



13 September 2017

NOTICE OF MEETING

A meeting of the **ARGYLL AND BUTE COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP - MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE** will be held in the **MARRIAGE ROOM, HELENSBURGH CIVIC CENTRE** on **WEDNESDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER 2017** at **10:00 AM**, which you are requested to attend.

AGENDA

1. **WELCOME AND APOLOGIES (CHAIR) - CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT HENDREN, POLICE SCOTLAND**
2. **ACTION TRACKER, SAMANTHA SOMERS, COMMUNITY PLANNING OFFICER**
(Pages 3 - 4)
3. **COMMUNITY PLANNING**
 - (a) Updates from Area Community Planning Chairs (verbal)
 - (b) Full Partnership meeting, verbal, Samantha Somers Community Planning Officer
 - (c) Annual Report, paper, Samantha Somers Community Planning Officer
(Pages 5 - 8)
4. **AREA COMMUNITY PLANNING ACTION PLANS** (Pages 9 - 26)
5. **STRATEGIC DELIVERY PLANS UPDATE**
 - (a) Exception reporting, paper (Pages 27 - 30)
6. **PLANS REQUIRING SIGN OFF BY COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP**
 - (a) Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Local Plan, Jim McNeill, Local Senior Officer. (Pages 31 - 46)
 - (b) Alcohol and Drugs Partnership Annual Report (Pages 47 - 56)
7. **AOCB** (Pages 57 - 82)
For noting:

- Socio-Economic Duty Consultation response
- Child Protection Committee Annual Report

8. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

Full Partnership meeting, 5 December 2017

CPP Management Committee Action Tracker					
Ref No.	Date Raised	Action	By Who	Completion Date	Notes
117	30.03.17	Samantha to obtain leaflet produced by the community of Islay regarding driving on single track roads/wild camping and circulate to Management Committee.	Samantha Somers	28.06.17	Ongoing - request has been made
119	30.03.17	Joint Recruitment Strategies working group to look further at bringing back key worker status.	Grant Manders	28.06.17	Ongoing
122	30.03.17	Joint Recruitment Strategies working group to create a question set for a survey as part of their action plan to explore why people choose to commute to Argyll and Bute for work.	Hazel Hendren	Ongoing	Ongoing
128	30.03.17	Alison McGrory, Gail McClymont and Stuart McLean to meet to discuss further partnership working in relation to Falls Response.	Alison McGrory	28.06.17	Ongoing
133	28.06.17	Christina West to ensure CPP are sighted on the Health and Social Care Partnership's Engagement Plans.	Christina West	20.09.17	
134	28.06.17	Glenn Heritage to take forward the request from OLI CPG on the community transport pilot	Glenn Heritage	20.09.17	
135	28.06.17	Andy Buntin to circulate widely the response on Dental Provision to members of the MAKI CPG	Andy Buntin	20.09.17	
141	28.06.17	Jennifer Nicoll and Stuart Mearns to discuss Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park input into Outcome 1	Jennifer Nicoll	20.09.17	

CPP Management Committee Action Tracker					
Ref No.	Date Raised	Action	By Who	Completion Date	Notes
154	28.06.17	Representatives from Argyll & Bute Council's Economic Development team to attend future Bute and Cowal Area Community Planning Group meeting to present on the Bute and Cowal Economic Development Action Plan (EDAP).	Pippa Milne	20.09.17	
155	28.06.17	Partners to communicate better with communities on what activity is happening within the Bute and Cowal area.	All partners	20.09.17	

Management Committee**Date: 20th September 2017**

Community Planning Partnership Annual Report 2016-2017

1.0 Purpose

Management Committee members are presented with this report so that input can be provided for the CPP Annual Report 2016-17.

2.0 Recommendations

The Management Committee are requested to consider the case studies proposed under each outcome provided below and advise on any additional or alternative case studies for inclusion in the Annual Report 2016/17.

3.0 Background

The CPP is required by the Scottish Government to produce an annual report showing the activities of the partnership and the progress being made towards the overarching purpose of the Argyll and Bute Outcome Improvement Plan: "Argyll and Bute's economic success is built on a growing population".

Previous annual reports have been created using a case-study approach and this has been received positively by the community and by partners.

4.0 Proposals

Listed below are the proposals for case studies for each of the outcomes, submitted by members of the six Outcome Delivery Groups. The Management Committee is requested to review the list below and advise whether there is alternative or additional case studies which should be incorporated into the annual report.

Each outcome should ideally have no more than three case studies.

Outcome 1: The economy is diverse and thriving

- Wild About Argyll – marketing and promotion campaign
- Development of the Oban Maritime Quarter – opportunities in the maritime industry sector

- Argyll Enterprise Week – pilot project to promote and support entrepreneurship

Outcome 2: We have infrastructure that supports sustainable growth

- Promoting Argyll and Bute's links to the Central Belt
- Dunbeg Masterplan Partnership
- Masterplaning for Business Growth (Kilmory Industrial Estate)
- Simplified Planning Zones Project
- Fibre Boost Sales into Rhu thanks to Digital Scotland Superfast Broadband

Outcome 3: Education, skills and training maximises opportunities for all

- Springboard
- From Youth Forum to Community Development
- Growing Our Own
- Creating Opportunities for Young People to enter the Public Sector

Outcome 4: Children and Young People have the best possible start

- My Childminding Experience
- Early Years Service

Outcome 5: People live active, healthier and independent lives

- Falls Preventions – Scottish Fire and Rescue Service and the NHS
- ACT Hubs
- Living Well Physical Activity Co-ordinator

Outcome 6: People live in safer and stronger communities

- Biker Safety

5.0 Conclusions

Suggestions of case studies for the annual report have been received. The Management Committee is requested to review the suggestions and advise of additional or alternative case studies to be incorporated into the annual report.

6.0 Implications

Strategic Implications	The Annual Report covers all six outcomes of the Argyll and Bute Outcome Improvement Plan
Consultations, Previous considerations	The format of the Annual Report was agreed upon by the Management Committee.
Resources	N/A
Prevention	N/A

Equalities	N/A

Rona Gold, Community Planning Manager, 01436 658 862

For more information contact: Samantha Somers, Community Planning Officer,
01546 604 464

References

[CPP Annual Report 2015-16](#)

Appendices

N/A

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Management Committee**Date: 20th September 2017**

argyll and bute

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Area Community Planning Action Plans

1.0 Purpose

To review the draft Area Community Planning Action Plans.

2.0 Recommendations

- a) Provide a response to matters raised in the consultation on the plans.
- b) Comment on the content of the plans.
- c) Agree the final draft plans to go to Area Community Planning Group meetings in October for sign off.

3.0 Background

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 places a requirement on CPP's to publish area based plans to address the inequality of experience across communities. All Community Planning partners are responsible for ensuring the CPP delivers its commitments within the plans.

4.0 Detail

The steps to develop the plans were:

- February 2017 – Area Community Planning Group meetings looked at the Outcome Profile Toolkit by the Improvement Service, and highlighted key issues and areas for local plans to focus on.
- April 2017 – Engaged with people living in Argyll and Bute, online and face to face. 500 people responded to this engagement providing their views of living in Argyll and Bute. The method of engagement was referred to as Place Standard. (a tool also promoted to Area Community Planning Groups in their February meetings)
- 7th June 2017 – CPP held a 'Development Day' for its members to consider all information from steps above and proposed actions to address issues.
- 28th June 2017 – CPP Management Committee considered the draft actions
- August 2017 – Draft action plans out to consultation, over 50 responses were received from across Argyll and Bute.

- September 2017 – CPP Management Committee reviews draft plans
- October 2017 – Area Community Planning Groups review and sign off action plans.

The purpose of the plans:

- To focus partnership working on local areas of need, linked to the overall aims of Community Planning (to have both economic and population growth in Argyll and Bute)
- To cover a period of 1-3 years with their actions
- To focus on the communities identified as most in need, in the first instance
- Not to duplicate existing work
- To be reviewed annually, and to be monitored quarterly at Area Community Planning Groups

Issues raised in the consultation to be responded to by the CPP MC are attached. These need to be considered so anything further can be added to the plans before they go to Area Community Planning Groups.

Proposal from consultation	Consideration for CPP	Area
Include CHArts as ongoing activity (an Argyll Wide initiative with significant funding from Creative Scotland and Leader)	Can partners provide more information on CHArts?	All
Consider whether the role of the Third Sector needs to be clearer in the actions	Action: Community Groups and TSI to define their role in actions within Area Community Planning Group meetings.	All
Consider whether there should be an action on a joint approach to the promotion of community events or whether the “what’s on” page on the council website is sufficient but needs to be promoted more to community groups	Action: Area Community Planning Group to capture information on events from community groups and send to Council website/ What’s On page.	All
Consider suggestion of action on more disability awareness in planning, design and delivery of all aspects of services	CPP to action for the CPP MC as applicable area wide	All
Consider including the following as ongoing strategic activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mt Stuart investment programme (tourism, recreation & leisure developments); • CMAL slip improvements Rhubodach/Colintraive (potential community use of redundant infrastructure); • Tighnabruach visitor pontoons; • The Dunoon Project; • Rest & Be Thankful Motorsport • Heritage Project proposal. 	CPP to consider	B&C
Include Cairndow/Lochfynehead Community developments (footpaths/childcare facilities/office & workshop letting units).	Are partners working with this community on these?	B&C
Consider the following as potential actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver engaging intergenerational workshops and projects with young people and the elderly to develop trust, and promote creative learning. • The plan should focus on working with children and young people 	Action: For area community planning groups to consider with partners on what they would do.	B&C
Consider amending lead organisation as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Page 5, Action 1 ‘marketing of activities’ – Lead organisation, Argyll and Bute Council • Action 3 ‘communication’ – Lead organisation, CPP administration • Page 6, Action 1 ‘pavillion’ – Lead organisation, Bute Island Alliance • Action 2 ‘brand narrative’ – Lead organisation, Bute Island Alliance 	Action: CPP to discuss and agree	B&C

Proposal from consultation	Consideration for CPP	Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action 3 'properties' – Lead organisation, Argyll and Bute Council 		
<p>Consider inclusion of following action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with others as necessary to achieve a quality town centre Dunoon to Gourock rail-ferry service. 	Action: CPP consider	B&C
<p>Consider inclusion of following action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustained effort on Dunoon Waterfront and other maritime access hubs to encourage growth in passenger vessel movements/cruise ship tender accommodation and increased associated commercial activity. 	Action: CPP consider	B&C
<p>Consider inclusion of the following as ongoing strategic activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A82 upgrade Tarbet/Inverarnan. A83 upgrade Rest and be Thankful. National Park Planning re. BAR site. 	Cp to consider	H&L
<p>Consider inclusion of the following as ongoing strategic activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tower Digital Arts Centre Mac Academy/Submarine Museum/live arts programme/FE training opportunities programme. Helensburgh Marine Project proposal. MoD/Community Leisure/Recreation Interface model. NTS Hill House refurb/temporary contingency. Helensburgh Waterfront development. Tarbert/Arrochar/Ardlui Development Proposals (Arrochar step-ashore facility; Loch Lomond: Footprints in the Landscape heritage project; Loch Long litter management; status report/expiry of Ben Arthur Resort consent. 	CPP to consider	H&L
<p>Consider potential action on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating an attractive point of entry to the town of Helensburgh 	CPP to consider	H&L
<p>Consider potential action on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrochar Tarbet & Ardlui needs better infrastructure and facilities to capture the economic benefit from the amount of tourism they accommodate and support. 	CPP to consider	H&L
<p>Consider revising the action on marine littering to take into account the feedback received:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The statement on marine litter as it stands is insufficient and merely states an ideal for working practice, not what we are going to do to tackle the issue. 	Area Community Planning Group to consider	H&L

Proposal from consultation	Consideration for CPP	Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A positive plan towards tackling the litter issue with clear responsibilities laid out for stakeholders. This should include sourcing funding for job creation and the provision of sustainable methods of dealing with the waste to protect the environment. I feel stakeholder consultation to air the political differences impeding progress would not only be beneficial but essential to have positive movement on the issue. 		
<p>Consider inclusion of action on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater provision social hub for rosneath and clynder 	CPP/ Area Community Planning Group to consider.	H&L
<p>Consider inclusion of action on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council support for the pier project to increase tourism via sea and make use of sea and coast resources as far as possible. Providing greater local job prospects and reflecting and supporting all the town improvements including new leisure centre. A pier in poor repair reflects badly on town and council who do not provide monetary support to bring back to full safe use. 	CPP to consider	H&L
<p>Consider inclusion of following in ongoing strategic activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lochgilphead Community Hall Project. Mid Argyll Timber Recycling & Biomass Production Plant. Canal Towpath improvements Bellanoch-Crinan re-development at Kilmartin House Museum 	CPP to consider	MAKI
<p>Consider inclusion of action on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> we need a community hub for young people. more assistance for working families to have after school care (provide increased funding/premises for after school care) 	CPP/ ACPG to consider	MAKI
<p>Consider whether we can put something at local level for West Kintyre on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current main priorities are Mobile phone and superfast broadband for the whole area, most villages has poor or no mobile coverage. Jobs and affordable housing. 	CPP to consider local actions on: mobile and broadband, jobs, affordable housing	MAKI
<p>Consider suggested action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I would like to see the council work more with The Forestry Commission. The Forest of Dean is a great example of the local council and Forestry Commission working together to provide outdoor facilities for all. Cycle tracks, large park areas, outdoor wooden playparks. Also opportunities for small businesses to open in these areas such as coffee huts and cafes. 	Forestry Commission to attend ACPG to explore opportunities for joint working	MAKI
<p>Consider suggested action:</p>	CPP to consider whether this is best taken	MAKI

Proposal from consultation	Consideration for CPP	Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ardrishaig Community Trust would like coordination with the Council and Scottish Canals regarding planning and implementation of regeneration projects in Ardrishaig and the wider area so as to avoid duplication of effort. 	forward within area community planning action plan, or separate action for these three agencies to come together and agree joint way of working	
<p>Consider suggested action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> more on advice on substance misuse especially young people and on mental health issues generally 	ACPG to consider appropriate action to better promote advice and information on substance misuse and young people, and mental health generally.	MAKI
<p>Consider suggested action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> more signs should be erected advertising the town of Lochgilphead and the Crinan canal on approach to inverary 	CPP/ ACPG to consider	MAKI
<p>Consider feedback on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> So much consultation and activity still not catching people's imagination Much of the work done on Islay is through ICC and LPG and TSi Still doesn't feel joined up 	CPP to feed this back to the agencies to encourage joint working	MAKI
<p>Consider suggestion of action on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urgent regeneration of Port Ellen 	CPP to consider	MAKI
<p>Consider inclusion of following ongoing strategic activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LORN ARC projects/Oban pontoons & Maritime Quarter development (including cruise ship activity and destination planning). Passenger air route development proposals (Oban, Tiree, Colonsay, Jura, Mull, Campbeltown, Islay, Glasgow). Ferry service capacity/frequency/fleet review. 	CPP to confirm these are existing	OLI
<p>Consider feedback on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> with regard to the concerns about GPs, and hospital doctors, this is a concern for people in the area in general 	ACPG to have a detailed discussion on this with appropriate persons attending	OLI
<p>Consider suggestion of action on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although locality plan mention in Actions should future planning - oban hospital not be mentioned and also care in community and shortage of staff . Should all partners not be helping the process for future planning of hospital as housing/infrastructure all impacts on need 	<p>CPP: this is being addressed at a strategic delivery plan level - outcome 3 on skills and education.</p> <p>CPP to also action H&SC Partnership to provide appropriate response.</p>	OLI

Proposal from consultation	Consideration for CPP	Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community care - should include planning together through education and third sector. How addressing shortages currently experiencing. 		
Consider suggestion of action on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> synchronise traffic lights in Oban Provide a multi story car park to ensure there is adequate parking in town 	CPP to provide comment/ action	OLI
Consider suggestion of action on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade of kirk road (Dunbeg) so it is safe for residents to walk and also parents to take their children to nursery 	CPP to consider	OLI
Consider suggestion of action on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lack of any meaningful transport to Port Appin and Glen Creran is a major player in social isolation and difficulty in health and social care. 	CPP to consider	OLI
Consider suggestion of action on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business development support for motorhome, touring caravan and camping facilities 	CPP/ ACPG to consider	OLI

5.0 Conclusions

The draft actions plans have been developed through the use of national data benchmarking tools, local knowledge and engagement on potential actions to address issues. They focus on actions that partners can work on at a local level and their aim is to make a difference to the identified areas of improvement within 1-3years. These plans will be monitored by Area Community Planning Groups at their quarterly meetings. The Management Committee is required to sign off the final version of the draft action plans, to allow the Area Community Planning Groups final consideration of these within their October meetings.

6.0 Implications

Strategic Implications	Local actions may have strategic implications and Area Community Planning Groups will need to keep the CPP Management Committee aware of progress in the plans and any strategic implications.
Consultations, Previous considerations	Area Community Planning Groups meetings in February 2017 Place Standard Consultation, April 2017 CPP Management Committee Development Day, 7 June 2017 CPP Management Committee meeting, 28 June 2017 Public consultation on the draft plans, August 2017
Resources	Area Community Planning Groups are required to own the plans and take actions forward with relevant people named within plans.
Prevention	Actions relate to preventing further negative outcomes being experienced by communities across Argyll and Bute.
Equalities	The identification of the communities of focus in the plans has derived from information outlining inequality of outcome. The intention of the plans is to reduce the inequality experienced in these communities.

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For more information contact: Samantha Somers, Community Planning Officer,
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Appendices

Appendix 1: Current action plan for Bute and Cowal

Appendix 2: Current action plan for Helensburgh and Lomond

Appendix 3: Current action plan for Mid Argyll, Kintyre and the Islands

Appendix 4: Current action plan for Oban, Lorn and the Isles

Appendix 1: Bute and Cowal Draft Action Plan 2017 – 2020

Dunoon

Action	Lead Organisation	Community Area
Speak to local businesses about what activities they run in the area and the marketing for these activities.	Argyll & Bute Council / HIE	Dunoon
Work with communities to attract funding to help regenerate area	Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park / Argyll & Bute Council	Dunoon Cowal North
Use the feedback from the Place Standard consultation and produce a communication detailing what is happening within the Dunoon area and circulate widely	Argyll & Bute Council	Dunoon, Cowal North,
Look at Strachur elderly support group as a model of best practice for social and exercise and promote learning from this	Health and Social Care Partnership	Dunoon
Consult with residents to understand why they feel “less safe”	Police Scotland	Dunoon
Ensure partnership working with the Great Places Heritage Bid.	Argyll & Bute Council	Dunoon
Create opportunities for the business community to engage with Argyll & the Isles Tourism Co-operative and its partners to help understand and reach markets the area wants to attract and/or expand.	Visit Scotland	Dunoon
Invite a representative from Hunter’s Quay Community Council to the Area Community Planning Group	Argyll & Bute Council	Hunter’s Quay

Rothesay

Action	Lead Organisation	Community Area
Continue to work with Rothesay Pavilion charity to support the successful delivery of their business plan for the future management of the Pavilion as a centre for cultural and community activities	Argyll and Bute Council	Rothesay Town Bute
Develop a brand narrative for Bute to transform perception and promote this narrative on the island	HIE	Bute Rothesay Town
Agree a strategy and look to reduce the number of empty properties on Bute	Argyll and Bute Council / HIE	Bute Rothesay Town
Continue to review the range of courses available on Bute and where possible, offer video conferencing to networked classes (non-practical)	Argyll College UHI	Rothesay Town Bute

Appendix 2: Helensburgh and Lomond Draft Action Plan 2017 – 2020

Helensburgh

We think the action is to...	Lead Organisation	Community Area
Work with local communities to have an increase in confidence regarding the retail/local business offering within Helensburgh	Argyll and Bute Council / Scottish Enterprise	Helensburgh Centre, Helensburgh East
Work to improve Positive Destinations figure for pupils leaving Hermitage Academy	Skills Development Scotland	All
Establish Argyll College UHI within Helensburgh (3 year target)	Argyll College UHI	All
Work with Kirkmichael Community Group to establish a programme of activities for all ages	Argyll & Bute Council	Helensburgh East
Continue to raise the profile of the area and challenges that local residents face into the Out of Hours Review being undertaken by Greater Glasgow and Clyde Health board	Health and Social Care Partnership	All
Hold local discussions to develop an alternative service as a contingency plan should the current Out of Hours arrangements change	Health and Social Care Partnership	All

Arrochar

Action	Lead Organisation	Community Area
Agree masterplan to regenerate Arrochar and Tarbet (3 year action)	Argyll and Bute Council / Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park	Cowal North (see page 7 for an explanation of community area)
Establishment of destination development group within Arrochar to attract visitors and improve visitor experience	Argyll & Bute Council	Cowal North
Have a collaborative approach to mitigating the impact of marine littering in Arrochar.	Argyll & Bute Council, Local Community, National Marine and Environmental Organisations, The GRAB Trust	Cowal North

Kilcreggan

Action	Lead Organisation	Community Area
Use speed detecting equipment to determine whether speeding cars is an issue for this community	Police Scotland	Garelochhead

Appendix 3: Mid Argyll, Kintyre and the Islands Draft Action Plan 2017 – 2020

Lochgilphead

Action	Lead Organisation	Community Area
Develop Phase II of Kilmory Industrial Estate	Argyll & Bute Council	Greater Lochgilphead
Regenerate the town of Lochgilphead. This action is currently in the Economic Development Action Plan.	Argyll & Bute Council	Greater Lochgilphead
Build relationships with the Youth Forum	Lochgilphead Community Council	Greater Lochgilphead
Increase the number of apprenticeships (foundation, modern and graduate) in the area	Skills Development Scotland	All

Ardfern

Action	Lead Organisation	Community Area
Investigate if Community Transport provides for children/families	Short –life Community Transport Group led by Third Sector Interface	Mid Argyll
Investigate the potential of a youth group to use the facilities of Ardfern Fire Station	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	Mid Argyll

Campbeltown

Action	Lead Organisation	Community Area
Work with Machrihanish Airbase Community Company to grow and develop further by having an increase in the number of businesses based at the airbase with high-skilled jobs	HIE	Campbeltown
Promote the Machrihanish Airbase Community Company as an innovative opportunity to businesses, including the potential of a Spaceport	HIE	Campbeltown
Explore the parking issues and options in Campbeltown	Area Community Planning Group	Campbeltown

Lochgair

Action	Lead Organisation	Community Area
Use speed detecting equipment to determine whether speeding cars is an issue	Police Scotland	Mid Argyll

Muasdale

Action	Lead Organisation	Community Area
Use speed detecting equipment to determine whether speeding cars is an issue	Police Scotland	Kintyre Trail

Appendix 4: Oban, Lorn and the Isles Draft Action Plan 2017 – 2020

Oban

We think the action is to...	Lead Organisation	Community Area
Identify where small business units could be sited and supply <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Marine Science Park • Other areas 	HIE Argyll & Bute Council	Oban North Oban South
Investigate road transport issues and develop solutions	Argyll & Bute Council	Oban North Oban South
Investigate transition between children and adult disabled services, and set up focus group.	Health and Social Care Partnership	Oban North Oban South

Dunbeg

We think the action is to...	Lead Organisation	Community Area
Use speed detecting equipment to determine whether speeding cars is an issue for this community	Police Scotland	Benderloch Trail

Mull, Iona, Coll and Tiree

We think the action is to...	Lead Organisation	Community Area
Evaluate out of hours health and social care provision on the islands. This action exists within the Health and Social Care	Health and Social Care Partnership	Mull, Iona, Coll and Tiree

Partnership locality plans.		
Promote work of Police on the islands	Police Scotland	Mull, Iona, Coll and Tiree

Connel

Action	Lead Organisation	Community Area
Use speed detecting equipment to determine whether speeding cars is an issue for this community	Police Scotland	Benderloch Trail

Kilmelford

Action	Lead Organisation	Community Area
Use speed detecting equipment to determine whether speeding cars is an issue for this community	Police Scotland	Loch Awe

Taynuilt

We think the action is to...	Lead Organisation	Community Area
Use speed detecting equipment to determine whether speeding cars is an issue for this community	Police Scotland	Benderloch Trail

Strategic Delivery Plans: Update

Background:

The Community Planning Partnership has 6 main outcome areas and a lead person appointed to each of these. This person meets quarterly with other people to ensure a delivery plan with key actions progresses and is complete within a 12 month period. The people who meet are those who have responsibility for leading and delivering the actions.

The 'Strategic Action Plans' were signed off in June and the delivery groups met in August/ September for their first update meeting. The actions highlighted below are currently not on track, or have not been reported on to date.

Action:

The Management Committee is required to consider the actions not on track and offer assistance to help these progress.

1. Economy, Interim Outcome Lead: David Smart Highlands and Islands Enterprise

Develop and launch a customised marketing and promotion offer for Argyll and Bute as a place to live, work, visit and invest by having a structured pathway to manage enquires from potential residents and investors. This should incorporate an employment page listing opportunities across the region.	Julie Millar	To endorse this action and provide support to Julie Miller to get a business case and gain funding for this action.
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2: Transport and Infrastructure to promote growth, Outcome Lead: Pippa Milne, Argyll and Bute Council

<p>Delivery of the Community Transport Pilot and take forward the recommendations arising from it</p>	<p>Katrina Sayer</p>	<p>Need clear objectives of pilot as Community Transport receives a lot of interest, but has financial pressures.</p> <p>Noted that Oban has a separate group looking at Community Transport and that this topic is very often associated with Health and Social Care appointments.</p> <p>Need to communicate Community Transport topic and pilot further to CPP members to get active buy-in. CPP MC need to have an understanding of the issues and give strategic input to make Community Transport sustainable.</p>
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3: Skills and Education, Outcome Lead: Fraser Durie, Argyll College UHI

<p>Develop a multi-agency solution to the challenges faced by the new Early Years / Childcare regulations</p>	<p>Anne Paterson</p>	<p>Multi-agency group to be established.</p>
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4: Children and Young People, Outcome Lead: Alex Taylor, Health and Social Care Partnership

<p>Increase involvement of children & young people in service planning and delivery across all partners using Best Practice models within Argyll and Bute Council (Life Chances Trust funding supporting Looked After Children to take part in service redesign)</p>	<p>Ronnie Mahoney</p>	<p>Progress has not advanced as hoped. A meeting is scheduled with the Life Chances Trust and arrangements are in place to restart the plan in September 2017. It is recognised that this is central to both the Children's Services Plan and Corporate Parenting Plan and a key piece of work. Support is in place to ensure this progresses with a stronger emphasis on fun and the immediate benefits for young people.</p>
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5: Healthy and Independent Lives, Interim Outcome Lead: Alison McGrory, NHS Highland.

<p>Develop training plan on Equality and Diversity Training with a focus on service delivery and reducing the inequality gap and roll out across partners</p>	<p>Alison Hardman</p>	<p>Discussion was held on the possibility of rewording the action to “Implement the Socio-Economic duty” and Rona advised that if so, this would be led by the Community Planning team separate to this outcome delivery group to ensure it applied to all.</p> <p>Partners are asked to send their equality outcome frameworks to Alison Hardman.</p>
<p>Development of a Communication Strategy on Falls Prevention to include a focus on the promotion and distribution of Falls Prevention material to communities and to develop innovative ways to engage with members of the community who could respond</p>	<p>Christine McArthur</p>	<p>No update</p>

6: Safer and Stronger, Outcome Lead: Gail McClymont

No exceptions.

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**DRAFT LOCAL FIRE AND RESCUE PLAN
ARGYLL & BUTE
2017**

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Introduction

Welcome to the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) Local Fire and Rescue Plan for Argyll & Bute. This plan has been developed to support the delivery of agreed local outcomes for Argyll & Bute's communities in conjunction with the national priorities contained within the SFRS Strategic Plan 2016 – 2019. With the ambition of working in partnership to improving community safety, enhancing the well-being of those living or resorting to Argyll & Bute whilst tackling issues of social inequality, this plan will set out our priorities in order to support this ambition.

The demands placed upon the SFRS to respond to a wide variety of incidents challenges us to ensure our personnel acquire and maintain a range of skills to enable our ability to respond to emergencies. Through the identification and the management of risks within the area we will continue to prepare for these responses, however we recognise on many occasions this demand can be reduced through effective engagement and intervention measures.

We recognise as a public service organisation and as a member of the community planning partnership, the demographics of our society is changing which will challenge us to continually improve on how we deliver our services to our communities. Our plan will therefore seek to prioritise areas of demand and work collaboratively with partner agencies to improve outcomes for local communities. By using our joint capacity more effectively and innovatively we will ensure we direct our resources to the point of need within our communities to protect those most at risk from harm.

As the SFRS continues to evolve we will seek to play a key part in public service reform and identify new opportunities to broaden our role within society to ensure as a modern Fire and Rescue Service, we continue to protect Argyll & Bute communities. This Local Fire and Rescue Plan in conjunction with the statutory responsibilities placed upon the SFRS will be used as a driver to build upon our existing partnership arrangements in Argyll & Bute whilst seeking to foster new relationships to support the service's mission of "Working Together for a Safer Scotland".

James McNeil
Local Senior Officer

National Context

Scottish Ministers set out their specific expectations for the SFRS in the Fire and Rescue Framework for Scotland 2016. This provides the outline we should follow to ensure our resources and activities are aligned with the Scottish Government's Purpose and national outcomes.

Our Strategic Plan 2016-19 has been designed to meet these national expectations. Set against a complex and evolving backdrop our Strategic Plan encapsulates our mission, values and strategic priorities.

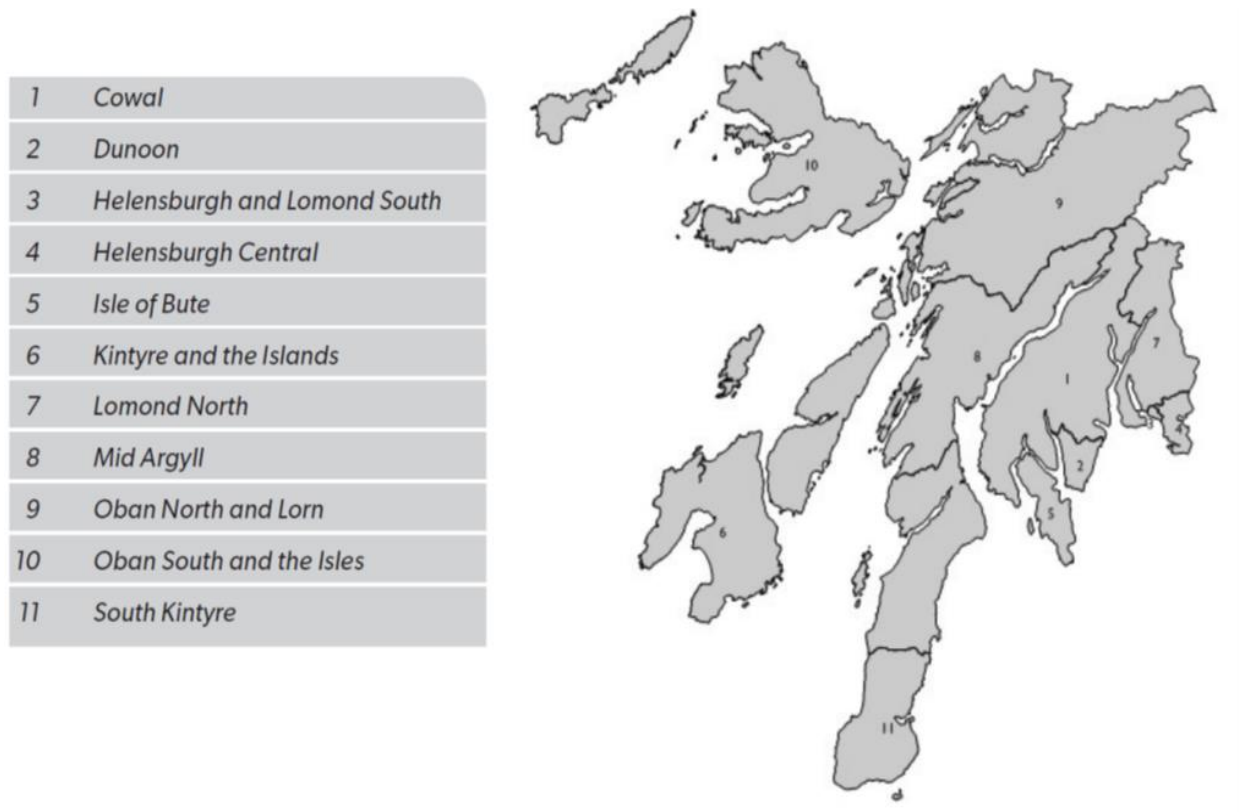


These have been shaped with due regard to the challenges we face and to what we need to achieve to be a highly effective, sustainable public service. Operating within a climate of significant public service reform means we need to transform how we operate. This will include how we prepare for and respond to changing societal needs, the impact of climate change and the threat of terrorism.

Strong leadership, supported by sound governance and management arrangements are at the very core of our foundations. These arrangements will direct and provide assurance that we comply with our statutory responsibilities. In addition, they will provide Local Senior Officers with supporting mechanisms to deliver services specifically tailored to local needs.

Local Context

The current population of Argyll & Bute, which is around 87,000 and constitutes 1.6% of the total number of persons living in Scotland, is predicted to decrease at a time when Scotland's population is predicted to increase by 2030. Whilst the population within Argyll & Bute may decrease, the demographical aspect of the area suggests a projected increase in elderly residents by 10% for persons of pensionable age.



To enable the SFRS to plan and deliver on a proactive and reactive basis, it is important to understand where and how demand for fire and rescue resources may arise in the short, medium and longer term. As a local authority area, Argyll & Bute is constituted by eleven multi-member electoral wards covering a range of diverse urban and rural communities over approximately 2,668 square miles. Emergency response within the local authority area is provided from thirty nine (39) locations comprising of two wholtime stations (permanently crewed) and 37 stations which operate on an 'On Call' basis.

Review of operational activity across Argyll & Bute indicates a general downward trend in overall activity levels over the last five years. In terms of fire related activity, accidental dwelling fires have remained fairly static however the current trend is showing a decrease. The continued targeting of our most at risk from unintentional harm and an increase in Home Fire Safety Visits (HFSV) has led to this decrease. The provision of early warning has contributed significantly to reducing the severity of fires within the home with the majority of incidents being dealt with in their initial stages. We will continue to work with our partners within Argyll & Bute to improve the safety of communities.

Fire fatality rates within Argyll & Bute for the previous five year period are extremely low, although fire casualty rates have remained static over the corresponding periods with a small downward trend in the current year. Although a positive continuous downward trend is not indicative at this time, the majority of recorded fire casualties are not required to attend hospital. Of those who have attended hospital, the majority have been deemed to have sustained only very slight injuries.

Deliberate fire setting on average accounts for just 1 in 20 operational responses and trend analysis indicates a reduction in levels of this activity type over the last five years. Analysis identifies deliberate fire setting is occurring on an ongoing basis, although peak activity has been identified in the same periods each year.

Whilst attendances at non-fire related emergencies on average account for around 1 in every 7 operational mobilisations and are considerably less than the number of fire related incidents, the number of fatalities and casualties are notably higher than fire related injuries (fatal and non-fatal). Moreover the majority of non-fire emergency casualties (fatal and non-fatal) are as a result of road traffic collisions within Argyll & Bute. Another emerging trend has been identified in those persons requiring assistance from other organisations, which results in support being requested from the SFRS in the form of forcing entry into premises to render assistance to occupants or the provision of first responder (medical) assistance.

Whilst many incidents within Argyll & Bute are as a result of a confirmed genuine emergency, on average more than half of emergency responses made by the SFRS turn out to be false alarms. These alarms may be as a result of a genuine belief that a fire is occurring which subsequently is confirmed not to be the case or through malicious activity resulting in a report of fire being made knowing this report is false in its nature. There are also a number of warnings of fire generated by fire alarm systems which, following an attendance and investigation, turn out to be false in their origin. Currently attendances to premises which generate these false signals account on average for half of all emergency responses within Argyll & Bute resulting in disruption to those within the premises in which the alarm activates and also to the SFRS who, on many occasions, are diverted from other activities to attend these incidents.

Reducing service demand, whilst developing the role of the SFRS as part of the ongoing process of public service reform, presents both challenges and opportunities for us to become more integrated in the community planning partnership environment. The recent introduction of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 will result in the development of Argyll & Bute's Local Outcome Improvement Plan through a process of locality planning which is designed to deliver local outcomes that make a positive contribution across Argyll & Bute's communities and to reduce inequalities. In developing this Local Fire and Rescue Plan, the SFRS will seek to ensure its activities compliment and support the locality planning process. With the development of the local community justice strategy within Argyll & Bute following the introduction of the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016, the SFRS will ensure, as a partner within the Community Justice Authority, its resources contribute to support the delivery of the local justice strategy.

The delivery of shared outcomes is embedded within Argyll & Bute through its range of community planning approaches. Argyll & Bute's Community Planning Partnership is committed to the delivery of its vision of being *"a place with strong, safe and vibrant communities where everyone has a good quality of life and access to opportunities, choices and high quality services which are sustainable, accessible and meet people's needs."*

Through the development of its Community Plan and associated key strategic priorities focused on Economy and Skills, Safer Communities and Wellbeing, the SFRS takes an active role in the delivery of these priorities and their intended outcomes through participation and engagement across the partnership arena. Supporting the delivery of Anti-Social Behaviour, Adult and Child Protection, Health and Social Care including Alcohol and Drug strategies are examples of where the SFRS can collaborate in the delivery of these priorities at a local level whilst pursuing the key priorities of this Local Fire and Rescue Plan.

Overseeing the performance of the SFRS at local level is the responsibility of Argyll & Bute's Policy, Review & Scrutiny Committee. Within this forum the Committee undertakes the process of scrutiny to monitor progress against the priorities within Argyll & Bute's Local Fire and Rescue Plan and also engages with the Local Senior Officer in matters arising on a regional or national basis.



Young FireFighters unit based at Campbeltown Community Fire Station.

Local Priorities

1. Domestic Fire Safety

Fire safety within the home is a key prevention strategy for the SFRS as the consequence of fires within the home can result in a range of impacts on individuals, families, social landlords and communities. For organisations the requirement to respond, intervene and deal with the aftermath of domestic fires places demand on its resources. To reduce this demand, it is essential that approaches to prevention are evidenced based in order to maximise and focus resources to make the biggest impact to safeguard those most at risk of fire.

Analysis of accidental dwelling fire data identifies cooking as the most common cause of fires within the home in Argyll & Bute and also the most prevalent cause where fire related injuries are sustained by occupants. Falling asleep & distraction have been identified as the main contributory factors where accidental dwelling fires and/or injuries occur. Those who are deemed at risk from fire may also have other vulnerabilities and impairments due to age, health or mobility reasons and they may also be receiving support from other partners. The scope therefore exists to work more closely together to protect those most at risk from fire through effective information sharing.

In order to reduce the potential for fires from occurring, influencing positive change in occupant behaviours through raising fire safety awareness will be at the forefront of our preventative activities. By increasing the ownership of working smoke detection, the means of giving early warning of fire will also contribute to mitigating the severity of fires and fire related injuries within the home. By using assistive technology such as 'Telecare', the opportunity exists to further enhance the safety of those who are at risk from fire.

We will seek to reduce accidental dwelling fires and fire related injuries within the home by:

- *Promoting and undertaking Home Fire Safety Visits to those deemed at risk from fire*
- *Working with our partners in Argyll & Bute to share information where fire risks within the home have been identified and to provide solutions to protect those who are at risk*
- *Focusing engagement activities in those areas where service demand has been identified*
- *Supporting the provision of assistive technology within the home to increase occupant safety*

We will monitor our progress in promoting our domestic safety strategy by:

- *Reviewing the number of accidental dwelling fires and their severity*
- *Reviewing the number and the severity of fatal and non-fatal fire related injuries*
- *Increasing the presence of working smoke/heat detection within homes affected by fire*

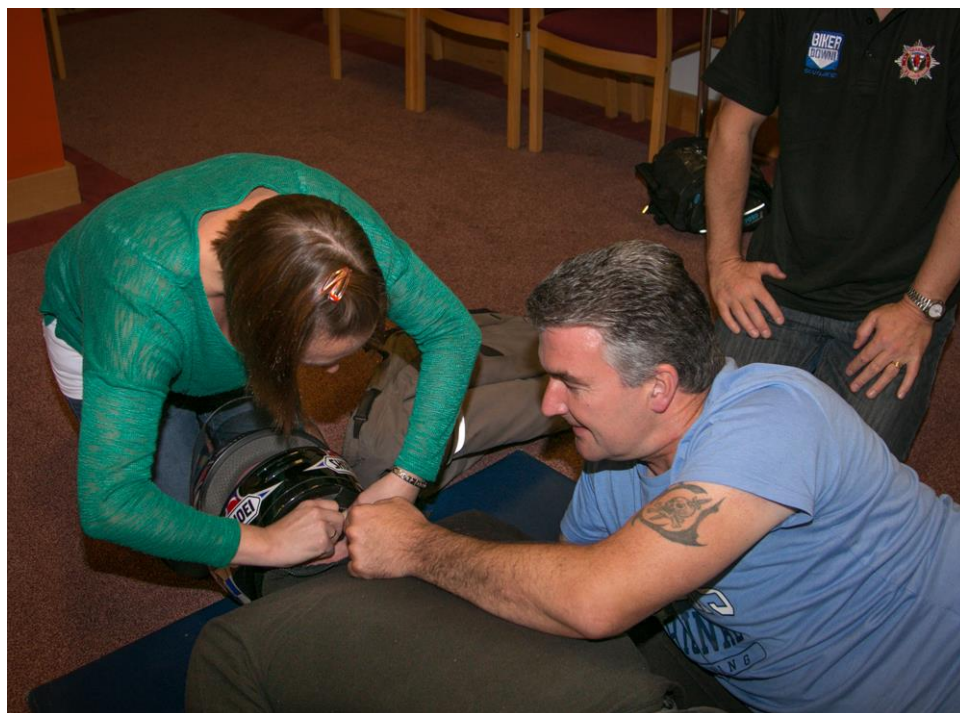
By achieving a reduction in the frequency and severity of accidental dwelling fires and fire related injuries we will:

- *Support the safety and well-being of Argyll & Bute residents*
- *Support the independent living of vulnerable members within our communities*
- *Reduce the social and economic cost of fires and fire related injuries*
- *Reduce demand on the SFRS and its partners*

2. Unintentional Harm and Injury

It is not uncommon for those at risk from fire to also be at risk from other injuries within the home, in particular, injuries arising from slips, trips and falls. Requests to the SFRS to provide assistance directly through a first responder role or to provide support to other agencies are increasing. Analysis of data indicates falls are a common cause of accidental deaths and injuries and account for a significant proportion of admissions to hospital. Those persons injured through falls may often be affected by other medical conditions such as dementia. The SFRS has a role to play in contributing to the protection of those at risk from injury and harm within the home. Through operational attendances and delivery of home fire safety visits, we have the opportunity to identify those at risk and through an assessment of such risk, refer individuals to partner organisations for additional support.

Out with the domestic environment, the SFRS respond to a range of non-fire related emergencies. The most common incident of this type within Argyll & Bute is attendances at Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) which results in the majority of non-fire related injuries. Responding to RTCs is a statutory duty for the SFRS, however a collective approach is required amongst community planning partners to support risk reduction measures. As a partner, the SFRS will support the education of young drivers who are considered to be an 'at risk' group and support other initiatives intended to reduce the instances and impact of RTCs within Argyll & Bute.



Biker Down Initiative.

We will seek to reduce the impact of unintentional injury and harm by:

- *Utilising our Home Fire Safety Visit programme to assess for non-fire related risk and refer those deemed at risk from injury and harm to partners to provide additional support*
- *Raising awareness of fire and rescue service personnel as to those factors that increase the risk of unintentional injury or harm*
- *Working in partnership to deliver targeted road safety programmes to young drivers*
- *Focusing resources where demand has been identified and deliver key safety messages*

We will monitor the effectiveness of our intervention strategies by:

- *Reviewing the number of requests for assistance from other agencies and for the provision of medical and first responder support*
- *Reviewing the number of attendances at RTCs and the frequency and severity of injuries arising from RTCs*
- *Reviewing the number of other non-fire related emergencies and the frequency and severity of injuries arising from these incidents*

By achieving a reduction in the frequency and severity of unintentional harm and injuries we will:

- *Reduce the social and economic cost of unintentional harm and injury*
- *Support vulnerable members within our communities to live independently within their communities*
- *Ensure the safety and well-being of those living, working and visiting Argyll & Bute*

3. Deliberate Fire Setting

Deliberate fire setting accounts for 5% of all operational incidents within Argyll & Bute and takes various forms. Whilst a small proportion involves occupied buildings, vehicles and outdoor structures (primary fires), the majority of deliberate fires are classed as secondary in nature and on most occasions occur in outdoor locations.

Analysis of incident data identifies deliberate secondary fires occurring throughout the year, however peak activity is noted in the spring time, during the bonfire season and when prolonged periods of dry weather arise. Deliberate fire setting is regarded as anti-social behaviour and is also criminal in nature. These acts can lead to serious consequences such as personal injury, damage to property and the environment. Dealing with instances of deliberate fire setting also diverts fire and rescue resources from other meaningful activities.

Working in partnership, we will seek to combine our information to identify those parts of our communities that are being affected by anti-social behaviour in order to reduce such instances whilst tackling the underlying causes of such behaviour. On occasion the SFRS will work with Police Scotland to investigate deliberate fire setting to determine the cause and if possible those responsible for such acts. Diversionary and engagement activity is regarded as an important approach in tackling anti-social behaviour and will continue to be part of our approach to raise awareness of the impact of this unwanted activity.

We will seek to reduce the instances of fire related anti-social behaviour by:

- *Identifying those parts of Argyll & Bute's communities affected by deliberate fire setting to share this information with our partners*
- *Utilising our Young Firefighters, Fire Reach, Firesetters and school's education programmes to raise awareness of the impact of fire related anti-social behaviour*
- *Working with partners to develop joint strategies to reduce the risk posed by deliberate fire setting and to mitigate its impacts*

We will monitor the effectiveness of reducing fire related anti-social behaviour by:

- *Reviewing the number and type of deliberate fire setting incidents within Argyll & Bute*
- *Evaluating the effectiveness of our youth engagement programmes*

By achieving a reduction in fire related anti-social behaviour we will:

- *Enable the SFRS to divert resources towards other community based activities*
- *Protect the natural and built environments*
- *Support the promotion of active and responsible citizenship across Argyll & Bute communities*
- *Support our communities in feeling safe from crime, disorder and danger*

4. Non-Domestic Fire Safety

In general, all workplaces and business are classed as non-domestic premises and as such come within the scope of Part 3 of the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005 (the Act) which places duties on persons responsible for these premises to comply with the Act and its associated regulations. The SFRS has a statutory duty to promote fire safety and where required enforce compliance with fire safety legislation. To discharge this duty and to secure compliance, the SFRS has adopted an approach utilising advice, education and where required formal enforcement powers.

Given the variety of premises which come within the scope of the Act, the SFRS has developed a fire safety enforcement framework which is based on the principal of risk combined with historical fire data across occupancy groups to create the fire safety audit programme. Those premises which present a higher degree of risk from fire are subject to regular fire safety audits to verify compliance.

The impact of fire can have a devastating impact on business, employment, the provision of critical services and also our heritage. Evidence suggests that premises affected by a serious fire experience a high failure rate. The SFRS will undertake its audit programme to support Argyll & Bute's ambition to grow its economy during this challenging period of economic recovery and seek to safeguard its culture, heritage and continuation of employment opportunities.

We will seek to reduce the instances of fires within non-domestic property by:

- *Undertaking our fire safety audit programme in accordance with the SFRS Enforcement Framework*
- *Engaging with duty holders to promote responsible fire safety management of premises that come under the auspices of Part 3 of the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005*
- *Working in partnership to ensure the appropriate provision of fire safety standards are incorporated in new premises under construction or premises undergoing material changes*
- *Working in partnership with other enforcement agencies and organisations to support legislative compliance*

We will monitor the effectiveness of reducing fires in non-domestic premises by:

- *Reviewing the number of fires in non-domestic premises and the type of premises involved in fire*
- *Reviewing the number and types of fire safety audits carried out across Argyll & Bute*
- *Reviewing the outcome of fire safety audits carried out in non-domestic premises*

By achieving a reduction in fires within non-domestic premises we will:

- *Enable the industrial, commercial and service sector to maintain business continuity and employment across Argyll & Bute*
- *Reduce the potential for loss of life and injury*
- *Protect Argyll & Bute's culture and heritage*
- *Protect the natural and built environments and reduce the impact of fire on our communities*

5. Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals

Fire protection within premises can be viewed as a holistic approach for the purposes of safeguarding life and/or property by inhibiting, growth and spread of fire. The design and use of premises will influence the extent of the fire protection required to be incorporated within it. In developing a fire protection strategy for the various premises types and for that strategy to be successful, a key component is the provision of early warning of fire. The provision of early warning enables those within premises sufficient time for them to exit the building to a place of safety in the event of fire.

Whilst a small number of fire alarm signals generated are due to confirmed fire conditions being present, there are an even greater number of signals generated which when investigated have occurred when no fire conditions have been present. On such occasions these are known as 'Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals' (UFAS) which is defined as '*an event which has required an operational attendance by the fire and rescue service due to the unwanted actuation of a fire alarm system*'. On these instances the signal may originate from a monitoring/call centre as a result of an automatic activation of the fire alarm system or a person activating the fire alarm system either maliciously or with good intentions believing a fire was occurring within a non-domestic premises.

The impact of responding to UFAS incidents causes disruption to the premises working environment and to the range of activities the SFRS undertake. Unnecessary blue light journeys also create additional risks and hazards to firefighters and to the public whilst responding to UFAS incidents and also have a detrimental impact on the environment through additional carbon emissions. Active and positive engagement with occupiers to take responsibility in limiting the number of UFAS incidents within their premises is integral to reducing these impacts.

We will seek to reduce the instances of Unwanted Fire Alarms Signals by:

- *Investigating every cause of alarm and engaging with those responsible for fire warning systems following an operational attendance at a UFAS incident*
- *Analysing our UFAS attendances at those premises that give cause to frequent generation of false alarms to identify trends and support occupiers to develop demand reduction plans*
- *Instigating where required, formal fire safety enforcement measures to ensure appropriate demand reduction action is taken by those responsible for premises generating unacceptable levels of false alarms*

We will monitor the effectiveness of mobilising to Unwanted Fire Alarms Signals by:

- *Reviewing the number of attendances at non-domestic premises and the type of premises generating unwanted false alarm signals across Argyll & Bute*
- *Evaluating the outcomes of occupier's demand reduction plans to review progress and identify and share good practice*
- *Reviewing our attendances at UFAS incidents to ensure our attendances are based on an assessment of risk and demand*

By achieving a reduction in Unwanted Fire Alarms Signals we will:

- *Minimise the disruption to business and service continuity across Argyll & Bute*
- *Increase the capacity of the fire and rescue service to carry out other activities*
- *Reduce the risk to firefighters and public whilst responding to UFAS incidents*

6. Operational Resilience and Preparedness

The Fire (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Fire (Additional Function) (Scotland) Order 2005 defines the duties and responsibilities for the SFRS in relation to responding to emergencies. It is essential our firefighters possess the skills, knowledge and expertise to respond to incidents which, by their nature, can be varied in both their type and complexity.

It is important our firefighters understand the risks across their communities to ensure the level of risk is matched by an appropriate level of operational response. In gathering this knowledge, appropriate training can be carried out to safeguard firefighter safety and to ensure any such response results in an effective and efficient deployment of our resources.

Emergency response across Argyll & Bute includes firefighters operating within the Retained Duty System (RDS) or as Volunteers. Both RDS & Volunteer firefighters respond from their homes and/or primary work locations and are based on an 'On-Call' provision. Given the dynamic nature of this duty system and to support a balance between primary, personal and firefighting commitments, each RDS/Volunteer stations requires a sufficient number of personnel to ensure this vital resource is available when required.

There will also be occasions whereby the nature of an emergency will require a combined response by emergency services and other organisations to deal with such a major event. To ensure a co-ordinated response occurs, additional duties are placed upon the SFRS under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 to prepare and be able to respond to deal with major emergencies. The scope of such preparations may include responding to adverse weather events, natural disasters, pandemics, chemical incidents or major transport incidents. The threat of terrorism also compels the SFRS to ensure it can also respond alongside other partner agencies should such an event occur.

As an emergency responder, the SFRS needs to ensure it has the capability and the capacity to plan, prepare and respond to major emergencies. Working in partnership at a local and national level, the multi-agency approach is required to assess these risks in order to develop appropriate response plans. Following their development, these plans require to be tested to support a return to normality when a significant event and subsequent disruption arises.

We recognise the potential for the role of the SFRS to evolve which provides scope to further protect those members of our communities from harm in the event of an emergency. Assisting other agencies in emergency situations, such as responding to 'Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrests' is one example where resources can be combined to maximise the potential for positive outcomes for those requiring assistance. Out with emergency responses the opportunity also exists to promote and support community resilience to improve the survivability rates from cardiac arrests through active engagement and education across Argyll & Bute communities.



CPR Training at Council Headquarters

We will seek to ensure operational response and preparedness within Argyll & Bute is maintained by:

- *Identifying and assessing the risk to our communities through Operational Intelligence gathering*
- *Undertaking planned training events to support the acquisition and maintenance of skills to provide the capability to respond to emergency incidents*
- *Continuing with RDS/Volunteer firefighter recruitment campaigns to support operational responses across Argyll & Bute*
- *Reviewing our operational responses to incidents to ensure ongoing firefighter safety and to ensure the ongoing protection our communities from harm*
- *Working in partnership to plan, prepare and test our responses to major emergencies*
- *Supporting and promoting the reduction of harm from 'Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrests'*

Review

To ensure this Local Fire and Rescue Plan remains flexible to emerging local or national priorities a review may be carried out at any time but will be reviewed at least once every three years. A review may also be carried out if the Scottish Minister directs it or if a new Strategic Plan is approved. Following a review, the Local Senior Officer may revise the Plan.

Tell us what you think

This draft Local Fire and Rescue Plan sets out what our broad ambitions will be on behalf of the people of our area. It sets our local direction for the SFRS and it will determine the details contained in all our other plans for that period.

We would like you to tell us what you think of our plan. The formal consultation for this draft Local Fire and Rescue Plan opens on 10 April 2017 and will run until 3 July 2017. To ensure we review and manage all responses consistently you are invited to provide comment in our online survey. This can be accessed at firescotland.citizenspace.com. After the consultation is closed we will publish the results.

If you cannot access our online survey, or if you would like more information about the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service in your area you can:

Write to: Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
Argyll & Bute, East & West Dunbartonshire Area HQ
2 Kilbowie Road
Clydebank
G81 6QT

Phone: 01389 385999

Visit our website: www.firescotland.gov.uk

Follow us on Twitter at @abewdhq
Like us on Facebook

STANDARD REPORTING TEMPLATE - (HIGHLAND) ADP ANNUAL REPORT 2016-17

Document Details:

ADP Reporting Requirements 2016-17

1. Financial Framework
2. Ministerial Priorities
3. Additional Information

The Scottish Government copy should be sent by 23 October 2017 for the attention of Amanda Adams to:

Alcoholanddrugdelivery@gov.scot

August 2017

1. FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK -- 2016-17

Your report should identify all sources of income that the ADP has received (via your local NHS Board and, where relevant, Integration Joint Board), alongside the monies that you have spent to deliver the priorities set out in your local plan. It would be helpful to distinguish appropriately between your own core income and other expenditure on alcohol and drug prevention, treatment and support, or recovery services which each ADP partner has provided a contribution towards. You should also highlight any underspend and proposals on future use of any such monies.

Total Income from all sources

Income	Substance Misuse (Alcohol and Drugs)
Earmarked funding from Scottish Government	£972,277
Funding from Local Authority	0
Funding from NHS (excluding funding earmarked from Scottish Government)	£275,923
Funding from other sources – carry forward of 15/16 underspend	£103,000
Total	£1,351,200

Total Expenditure from sources

	Substance Misuse (Alcohol and Drugs)
Prevention (include community focussed, early years, educational inputs/media, young people, licensing objectives, ABIs)	
Treatment & Support Services (include interventions focussed around treatment for alcohol and drug dependence)	
Recovery	
Dealing with consequences of problem alcohol and drug use in ADP locality	
Total	£1,351,200

2016-17 End Year Balance for Scottish Government earmarked allocations

	Income £	Expenditure £	End Year Balance £
Substance Misuse	£972,277	£972,277	£0

2016-17 Total Underspend from all sources

Underspend £	Proposals for future use
£0	

Support in kind

Provider	Description
NHS Highland	Financial administration

2. MINISTERIAL PRIORITIES

ADP funding allocation letters 2016-17 outlined a range of Ministerial priorities and asks ADPs to describe in this ADP Report their local Improvement goals and measures for delivering these during 2016-17. Please outline these below.

PRIORITY	*IMPROVEMENT GOAL 2016-17	DELIVERY MEASURES	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
<p>1. Compliance with the Drug and Alcohol Treatment Waiting Times LDP Standard, including, increasing the level of fully identifiable records submitted to the Drug and Alcohol Treatment Waiting Times Database (DATWTD)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90% of clients will wait no longer than 3 weeks from referral received to appropriate drug or alcohol treatment that supports their recovery. • No one will wait longer than 6 weeks to receive appropriate treatment • 100% data compliance is expected from services delivering tier 3 and 4 drug and alcohol treatment in Scotland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We continue to sustain performance to meet waiting times local improvement target and LDP standard. • This will be managed through existing service redesign, service user pathway, and process for managing waiting times through routine monitoring of activity and feedback loop. • A&B are attempting to reduce the number of anonymous records prior to the implementation of DAISy. • Quarterly Waiting Times report ensures all stakeholders are aware of current and past performance, enabling improved monitoring. 	<p>In 16/17, 94% of drug misuse clients and 91.5% of alcohol misuse clients were seen within 3 weeks, overall 92.75% across both types of service. 99.5% of drug misuse clients and 99.25% of alcohol misuse clients were seen within 6 weeks, overall 99.38% across both types of service.</p>
<p>2. Compliance with the LDP Standard for delivering Alcohol Brief Interventions (ABIs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve 100% of the ABI target for 15/16. • Increase delivery of ABIs in deprived communities and across Argyll & Bute as a whole. • Increase the number of GP practices signed up to the programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The short life working group have redesigned the ABI service and this will hopefully improve the numbers of delivered within priority and wider settings. • Implementing ways to increase training capacity. 	<p>The target for ABI delivery in the ADP for 16/17 was 1028. There were 857 ABIs carried out across Argyll & Bute during this period, 839 in a GP setting, 0 in non-GP priority setting (A&E) and 18 in a wider setting. This equates to having achieved 83.37% of the target. In 15/16 79% of the target was achieved.</p>

<p>3. Increasing Data Compliance Scottish Drugs Misuse Database (SDMD) both SMR25 A and B.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustain levels of reporting & submission to SDMD • Improve % of identifiable records in DATWT database and in turn SDMD. • Maintain staff knowledge and awareness regarding the process of submitting SMR25 records to ISD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage service providers to increase data compliance and act on any feedback received. • Address issues & concerns regarding confidentiality. 	<p>The SDMD initial completeness rate for Argyll & Bute ADP is 66% for 2015/16. Service Managers in Argyll & Bute continue to support staff to increase data compliance.</p> <p>The percentage of anonymous records remains too high at 76%.</p>
<p>4. Preparing Local Systems to Comply with the new Drug & Alcohol Information System (DAISy)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure compliance with SMR25 • Increase the level of identifiable records in DATWT database. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to raise awareness of DAISy and ROW locally • Support and advise providers 	<p>Continuing to work as part of the national process to implement DAISy. Working closely with service providers to ensure staff, service users and systems are ready for DAISy implementation.</p>
<p>5. Increasing the reach and coverage of the national naloxone programme for people at risk of opiate overdose, including those on release from prison.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment on kit distribution • Comment on awareness and training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor, sustain and increase levels of kit distribution 	<p>There were 6 first supply Naloxone kits distributed across Argyll & Bute in 16/17. 7 staff and 10 users were trained</p>
<p>6. Tackling drug related deaths (DRD)/risks in your local ADP.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce numbers of Drug Related Deaths across Argyll & Bute • Target support & resources to areas most in need 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further establish and maintain links between Procurator Fiscal & other key partners. • Ensure all DRD meetings are well informed with all relevant parties in attendance and engaging with the process. • Ensure the ADP is represented at the DRD national coordinators meetings held by ISD and act upon learning gained through this forum. • Ensure all deaths are recorded in the National DRD database. 	<p>In 2016 there were 10 Drug Related Deaths where the deceased was either resident in or where the death occurred within Argyll & Bute. Drug related deaths in Argyll and Bute more than doubled from 2013 (5) to 2015 (11) and seem to have stabilised in 2016.</p> <p>DRD meetings are now taking place regularly and actions have been taken back to the wider ADP.</p>

<p>7. Implementing improvement methodology including implementation of the <i>Quality Principles: Standard Expectations of Care and Support in Drug and Alcohol Services</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a ROSC with support from SDF • Raise Awareness of Quality Principles and embed within the ROSC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a joint working protocol to increase collaborative working 	<p>ADP has worked in partnership with SDF to establish two ROSC pilot areas. A ROSC tool has been developed in one of the localities with a view to cascading across Argyll & Bute. Work has been done in partnership with Highland ADP to look at re-running a Self Assessment exercise with all service deliverers in Argyll & Bute.</p>
<p>8. Responding to the recommendations outlined in the 2013 independent expert group on opioid replacement therapies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure local ORT services are in line with ORT recommendations, clinical guidance and best practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address ORT review recommendations through ROSC. • In turn, develop ORT action plan informed by improvement methodologies within the Quality Principles. 	<p>Access to prescribing services is in place throughout A&B.</p>
<p>9. Ensuring a proactive and planned approach to responding to the needs of prisoners affected by problem drug and alcohol use and their associated through care arrangements, including women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure pre/post release care arrangements consider relevant prisoners needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop links between community based services and services within local prisons. • Review extent of women in prison from the ADP and look at their needs. 	<p>ADP Coordinator has met with Community Justice Lead with a view to increasing partnership approaches and attended Criminal Justice Planning Event and The joint Argyll, Bute and Dunbartonshire's Criminal Justice meeting before it was disbanded in March 2017.</p>
<p>10. Improving identification of, and preventative activities focused on, new psychoactive substances (NPS).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise local awareness of NPS & new law surrounding these. • Examine & assess local drugs trends via a prevalence study and ascertain NPS use locally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted social media posts regarding the legality and potential effects of NPS. • Continue to work in conjunction with Police Scotland to raise awareness & identify prevalence. • Once study complete, convene short life working group to create action plan. 	<p>NPS prevalence has not yet been established. CREW delivered a Train the Trainers course for local Third Sector Partners who then delivered sessions to other staff across Argyll & Bute. Initial discussions have taken place with Police Scotland re looking at prevalence of NPS in A&B</p>

<p>11. On-going Implementation of a Whole Population Approach for alcohol recognising harder to reach groups, supporting a focus on communities where deprivation is greatest.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focusing on children, young people & families, undertake initial work around needs assessment & mapping exercise across this group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link SFAD report with national research (including Lloyds PDI 'Everyone has a story' & other local available findings) and use to develop robust proposal for service provision. Working group will report on findings and give recommendations. 	<p>Work completed in conjunction with SFAD examining the extent of local issue within the children & young people age group. Whole population approach for young people implemented and developed in conjunction with Education department and a range of service delivery partners.</p>
<p>12. ADP Engagement in improvements to reduce alcohol related deaths.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce levels of alcohol related deaths & monitor trends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DRD group to review DRDs where alcohol was also involved. Ensure the ADP is represented at the DRD national coordinators meetings held by ISD and act upon learning gained through this forum. 	<p>The ADP Information, Research and Performance Officer attended the national ADP Drug related Death Review in Edinburgh in the Coordinators absence.</p>

* SMART (*Specific, Measurable, Ambitious, Relevant, Time Bound*) measures where appropriate

3. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION 1 APRIL 2016 – 31 MARCH 2017

<p>1</p>	<p>Please <u>bullet point</u> any local research that you have commissioned in the last year.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ADP commissioned SFAD to produce a Children & Young People's Needs Analysis Report, completed in May 2016. Figure 8 Consulting were commissioned early into 16/17 to produce a Service User Involvement Framework & Strategy The Scottish Drugs Forum will assist in the development of a ROSC and a detailed work plan has been agreed. The Scottish Drugs Forum have been funded to coordinate and deliver an education and training programme for the ADP. Collaborative work planned on collective approach to children and young peoples' services in A & B
<p>2</p>	<p>What is the formal arrangement within your ADP for working</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ADP report to the A & B Community Planning Partnership Management group re the annual report and other relevant published documents. The independent chair of the ADP sits on a local Chief Officers group and is

	with local partners to report on the delivery of local outcomes?	<p>developing closer links with the IJB,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At a local level the ADP has seven forums, the chairs of these forums meet bi-monthly at an ADP Locality Chairs Meeting to share practice and developments. Each forum is also represented on the DAP Committee by their chairs
3	A person centered recovery focus has been incorporated into our approach to strategic commissioning. Please advise on the current status of your ROSC?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Development in conjunction with local partners and SDF ROSC is being piloted in two localities with a view to this being rolled out across A&B in 2017/18
4	Is there an ADP Workforce Development Strategy in Place, if <u>not</u>, are there plans to develop? What additional supports have you leveraged to facilitate this and are you working with our NCOs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workforce Strategy in place Yes <p>Developed and managed in partnership with Scottish Drugs Forum.</p>

APPENDIX 1

Please provide any feedback you have on this reporting template.

DRAFT

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**The Socio-Economic Duty
A Consultation**

RESPONDENT INFORMATION FORM

Please Note this form **must** be completed and returned with your response.

Are you responding as an individual or an organisation?

- Individual
 Organisation

Full name or organisation's name

Argyll and Bute Council

Phone number

Address

Argyll and Bute Council
Kilmory
Lochgilphead, Argyll, PA31 8LD

Postcode

PA31 8RT

Email

The Scottish Government would like your permission to publish your consultation response. Please indicate your publishing preference:

- Publish response with name
 Publish response only (without name)
 Do not publish response

Information for organisations:

The option 'Publish response only (without name)' is available for individual respondents only. If this option is selected, the organisation name will still be published.

If you choose the option 'Do not publish response', your organisation name may still be listed as having responded to the consultation in, for example, the analysis report.

We will share your response internally with other Scottish Government policy teams who may be addressing the issues you discuss. They may wish to contact you again in the future, but we require your permission to do so. Are you content for Scottish Government to contact you again in relation to this consultation exercise?

- Yes

No

SUMMARY OF QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1 – The key terms defined in this section are:

- Socio economic disadvantage
- Inequalities of outcome
- Decisions of a strategic nature
- Due regard

Do you agree that the definitions of these are reasonable and should be included within the Scottish Government's forthcoming guidance on the socio-economic duty?

Yes, the terms outlined, namely:

- Socio economic disadvantage;
- Inequalities of outcome;
- Decisions of a strategic nature; and
- Due regard.

These are consistent with the understanding of the current frameworks/strategies in place, i.e. the child poverty framework regarding the 3Ps. It seems extremely logical that when bringing in a new socio economic duty that the government will align the frameworks at a national level, making it much simpler to apply a consistent approach across Scotland.

We welcome the focus on disadvantaged communities of interest as well as communities of place, but would like to see further regard given to rural disadvantage, particularly as it is not easily measured by SIMD, so this can be taken account of better in designing policies and in matters of distribution of resources.

We are concerned about the realism of expectations in relation to this duty. Page 10 of the consultation reflects an expectation for all public authorities to reduce poverty. Local authorities do not have all the levers to do this, nor the financial capacity. This seems to exceed the duty which is about decision making.

This new duty would have to sit alongside other duties for local authorities such as the duty of "best value". We would welcome guidance which illustrates how giving due regard to this new duty would sit alongside other statutory duties.

From a procurement perspective will 'decisions of a strategic nature' include Regulated/OJEU level procurements, as these are areas where we already consider socio-economic elements within our decision making?

However clarity is required with regard to the following paragraph on page 13 of consultation:

For many public authorities, tackling disadvantage and reducing inequalities in outcomes related to such disadvantage is already part of their core business. For them, the duty will give that part of their work a boost, by giving it a statutory basis where one doesn't exist already; ensuring it remains a priority; and helping them secure commitment and help from key partners.

QUESTION 2A – Do you agree that the socio-economic duty should apply to the Scottish public authorities named here? If not, please specify which you do not think it should apply to and why?

Yes. The duty **must** extend to all public authorities and **must** be rigorously supported.

QUESTION 2B – Do you think the duty should apply to any other public authorities, similar to those listed in the Equality Act 2010? If so, please name them and explain why you think the duty should apply.

In order to realise the radical reforms that Christie spoke of in 2011, there is a requirement to look beyond traditional models of delivery. Progress has made with the implementation of the Public Bodies (Joint working) Scotland Act 2014, and similarly the Community Empowerment Act.

The socio-economic duty will need to link very closely to the equalities duty in appearance as well as in law. Therefore, it should apply to all public authorities covered by the Equality Act in Scotland. For example, it should be **consistently** applied across Community Planning Partners, thus making sure that every public sector organisation has that same aim. Furthermore, Local Planning Authorities should also be included. It is not enough to rely on local authorities and NHS boards to make the fundamental changes in society. There needs to be a transformational/structural approach through linked legislation.

QUESTION 3A – Do you have any comments on the steps set out in SECTION 3?

Step 1: Identifying which strategic decisions public authorities take.

The guidance here is welcomed. However we would like further examples of strategic decision making which extend beyond setting budgets. This should include development and approval of strategic plans and policies within which operational decisions will then be made, as well as decisions about strategic investments.

Step 2: Identifying inequalities of outcome caused by socio-economic disadvantage.

Keeping the processes of identifying such aspects in as similar a way as to identifying issues for those with protected characteristics is likely to be/feel less burdensome and more likely for such processes to be embedded in a routine way. It would be helpful if there were an agreed set of indicators which measure inequalities of outcome, building on the outcomes listed on page 11, and to have the data for these outcomes collected systematically at a local and national level. This data will then allow progress to be measured in each area on a common basis. This data can then be supplemented by local data which can help build on a consistent national picture.

A local fairness or poverty commission would then be able to use a consistent starting point for analysis supplemented by insights from local people affected by socio-economic disadvantage to then make improvements for the better. Such insight could also be used to change and refine key measures.

If there is a requirement to establish fairness or poverty commissions at a local level to demonstrate strategic foresight – how will this be resourced? Will this be aligned to funding already provided by the Scottish Government to the Poverty Truth Commission and the

proposed announcement of funding for three new similar bodies based locally? What is meant by local i.e. local authority level?

Step 3: Exercising the duty during decision-making

Making an adjustment to existing Equality Impact Assessments (EQIA) is a practical suggestion. However, there would need to be a consistent legislative approach so that all organisations are responsible for producing a standard IA.

Step 4: Monitoring the Impact over the longer term

We welcome the proposal to build on existing measurement frameworks and to use as many existing indicators as possible. However, as discussed at Step 1 above, we strongly recommend that a number of key indicators are selected from these existing frameworks which are then used to measure the impact over the long term. Keeping consistent indicators over a lengthy period is essential to being able to measure long term progress.

Council officers agree that it is not sensible to try to identify another measurement framework to monitor the impact of the socio-economic duty which is a broad ranging strategic duty. The measurements/data available (Council Tax Reduction, free school meals and educational attainment) are not sensitive to small change and progressing on these outcomes will be more likely to be influenced by implementation of the living wage and any future changes to taxation. (That does imply that we should not, as public authorities, also be implementing actions to reduce the negative impact of socio-economic deprivation).

It should be noted that measures such as educational attainment is both a cause and effect (not just an outcome).

QUESTION 3B - What other actions could public authorities take to demonstrate that they are meeting the duty?

We are content with the 4 high level steps indicated.

QUESTION 3C – Could you offer suggestions as to how public authorities could improve budgetary analysis and reporting so as to take better account of inequalities related to socio-economic disadvantage?

No not specifically, but it should be borne in mind the comment of other factors having a bigger effect and any analysis done by public authorities should be proportionate to their impact. Public performance reporting carried out by public authorities could be expanded to include sections about how they have carried out their socio-economic duty in the previous year and any impacts of their actions. This would be most effective when aligned with an agreed set of existing measures and indicators as referred to above.

QUESTION 3D – Can you offer examples of how public authorities and others have made best use of the expertise of people with direct experience of poverty?

This should be a feature of all person or population centred services and programmes. It should not be one-off activities. All such programmes should include engagement with key stakeholders both in designing the service upfront as well as getting continuous feedback from users and building in improvement. The Universal Support Delivered Locally programme run by DWP was a good example where there were a number of trials across the country. Argyll and Bute Council's local trial was informed from the outset from engagement through focus groups held with the target audience. In addition we developed

case studies with users and found these to be very powerful in informing key learning from the trial.

QUESTION 3E - What kind of guidance and support on meeting the duty would be most useful for public authorities?

The case studies/examples are helpful so guidance of this type may be useful.

QUESTION 3F – Do you have a view on whether public authorities should use existing monitoring frameworks to track whether the socio-economic duty is making a difference to outcomes over the long term?

Existing monitoring frameworks should be used, with guidance on how to ‘socio-economic proof’ outcomes.

QUESTION 4A - Once the socio-economic duty is introduced, the Scottish Government is keen for public authorities to look strategically across all planning processes in place to maximise their impact. What could public authorities and the Scottish Government do to make sure that the links between the different duties are managed effectively within organisations?

Council officers welcome the use of the same framework of 3Ps (prospects, pockets and places) as for Child Poverty Bill – helps draw out links between these bills. This bill is not yet in force so care will need to be taken to ensure these links are made effectively. There are similar considerations with the related duties to overcome economic disadvantage in the Education Scotland Act 2016 and proposed Education Bill.

Strategic Planning for all councils is informed by and aligned to local Outcome Improvement Plans. Specific reference to this as a route for the new duty would ensure that it is addressed jointly by Community Planning Partnerships and their constituent bodies.

However, effectiveness will be dependent upon resources being provided to public authorities to fulfil these duties. Without resources and a consistent approach for all, any impact will be modest.

QUESTION 4B – Can you offer examples of good practice in taking an integrated approach to issues such as poverty, equality, and human rights?

Case Study 1: Dunoon Grammar School, Work Based Vocational Learning (WBVL) programme

A cornerstone of the WBVL is the EXit into employment (EXite) programme which is a course aimed at young people (secondary school years S4 to S6). The Principal Contractors for the physical works in Dunoon are required to provide the programme of placements covering the core building/ construction disciplines / trades and key project support disciplines submitted in their tender submission.

McLaughlin & Harvey Ltd (M&H) the contractor commissioned and currently undertaking the Queens Hall regeneration work in Dunoon has provided Dunoon Grammar School with the necessary detail to enable them to programme the opportunities into their timetable/options for S4-S6. M&H has completed the health & safety Compliance checks with Argyll and Bute Council for work experience placements from Dunoon Grammar School. In addition, M&H has gone out and visited all of the Cowal Primary Schools to discuss how the project and the schools might work together e.g. the project will support Innellan Primary in the delivery of STEM syllabus/activities. Once demolition activities are complete each of the primary schools will be offered the opportunity for a site visit.

Case Study 2: New Money Skills Argyll programme

New Money skills Argyll programme which is the first of its kind in Argyll and Bute, focusing on improved financial capability as a means of reducing social isolation. There are nine partner providers within this programme providing:

1. Debt Advice.
2. Money Advice.
3. Money Management.
4. Fuel Poverty/Affordable Warmth.
5. Digital Literacy.
6. Income Maximisation.

The three target groups for this programme are: lone parents, low income and workless households. This financial inclusion programme is looking at poverty, debt and social isolation together and in doing so the aim is to vastly improve the lives of the most vulnerable in Argyll and Bute. It is a person centred approach focusing on an individual's needs in a holistic manner covering a wide range of needs through a single action plan which is then delivered through multiple agencies who have the best expertise and geographical presence to assist the person in the most effective way based on their needs.



Annual Report 2016/17

&

Business Improvement Plan 2017/18

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- 5. Conclusion**

Appendix A

Business Improvement Plan 2017/18

Key Contacts

CHAIRPERSON: Moira McKinnon Independent Chairperson

Child Protection Committee

Community Services Kilmory, Lochgilphead, PA31 8RT.

Tel.01546 604167 cpcenquiries@argyll-bute.gov.uk

LEAD OFFICER: Liz Strang Child Protection Lead Officer

Kilmory

Lochgilphead PA31 8RT

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FOREWARD

By the Chief Officers Group Public Protection

The Chief Officers of the public sector organisations in Argyll and Bute and the Health and Social Care Partnership are pleased to present the Argyll and Bute Child Protection Committee (CPC) Annual Report for 2016 and Business Plan 2017/18.

Our individual and collective commitment to the protection of children and young people in Argyll and Bute remains paramount. It is our belief that safeguarding, supporting and promoting the wellbeing of all children and young people and protecting them from harm and abuse is a key priority. We take this responsibility very seriously and we are committed to improving outcomes, tackling inequalities and minimising the impact of child poverty.

Getting it right for every child remains a key approach in Argyll and Bute to achieving our vision of working together to achieve the best for children young people and families.

The Chief Officers Group Public Protection continues to provide robust leadership; direction; governance; scrutiny; challenge and support to the CPC. Over the last year, we have scrutinised the work of the CPC regularly and our strengthened partnership working is improving outcomes for Argyll and Bute's children.

As a partnership group we are committed to continuous improvement through self-evaluation. We remain vigilant and we are pleased that this annual report shows our children's services continue to improve. Together with the CPC, we strive to ensure continuous improvement and to realise fully our capacity for improvement and achieve our collective vision.

We acknowledge the efforts of the CPC, members of the CPC Sub Groups, the wider child protection community and all staff across the public, private, third and independent sectors, whose commitment, dedication and hard work is achieving better outcomes for vulnerable children and young people at risk of harm and abuse in Argyll and Bute.

Cleland Sneddon
Chief Executive
Argyll and Bute Council



Grant Manders
Chief Superintendent
Police Scotland



Elaine Mead
Chief Executive
NHS Highland



Chair of Argyll and Bute Child Protection Committee

Child Protection Committees across Scotland produce an Annual Report which sets out their priorities for the coming year. I am pleased to present the Argyll and Bute report summarising our multi-agency activity for the past year. This report presents the findings from an ever-increasing range of single and joint self-evaluation activities which are focussed on prevention; early intervention; keeping our most vulnerable children and young people safe and taking action to protect children and young people from harm, abuse and exploitation.

This report identifies our key achievements; strengths and areas for further improvement and as a CPC we remain confident that our approach to joint self-evaluation is evidence-based; focused firmly on improving wellbeing and frontline practice and there is increasing evidence of this across all services in Argyll and Bute.

We know ourselves well and know what works; what can work better; how good we are now and how good we can be. As a result, this report concludes that our capacity for continued improvement remains strong. Once again 2016/17 has been a very demanding and challenging period for the CPC. Our work has continued against an ever-changing legislative, policy and practice environment; a health and social care integration agenda and both organisational and transformational change.

Earlier this year, Scottish Ministers announced a comprehensive review of the child protection system in Scotland and at the time of publication work is now underway to address the key practice priorities identified in the review. This report shows we have continued to deliver our services to protect children and young people effectively and efficiently. We have continued to develop our partnership working; to build our child protection community and to develop our joint approach to quality assurance and self-evaluation.

The Child Protection Committee has identified its improvement priorities for the year ahead in our business improvement plan attached as an appendix to the annual report.

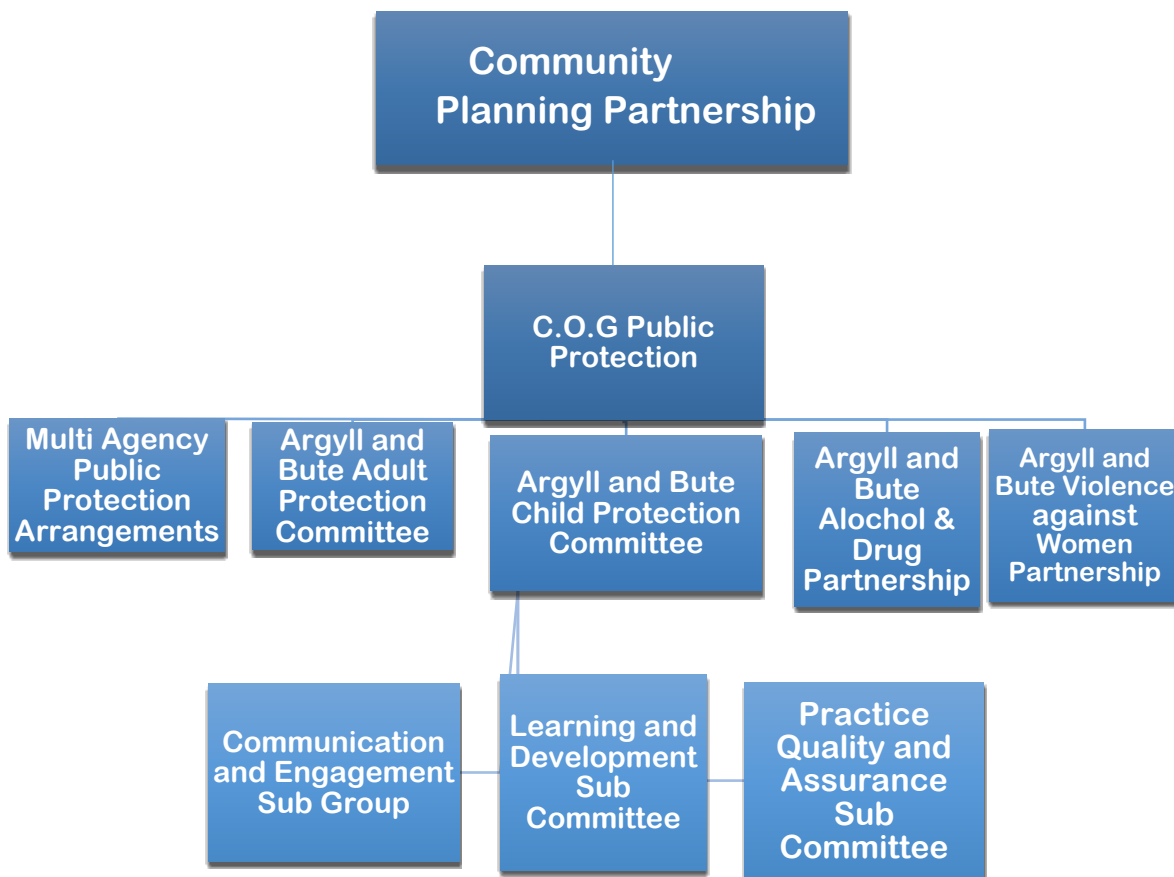
The hard work, commitment and dedication of all our staff is our key strength and they are making a positive difference to improving the life chances of all children, young people and families living in Argyll and Bute.

Moira MacKinnon
Independent Chair of Child Protection Committee

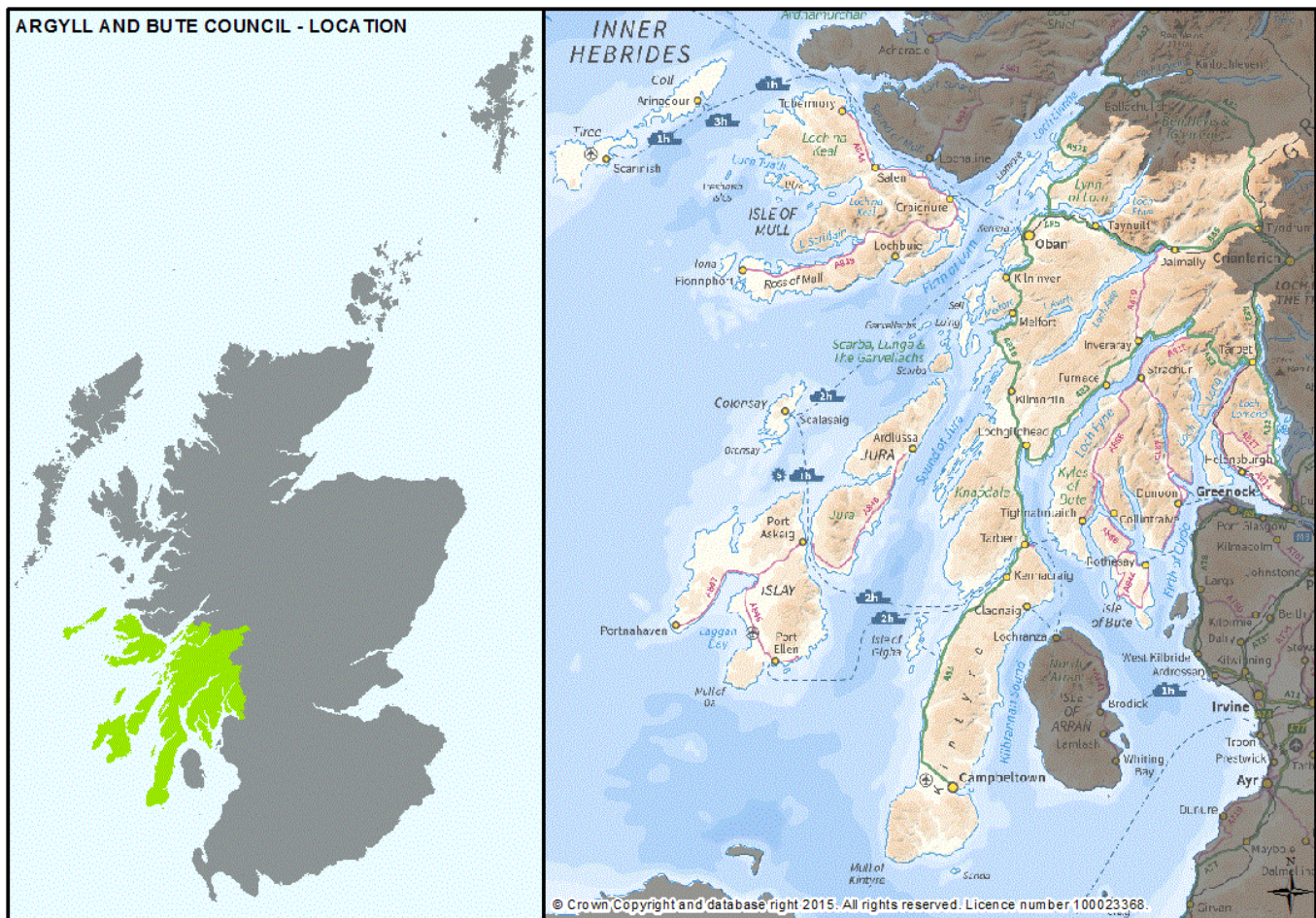
1. THE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE OF ARGYLL AND BUTE CHILD PROTECTION COMMITTEE

1.1 Child Protection Governance

Argyll and Bute Child Protection Committee is responsible for ensuring that children are kept safe and protected from harm and abuse reporting to Chief Officers Group Public Protection. The Argyll and Bute Community Planning Partnership provides overall leadership to ensure the connectivity between the different strategic groups and provides governance to ensure that the Chief Officers and the strategic groups which make up the Partnership are focused on the delivery of the Community Planning Partnership priority outcomes and ensures the committees have both the leadership and resources to fulfil their key functions.



1.2 Demographics



Argyll and Bute is the second largest local authority by area in Scotland, after Highland. The authority covers a land area of 690,947 hectares, Argyll and Bute has the third sparsest population (averaging just 13 persons per square kilometre) of Scotland's 32 local authorities (Census 2011).

The landscape is characterised by long sea and freshwater lochs, peninsulas and islands. The physical geography of the area adds considerably to the journey times between settlements and communities. The road network makes the area vulnerable to disruption, and diversions can be long. Island communities are vulnerable to ferry disruptions, particularly in the winter months.

Argyll and Bute has 23 inhabited islands, more than any other Scottish local authority.

These are -

Bute, Coll, Colonsay, Danna, Easdale, Eilean da Mheinn, Erraid, Gigha, Gometra, Inchtavannach, Innischoonan, Iona, Islay, Jura, Kerrera, Lismore, Luing, Mull, Oronsay, Seil, Shuna (Luing), Tiree, Ulva (Census 2011).

- Helensburgh and Lomond
- Mid Argyll, Kintyre and Islay
- Oban, Lorn and the Isles

Argyll and Bute has a total population of 86,890 .The population profile for Helensburgh and Lomond is younger than for the other three Administrative Areas. Nonetheless, the population of Helensburgh and Lomond, in common with the populations across the rest of Argyll and Bute, is ageing.

The population projections for Argyll and Bute indicate a gradual and sustained reduction in the number of children and young people aged 0-16 and an increasing population of older people.

Age Cohort	Base Year 2012	MYE 2015	2015	2020	2030	2037	% change within cohort
0-15	14,069	13,292	13,259	12,806	12,173	11,488	- 18%

The National Records of Scotland (NRS) 2012 base population highlights the demographic challenge facing Argyll and Bute. If current trends continue, numbers and proportions of older people will increase as numbers and proportions of people in younger cohorts will fall.

1.3 Deprivation

The Scottish Government index of multiple deprivation identifies small-area concentrations of multiple deprivation across Scotland, 10 data zones within Argyll and Bute were in the 15% most overall deprived data zones in Scotland.

These ten data zones are located in Argyll and Bute's main towns –

- Two each in Helensburgh, Rothesay and Campbeltown
- Three in Dunoon
- One in Oban

The SIMD identifies concentrations of deprivation. Because the SIMD identifies concentrations of deprivation, smaller pockets and instances of individual deprivation are not picked up by the index. Deprivation can, and does, occur outside of the most deprived data zones.

Patterns of deprivation vary by deprivation domain. A particular contrast can be seen between levels of access deprivation, which affects most of rural Argyll and Bute and levels of deprivation across other SIMD domains, which show higher levels of deprivation in the towns.

1.4 Child Protection Services in Argyll and Bute

Child protection is delivered through seven area teams working in partnership with Police Scotland, Education, Health, 3rd sector and communities. Social Work Children services in Argyll & Bute sit within the Health & Social Care Partnership and work is underway to integrate and align services for children and their families and is overseen by the Joint Integration Board The Child Protection Committee has representation on Argyll & Bute's Children and contributes to children service planning around issues of safety and well-being.

The Child Protection Committee (CPC) provides robust multi-agency leadership, direction, governance, scrutiny, challenge and support to all services.

During 2016/17 the focus has been to continue the improvement journey prioritising early identification and improving the quality of assessment and child's plans to ensure the needs of vulnerable children, young people and their families are met timeously.

The CPC delivers leadership through the Child Protection Business Improvement Plan, a multi-agency plan mapping the CPC priorities for all agencies in delivering child protection in Argyll and Bute. The success of the plan is measured through performance scorecards developed on the Council's pyramid management information system.

1.5 Continuous Improvement via Multi-agency Audit and Evaluation Activity

Argyll and Bute Child Protection Committee has continued to develop and embed self-evaluation across service delivery and partner agencies. Self-evaluation is integral to the CPC's business and improvement plan and brings together and streamlines existing and planned self-evaluation activity and aligns this with self-evaluation activity across integrated children's services including Looked After and Accommodated Children and GIRFEC.

Multi agency evaluation of child protection services will continue to be led by the Policy Practice and Quality Assurance Sub Group of Argyll and Bute Child Protection Committee. This group maintains an overview of single agency audit and evaluation activity and coordinates a range of multi-agency audit and evaluation activity.

Given that child protection registrations in 2015 were lower than the national trend, the CPC commissioned WithScotland to undertake an independent evaluation. Their evaluation found key strengths in Argyll and Bute and some areas for development. The With Scotland report provided a perspective on what might have changed in the two years following the Joint Inspection of Children Services.

The review team were impressed with the professionalism and reflectiveness of all staff. The dedication of multi-agency professionals to meet each child's needs was evident. It was clear from focus group discussions that children are at the heart of practice. Families were thought to generally engage well with GIRFEC; for example attending Child's Plan meetings, which suggests that families knew what to expect, felt less threatened and engaged better.

The quality of inter-agency working and communication was a significant strength to emerge from the case file reading, focus groups and follow-up survey, and appeared a conduit for robust safeguarding. The relationships and communication across some areas was more developed than in others, this was attributed to changes in staff and new relationships being formed rather than barriers to effective communication. WithScotland were particularly impressed by the sense of nurturing and respect staff had for each other across the agencies with supportive senior management.

As yet, there is no national research, which links GIRFEC with safer outcomes for children. It has been suggested that outcomes depend on how well interventions are tailored to match the circumstances and how manageable those circumstances are (Daniel 2015).

It is difficult to capture the complexity of routine interventions and attributing outcomes in the context of external variables, however, the positive culture for multi-agency challenge and dialogue and Argyll and Bute’s ongoing commitment to self-evaluation should provide a solid basis for moving forward.

WithScotland findings suggest that perhaps Argyll and Bute is following the national trend more closely than first thought in terms of child protection activity. The picture is likely to be more complex and it is hard to say with certainty whether a decrease in registration is the result of GIRFEC process and practice. On one hand, the quality of inter-agency working and communication does appear to result in early intervention for children and families within Argyll and Bute. On the other, the needs and risks for some children may not be fully understood or identified at this earlier stage.

The picture that emerged through discussions with staff and the survey is not always reflected in the case files and through recording systems. It was difficult to determine the effectiveness of GIRFEC in Argyll and Bute as the quality of assessment, use of chronologies outcome focused plans and reviews were variable. WithScotland suggested more robust evaluation measures are needed to determine whether practice is required to measure the success of early intervention. These themes and more consistent care planning was the focus of the 2016/17 Child Protection Business Improvement Plan.

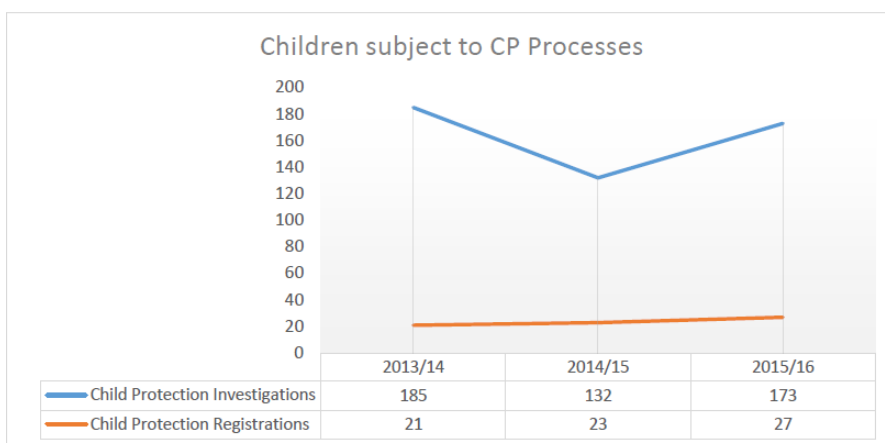
1.6 Getting it Right for Every Child (GIRFEC)

Throughout 2016, Argyll and Bute Getting it Right Strategic group has continued to provide leadership, direction and support to ensure GIRFEC is embedded across all services. The executive group have developed policies, training, learning tools and self-evaluation model to support the implementation of parts 4,5,18 of the Children and Young People Act 2014.

1.7 Number of Children Subject to Child Protection Processes in Argyll and Bute

The number of Child Protection Investigations has increased by 41 in 2015/16 from 132 to 173. While there has been an increase since 2014/15 the figures have remained relatively static over the past 3 year period. CP Registrations remain low at 27, and in 2015 Argyll and Bute was ranked 22nd of the 32 Scottish local authorities, in terms of registration rate/1,000 population aged 0-15.

The key parental concerns identified in Argyll and Bute were domestic abuse, parental substance misuse , parental mental health problems, parental neglect and non-engaging families.



1.8 Child Protection Statistics

Child Protection Performance Reports are accessible on a 3 monthly (quarterly) basis to all members of the CPC and over the last year work has been undertaken to improve the content of these reports. The quality of information has been improving over time and CPC members have commented that current information provides greater oversight and scrutiny. However, we would see continued development of data quality as a key priority for 2017/18 with the development of our new Pyramid scorecard as the basis of quarterly reporting to CPC.

By regular scrutiny of the performance reports the CPC aims to identify variations in trends and investigates possible causes and proportionate and timely responses.

2. THE WORK OF THE CPC DURING 2016/17

2.1 Self evaluation

Argyll and Bute CPC is committed to the continuous improvement of our interagency child protection arrangements which are underpinned and informed by a robust cycle of self-evaluation activity. Throughout the year we undertook work to improve the quality of our services and the capacity of our workforce, to implement an ambitious improvement plan and to assure stakeholders and ourselves about the quality of our services to protect Argyll and Bute's vulnerable children.

The CPC hosted an annual partners self-evaluation event which was attended by staff from across partner agencies. For 2017 the event followed a new format with the key findings from CPC self-evaluation activity undertaken was considered in detail by partners in attendance to identify priorities for the 2017/18 CPC improvement plan.

Feedback from the event was very positive and there was a great deal of commonality in the areas for improvement/ action identified. Overall participants at the self-evaluation event reflected that 2016/17 had been a positive year and reported considerable progress and strengths against previous priorities such as -

- **Continuing to improve our initial response to concerns** – concerns are more consistently identified at an early appropriate stage and joint planning and decision making continues to improve through use of the Initial Response Tripartite Discussion(IRTD) process involving Police Social Work and Health which is widely understood. Regular IRTD multi agency audit continues to provide the CPC with evidence of improvements in initial assessment and response
- **Communication and joint working** remain a key strength across all areas with staff reporting increasingly shared ownership of CP processes and greater trust to challenge and be challenged by colleagues. Locality child protection learning forums have encouraged practitioners to review local communication and practice identifying key strengths and areas for future development
- **The revised pre-birth pathway** continues to help identify vulnerable mums early and to target additional help and support at the most vulnerable
- **GIRFEC** continues to underpin effective early help with staff consistently reporting that Named Persons had a good understanding of their roles. The GIRFEC implementation group supports a small number of tests of change and these are providing significant learning which is being shared across Argyll & Bute
- **Child's Plan meeting** are routinely used to coordinate early help and support by both Named Persons and Lead Professionals. Workers reported a good understanding of the GIRFEC practice model, structures and processes

Across many other areas staff were confident to acknowledge progress and to identify areas for further improvement in the year ahead. Inevitably the report tends to focus more on the areas of

improvement. In doing so it was acknowledged that in all areas considered participants reflected that there had been positive progress over the year.

Our Self-evaluation is summarised under the key thematic areas from the CPC Improvement plan.

2.2. We effectively identify children at risk and act together timeously to protect them from harm

Early identification and response at an early stage through the application of GIRFEC continues to be a strength with confident Named Persons, routine use of child's plan meetings and well understood processes and systems to help ensure children receive timely support.

Interagency identification and initial response to children at risk continues to be timely and effective with little evidence of delay. IRTD process is well understood with improved consistency of use to determine, on an interagency basis how to respond to initial concerns. Named Persons are now increasingly included in this process. The revised out of hours arrangements are understood. IRTDs are not convened within 24 hours particularly out of hours however this does not adversely impact on the safety and protection and will often relate to weekends.

The quality of Child Protection Investigations (CP1s) has improved over the year with further areas for improvement identified around explicitly recording child and parent views in their own words, clarity and explicitness of assessment and improving the time taken to complete reports.

Audit of IRTDs confirms that longer term planning and decision making has been improved where partners reconvened the IRTD at the end of an investigation to review and more explicitly agree together whether or not the threshold for a CPCC has been met. This needs to be more consistently completed.

The CPC introduced an expectation that where a CP investigation does not proceed to a conference Social Work, as Lead Professionals, should convene a Child's Plan meeting. This has helped ensure more children and families benefit from better coordinated support particularly with wider needs. Auditing confirms that more children and families would benefit from ensuring that this occurs consistently.

Auditing has evidenced a significant and sustained improvement in the overall quality of initial responses and in some areas and specific staff have made very significant progress. The staff are aware that there are a range of audits being undertaken by the CPC and many practitioners and team/practice leads reflected that a consistent individual feedback loop would support them to improve the quality of their work

Early and Effective Intervention continues to operate for children affected by domestic violence and children and young people reported missing. The CPC is considering for 2017/18 how it can better evidence the impact of EEI in improving outcomes for affected children and that named persons are convening Child's Plan Meetings.

The CPC continues to use data to identify and respond to emerging trends or changes and this has been extended and improved with a new scorecard and suite of measures reported to and interrogated by the CPC quarterly. Through this the CPC identified and responded to a drop in rates of CP investigations.

Child sexual exploitation training has been offered and awareness is improving, a protocol is about to be launched and the CPC will undertake work to evaluate its impact later in the year.

2.3 We work together to effectively assess and plan for children at risk

Overall assessment quality continued to show strong signs of improvement with 3 of 4 areas achieving over 75% of assessments graded as good or better in 2016. Named Persons and Lead Professionals report increased confidence in using a common Universal Childs Plan, which operates electronically in Care First for social work; an electronic version for education's SEEMIS system is underdevelopment.

There is a high use of child plan meetings which are increasingly embedded in routine working. Guidance has been developed for staff on developing child plans and online videos are available on chairing child's plan meetings. Practitioners or managers, who were familiar with the materials, reported that they found them helpful and their plans were generally of a higher quality.

Chronologies are increasingly evident in case records and some good quality integrated chronologies are in evidence. Many staff reported practical difficulties developing integrated chronologies as word documents and some reported finding the current format confusing. There was emerging evidence of chronologies being used in multiagency meetings as a tool to assist assessment and decision making and this needs to become more consistent.

There was considerable discussion within workshops as to the best way to support practitioners and supervisors in understanding the features of a very good chronology and to improve confidence in developing and using robust chronologies. This will be assisted by a roll out of Care inspectorate guidance and exemplars, supported by some planned localised interagency development sessions on chronologies.

The CPC has provided wide ranging training in risk assessments over the past 2 years this includes chronology training, national risk assessments toolkit, neglect toolkit, CSE and recently Aims 2 training. Many staff reported, through post training evaluations, they had used these materials to help improve outcomes for children and further work is required to ensure that these tools become more consistently embedded in routine practice and better referenced in case records, decision making and reports.

Overall the quality of assessments and risk assessments continues to show signs of improvement and improved communication and sharing of information about risk appears embedded in routine practice with admission and transfer of LAAC. This is evidenced by the routine quality assurance provided by the Care and Reviewing Officer service with an overview of the risk assessments presented to both review conferences and to LAAC reviews. There is some evidence that when used the new risk assessment tool was used to good effect, the single agency audit identified that where recorded there were examples of learning from training being translated into good practice and in some instances leading to good outcomes for children and young people and their families.

Themes for focused improvement over 2017-18 include analysis and explicit consideration of risk, reflection of information from partner agencies and parents and child views reflecting their thoughts about the concerns and plans in their own words.

2.4 We work together to improve the outcomes for children at risk

For children at risk in Argyll and Bute the issues of concern continue to be parental substance misuse, which includes both the use of drugs and alcohol, domestic violence and poor mental health. Increasingly as GIRFEC has become embedded, practitioners have identified non engagement with services as an increasing area of concern. Research consistently identifies non engagement as a consistent feature in a number of significant national significant case reviews involving child deaths. Training in working with resistant families is planned for 2018 for agencies involved in working with children and families

Practitioners and managers reported significantly improved confidence in the consistency of thresholds for registration in large part as a result of independent chairing. Ongoing work to evaluate the impact of the Care and Reviewing Officer service since its introduction will report in 2017.

The CPC continues to focus on satisfying itself that the right children are consistently identified and brought into child protection processes and children are appropriately progressed to conference. This will be assisted by more consistent use of IRTD meetings at the close of an investigation to ensure robust interagency consideration of proportionate responses to future risk of harm.

Over 80% of core groups meet at least monthly with all core groups chaired by a Practice Lead. Attendance by parents is good, though better with mothers than fathers or children and young people. Appropriate child care professionals are attending core groups and with regard to adult service, addictions services were strongly evidenced in contributing to core groups and child protection plans, this was less well evidenced with mental health professionals where this was a risk factor. It is anticipated that the implementation of new parental mental health protocols will help improve this over 2017.

Auditing identified that outcomes are improved for children on the child protection register and that a range of professionals are contributing to child protection plans. Some interventions could have been strengthened by a greater or more explicit focus on improving outcomes and actively supporting families to make positive changes.

For 2017-18 the CPC has initiated a pilot based on strengths and assets approach - Signs of Safety. This model will support developing staff confidence in addressing the common presenting risk factors (domestic abuse, addiction, mental health) through programmed work to intervene with these risks to better effect sustainable change.

A programme based on improvement methodology is in operation with Practice Leads and this is beginning to demonstrate improvements in the quality of plans. There are good signs of positive impact with Practice Leads and Teams engaged in the improvement process.

The CPC introduced changes post registration to ensure that families always received step down support through a continuation of child's plan and social work remaining lead professional for at least a further 3 months. Understanding and hence implementation was inconsistent and did result in some families not receiving step down support post registration and some role confusion among professionals.

Assessments, where social work are the lead professional, include routine consideration of the need for home fire safety checks. The CPC should consider undertaking an exercise with The Scottish Fire and rescue Service to evaluate the take up and impact of these.

2.5 Our policies, procedures and protocols support staff to keep children safe

The CPC has developed a wide range of policies, procedures and protocols which are available on the CPC and GIRFEC webpages. In 2016 the CPC initiated a programme of systematic review of its suite of protocols which it will oversee into 2018.

The CPC has successfully reviewed, updated or implemented a number of protocols over 2016/17 including CSE screening tool, Getting our Priorities Right (GOPR), Suicide and self-harm and parental mental health and the CPC has established a programme of planned reviews to systematically evidence the impact of these in improving outcomes for children and young people which will report through the year ahead.

The feedback from the self-evaluation event was that the CPC's focus for 2017-18 should be on improving practitioners and manager's awareness and consistent application of current policies, procedures and protocols.

The CPC has introduced a newsletter to help improve communication about the work of the CPC and new developments. Those who had seen the newsletter reported that it was helpful, however, staff reported that the cascade of communication within organisations was inconsistent.

2.6 The CPC uses robust data to monitor quality, performance and identify patterns and tends to support continuous improvement

Over the past year the CPC has reviewed and updated its performance and management data which continues to be analysed by the PQ&A sub group and considered quarterly at the CPC. A new balanced scorecard and electronic performance report is being finalised and will make more real time data available to CPC members via the council's electronic performance system (Pyramid). The CPC is in the process of familiarising itself with the new format and the new suit of performance measures.

Feedback from managers and practitioners indicated that it would be helpful if this data could be more widely circulated to help to inform locality practice and activity.

There are early indications that a consistent application of improvement methodology is beginning to have an impact on the pace and consistency of improvement, however, this needs to be consistently applied across all areas.

From the analysis of data, practice audits and in discussion with practitioners there was evidence that the right children were being identified and brought in to child protection processes and that the broad approach and conversion rate for investigations to conference and registration was generally appropriate.

2.7 Views and feedback from children, young people and their families are systematically gathered and effectively used to inform improvement actions

The CPC continues to work with Children 1st to ensure that all children on the child protection register over the age of 5 years are offered access to advocacy services. Evaluation of this service indicates that engagement and involvement of children is of a high quality and children

understand why agencies are concerned and their views are clearly and explicitly considered. The use of the electronic questionnaire Viewpoint and advocacy service was helpful to ensure children's views are represented.

The Care and Reviewing Officer service (CARO) has worked to improve parental involvement in child protection meetings. The introduction of pre-conference meetings between the CARO and family has contributed to improved participation. Practitioners reflected the challenges of fully involving children in CP meetings – particularly where there was significant conflict or disagreement with parents or where there were sibling groups. Practitioners reflected that the techniques and approaches more routinely used in child plan meetings and LAAC reviews could be used with CP core groups and conferences to improve parent and child involvement without losing focus on addressing concerns about risk.

Parental attendance at CP core groups and conference continues to be monitored and attendance is good, however, engaging fathers in the meeting process can at times be challenging. While children can access advocacy this is not currently in place for parents and the CPC will consider in 2017/18 how to address this. The CPC has started a new service with Parent Line to systematically collate parental views and experiences, data from this new service will be available later in 2017.

Audits have demonstrated good active engagement with families and children during child protection investigations. With larger sibling groups the consideration of each child's circumstances and views can be challenging as is being addressed through the wider implementation of GIRFEC.

2.8 Leadership

Two CPC development sessions focused on how good is our leadership when CPC members reviewed their role and function, accountability, reporting actions and activities. Despite the considerable challenges of health and social care integration the CPC delivered a high proportion of improvement actions. The introduction of a more robust reporting timetable and exception reporting has increased CPC confidence in holding partners to account and has helped enable a number of innovations to be implemented. The current improvement plan includes a systematic process to evaluate the impact of these improvements which will report over the year.

The CPC moved from rotating meeting venues across the area between CPC and locality practitioners to locality based practitioner events.

The CPC is represented on the GIRFEC executive group and this ensures that there is a strong interface between the CPC and the children's services plan.

With consistent application of the GIRFEC practice model practitioners are beginning to identify challenges in ensuring children and families can access step up and step down services, particularly the enhanced early help service offer between child's plans operated by named persons and statutory or child protection.

2.9 Learning & Development Sub Committee

By promoting good practice throughout the delivery of our learning and development strategy the CPC supports the multi-agency workforce to effectively protect children across Argyll and Bute.

The CPC has continued to deliver a wide range of training programmes, some of which are available online. Practitioners and managers are positive about the CPCs training opportunities, the strong link with GIRFEC training and the locality approach to training delivery which enabled staff who work together to train together and develop stronger joint working. Key staff report good access to core essential training and felt confident responding to concerns.

It is important for staff to ensure that single and inter-agency child protection is developed, delivered and in place in order to identify collective training needs on an ongoing basis and to

The L&D group has oversight of inspection reports, self-evaluation and audit activity and is able to identify training gaps and respond quickly and development opportunities are available for workers and managers at both operational and strategic levels.

During 2016/17 the following training priorities were met -

- One day conference to launch the Argyll and Bute young people at risk of self-harm and suicide integrated children's services guidance
- One day MARAC risk training in support of the implementation of MARAC in Argyll and Bute
- Training to support the introduction of the Neglect toolkit assessment in Argyll and Bute
- Increase in staff attending Chronology workshops
- Awareness raising workshops delivered on the interface between child and adult protection across A&B
- East and west workshops held to launch the new protocol for conducting IRTDs.
- CSE training plan produced and implemented
- Internet safety training to support staff to deliver programmes with children and young people in schools and wider community.
- Core child protection programme delivered for the general, specific and specialist contact workforce groups
- Island child protection training plan delivered to all identified islands with the exception of Coll which is being planned for 2017

Auditing and workshops has identified some inconsistencies in how practitioners consistently apply learning from training into improved practice or how new guidance or protocols are then embedded in routine working and contributing to improved outcomes for children. Many participants at the self-evaluation event highlighted the important role of supervisors and line managers in supporting practitioners to consistently apply learning into practice

Two outstanding actions from the plan have been carried forward

GOPR training - This training has been commissioned and dates for delivery are in the 2017 training calendar.

Child development e-learning module - This has developed into a larger joint project between Argyll & Bute Council, Children's Hearing Scotland and Napier University. The date for completion has been extended to reflect these developments.

For 2017 we will be supported by the Council's Improvement and HR services who will act as our critical friend to both assist and challenge us on our journey and will be using a more systematic set of improvement methodologies, drawing heavily on the proven Highland Quality Approach as an underpinning to our ongoing improvement journey.

3. OUR PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR 2017/18

Appendix 1 details the CPC's work plan for 2017/18, however, are some key self evaluation and reporting processes

3.1 Core self-evaluation activities

The CPC will undertake a systematic program of self-evaluation, scrutiny and audit activity across the year which will include;

- Taking a Closer Look – where parents and carers tell us about their experience of services and interventions to improve their and their children's lives.
- Advocacy reports – where advocacy workers reflect on what children tell us about their experiences and how well we have protected them from harm and improved their lives.
- Staff Survey – What our staff tell us about the impact of services
- Audit and Review – systematic program of single and interagency file auditing, systematic review of practice including initial responses.
- Focus groups – where we explore themes and issues with groups of staff and others
- Thematic review – where the CPC look in depth at an area of interagency child protection practice.
- Case reviews – including where required initial or significant case reviews, child protection de briefings and single agency case reviews.
- Collaborative enquiry – this is a new activity for CPC where we will consider practice developments within Argyll and Bute and across Scotland to identify transferable learning and help benchmark our own work
- Learning and development – where we review the impact of training and development
- Performance review – where we examine what statistical and other data tells us about our services and help use this data to inform improvement

3.2 Annual scrutiny reports

For 2017/18 our approach to self-evaluation will be developed to ensure that learning is more systematically reviewed and collated through five annual scrutiny reports.

Statistical and benchmarking - Analysing our management information and performance data to consider how well we are doing against our key performance indicators (KPIs) and benchmarking this with comparator authorities and national leading practice or trends.

The views of children and families using our services - Reviewing and reflecting on what our children, their parents, staff and others have told us through a range of consultation activities across the year.

Audit and Review - Pulling together key messages and themes from our single and interagency audit, review activity and any case reviews undertaken.

Learning and development - Considering the impact of the CPC training and staff development plan in improving practice and in helping the workforce become more confident and competent to deliver services that improve outcomes for children and families.

CPC leadership and improvement – Reporting on the progress of the CPC improvement plan, evaluating outcomes children, joint working and a review of COGPP's leadership of change and improvement.

4. CONCLUSION

Argyll and Bute Child Protection Committee continues to pursue its functions as outlined in the Scottish Government Guidance to Child Protection Committees to provide strategic leadership and to develop practice to ensure high standards are maintained in the face of increasingly challenging economic and social circumstances.

The achievements summarised in this annual report and our programme of work for 2017/18 demonstrates our commitment to strive for excellence in the protection of children across Argyll and Bute.