Estates agreed to Hall having more land. **July 2006** -

Solicitors approached to handle all legal aspects of the project. **August 2006** - Chairperson met with the Big Lottery to discuss funding of Hall, idea of Craighouse refurbishment instigated.

Nov 2006 - Hall Committee held a Public Meeting to update all on the progress of the Hall, drawings made available for discussion. **Dec 2006** - Refurbishment plans formulated for public consultation, sent out to all residents on Jura over 11 years of age. Resulted in majority of Jura residents in favour.

April 2007 - No Title Deeds can be found for the Hall, Lawyers start to make Land Searches.

Community Hall cont.

PRESENT

Some Committee Members to be made Trustees to handle the new ownership on the Hall. Funding to be investigated. Ongoing Land Searches happening.

Estimated cost: £635,000

FUTURE

Land and Hall to be owned by the Jura Hall Committee.

Obtain planning permission Spring 2008. Application submitted for funding to Big Lottery and other funders by Spring 2008.



COUNTRYSIDE ACCESS

START DATE: March 2005 - possible development areas around Craighouse investigated suitable for vehicles to be kept in order for people to access village area and scenic areas by foot or bicycle, leaving village unobstructed and safe. Improving and encouraging access to the island's key attractions without damaging the environment.

PROGRESS

April 2005 - investigated site North of village hall for development.

October 2005 - location maps drawn up and sent to Ardfin Estate, Crown Estate and Argyll & Bute Council to establish ownership. **June 2006** - ownership of foreshore confirmed by Solicitors.

June 2007 - land ownership obtained. Confirmation that we have a bus shelter in storage to site within this area.

PRESENT

Detailed design plans being prepared, suitable for Planning and Building Warrant. Funding being investigated.

Estimated cost: £100,000

FUTURE

Obtain planning permission by Spring 2008. Make necessary funding applications. Summer 2008 - construction of area to work in conjunction with Antlers, Passenger Ferry and Village Hall.

NEW CROFTS

START DATE: 2006-Plan to look at creating 5 or 6 new crofts first looked at. The plan would be to have small units of 3 to 4 acre that could provide a base for someone to live and work from. All crofting grants towards house/shed etc would apply.

PROGRESS

Land use agreed with Ardfin Estate. **June 2007** - New Crofting Bill goes through.

PRESENT

Plan of croft boundaries being drawn up. Application to the Crofters Commission for the creation of new crofts being prepared.

ISSUES

Planning permission in relation to Local Plan and landscaping guidelines.

FUTURE

Sustain affordable housing and work opportunities for generations of families and people returning back to the island.



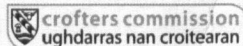
Vision

Our vision for the Isle of Jura is the regeneration of the economy and a rising population. This must start in Craighouse and its surrounding area, which is the heart of our island, and spread out from there. We envisage that the projects within our Community Plan, will work cohesively together to create economic, educational, social and health opportunities for all who live here and enhance the experience of our many visitors. It will protect Jura's unique environment and atmosphere as well as ensuring a sustainable island community.

Other Active Projects

- BROADBAND** - Improve access to broadband for the community.
- MUSICIAN IN RESIDENCE** - Establish a position for a Musician in residence.

We would like to acknowledge all of the partners below for their assistance and guidance.



Main cover image, inside cover & beach image by: Konrad Borkowski
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**ARGYLL AND BUTE COMMUNITY
PLANNING PARTNERSHIP
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**

6 FEBRUARY 2008

**UPDATE ON THE PROGRESS OF THE CPP PACKAGE FOR EUROPEAN
FUNDING**

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1** This report updates the Management Committee on the progress made to date regarding the preparation of a package of Community Planning projects for European Structural Funds assistance.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1** That the Management Committee endorses the work of the steering group thus far, and more specifically;
- 2.2** That the Management Committee agrees that the integrated theme for the bid should be drawn from the Vibrant Communities Vision from the CPP Action Plan and in particular the topic on creating a Robust and Dynamic Economy.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1** As reported previously, Community Planning Partnerships are being asked to prepare an integrated package of projects for ERDF (Priority 3) and ESF (Priority 1) funding. The package will be co-ordinated by the local authority.
- 3.2** A seminar was held for Argyll and Bute CPP partners on Friday 9 November 2007 at which 26 partner representatives attended. From this event the membership of a steering group was approved and tasked with developing the bid.
- 3.3** The first meeting of this group took place on 28 November 2007 at the Funding Hub where it was agreed that the steering group develop the bid over a series of meetings based on the timetable noted below:
- 11 January 2008
 - 25 January 2008
 - 8 February 2008
 - 22 February 2008
- 3.4** The Scottish Government has recently produced the draft guidance for the CPP European funding proposals and the steering group are working towards developing the bid on the basis of the terms outlined in the guidance.
- 3.4** It is worth noting that the guidance states that the estimated allocation of money for the CPP packages to bid for is between £6m - £7.5m which will be shared on a competitive and qualitative basis across the 5 CPPs in the Highlands and Islands,

plus part of Moray and Arran and the Cumbraes. However, the European Manager has indicated that the figure may have been increased to £11m, the European Manager will seek clarity on this matter and the steering group will develop the bid appropriately.

- 3.5** The European Manager - along with colleagues in the Highlands and Islands European Partnership - will press the Scottish Government for a more realistic timescale in which to prepare the bid as currently the guidance notes that the bid outline line has to be submitted to the Intermediary Advisory Board by February or March which is unrealistic given the lack of guidance there has been on developing the plans and the previous timescales mooted.
- 3.6** In line with the information noted in the guidance and after lengthy discussions the steering group recommends that the integrated theme for the bid should be drawn from the Vibrant Communities Vision from the CPP Action Plan and in particular the topic on creating a Robust and Dynamic Economy. This is to maximise on the potential opportunities there could be to match fund projects with monies from the Fairer Scotland Fund.
- 3.7** Having prioritised the integrated theme for the bid the steering group is now in the process of undertaking a project scoping exercise and will continue its work on the following basis:
- Identification of programmed partner projects
 - Identify alternative source of funding
 - Identify additionality and complementarity of projects
 - Develop bid strategy and action plan.
- 3.8** The steering group will undertake this work and will seek approval of the package from the Management Committee prior to submitting the outline plan to the Intermediary Advisory Board by March / April 2008.

CONCLUSION

- 4.1** This report updates the Management Committee on the progress made to date regarding the preparation of the package of Community Planning projects for European Structural Funds assistance. The paper also seeks the approval of the Management Committee to develop the package of projects based around theme of creating a Robust and Dynamic Economy in Argyll and Bute. The steering group will seek the approval of the bid by Management Committee prior to submitting the outline plan to the Intermediary Advisory Board by March / April 2008.

For further information contact: Shona Strachan or Jane Fowler

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FINDINGS OF THE CITIZENS' PANEL SURVEY ON VIBRANT COMMUNITIES

FINAL REPORT

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DATE: 30TH JANUARY 2008

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SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

This document sets out the findings of the thirteenth survey of the Argyll and Bute Citizens' Panel, fieldwork for which was conducted during October and November 2007. The survey focused on the "Vibrant Communities" elements of the new Community Plan, addressing the following specific issues:

- Housing
- The Role of Migrant Workers
- Gaelic Language Plan
- Child Protection.

The conclusions relevant to each issue are summarised below.

HOUSING

In considering the following conclusions, it should be noted that over 80% of the respondents were homeowners and only 13% tenants of social landlords, with a smattering of other tenures also being represented.

It is very apparent that the most pressing need is perceived to be for affordable homes to rent from social landlords.

The greatest potential need is also perceived to be for 3 and 4 apartment homes (equivalent to 2 or 3 bedrooms). Few people perceive there to be a need in the community for larger homes than this.

There is significant latent potential for churn in the housing market, with 58% of respondents saying that they may have a need for a new home and 55% saying that a family member might have such a need, over the next five years. The most common perceived demand is for 3 apartment (2 bedroom) homes amongst both respondents and their family members, with there also being significant potential demand for two apartment (one bedroom) homes amongst family members.

There is a strong consensus in support of house building on brownfield sites, on gap sites in towns and villages and, to a lesser extent, on land zoned for industrial or commercial use. There is also support for smaller-scale developments on the edge of larger settlements.

Opinions are more divided (and many people "don't know") in relation to larger-scale developments on the edge of existing settlements and the building of individual houses in the open countryside. However, a majority of those who express an opinion are supportive of house building in these circumstances.

THE ROLE OF MIGRANT WORKERS

There is a strong view that there are many more migrant workers in the area than was the case a few years ago. On the whole, it is perceived that migrant workers are made to feel welcome and most people who express an opinion believe that migrant workers are good for the economy of the area.

However, a majority of people who express an opinion believe that local services have not been fully capable of accommodating incoming workers and their families.

The main concerns that people describe relate to:

- perceived negative impacts in terms of displacement of jobs from local people and wages being driven down
- impact on housing availability
- other services (e.g. doctors and dentists).

It seems likely that at least some of these concerns are fostered by miscommunication through the media rather than real experiences.

A majority of people do believe it to be important for information to be translated into languages other than English, both as a service to tourists and as a service to people living and working in the area for whom English is not a first language.

People are most likely to believe that information should be translated as a service to tourists into the main West European languages of French, German, Italian and Spanish although a significant minority also mention Polish and Gaelic in this regard.

Polish, and to a lesser extent, Slovak and Latvian are the most common languages that people believe should be translated as a service for people living and working in the local area.

Gaelic Language Plan

Few people claim to be proficient in Gaelic although some do claim to be "able to have a limited conversation" in Gaelic.

There is only limited support for the promotion of the use of Gaelic in a variety of settings; support is most likely to be for promotion of Gaelic in places of learning.

This is reflected in support for some teaching of Gaelic to be provided to all primary school children and for such teaching to be available on an elective basis in secondary schools and for people who have left school.

It should be noted, however, that there are parts of Argyll and Bute (particularly the island communities) where the usage and commitment to Gaelic is much more significant.

CHILD PROTECTION

Most people say that they would take action if they believed a child to be experiencing abuse. Usually, this action would be contact a local Police Officer or the Social Work Department. On occasion, people would seek advice from others, such as health professionals, school staff or friends and relatives before doing so.

In the very small number of cases where people say they would not take any action, the main concern is "fear of getting it wrong".

There is already high awareness of organisations such as Childline / Parentline and the NSPCC. Although awareness of the Child Protection Committee Website is lower, a significant minority of people are still aware of it.

Preferred methods of receiving information about the work of the Child Protection Committee are local press and leaflets and flyers through the mail.

1.0 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

OBJECTIVES

- 1.1 This document sets out the findings of the thirteenth survey of the Argyll and Bute Citizens' Panel, fieldwork for which was conducted during October and November 2007.

The survey focused on a number of issues that relate to the 'Vibrant Communities' element of the new Community Plan for Argyll and Bute.

- 1.2 The survey sought feedback from the community in Argyll and Bute with regard to the following issues that were of relevance to the Community Plan:

- Housing
- The Role of Migrant Workers
- Gaelic Language Plan
- Child Protection.

These are addressed, in turn, in sections 2 to 5 of this report. Conclusions relevant to each section are summarised at the end of that section.

METHODOLOGY

- 1.3 A postal survey of the Argyll and Bute Citizens Panel was conducted. At the outset of fieldwork, Panel membership was 1,225. During fieldwork, 23 people asked to be removed from the Panel, leaving on active membership of 1,202. It should be noted that a substantial number of people have not responded to any of the three previous Panel surveys (this could be for a variety of reasons such as a change of address, change in circumstances or lack of interest). It is anticipated that this will be addressed via an imminent refreshment of the Panel.
- 1.4 An initial questionnaire was mailed out to Panel members in October 2007 and a reminder mailing was issued in November, with a closing date of 30th November 2007. In total, 589 responses were received, which is a response rate of 49%, based on the revised Panel size of 1,202.

- 1.5 For illustrative purposes, a random sample of 589 provides data accurate to $\pm 2.88\%$ for the sample as a whole¹.
- 1.6 This document provides an overview of the survey results and the detailed data tables, which form Appendix 2 to the report, provide a more detailed breakdown of these responses. These should be read alongside Appendix 3, which provides full details of the verbatim responses to the open-ended questions that were included in the survey. For reasons of space, these have been provided under separate cover and are available from the Chief Executive's Unit at Argyll and Bute Council.

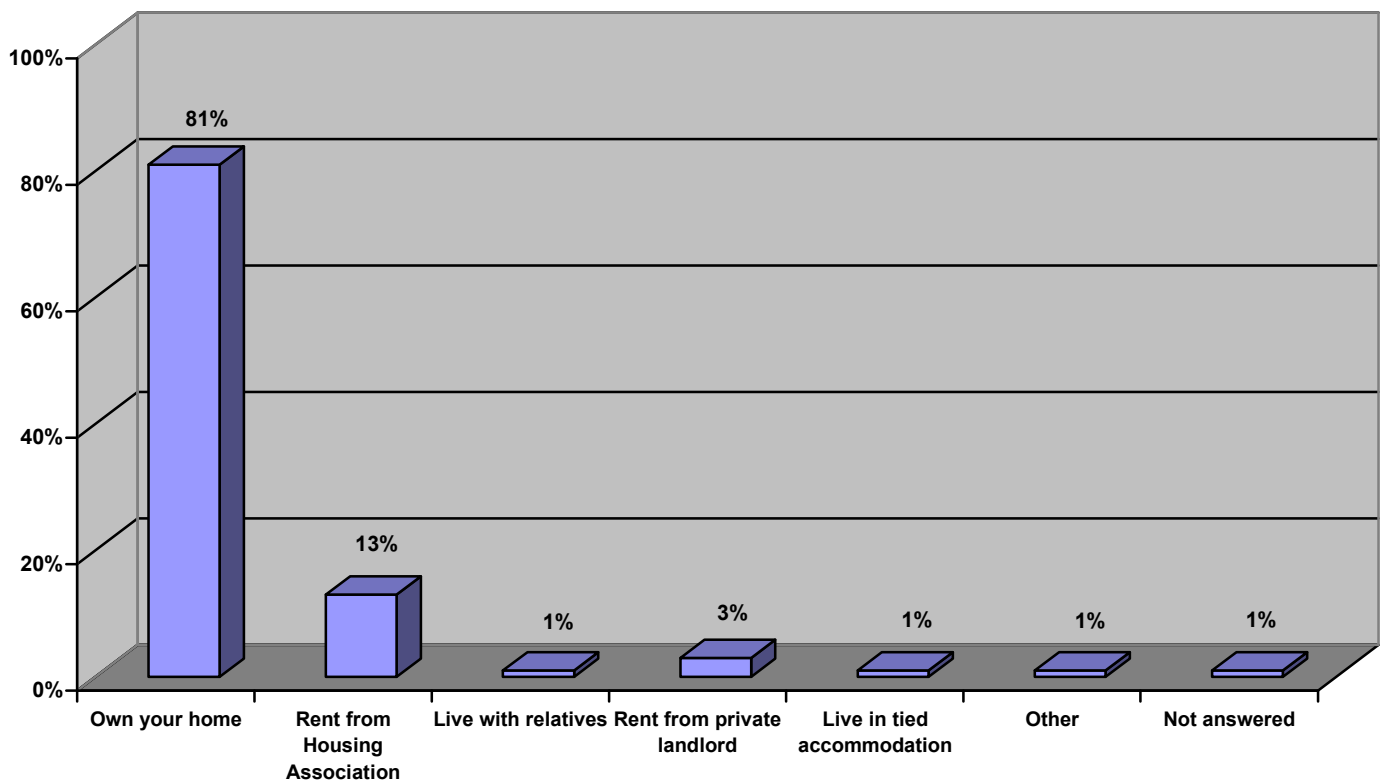
¹ Based on a 50% estimate at the 95% confidence interval. Thus, if 50% of the sample answers in a given way, then we can be sure that if the whole population had been asked then the results would have been between 47.12% and 52.88%.

2.0 HOUSING

2.1 The questionnaire opened with a section on appropriate and affordable housing for local people. As illustrated in Figure 2.1 below, the vast majority of respondents own their own home, whilst a notable proportion rent from a Housing Association.

Figure 2.1: Current Tenure

What type of home do you live in currently?

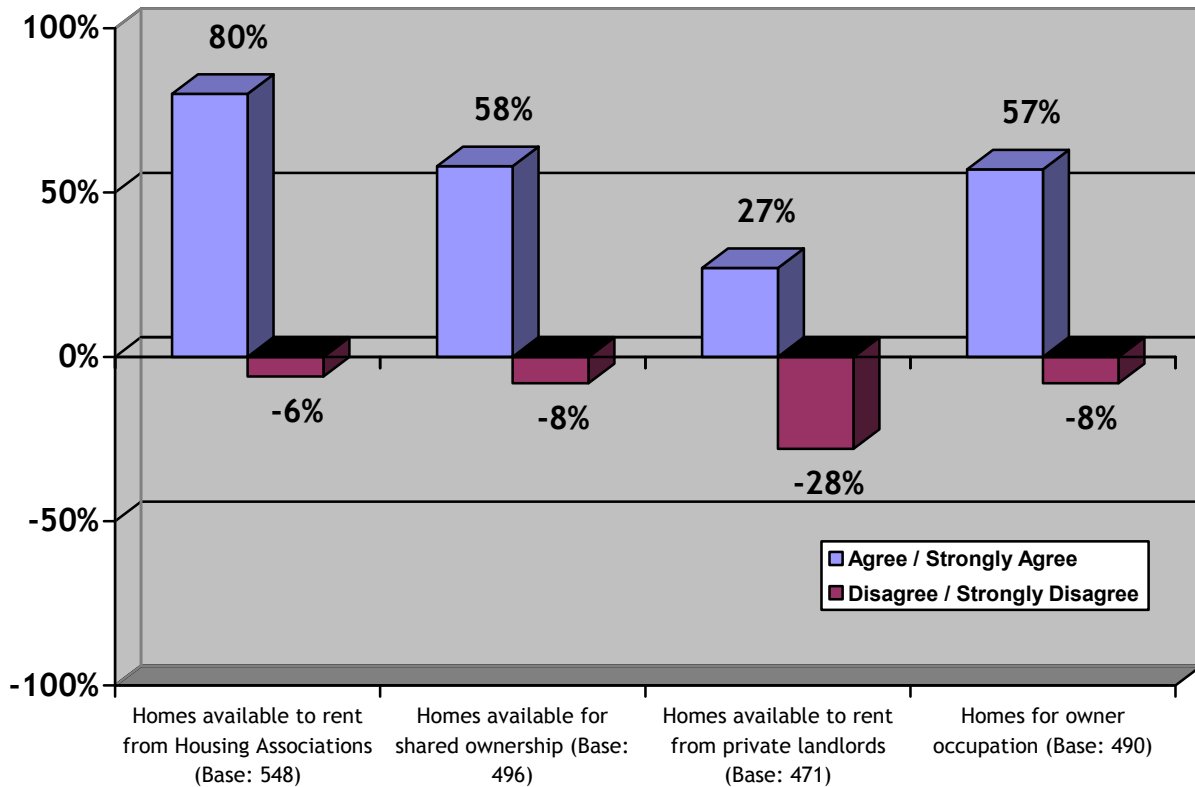


Base: 589

2.2 Following this, respondents were asked which types of housing they felt there is a **need** for in the town or village in which they live. Figure 2.2 below shows that respondents were particularly likely to agree there was the need for more homes available to rent from Housing Associations. Conversely, respondents were less likely to agree that there was a need for more homes available to rent from Private Landlords².

Figure 2.2: Housing Needs (1)

To what extent do you think there is a need for more of the following types of home in the town or village in which you live, or is closest to you?



A majority of respondents also perceive there to be a need for more homes for owner occupation, including for shared ownership.

Whilst these findings are based on the general perceptions of Panel members (rather than directly recorded demand) they do suggest a strong view within the community of housing shortage, both in the private and social rented sectors.

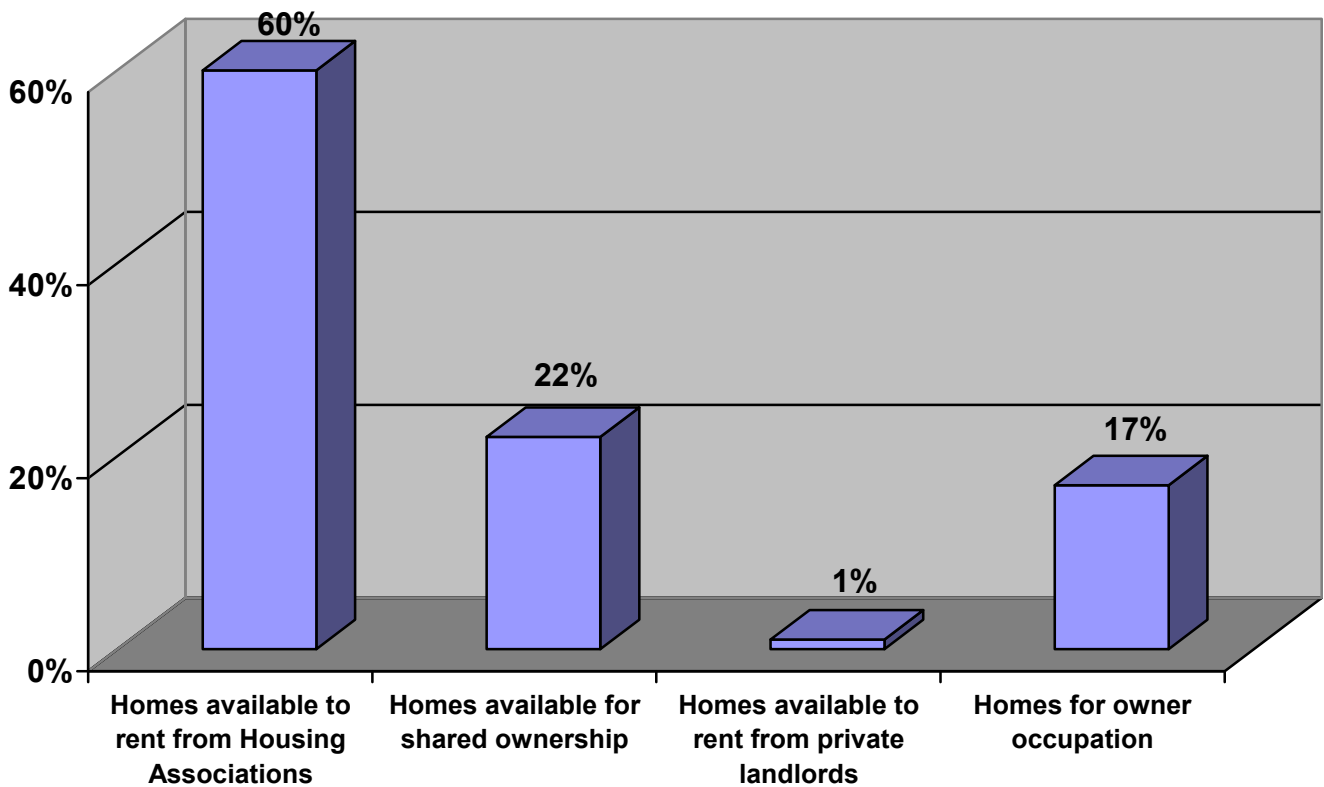
² Throughout the report, charts illustrate the level of agreement and disagreement with a number of issues and statements. It should be noted that numbers do not add to 100 due to the existence of neutral responses. A more detailed breakdown of responses is contained in the appendices.

2.3 As illustrated in the appendices, differences of opinion across areas are quite modest. Similarly, all age groups and both genders are very likely to agree with the need for more homes to be available from Housing Associations.

2.4 The majority of respondents felt that the **greatest** housing need in their town or village was homes available to rent from Housing Associations, as shown in Figure 2.3 below. It is worth noting that a significant number of respondents chose not to answer this question, suggesting that they did not feel able to express an opinion on the matter.

Figure 2.3: Housing Needs (2)

Which of these types of home do you think there is the greatest need for?



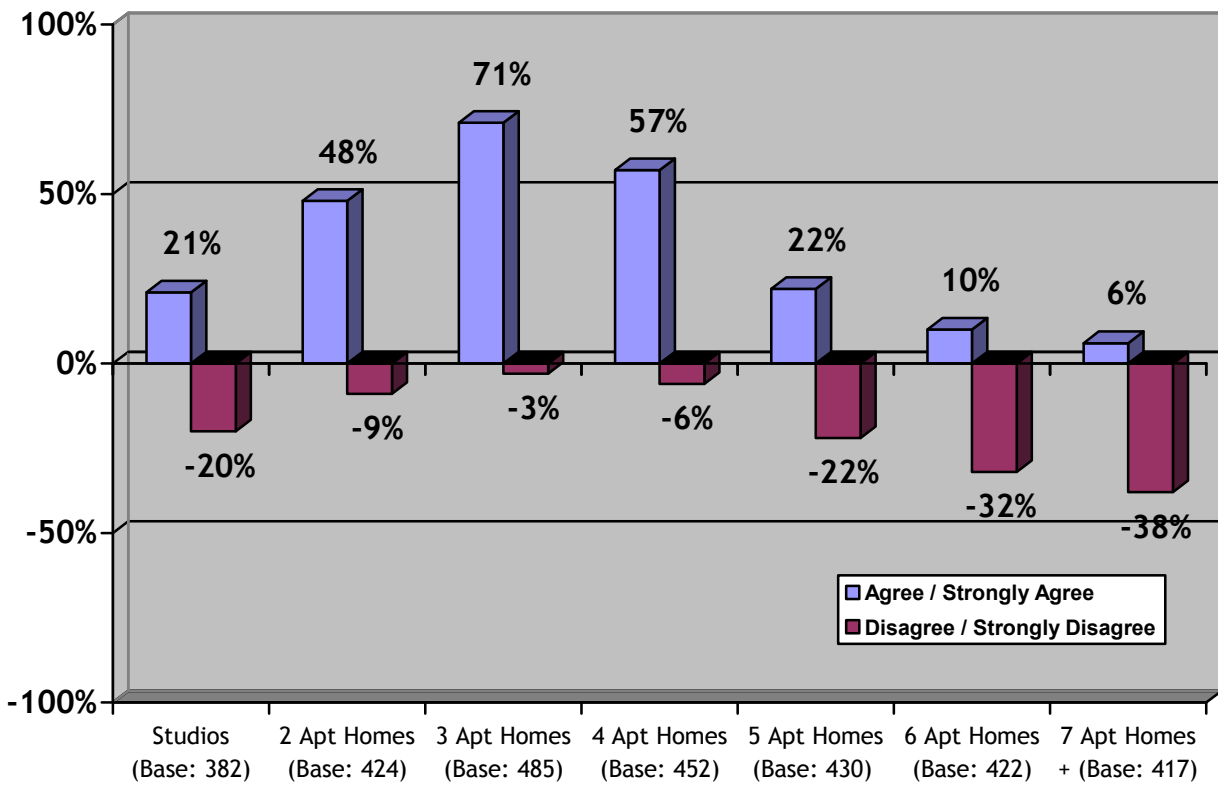
Base: 447

The perception of the **greatest** need being for homes available to rent from Housing Associations is greatest in Bute (70%, 33 respondents), in Mid-Argyll and Kintyre (68%, 76 respondents) and in Mull, Coll, Tiree and Lismore (69%, 32 respondents). This view is also particularly evident amongst those who currently rent from a Housing Association (86%, 49 respondents).

2.5 With regard to the particular sizes of housing needed, respondents were most likely to agree that there was a need for 3 and 4 apartment homes (equivalent to two of three bedrooms). Most of those who expressed a view also felt that there was a need for more 2 apartment (1 bedroom) homes.

Figure 2.4: Size of Homes Required (1)

To what extent do you think there is a need for more of the following sizes of home in the town or village in which you live or is closest to you?

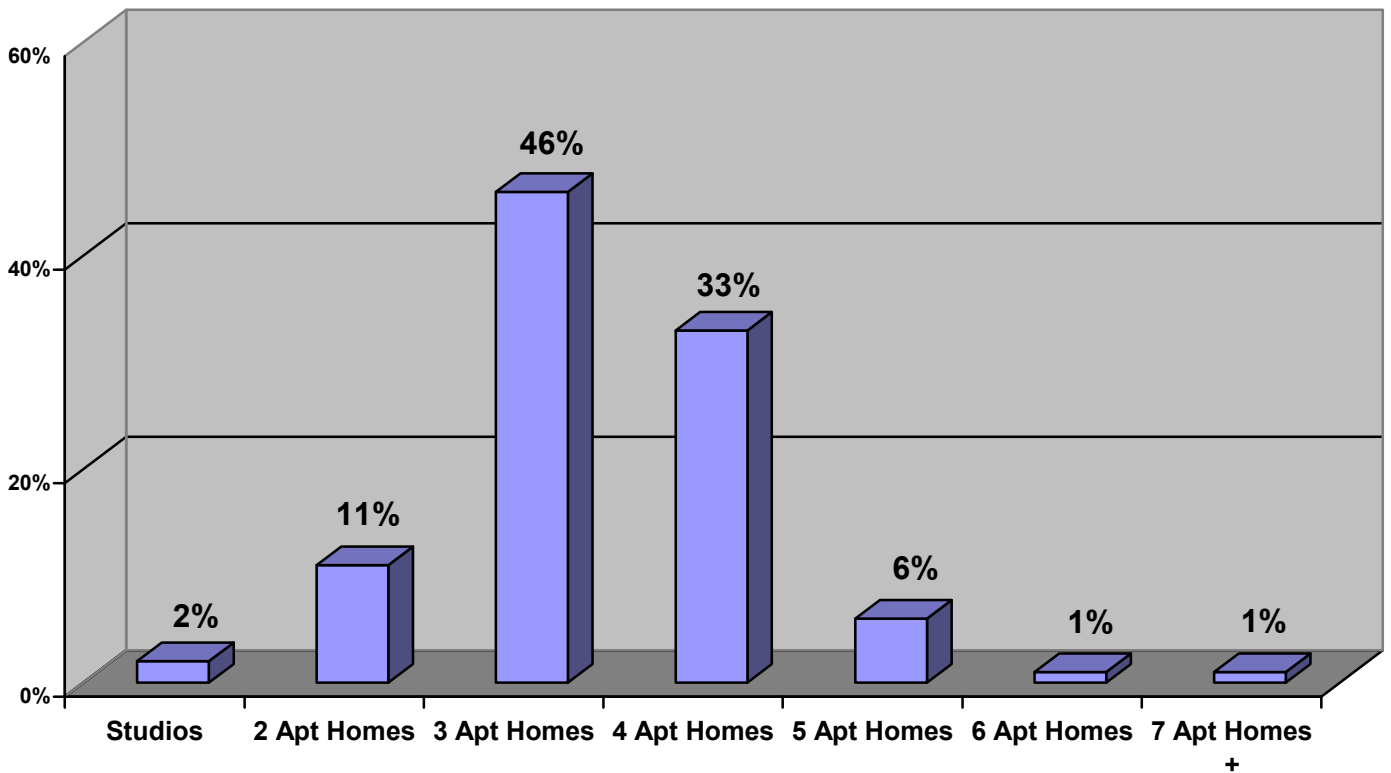


Comparatively few respondents perceived there to be a need for larger properties than this.

2.6 The perceptions indicated in Figure 2.4 are reinforced in Figure 2.5, which illustrates which size of property people considered there to be the **greatest** need for. Again, a significant number of people chose not to answer these questions.

Figure 2.5: Size of Homes Required (2)

Which of these do you think there is greatest need for?



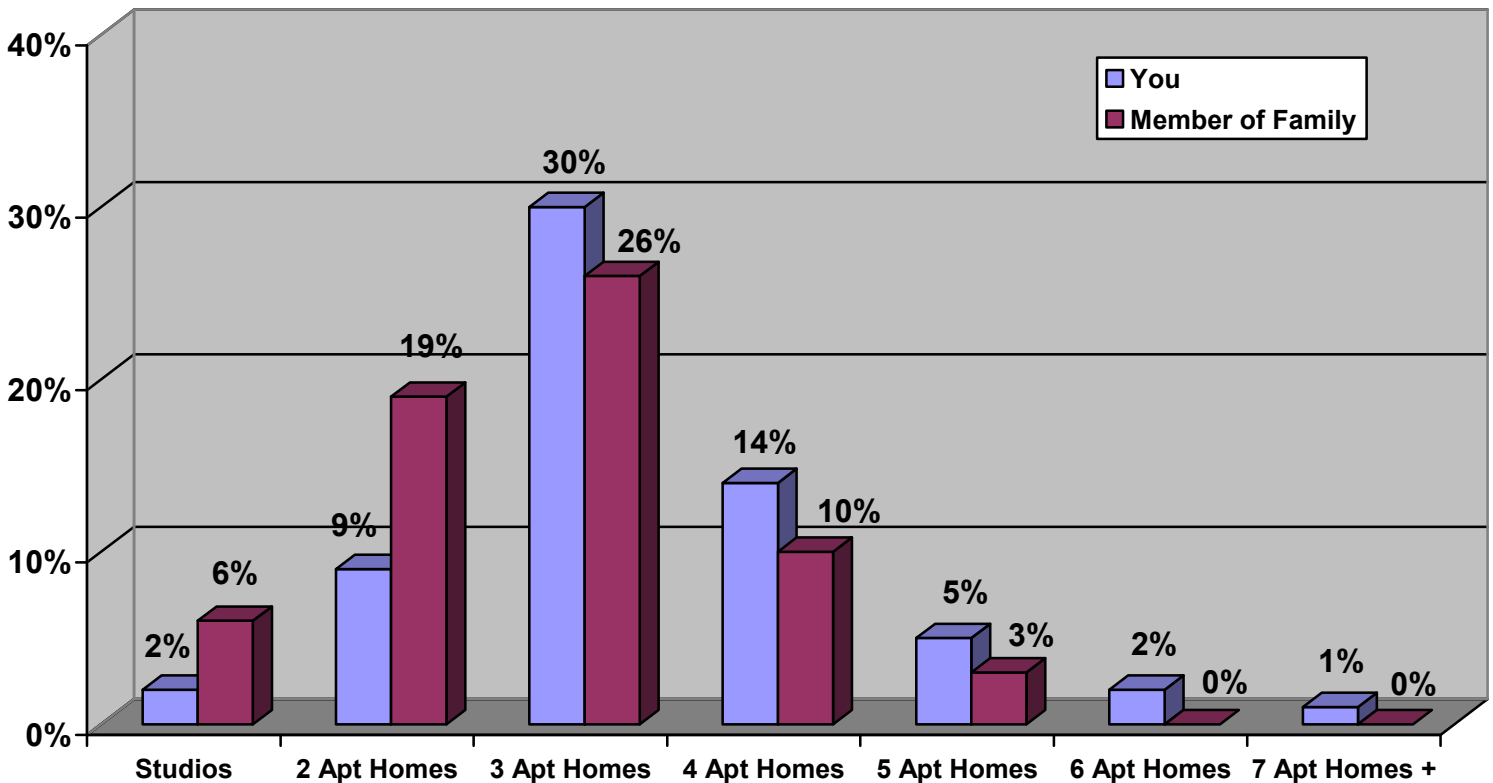
Base: 409

Clearly, a very significant majority perceive that the greatest need in their community is for 3 or 4 apartment (2 or 3 bedroom) homes. This view is consistent across areas and age bands.

2.7 Respondents were then asked whether they or any of their family members were likely to have a need for a particular size of home over the next five years. Again, the greatest need is for 3 apartment homes amongst respondents and their family members, whilst there is also a significant desire for 2 apartment homes amongst respondents' family members.

Figure 2.6: Family Needs

Which of these types of homes do you think you or a member of your family moving away from the family home may need over the next five years?



Base: 409

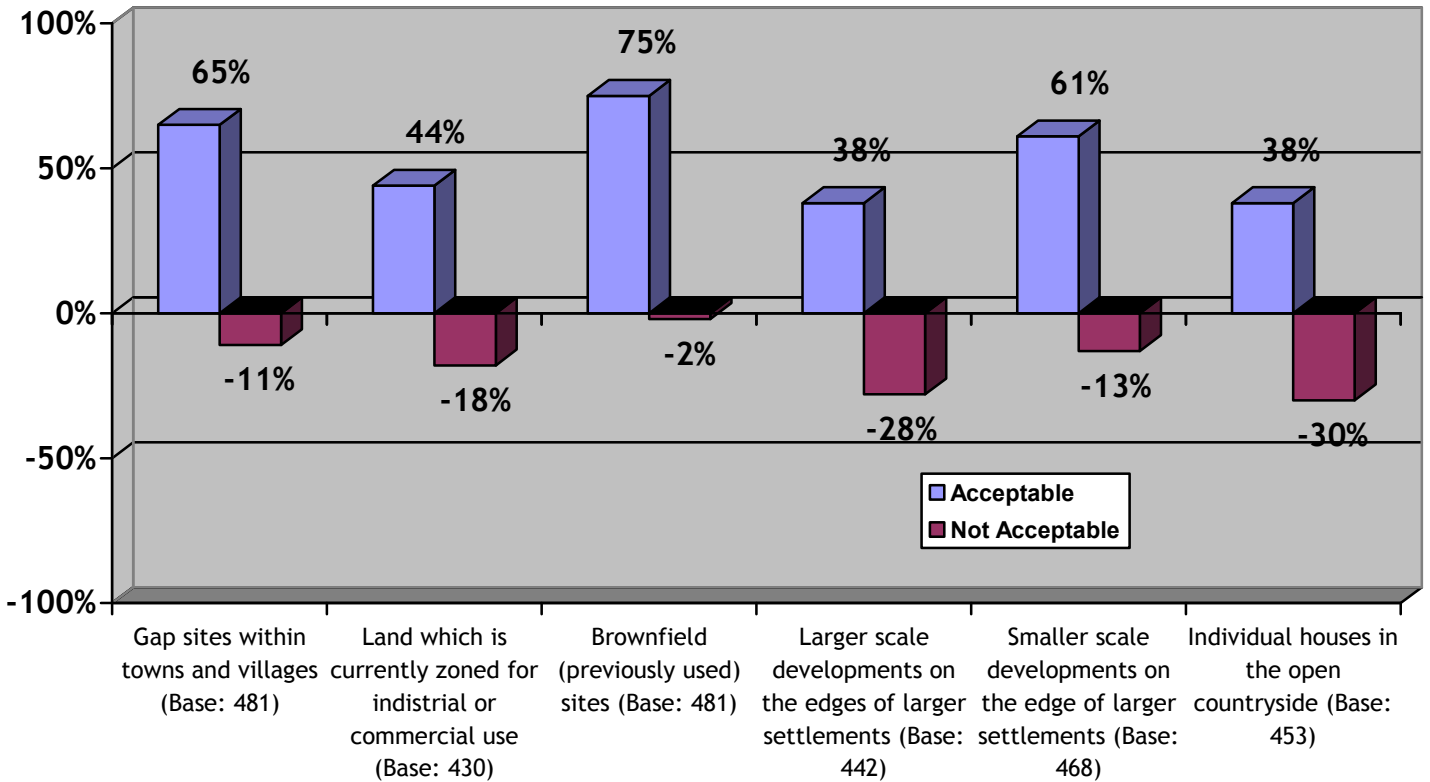
Overall, 58% of respondents said that they personally may have such a need over the next five years (a small number of people ticked more than one response). This would be equivalent to a “churn” of just over 11% per annum if it were to be realised fully and spread evenly over the 5-year period. It is worth noting that, amongst the small number of respondents in the 25-34 age groups, significantly more say that they would have a need for a 5 or 6 apartment home (23%, 18 respondents).

55% of respondents anticipated a need for a family member to seek housing, arising over the next five years or so (there were more multiple responses in this instance).

2.8 Respondents were then asked which **types** of land they felt it would be acceptable for the Council to release for house building. The results of this are set out in Figure 2.7 below. We have excluded those who left this question blank but as specific “don’t know” responses were allowed, the numbers do not add to 100.

Figure 2.7: Additional Land

The Council may need to release additional land to allow more houses to be built. Which of the following locations do you think would be acceptable?³



There are some categories where the majority level of support is quite overwhelming:

- Brownfield (previously used) sites
- Gap sites within towns and villages

³ Numbers do not add to 100 due to the existence of both “don’t know” responses and individuals not answering this question.

- Smaller-scale development on the edges of larger settlements.

There is also a comfortable majority of those who expressed an opinion who suggest that house building on land currently zoned for industrial or commercial use should be allowed.

Opinions are much more divided in relation to building in two particular instances:

- Larger-scale developments on the edge of larger settlements
- Individual houses in the open countryside.

Even in these cases, more people express support for house building to proceed than express outright opposition but a very significant number either choose a neutral option or do not answer this question.

- 2.9 Respondents were asked to make any further comments about the issue of affordable housing in their community. The great majority of these comments highlighted aspects of the desire for more social rented housing:

“Need to have more affordable houses for first time buyers”.

“The Council/Housing association is the only body who can build affordable housing. The previous sale of council houses, while good for the lucky owners, has created an obvious lack of housing to rent or own. Housing Associations must replace this gap in provision or the lack of affordable houses will get worse and private landlords will charge what they want to”.

“Councils should be allowed to possess properties abandoned or left to deteriorate in order to hand them to Housing Associations to redevelop for social housing”.

“It is generally felt that council housing is needed as people in this area do not have a wage big enough to put down as mortgage security so if they can't do that they are living in accommodation which isn't always suitable for their needs”.

A full verbatim listing of these comments is included in the appendices.

Conclusions

In considering the following conclusions, it should be noted that over 80% of the respondents were homeowners and only 13% tenants of social landlords, with a smattering of other tenures also being represented.

It is very apparent that the most pressing need is perceived to be for affordable homes to rent from social landlords.

The greatest potential need is also perceived to be for 3 and 4 apartment homes (equivalent to 2 or 3 bedrooms). Few people perceive there to be a need in the community for larger homes than this.

There is significant latent potential for churn in the housing market, with 58% of respondents saying that they may have a need for a new home and 55% saying that a family member might have such a need, over the next five years. The most common perceived demand is for 3 apartment (2 bedroom) homes amongst both respondents and their family members, with there also being significant potential demand for two apartment (one bedroom) homes amongst family members.

There is a strong consensus in support of house building on brownfield sites, on gap sites in towns and villages and, to a lesser extent, on land zoned for industrial or commercial use. There is also support for smaller-scale developments on the edge of larger settlements.

Opinions are more divided (and many people “don’t know”) in relation to larger-scale developments on the edge of existing settlements and the building of individual houses in the open countryside. However, a majority of those who express an opinion are supportive of house building in these circumstances.

3.0 THE ROLE OF MIGRANT WORKERS

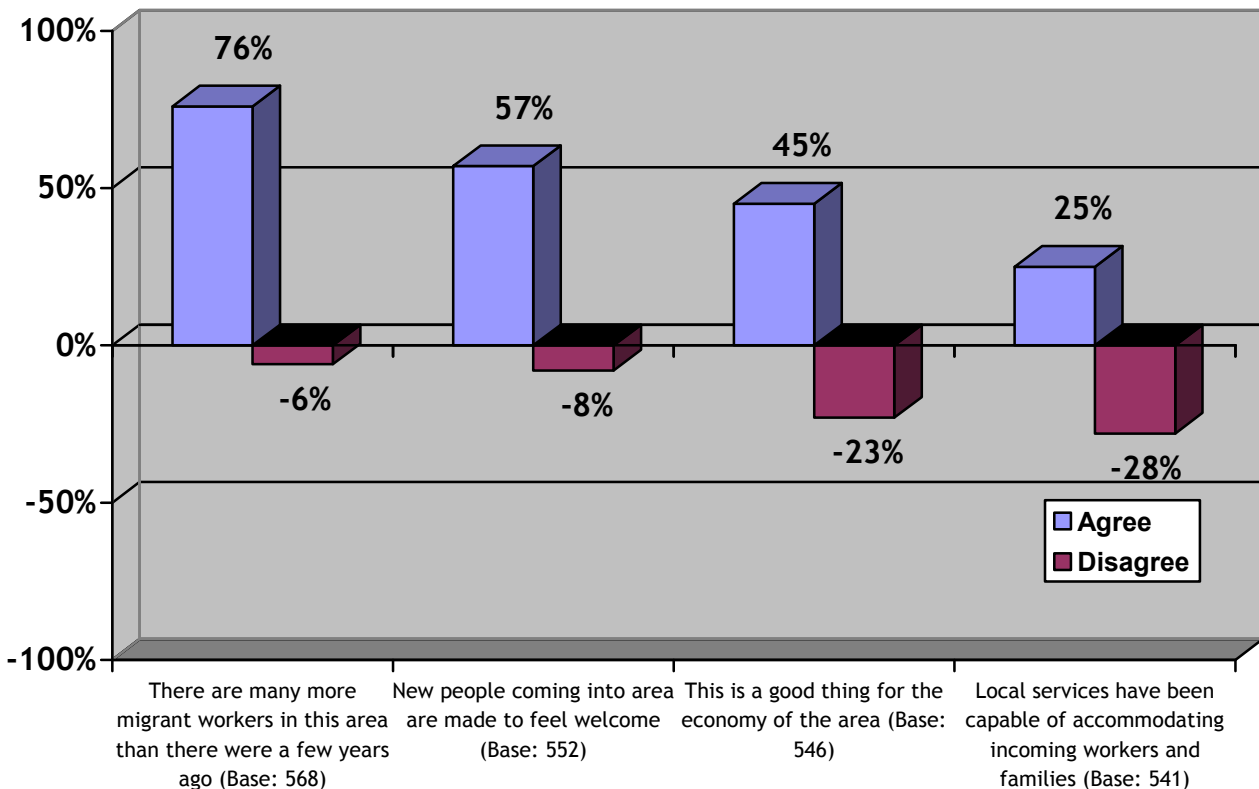
3.1 As an introduction to this section of the survey, the following explanatory statement was provided:

“Argyll and Bute’s Community Plan refers to the need for a community that is ‘well balanced geographically with young people choosing to stay or move to the area’. It also refers to ‘high quality public services...that attract people to settle in Argyll and Bute’. The role of migrant workers in Argyll and Bute is an important part of each of the above aspirations”.

3.2 Figure 3.1 illustrates respondents’ perceptions of a range of issues relating to migrant workers within the community. We have excluded people who left this question blank but neutral and “don’t know” responses are still allowed, so numbers do not add to 100.

Figure 3.1: Statements About Migrant Workers

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following questions relating to migrant workers in your local area?



Clearly, a significant majority of people recognise there to be more migrant workers in the area than was the case a few years ago. A significant majority of those who express a view believe that new people coming into the area are made to feel welcome (although a small number disagree and many more give a neutral response).

- 3.3 The perception of there being many more migrant workers in the area is fairly consistent across all geographical areas although slightly less so in Helensburgh (where 53% agree). A similarly consistent pattern is evident concerning perceptions of people being made to feel welcome although those in Islay, Jura, Colonsay and Gigha are most likely to believe that people are made welcome (74%, 19 respondents).
- 3.4 Figure 3.1 also shows that most people who express an opinion believe the increase in numbers of migrant workers to be a good thing for the area (again, those in Islay, Jura, Colonsay and Gigha are most likely to share this view (69%, 19 respondents)). However, this view is quite lukewarm in that only 7% “agree **strongly**” with this contention and a significant minority express outright disagreement.
- 3.5 The area of greatest apparent concern is, however, related to whether local services have been capable of accommodating incoming workers and their families. A majority of those who express a view do **not** believe this to have been the case, the reasons for which require further detailed consideration. Again, this view is consistent across geographical areas.

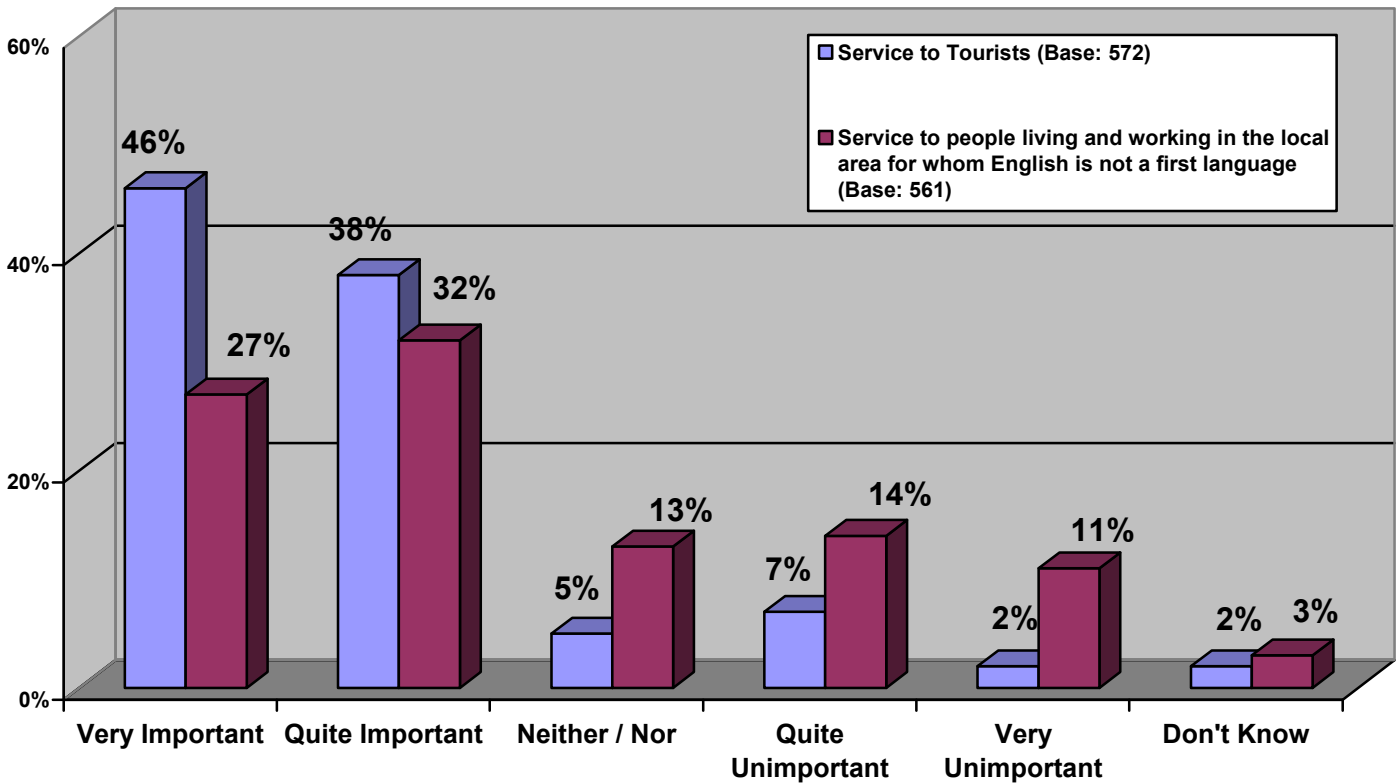
- 3.6 Those respondents who disagreed with the statements about migrant workers were asked to comment on the reasons for their disagreement. Some of the illustrative comments are shown in the table below and a full verbatim listing of comments is included in the appendices.

Statements	Illustrative Comments
There are many more migrant workers in this area than there were a few years ago	<p><i>"I disagree with too many foreign immigrants in Britain".</i></p> <p><i>"They get jobs and stay which means local kids can't get houses".</i></p>
This is a good thing for the economy of the area	<p><i>"They drive down already very low wages".</i></p> <p><i>"This removes employment and accommodation from local people".</i></p>
New people coming into the area are made to feel welcome	<p><i>"They are not made to feel welcome as they are seen as a threat in taking our jobs and house away".</i></p>
Local services have been capable of accommodating incoming workers and their families	<p><i>"I have heard that some migrant families have been allocated housing to the cost of local homeless families".</i></p> <p><i>"Our local services are already overloaded and migrant workers bring a new range of problems we are not able to absorb into budgets".</i></p>

3.7 As shown in Figure 3.2 below, the translation of information into languages other than English is generally considered to be important, both as a service to tourists and as a service for people living in the local area for whom English is not a first language.

Figure 3.2: Translation of Information

How important do you consider the translation or information into languages other than English to be for the following purposes?



The provision of translation as a service to tourists is overwhelmingly seen as of importance (and is more often than not, “very” important). Support for such services as a service to people living and working in the area is significantly more guarded, with a significant minority of 25% suggesting that this is unimportant.

3.8 Figure 3.3(a) and (b) highlight the proportion of people who believe that certain languages should be translated as a service for tourists.

Figure 3.3(a): Languages

What languages do you believe information should be translated into for each of the following purposes?

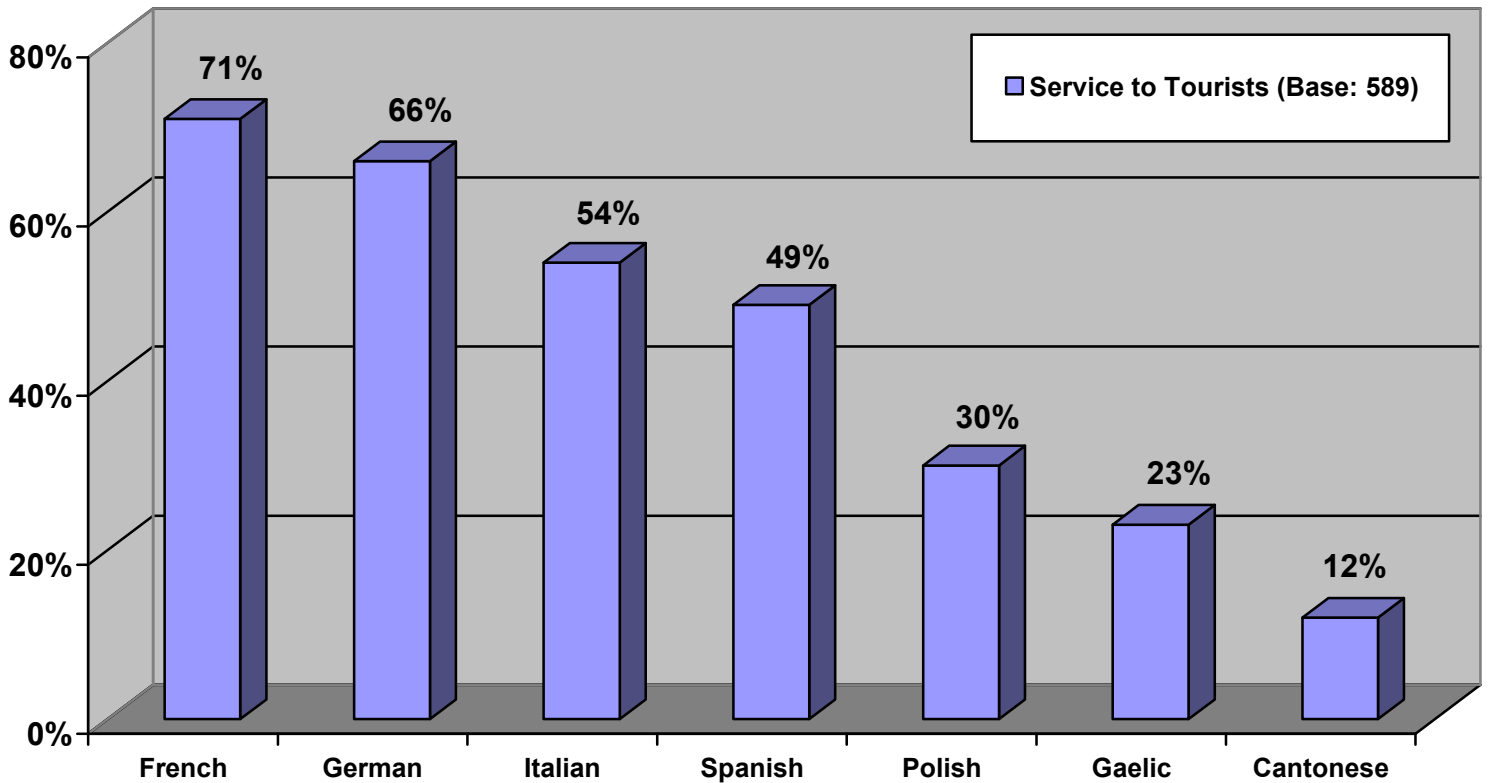
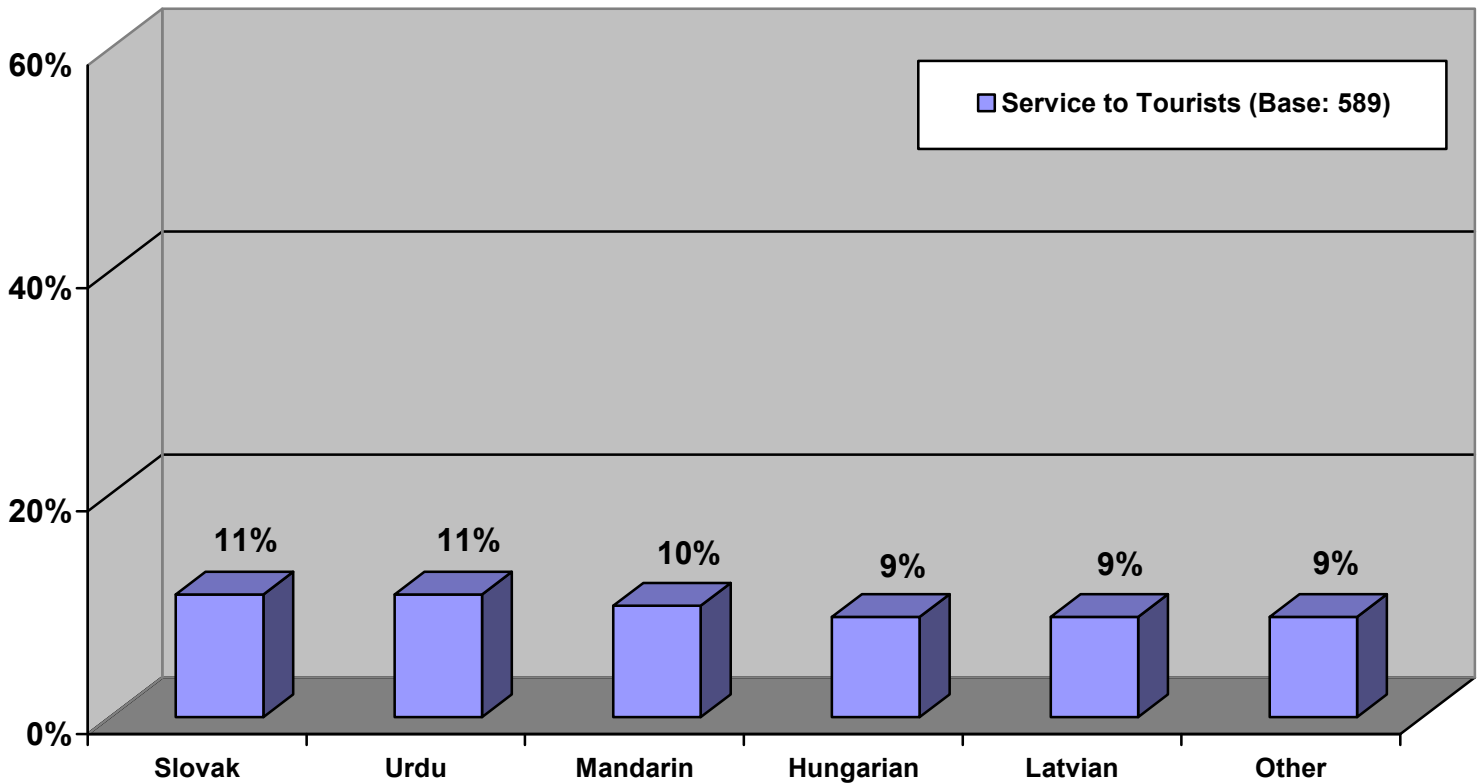


Figure 3.3(b): Languages

What languages do you believe information should be translated into for each of the following purposes?



Other languages suggested included Dutch, Swedish, Japanese and Russian. A full verbatim listing of comments is included in the appendices.

Clearly, the most common languages alluded to are the main West European languages of French, German, Italian and Spanish, perhaps reflecting people's perceptions of the source of overseas visitors. A significant minority (30%) also believe that information should be translated into Polish or Slovak and a smattering of people mention a range of other, non-indigenous languages.

A sizeable minority (23%) suggest the translation of information into Gaelic, for tourist purposes, and this is an issue that we return to in Section 4.

3.9 Figures 3.4(a) and (b) illustrate people’s perceptions of the languages that information should be translated into as a service for people living and working in the area for when English is not a first language.

Figure 3.4(a): Languages

What languages do you believe information should be translated into for each of the following purposes?

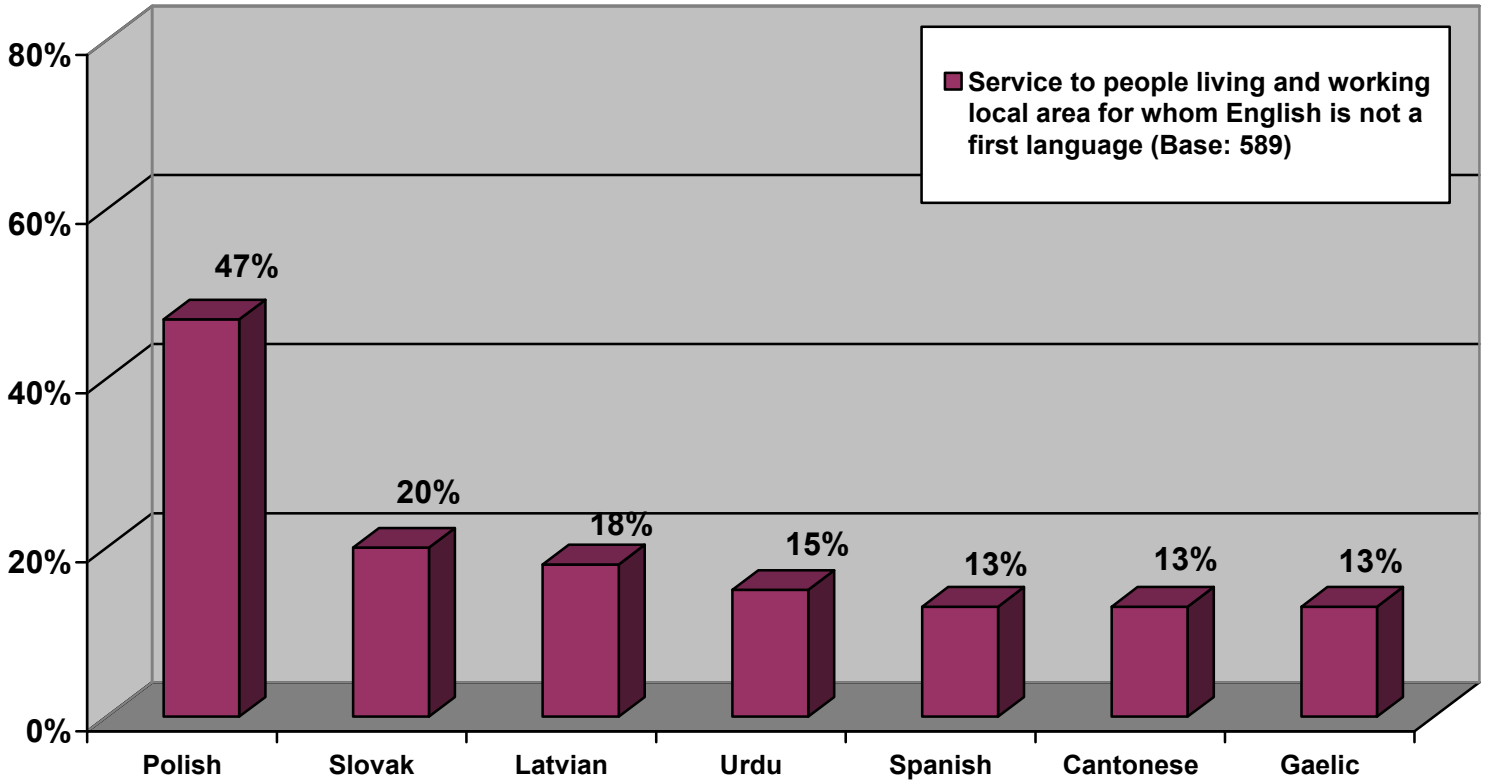
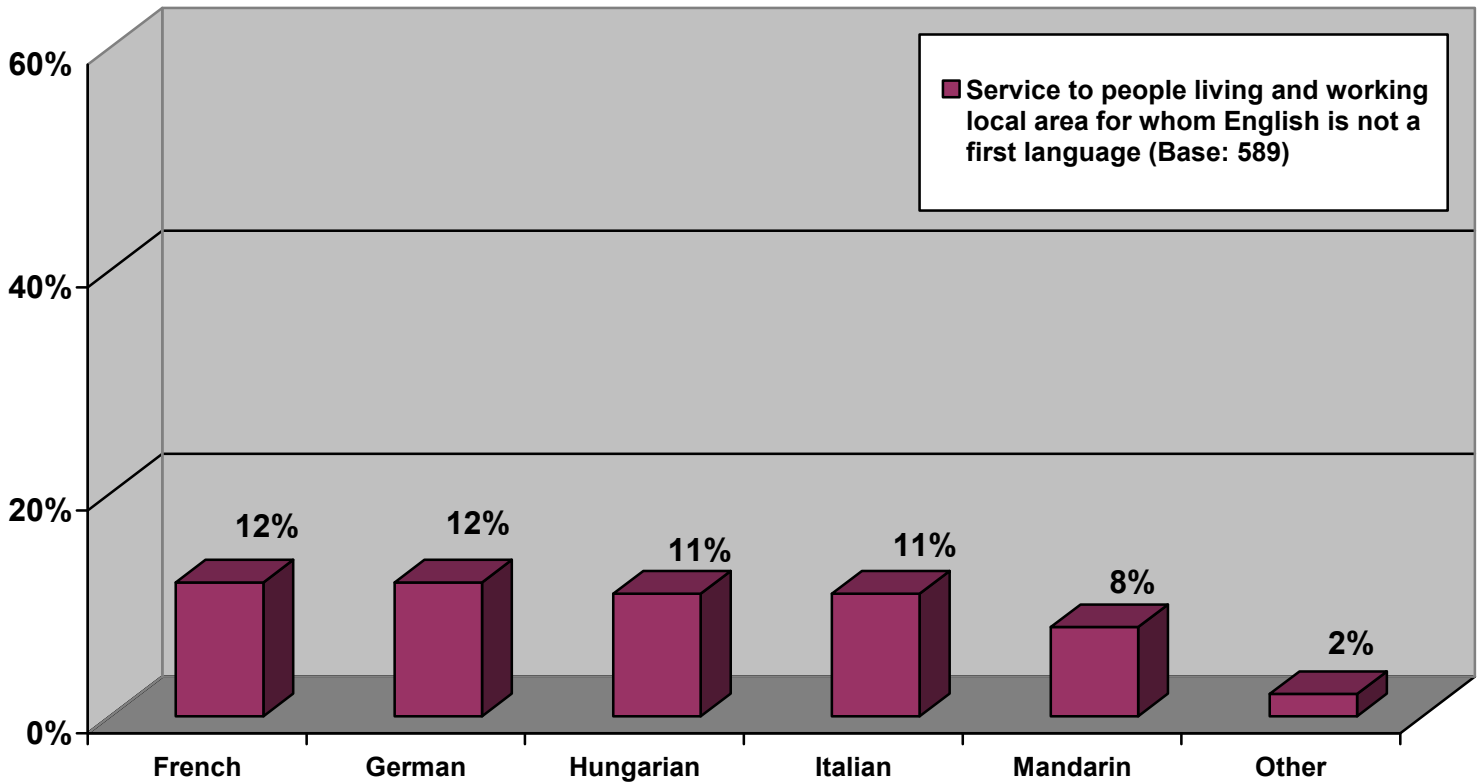


Figure 3.4(b): Languages

What languages do you believe information should be translated into for each of the following purposes?



Clearly, the Central and East European languages of Polish, Slovak and Latvian are most apparent although a significant number suggest all of the other languages that were cited.

3.10 Respondents were given the opportunity to make any further comments about the role of migrant workers their community. A number of such comments were positive in tone:

“We have many Polish workers in our town. They fit in well, work hard and their lifestyle is similar to ours. Most have very good English and make the effort to integrate without forgetting their homeland”.

Others, however, further illustrate the concerns that are raised by some people:

“Migrant workers should be qualified professional. Not entitles to benefits until they have lived and worked in the community for approximately 5 years”.

“The migrant workers do their job well but also can withhold a lot of jobs for locals”.

“A person should be able to speak English before coming to work here”.

A full verbatim listing of comments is included in the appendices.

Conclusions

There is a strong view that there are many more migrant workers in the area than was the case a few years ago. On the whole, it is perceived that migrant workers are made to feel welcome and most people who express an opinion believe that migrant workers are good for the economy of the area.

However, a majority of people who express an opinion believe that local services have not been fully capable of accommodating incoming workers and their families.

The main concerns that people describe relate to:

- perceived negative impacts in terms of displacement of jobs from local people and wages being driven down
- impact on housing availability
- other services (e.g. doctors and dentists).

It seems likely that at least some of these concerns are fostered by miscommunication through the media rather than real experiences.

A majority of people do believe it to be important for information to be translated into languages other than English, both as a service to tourists and as a service to people living and working in the area for whom English is not a first language.

People are most likely to believe that information should be translated as a service to tourists into the main West European languages of French, German, Italian and Spanish although a significant minority also mention Polish and Gaelic in this regard.

Polish, and to a lesser extent, Slovak and Latvian are the most common languages that people believe should be translated as a service for people living and working in the local area.

4.0 GAELIC LANGUAGE PLAN

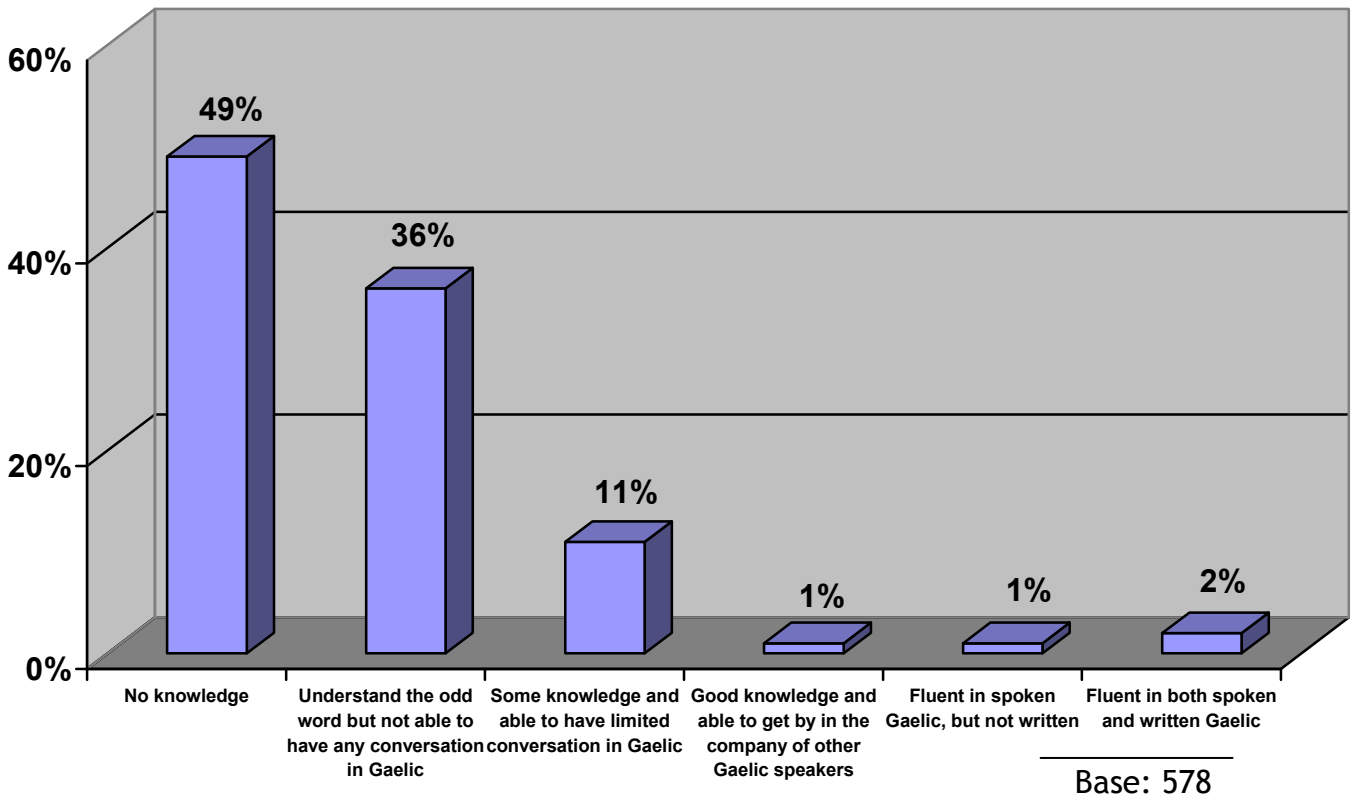
4.1 The following descriptive preamble was provided for this section of the questionnaire:

The intention of the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005 is to encourage the use and understanding of Gaelic. Public authorities are being asked to produce Gaelic Language Plans so that Gaelic users can access public services in their own language more often. Argyll and Bute Council is one of the first public bodies to be requested to produce a Gaelic Language Plan. Other public bodies among the Community Planning Partners will be requested to produce plans in due course.

4.2 Firstly, respondents were asked to indicate the level of their own personal proficiency in the Gaelic language. Figure 4.1 below shows that the vast majority have limited or no knowledge of the language although a significant minority do say that they have “some knowledge and are able to have a limited conversation in Gaelic”.

Figure 4.1: Proficiency in Gaelic Language

How would you describe your own personal level of proficiency in the Gaelic language?

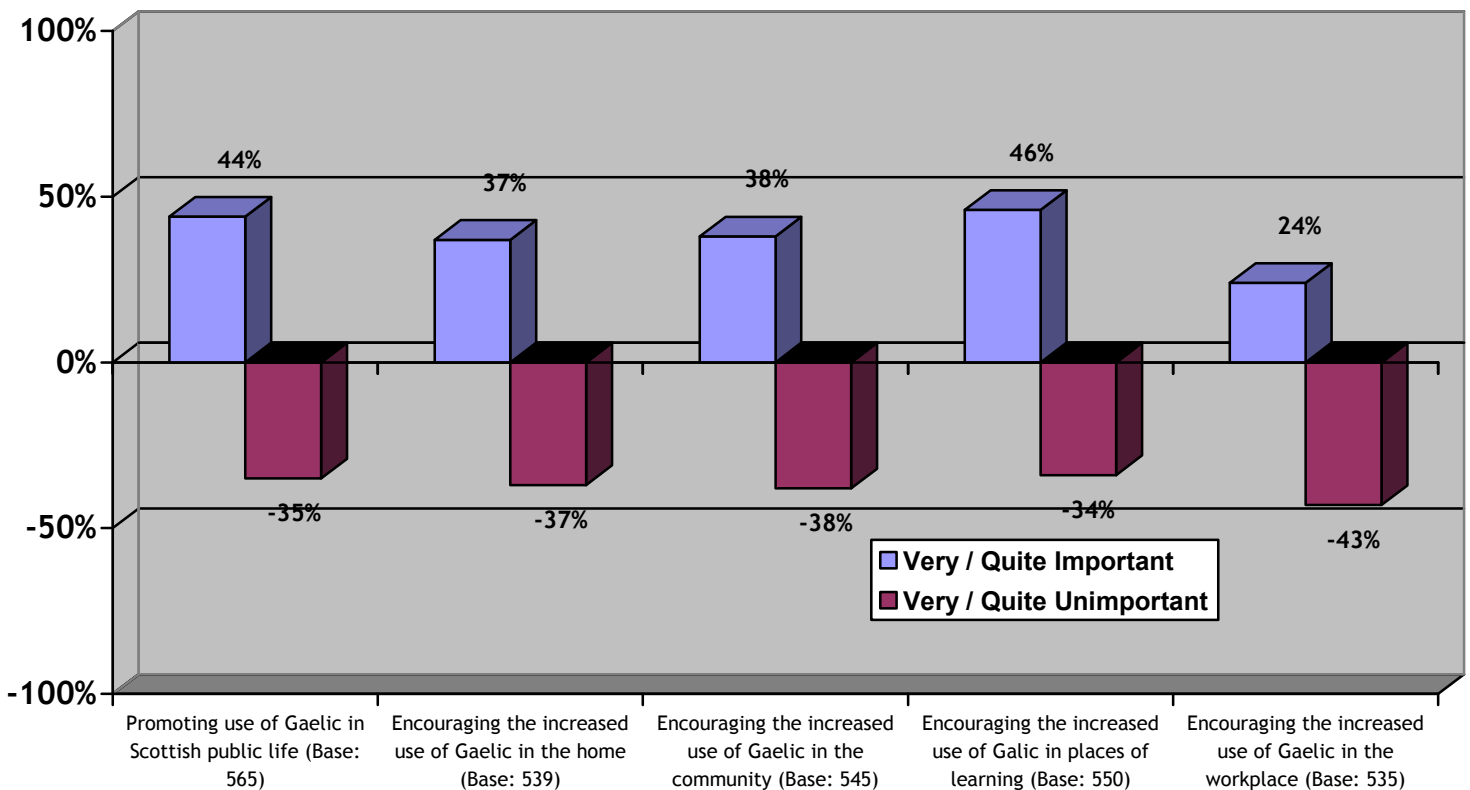


Levels of knowledge are significantly higher in specific areas of Argyll and Bute. For example, in Islay, Jura, Colonsay and Gigha 69% say they could at least have a “limited conversation” and 11% claim fluency in spoken Gaelic. In Mull, Coll, Tiree and Lismore 39% say they could at least have a limited conversation and 9% claim some degree of fluency, including 6% who are fluent in both spoken and written Gaelic.

4.3 In relation to possible elements of a Gaelic Language Plan, views on the importance of a number of potential elements are sharply polarised, as illustrated in Figure 4.2 below.

Figure 4.2: Purposes of Gaelic Language Plan

How important do you consider each of the following purposes of the Gaelic language to be?⁴



There are two areas where majority support is recorded (at least amongst those who expressed a view one way or the other):

- Promoting use of Gaelic in Scottish public life
- Encouraging the increased use of Gaelic in places of learning.

⁴ Again, numbers do not add to 100 due to neutral responses.

In two further cases, views are evenly divided as to whether the issue is important or unimportant:

- Encouraging the increased use of Gaelic in the home
- Encouraging the increased use of Gaelic in the community.

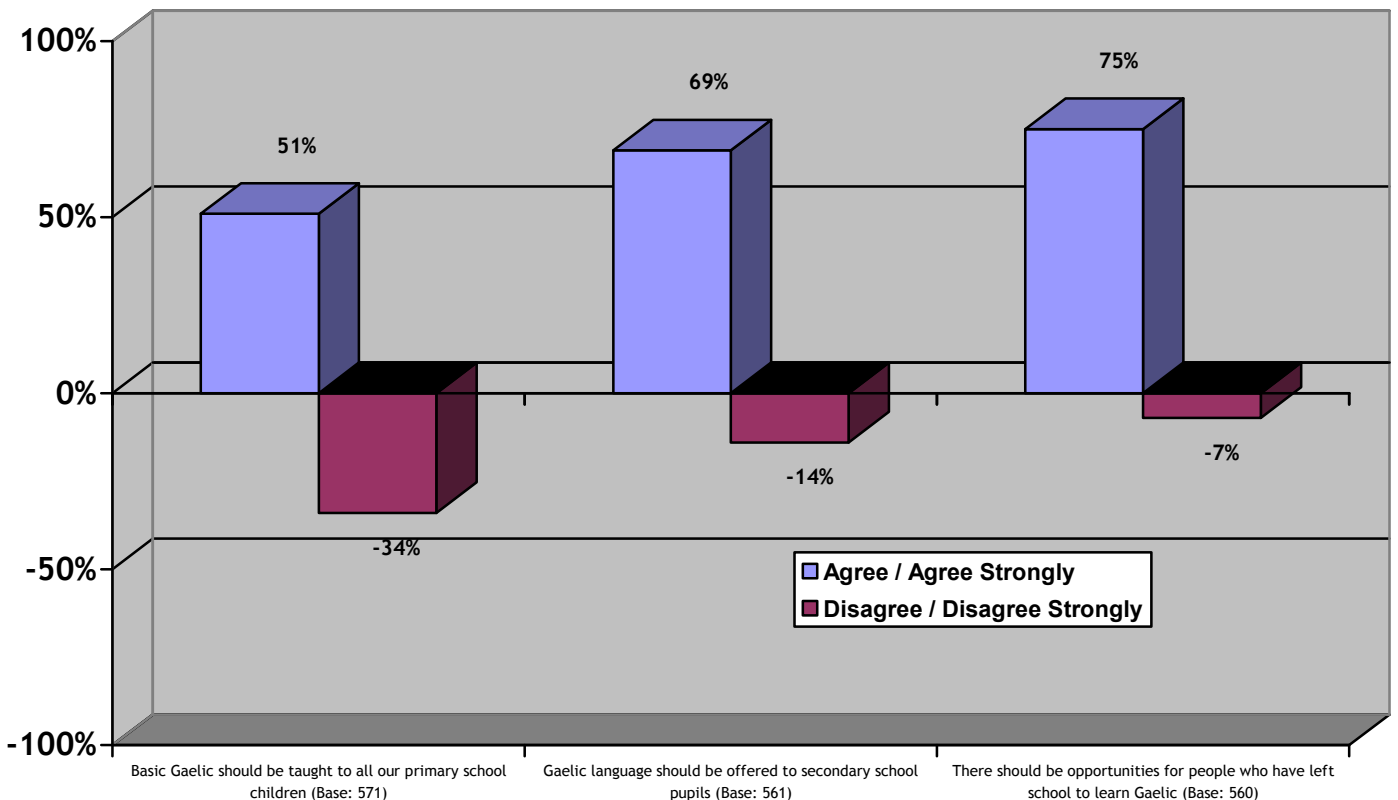
Only a minority of respondents ascribe any importance to encouraging the increased use of Gaelic in the workplace.

4.4 Again, however, there are clear differences within Argyll and Bute in relation to the importance ascribed to Gaelic. For example, in Helensburgh, only 34% of the 147 respondents ascribe importance to the promotion of Gaelic in Scottish public life whereas in Islay, Jura, Colonsay and Gigha this figure is 79% (of 19 respondents) and in Mull, Coll, Tiree and Lismore it is 61% (of 34 respondents). This reflects those areas where use of Gaelic is highest.

4.5 Figure 4.3 below, however, shows that the majority of respondents agree that Gaelic should be taught in both primary and secondary school and should be available for people who have left school.

Figure 4.3: Statements about the Gaelic Language

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements in relation to the Gaelic language?



Clearly, support for teaching Gaelic to all primary school children (as opposed to the “elective” situation in the other circumstances) is more guarded but still represents a majority of respondents. Once again, views are polarised between, for example, Helensburgh (where only 30% of the 148 respondents believe Gaelic should be taught in primary schools) and Islay, Jura, Colonsay and Gigha where 84% of the 19 respondents believe this should be the case and Mull, Coll, Tiree and Lismore where 74% of the 35 respondents agree.

- 4.6 Again, participants were asked to note any other issues relating to the Gaelic Language Plan. A number of such comments showed a positive comment to fostering the Gaelic language:

“Should be carried right through the education”.

“Our heritage is dying out - or being smothered. It is time for a revival”.

“If I knew how to go about it I would learn it myself”.

In other instances, respondents suggested that efforts and resources should be targeted elsewhere:

“The priority should be to get basic English and maths up to scratch. Until this is 100% inward looking education should be on the back burner”.

“When was Gaelic ever the language of all of Scotland? Three centuries ago or more? Our resources should be concentrating on making Scotland a modern forward looking country not wasted chasing a past which didn't exist”.

A full verbatim listing of comments is again included in the appendices.

Conclusions

Few people claim to be proficient in Gaelic although some do claim to be “able to have a limited conversation” in Gaelic.

There is only limited support for the promotion of the use of Gaelic in a variety of settings; support is most likely to be for promotion of Gaelic in places of learning.

This is reflected in support for some teaching of Gaelic to be provided to all primary school children and for such teaching to be available on an elective basis in secondary schools and for people who have left school.

It should be noted, however, that there are parts of Argyll and Bute (particularly the island communities) where the usage and commitment to Gaelic is much more significant.

5.0 CHILD PROTECTION

5.1 The following explanatory statement was provided to participants at the outset of this section:

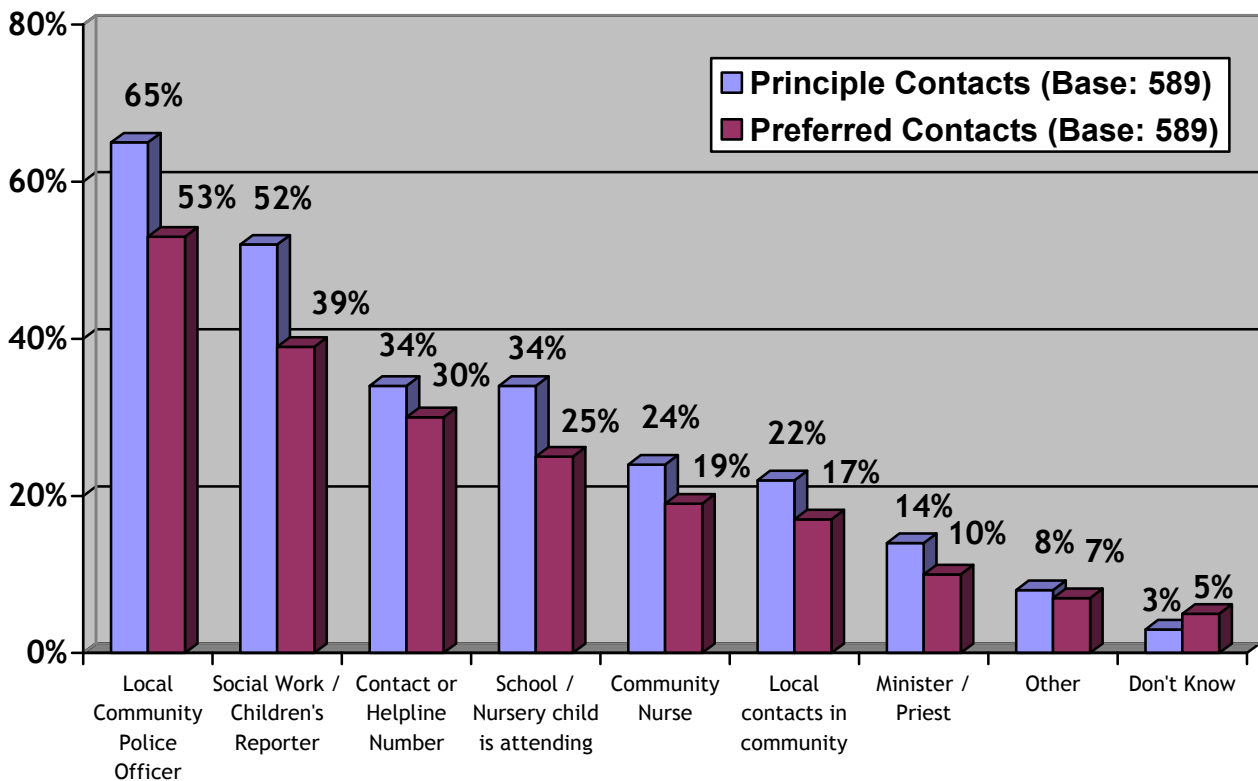
“Argyll and Bute’s Child Protection Committee would like to gather information from you to help it in its role in keeping children and young people safe.

The Committee needs to make sure that members of the public know which agencies can be of help and also wishes to be able to measure the impact of its awareness raising activities. There are no right or wrong answers - your views are what count!”

5.2 Respondents were asked both where they would go if they had a concern about a child or young person and where they would prefer to go if they had a concern. As shown in figure 5.1 the local Community Police Officer is the principle and the preferred point of contact for the majority of respondents, followed by the social work / children’s reporter and helpline numbers.

Figure 5.1: Child Protection Contacts

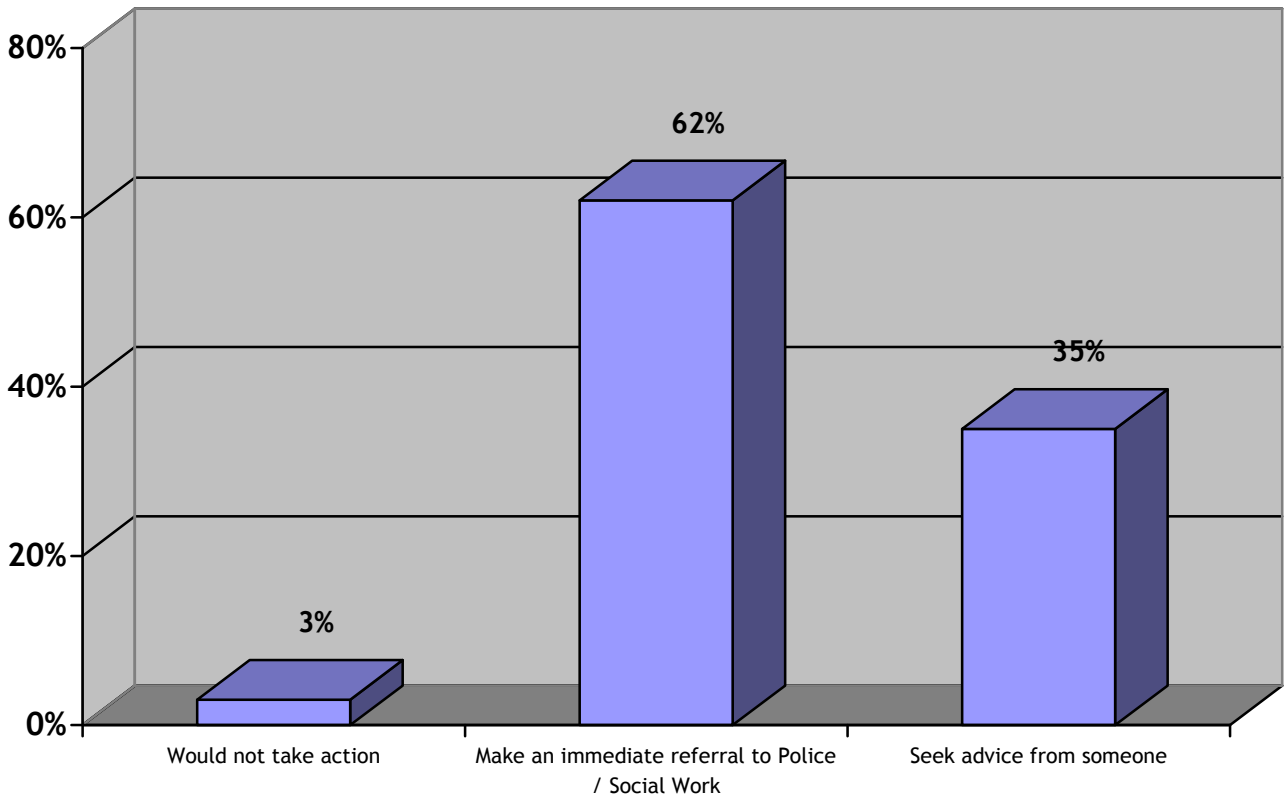
Where would you go / prefer to go if you had a concern about a child or a young person?



5.3 Figure 5.2 below illustrates that almost all respondents would normally take some kind of action if they suspected that a child was being abused (although a small proportion do say that they would not take any action).

Figure 5.2: Action on Child Abuse

If you see, hear or feel that a child is being abused, what would you normally do?



Base: 568

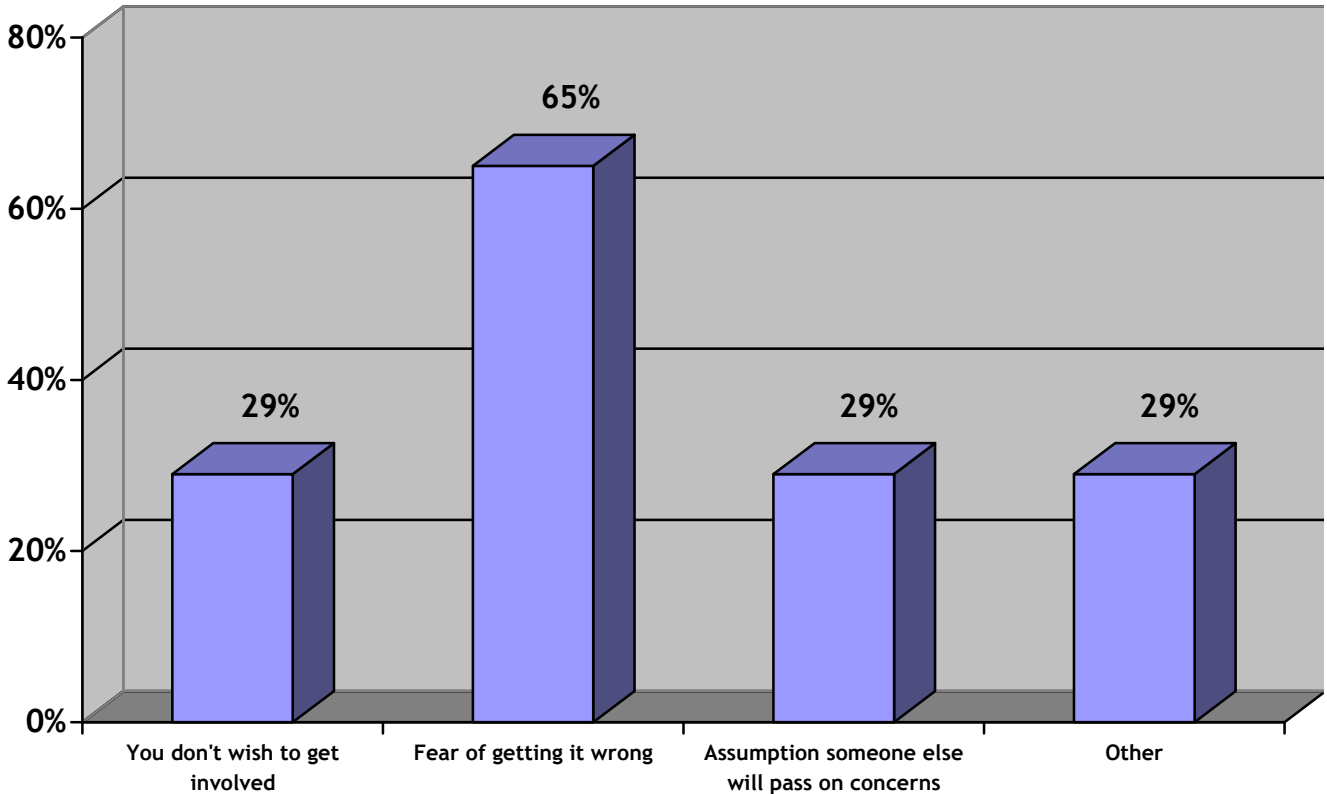
Men are slightly more likely than women to say that they would not take any action but this figure is still only 5%.

Those respondents who would seek advice from someone were asked who that would be. The most common responses were "Health Visitor", "Friends / Family", "Head Teacher / School", "Police" or "Local GP". A full verbatim listing of these responses is included in the appendices.

5.4 Of the small number of respondents (17 people) who would not normally take any action if they suspected child abuse, the main reason given was the 'fear of getting it wrong'. Figure 5.3 below shows the reasons given by respondents.

Figure 5.3: Reasons for Not Taking Action

If you decided not to take action, is this because of any of the following reasons?

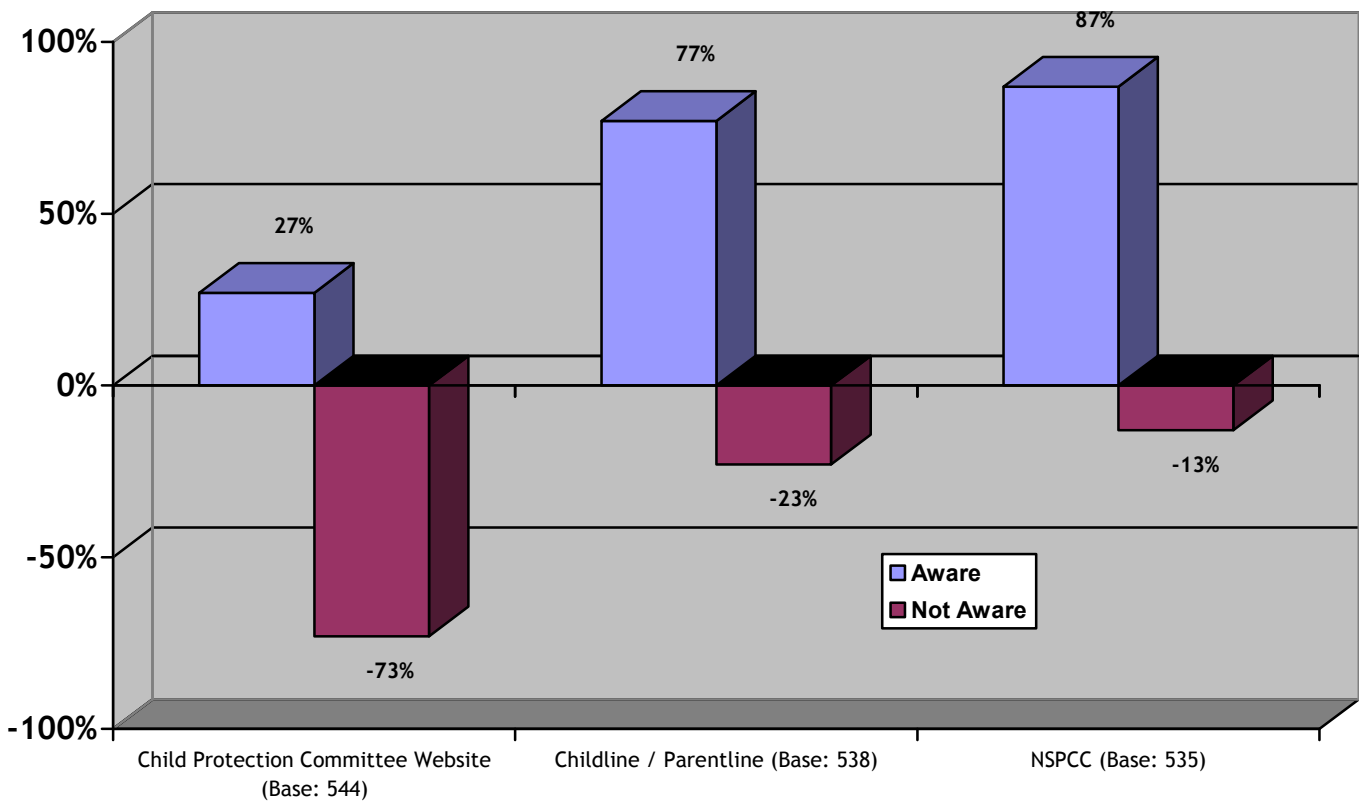


Base: 17

5.5 The vast majority of respondents are aware of organisations such as the NSPCC and Childline / Parentline, although fewer (27%) say that they are aware of the Child Protection Committee Website, as shown in Figure 5.4 below. Those who left this question blank were a relatively small minority and they have been excluded from these results, meaning that the results add to 100%.

Figure 5.4: Awareness of Child Protection Organisations

How would you describe your awareness of each of the following?



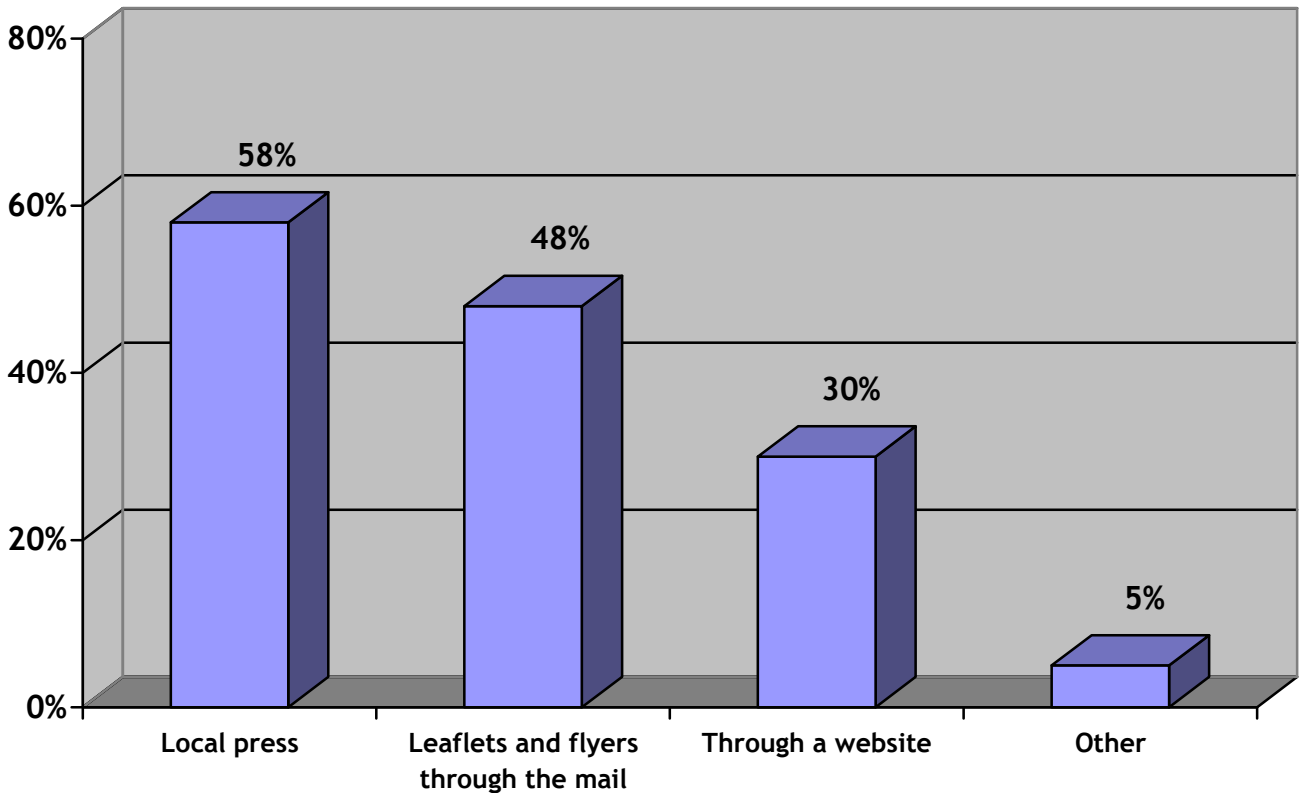
Women’s awareness of each of these elements is higher than men’s (for example, 33% of women are aware of the Child Protection Committee website compared to 22% of men).

5.6 43% of all respondents would like to know more about the work of the Child Protection Committee (again, a small number of people who left this question blank have been excluded from this analysis). Again, the figure is highest amongst women (53%).

Figure 5.5 below illustrates the preferred ways in which respondents would like to be informed about the work of the Committee.

Figure 5.5: Information on Child Protection Committee

How would you like to be informed about the work the Child Protection Committee do?



Base: 250 (those who were interested in more information)

- 5.7 Once again, respondents were asked to identify any other issues that they felt should be considered under the issue of Child Protection. Such comments reflect a complexity with regard to the agencies involved in child protection:

"There is a bewildering array of agencies. So many that the only perceived reliable reference is to the police".

Many of the other comments were observations on the climate within society as it related to issue of child protection:

"Disclosure is far too heavy and put people off volunteering - causes more risks to kids than it prevents".

"We are over protecting the children".

"This is a difficult area since PC has often led to the loss of common sense. Extremes of abuse are clear but for lesser circumstances then expert and thorough knowledge of the situation is necessary, otherwise harm and offence can occur".

"I have grave reservations about the child protection industry which has created a climate where children are taught to fear adults and adults are reluctant to engage with children for fear of being regarded as a child molester".

A full verbatim listing of comments is included in the appendices.

Conclusions

Most people say that they would take action if they believed a child to be experiencing abuse. Usually, this action would be contact a local Police Officer or the Social Work Department. On occasion, people would seek advice from others, such as health professionals, school staff or friends and relatives before doing so.

In the very small number of cases where people say they would not take any action, the main concern is "fear of getting it wrong".

There is already high awareness of organisations such as Childline / Parentline and the NSPCC. Although awareness of the Child Protection Committee Website is lower, a significant minority of people are still aware of it.

Preferred methods of receiving information about the work of the Child Protection Committee are local press and leaflets and flyers through the mail.



HAPPY TO TRANSLATE



HAPPY TO TRANSLATE

**Promoting equal access by
overcoming language barriers.**



HAPPY TO TRANSLATE

- **Developed and managed by**



- **Funded by**



SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE





HAPPY TO TRANSLATE

Participating Organisations

- Bield Housing Association
- City of Edinburgh Council
- Crown Office Procurator Fiscal Service
- Glasgow Housing Association
- Govanhill Housing Association
- Hanover (Scotland) Housing Association
- Lothian & Borders Police
- Moray Council
- NHS Lothian
- Scottish Refugee Council
- Scottish Prison Service
- Southside Housing Association
- Tayside Fire & Rescue Services
- Trust Housing Association

Development and Selection of the Logo

- Survey winner (56%)
- Final design



HAPPY TO TRANSLATE



HAPPY TO TRANSLATE



HAPPY TO TRANSLATE

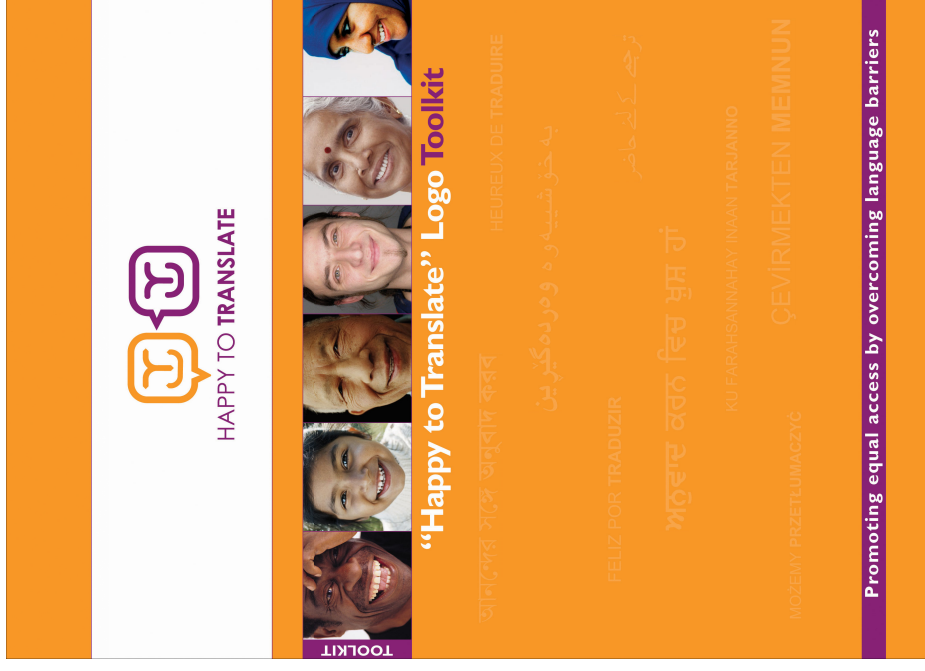
‘Happy to Translate’ is NOT limited to translation. Includes:

- Translation
- Interpretation
- Alternative means of communication assistance



HAPPY TO TRANSLATE

- Good/best practice guidelines.
- Tools for staff to put guidance into practice.
- Toolkit and intranet website.
- Training.
- Ongoing support and periodic evaluation.
- Do NOT provide translation and interpretation services.

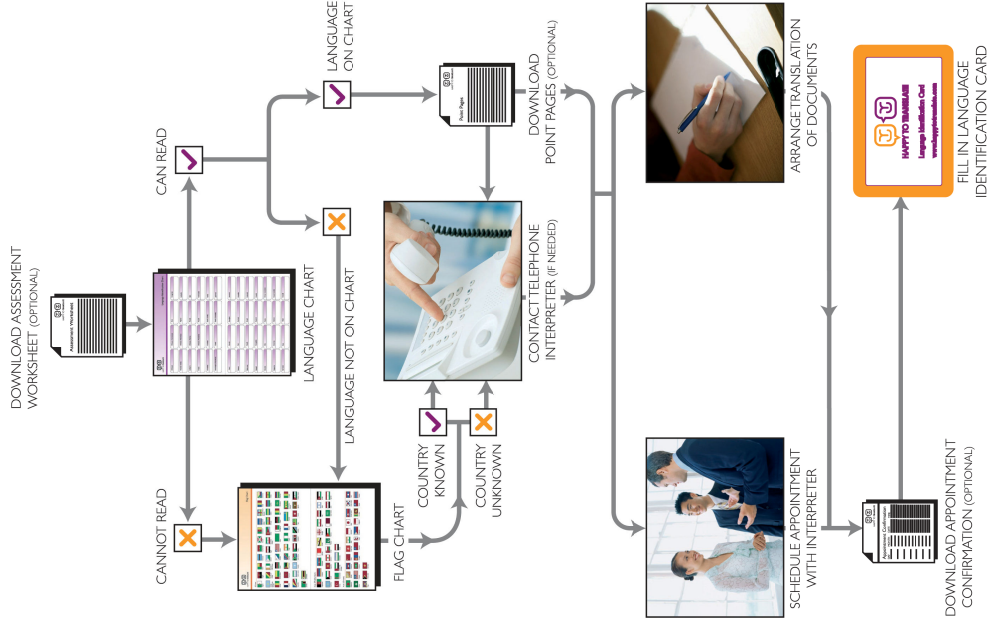




HAPPY TO TRANSLATE

“Happy to Translate” First Contact Flow Chart

The sequence of tools and actions below are the suggested order of steps to take when assisting someone who requires language assistance. However as the needs of each individual you assist will be unique, it is important to respond and adapt to each situation on a case-by-case basis.

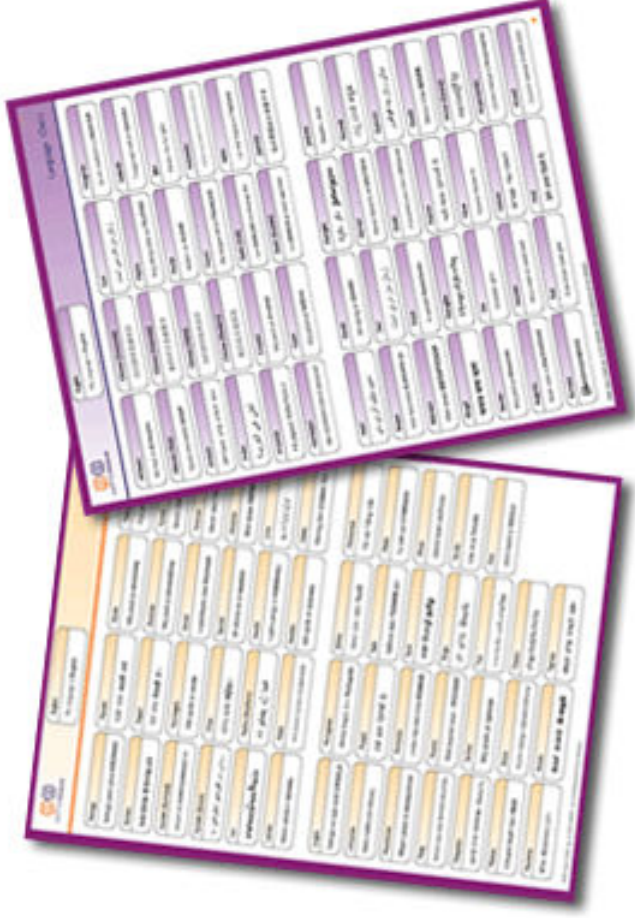




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Language Identification Chart

- “My language is _____”
- 102 languages / dialects





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Flag Chart

Cross-referenced with Languages by Country listing on intranet website.





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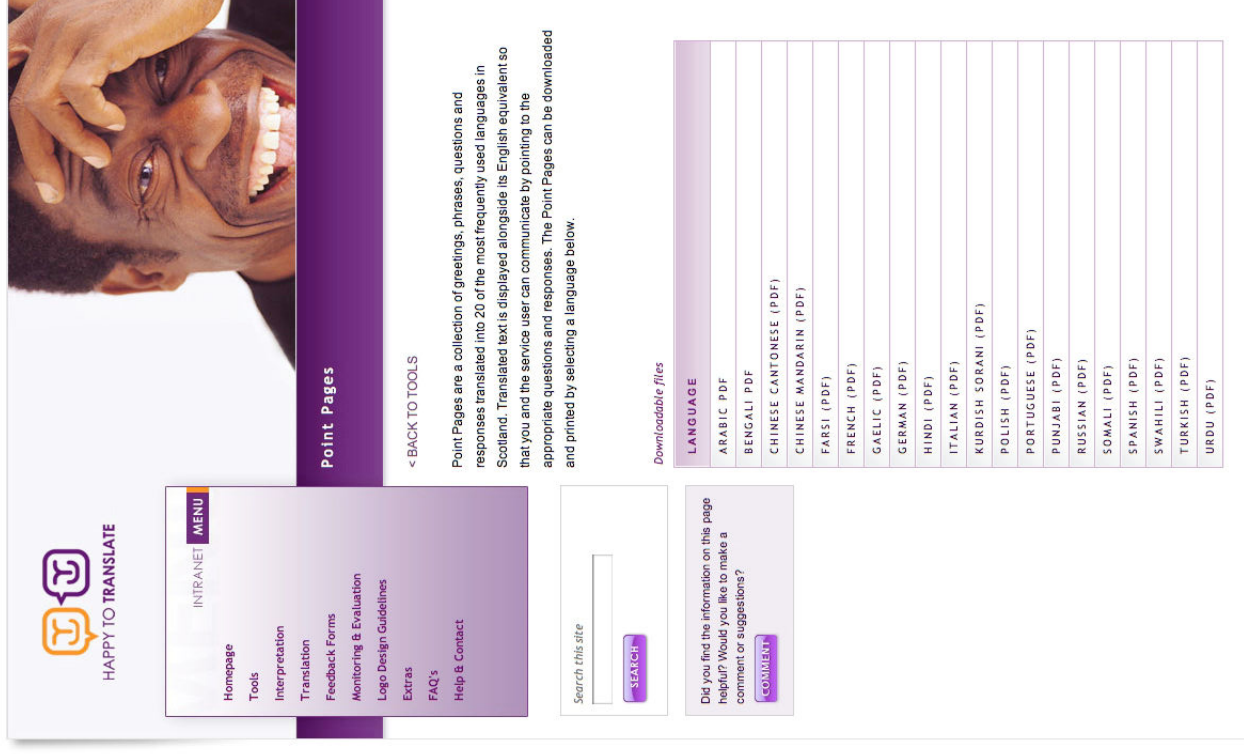
Language I.D. Card

- Name
- Language / Dialect
- Alternative Format
- Translated Text



Intranet website

- User Name and Password protected
- Additional Tools and Guidance
- Download Tools in 20 languages: Point Pages
Appointment Confirmation Sheet
Feedback Forms
Information Booklet
etc.
- Glossary of Terms, Festival Calendar
- Links to related websites, organisations, literature, etc.
- Opportunity to feedback and make queries.





HAPPY TO TRANSLATE

‘Happy to Translate’ – 7 Key Commitments

- Promote equal access to information and services for all people and communities by overcoming communication barriers.
- Implement and maintain a high standard of customer service to improve access to information and services.
- Provide high quality communication support to service users according to the ‘HTT’ best practice guidance.
- Establish and maintain staff training and support on the use of ‘HTT.’
- Actively display and promote the ‘HTT’ Logo amongst the communities it serves and according to the Logo Design Guidelines.
- Monitor and evaluate the use of ‘HTT’ and actively share and implement ideas for improvement.
- When possible, participate in a joined-up approach with other organisations to promote communication support.



HAPPY TO TRANSLATE

www.happytotranslate.com

CONTACT:

Logo Support Staff

Trust, Hanover (Scotland) & Bield Housing Associations
“Equal Opportunities Programme”

Info@trusha.org.uk

0131 444 4950/4951/4942

c/o Trust Housing Association

12 New Mart Road

Edinburgh

EH14 1RL

CPP 2008 Meeting Schedule – all meetings to start at 10.30 am

Full partnership meetings

Meeting 14th March – Council Chambers

Meeting 4th July – Council Chambers

Meeting 7th November – Council Chambers

Management Committee

Meeting 6th February – AROS - Lochgilphead

Meeting 19th March – AIE - Lochgilphead

Meeting 14th May – Venue tbc

Meeting 9th July – Venue tbc

Meeting 3rd September - Venue tbc

Meeting 29th October – Venue tbc

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