



Community Planning Aberdeen Board

Meeting on **MONDAY, 12 DECEMBER 2016** at 2.00 pm

Committee Room 2 - Town House, Aberdeen

BUSINESS

APOLOGIES

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

- 1.1 Partners are requested to intimate any declarations of interest

MINUTES AND FORWARD BUSINESS PLANNER

- 2.1 Minute of Previous Meeting of 22 August 2016 - for approval (Pages 3 - 8)
- 2.2 Minutes of the Meetings of the CPA Management Group of 12 September, 24 October and 28 November 2016 - for information (Pages 9 - 36)
- 2.3 CPA Board Forward Business Planner (Pages 37 - 38)
- 2.4 National Update from Joe Griffin, Scottish Government

LOCAL OUTCOME IMPROVEMENT PLAN 2016-2026

- 3.1 Local Outcome Improvement Plan - Update on People are Resilient, Included and Supported When Needed (Pages 39 - 50)
- 3.2 Review of CPA Infrastructure (Pages 51 - 84)
- 3.3 Locality Strategic Assessments (Pages 85 - 252)

GENERAL BUSINESS

- 4.1 Update on Community Planning Development Plan and Community Empowerment Scotland Act 2015 (Pages 253 - 318)
- 4.2 Engagement, Participation and Empowerment Strategy (Pages 319 - 346)
- 4.3 Community Justice Redesign (Pages 347 - 364)

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

- 5.1 Meeting Dates 2017 (Pages 365 - 366)
- 5.2 Date of Next Meeting - 27 February 2017 at 2pm

Should you require any further information about this agenda, please contact Allison Swanson, tel. 01224 522822 or email aswanson@aberdeencity.gov.uk

COMMUNITY PLANNING ABERDEEN BOARD

22 AUGUST 2016

Present:-

Councillor Laing, Chair,
 Campbell Thomson, Vice Chair, Police Scotland,
 Councillors Graham and Flynn,
 Councillor Ironside, Chair of the Integrated Joint Board,
 Joe Griffin, Scottish Government,
 Angela Scott, Aberdeen City
 Duncan Smith, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service,
 Jonathan Smith, Civic Forum,
 Jamie Coventry (as a substitute for Richard Sweetnam), Economic Development, and
 Susan Webb, Public Health.

Also Present:-

Neil Carnegie, Michelle Cochlan and Joanna Murray (all Aberdeen City Council); and
 Andrew Stewart, NHS Grampian and Nestrans.

Apologies:-

Councillor Allan and Malcolm Wright (NHS Grampian).

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Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
1. Welcome and Agenda Order	The Chair welcomed all to today's meeting and advised that item 4.1 (Grampian Clinical Strategy Consultation – Phase 2) would be considered prior to item 3.1 (Draft Aberdeen City Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) 2016-26 and Approach to Locality Planning), to enable the discussion on that item to focus on how the Strategy fed into the new LOIP. The Board resolved:- to note the change in agenda order as detailed above.	
2. Declarations of Interest	No declarations were intimated.	
3. Minute of Previous Meeting of 20	The Board had before it the minute of its previous meeting of 20 June 2016, for approval. In relation to item 6 (National Update), to note that a briefing note had been emailed to all Board	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
June 2016	Partners. <u>The Board resolved:-</u> to approve the minute as a correct record.	
4. Minute of the CPA Management Group of 25 July 2016	The Board had before it the minute of the CPA Management Group meeting of 25 July 2016, for information. <u>The Board resolved:-</u> to note the minute.	
5. CPA Board Forward Business Planner	With reference to item 5 of the minute of its meeting of 20 June 2016, the Board had before it a report which presented a forward business planner for the Community Planning Aberdeen Board during 2016/17. Speaking in furtherance of the forward business planner, Michelle Cochlan advised that locality planning updates would be added to the planner moving forward. <u>The Board resolved:-</u> to note the forward business planner.	
6. National Update from Joe Griffin, Scottish Government	With reference to item 6 of the minute of its meeting of 20 June 2016, the Board heard from Mr Joe Griffin, Scottish Government, who provided an update on the priorities of the Scottish Government following the Scottish Parliament elections in May 2016. Within his update Mr Griffin focused on the following three areas: 1. Scotland and the European Union Mr Griffin advised that the Scottish Government was focused on ensuring that Scotland's interests were reflected in European Union Brexit negotiations and a team of advisors had been established to look at how to protect Scotland's interest in the EU moving forward. He advised of the actions being taken in this regard, including the Scottish Government having an ongoing dialogue with EU nationals and bilateral contacts with EU member states.	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
	<p>2. Programme for Government Mr Griffin advised that the Programme for Government would be published on 6 September 2016 and highlighted areas he anticipated to be covered in the Programme, namely: the economy; reform of the education system; review of skills agencies; increase in NHS revenue; building on the collaboration of Integrated Joint Boards; and technical legislative measures.</p> <p>3. Spending Review Mr Griffin explained that the Scottish Parliament's Finance Committee would take a decision on the process for the spending review on 6 September 2016. Due to the number of uncertainties in the fiscal framework, the Scottish Government would prefer a one year budget be set and that this be set later in the year.</p> <p>Partners welcomed the update and asked about the further development of the Integrated Joint Board; and the emerging picture on the Scottish Government's review of enterprise and skills activity. Mr Griffin undertook to confirm the current position with the review and provide contact details of the lead official and advised that Sir Ian Diamond, Principal of Aberdeen University, was a member of the Ministerial Review Group.</p> <p>The Board resolved:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to note the update; and (ii) to note that Mr Griffin would confirm the current position with the review of enterprise and skills activity and provide contact details of the lead official to Partners outwith the meeting. 	Joe Griffin
7. Grampian Clinical Strategy Consultation – Phase 2	<p>The Board (a) had before it a report which (1) advised of the consultation draft of the Grampian Clinical Strategy (GCS); and (2) sought endorsement from the Community Planning Aberdeen Board of the direction and priorities set out in the consultation draft; and (b) received a presentation from Ms Susan Webb, Public Health, regarding the GCS.</p> <p>Within her presentation, Ms Webb confirmed the purpose of the GCS; advised of the key messages and ambitions within the Strategy; sought views on priority milestones and actions for delivery; highlighted the connect between the GCS and the Local Outcome Improvement Plan to be considered later on today's agenda; and advised of feedback mechanisms.</p>	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
	<p>The report recommended:- that the Board –</p> <p>(a) note and discuss the information contained in the report; and</p> <p>(b) agree that comments be provided via mechanisms discussed and the e-survey completed by Partners.</p> <p>Partners welcomed the report and discussed the GCS connection with the LOIP. During the course of discussion, Partners emphasised the importance of early intervention and prevention and agreed that stories of the impact of intervention on individuals were effective means of communicating outcomes. Questions were also raised regarding the link between the care environment and the third sector, as well as ways to support staff health and wellbeing. With regards to support for employees, it was agreed that it would be useful for Partners to share information regarding programmes/support available for employees to ensure that all employees, regardless of organisation, had the most appropriate support available.</p> <p><u>The Board resolved:-</u> to approve the recommendations.</p>	
8. Draft Aberdeen City Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26 and Approach to Locality Planning	<p>With reference to item 7 of the minute of its meeting of 20 June 2016, the Board (a) had before it a report which (1) sought endorsement of the draft Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) 2016-26 for Aberdeen City; and (2) provided an update on the proposed locality planning framework and planned community engagement events; and (b) received a presentation from Michelle Cochlan, Community Planning Manager, on the development and contents of the LOIP.</p> <p>The report recommended:- that the Board –</p> <p>(a) endorse the draft Aberdeen City LOIP 2016-26 at Appendix 1;</p> <p>(b) seek endorsement of the LOIP by individual partner governance bodies; and</p> <p>(c) ensure appropriate representation at the planned community engagement events detailed at paragraph 2.3.5 of the report.</p> <p>The Convener welcomed the final LOIP and commended all involved in its development. She also emphasised the importance of Partners having ownership of the LOIP and linking their respective</p>	

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	<p>organisation business plans to the LOIP, to ensure that outcomes were driven forward.</p> <p>Partners echoed the Convener's remarks and also emphasised the importance of it being a living document which would be refined overtime and following the review of CPA infrastructure. In this regard, Partners discussed the reporting mechanisms for changes to the LOIP wherein it was agreed that where there is a change proposed to the drivers, measures, outcomes and targets then this would require to be considered by the Board.</p> <p>Thereafter, Partners sought an update on the three locality events which were to be held and received an update on the process for the development of the locality plans. During this discussion, the importance of communicating effectively with communities was highlighted and clarification on the steps taken to promote the locality events sought. In response, Neil Carnegie advised of the promotion of the events to date and the draft programme for each. Officers also confirmed that an evaluation of the events would be undertaken. With regards communication and engagement, it was also noted that a communication and engagement strategy would be submitted to a future Board meeting for consideration.</p> <p><u>The Board resolved:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to approve the recommendations; and (ii) to thank Michelle Cochlan and all Partners for their efforts in developing the LOIP. 	
9. Health and Transport Action Plan Annual Report	<p>The Board had before it a report which presented the finalised Health and Transport Action Plan annual Report for 2015-16.</p> <p>The report recommended – that the Board approve the Grampian Health and Transport Action Plan (HTAP) annual report 2016 and note the contents of the report and the progress made by partner organisations.</p> <p>Partners discussed the report during which Partners asked questions regarding the scheduling of health care appointments; air quality assessments; and signposting to all transport options.</p> <p><u>The Board resolved:-</u> to approve the recommendation.</p>	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
<p>10. Syrian Refugees</p>	<p>With reference to item 10 of the minute of its meeting of 1 February 2016, the Board had before it a report which provided an update on the response to the Syrian Refugee Crisis by Scottish Local Authorities, as well as an update on the actions taken by CPA Partners.</p> <p>The report recommended – that the Board note the report.</p> <p><u>The Board resolved:</u> to approve the recommendation.</p>	
<p>11. Date of Next Meeting</p>	<p>The Board noted that its next meeting was scheduled to be held on 7 November 2016 at 2pm.</p>	

COMMUNITY PLANNING ABERDEEN MANAGEMENT GROUP

12 SEPTEMBER 2016

Present:- Angela Scott (Aberdeen City Council) (Chair), Jamie Bell (Scottish Enterprise) (as substitute for David Rennie), Ally Birkett (Scottish Fire and Rescue Service), Godfrey Brown (Learning and Workforce), Neil Cowie (Universities and College) Sandy Kelman (Alcohol and Drugs Partnership), Joanne Larsen (Community Safety Partnership), Bernadette Oxley (Children and Young People), Richard Sweetnam (Economic Growth) and Kevin Wallace (Police Scotland) (as substitute for Kate Stephen).

Also Present:- Michelle Cochlan, Luke Elton, Martin Murchie (for item 4.1) Alana Nabulsi (for item 3.3), Iain Robertson, Lesley Thomson and Sally Wilkins (all Aberdeen City Council),

Jillian Evans and Chris Littlejohn (NHSG) (for item 3.2),

Val Vertigans (Community Justice Redesign) (for item 3.1).

Apologies:- Kate Stephen (Police Scotland) (Vice Chair), Neil Carnegie (Priority Families), Joyce Duncan (ACVO), Gordon MacDougall (Skills Development Scotland) and Linda Smith (Public Health).

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
1. Chair	The Chair opened the meeting and as there were a number of new partners and officers in attendance members introduced themselves. Thereafter the Clerk read the apologies received for today's meeting.	
2. Minute of Previous Meeting of 25 July 2016	The Management Group had before it the minute of its previous meeting of 25 July 2016, for approval. <u>The Management Group resolved:</u> to approve the minute as a correct record.	Iain Robertson
3. Minute of the Meeting of the CPA Board of 22 August 2016	The Management Group had before it the minute of the CPA Board meeting of 22 August 2016, for information. <u>The Management Group resolved:</u> to note the minute.	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
<p>4. Local Outcome Improvement Plan – What’s Next Presentation</p>	<p>With reference to item 4 of the minute of its meeting of 25 July 2016, the Management Group received a presentation from Michelle Cochlan (Community Planning Manager) on the Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP). Ms Cochlan provided a recap of recent developments and the change from delivering the Single Outcome Agreement to LOIP. She reiterated the Partnership’s vision of a place <i>where all people can prosper</i> and explained that the LOIP would be a living document focussing on the achievement of tangible outcomes.</p> <p>Ms Cochlan noted that work was ongoing to determine how best to communicate the plan to localities and partners, and advised that a report on the development of a performance management framework would be presented to the Management Group in November. She added that CPP governance structures would be reviewed in order to deliver the LOIP and the new Locality model and this might result in the rationalisation of existing Community planning groups.</p> <p>Thereafter partners discussed the Partnership’s governance arrangements and upcoming engagement events with localities and stakeholders. Following this the Chair advised that it is within the CPA Board’s remit to endorse LOIP and confirmed that the plan would not have to be submitted to the Scottish Government for final approval.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to note that the Community Planning Manager would present a report to the Management Group following the community engagement events; (ii) to note that a report on the development of LOIP’s performance management framework would be presented to the Management Group in November; and (iii) otherwise note the information provided and thank Michelle Cochlan for the informative presentation. 	<p>Michelle Cochlan Michelle Cochlan</p>
<p>5. Locality Planning Update Report</p>	<p>With reference to item 5 of the minute of its meeting of 25 July 2016, the Management Group had before it a report which provided an update on the implementation of locality planning in Aberdeen, as per the requirements of the Community Empowerment Act and critical to the delivery of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26.</p>	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
	<p>The report recommended – that the Management Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) note progress on the development of locality planning in Aberdeen; (b) continue to ensure appropriate representation at the community engagement events as detailed at paragraph 2.2.4; and (c) agree the planned next steps for locality planning in Aberdeen. <p>Speaking in furtherance of the report, Michelle Cochlan provided an overview of progress in relation to the commissioning of Local Strategic Assessments; the scheduling of upcoming community engagement events; and advised that the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation had been published on 31 August 2016 with the data confirming that the Partnership had identified the most relevant areas for the purpose of locality planning. Ms Cochlan set out the next steps in the process to ensure that locality partnerships were in place by 1 April 2017 and thereafter the Chair explained that locality plans would be developed to incorporate the key thematic areas within the LOIP of People, Economy and Place and Technology and advised that lead officers would need to be identified to co-ordinate planning and ensure delivery.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to note the progress on the development of locality planning in Aberdeen; (ii) to continue to ensure appropriate representation at the community engagement events as detailed at paragraph 2.2.4; (iii) to agree that the strategic lead officers identified for the LOIP would now take a lead role in overseeing the development of the locality plans. Strategic lead officers were confirmed as follows: Economy – Richard Sweetnam; People (Children) – Bernadette Oxley; People (Adults) - Judith Proctor; Place – Pete Leonard; and Technology – Simon Haston; and (iv) to agree the planned next steps for locality planning in Aberdeen. 	<p>All Partners</p> <p>Richard Sweetnam/ Bernadette Oxley/ Judith Proctor/ Pete Leonard/Simon Haston</p> <p>Michelle Cochlan</p>
6. Community Justice Report and Presentation	<p>With reference to item 11 of the minute of its meeting of 29 February 2016, the Management Group (1) had before it a report which provided an update about the Community Justice Redesign and (2) received a presentation from Val Vertigans (Community Justice Redesign) in this regard.</p>	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
	<p>The report recommended – That the Management Group note the current position with regards to Community Justice Redesign and the implications for Aberdeen.</p> <p>Within her presentation, Ms Vertigans advised that community justice would move from a regional model to a local model and she set out its new requirements and statutory partners. Ms Vertigans highlighted that a Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan (CJOIP) would be developed to provide a profile of offending/offenders and noted that a mapping exercise would be undertaken to determine need. Thereafter she outlined that the next steps in the process would be to develop high level priority outcome areas, construct a performance management framework and align CJOIP with the various local and national strategies. Ms Vertigans also set out the Community Justice Group's resourcing and governance arrangements and the level of stakeholder engagement that would be required to be undertaken before the go live date on 1 April 2017.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to note the current position with regards to Community Justice Redesign and the implications for Aberdeen; (ii) to request that the Community Justice Redesign Policy Co-ordinator be consulted in the development of the three locality plans for matters relating to community justice in order to ensure the alignment of CJOIP with LOIP; (iii) to request that a report proposing to constitute a Community Justice Group be presented to the Management Group's next meeting for development ahead of its submission to the Board. 	<p>Val Vertigans/All Partners</p> <p>Val Vertigans</p>
7. Progress Update on the Engagement, Participation and Empowerment Strategy	<p>With reference to item 9 of the minute of its meeting of 25 July 2016, the Management Group had before it a report which would inform further discussion of the draft Engagement, Participation and Empowerment Strategy.</p> <p>The report recommended – that the Management Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) feedback views on the strategy from parent organisations; (b) participate in the development of an implementation plan; and (c) endorse SDCDC involvement via the Strengthening Communities programme. 	

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	<p>Chris Littlejohn (Public Health, NHSG) appended a briefing note that summarised the feedback received in relation to the draft Engagement, Participation and Empowerment Strategy and explained that a short term working group was in operation and would review the consultation responses and provide a forum for community participation and buy in. He advised that the group would draft a set of principles that would be included in the Strategy and noted that little prescriptive guidance had been produced by the Scottish Government over the previous six months to inform the Strategy's development. Mr Littlejohn explained the importance of ensuring that all community partners were equally heard and he made partners aware of the challenge of converting a conceptual vision into practical outcomes that could be delivered in an implementation plan. He highlighted that the Strategy's development would be dependent on the recognition of a paradigm shift whereby community participation was not only desirable but essential to the creation and delivery of the Strategy.</p> <p>The Management Group resolved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to note the feedback on the strategy; (ii) to participate in the development of an implementation plan; (iii) to endorse SCDC involvement via the Strengthening Communities programme; (iv) to request that the draft implementation plan be presented to the Management Group for discussion and approval before being submitted to the Board for consideration; and (v) to thank Chris Littlejohn for his leadership on developing the Engagement, Participation and Empowerment Strategy. 	<p>All Partners/Michelle Cochlan</p> <p>Chris Littlejohn / Michelle Cochlan / Allison Swanson</p>
8. Syrian Refugees	<p>The Chair moved that the following item should be considered as confidential business as if reported to the CPA Board it would be considered as exempt business as defined in terms of Section 50(A)(4) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973.</p> <p>With reference to item 11 of the minute of its meeting of 25 July 2016, the Management Group had before it a report which provided an update on the response to the Syrian Refugee Crisis by Scottish Local Authorities together with an update on the actions taken to date by CPA Partners.</p>	

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	<p>The report recommended – that the Management Group note the report.</p> <p>Speaking in furtherance of the report, Alana Nabulsi (Refugee Project Manager, ACC) provided an update on Phase One of the Syrian Refugee Programme and the successes and challenges experienced by partners involved in the resettlement process, and she outlined plans for implementing Phase Two of the programme. Ms Nabulsi added that the response of the local community had been supportive and noted that the Home Office had commended Aberdeen City for their response and had requested the compilation of two case studies in order to share best practice with other local authorities involved in the resettlement of Syrian refugees.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to note the report; (ii) to thank Alana Nabulsi for her leadership on managing the CPA response to the Syrian Refugee Crisis; and (iii) to investigate if CPA's work with Syrian refugees could be put forward for an award or receive national recognition as a successful programme. 	Alana Nabulsi
9. Programme for Scottish Government: Implications for CPA	<p>With reference to item 10 of its meeting of 18 April 2016, the Management Group had before it the Programme for Scottish Government and its implications for CPA.</p> <p>Speaking in furtherance of the report, Martin Murchie (Policy, Performance and Parliamentary Liaison, ACC) highlighted the main legislative areas of interest to CPA and the three live consultations the Scottish Government had issued for response. Members discussed these three areas (Child Poverty Bill, National Review of Business Rates and Social Security Principles) and agreed it was necessary to submit a CPA response to the Principles for Social Security consultation.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to note the programme; (ii) to instruct all partners to identify a lead to work with the Council's Policy, Performance and Parliamentary Liaison Manager on the CPA response to the Principles for Social Security consultation; and 	All Partners/Martin Murchie

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
	(iii) to ask all partners to review the Programme for Scottish Government and liaise with the Community Planning Manager if they felt an issue required a CPA response.	All Partners/Michelle Cochlan
10. Community Planning Aberdeen Dates and Deadlines 2017	<p>With reference to item 15 of the minute of its meeting of 24 August 2015, the Management Group had before it Community Planning Aberdeen dates and deadlines for 2017.</p> <p>The Management Group resolved: to agree the CPA dates for 2017.</p>	Allison Swanson
11. Forward Business Planner	<p>With reference to item 12 of the minute of its meeting of 25 July 2016, the Management Group had before it the Forward Business Planner.</p> <p>With reference to the School Leaver Destinations report on 24 October 2016, Richard Sweetnam suggested that Skills Development Scotland also be involved in the development of this report.</p> <p>The Management Group resolved: (i) to request that Skills Development Scotland also be involved in the development of the School Leaver Destinations report due on 24 October 2016; and (ii) to note the forward business planner and to request all Partners to advise Michelle Cochlan of reports they intended on submitting to future meetings for inclusion on the forward business planner.</p>	John Cairns / Gordon MacDougall All Partners/Michelle Cochlan

COMMUNITY PLANNING ABERDEEN MANAGEMENT GROUP

24 OCTOBER 2016

Present:- Angela Scott (Aberdeen City Council) (Chair), Kate Stephen (Police Scotland) (Vice Chair), Jamie Bell (Scottish Enterprise) (as substitute for David Rennie), Ally Birkett (Scottish Fire and Rescue Service), Neil Carnegie (Priority Families), Neil Cowie (Universities and College) Joyce Duncan (ACVO), Sandy Kelman (Alcohol and Drugs Partnership), Joanne Larsen (Community Safety Partnership), Bernadette Oxley (Children and Young People), Linda Smith (Health and Wellbeing), and Lesley Thomson (Culture City).

Also Present:- Michelle Cochlan, Kay Diack, Simon Haston, Dave Kilgour, Jo Mackie and Claire Robertson (all Aberdeen City Council)

Jillian Evans and Chris Littlejohn (Public Health)

Gail Woodcock (Health and Social Care Integration)

Apologies:- Godfrey Brown (Learning and Workforce) and Gordon MacDougall (Skills Development Scotland).

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
1. Minute of Previous Meeting of 12 September 2016	<p>The Management Group had before it the minute of its previous meeting of 12 September 2016, for approval.</p> <p>In relation to item 6 (Community Justice Update), resolutions (ii) and (iii), to note (1) that the Community Justice Redesign Policy Co-ordinator had been consulted on the development of the three locality strategic assessments and would be consulted in the development of the locality plans; and (2) that the constitution of a Community Justice Group was being considered as part of the review of Community Planning infrastructure and a report in this regard was to be considered later on today's agenda (item 8 refers).</p> <p>With regards item 7 (Progress Update on the Engagement, Participation and Empowerment Strategy), the Management Group heard from Chris Littlejohn who advised that following the last meeting of the Group at which time the draft Strategy had been considered, he along with other Community Planning Partners, had met with that the Scottish Community Development Centre (SCDC) to discuss the Strategy and development of the locality plans. In this regard, SCDC as part of its Supporting Communities Programme Phase 3 for 2016/17 had identified Aberdeen as one of areas</p>	

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	<p>for this phase. He explained that the Supporting Communities programme was delivered by SCDC and this year offered support to community organisations who wanted to improve their community engagement practice, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding out the needs of the specific community, and planning how to address these • Engaging with the whole community in an inclusive way • Methods and skills for community engagement • Planning for community engagement activity, and demonstrating impact • Embedding and sustaining good practice in community engagement <p>He highlighted that above tied in with the work to be undertaken to develop the three locality plans and that SCDC would assist with the two localities of Tillydrone and Torry. They would also assist in the development of an implementation plan for the Strategy and it was envisaged that the implementation plan would be ready to be reported to the Management Group in March 2017 for consideration. The draft Strategy would be reported to the next meeting of the CPA Board for ratification.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to approve the minute as a correct record; (ii) to note the update on the work with SCDC on (1) the production of two of the locality plans; and (2) the development of the implementation plan for the Engagement, Participation and Empowerment Strategy which was expected to be reported to the Management Group in March 2017; (iii) in relation to item 8 (Syrian Refugees) of the minute of the previous meeting, to request Neil Carnegie to confirm whether any award programmes had been identified to which the CPA Syrian Refugee programme could be nominated; and (iv) in relation to item 11 (Forward Business Planner), of the minute of the previous meeting, to note that a report on school leaver destinations would be submitted to the Management Group's meeting on 30 January 2017. 	<p>Michelle Cochlan/ Jo Mackie/ Chris Littlejohn</p> <p>Neil Carnegie</p> <p>John Cairns/Gordon MacDougall</p>
2. Local Outcome Improvement Plan – Update on People are Resilient,	<p>With reference to item 4 of the minute of its meeting of 12 September 2016, the Management Group received a verbal update from Gail Woodcock regarding the development of the “People are Resilient, Included and Supported When Needed” priority within the “Prosperous People” theme in the CPA’s Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP).</p>	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
<p>Included and Supported When Needed</p>	<p>She explained that she was working with partners to identify the primary drivers for this priority and to develop robust data to measure the improvement measures and the completed priority would be reported to the next meeting of the Management Group for consideration and thereafter the CPA Board.</p> <p>Partners discussed the theme, during which Bernadette Oxley highlighted the importance of the use of Self Directed Support being reflected in this theme.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u></p> <p>(i) to note the update and that the final draft “People are Resilient, Included and Supported When Needed” priority within “Prosperous People” theme of the LOIP would be presented to the next Management Group for consideration and thereafter to the CPA Board for ratification; and</p> <p>(ii) to request Gail Woodcock to share the current proposals for the “People are Resilient, Included and Supported When Needed” priority with Bernadette Oxley prior to submission.</p>	<p>Gail Woodcock</p> <p>Gail Woodcock</p>
<p>3. Locality Planning Update Report</p>	<p>With reference to item 5 of the minute of its meeting of 12 September 2016, the Management Group had before it a report which (1) provided an overview of the outcomes of the three locality planning events that took place in the September and October 2016; and (2) outlined the key community issues and priorities emerging from these events and next steps in developing locality plans.</p> <p>The report recommended –</p> <p>that the Management Group</p> <p>(a) note the outcomes of the locality planning events; and</p> <p>(b) note next steps as detailed at section 4 of the report.</p> <p>The Chair, thanked officers across all Partner organisations for the preparation and running of the three successful locality events held in September and October 2016. She also intimated thanks from CPA Board Chair, Councillor Laing, in this regard also.</p> <p>Speaking in furtherance of the report, Michelle Cochlan provided an overview of the events, highlighting that the outcome from the events was detailed in the appendices to the report and that this, alongside the mini strategic assessments was the start of the</p>	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
	<p>process in the development of the locality plans which would take forward the priorities identified by the communities.</p> <p>Partners discussed the report extensively during which the following aspects were raised: (1) the importance of the locality plans should take cognisance of, and detailing, the positive current activity and effective practice within the area; (2) the timescale for the development of the draft locality plans and work with SCDC in this regard; and (3) recognition that the locality plans were not static documents and would develop moving forward;</p> <p>At this juncture, the Locality Planning Managers, namely: Kay Diack (Northfield Locality), Dave Kilgour (Northfield Locality), Jo Mackie (Torry Locality) introduced themselves and provided an overview of the work being undertaken to develop the locality plans for their respective areas. Neil Carnegie also advised that the final Locality Planning Manager was Paul Tyler who could not be present at today's meeting and that he was responsible for the Tillydrone/Seaton Locality).</p> <p>Thereafter, Gail Woodcock advised of the Locality structure within the Integrated Joint Board, wherein she explained that the Integrated Joint Board had agreed to work on the basis of four localities within the city and that to support this structure four locality leadership groups were being established and they were working towards Heads of Locality for the four areas being in post by the end of the year.</p> <p>The Management Group resolved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to approve the recommendations; (ii) to request Chris Littlejohn to share the locality events output reports contained in the appendix to the report with SCDC; and (iii) to request all Partners to take cognisance of the output of the events. 	<p>Chris Littlejohn</p> <p>All Partners</p>
4. Locality Strategic Assessments 2016	<p>With reference to item 5 of the minute of its meeting of 12 September 2016, the Management Group had before it a report which presented the draft strategic assessments for the three localities identified by Community Planning Aberdeen. The Strategic assessments had been used to engage communities in discussions about the key local priorities for their area and provide the evidence base for locality plans.</p>	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
	<p>The report recommended – that the Management Group agree to submit the strategic assessments for the three CPA localities included in Appendix 1-3 of the report to the CPA Board for final approval and publication.</p> <p>Partners welcomed the strategic assessments and commended officers for the level of detail. During the discussions, the importance of two formats of the information being available was highlighted. It was agreed that as well as the detailed version before the Management Group today, a user friendly, info graphic version, should be produced for communities.</p> <p>In relation to the data regarding communities contained in the Improvement Service's Community Planning Outcome Profile, Claire Robertson advised that they were working to extract the data from this document to inform the development of the locality plans. In this regard, the Chair suggested that it would be useful for officers to ask the Improvement Service if it could assist the Partnership in identifying comparator areas and provide data from which the Partnership could compare the targets, outcomes and activity within its three localities.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to approve the recommendation; (ii) to request officers to make contact with the Improvement Service to confirm whether it could assist the Partnership in identifying comparator locality areas across Scotland and provide data for these areas from which the Partnership could compare the targets, outcomes and activity within the three localities; (iii) to request Claire Robertson, in liaison with Jillian Evans, to explore the opportunity to develop easy to read, user friendly versions, of the three strategic assessments; and (iv) to request Partners to review the data contained in the strategic assessments and to confirm with Michelle Cochlan or Claire Robertson that this information could be placed in the public domain. 	<p>Michelle Robertson</p> <p>Cochlan/Claire</p> <p>Claire Evans</p> <p>Robertson/Jillian</p> <p>All Partners</p>

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
<p>5. Locality Plans and Locality Partnerships</p>	<p>With reference to item 5 of the minute of its meeting of 12 September 2016, the Management Group received a presentation from Michelle Cochlan on the development of the locality plans to date and the next steps, wherein she (a) sought a discussion on the must haves within the locality plans; (b) presented the driver diagram proposed to be used within the locality plans; and (c) highlighted formats used by other Community Planning Partnerships.</p> <p>Partners discussed the development of the locality plans extensively, during which it was suggested that the plans: (1) be user friendly; (2) detail and recognise existing assets and effective activity in each area; (3) include a 'we said, we did' section; (4) driver diagrams include a community contribution section; (5) be agile and develop over time and take cognisance of initial targets set which become unachievable; and (6) profile potential future pressures on the area.</p> <p>It was noted that the Locality Managers were the strategic leads for the development of the respective locality plans and that following today's meeting a template for the locality plans would be produced and the Locality Managers would thereafter populate the template with support from Partners. The draft locality plans would then be presented to the Management Group for comment on the format and content.</p> <p>In relation to financial resources, such as creative awards, it was suggested that all existing available community resources be identified and discussed as part of a future participatory budgeting model.</p> <p>The Management Group resolved:</p> <p>(i) to request Michelle Cochlan to produce a template for the locality plans on the basis of the discussion summarised above and thereafter that the template be populated by the respective Locality Managers in consultation with all Partners; and</p> <p>(ii) to request that a verbal update on the development on the locality plans be provided to the next Management Group meeting on 28 November 2016, with the full draft locality plans being submitted to the Management Group meeting on 30 January 2017 for consideration, prior to submission to the CPA Board.</p>	<p>Michelle Cochlan/ Locality Managers</p> <p>Michelle Cochlan/ Locality Managers</p>

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
6. Locality Partnerships	<p>With reference to item 5 of the minute of its meeting of 12 September 2016, the Management Group received a presentation from Michelle Cochlan on the proposed governance structure to support the delivery of the locality plans and sought a discussion in regard.</p> <p>Within the presentation the following membership for the Locality Partnerships was proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities • Elected Members • Head Teacher • GP • Police Scotland • Locality Managers • Local Business • Scottish Fire and Rescue Service? <p>With regards the structure to support the delivery of the locality plans, Partners emphasised the importance of community representation on the Locality Partnerships to, amongst other things, (1) ensure collective ownership, leadership and strategic direction at a locality level; and (2) empower communities to work with public services to achieve local priorities. The means of appointing community representatives; the importance of supporting community representatives and the methods for them to report back to the wider community was discussed extensively by Partners.</p> <p>Partners also discussed the membership of the proposed Locality Partnerships, during which it was recognised that all Partners would not be able to be full members of the Partnerships, however they would all be able to feed in when applicable and would be active virtual members. Similarly, those full members of the Locality Partnerships would require to ensure that they could report back to their wider area i.e. if a Head Teacher was the education partner, they would require to consult with higher education representatives on any pertinent issues raised. The mechanism for liaising with virtual partners would also need to be developed so that all members were clear on the role from the outset of the Partnerships.</p>	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
	<p>With regards the role of the Locality Partnerships and individual members, the importance of communities having realistic expectations of delivery and of the role Partners was highlighted. It was noted that a terms of reference would be developed which would detail explicitly the role and expectations of the Partnership. It was suggested that officers ask for SCDC's view on the membership of the proposed Locality Partnerships and the method for members connecting with virtual members. It was also requested that ACVO be included as a member.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u> to support the development of three Locality Partnerships to assist the delivery of the three locality plans and to request Michelle Cochlan, in light of the discussion summarised above, and in consultation with Locality Managers and SCDC, to submit a report to the next meeting of the Management Group on 28 November 2016 with proposals for (1) a terms of reference for the Locality Partnerships, (2) the full and virtual membership of the Partnerships and a method for full and virtual members connecting; (3) a method for appointing community representatives; (4) means of supporting the Partnerships, in particular the community representatives.</p>	Michelle Cochlan
7. Total Place Evaluation	<p>With reference to item 8 of its meeting of 18 January 2016, the Management Group received a verbal update from Gail Woodcock on the Northfield Total Place project.</p> <p>Gail advised that over the last few months she had been working with a selection of Partners to undertake a full evaluation of Total Place with the aim of determining if and where the project was making a difference.</p> <p>Neil Carnegie advised that the work going on as part of Northfield Total Place would need to now integrate with the wider approach to locality planning for the communities of Northfield, Cummings Park, Mastrick, Middlefield, and Heathryfold. He highlighted the challenge of doing so and suggested that it would be useful for SCDC to consider whether they could work with the Northfield locality as well as, or instead of, the other two localities as mentioned at item 1 to support this transition. . Neil will follow up with officers' outwith the meeting.</p>	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
	<p>Gail also advised that Professor Wallace of Aberdeen University had produced a paper on digital research and proposed that this be submitted to a future meeting for consideration.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u></p> <p>to note the update and to request that Gail Woodcock submit the evaluation report for Northfield Total Place to the next meeting of the Management Group, along with the report on digital research by Professor Wallace of Aberdeen university.</p>	Gail Woodcock
8. Draft Final Report on the Review of Community Planning Aberdeen Infrastructure	<p>With reference to item 7 of the minute of its meeting of 25 July 2016, the Management Group had before it a report which presented the draft final report on the review of Community Planning Aberdeen infrastructure carried out following endorsement of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26 in August 2016.</p> <p>The report recommended –</p> <p>that the Management Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) agree the proposal to establish five Outcome Improvement Groups accountable to the CPA Board, via the Management Group, for delivery of the LOIP; (b) agree the proposal to establish a Community Justice Group accountable to the CPA Board for the delivery of the statutory duties relevant to the CPA in relation to community justice; (c) agree the proposal to create a direct reporting line between the Alcohol and Drugs Partnership and CPA Board, via the Management Group, for delivery of Scottish Government policy relevant to the CPA in relation to alcohol and drugs; (d) agree the proposal to establish a Community Engagement Group which would oversee community engagement at a city wide and locality level; (e) agree the proposed Chairs of the new groups as listed at paragraph 3.5 and that these Chairs would also be members of the CPA Management Group; (f) agree that the Chairs of the new groups would review and confirm the need to link to the groups which previously reported to the Management Group, as listed at paragraph 2.12; (g) agree that where groups which previously reported to the Management Group no longer had a relevant remit in relation to the new structure, they should disband; (h) agree to submit a final report on the Review of CPA Infrastructure to the CPA 	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
	<p>Board for approval of the proposals made within the report; and</p> <p>(i) note the next steps as detailed in section 4 of the report.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u> to approve the recommendations and to request Michelle Cochlan to circulate the proposed memberships of the groups to all members and that this be included in the report submitted to the CPA Board for approval.</p>	Michelle Cochlan
9. Scottish FA and Big Lottery – Developing ‘Community Football Clubs’	<p>The Management Group had before it a letter from Stewart Regan, Chief Executive Scottish Football Association, dated 22 September 2016, which advised that the Scottish FA had recently appointed a Project Manager for a minimum 18-month term to support the development of ‘Community Football Clubs’ across Scotland. Funded through a development phase grant from the Big Lottery under their Growing Community Assets (GCA) funding stream, the project would help the Scottish FA support clubs that had aspirations of transforming to realise key assets in their local community and deliver major impacts on and off the pitch. Mr Regan welcomed the opportunity to discuss how they might link with the Community Planning Partnership to help support these clubs and communities to the betterment of the game.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u> to request Alastair Robertson, Sport Aberdeen, to respond to the letter on behalf of Community Planning Aberdeen.</p>	Angela Scott
10. Forward Business Planner	<p>With reference to item 11 of the minute of its meeting of 12 September 2016, the Management Group had before it the Forward Business Planner.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u> to note the forward business planner and to request all Partners to advise Michelle Cochlan of reports they intended on submitting to future meetings for inclusion on the forward business planner.</p>	All Partners
11. Date of Next Meeting	<p>The Management Group noted that its next meeting would be held on Monday 28 November 2016 at 2pm in the Town House, Broad Street.</p>	

COMMUNITY PLANNING ABERDEEN MANAGEMENT GROUP

28 NOVEMBER 2016

Present:- Angela Scott (Aberdeen City Council) (Chair), Kate Stephen (Police Scotland) (Vice Chair), Jamie Bell (Scottish Enterprise) (as substitute for David Rennie), Ally Birkett (Scottish Fire and Rescue Service), Godfrey Brown (Learning and Workforce), Neil Carnegie (Priority Families), Neil Cowie (Universities and College), Sandy Kelman (Alcohol and Drugs Partnership), Joanne Larsen (Community Safety Partnership), Gordon MacDougall (Skills Development Scotland), Judith Proctor (Older People), Richard Sweetnam (Economic Growth) and Lesley Thomson (City of Culture).

Also Present:- Annina Cavelti Kee, Michelle Cochlan, Simon Haston, Sandra Howard and Sharon Wilkinson (all Aberdeen City Council)

Jillian Evans (Public Health)

Gail Woodcock (Health and Social Care Partnership)

Apologies:- Joyce Duncan (ACVO), Richard Ellis (Aberdeen City Council), Gayle Gorman (Aberdeen City Council), Bernadette Oxley (Aberdeen City Council) and Linda Smith (Public Health).

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
1. Minute of Previous Meeting of 24 October 2016	<p>The Management Group had before it the minute of its previous meeting of 24 October 2016, for approval.</p> <p>In relation to 1 (Syrian Refugees) of the minute of the previous meeting, the Management Group noted that to date no awards applications had been made in respect of the CPA Syrian Refugee programme, however officers continued to look to identify a relevant award to which the programme could be nominated.</p> <p>With regards to item 2 (LOIP – Update on People are Resilient, Included and Supported When Needed) of the minute of the previous meeting, Gail Woodcock confirmed that she had shared the proposal for the Update on People are Resilient, Included and Supported When Needed priority with Bernadette Oxley and no comment had been received in this regard. The updated final draft for this priority was to be considered later on today's agenda (item 2 refers).</p>	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
	<p>In relation to item 4 (Locality Strategic Assessments 2016) of the minute of the previous meeting, the Management Group noted that the Community Planning Outcomes Profile published by the Improvement Service earlier in the year provides data on comparator locality areas which can be used for the purpose of benchmarking. Michelle Cochlan was in discussion with the Improvement Service to discuss what a benchmarking exercise with comparator authorities might involve and confirmed that there would be a section on benchmarking within the new locality plans.</p> <p>With regards to the resolutions at items 5 (Locality Plans) and 6 (Locality Partnerships) of the minute of the previous meeting, the Management Group noted that reports were to be considered later on today's agenda (item 3 refers).</p> <p>In relation to item 7 (Total Place Evaluation), of the minute of the previous meeting, the Management Group noted that a report would be submitted to the next meeting on 30 January 2017.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u> to approve the minute as a correct record.</p>	<p>Michelle Cochlan</p> <p>Gail Woodcock</p>
<p>2. Local Outcome Improvement Plan – Update on People are Resilient, Included and Supported</p>	<p>With reference to item 5 of the minute of its meeting of 24 October 2016, the Management Group had before it a report which presented the current draft People and Resilient, Included and Supported section of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) and sought agreement for the section to be presented to the Community Planning Board with a recommendation that the section be included within the overall LOIP for Aberdeen.</p> <p>The report recommended – that the Management Group</p> <p>(a) endorse the draft People and Resilient, Included and Supported section of the LOIP as per Appendix A, and recommend to the Community Planning Board that the section be incorporated into the overall LOIP; and</p> <p>(b) note their appreciation of the work of all partners who had been involved in developing this section of the LOIP.</p>	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
	<p>Speaking in furtherance of the report, Gail Woodcock advised that data for the outputs for some of the improvement measures and aims contained within the priority's driver diagram had yet to be confirmed, however these would continue to be developed once reliable and robust data had been received.</p> <p>Partners discussed the section and were supportive of the section in its current form, subject to the outputs being populated when data was available. During the course of discussing the section, the Chair emphasised the importance of LOIP containing a balance between preventative and reactive priorities and drivers. She also highlighted that the current LOIP was an evolving document and that all new Outcome Improvement Groups, once established, should reflect on the existing LOIP content and whether their respective sections had a sufficient focus on prevention.</p> <p>The Management Group resolved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to approve the recommendations; (ii) to note that Neil Carnegie would provide data to assist in the populating of outputs for the People and Resilient, Included and Supported section priority directly to Gail Woodcock; and (iii) to request all Outcome Improvement Groups, once established, to examine the existing content for their respective priority sections within the LOIP to ensure that there was a sufficient focus on prevention, and if there was not, to instruct the Group to report any proposed amendments to ensure the LOIP contained the correct balance between preventative and reactive priorities. 	<p>Gail Woodcock Neil Carnegie</p> <p>Outcome Improvement Groups</p>
3. Locality Planning Update	<p>With reference to items 5 and 6 of the minute of its meeting of 24 October 2016, the Management Group had before it a report which provided an update on the implementation of locality planning in Aberdeen in accordance with the requirements of the Community Empowerment Act and critical to the delivery of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26.</p> <p>The report recommended – that the Management Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) note progress on the development of locality planning in Aberdeen; (b) agree the template locality plan at Appendix 2; 	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
	<p>(c) agree the proposed core role and remit for Locality Partnerships at Appendix 4;</p> <p>(d) agree the proposed core membership for Locality Partnerships at Appendix 5; and</p> <p>(e) agree the planned next steps for locality planning in Aberdeen.</p> <p>Speaking in furtherance of the report, Michelle Cochlan advised that Joyce Duncan, ACVO had requested that local businesses and the third sector be reflected in the communities section of Locality Board membership diagram located at appendix 5. Partners agreed that local business should be located in the communities section. It was discussed that ACVO as a public body represents public services but third sector voluntary organisations represent communities.</p> <p>With regards next stages, Michelle confirmed that the Locality Managers were on schedule to submit the locality plans to the CPA Board in February 2017 for approval and thereafter to full Council in March 2017.</p> <p>Partners discussed the report, in particular the membership and how a virtual member would participate in practice. In this regard, Michelle advised that a virtual member would receive all correspondence in respect of the Locality Partnership and would be invited to attend meetings as and when agreed. Thereafter, it was suggested that it would be useful for the locality plan to detail the Locality Partnership's linkage to the wider CPA structure and the role of the CPA Management Group and Board in respect of the locality plans. In response, it was advised that the minutes of meetings of the Locality Board would be submitted to meetings of the Management Group and the Board and that a constitution for the wider Partnership would be developed following approval of the full CPA structure.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to approve the recommendations; (ii) to request Partners to share the draft locality plans when available within their respective organisations for consideration; (iii) to request Michelle Cochlan to amend the Locality Board membership diagram detailed at appendix 5 so that local businesses were reflected in the communities section and to differentiate between the role of ACVO and 	<p>Michelle Cochlan All Partners</p> <p>Michelle Cochlan</p>

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
<p>4. Review of CPA Infrastructure: Nominations for Group Membership</p>	<p>(iv) voluntary organisations in the diagram; and to note that the draft locality plans would be presented by the respective Locality Managers at the Management Group meeting on 30 January 2017.</p> <p>With reference to item 8 of the minute of its meeting of 24 October 2016, the Management Group had before it (1) a report which presented the proposed nominations for group membership received from Community Planning Partners; and (2) a table, circulated at the meeting, presenting the proposed membership of statutory and non-statutory Community Planning Partners in the new CPA structure.</p> <p>The report recommended – that the Management Group (a) consider the nominations received for group membership at Appendix 1; and (b) agree to submit these nominations as part of the final report to the CPA Board on 12 December 2016.</p> <p>Partners discussed the proposed membership of statutory and non-statutory Community Planning Partners in the new CPA structure extensively, during which the merits of the CPA Board consisting of non-executive members solely was explored. In this regard, it was agreed that all Partners should discuss this option with their respective organisations and advise Michelle Cochlan if they were supportive of this. Should this proposal not be acceptable to Partner organisations then a blended membership of executives and non-executives, as was the case with the current Board membership, would be recommended to the CPA Board. The Chair advised that the proposed membership would be submitted to the CPA Board for approval with the new CPA structure coming into effect April 2017. Partners also noted that a development programme for Partners was being developed and a report in this regard submitted to a future meeting.</p> <p>Thereafter, Partners recommended amendments to the proposed membership detailed on the table circulated.</p>	<p>Locality Managers</p>

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
	<p>The Management Group resolved:</p> <p>(i) to approve the recommendations;</p> <p>(ii) to agree the following amendments to the proposed membership as detailed on the table circulated (1) the Integrated Joint Board to replace NHS Grampian on Locality Partnerships; (2) NHS Grampian, Nestrans and VisitScotland to be added to the membership of the Digital City Group; and (3) the Alcohol and Drugs Partnership to be added to the membership of the Resilient, Included and Supported Group;</p> <p>(iii) to request NHS Grampian and Police Scotland to consider the remit of the Sustainable City Group and advise whether they wished to be Partners on this Group; and</p> <p>(iv) to agree, pending approval from the CPA Board, that the Chairs of the respective Outcome Improvement Groups start making arrangements for the convening of meetings and that the agendas for all meetings include the LOIP and locality plans, with formal minutes of each meeting to be submitted to the following meeting of the CPA Management Group for scrutiny.</p>	<p>Michelle Cochlan Michelle Cochlan</p> <p>NHS Grampian/Police Scotland</p> <p>Chairs of all Outcome Improvement Groups</p>
<p>5. Update on Community Planning Development Plan and Community Empowerment Scotland Act 2015</p>	<p>With reference to item 1 of the minute of its meeting of 20 May 2013 and item 7 of the minute of its meeting of 12 September 2016, the Management Group had before it a report which provided an update on progress made by Community Planning Aberdeen (CPA) in (1) addressing the key areas of improvement identified by Audit Scotland as part of the Community Planning Audit in 2013; and (2) meeting the community planning requirements of the Community Empowerment Scotland Act 2015.</p> <p>The report recommended –</p> <p>that the Management Group</p> <p>(a) note the report; and</p> <p>(b) agree the next steps as detailed at section 3 of the report.</p> <p>Speaking in furtherance of the report, Michelle Cochlan advised that a report outlining the proposed performance framework and measures for delivery of the LOIP would be submitted to the Management Group meeting on 30 January 2016.</p>	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
	<p>During the course of discussion, the Chair emphasised the importance of the performance framework being open and transparent to communities ; to ensure the CPA fulfils its statutory duties around public performance reporting.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u> to approve the recommendations.</p>	Michelle Cochlan
6. Aberdeen City Voice Review	<p>The Management Group had before it a report which set out the recommendations from a recent review of the City Voice, Aberdeen's citizen panel. The purpose of the review was to identify recommendations which would ensure that the City Voice remained a tool that enabled Community Planning Aberdeen to engage directly with the public.</p> <p>The report recommended – (a) that the Management Group approve the following proposals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change the way of consulting with public by introducing ad hoc, more flexible, innovative consultation(s) together with two fixed questionnaires (one in spring and one in autumn); 2. To enable the Community Planning Aberdeen Management Group to influence what topics would be put to panellists; 3. To change the remit of the Editorial Board; 4. To identify a Chairperson of the Editorial Board as per paragraph 2.4; 5. To approve the amended remit of the City Voice Co-ordinator as per paragraph 2.5; 6. To approve the new approval process of questions submitted to the City Voice outlined at paragraph 2.6; 7. To agree that the Community Planning Aberdeen Thematic Groups would be involved in the process of identifying questions; and 8. To note the amended budget lines to reflect new approaches. <p>Partners discussed the report, during which it was agreed that the city voice required to link with the Communication and Engagement Strategy which was being led by Chris Littlejohn, Public Health and therefore that the proposals presented could not be considered until the city voice had been considered by the new Chair of the Community</p>	

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
	<p>Engagement Group, Chris Littlejohn.</p> <p>Partners highlighted the current and potential future use of the city voice as an engagement tool, as well as the level, and appropriateness, of the existing representation of the panel.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to request Sharon Wilkinson to liaise with Chris Littlejohn, Jillian Edwards, Jamie Bell and Sandra Howard regarding the role of the city voice as an engagement tool for the Partnership and how the city voice did, or would, link to the Communication and Engagement Strategy and to report back to a future meeting of the Management Group in this regard; and (ii) to otherwise note the information. 	<p>Sharon Wilkinson</p>
<p>7. Equalities Outcome</p>	<p>The Management Group had before it a report which provided an update on the current position of Aberdeen City Council regarding its equalities duties under the Equality Act 2010 and highlighted ways in which a partnership approach might offer improved outcomes since all public authorities would have the same legislative requirements.</p> <p><u>The report recommended –</u></p> <p>that the Management Group agree to what extent a partnership approach could be taken in meeting the individual organisations’ legislative requirements and sharing equality outcomes for the city.</p> <p>Partners welcomed the report and agreed that it was a good ambition to have collective equality outcomes for the city and that a workshop style meeting to discuss the development of collective outcomes would be welcome.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to invite Sandra Howard to the Management Group’s meeting on 30 January 2017 when the draft locality plans were being considered to enable her to challenge the draft plans from an equalities’ perspective; (ii) to agree to have a substantive discussion on the development of partnership equality outcomes for the city once the locality plans had been approved; and 	<p>Sandra Howard</p> <p>Sandra Howard</p>

Topic	Discussion/Decision	Action By
	(iii) to request Sandra Howard to email information from the equalities conference to all Partners.	Sandra Howard
8. Quarter 2 - Budget Monitoring Report	<p>With reference to item 15 of the minute of its meeting of 24 August 2015, the Management Group had before it a report which provided an update on the 2016/17 Community Planning Budget's financial performance for the period 1 April 2016 to 30 September 2016.</p> <p>The report recommended – that the Management Group</p> <p>(a) note Community Planning Aberdeen Budget's performance during quarter 2 of 2016/17; and</p> <p>(b) consider and approve the proposal at paragraph 2.3.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u> to approve the recommendations.</p>	Michelle Cochlan
9. CPA Management Group Forward Business Planner	<p>With reference to item 10 of the minute of its meeting of 24 October 2016, the Management Group had before it the Management Group forward business planner.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u> to note the forward business planner and to request all Partners to advise Michelle Cochlan of reports they intended on submitting to future meetings for inclusion on the forward business planner.</p>	All Partners/Michelle Cochlan
10. CPA Board Forward Business Planner	<p>The Management Group had before it the CPA Board forward business planner.</p> <p><u>The Management Group resolved:</u> to note the forward business planner and to request all Partners to advise Michelle Cochlan of reports they intended on submitting to future meetings for inclusion on the forward business planner.</p>	
11. Date of Next Meeting	The Management Group noted that its next meeting would be held on Monday 30 January 2017 at 2pm in the Town House, Broad Street, Aberdeen.	



Community Planning Aberdeen

CPA BOARD FORWARD PLANNER/ BUSINESS STATEMENT

The reports scheduled within this document are accurate at this time but may be subject to change.

Title of report <i>(Hyperlink to minute reference where applicable)</i>	Contact officer
Meeting 12 December 2016	
Report on Review of CPA Infrastructure (Ref 6/7/15, item 6)	Michelle Cochlan, CPA
Locality Strategic Assessments	Claire Robertson, CPA
Community Empowerment, Engagement and Participation Strategy (Ref: 2/07/14, Item 6 & 6/7/15, item 9)	Chris Littlejohn, NHSG
Community Justice Redesign	Val Vertigans, ACC
Local Outcome Improvement Plan – Update on People are Resilient, Included and Supported When Needed	Gail Woodcock, H&SCP
Update on Community Planning Development Plan and Community Empowerment Scotland Act 2015	Michelle Cochlan, CPA
27 February 2017	
Participatory Budgeting	Jo Mackie, ACC
CPA Development Programme	Michelle Cochlan, CPA
CPA Performance and Improvement Framework (Ref 16/3/15, item 7)	Michelle Cochlan, CPA
Draft Locality Plans	Neil Carnegie, ACC
Community Safety Hub Review Report	Kevin Wallace, PS
CPA Budget 2017/18	Michelle Cochlan, CPA
24 April 2017	
Local Outcome Improvement Plan Six Month Update Report	Michelle Cochlan, CPA
3 July 2017	

Acronyms:

ACC	Aberdeen City Council
ACVO	Aberdeen Council of Voluntary Organisations
CPA	Community Planning Aberdeen
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
IJB	Integrated Joint Board (Health and Social Care)
NHSG	National Health Service Grampian
PS	Police Scotland

For further information, or to make a change to this document, please contact Allison Swanson, tel. 01224 522822 or email aswanson@aberdeencity.gov.uk.



Community Planning Aberdeen

Progress Report	LOIP: People are Resilient, Included and Supported
Lead Officer	Judith Proctor, Chief Officer, ACHSCP
Report Author	Gail Woodcock, Integrated Localities Programme Manager, ACHSCP
Date of Report	29 November 2016
Governance Group	Community Planning Board: 12/12/16

Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this report is to bring the current development of the Resilient People section of the LOIP to the attention of the Community Planning Board with a recommendation that this section is included within the overall Local Outcome Improvement Plan for Aberdeen.

Summary of Key Information

1 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016 – 26 for Aberdeen City sets out the transformational change which Community Planning Aberdeen seeks to achieve, working together with partners and communities.
- 1.2 The approach taken for the development of the LOIP has been the use of driver diagrams as an improvement methodology to illustrate how CPA will directly affect the outcomes that it is prioritised for improvement.
- 1.3 A short term working group has come together to develop the “People are Resilient, Included and Supported” section of the LOIP. The working group has included representation from:
 - Aberdeen City Health and Social Care Partnership (Public Health, Criminal Justice, Social Care, and Health and Social Care Strategy & Transformation)
 - Sport Aberdeen
 - Police Scotland
 - Scottish Fire and Rescue
 - Alcohol and Drugs Partnership
 - Aberdeen City Council (Community Planning, IT and Transformation, Community Safety, Priority Families, Equalities, Communities, Housing)

- NHS Grampian (Public Health)
- ACVO

1.4 The short term working group has progressed the task via a combination of workshops and ongoing virtual communications.

2 KEY FINDINGS/ PROPOSALS

2.1 Appendix A sets out the proposed Resilient, Included and Supported People section of the LOIP.

2.2 It is recognised by the working group that this document is a “live” document and will continue to be refined and developed over time. Some of the baselines are not yet available and some of the targets require fuller consideration as the action plan to deliver the LOIP develops. It is acknowledged that the improvement methodology agreed by the Community Planning Aberdeen Management Group will support this continuous improvement approach.

2.3 This report recommends that the Community Planning Board endorse this section for inclusion in the overall LOIP for the city.

3 NEXT STEPS

3.1 The Resilient and Supported Outcome Improvement Group will be established in the New Year, and this group will work together to ensure that the aspirations as set out in this section of the LOIP are delivered.

Recommendations for Action

It is recommended that the Board:

- i) Endorse the draft People and Resilient, Included and Supported section of the LOIP as per Appendix A, for incorporation into the overall Aberdeen City LOIP.
- ii) Note their appreciation of the work of all partners who have been involved in developing this section of the LOIP.

Opportunities and Risks

Risks and Opportunities in relation to delivering this section of the LOIP will be identified and considered by the Resilient and Supported Outcome Improvement

Group.

Consultation

The following people were consulted in the preparation of this report:

Aberdeen City Health and Social Care Partnership: Lesley Simpson, Lindsey Flockhart, Emma Ross, Claire Wilkie, Carol Simmers, Katherine Paton, Val Vertigans, Claire Duncan, Linda Smith, Kevin Toshney, Sally Wilkins,

Sport Aberdeen: Jill Franks, Jo Bell, Keith Gerrard, Jo Hall

Police Scotland: Kevin Wallace, Kate Stephen

Scottish Fire and Rescue: Ally Birkett

Alcohol and Drugs Partnership: Sandy Kelman

Aberdeen City Council: Kate Mackay, Trevor Gillespie, Martin Wylie, Michelle Cochlan, Gill Strachan, Jo Larsen, Sandra Howard, Claire Robertson, Dave Kilgour, Kate MacDonald, Edward Thomas, Rob Simpson, Martin Thain

NHS Grampian: Jillian Evans, Fred Nimmo, Linda Leighton-Beck,

ACVO: Susan Morrison, Joyce Duncan

Background Papers

The following papers were used in the preparation of this report.

[Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26](#)

Contact details:

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APPENDIX 1: People are Resilient, Included and Supported

PROSPEROUS PEOPLE

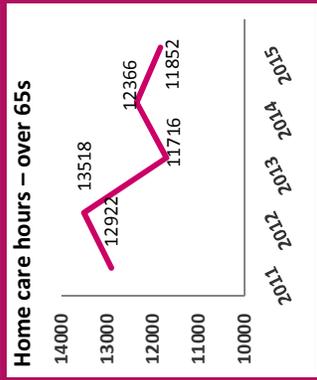
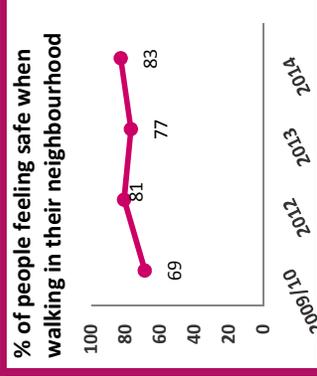
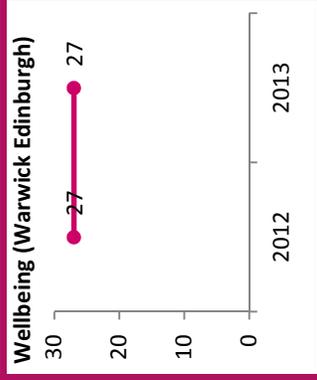
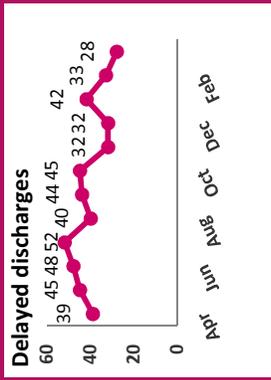
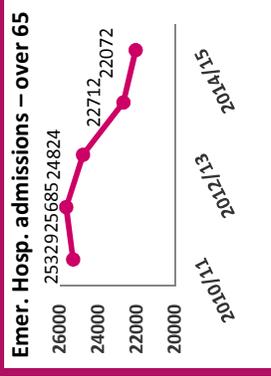
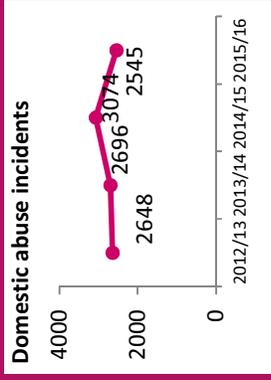
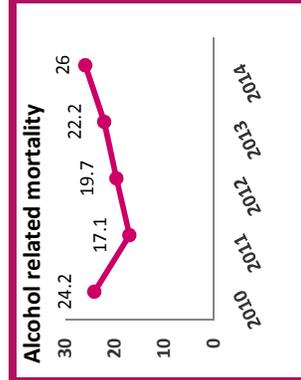
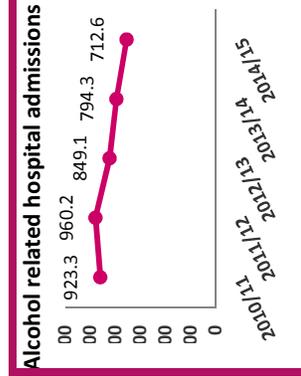
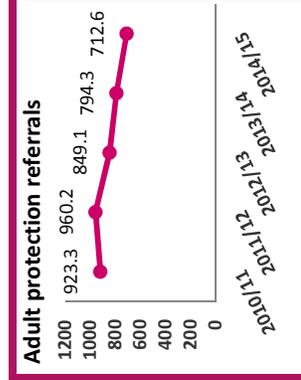
PEOPLE ARE RESILIENT, INCLUDED AND SUPPORTED WHEN IN NEED

All people in Aberdeen are entitled to live within our community in a manner in which they feel safe and protected from harm, supported when necessary and fully included in the life of the city. All citizens are equally entitled to enjoy these aspirations, and it is recognised that people may, at times become vulnerable. People sometimes need others to support their achievement of a full, active, safe citizenship.

Ensuring that Aberdeen is a place where everyone feels safe, supported and included is important to the wellbeing of people and communities, as well as the overall reputation of the city. The quality and design of a place can significantly influence the ability of individuals and communities to live in healthy, sustainable ways. Issues such as wellbeing and quality of life, physical and mental health, social and cultural life, carbon emissions and energy use are all influenced by the quality of the environment.

Our population is diverse and is also changing with an increase in the number of people living with a combination of physical and mental health conditions. By

PLACE BASED INDICATORS OF PROSPEROUS PEOPLE:



2037 the number of people over 65 in Aberdeen City is projected to rise by 56%, and the projected increase in the over 75s is even greater. Our city also has a mix of affluence and poverty. Estimates of how long a person is expected to live in good health (i.e. healthy life expectancy) can vary up to 17 years between neighbourhoods in Aberdeen. Wider social determinants of health describe the factors in which people are born, grow, work, live and age. These include among many, the environment, educational attainment, income levels - all of which have an impact on health and wellbeing.

Improvements in health care mean that individuals with previously life-limiting conditions and disabilities are also living longer, including more children with complex health conditions now surviving into adulthood. Although these demographic trends have positive aspects, they present new challenges to our City and partnership in relation to inclusion and equity as well as finding sustainable models of health and social care at a time of financial constraint. These challenges not only affect health and social care service providers, but also our wider connected system of public, third and independent sectors, businesses and local communities.

PRIMARY DRIVERS

In delivering this priority, we will focus our energy and efforts on working together to achieve the following primary drivers. These are the critical driving factors that the Partnership believes need to be addressed to be successful in ensuring people are resilient, supported and included.

1. **People and communities are protected from harm** - *Individuals and communities are made aware of the risk of harm and supported appropriately to reduce this risk.*
2. **People are supported to live as independently as possible**— *people are able to sustain an independent quality of life for as long as possible, and are enabled to take responsibility for their own health and wellbeing.*

For each of these primary drivers we identify the underpinning primary and secondary drivers that the Partnership will focus on to deliver tangible improvement in these areas. The driver diagrams also identify the key measures that the Partnership will monitor to ensure it is having an impact.



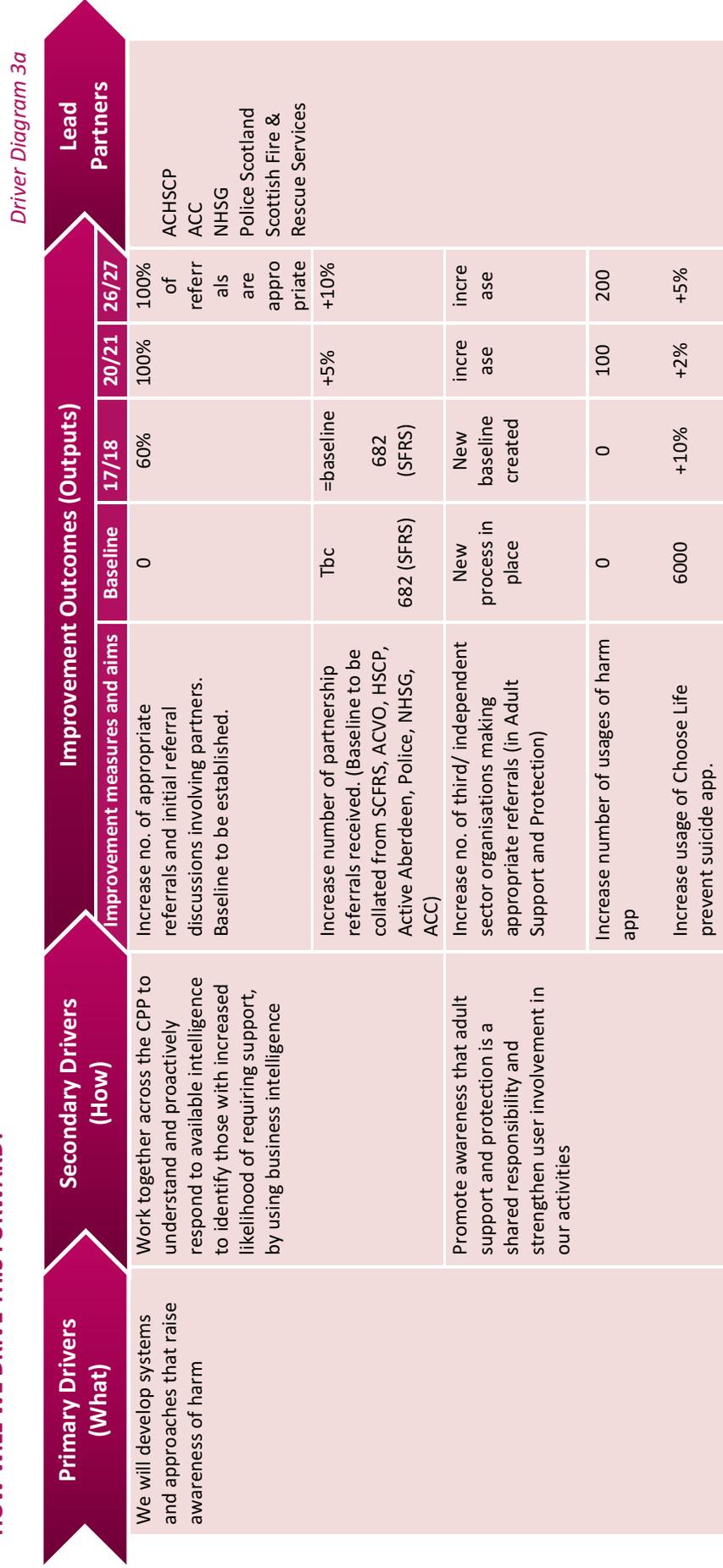
LEAD PARTNERS:

- Aberdeen City Council
- ACVO
- Aberdeen City Health and Social Care Partnership
- NHS Grampian
- Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
- Police Scotland

1. People and communities are protected from harm – Individuals and communities are made aware of the risk of harm and supported appropriately to reduce this risk.

We all have a responsibility to keep vulnerable adults safe from harm. Everyone has the right to live in safety, and we, as public services, have a duty to safeguard people’s health, wellbeing and human rights. There are many causes of vulnerability and adults can, at any time, become vulnerable. Adults can become vulnerable when they lack the ability to take care of themselves, or unable to protect themselves against harm.

HOW WILL WE DRIVE THIS FORWARD?



Primary Drivers	Secondary Drivers	Improvement measures and aims	Baseline	17/18	20/21	26/27	Lead Partner	
	Promote awareness amongst partners of those at risk of drug related deaths and opportunities for signposting to treatment and support services	Decrease in numbers of Drug related deaths (5 year average)	28	28	25	22		
We will respond robustly and proportionately to concerns about the wellbeing and vulnerability of individuals and their risk of harm	Work with and support all agencies, by developing policies and protocols, to ensure that they are aware of their responsibilities and are seen to respond in an appropriate and timely manner.	Reduce proportion of crime (2 + experiences) experienced by repeat victims	58%	0	-1%	-2%	Aberdeen City Council NHS Grampian	
		Reduce proportion (or amount) of crime (5+ experiences) experienced by repeat victims (Source of data: Scottish Crime and Justice Survey – available biannually)	14%	0	-1%	-2%	Aberdeen City Health and Social Care Partnership Police Scotland Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Violence against Women Partnership	
		Reduce the average age that someone with a drug problem seeks help: Males (years) Females (years)	35.4 34.4	35.4 34.4	34 33	33 32		
		Reduce the average age that someone with an alcohol problem seeks help: Males (years) Females (years)	TBC TBC					
		Increase the number of people and families who may be at risk that are identified for support	83	83	+5%	+10%		
		Reduce number of Police Scotland Hate Crime Reports	261	-10%	-25%	-60%		
		Increase the number of people identified to undertake an Earlier Intervention programme for domestic abuse perpetrators.	0	0	+5%	+10%		
		Increase the uptake of voluntary support for people including children harmed.	0	0	+5%	+10%		
		Advance equality and reduce harm, harassment and abuse towards those individuals at risk/potential risk.						

Primary Drivers	Secondary Drivers	Improvement measures and aims	Baseline	17/18	20/21	26/27	Lead Partner
We will seek to reduce the risk of harm by increasing individual and community resilience to vulnerability.	Intensive family intervention support to families with complex and multiple needs through the provision of a Priority Families Service	Reduce the number of Prejudice Incident Report Forms completed.	120	120	90	35	Aberdeen City Council NHS Grampian Aberdeen City Health and Social Care Partnership Police Scotland Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
		Number of families assessed as having 3 or more improved outcomes 6 months following conclusion of the support. (Note figures are cumulative)	0	26	104	260	
		Increase number of alcohol brief interventions delivered in wider settings (i.e. those not currently delivered in primary, accident & emergency and maternity settings).	1330	1400	1600	1800	
We will seek to reduce the risk of harm by increasing individual and community resilience to vulnerability.	Raise awareness of factors that can improve personal and community resilience, health and wellbeing.	Increase number of Making Every Opportunity Count conversations. (Include home and fire checks.)	0	850	935	1028	
		No of clients supported by Community Links Workers to improve resilience, health and wellbeing (figures are cumulative)	0	40	400	1500	
We will seek to reduce the risk of harm by increasing individual and community resilience to vulnerability.	Work in partnership to strengthen resilience and capacity of people who are at risk of homelessness to maintain stable living arrangements.	Reduce repeat homelessness (within 12 months)	67 (5.08%)	5%	4%	2%	Aberdeen City Council ACHSCP
		Increase % of households previously homeless that have sustained their tenancy for more than 1 year	92.7%	94%	96%	100%	

LOCAL SUPPORTING STRATEGIES

[Aberdeen City Alcohol and Drugs Partnership Strategy 2011-21](#)

[Aberdeen City Local Policing Plan 2014-2017](#)

[Health and Social Care Partnership Strategic Plan 2016-19](#)

[Local Fire and Rescue Plan for Aberdeen City 2014-2017](#)

[NHS Grampian Local Delivery Plan 2015-2016](#)

[NHS Grampian Clinical Strategy 2016 - 2021](#)

2. People are supported to live as independently as possible – people are able to sustain an independent quality of life for as long as possible, and are enabled to take responsibility for their own health and wellbeing

Sometimes people need more support than others to maintain or improve their quality of life. There are a range of services which play an important role in helping people with additional care and support needs to live as independently as possible and connect to their communities.

HOW WILL WE DRIVE THIS FORWARD?

Driver Diagram 3b

Primary Drivers	Secondary Drivers	Improvement Outcomes					Lead Partners
		Improvement measures and aims	Baseline	17/18	20/21	26/27	
We will empower citizens to feel they have real and meaningful choice and control over their own lives.	People are enabled to direct their own care and support as far as is reasonably practicable.	Number of people directing their own care and support as % of completed single shared assessments confirming eligibility	6%	+4%	+10%	+20%	Aberdeen City Council NHS Grampian Aberdeen City Health & Social Care Partnership ACVO
		Establish the use of the Link App and measure increase in the utilisation of the app	TBC	0	+30%	+75%	
	Develop self-management options/resources e.g. education, information, peer support, person centred staff and services, technology and carer support.	Increase in % of individuals able to look after their health very well or quite well.	96%	96%	96%	+1%	
		Mortality rate per 100,000 people aged under 75 years	464.4	464.4	464.4	+1%	
		Emergency admission rate for adults per 100,000 population.	8782	8782	-5%	-10%	
	People have a voice in key decisions and issues affecting them at a local level	% of people reporting that they have influence and a sense of control 'I feel able to participate in decision and help change things for the better' (Place Standard Tool)	TBC	TBC	+2%	+10%	

Primary Drivers	Secondary Drivers	Improvement measures and aims	Baseline	17/18	20/21	26/27	Lead Partner
We will promote health and wellbeing in all policies by Community Planning Partners to maximise contribution toward prevention of ill health and reduction in health inequalities.	Agree and develop a systematic approach and framework with community planning partners to integrate the improvement of health and wellbeing of our local population into all policy decisions.	Reduce the gap in life expectancy for men and women in defined communities. (Defined communities to be confirmed.)	TBC	0	0	-1%	Aberdeen City Council NHS Grampian Aberdeen City Health
		Increase number of organisations in Aberdeen being supported to detect health, safety and wellbeing issues to prepare a Healthy Working Lives action plan and associated policies	TBC	TBC	+80%	+100%	& Social Care Partnership ACVO Police Scotland Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Sport Aberdeen
		Reduce the number of inactive people in Aberdeen.	TBC	TBC	-5%	-10%	

LOCAL SUPPORTING STRATEGIES

- [Aberdeen City Strategy for Autism 2014-24](#)
- [Aberdeen City Alcohol and Drugs Partnership Drugs Strategy 2011-21](#)
- [Aberdeen City Alcohol & Drugs Partnership Alcohol Strategy 2009-19](#)
- [Health and Social Care Partnership Strategic Plan 2016-19](#)
- [Integrated Children's Services Plan 2011-2015](#)
- [Joint Commissioning Strategy for Older People 2013-23](#)
- [NHS Grampian Local Delivery Plan 2015-2016](#)
- [NHS Grampian Carer's Information Strategy](#)
- [Strategy for an Active Aberdeen 2016-2020](#)



Community Planning Aberdeen

Progress Report	Final Report on the Review of Community Planning Aberdeen Infrastructure
Lead Officer	Angela Scott, Chief Executive of Aberdeen City Council and Chair of CPA Management Group
Report Author	Michelle Cochlan, Community Planning Manager
Date of Report	2 December 2016
Governance Group	CPA Board – 12 December 2016

Purpose of the Report

This report presents the Final Report on the review of Community Planning Aberdeen infrastructure carried out following endorsement of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26 in August 2016.

Summary of Key Information

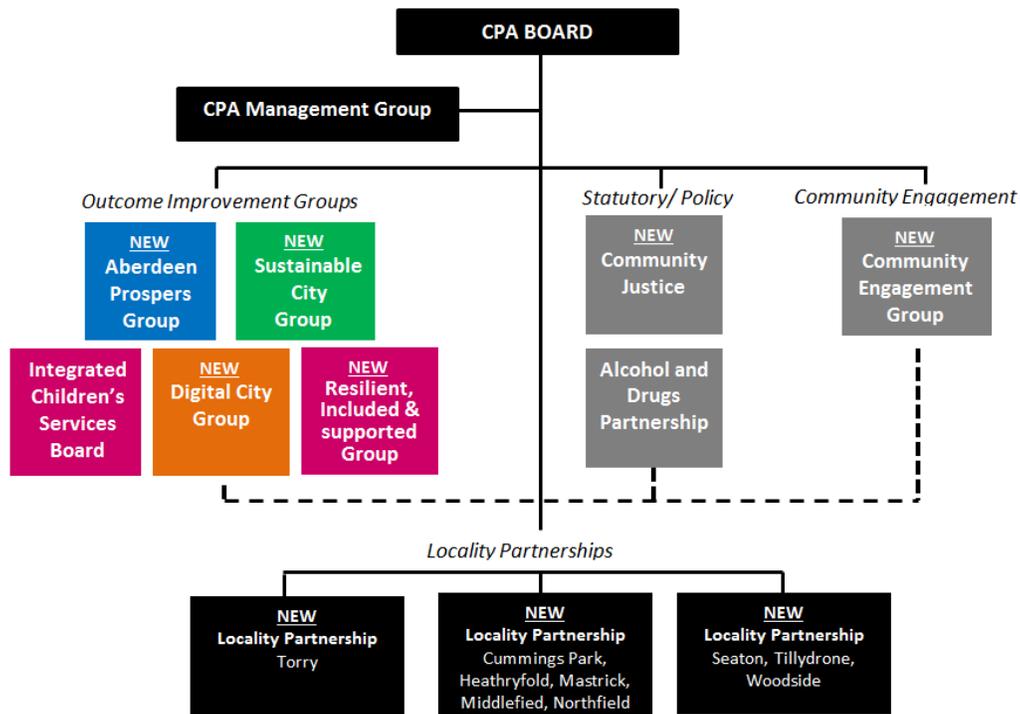
1 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The Aberdeen City Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26 was endorsed by Community Planning Aberdeen on 22 August 16. It identifies the key priorities for partnership working to secure improved outcomes for the City of Aberdeen and its communities over the next ten years.
- 1.2 The need for new CPP governance arrangements was agreed as part of the LOIP endorsed in August. The plan confirms that strong leadership will continue to be provided by the Community Planning Aberdeen Board and Management Group. It also sets out the Partnership's intention to create five new strategic level partnerships which will support and be accountable to the Board and Management Group for delivery of the five priorities identified within the LOIP. It states that Locality Partnerships will also be established to ensure that critical outcomes are being achieved for our most disadvantaged communities in Aberdeen.
- 1.3 Following endorsement of the LOIP, a review of CPA infrastructure has been conducted (See Appendix 1 for Terms of Reference). This report presents the draft findings of the review and proposes a number of structural changes to the Partnership to ensure it is effectively organised to deliver on the new commitments within the LOIP. The report makes 14 recommendations for improvement which are expected to significantly strengthen Community Planning Aberdeen's governance and accountability structure.

2 PROPOSED CPA STRUCTURE

- 2.1 The current CPA infrastructure was established in 2013 to support the delivery of the Aberdeen City Single Outcome Agreement 2013-2022. Since then there have been significant external changes and influences, not least the introduction of the Community Empowerment Scotland Act 2015. The Act requires all statutory Community Planning Partners to demonstrate that they are making a significant impact in the achievement of outcomes as a result of working together to deliver a Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) and Locality Plans.
- 2.2 The review examined the strategic relevance of the current CPA infrastructure against the Aberdeen Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) 2016-26 approved in August 2016. Specifically, the review considered the status of the 17 groups established in 2013 (See Appendix 2) and how these could serve the Partnership to ensure that it has effective governance and accountability arrangements in place for the delivery of the five new priorities within the LOIP and emerging locality plans.
- 2.3 This report proposes that of the 17 groups, three will remain standing as part of the new CPA structure: CPA Board; CPA Management Group; and the Integrated Children’s Services Board. The diagram below illustrates the new groups proposed to be established to ensure the Partnership is effectively organised to deliver on the LOIP and locality planning (See Appendix 3 also).

Diagram 1: Proposed CPA Structure



2.4 CPA Board and Management Group

2.4.1 The CPA Board will continue to provide strategic leadership and direction for Community Planning across Aberdeen and will scrutinise overall delivery of progress against the Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP); and Locality Plans to ensure improved outcomes in areas experiencing socio economic disadvantage through.

2.4.2 The CPA Management Group is accountable to the CPA Board and will oversee the delivery of progress by the five new Outcome Improvement Groups, Community Justice Group, Alcohol and Drugs Partnership, and Community Engagement Group. As the 'engine room' of the CPA, the Management Group facilitates effective joint working across Community Planning partners to ensure delivery of the LOIP and locality plans remain on track, and to advise the CPA Board of any additional action required to overcome barriers.

2.5 Outcome Improvement Groups

2.5.1 It is proposed that five Outcome Improvement Groups will be established to lead and be responsible for actions which support delivery of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan. They will be responsible for ensuring progress against the primary and secondary drivers and improvement aims set for the priority areas it leads on at a city wide and locality level – See Appendix 6.

2.5.2 The five proposed Outcome Improvement Groups are:

- Aberdeen Prospers Group - New
- Integrated Children's Services Board
- Resilient, Included and Supported Group – New
- Digital City Group - New
- Sustainable City Group – New

2.5.3 The first task of each OIG will be to develop and agree an Outcome Improvement Delivery Plan which defines how priority actions and key milestones against local outcomes will be achieved. In the case of the Integrated Children's Service Board, this will be the Integrated Children's Service Plan. Progress against the OIG Improvement Plans will be reported on a 6 monthly basis to the CPA Board, via the CPA Management Group. The core remit of the Outcome Improvement Groups is at Appendix 4.

2.6 Alcohol and Drugs Partnership and Community Justice

2.6.1 The review considered the relationship between the existing Alcohol and Drugs Partnership (ADP) and Community Justice Authority. There is currently no reporting line between these groups and CPA, other than through officer attendance at the Management Group. The regional Community Justice Authority will disband from April 2017, with new community justice functions being given to statutory Community Justice Partners.

2.6.2 Given the policy and legislative basis for the ADP and Community Justice, it is felt that the link to the Community Planning Partnership needs to be clearer. Therefore, it is proposed that a Community Justice Group is constituted and that both this and the ADP have a direct line to the CPA Board via the Management Group through which they will report on any matters relating to the performance of the Partnership in meeting its statutory duties or requirements of Government policy. The core remit of the Community Justice Group is at Appendix 4.

2.7 **Community Engagement Group**

2.7.1 It is proposed that a new Community Engagement Group will be established to oversee community engagement across Aberdeen City and at a locality level via the three Locality Partnerships being established. The group will drive the delivery of the developing Engagement, Participation and Empowerment Strategy and participation requests, as required by the Community Empowerment Scotland Act 2015. It will advise and support the CPP Board, Management Group and Outcome Improvement Groups on effective approaches to engage and involve communities in public service planning, delivery, monitoring and reporting. It will be an important link between the strategic perspective of the CPA Board and the priorities and perspectives of communities across Aberdeen. The core remit of the Community Engagement Group is at Appendix 4.

2.8 **Locality Partnerships**

2.8.1 A Locality Partnership will be established for each of the Localities to provide local leadership and direction for community planning across the area and scrutinise overall delivery of progress against the Locality Plans. The Locality Partnerships will have a critical role in facilitating effective joint working between local staff and communities to ensure that delivery of the Locality Plans remain on track and any barriers to effective partnership working are removed. The terms of reference for the Locality Partnerships will be determined by the Locality Partnerships once established, building on the proposed core role and remit included in Appendix 4.

2.9 **Sub Groups**

2.9.1 It is proposed that the groups detailed above will identify any sub groups needed to support the delivery of their role and remit. For example, short life working groups to execute a particular task. In doing so, the Chairs of the newly constituted CPA groups will be asked to consider how they connect to the groups which formerly reported to the CPA Management Group. These groups are:

- Community Safety Partnership
- Culture Network
- Learning and Workforce Partnership

- Priority Families Steering Group
- Health and Wellbeing Group
- Welfare Reform Board
- Fairer Aberdeen Board

2.9.2 As a general principle, to avoid unnecessary bureaucracy and duplication of effort, CPA will ensure that sub groups are limited. Partners are asked to ensure appropriate membership on the formal groups constituted as part of the new structure; and prioritise these groups over any sub groups/ networks/ forums which may sit beneath.

3 RESOURCING THE NEW STRUCTURE

3.1 Membership of Community Planning Aberdeen

3.1.1 The current membership of CPA has evolved over the last decade in response to the emergent national and local context. The review of CPA structures has provided an opportunity to revisit membership of the Partnership, taking into account new legislation and the Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26.

3.1.2 It is proposed that the existing formal members of Community Planning Aberdeen will continue to be represented on the CPA Board and Management Group. These include:

- ACVO
- Aberdeen City Council
- Civic Forum
- Health and Social Care Integrated Joint Board
- North East College
- NHS Grampian/ Public Health
- Police Scotland
- Scottish Enterprise
- Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
- Skills Development Scotland

3.1.3 The Community Empowerment Scotland Act 2015 stipulates a number of statutory community planning partners. The Community Justice Act also sets out Community Justice Partners. Current membership of Community Planning Aberdeen has been cross referenced with these partners and there are a number of organisations which are not currently represented – See Appendix 6. It is proposed that these organisations are invited to enter into discussions about formal membership to CPA and at what level that would be welcome and appropriate.

3.1.4 These organisations include:

- Historic Environment Scotland
- The Scottish Environment Protection Agency
- Scottish Natural Heritage
- The Scottish Sports Council
- North East of Scotland Transport Partnership (Nestrans)
- Visit Scotland
- Scottish Courts & Tribunals Service (Community Justice Partner)
- Crown Office & Procurator Fiscal Service (Community Justice Partner)
- Scottish Prison Service (Community Justice Partner)

3.1.5 It is proposed that, in recognition of the critical role they have to play in the delivery of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans, the non-statutory organisations listed below are also invited to enter into discussions about formal membership to CPA at an appropriate level.

- Active Aberdeen Partnership
- Aberdeen University
- Robert Gordons University

3.1.6 It is proposed that there is no requirement or expectation that all Community Planning Partners, statutory and non-statutory, will sit on the Board. The Board is asked to consider where in the structure organisations can best add value to the work of the Partnership and ensure that the Board is focussed on strategic issues around the delivery of the LOIP, locality planning and statutory duties.

3.1.7 For the Board to be effective, regular attendance from senior decision makers from each partner organisation will be needed. Ideally, for the purpose of good governance, this would be a non-executive member. However, it is accepted that this is challenging for national organisations which have 32 community planning partnerships to serve. Therefore it is proposed that the Board will continue to be a mixture of non-executive and executive members.

3.1.8 The Management Group provides executive support to the Board in its governance function. It is intended that where a partner organisation is represented on the Board in an executive or non-executive capacity, it will also be represented on the Management Group to ensure delivery of business. It is proposed that the Chairs of the new groups within the CPA structure will also be members of the CPA Management Group.

3.1.9 The table below identifies the existing and proposed Chairs of the groups within the new structure. To provide continuity from the development of the LOIP, the Chairs of the new Outcome Improvement Groups are the same strategic lead officers that were responsible for the development of the LOIP. This is subject to review at a later date.

CPA Board	Councillor Jenny Laing, Leader of Aberdeen City Council
CPA Management Group	Angela Scott, Chief Executive of Aberdeen City Council
Aberdeen Prospers Group	Richard Sweetnam, Head of Economic Development, ACC <i>(proposed)</i>
Integrated Children's Services Board	Gayle Gorman, Director of Education and Children's Services, ACC
Resilient, Included and Supported Group	Judith Proctor, Chief Officer, Health and Social Care Partnership <i>(proposed)</i>
Digital City Group	Simon Haston, Head of IT and Transformation, ACC <i>(proposed)</i>
Sustainable City Group	Derek McGowan, Head of Communities and Housing, ACC <i>(proposed)</i>
Alcohol and Drugs Partnership	Alan Gray, Finance Director/ Deputy Chief Executive, NHS Grampian <i>(proposed)</i>
Community Justice Group	TBC
Community Engagement Group	Chris Littlejohn, Interim Deputy Director of Public Health, NHS Grampian <i>(proposed)</i>

3.2 **Nominations for Group Membership**

- 3.2.1 Subject to approval of the revised structure by CPA Board, existing Community Planning Partners (see para 3.1.2) were invited to nominate appropriate representation on both the CPA Board and Management Group. Partners were advised that, where practicable, representation on the CPA Board should be a Non-Executive Board Member and representation on the CPA Management Group should be a Senior Executive Member (i.e. Head of Service or above). See Appendix 7 for nominations from existing partners.
- 3.2.2 Existing partners were also invited to nominate representation on the five new Outcome Improvement Groups, the Community Justice Group, Alcohol and Drugs Partnership and the Community Engagement Group. In doing so, partners were asked to consider where they can best add value to partnership working and contribute to transformational change and improving outcomes. There is no expectation that all Community Planning Partners will sit on all groups. See Appendix 7 for nominations from existing partners.
- 3.2.3 Nominations from new community planning partners will be sought formally via the Chair of Community Planning Aberdeen on agreement of the proposals within this report.
- 3.2.4 In establishing, the new groups may seek representation from organisations wider than the Community Planning Partners identified within this report.

3.3 Membership of the Locality Partnerships

- 3.3.1 It is proposed that membership of the Locality Partnerships will be determined at a local level based on local needs and priorities. It is anticipated that at least 50% of the partnerships will be community representatives and that public service representation will be capped to ensure the balance remains with communities. All ward elected members in the locality will be invited to join the Locality Partnerships.
- 3.3.2 Whilst all community planning partners will have a vested interest in what is being delivered locally, it is expected that representation on the Locality Partnerships will be from those staff who are best placed to connect with local communities. For example, local G.P, local head teacher, local police. It is expected that these key individuals will represent wider public service interests. For example, the Head Teacher will act as the link to the College and Universities. It is not necessary, and would be counterproductive, for all partners to be represented as standing members on the Locality Partnerships.
- 3.3.3 Locality Managers will be key to the effectiveness of the Partnerships and will ensure appropriate participation from communities, public, private and voluntary sectors. See Appendix 8 for proposed makeup of the Locality Partnerships.

3.4 Virtual Members, Experts and Advisers

- 3.4.1 Some community planning partners have opted to be represented 'virtually' on the CPA groups. Virtual members will have access to information about the CPA Groups and Locality Partnerships, including minutes of meetings, improvement plans and progress reports etc. but will not attend meetings unless it is relevant to do so. For example, there may be times when a partner attends a meeting of an Outcome Improvement Group it is a virtual member of to offer expert advice on a specific topic. Or perhaps a partner is invited to attend a meeting of a Locality Partnership to discuss a particular issue affecting the local community.
- 3.4.2 Community Planning partners will mobilise their resources to ensure attendance at meetings, events and input is made as appropriate and relevant to the delivery of improved outcomes. This approach will help support effective links between the new community planning groups and wider community planning discussions taking place at both a strategic and operational level.
- 3.4.3 At all levels of our organisations, staff have an important role in supporting effective partnership working. It may be relevant for staff of certain disciplines, whom may not usually get involved in 'community planning', to become involved in our improvement. Aberdeen University has suggested that students in Aberdeen could have a key role in taking forward important research projects or undertake voluntary work within our localities and gain invaluable practical experience in the process. There are many opportunities to think more innovatively about how we mobilise our joint resources. This will be key area of development for the Partnership over the next year.

4 NEXT STEPS

4.1 The table below includes the key milestones and indicative timescales for the implementation of the recommendations made within this report.

Key Milestone	Timescale
Final Report and recommendations approved by CPA Board	Dec 2016
Implementation of new structure	Jan 2017
First meetings of the new groups held by end February 2017	Feb 2017
Initial meetings to progress Locality Partnerships held by end of March 2017	Mar 2017

Recommendations for Action

It is recommended that members of the CPA Board:

CPA Structure

- i) agree the proposal to establish five Outcome Improvement Groups accountable to the CPA Board, via the Management Group, for delivery of the LOIP and enabling the delivery of locality outcomes;
- ii) agree the proposal to establish a Community Justice Group accountable to the CPA Board for the delivery of the statutory duties relevant to the CPA in relation to community justice;
- iii) agree the proposal to create a direct reporting line between the Alcohol and Drugs Partnership and CPA Board, via the Management Group, for delivery of Scottish Government policy relevant to the CPA in relation to alcohol and drugs;
- iv) agree the proposal to establish a Community Engagement Group which will oversee community engagement at a city wide and locality level;
- v) agree that the three Locality Partnerships will be accountable to the CPA Board, via the Management Group and will clearly link to all other CPA groups to ensure priority outcomes are delivered within localities;
- vi) agree the proposed core roles and remits of these groups as detailed at Appendix 4 to this report;

CPA Membership

- vii) agree that the existing formal members of Community Planning Aberdeen will continue to be represented on the CPA Board and Management Group;
- viii) agree that statutory community planning partners not currently represented on the CPA structure will be invited to enter into discussions about formal membership to CPA;
- ix) agree to keep under review the membership of the CPA to ensure appropriate representation from statutory and local non-statutory community planning partners in delivering the LOIP and Locality Plans;
- x) agree the proposed Chairs of the new groups as listed at para 3.1.9 and that these Chairs will also be members of the CPA Management Group;
- xi) agree to nominate a Chair of the Community Justice Group;
- xii) consider the nominations made for group membership by existing community planning partners as included at Appendix 7;
- xiii) consider the proposed makeup of the Locality Partnerships as detailed at Appendix 8; and
- xiv) note next steps.

Opportunities and Risks

Successful implementation of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26 is reliant on strong partnership governance arrangements. The proposals within this report will ensure that CPA is effectively organised to deliver the Aberdeen City Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) 2016-26 and meet its various statutory duties. The approved structure will be evaluated on an ongoing and systematic basis to ensure that the governance and accountability arrangements of CPA continue to be relevant and effective.

Consultation

The following people were consulted in the preparation of this report:

Members of the Review Team (See Appendix 1)
Members of the CPA Management Group
Neil Carnegie, Acting Head of Communities and Housing
Richard Sweetnam, Head of Economic Development, ACC
Gayle Gorman, Director of Education and Children's Services, ACC
Judith Proctor, Chief Officer, Health and Social Care Partnership
Simon Haston, Head of IT and Transformation, ACC
Helen Shanks, Head of Inclusion, ACC
Johnathan Smith, Civic Forum
Val Vertigans, Community Justice, Aberdeen City Council
Chris Littlejohn, Interim Deputy Director of Public Health, NHS Grampian
Paul Tytler, Locality Manager
Jo Mackie, Locality Manager
Kay Diack, Locality Manager

Background Papers

The following papers were used in the preparation of this report.

[Review of CPA Infrastructure: Nominations for Group Membership – CPA Management Group, 28 November 2016](#)

[Draft Final Report on the Review of Community Planning Aberdeen Infrastructure – CPA Management Group, 24 October 2016](#)

[Consultation Report on the Review of CPA Infrastructure – 16 Sep 2016](#)

[Scoping Report for the Review of CPA Infrastructure – CPA Management Group, 25 July 2016.](#)

[Locality Planning Report – CPA Board, 20 June 2016](#)

[Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26](#)

Contact details:

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APPENDIX 1: TERMS OF REFERENCE

Remit

To review the current delivery infrastructure of Community Planning Aberdeen to ensure that the Partnership is organised to deliver on the new Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26 at a city wide and locality level.

Scope

The review will consider the strategic level groups accountable to the CPA Board and Management Group for delivery of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan (See Appendix 2 for existing structure); and their relationship with the new Locality Partnerships. The review will not consider in any detail the sub/ working groups beneath these strategic level groups.

Objectives

- Ensure that Community Planning Aberdeen is organised to deliver the strategic priorities set out in the Local Outcome Improvement Plan
- Strengthen accountability for delivery of the priorities set within the LOIP at a locality level
- Streamline and rationalise existing structures, taking into account all statutory requirements
- Review membership of Community Planning Aberdeen Board, Management Group and strategic level outcome delivery groups to meet statutory requirements

Timescale

This review will be carried out between July to November 2016, with the final report being submitted to CPA Management Group on 28 November and CPA Board on 12 December 2016. Implementation of recommendations will commence at the beginning of 2017.

Review Team

Project Sponsor	CPA Board
Project Board	CPA Management Group
Project Manager	Michelle Cochlan, Community Planning Manager
Project Team	Ally Birkett, Scottish Fire and Rescue Services Neil Carnegie, Aberdeen City Council Neil Cowie, North East College Joyce Duncan, ACVO Jo Larsen, Aberdeen City Council James Simpson, Aberdeen City Council Richard Sweetnam, Aberdeen City Council Linda Smith, Public Health/ Health and Social Care Kate Stephen, Police Scotland

Consultees

- CPA Board
- CPA Management Group
- Current Partnership Groups
- Existing Community Planning Aberdeen organisations
- Statutory Community Planning Partners
- Scottish Government Location Director
- NESTRANS
- Sports Aberdeen
- Community Justice Authority
- Locality Managers – Aberdeen City Council
- Democratic Services – Aberdeen City Council
- Legal Services – Aberdeen City Council

Methodology

- Desk top review of all existing information
- Engagement with CPA Board, Management Group, current Partnership groups and statutory Community Planning Partners
- Benchmarking with other Community Planning Partnerships

Evidence Required

- Existing structures
- Draft Local Outcome Improvement Plan
- Locality Planning framework
- Legislation setting out statutory requirements
- Feedback from Partnership colleagues
- Benchmarking information

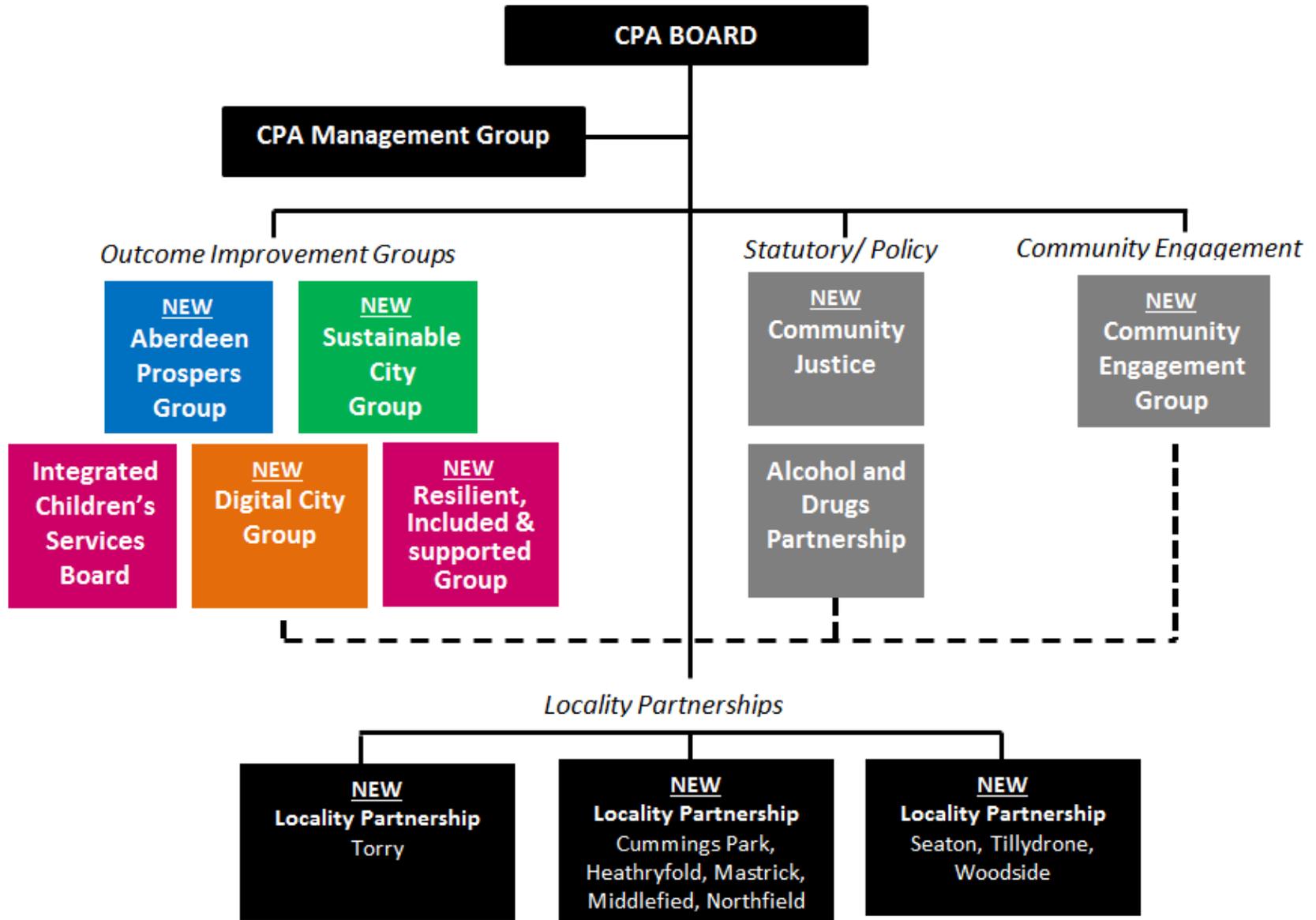
Key Deliverables and Timescales

Scoping report approved by CPA Management Group	25 July 16
Complete desk top review	31 Aug 16
Complete consultation and benchmarking	30 Sep 16
Present review findings to CPA Management Group	24 Oct 16
Draft final report to Management Group	28 Nov 16
Final report to CPA Board	12 Dec 16
Implementation of recommendations	From Jan 17

**APPENDIX 2: EXISTING COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP GROUPS
(As established 2013)**

Theme	Partnership Group	Current Status	Date of Last Meeting	Frequency	Strategy	Contact Officer
Strategic Group						
Governance	CPA Board	Active	22 August	Quarterly	LOIP	Michelle Cochlan
	CPA Management Group	Active	22 August	Six weekly	LOIP	Michelle Cochlan
	Reference Group	<i>Disbanded</i>				
Themed groups						
Economic Growth	-	<i>Disbanded</i>				
Children and Young People	Integrated Children's Services Board	Active	5 September	Six weekly	Integrated Children's Services Plan	James Simpson
Safer Communities	Community Safety Partnership	Active	24 August	Quarterly	Action Plan	Joanne Larsen
Learning & Workforce	Learning and Workforce Group	Active	25 August	Bi Monthly	Action Plan	Linda Clark
Health and Wellbeing	Health and Wellbeing Group	Active	14 September	Quarterly	Action Plan	Linda Smith
Older People	Older People Group	<i>Disbanded</i>				
Multilateral groups						
Year of culture	Culture Network	Active	June	Quarterly	Culture Plan	Neil Bruce
Integrated transport	-	<i>Disbanded</i>				
Priority families	Steering Group	Active	August	Quarterly	Action Plan	Gill Strachan
Digital cities	-	<i>Disbanded</i>				
Short term groups						
Communication and engagement	-	<i>Disbanded</i>				
Welfare reform	Welfare Reform Board	Active	22 August	TBC	TBC	Graeme Gardner
Fairer Aberdeen Board	Fairer Aberdeen Board	Active	19 March	As required	Fairer Aberdeen Fund Programme	Susan Thom
Regeneration Board	-	<i>Disbanded</i>				

APPENDIX 3 PROPOSED GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE



APPENDIX 4 PROPOSED CORE ROLE AND REMITS

Outcome Improvement Groups

Role: The Groups will lead and be responsible for actions which support delivery of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan. They will be responsible for ensuring progress against the primary and secondary drivers and improvement aims set for the priority area it leads on (See Appendix 7)

Remit of Outcome Improvement Groups:

- Plan, oversee and be accountable for delivery of outcome improvement by Community Planning partners for the relevant priority within the Local Outcome Improvement Plan (See Appendix 7) and developing Locality Plans
- Agree and implement an Outcome Improvement Delivery Plan which details the actions required to ensure primary and secondary drivers will be achieved at a strategic and locality level (In the case of the Integrated Children's Services Board, this will be the Integrated Children's Service Plan)
- Advise on, and be accountable for, how resources are aligned and allocated across Community Planning partners to support delivery of key actions
- Ensure communities are engaged in the planning and delivery of CPA's priorities through implementation of the Engagement, Participation and Empowerment Strategy and by liaising effectively with the Community Engagement Group and Locality Partnerships
- Ensure the effective management of performance and risk in relation to delivery of the priorities and improvement outcomes for which the Outcome Improvement Group has oversight and report progress to the CPA Board on a six monthly basis via the Management Group
- Identify risks and barriers to effective delivery, and advise the CPP Management Group on mitigating action required at CPP Board level

Community Justice Group

Role: To bring partners and stakeholders together, including statutory 'Community Justice Partners', to oversee 'community justice' in Aberdeen with the overall aim of fulfilling statutory requirements and achieving the agreed vision.

Remit of Community Justice Group:

- Prepare a 'community justice outcomes improvement plan' for Aberdeen in accordance with timings set by Scottish Ministers, having regard to the national Community Justice Strategy and Performance Framework (see below), and Aberdeen's local Outcomes Improvement Plan, and to review such plan in the event of the national strategy or performance framework, or the local Outcomes Improvement Plan being revised

- Prepare a 'participation statement' regarding the participation of third sector and community bodies in the development of the 'community justice outcomes improvement plan', and to publish this
- Prepare an 'annual report' on the extent of achievement of local and national outcomes
- Have regard to guidance issued by Scottish Ministers on any of the above
- Secure the participation of relevant third sector organisations and community bodies
- Consult as necessary/appropriate with Community Justice Scotland, community bodies, and any other persons considered appropriate (which is likely to include local and national partners, stakeholders, and service users and their families)

Community Engagement Group

Role: The Prosperous Communities Group will oversee the new locality working arrangements to ensure they operate effectively in Aberdeen. The group will also maintain an overview of the delivery of the developing Engagement, Participation and Empowerment Strategy and participation requests and will advise and support the CPP Board, Management Group and Outcome Improvement Groups on effective approaches to engage and involve communities in public service planning, delivery, monitoring and reporting. It will be an important link between the strategic perspective of the CPA Board and the priorities and perspectives of communities across Aberdeen.

Remit of the Prosperous Communities Group:

- Plan, oversee and be accountable for the development and delivery by Community Planning partners of the Engagement, Participation and Empowerment Strategy and community aspects of the Locality Plans
- Agree and implement an implementation plan which details the actions required to deliver the Engagement, Participation and Empowerment Strategy
- Ensure Community Planning Aberdeen is meeting its statutory duties in relation to community engagement and participation, as prescribed by the Community Empowerment Scotland Act 2015
- Advise on effective practice on how to involve and engage with communities and promote consistency and cohesion of approach across Outcome Improvement Groups
- Oversee, understand and share best practice in terms of community development and engagement initiatives, for example volunteering, recruitment and training
- Oversee delivery of Community Learning and Development Plan

Locality Partnership

Role: Provide leadership to locality planning activity to achieve improved short, medium and long term socio-economic and environmental outcomes for the locality.

Remit of Locality Partnerships:

- Collective ownership, leadership and strategic direction
- Set an ambitious vision for the locality and involve all stakeholders and resources that can deliver this vision
- Develop, publish and keep under review a Locality Plan to deliver the locality vision and achieve priority outcomes
- Establish and maintain effective relationships with other relevant bodies and partnerships including single systems and health and social care partnerships
- Apply effective scrutiny to the achievement of set outcomes and delivery of the locality plan
- Effective implementation of CPA participation, consultation and engagement strategy ensuring appropriate involvement of all bodies that can contribute to locality planning
- Maintain a strong understanding of emerging needs, circumstances and opportunities relevant to the locality, building a robust evidence base drawing data, information and community perspectives to inform decision and actions
- Ensuring appropriate operational collaboration between respective partners (e.g. local daily, weekly tasking and coordinating groups, neighbourhood networks, etc)
- Embed prevention and early intervention as core business of locality partners; assessing and evaluating to identify opportunities to invest in moderate future service/ resource demand
- Being accountable to and referring relevant business to CPA Board/ Management Group, Community Engagement Group and Outcome Improvement Groups with the objective of changing policy and strategy, and resourcing to deliver locality priority outcomes
- Apply test of change and support scale and spread as appropriate

Detailed terms of reference will be developed and tailored by each Locality Partnership.

APPENDIX 5

LOIP PRIORITIES, DRIVERS AND SUGGESTED LEAD OUTCOME IMPROVEMENT GROUPS

ABERDEEN PROSPERS

Primary Drivers	Secondary Drivers	Lead Outcome Improvement Group
Investment in infrastructure		
We will regenerate our city centre to become a vibrant and attractive place to live, work and invest in	Develop a plan to incentivise bringing underused space above shops and long term empty retail units into residential use	Aberdeen Prospers Group
We will unlock development potential and connectivity to international markets	Improve access to/ around Aberdeen International Airport	Aberdeen Prospers Group
We will develop infrastructure for commuter, visitor and freight transportation	Submit a City Region Deal to the UK and Scottish Governments to fast track development of infrastructure	Aberdeen Prospers Group
We will improve deployment of low carbon transport in the city and urban areas, through active travel networks	Work with European and National Funding programmes to improve renewable energy infrastructure	Aberdeen Prospers Group/ Sustainable City Group
	Secure significant improvements in the city's green/active travel (walking, cycling) network	
We will modernise our utilities infrastructure to support the economic growth ambitions	Regeneration of a 2Ha in East Tullos exploring delivery of a potential £150m energy from waste facility in 2021 to support low carbon power targets and development of new industries	Aberdeen Prospers Group/ Locality Partnerships
We will provide business and public sector organisations with a level playing field in current and next generation information and communications technology	Develop an Inward Investment Plan that looks at how alternative financial models which can be used to invest in/deliver regional priorities of housing, broadband, etc.	Aberdeen Prospers Group
We will ensure availability of land and premises to support business growth	Ensure that there is land and infrastructure available to support and grow decommissioning	Aberdeen Prospers Group
	Ensure businesses have access to a variety of immediately available and affordable premises and new use of existing brownfield	

Primary Drivers	Secondary Drivers	Lead Outcome Improvement Group
We will enable Aberdeen to realise the development opportunities in the City Centre Masterplan and beyond	Prioritise development of those transport and other intervention areas in the Aberdeen City Centre Masterplan that deliver the biggest economic impact	Aberdeen Prospers Group
Innovation		
We will provide research and design infrastructure to support development of advanced technologies and innovation in other sectors	Strengthen the interaction between research and business by developing an Oil and Gas Energy and Learning Teaching Centre of Expertise	Aberdeen Prospers Group
We will accelerate the transition to a more balanced economy by maximising new technologies and growing clusters within oil and gas, the wider energy sector, and also food, drink, agriculture, health and life sciences	Develop the existing Biopharmaceutical Hub that would provide R&D infrastructure for creation and commercialisation of products	Aberdeen Prospers Group
	Develop an Agri Food and Innovation Hub that provides R&D infrastructure and expertise for regional primary producers, processors and manufacturers	
We will maximise the potential of hydrogen, energy from waste and other renewables technologies to develop a medium-long term demand for the transferable skills in the oil and gas sector	Reduce emissions and promote alternative energy technologies through regional collaboration	Aberdeen Prospers Group
	Vehicle replacement programme	
	Deliver the supply chain development activities in the Renewables/Hydrogen Action Plan and its focus on developing these emerging fuel cell technologies	
We will provide business and innovation support to entrepreneurs/ business start-ups and increase the diversity of funding options through an increase in accessibility of international investment	Provide access to finance through the SE Innovation Support, Business Angel Venture Capital and/ or Scottish Local Authorities Loan Fund in Aberdeen City	Aberdeen Prospers Group
Inclusive Economic Growth		
We will develop the people and skills necessary to deliver economic development and, as a result, support diversification of businesses and economy	Delivery of Business Gateway to provide business start-up and development support, that is available to all businesses	Aberdeen Prospers Group
	Construct an Economic Footprint for the CPP and develop an action plan based on Key findings and recommendations	
	Support implementation of key actions from the emerging/ existing industry-led sector strategies for oil and gas, food and drink, tourism and life sciences	

Primary Drivers	Secondary Drivers	Lead Outcome Improvement Group
We will ensure that the North East of Scotland is a great place to be – as a visitor, worker, entrepreneur or resident	Develop iconic tourism attractions to capitalise on non-business tourism and leisure markets and stimulate diverse culture and creative offerings	Aberdeen Prospers Group
We will significantly improve the city through regeneration of our communities and ensuring a vibrant economy	Develop and implement Locality Plans for those communities experiencing socio economic disadvantage	Locality Partnerships
We will invest in our workforce, particularly young people, develop our future workforce and ensure all benefit from economic activity	Implement Developing the Young Workforce to strengthen vocational skills attainment levels and encourage apprenticeships	Aberdeen Prospers Group/ Integrated Children's Services Board
	Delivering high attainment levels and positive destinations for our young people and providing a future supply of skills for employers, inward investors and future entrepreneurs	
We will ensure there is access for all employers to qualified labour	Address skills shortages in key sectors including public services and health sectors as identified in the Regional Skills Strategy	Aberdeen Prospers Group/
	Working with the Employers Training Forum, embed the use of targeted recruitment and training clauses in our procurement strategies to ensure those areas with higher levels of economic inactivity can access skills/ training opportunities	
	Deliver £2.2m ESF Employability Pipeline Project to increase economic activity through training and work experience	
We will ensure housing that is affordable, across markets, is widely available, and in particular to support vital key workers in the education, care and health sectors	Consider viability of expanding Places for People, a joint venture model to deliver 'private rented sector' homes regionally	Aberdeen Prospers Group/ Sustainable City Group
Internationalisation		
We will improve the attractiveness for international trade and investment	Support the development of our harbour	Aberdeen Prospers Group
	Support the promotion and marketing of the place with Visit Aberdeenshire	
	Develop the £330m new Aberdeen Exhibition and Conference Centre to anchor existing international events and compete for new events	
We will improve multi-modal access to Aberdeen	Work with Aberdeen International Airport in supporting its development plans	Aberdeen Prospers Group
We will support companies in all key sectors to identify market opportunities and develop products and services to	Provide internationalisation support to businesses in existing priority and new markets linking existing innovation and R&D capability, in both the private sector and academia	Aberdeen Prospers Group

Primary Drivers	Secondary Drivers	Lead Outcome Improvement Group
grow sales in international markets		
We will collaborate with UK and Scottish agencies and business in prioritising international business support ensuring that businesses benefit from international trade and investment opportunities	Promote the 'investor readiness' of the region to international institutional investors/sovereign wealth funds	Aberdeen Prospers Group
We will attract the best possible range of incoming exhibitions and events and showcase the city's internationally recognised sports, arts and culture offer	Deliver a £30m refurbishment of Aberdeen Art Gallery in 2017	Aberdeen Prospers Group

CHILDREN ARE THE FUTURE

Primary Drivers	Secondary Drivers	Lead Outcome Improvement Group
Children have the best start in life		
We will expand and improve access to affordable childcare across the city	The expansion of early learning and child care; and out of school care	Integrated Children's Services Board
	Ensuring continued quality of childcare provision	
	Workforce development and expansion within early learning and childcare services	
We will expand supports for young Looked After Children and their families	Expansion of Me2 programme to support Looked After Children 2 year olds	Integrated Children's Services Board
We will improve health supports and outcomes for families, children and young people	Alignment of policy and planning developments in line with the Healthfit 2020; ChildHealth 2020; and Health and Wellbeing local delivery plans.	Integrated Children's Services Board
Children are safe and responsible		
We will ensure that children and young people are safe at home	Implementation of the Reclaiming Social Work	Integrated Children's Services Board
We will improve multi agency support for vulnerable children and young people	Implementation of Getting it Right For Every Child in line with the requirements of the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 including but not limited to GIRFEC Operational Guidance and training for the 3 rd sector	Integrated Children's Services Board

Primary Drivers	Secondary Drivers	Lead Outcome Improvement Group
We will ensure all children and young people are supported to be responsible and contributing citizens	Improvements in early intervention supports for offenders/victims and parents	Integrated Children's Services Board/ Resilient, Included, Supported Group
Children are respected, included and achieving		
We will implement a city wide strategy to promote participation of children and young people and children's rights, in partnership with other services within and beyond the council, including Unicef UK	Implement relevant aspects of the Children and Young People's Rights and Participation Strategy	Integrated Children's Services Board
	Promote Youth Democracy and Political Literacy, in accordance with ICS Participation Strategy	
We will ensure that all children are supported to live and be educated in their local community	All young people with Additional Support Needs are educated in their local community in line with 'Aberdeen City Inclusion Review' recommendations	Integrated Children's Services Board
We will close the outcome gap for all children and young people	Partnership working to evaluate and deliver targeted support to schools and their local communities	Integrated Children's Services Board
We will maximise the employment, education and training opportunities for all school leavers	Engage partners to expand and improve provision of post school learning and employment opportunities for young people	Integrated Children's Services Board

PEOPLE ARE RESILIENT, INCLUDED AND SUPPORTED WHEN NEEDED

Primary Drivers	Secondary Drivers	Lead Outcome Improvement Group
People and communities are protected from harm		
We will develop systems and approaches that raise awareness of harm	Work together across the CPP to understand and proactively respond to available intelligence to identify those with increased likelihood of requiring support, by using business intelligence	Resilient, Included, Supported Group
	Promote awareness that adult support and protection is a shared responsibility and strengthen user involvement in our activities	
	Promote awareness amongst partners of those at risk of drug related deaths and opportunities for signposting to treatment and support services	

Primary Drivers	Secondary Drivers	Lead Outcome Improvement Group
We will respond robustly and proportionately to concerns about the wellbeing and vulnerability of individuals and their risk of harm	Work with and support all agencies, by developing policies and protocols, to ensure that they are aware of their responsibilities and are seen to respond in an appropriate and timely manner	Resilient, Included, Supported Group
	Actively drive cultural change and challenge myths, stereotypes and unacceptable behaviours and situations in a positive and proactive way, so that we advance equality and reduce harm, harassment and abuse towards those individuals at risk/ potential risk.	
We will seek to reduce the risk of harm by increasing individual and community resilience to vulnerability	Intensive family intervention support to families with complex and multiple needs through the provision of a Priority Families Service	Resilient, Included, Supported Group
	Raise awareness of factors that can improve personal and community resilience, health and wellbeing	
	Work in partnership to strengthen resilience and capacity of people who are at risk of homelessness to maintain stable living arrangements	
People are supported to live as independently as possible		
We will empower citizens to feel they have real and meaningful choice and control over their own lives	People are enabled to direct their own care and support as far as is reasonably practicable	Resilient, Included, Supported Group
	Develop self-management options/resources e.g. education, information, peer support, person centred staff and services, technology and carer support	
	People have a voice in key decisions and issues affecting them at a local level	
We will promote health and wellbeing in all policies by Community Planning Partners to maximise contribution toward prevention of ill health and reduction in health inequalities	Agree and develop a systematic approach and framework with community planning partners to integrate the improvement of health and wellbeing of our local population into all policy decisions	Resilient, Included, Supported Group

EMPOWERED, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

Primary Drivers	Secondary Drivers	Lead Outcome Improvement Group
People friendly city		
We will be a city whose built environment is fit for keeping an ageing population safe and healthy and puts the child at the centre of design	Streets are designed with older people in mind to ensure 'walkability' of local neighbourhoods, particularly with regards to the provision of seating facilities to break up the pedestrian journey	Sustainable City Group/ Integrated Children's Services Board/ Resilient, Included, Supported Group
	Build a child friendly city to ensure that the best interests of the child is a primary consideration	
	Ensure that all areas of the City and everyone in our communities have access to opportunities to participate in a range of health and fitness activities	
	Sustainable food provision in Aberdeen, tackling food poverty, developing community food skills and knowledge and delivering sustainable food provision	
We will create an attractive, welcoming environment in partnership with our communities	Creating a new place based community on a 3000 unit housing development, which includes a Learning Hub to deliver education, social and health, sports and leisure facilities for all ages	Sustainable City Group
	Encourage communities to get involved in improving their local environment through friends of parks groups and environmental walkabouts	
Safe and resilient communities		
We will develop community and business resilience awareness as well as enhancing ability to respond	Raise awareness of Community Resilience across a range of community groups	Sustainable City Group
	Assist Communities and Businesses to develop and maintain effective Resilience Plans	
We will maintain resilient and effective Category 1 and Category 2 Responders (as defined by Civil Contingencies Act 2004)	Maintain resilience within and between Category 1 responders through partnership working and continuous assessment	Sustainable City Group/
	Develop and maintain single and multi-agency emergency plans and arrangements based on national, regional and local risk assessments	
	Coordinated multi-sector response to adverse weather conditions through Community Action Days	

Primary Drivers	Secondary Drivers	Lead Outcome Improvement Group
We will prevent and reduce the incidence of crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour and tackle the underlying causes of such behaviour to ensure that Aberdeen is a place where people are, and feel, safe	Proactively investigate youth annoyance and antisocial behaviour	Resilient, Included, Supported Group/ Integrated Children's Services Board
	Educating Young People involved in youth annoyance to actively reduce the number of wilful fires in Aberdeen City	
	Promote fire safety in the home amongst the elderly and young alike	
	Develop a safe culture around alcohol consumption and its effect on the City and residents	
	Raise public awareness around the issue and impact of Domestic Abuse to affect an increase in reporting and a reduction in incidences	
	Develop enhanced partnership working to prevent and reduce crime of all types and the subsequent fear/perception of crime across Aberdeen City	

CREATING A DIGITAL PLACE

Primary Drivers	Secondary Drivers	Lead Outcome Improvement Group
Digital connectivity		
We will ensure businesses, citizens, the public and third sectors have access to the ultrafast fibre broadband	Provide citizens and visitors with the opportunity to connect easily from their homes or other locations	Digital Place Group
	Ensure that businesses can prosper through better connectivity	
We will ensure businesses, citizens, the public and third sectors have access to quality Wi-Fi and wireless connections	Citizens and visitors need good connections to enhance their experience of city	Digital Place Group
	Businesses and public sector providers rely on wireless connections to provide services.	
	Public sector needs a means to capture data to deliver high quality services and protect its citizens	
Data		
We will share data across public sector partners in order to deliver services and protect citizens	Ensure that there are common standards across public sectors organisation	Digital Place Group
	Provide a secure shared data platform for use by all partners and businesses	
We will use data to enable evidence based business and policy decisions	Build data analytics capability within the community planning partnership to exploit city data platform	Digital Place Group

Primary Drivers	Secondary Drivers	Lead Outcome Improvement Group
Digital innovation		
Grow a digital economy to support both public sector challenges and private enterprise.	Grow a substantive digital economy within the city	Digital Place Group
	Establish the right environment to exploit digital opportunities	
Support community capacity building through the use of technology	Enable citizens to be supported in their own homes through telecare	Digital Place Group
	Develop a state of the art dashboard to provide community with information on assets, alerts, groups and networks	
	Develop applications that can be used to help those most in need	
Digital skills and education		
All employees, managers, elected officials, and management boards of our organisations will have the skills	Need to ensure that all public sector employees have the right skills to work in a modern business environment	Digital Place Group
Students and school leavers are provided with access to digital skills, and the means to raise their digital literacy	All public sector partners will develop opportunities for placement for students in ICT, Data Science and related disciplines and encourage skills transfer	Digital Place Group
Our citizens will have access to learning opportunities to develop their digital skills, digital literacy, and data literacy	We will work with the 3 rd sector to plan a comprehensive range of adult training	Digital Place Group

APPENDIX 6

MAPPING OF STATUTORY COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERS (COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT ACT 2015 - SCHEDULE 1) AGAINST CURRENT REPRESENTATION

Statutory Partner	Current Representation	Strategic Group
The Board of Management of a Regional College designated	Neil Cowie, North East College	Management Group
The Chief Constable of the Police Service of Scotland	Campbell Thomson	Board
	Kate Stephen	Management Group
The Health Board	Malcolm Wright, CEO, NHS Grampian	Board
	Susan Webb, NHS Grampian (Director of Public Health)	Board
	Jillian Evans (Public Health)	Management Group (not formalised)
Highlands and Islands Enterprise	n/a	
Historic Environment Scotland	None	
Integration Joint Board	Councillor Len Ironside	Board
A National Park authority whose area includes the whole or part of the area of the local authority	n/a	
A regional strategic body specified in schedule 2A to the Further and Higher Education (Scotland) Act 2005 which is situated in the area	n/a	
Scottish Enterprise	David Rennie/ Jamie Bell	Management Group
The Scottish Environment Protection Agency	None	
The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	Duncan Smith	Board
	Ally Birkett	Management Group
Scottish Natural Heritage	None	
The Scottish Sports Council	None	
The Skills Development Scotland	Gordon MacDougall	Board
A Regional Transport Partnership	None	
Visit Scotland	None	
Non Statutory Partner		
ACVO	Kenneth Simpson	Board
	Joyce Duncan	Management Group
Civic Forum	Johnathan Smith	Board

APPENDIX 7

NOMINATIONS FROM CURRENT CPA PARTNERS

CPA Board

Organisation	Name	Designation
Aberdeen City Council	Jenny Laing	Chair of Community Planning Aberdeen and Leader of Aberdeen City Council
	Gordon Graham	Elected member
	Stephen Flynn	Elected member
	Yvonne Allan	Elected member
	Angela Scott	Chair of Community Planning Aberdeen Management Group and Chief Executive of Aberdeen City Council
North East College	Ken Milroy	Regional Chair
Police Scotland	Campbell Thomson	Chief Superintendent
NHS Grampian	Malcolm Wright Susan Webb	Chief Executive Director of Public Health
Scottish Enterprise	<i>Virtual membership</i>	
Health and Social Care Integration Joint Board	Len Ironside	Chair of IJB and Elected Member
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	Duncan Smith	Local Senior Officer
Skills Development Scotland	Gordon MacDougall	Head of Operations, North East Region
ACVO / VSA	Kenneth Simpson	Chair of ACVO and Chief Executive of VSA
Civic Forum	Jonathan Smith	Chair of Civic Forum

CPA Management Group

Organisation	Name	Designation
Aberdeen City Council	Angela Scott	Chair of Community Planning Aberdeen Management Group and Chief Executive of Aberdeen City Council
	Richard Sweetnam	Proposed Chair of Aberdeen Prospers Group and Head of Economic Development
	Gayle Gorman	Chair of Integrated Children's Services and Director of Education and Children's Services
	Simon Haston	Proposed Chair of Digital City Group and Head of IT and Transformation
	Derek McGowan	Proposed Chair of Sustainable City Group and Head of Communities and Housing

Organisation	Name	Designation
	Helen Shanks	Chair of Alcohol and Drugs Partnership and Head of Inclusion
North East College	Neil Cowie	Vice Principal – Business Services
Police Scotland	Kate Stephen	Super Intendent
NHS Grampian	Chris Littlejohn	Proposed Chair of Community Engagement Group and Depute Director of Public Health
	Jillian Evans	Head of Health Intelligence
Scottish Enterprise	Jamie Bell	Stakeholder & Partnership Manager
Health and Social Care Integration Joint Board	Judith Proctor	Proposed Chair of Resilient, Included and Supported Group and Chief Officer of Health and Social Care IJB
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	Ally Birkett	Group Manager
Skills Development Scotland	Gordon MacDougall	Head of Operations, North East Region
ACVO	Joyce Duncan	Chief Executive of ACVO
Civic Forum	Lavina Massie / Jonathan Smith	Vice-Chair, Chair of Civic Forum

Aberdeen Prospers Group

Organisation	Name	Designation
Aberdeen City Council	Richard Sweetnam	Proposed Chair of Aberdeen Prospers Group and Head of Economic Development
North East College	Duncan Abernethy	Head of Business and Community Development
Police Scotland	<i>Virtual membership</i>	
NHS Grampian	TBC	
Scottish Enterprise	Jamie Bell	Stakeholder & Partnership Manager
Health and Social Care Integration Joint Board	<i>Virtual membership</i>	
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	<i>Virtual membership</i>	
Skills Development Scotland	Nicola Graham	Team Leader
ACVO	Joyce Duncan	Chief Exec ACVO
Civic Forum	Lavina Massie / Jonathan Smith	Vice-Chair, Chair of Civic Forum

Digital City Group

Organisation	Name	Designation
Aberdeen City Council	Simon Haston	Proposed Chair of Digital City Group and Head of IT and Transformation
North East College	<i>Virtual membership</i>	
Police Scotland	Kevin Wallace	Chief Inspector
NHS Grampian	TBC	
Scottish Enterprise	<i>Virtual membership</i>	
Health and Social Care Integration Joint Board	Julie Somers	
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	<i>Virtual membership</i>	
Skills Development Scotland	<i>Virtual membership</i>	
ACVO	Joyce Duncan	Chief Exec ACVO
Civic Forum	<i>Virtual membership</i>	

Sustainable City Group

Organisation	Name	Designation
Aberdeen City Council	Derek McGowan	Proposed Chair of Sustainable City Group and Head of Communities and Housing
North East College	TBC	
Police Scotland	TBC	
NHS Grampian	TBC	
Scottish Enterprise	<i>Virtual membership</i>	
Health and Social Care Integration Joint Board	<i>Virtual membership</i>	
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	Darren Riddell	Station Manager
Skills Development Scotland	<i>Virtual membership</i>	
Civic Forum	<i>Virtual membership</i>	

Integrated Children's Services

Organisation	Name	Designation
Aberdeen City Council	Gayle Gorman	Chair of Integrated Children's Services and Director of Education and Children's Services
North East College	Joan Thorne	Director of Curriculum (Service Industries)
Police Scotland	Kate Stephen	Superintendent
	Kevin Wallace	Chief Inspector
NHS Grampian	Lorraine Curry	
Scottish Enterprise	<i>Virtual membership</i>	
Health and Social Care Integration Joint Board	Heather McRae	Acting Chair of Healthy and Active Outcome Group
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	<i>Virtual membership</i>	
Skills Development Scotland	Nicola Graham	Team Leader
ACVO	Joyce Duncan Maggie Hepburn	Chief Exec ACVO
Civic Forum	<i>Virtual membership</i>	

Resilient, Included and Supported Group

Organisation	Name	Designation
Aberdeen City Council	Derek McGowan	Head of Communities and Housing
North East College	<i>Virtual membership</i>	
Police Scotland	Kevin Wallace	Chief Inspector
NHS Grampian	TBC	
Scottish Enterprise	<i>Virtual membership</i>	
Health and Social Care Integration Joint Board	Judith Proctor Gail Woodcock Tom Cowan Head of Locality TBC	Proposed Chair of Resilient, Included and Supported Group and Chief Officer of Health and Social Care IJB
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	Gordon Riddel	Station Manager
Skills Development Scotland	<i>Virtual membership</i>	
ACVO	Jane Russell	Partnership Manager
Civic Forum	Norma Grant	

Community Engagement Group

Organisation	Name	Designation
Aberdeen City Council	Derek McGowan	Head of Communities and Housing
North East College	<i>Virtual membership</i>	
Police Scotland	Jason Carrigan	Inspector
NHS Grampian	Chris Littlejohn	Proposed Chair of Community Engagement Group and Depute Director of Public Health
Scottish Enterprise	<i>Virtual membership</i>	
Health and Social Care Integration Joint Board	Gail Woodcock Head of Locality TBC	
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	<i>Virtual membership</i>	
Skills Development Scotland	<i>Virtual membership</i>	
ACVO	Jane Russell	Partnership Manager
Civic Forum	Jonathan Smith	Chair of Civic Forum

Community Justice Group

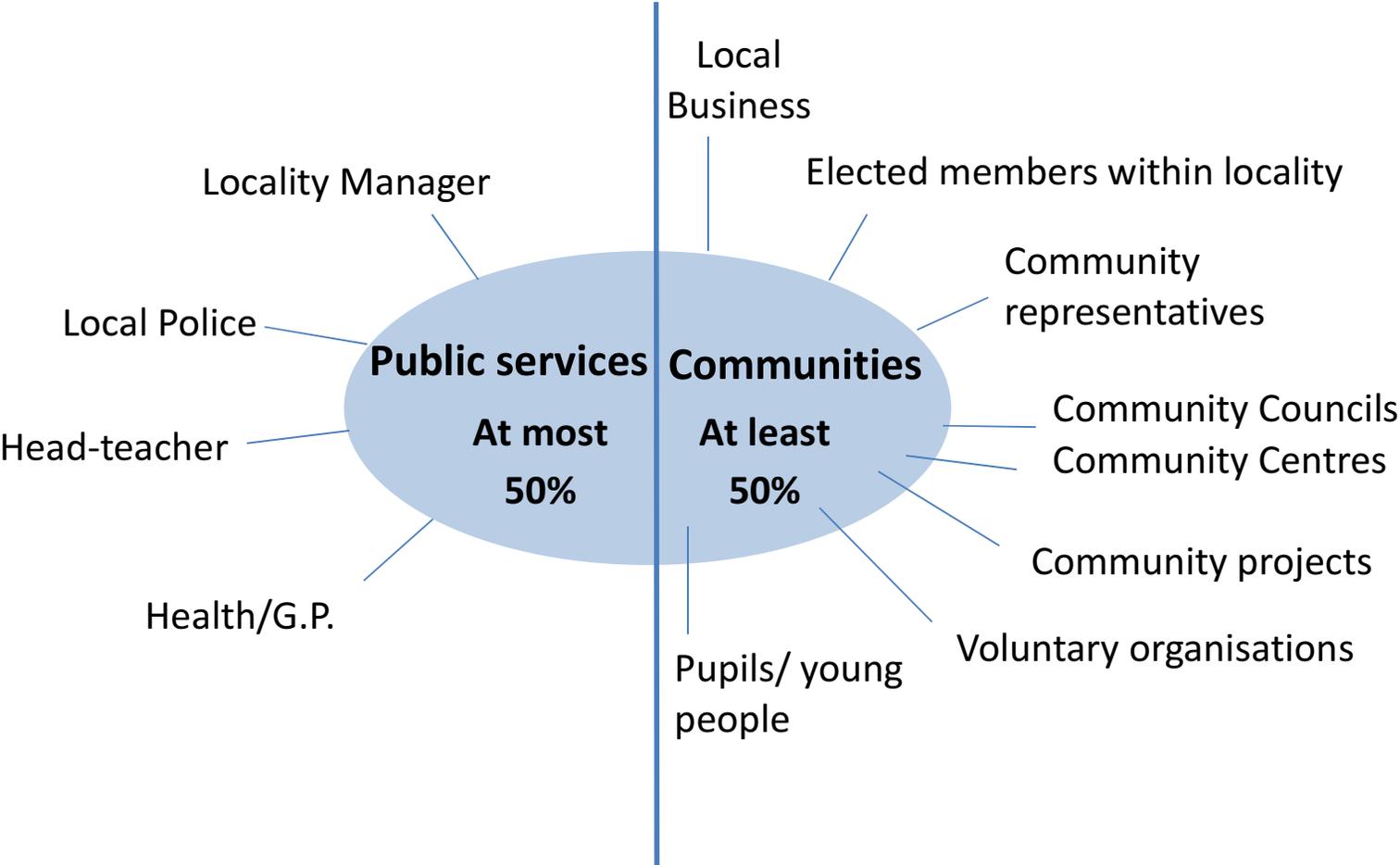
Organisation	Name	Designation
Aberdeen City Council	Derek McGowan	Head of Communities and Housing
North East College	<i>Virtual membership</i>	
Police Scotland	Kate Stephen	Superintendent
NHS Grampian	TBC	
Scottish Enterprise	<i>Virtual membership</i>	
Health and Social Care Integration Joint Board	Val Vertigans Lead SW Officer TBC	
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	Ally Birkett	Group Manger
Skills Development Scotland	Nicola Graham	
ACVO	Joyce Duncan / Susan Morrison	Chief Executive of ACVO Partnership Officer
Civic Forum	Faith-Jason-Robertson-Foy / David Henderson	Representative of Civic Forum
Scottish Courts & Tribunals Service	TBC	
Crown Office & Procurator Fiscal Service	TBC	
Scottish Prison Service	TBC	

Alcohol and Drugs Partnership

Organisation	Name	Designation
Aberdeen City Council	Helen Shanks	Chair of ADP from January 2017 and Head of Inclusion
North East College	<i>Virtual members</i>	
Police Scotland	Kate Stephen	Superintendent
NHS Grampian	Chris Littlejohn	Proposed Chair of Community Engagement Group and Depute Director of Public Health
	Alan Gray	Director of Finance and current Chair of ADP
	Tara Shivaji	Public Health Consultant
Scottish Enterprise	<i>Virtual members</i>	
Health and Social Care Integration Joint Board	Judith Proctor Alex Stephen Linda Smith	Chief Officer Director of Finance & Business Public Health Lead
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	Gordon Riddel	Station Manager
Skills Development Scotland	<i>Virtual members</i>	
ACVO	Joyce Duncan	Chief Executive of ACVO
Civic Forum	Aileen Davidson	Representative of Civic Forum and Regeneration Matters

APPENDIX 8

Locality Board Membership





Community Planning Aberdeen

Progress Report	Locality Strategic Assessments 2016
Lead Officer	Neil Carnegie, Acting Head of Communities and Housing
Report Author	Claire Robertson, Senior Analyst
Date of Report	23 November 2016
Governance Group	Community Planning Aberdeen 12/12/2016

Purpose of the Report

This report presents the draft strategic assessments for the three localities identified by Community Planning Aberdeen. The Strategic assessments have been used to engage communities in discussions about the key local priorities for their area and provide the evidence base for Locality Plans.

Summary of Key Information

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 In April 2016, Community Planning Aberdeen published the Strategic Assessment 2015/16 for Aberdeen City. The Strategic Assessment is a comprehensive picture of the supply, demand and need for public services in Aberdeen. It considers past and present performance, as well as emerging trends which will likely impact on the delivery of better outcomes for the communities within Aberdeen City. It provided the evidence base for the development of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) 2016-2026 for Aberdeen City which was approved in August 2016.

1.2 An evidence based approach is also being taken to the development of the underpinning Locality Plans. See table below for the localities as agreed by Community Planning Aberdeen for the purpose of locality planning.

Locality 1	Locality 2	Locality 3
Torry	Middlefield Mastrick Cummings Park Northfield Heathryfold	Seaton Tillydrone Woodside

1.3 For each of these localities, a strategic assessment has been undertaken which drills down from the City wide data into local data for each community. This report provides an overview of the common issues emerging from all strategic assessments, as well as the detailed strategic assessment for each locality.

2 LOCALITY STRATEGIC ASSESSMENTS 2016

- 2.1 Each strategic assessment is structured in line with the priority themes identified in the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and drill down from the findings of the city wide strategic assessment into the issues specific to local communities. They draw on a range of local data and information including the Community Planning Outcome Profile for Aberdeen.
- 2.2 There were a number of issues emerging from the strategic assessments which were common to all localities. These include:
- The three localities as identified by CPA are all relatively large residential areas popular with families with young children. They are areas dominated by local authority owned accommodation, and over recent years each area has been popular with economic migrants seeking to settle in the city
 - All three localities have higher than average levels of poverty, including child poverty
 - The number of people claiming out-of-work benefits in each of the localities is increasing, mirroring the city-wide trend
 - Household incomes in each of the three localities is considerably lower than the city-wide median household income
 - Children in these localities, in general, have lower educational attainment than children in other areas of the city
 - Children and adults living in the three localities have, in general, poorer health outcomes than people in other parts of the city. Life expectancy is generally lower, the incidence of substance misuse higher, and in general residents in these areas are more likely to make poorer lifestyle choices
 - Each of the three localities are either wholly or partially in an area that has been identified as being potentially vulnerable to flooding
- 2.3 The full strategic assessment for each locality is included in Appendix 1 – 3.
- 2.4 An easy read version of the strategic assessments has also been produced. These were used to help inform discussions with communities at the recent community engagement events held in September/ October. The easy read versions for each locality is included in Appendix 4 – 6.

3 NEXT STEPS

- 3.1 The findings of the strategic assessments will be used in conjunction with the feedback received from communities at the recent community engagement events to develop Locality Plans. First draft plans will be in place by April 2016 which identify key improvement actions which address the priority issues identified for each community.

Recommendations for Action

The Board is asked to:

- i) Approve the publication of the strategic assessments for the three CPA localities included in Appendix 1-3, and the easy read versions included in Appendix 4 - 6.

Opportunities and Risks

The strength of any strategic assessments lies in the breadth and depth of the supporting data, and the quality of the analysis. The engagement of staff across all services and agencies, as well as engagement with local communities has acted as quality assurance measures to ensure the integrity of the data contained within the Strategic Assessment.

Consultation

The following people were consulted in the preparation of this report:

Members of the CPA Management Group
Neil Carnegie, Acting Head of Communities and Housing
Michelle Cochlan, Community Planning Manager
Joanna Mackie, Locality Manager (Torry)
Paul Tytler, Locality Manager (Seaton, Tillydrone and Woodside)
Kay Diack, Locality Manager (Middlefield, Mastrick, Cummings Park, Northfield and Heathryfold)

Background Papers

The following papers were used in the preparation of this report.

Local Outcome Improvement Plan

<http://communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/aberdeen-city-local-outcome-improvement-plan-2016-26/>

Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2015/6/contents/enacted>

2016/17 Final Strategic Assessment, CPA Board – 9 May 2016

<http://communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/strategic-assessment-and-dashboard/>

Contact details:

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Community Planning Senior Analyst
Aberdeen City Council
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TORRY STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2016

An analysis of the demand for public services within the Torry neighbourhood. This document considers past and current trends, emerging issues, challenges and opportunities that will impact on public services delivery.

October 2016 V3.5



1. Introduction

This Strategic Assessment has been produced on behalf of Community Planning Aberdeen and aims to be a comprehensive analysis of the demand, supply and delivery of services in the Torry neighbourhood.

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 places Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs) on a statutory footing and imposes duties on them around the planning and delivery of local outcomes, and the involvement of community bodies at all stages of community planning. Tackling inequalities will be a specific focus, and CPPs have to produce “locality plans” at a more local level for areas experiencing particular disadvantage.

In June 2016 Community Planning Aberdeen endorsed a proposal to develop plans for three localities:

Locality A (pop. Approx. 10,500)	Locality B (pop. Approx. 20,500)	Locality C (pop. Approx. 15,000)
Torry	Middlefield	Seaton
	Mastrick	Tillydrone
	Cummings Park	Woodside
	Northfield	
	Heathryfold	

The Strategic Assessment looks at past and current trends across a wide range of community planning themes. It considers previous community consultations, emerging issues and future trends and seeks to identify, assess and thereafter allow the Community Planning Partnership to undertake evidence-based prioritisation and planning within the Torry locality.

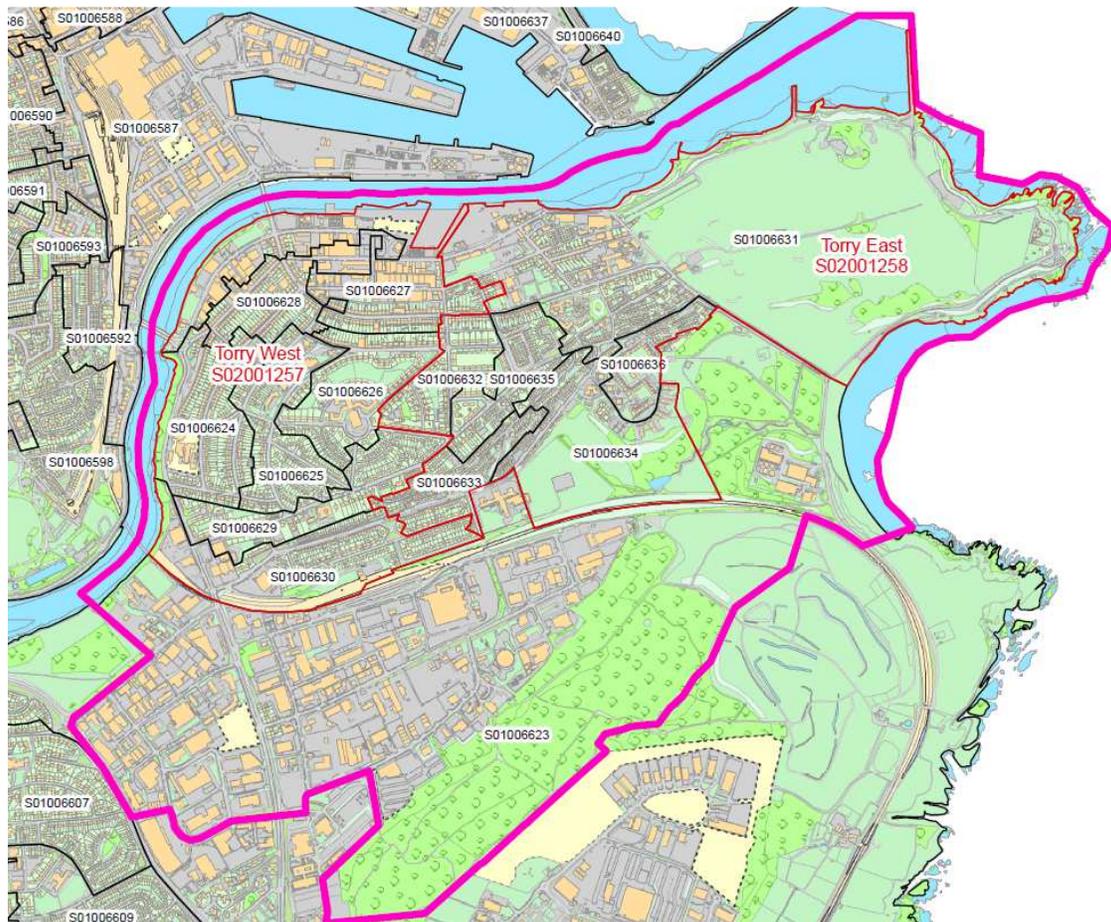
The strategic assessment has been structured around the **Economy, People, and Place** themes to retain consistency with the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and to ensure that there are clear links between the strategic vision and priorities for the city and those of individual communities.

1.1 Data Quality and Accuracy

Data at smaller geography is less robust and statistics are more sensitive. For this purposes of this assessment, data has been collated and analysed at datazone, intermediate zone or multi-member ward area. For this reason, most data that is available at smaller geographies is a rolling-year aggregate.

Throughout the course of this document there are a number of references to population projections. These projections are based on past trends in movement of people in and out of Scotland, births and deaths. The accuracy of projections reduces at smaller geographies and as we look further into the future. The impact of the recent EU referendum, more commonly known as Brexit, is unclear, and it is likely that there will be a slowdown in migration into Aberdeen in the coming years, and therefore it is likely that projections may be amended.

2. Torry Overview



The neighbourhood encompasses the whole Torry Community Council boundary. For the northern boundary, this may be broadly described as following the river from the lighthouse at the north breakwater westward to the Banks of Dee Nursing Home.

The western boundary runs south-east to Abbotswell Road, skirting the playing fields, south west along Abbotswell Road, down West Tullos Road to Craigshaw Street heading east to Craigshaw Drive before turning south and east to Wellington Road. The line then crosses Wellington Road and follows Craigshaw Drive then turns north to the junction of Hillview Road and Greenbank Crescent.

The eastern boundary runs along Greenbank Crescent to the Business Centre where it turns south and follows the edge of the car parks and Loirston Country Park to the end of Altens Farm Road. The southern boundary runs east from that point to the north of Nigg Holiday Park through Cat Cairn then turns north-east to Nigg Bay (excluding the refuse disposal site).

There are two primary schools, Tullos Primary on Girdleness Road and Walker Road Primary on Walker road and one secondary school, Torry Academy at Tullos Circle.

Torry has several shopping areas with the main one on Victoria Road. Retail outlets include banks, grocery shops, public houses, hardware stores, pet shops and post offices. Torry has several churches, including Torry St Fittick's Church on Walker Road, St Peter's Episcopal Church on Victoria Road, Torry United Free Church and the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, both on Grampian Road. There are several community centres and facilities which cater for a number of community groups, organisations and activities. In Tullos, there is a complex comprising a primary school, a swimming pool and a community learning centre on Girdleness Road. There are community centres at Abbey Place and Balnagask Road which are independently operated by local volunteers. Torry Neighbourhood Centre on Oscar Road houses GP surgeries, medical services and social work services. Deeside Family Centre is on Girdleness Road. Torry Library is located in the heart of the neighbourhood on Victoria Road. There is also a Youth and Leisure Centre on Oscar Road housing a community learning centre and sports and leisure services. Police Scotland is located on Victoria Road.

Torry has a coastal 18-hole golf course, Balnagask, situated within a nature conservation area on the Balnagask Headland, which has several historical and archaeological sites including the lighthouse designed by Robert Stevenson and built in 1833.

Torry neighbourhood comprises two 'intermediate zones'; Torry East and Torry West. The following table details the datazones, both 2001 base and 2011 base that mostly make up these intermediates zones. Although there are some boundary anomalies, the datazones are assessed as a reasonably good fit with the intermediate zones.

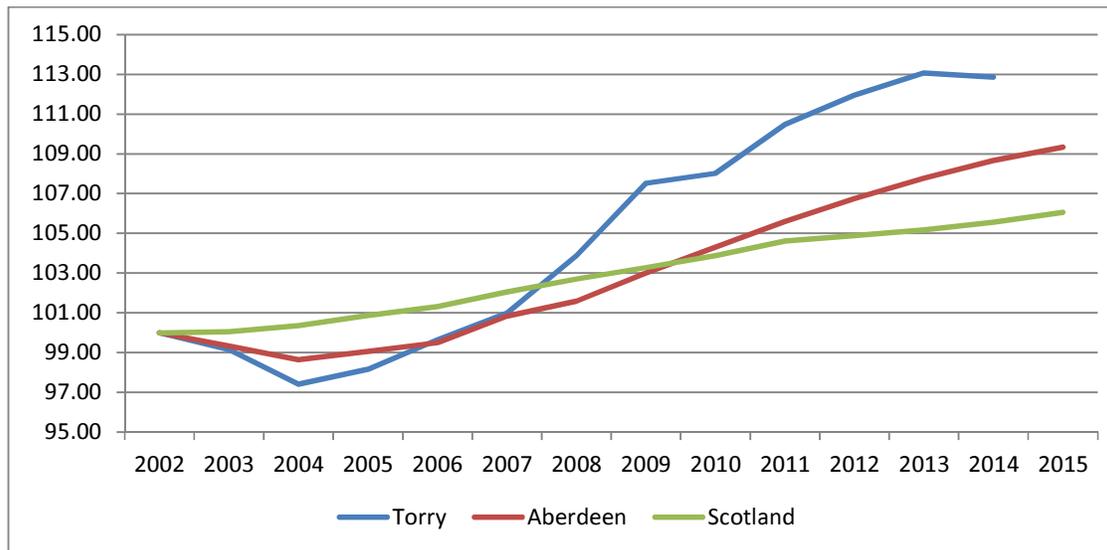
	2001 datazones	2011 datazones		2001 datazones	2011 datazones
Torry East	S01000057	S01006631	Torry West	S01000052	S01006624
	S01000060	S01006632		S01000055	S01006625
	S01000070	S01006633		S01000064	S01006626
	S01000071	S01006634		S01000066	S01006627
	S01000074	S01006635		S01000069	S01006628
	S01000082	S01006636		S01000078	S01006629
			S01000084	S01006630	

3. Population and Demography

The most accurate measure of population is the national Census, which was last conducted in Scotland in 2011. However, more up-to-date population estimates are available from National Records of Scotland and so, for a more accurate and present picture, it is these statistics that have been used.

The population of Torry has changed significantly since the turn of the century, and has grown considerably over recent years. Population growth in Torry has exceeded the rate of growth in Aberdeen and in Scotland.

Figure 1: Population change in Torry, 2002 - 2014



The growth in population has been most evident in the western half of Torry neighbourhood, and is particularly pronounced in datazones S01000078 and S01000084 – the areas around Victoria Road, Sinclair Road, Walker Road and Menzies Road.

The population of Torry neighbourhood accounts for almost 5% of the City's total population.

Table 1: Torry's population by age group, 2014

	Torry East (%)	Torry West (%)	Torry Total (%)	Aberdeen (%)	Scotland (%)
0 – 4	7.28	5.81	6.48	5.40	5.46
5 – 9	6.95	4.36	5.53	4.55	5.40
10 – 15	6.97	3.99	5.34	4.72	6.18
16 – 19	4.50	3.20	3.79	4.52	4.72
20 – 24	7.62	10.01	8.93	10.32	6.87
25 – 29	8.47	12.38	10.86	10.23	6.66
30 – 34	8.14	10.65	9.51	8.54	6.42
35 – 39	7.11	7.64	7.40	6.56	5.89
40 – 44	7.49	6.45	6.92	6.29	6.75
45 – 49	6.80	6.36	6.56	6.46	7.55
50 – 54	6.51	7.26	6.92	6.49	7.45
55 – 59	5.33	5.81	5.60	5.92	6.63
60 – 64	4.16	4.58	4.39	5.05	5.91
65 – 69	3.89	3.44	3.64	4.59	5.71
70 – 74	3.33	2.44	2.84	3.31	4.29
75 – 79	2.38	2.13	2.24	2.88	3.49
80 – 84	1.78	1.56	1.66	2.21	2.48
85 – 89	0.79	0.83	0.81	1.33	1.40
90 +	0.50	0.64	0.58	0.65	0.74
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Aberdeen is a popular city for students and young professionals, and the city has a higher proportion of young working age than Scotland. Torry West has an even higher proportion of the resident population that fall into the young working age range (20 to 34 years), and a smaller proportion of children. The opposite is true in the eastern side of Torry however, where there is a higher proportion of children aged under 16. In particular, there is a high concentration of children in datazones S01000057, S01000060 and S01000074 – these areas cover the Balnagask area, and the area around Farquhar Road / Burnbank Terrace / Downies Place.

Torry as a whole has a very diverse population, and has been a popular area for economic migrants, particularly from Eastern Europe, to settle in the city. The western side of Torry is more diverse than the eastern side; more than a fifth of the population (according to the 2011 Census) of Torry West were born in a country other than the UK or the Republic of Ireland; 16.6% were born in another EU country and a further 6.33% of the area's population were born in a non-EU country. In Torry East 12.9% of the population were born in another EU country (other than the UK or ROI) and 3.6% were born in another non-EU country.

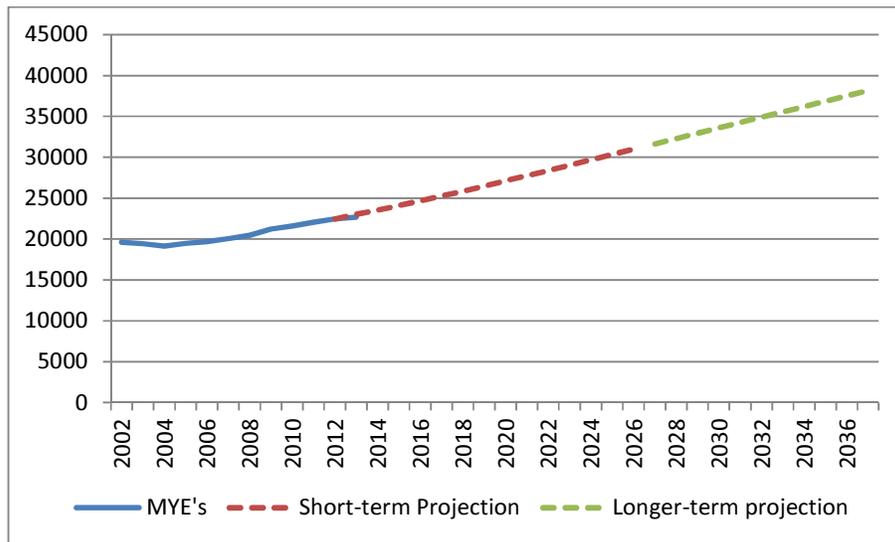
Slightly more than 11% of Torry West's residents speak Polish at home, while another 8.9% speak another language – other than English – at home. In datazone S01000078, an area which covers parts of Menzies Road, Walker Road and Walker

Lane – this is even more pronounced where slightly more than a fifth of the resident population speak Polish within the home. In Torry East, 9.1% of residents speak Polish at home, and 6.5% speak another non-English language in the home.

4. Population Projections

National Records of Scotland have recently produced population projections to 2037 at small level geography. Projections are not available at neighbourhood level however the forecast is that the population of the Torry / Ferryhill ward will continue to increase over the next two decades.

Figure 2: Projected population of Torry / Ferryhill ward, 2002 - 2037



The population of the Torry neighbourhood accounts for around 46-47% of the population of the wider Torry / Ferryhill ward, and therefore it can be reasonably assessed that the population of Torry will increase over the next two decades.

Population projections are based on past migration, fertility and death trends and do not take into account local or national policy decisions. There are a number of factors that may affect the projections. On the 23rd June, the UK electorate voted to leave the European Union. Migration, and the high level of migration, was a defining issue in the referendum debate, and the vote to leave the EU raises questions about the future of the UK's migration policy. The impact of the decision remains unclear, and in particular the future of EU citizens already living in the UK will depend on policy decision by the UK government.

Aberdeen City has, over recent decades, been an attractive city for migrants, both from the UK and from other countries, due to the historically buoyant labour market and the economic prosperity associated with the oil and gas industry. At the time of writing, however, the city is experiencing a sustained period of economic difficulties, and this too will likely impact on future inward migration. It is therefore feasible,

and indeed likely that population projections will be adjusted downwards in the coming years.

ECONOMY

DEFINING POVERTY

The Scottish Governmentⁱ define a household as being in relative poverty if the household income is below 50% of the typical (“median”) income. The most recent figures published for Scotland gives the relative poverty threshold, before housing costs, as:

- £190 per week for a single adult, or £9,900 per year;
- £284 per week for a couple with no children, or £14,800 per year;
- £341 per week, or £17,800 per annum, for a lone parent with children aged between 5 and 14;
- £435 per week, or £22,700 a year, for a couple with children aged between 5 and 14.

After housing costs are taken into consideration, the relative poverty thresholds for 2014/15 are:

- £141 per week or £7,300 per year for a single adult;
- £243 per week for a couple with no children, equal to £12,700 per annum;
- £291 per week, or £15,200 per year for a lone parent with children aged between 5 and 14;
- £393 per week or £20,500 a year for a couple with children aged between 5 and 14.

CHILD POVERTY

Child poverty is experienced by children who live in households that do not have enough money to provide the basic necessities. Children who live in poverty tend to have poorer life outcomes than their better off peers. They are more likely to experience poor educational attainment, suffer from poorer health both as a child and as an adult, are more likely to become a teenage parent and are more likely to live in poverty as an adult.

It is difficult to establish a robust estimate of the level of child poverty in any area, and it is even more difficult when it comes to smaller geographies. HMRC defined children living in poverty as the proportion of children living in families either in receipt of out-of-work benefits or in receipt of tax credits with a reported income which is less than 60% of the median income. In 2016, the median household income in Aberdeen is £30,735, while in Torry it was over £10,000 less than this (£20,031).

From the most recent data available, we know that child poverty is not spread evenly throughout the city, and though there are small pockets of child deprivation in all communities, there are some geographic areas that suffer from a larger proportion of child poverty.

In Torry, child poverty levels are greatest in datazones (2001 base) S01000055, S01000057, S01000060 and S01000082 which generally covers the Balnagask area.

It must be noted however that this measure does not include children in low income households that do not claim child tax credits, working tax credit or other benefits, and so it is likely that this may be an under-representation.

Child Poverty Action Group also produce estimates on the proportion of children living in poverty, however this is only available at ward level. The latest estimate from CPAG is however more recent than the data from HMRC. In Torry / Ferryhill ward, CPAG estimate that, after housing costs, more than 22% of children are living in poverty.

The Scottish Government published statistics on poverty and income inequalityⁱⁱ in 2014/15 in Scotland on 28th June 2016. At the current time, these statistics are only available at a national level and show that relative poverty, for adults and children, increased in that year. It is likely that the local picture reflects this trend.

Living in a household with at least one adult in full-time employment greatly reduces the risk of a child living in poverty, but while employment is the best route out of poverty, that employment must be reasonably well paid and of sufficient hours. Two thirds of children living in poverty in Scotland live in a working household, and again, while not available at a very local level, it is assessed that the majority of children in Aberdeen who are living in poverty also live in a working household.

Torry as a whole is a very family-orientated neighbourhood, and in particular the East side of Torry has a high proportion of households with dependent children.

Table 2: Households with Children, Torry 2011

	Torry East	Torry West	Aberdeen City	Scotland
No dependent children	49.76%	62.22%	61.87%	58.93%
One dependent child	26.00%	23.81%	20.26%	20.35%
Two dependent children	16.64%	10.60%	13.57%	15.33%
Three or more dependent children	7.60%	3.37%	4.30%	5.39%

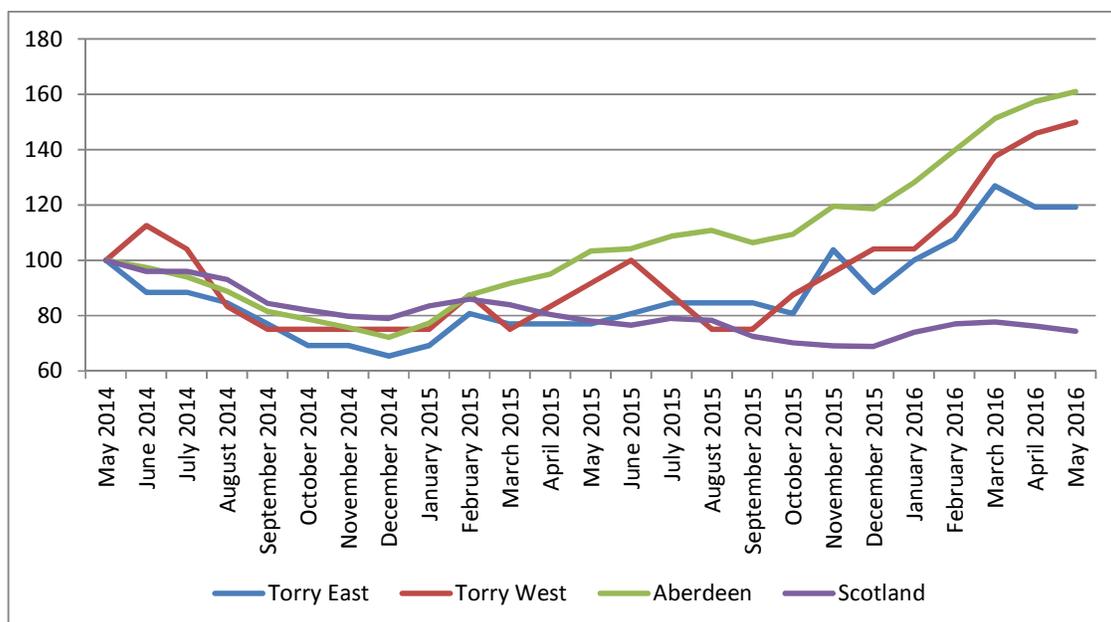
There is increased vulnerability to poverty in large families with 3 or more dependent children. Almost a quarter of households in Torry East have two or more children, with almost 8% of households containing three or more children.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Traditionally, Aberdeen has weathered the storm of economic recession well, and the city boasts of high employment levels overall. At the end of 2014/ early 2015, the number of out-of-work benefits claimants in the Torry neighbourhood was at its lowest.

Aberdeen City, and indeed the north east region of Scotland, is currently experiencing a period of economic difficulty. The number of people claiming out-of-work benefitsⁱⁱⁱ in the city is rising, contrary to the national trend. In Torry, the number of claimants is also increasing, though at a slightly slower rate than the city-wide rate.

Figure 3: Growth in number of people claiming out-of-work benefits, May 2014 - May 2016



The increase in the number of out-of-work benefits claimants is largely related to the downturn in the local economy, linked to difficulties experienced in the oil and gas sector. Aberdeen's, and indeed Scotland's, economy has traditionally been heavily reliant on the oil and gas sector, and the global oil price slump, coupled with high production costs in the UK Continental Shelf have resulted in significant job losses in the City.

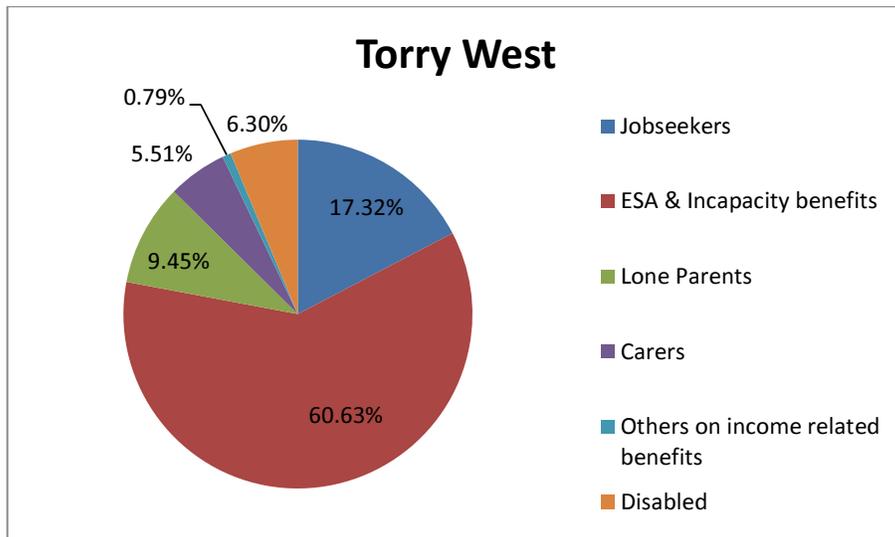
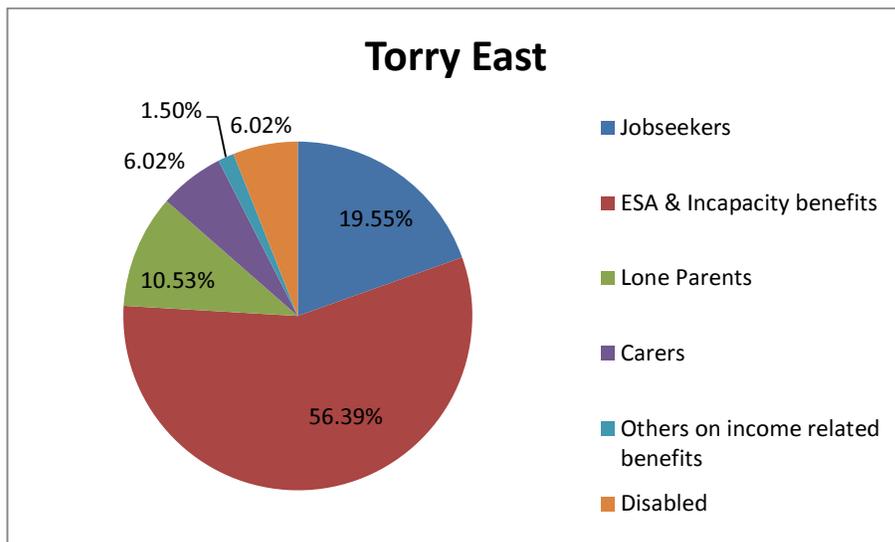
Although this is not a direct measure of levels of unemployment, it is assessed that it is the best and most timely indicator of the current employment situation within a small geography.

Rising worklessness may lead to an increase in child poverty across Aberdeen, and an increase in child poverty in Torry will almost certainly be seen if the current economic conditions continue.

Approximately 15% of the working age population in Torry West, and around 21% of the working age population in Torry East are claiming benefits, and the vast majority (60.3% in Torry West and 56.4% in Torry East) are claiming Incapacity Benefit or its replacement Employment Support Allowance.

17.3% of people in Torry West that are claiming working age benefits are Jobseekers, while in Torry East this proportion is 19.5%, both proportions considerably higher than the national average (12.3%).

In both areas, around a tenth of those claiming working age benefits are lone parents; again, higher than the city-wide and national rate (7%).



Single parent families are one of the demographic groups most vulnerable to poverty, and this may – at least partly – be a contributory factor in the high poverty levels within areas of Torry.

The main rates of working age benefits and tax credits will be frozen in cash terms for 4 years from April 2016. This is likely to have a negative impact on low-income families, and may push more individuals and families into poverty.

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016 shows that around 14% of the working-age population of Torry were employment deprived (16% in Torry East and 12% in Torry West). Some areas suffer from far higher levels of employment deprivation, with almost a quarter of working-age people in datazone S01006634 deprived of employment. This datazone covers a significant proportion of the community of Balnagask.

The main industries in which people in Torry are employed in are 'Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles', 'Human Health and social care activities' and 'Manufacturing'^{iv}.

A high proportion of people living in Torry are employed in unskilled or low-skilled occupations, such as machine operatives, sales and other elementary occupations^v. People employed in low-skilled occupations play a vital role in society, yet suffer unduly low remuneration.

Supporting people into work, and into better paid employment, requires action in a number of areas: ensuring there is sufficient availability of employment at the right level, helping people to achieve the right skills that enable them to enter the workplace, upskilling those already in employment to allow them to progress into better paid jobs, securing affordable childcare and making sure that our transport network allows people to travel across the city in a timely and cost effective manner.

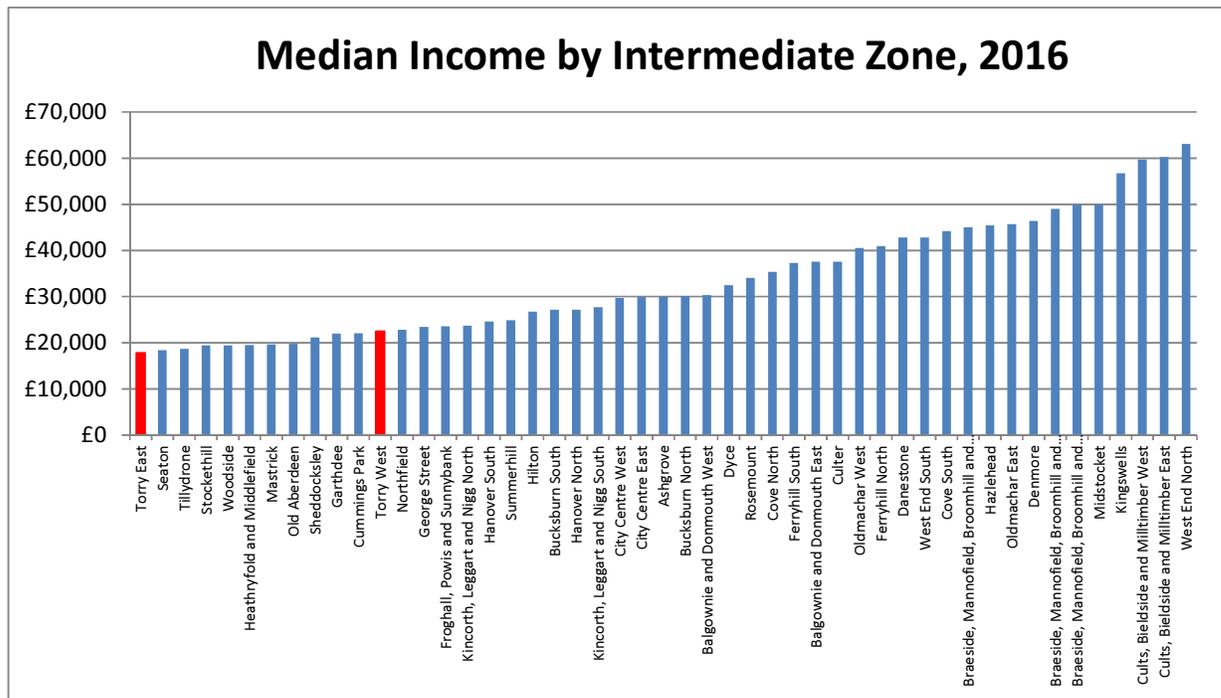
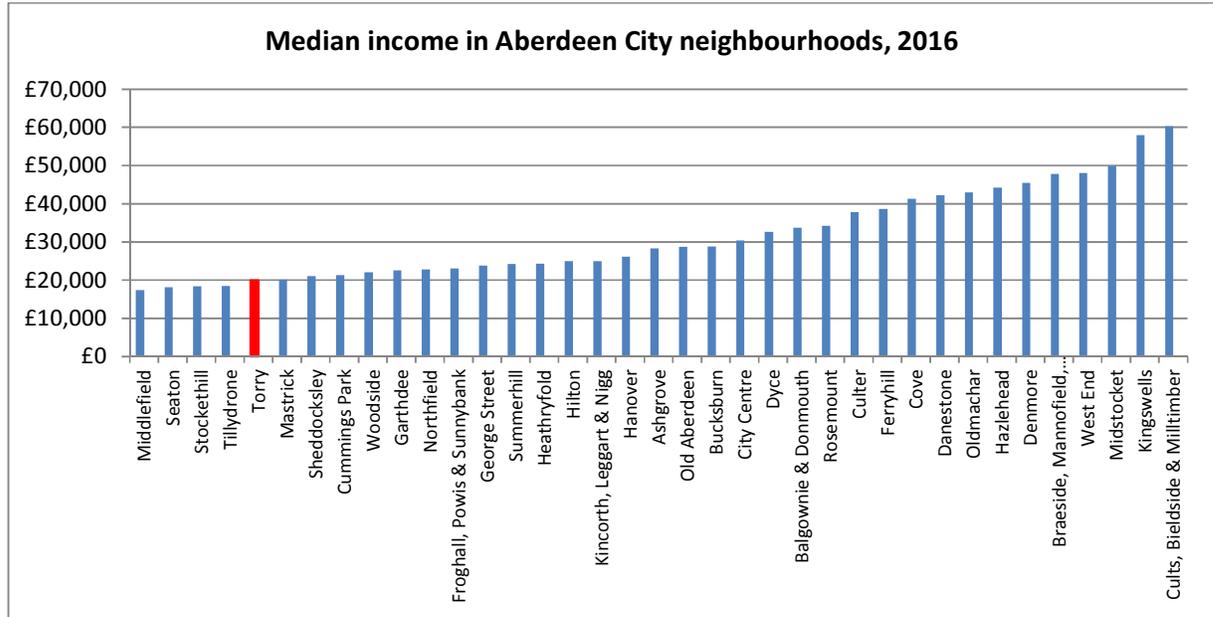
INCOME

As highlighted in the Community Planning Aberdeen Strategic Assessment, Aberdeen City has one of the most unequal pay structures in the UK. Not only is there great variation in earnings between men and women, but the differences between low and high income earners is stark.

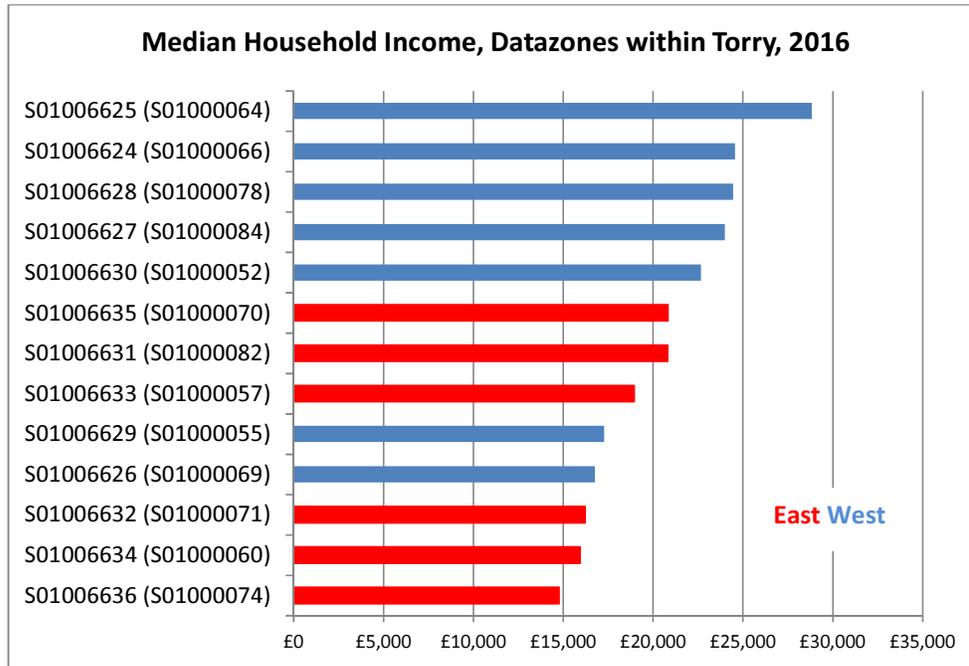
In Aberdeen, an average of 8% of the total population are classed as 'income deprived'^{vi}. Income deprivation is much more problematic in Torry, with almost a fifth (18%) of the neighbourhoods population being income deprived. Income deprivation is, in general, more prevalent in the Eastern side of Torry. Unsurprisingly, and closely correlated to employment, the area around Balnagask (datazone S01006634) is of concern, with 28% of the population being income deprived. Datazone S01006636 is also of concern, with 29% of the resident population income deprived, yet only 17% are employment deprived. This may be indicative of people in this area being largely employed in low paid jobs.

CACI's Paycheck provides up-to-date information on household incomes at local authority level and by intermediate zone, datazone and other client defined areas.

Median household income in Aberdeen City in 2016 is £30,735, almost £4,000 more than the Scottish median household income. Income levels are not evenly distributed, and ranges from £17,442 in Middlefield to £60,250 in Cults, Bieldside and Milltimber. The median income in Torry is £20,031.



There is also considerable inequality of income within the Torry neighbourhood, with median household incomes ranging from £14,772 to almost double that.



Clearly, datazones S01006636 (this area was previously datazone S01000074), S01006634 (previously S01000060) and S01006632 (previously S01000071) are the three datazones with the lowest median incomes. S01006636 and S01006634 generally cover the area known as Balnagask, which S01006632 is the area immediately to the east of Torry Academy.

PEOPLE

The resident population of Aberdeen has altered considerably since the 1980's, and the same is true at the Torry neighbourhood level. With the exception of the elderly population (over-65s) every other age group has risen in Torry, and this is largely down to the attractiveness of the area to families and those looking to resettle in the city.

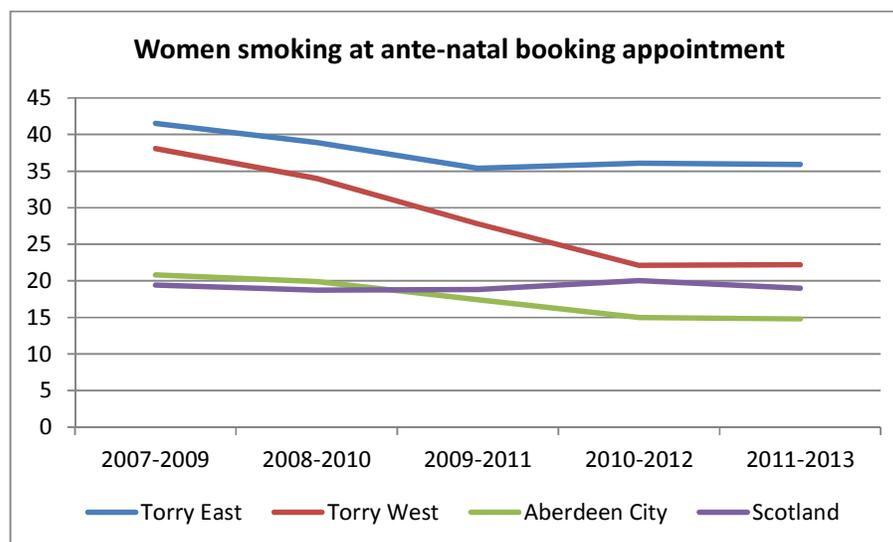
Torry is a relatively large, primarily residential area that boasts a very varied and diverse resident population. The neighbourhood is popular with European nationals who have been drawn to the city primarily as a result of economic success and buoyant labour market.

EARLY YEARS & CHILDHOOD

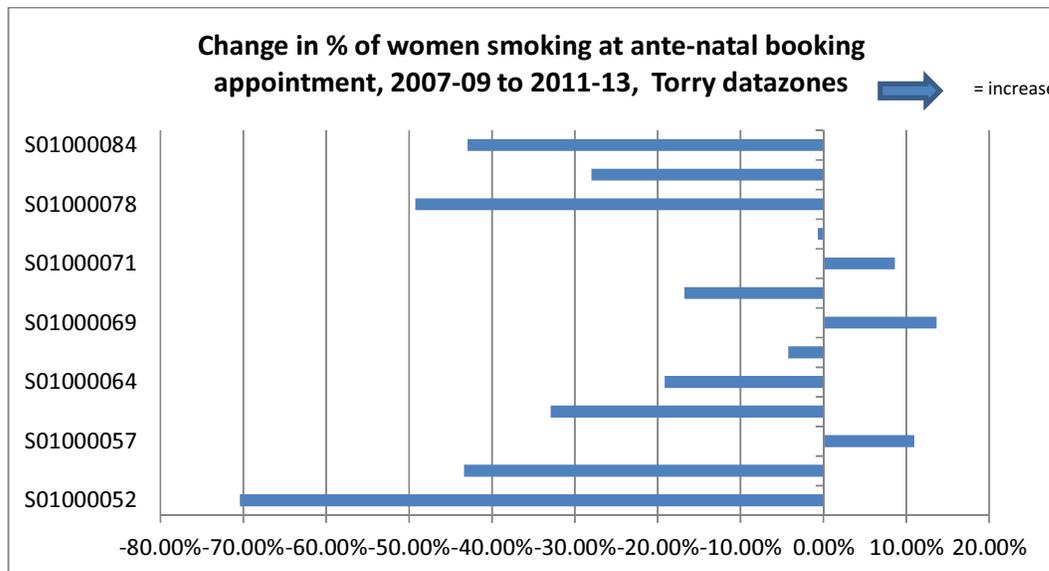
ANTE-NATAL SMOKING

It is widely recognised that smoking during pregnancy is detrimental to the health of both mum and baby.

Over recent years, the percentage of women smoking at the time of their ante-natal booking appointment has decreased in Scotland and in the city, as indeed it has in Torry.



While, overall, the picture is clearly encouraging, further analysis shows that there are smaller areas within Torry where the rate of women smoking at the time of the booking appointment has increased.

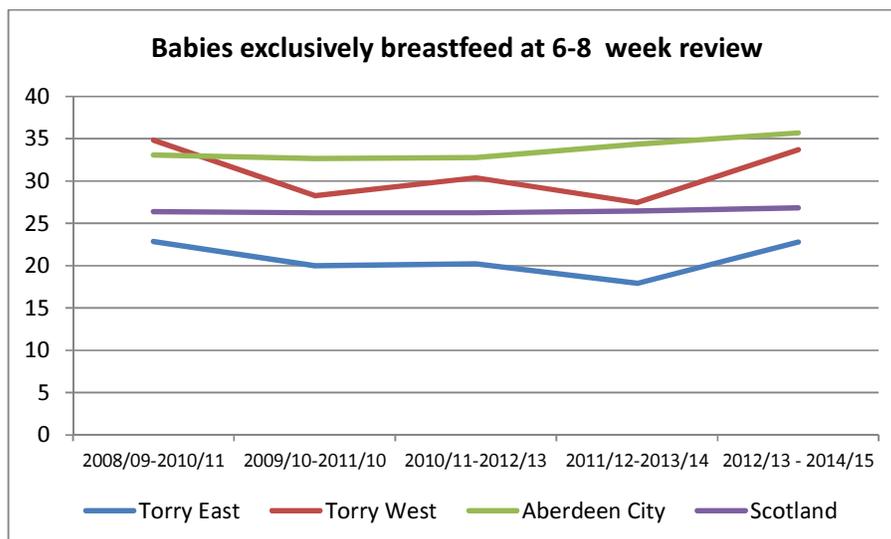


BREASTFEEDING

Although Aberdeen City consistently performs favourably in relation to rates of breastfeeding when compared to the Scottish average, there is considerable variation in those who do and those who don't breastfeed across the city.

In general, mothers living in more deprived areas of the city tend to show greater preference for bottled milk over breastfeeding. Yet, breastfeeding is one of the most effective means of reducing the health inequalities linked to poverty.

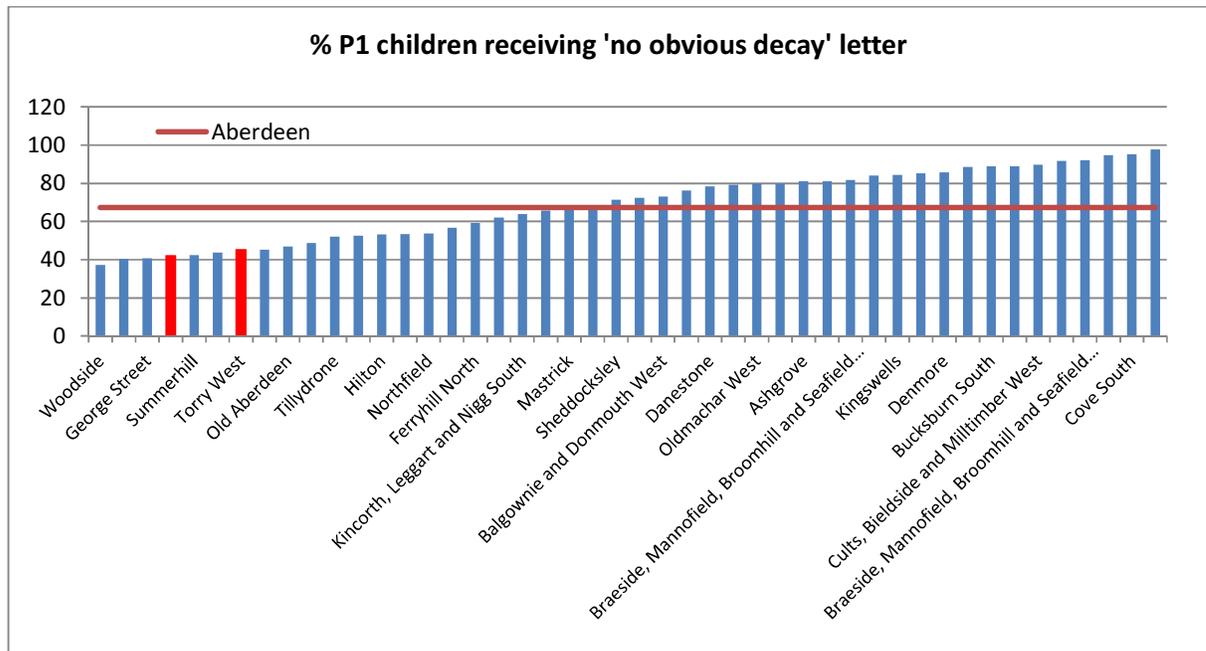
Analysis shows that breastfeeding, both at the time of the first visit and at the 6 – 8 week review point, is lower in Torry East than in the western side of the neighbourhood. Breastfeeding rates in Torry East have consistently been lower than both the city-wide and nationwide rates, and have not shown any improvement over the past 5 years.



CHILD DENTAL HEALTH

Similar to general health inequalities, there is a significant gap between those children with good and poor dental health.

Children in Torry generally suffer from relatively poor dental health. In Torry East, in 2014/15, almost 6 Primary 1 children in every ten had suffered some form of tooth decay, and the situation isn't much better in Torry West.



While there has been some improvement in the western side of Torry, the same cannot be said of the eastern side, with almost 4 in every 5 primary 7 aged children showing signs of dental decay.

EARLY LEARNING AND CHILDCARE

The Local Authority has a statutory duty to offer 600 hours per year free provision of early learning and childcare to all 3 and 4 year olds, as well as eligible 2 year olds.

By 2020, that statutory duty will be expanded to provide 1,140 hours per annum to all 3 and 4 year olds, and eligible 2 year olds. By 2024, the entitlement will increase further to cover all children aged between 1 and 4.

Aberdeen City Council want to increase the flexibility around funded provision, and it is considering whether to move towards providing funded early learning and childcare 50 weeks of the year, rather than the term-time model currently adopted.

Although capital will be made available by the Scottish Government, this increased entitlement will clearly place considerable pressure on local authorities capital and revenue budgets.

Currently, there are around 200 part-time nursery places available in Torry, but population statistics show that, at the time of writing, there are 512 children aged between 1 and 5 in the Tullos and Walker Road Primary School catchments. Therefore, not only will the requirement be to almost double the amount of hours available for 3 and 4 year olds, but there will be more than double the number of children to cater for in the long term.

Early learning and child care is an industry that already struggles with the recruitment and retention of workers in Aberdeen. It has historically been an occupation that is generally fairly low paid, despite formal qualifications being required. Such an increase in provision will inevitably require more staff.

Currently, early learning and child care in Torry is supplied by the local authority in nurseries attached to two primary schools. These nurseries are operating at full capacity and therefore it is clear that more physical space will be required as the demand grows.

BIG NOISE TORRY

Big Noise Torry was launched in July 2015, and is a partnership venture between Aberdeen City Council and Sistema Scotland with the overall aim of improving the lives of children in one of the city's most disadvantaged areas. The ultimate goal of Big Noise is, through the medium of music, to build confidence resilience and ambition in children, and improve educational performance, health and wellbeing so that children are able to reach their full potential. Projected outcomes include:

- Positive behaviours in relation to alcohol and drugs
- Improved outcomes from education and learning
- Improved employability
- Reduced involvement in criminality
- Increased resilience
- Improved Pride and Confidence and; a sense of community identity through involvement in Arts

At the time of writing, Big Noise works with all nursery, Primary 1 and Primary 2 children that attend Walker Road or Tullos Primary Schools. In addition, all Primary 3 and Primary 4 children can attend the Big Noise After-school club, which runs three days a week.

As well as after-school clubs, Big Noise runs holiday clubs during October, Easter and Summer holidays. Children are provided with hot meals, snacks and activities, some of which are also open to family members.

EDUCATION

Children living in the Torry neighbourhood are served by two primary schools – Tullos Primary School and Walker Road Primary School – and one secondary school, Torry Academy.

The majority of children attending both primary schools come from an area of significant deprivation (based on 2012 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation), particularly at Tullos Primary School where almost 90% of children live in an area that is amongst the most 20% deprived communities in Scotland^{vii}.

It is widely recognised that in order to learn and succeed, children must be well nourished and cared for. Although merely living in a deprived community does not mean automatic entitlement to free school meals, it appears that there is an imbalance between those who may be entitled and those who are claiming the benefit.

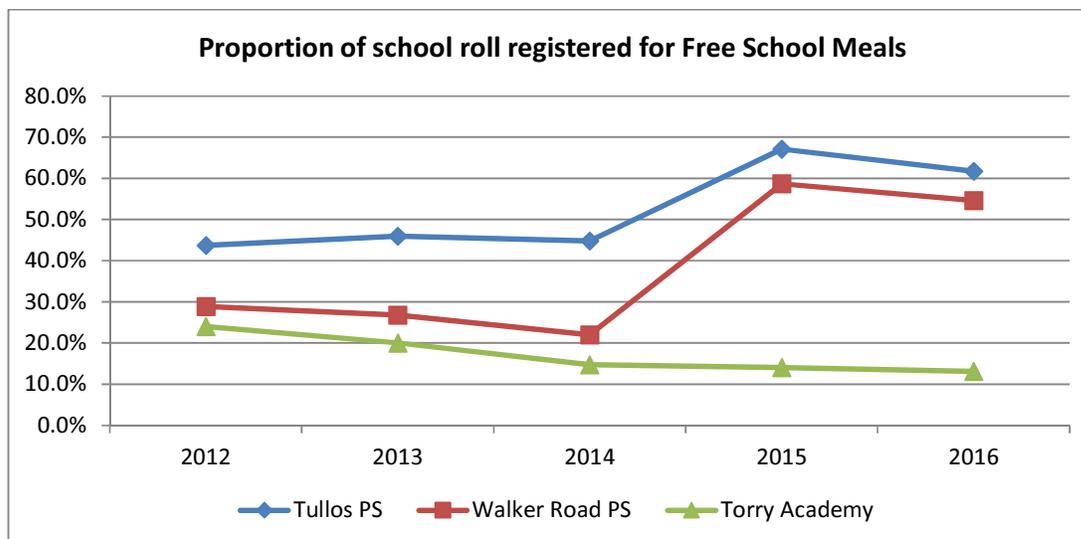
Table 3: Children entitled and registered for free school meals

	% of school roll living in most deprived quintile (20%) ^{viii}	% of P4 – P7 pupils entitled and registered for free school meals ^{ix}
Tullos Primary School	89.1%	27.61%
Walker Road Primary School	62.8%	18.18%
Torry Academy	71%	13.1%

For many children in Scotland, the provision of free school meals gives them the only cooked meal of the day, but during school holidays many parents may struggle to feed their children adequately. Some local authorities in Scotland are now running holidays clubs to ensure that children are adequately fed during the school holidays.

There are also some religious and community groups in Aberdeen that provide free, healthy cooked food for children who usually receive free school meals, but there is no knowledge of such a scheme operating in Torry at the current time.

As highlighted above, it is difficult to measure child poverty accurately due to the time lag on available data. To gain a better understanding of the current picture and the impact of the current local economic situation, we can review the trend in the proportion of pupils registered for free school meals. It should be noted that the statistics in the chart below relate to the percentage of the total school roll that are registered for free school meals, and will differ from the statistics above which relate only to Primary 4 to Primary 7 pupils, as all P1-P3 pupils in Scotland receive free school meals.

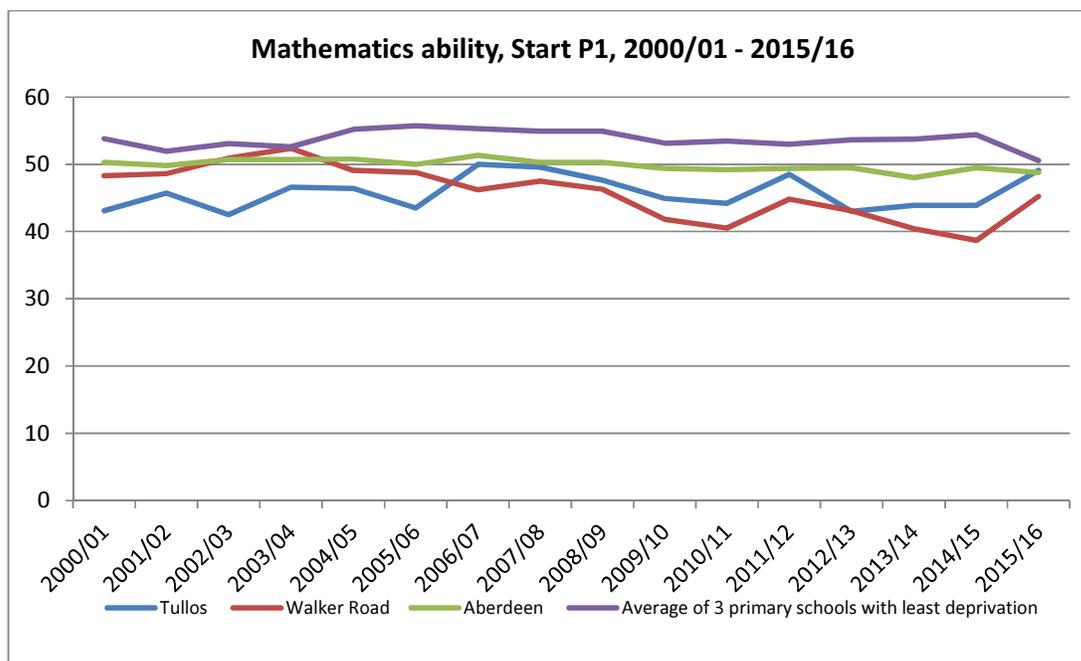
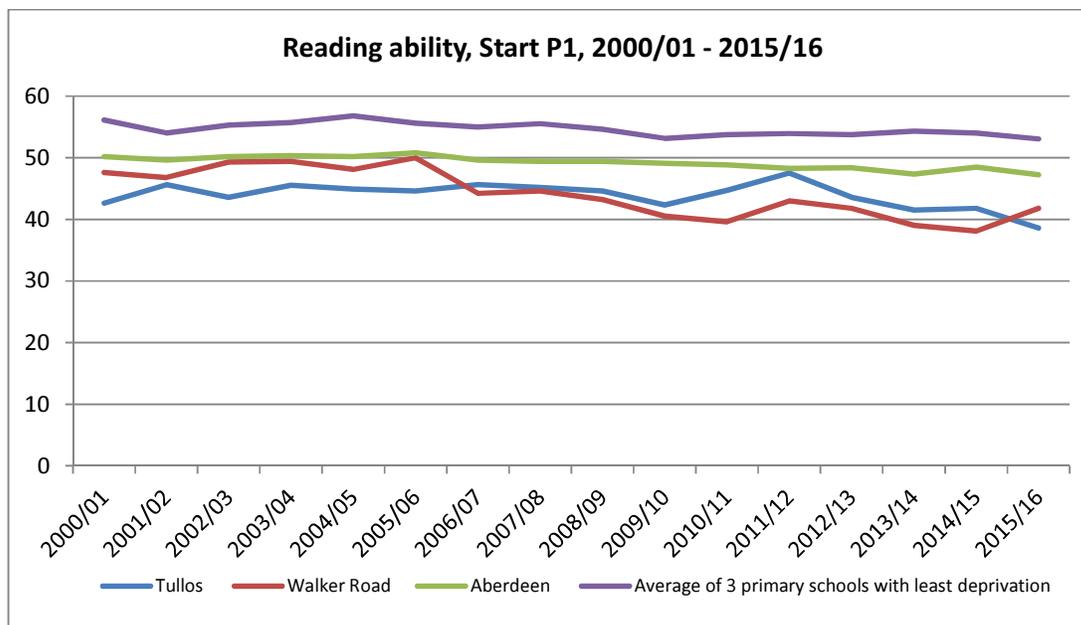


The proportion of children attending primary school in Torry that are eligible and registered for free school meals has increased considerably between 2014 and 2015. This increasing proportion may be linked to an initiative by Aberdeen City Council to introduce a cashless catering system into Tullos and Walker Road Primary Schools in September 2014 and March 2015 respectively. The cashless catering system aims to reduce the stigma attached to free school meal entitlement and also seeks to automatically validate entitlement using council tax benefit records. Since it is known that there are high levels of deprivation in Torry, the increase should be viewed positively.

The proportion of children and young people that attend at Torry Academy and are registered for free school meals has fallen steadily over the past five years, and uptake amongst those that are entitled and registered is relatively poor, with only between 30- and 40% of those who are entitled to the benefit taking advantage of it. Given that more than 70% of the pupil population at Torry Academy live in an area that is among the most deprived in Scotland, the downward trend is surprising and may indicate a need for greater promotion of free school meals.

There are a large number of convenience stores, sandwich shops and/or takeaways in close proximity to Torry Academy. It is assessed that a large proportion of children and young people, including those who may be entitled to free school meals, will be purchasing lunch from these premises.

It is widely recognised that children from more disadvantaged backgrounds tend to perform poorly at school in comparison to their more affluent peers, and this gap appears in early life. This gap is persistent and significant, and is evident in both literacy and numeracy skills by the time a child starts primary school.



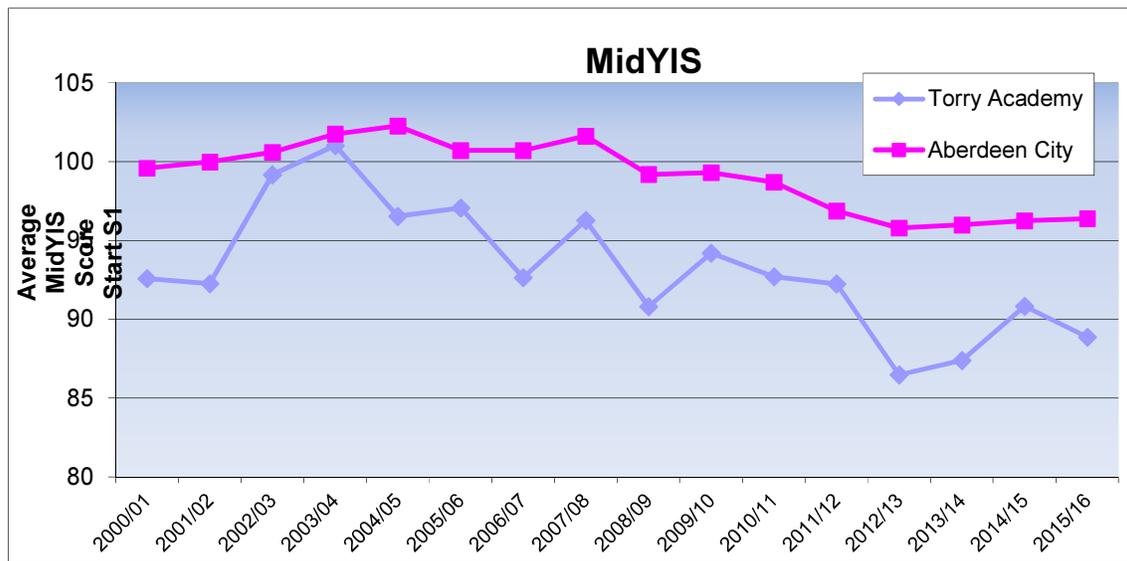
The charts above show that children in Torry consistently start primary school at a disadvantage in terms of reading and mathematics ability compared to children from less disadvantaged backgrounds.

The diverse nature of the Torry population may, at least partially, be a contributing factor to the lack of basic language, literacy and numeracy skills of primary school children. The proportion of children attending Tullos Primary School for whom English is their 'first language' has fallen over the past decade; at the time of the 2015 pupil census, only 53.2% of pupils at the school use English as a 'first language'. At Walker Road Primary School, only 65.5% of pupils use English as a

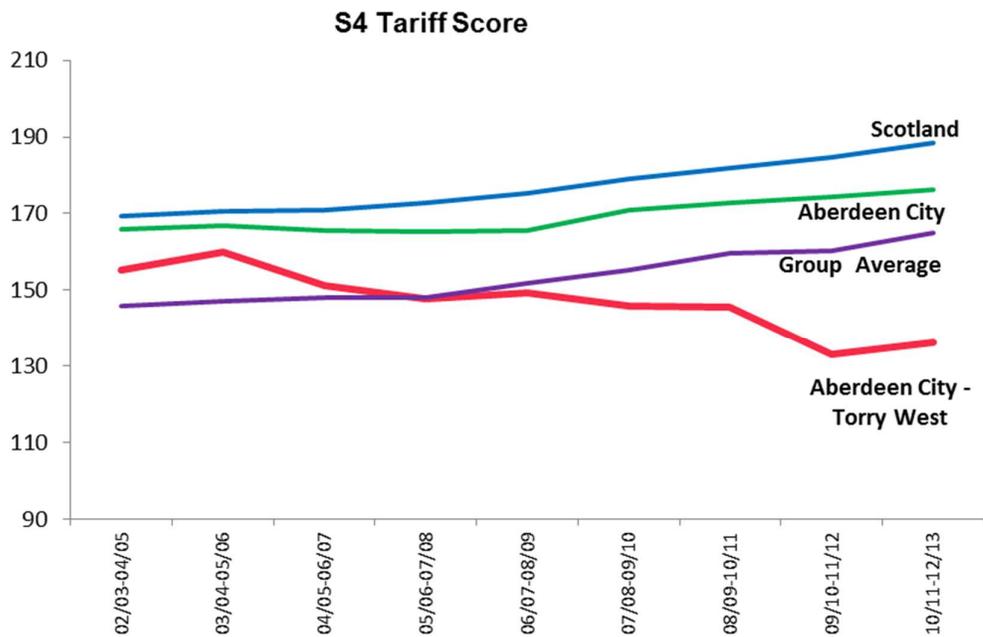
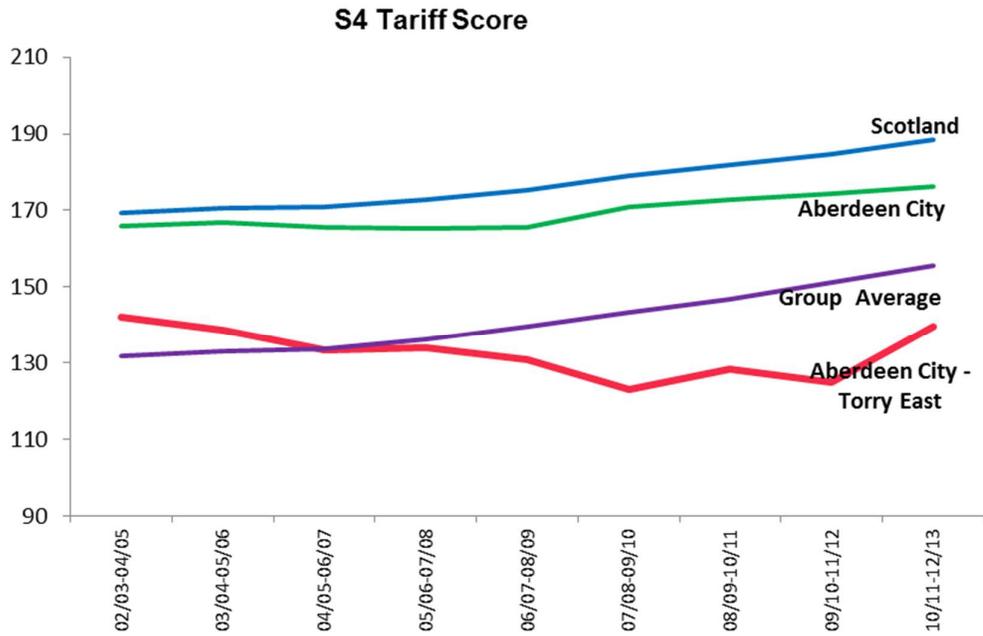
'first language' and again, this proportion has been reducing over the past decade, though at a lower rate than Tullos.

Tullos Primary School is one of four schools in Aberdeen City that receive / will receive funding from the Attainment Scotland Fund, a Scottish Government fund that aims to improve literacy, numeracy and health and wellbeing for primary school pupils.

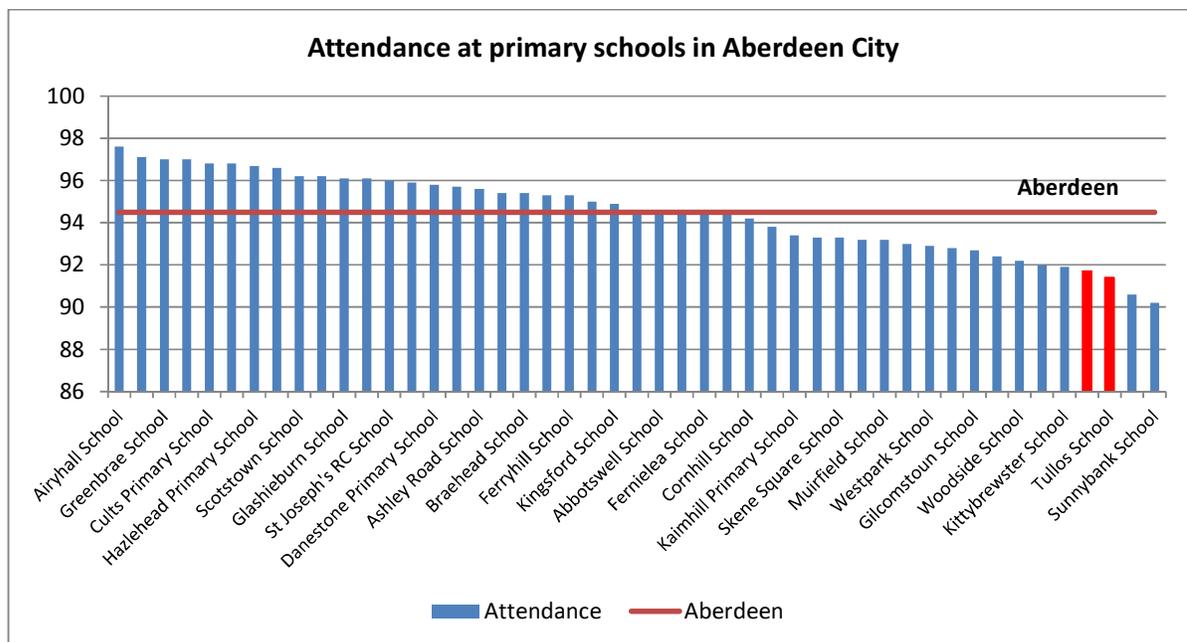
The attainment gap is also evident in secondary schools, and children starting secondary school at Torry Academy generally do less well academically than the city average.



Until fairly recently, the Scottish Government recorded the tariff score of S4 pupils from across the country. In recent years however, the national qualifications framework has changed and this is no longer a meaningful measure, although it is the only data available at this time. The Community Planning Outcomes Profile (CPOP), developed by the Improvement Service, tracks this data over a period of time and looks at other comparable areas. The CPOP shows that, in relation to the S4 tariff score, both Torry East and Torry West are areas of the city that have some of the poorest outcomes, and have shown little or no improvement over the years.

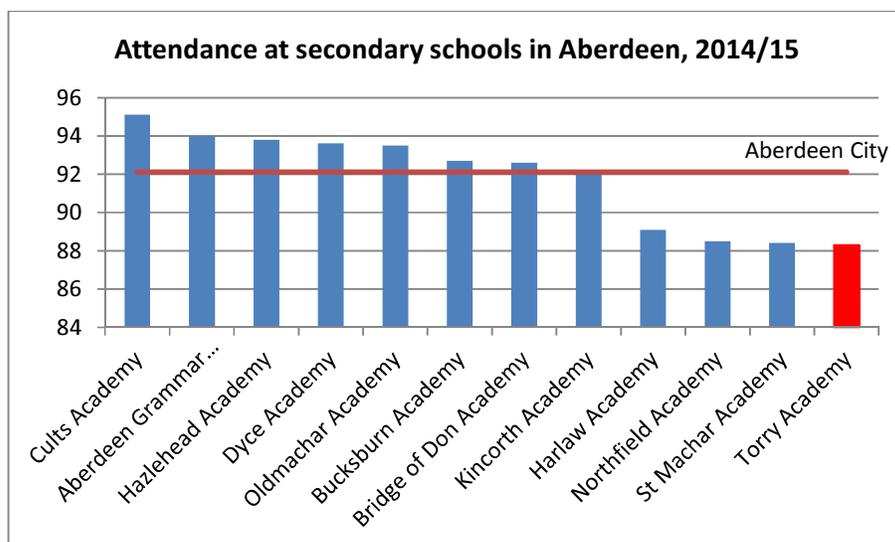


There is a clear link between poor attendance at school and lower academic achievement. Both Tullos and Walker Road Primary Schools suffer from some of the poorest attendance levels in the City.



Tullos Primary School, in the 2014/15 academic year (the latest available data) recorded the highest proportional authorised absence of all primary schools in Aberdeen City.

Torry Academy also has the highest absence rate of all secondary schools within the City. Truancy is a particular issue at the school.



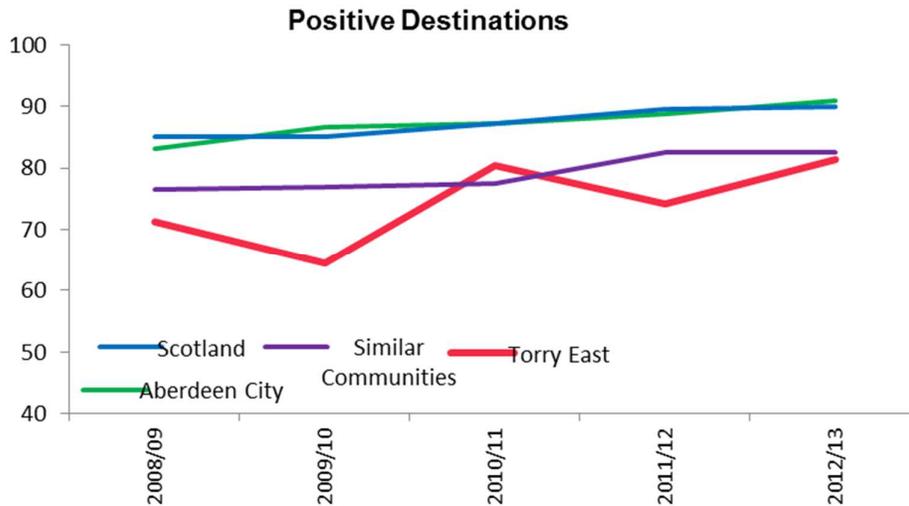
Poor attendance at school is linked to poorer academic attainment and limited future career prospects. Poor attendance can also lead to isolation from peers, and the poor attendance of some may impact on the attainment of regular attenders given that truants are more likely to be disruptive when they do attend school and demand more of teachers' attention.

Work is ongoing to replace Torry Academy and Kincorth Academy with a new, purpose built school based in Cove. Aberdeen City Council has agreed to set aside more than £120,000 for a bus service for children in families who may struggle to meet the transport costs associated with the move to the South of City Academy^x.

POSITIVE DESTINATIONS

Lower educational attainment from an early age generally leads to fewer qualifications, leaving school earlier, and limited employment and career prospects.

Information from the Community Planning Outcomes Profile clearly illustrates school leavers in Torry East and in Torry West are less likely than others in the city, and others in similar communities from across Scotland, to enter a positive destination.





Most young people that live in Torry attend Torry Academy, and most pupils at Torry Academy are from the Torry neighbourhood. Although not directly comparable, more timely data from Skills Development Scotland shows that young people who attend Torry Academy are less likely than their city-wide peers to enter a positive destination, and have a greater likelihood of being unemployed after leaving school.

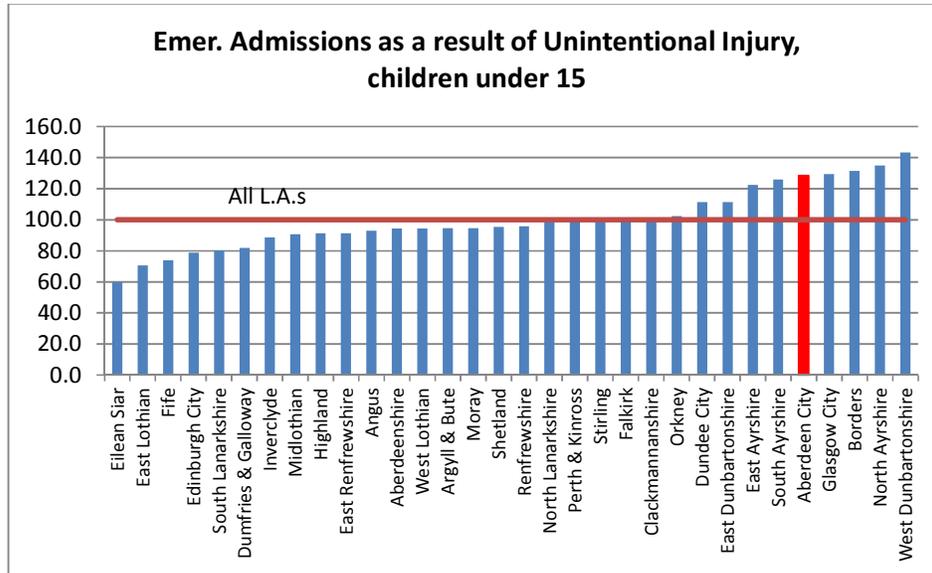
86.7% of young people that left Torry Academy in the 2014/15 academic year entered a positive destination (Education, Training or Employment), while 90% of school leavers across the city.

Most (41.3%) former school pupils at Torry go on to enter further education (College education), with only 16% entering Higher education (typically, university). This is in contrast to the city-wide picture, where a larger proportion of young people enter higher education (38.1%) than enter further education (26.9%). This further highlights the inequalities suffered by young people in Torry.

Torry Academy is one of ten target schools in the North of Scotland that benefits from being part of ASPIRENorth – a national Schools for Higher Education Programme (SHEP) which aims to increase progression to higher education in both colleges and universities from schools which have historically had low levels of progression.

UNINTENTIONAL INJURY IN CHILDREN

Aberdeen City has one of the highest rates of children being hospitalised in an emergency as a result of unintentional injury in the country, and this has been the case over recent years.



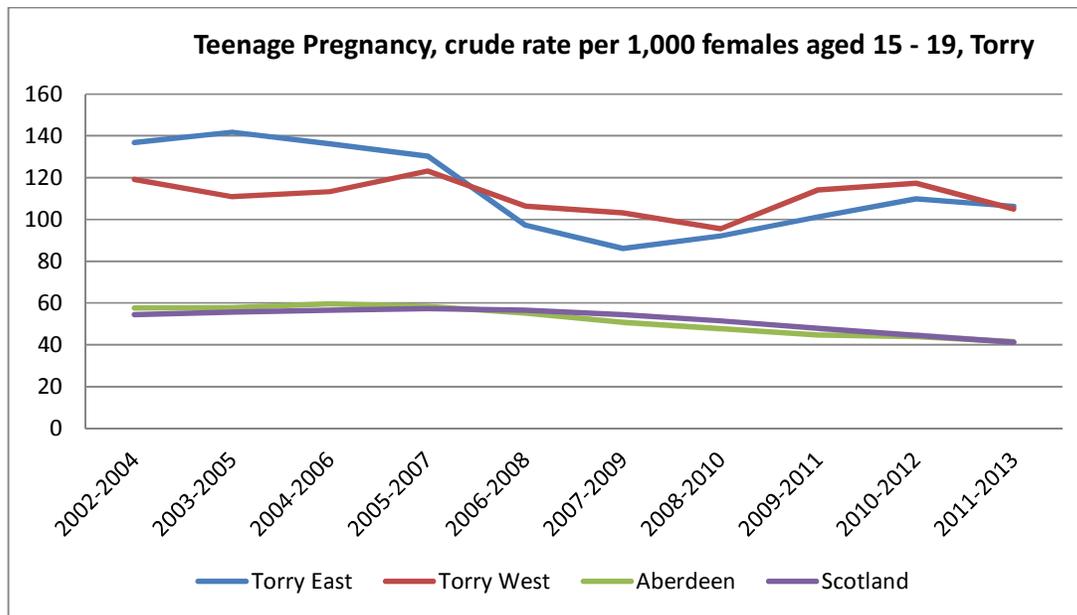
Emergency hospital admissions due to an unintentional injury are most common among the under 5s, and for all children under 15, a fall is the most common cause of the injury.

Data provided for the city-wide Strategic Assessment indicates that unintentional injury in children is associated with deprivation, and Torry is one of the high risk areas identified.

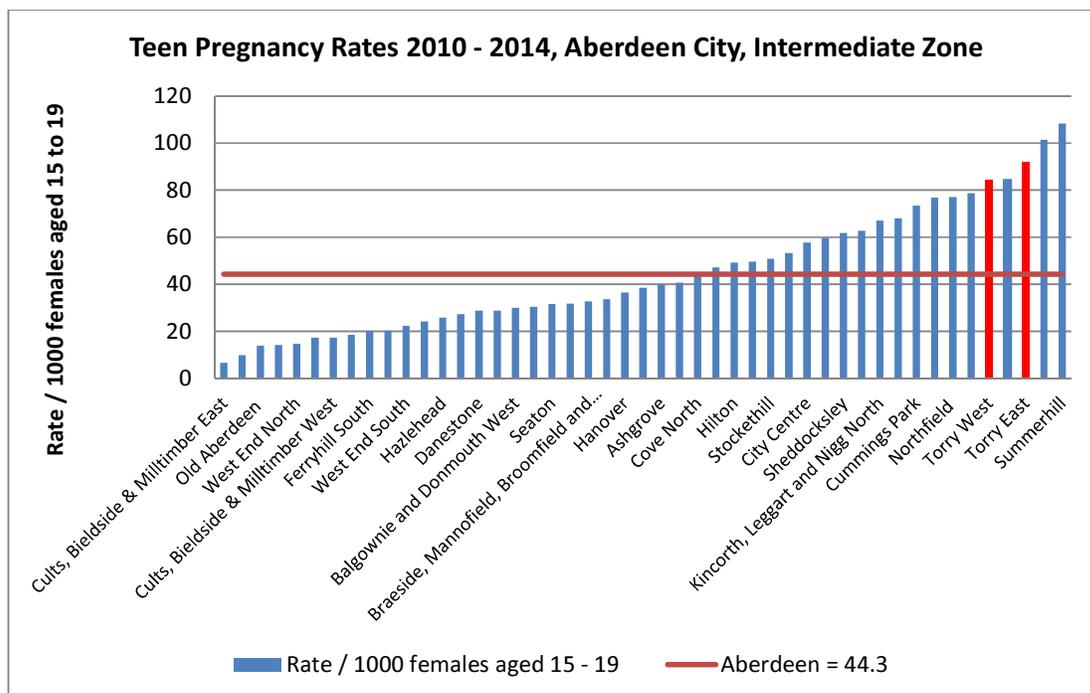
Unfortunately, ISD Scotland no longer publish details of where injuries were sustained. Robust data of this nature could be used to further analyse any potential issues – for example, a higher rate of injuries sustained within the home for example may suggest some home safety initiatives would be beneficial – however it was assessed that this measure was too subjective and contained considerable volume of incorrect or inaccurate data.

TEENAGE PREGNANCY

The trend in teenage pregnancy in Aberdeen, and indeed in Scotland, is reducing, and rates of teenage pregnancy in the city have almost halved over the past decade. Notwithstanding that, there are still significant inequities between neighbourhoods, and Torry records some of the highest rates of teen pregnancy in the city.



Children born to teenage mothers are less likely to reach their full potential. As well as being less likely to do well at school and suffering poorer health and developmental outcomes, daughters of teenage mothers are more likely to become teenage mothers themselves, therefore continuing the cycle. Reducing teenage pregnancy is therefore central to tackling poverty and social exclusion.



Teenage girls living in Torry are around 13 times more likely than their peers in Cults, Bieldside and Milltimber East to experience a teenage pregnancy.

ADULT LIFE

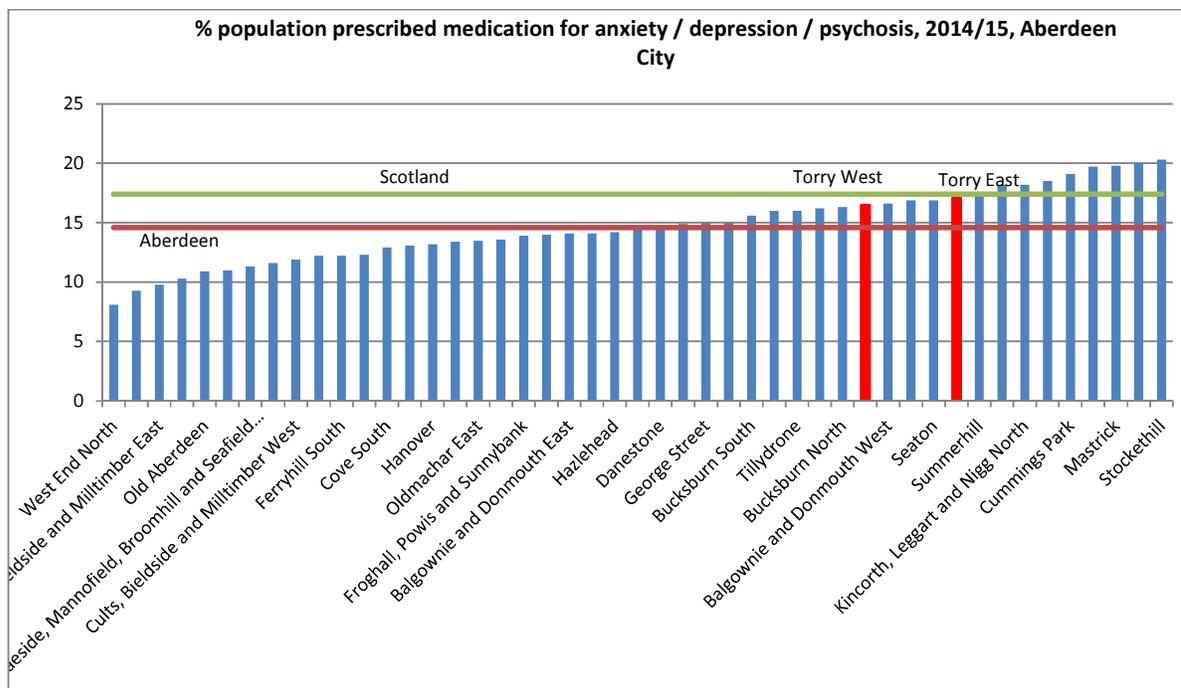
Generally speaking, working-age adults in Aberdeen are educated to a higher level than in many other council areas in Scotland, with 31.8% of working age adults education to degree level in Aberdeen, the fourth highest rate of all 32 Scottish local authorities (after City of Edinburgh, East Dunbartonshire and East Renfrewshire)^{xi}.

There is a large contrast in the qualifications gained by working age adults across the City. At the time of the 2011 Census, one in five adults in Aberdeen had no qualifications, compared to a quarter of adults in Scotland. The level of skills amongst Torry's working age population is generally low with almost a third of adults having no qualifications. In some areas within the neighbourhood, the proportion of adults with no formal qualifications is much higher. In datazone S01000052, to the south west of the Torry neighbourhood, almost half (46%) of all adults had no formal qualifications, but taken collectively it's the Eastern side of Torry that fares worst in terms of poor adult qualifications; more than a third (36.3%) of adults living in Torry East have no formal qualification, while only 15.9% have a degree or higher qualification.

As described previously, Aberdeens economy is under considerable pressure, predominantly as a result of a historical over-reliance on the oil and gas sector. As unemployment rises, it is crucial that people are equipped with the skills that will allow them to either enter, or re-enter the workforce, and this will require a considerable improvement in the skills of Torry's general population. In addition, it is imperative that people have the opportunity to gain the knowledge and skills to enable them to progress up the career ladder and access higher salaries.

HEALTH

Generally speaking, statistics and trends appear to indicate that the mental health of Scotland's population is deteriorating, however the increasing proportion of the population that are prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis could equally be a sign of earlier diagnosis and a greater willingness of people to accept help.



Although not all people living in an area with poor outcomes will experience mental ill-health, higher rates of poorer mental health are more prevalent in areas of disadvantage.

It is widely recognised that an accurate assessment of mental ill-health is difficult, due to the very nature of the problem.

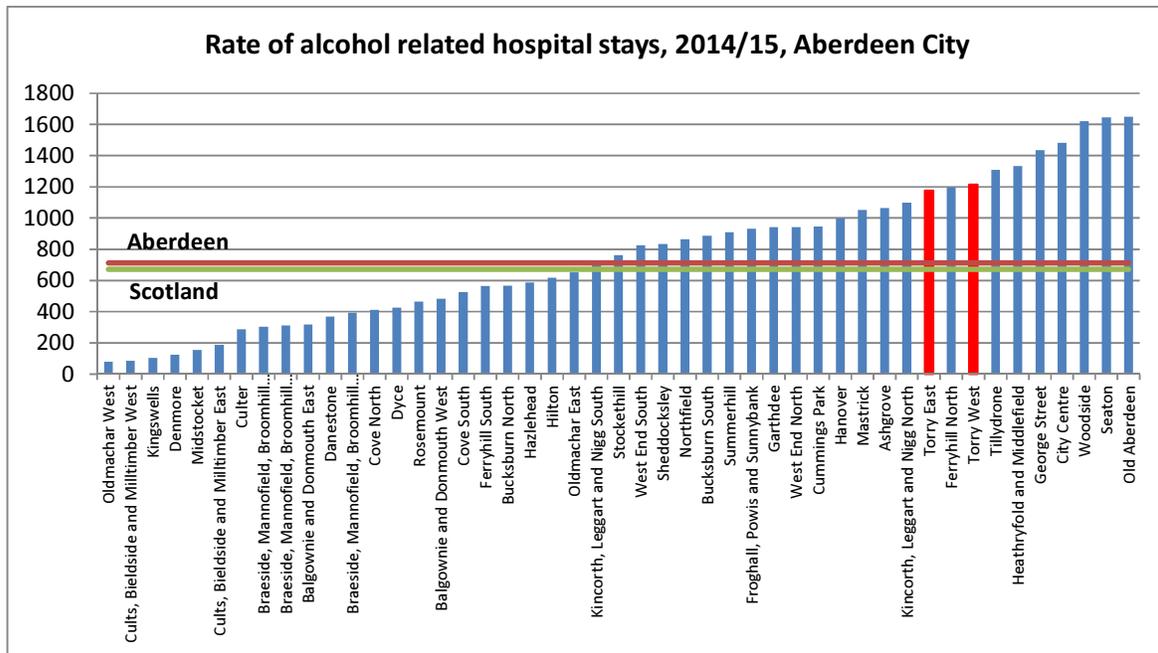
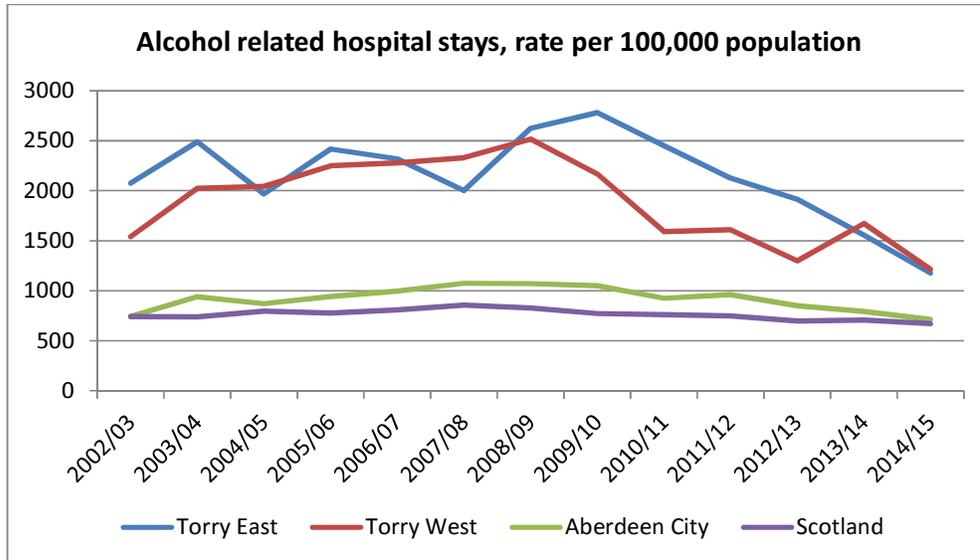
Poverty, poor education, unemployment and low income are all risk factors for poor mental health, and therefore it is assessed that the mental health of Aberdeen's population in general, and in particular in the more disadvantaged communities, will suffer as a result of the local economic downturn.

LIFESTYLE BEHAVIOURS

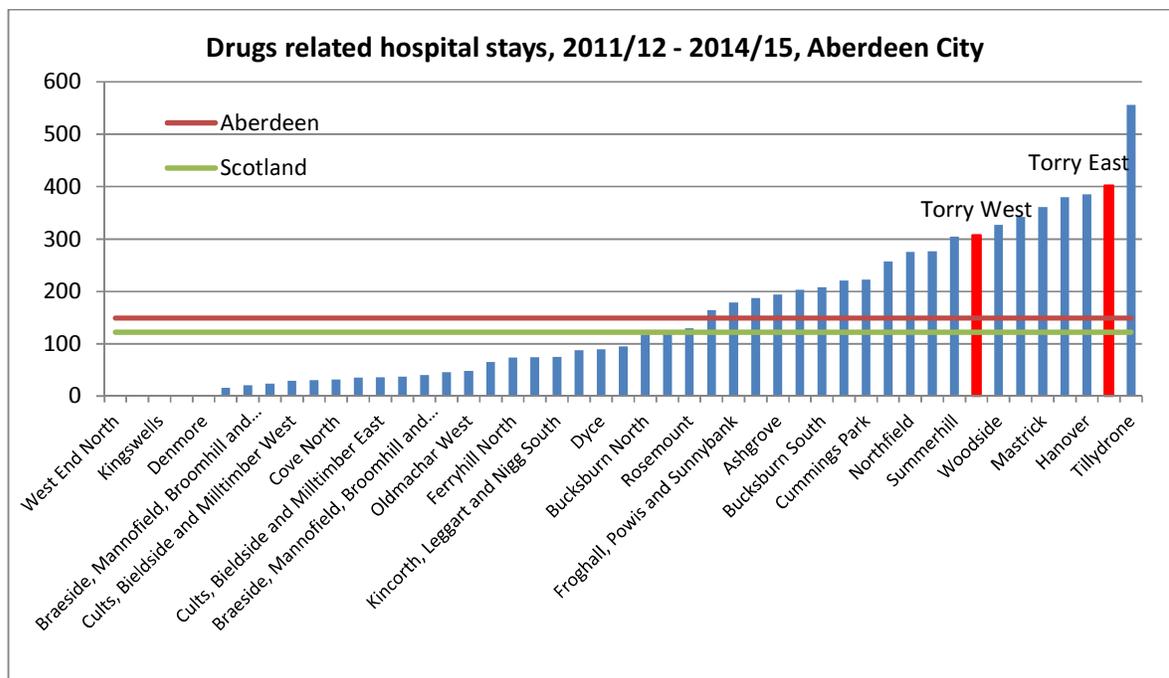
Poor lifestyle behaviours are widely known to negatively affect the health of the population. Over recent decades, significant improvements have been made in changing, and reducing behaviours such as smoking, excessive alcohol use and drug misuse, improving peoples diet and increasing peoples level of physical activity. But improvements have largely been seen mainly among those in higher socio-economic groups, with those in lower socio-economic groups still at much higher risk of partaking in poor lifestyle behaviours. This leads to widening health inequalities.

Alcohol misuse is one of the biggest risks to Scotland's health. Not only does alcohol misuse have a detrimental impact on our health, the consequences of alcohol misuse are far-reaching ranging from severe impacts such as alcohol-related road traffic accidents to more 'hidden' impacts such as domestic violence.

There has been considerable improvement in the rate of alcohol related hospital stays in Torry, but the rate remains significantly higher than the city-wide or national rates.



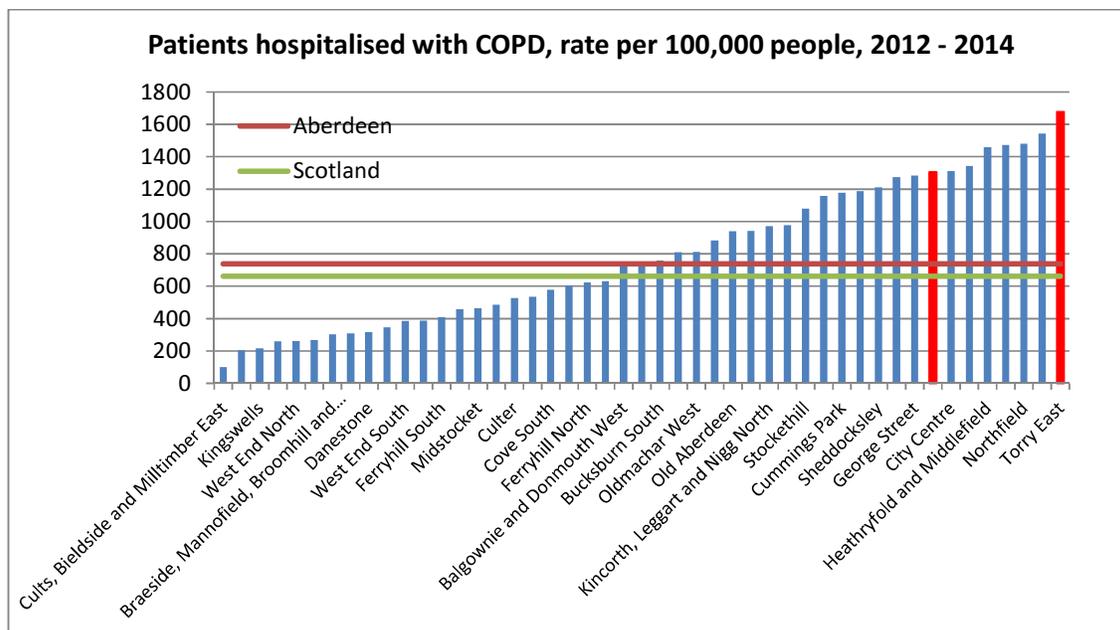
Similar to the correlation between deprivation and excessive alcohol consumption, hospital stays as a result of a drugs related illness or injury are higher in areas with greater levels of deprivation.



According to the most recent data available, smoking is more prevalent in Aberdeen than it is in Scotland – 24% of the population of the city smoke, compared to 20% nationally.

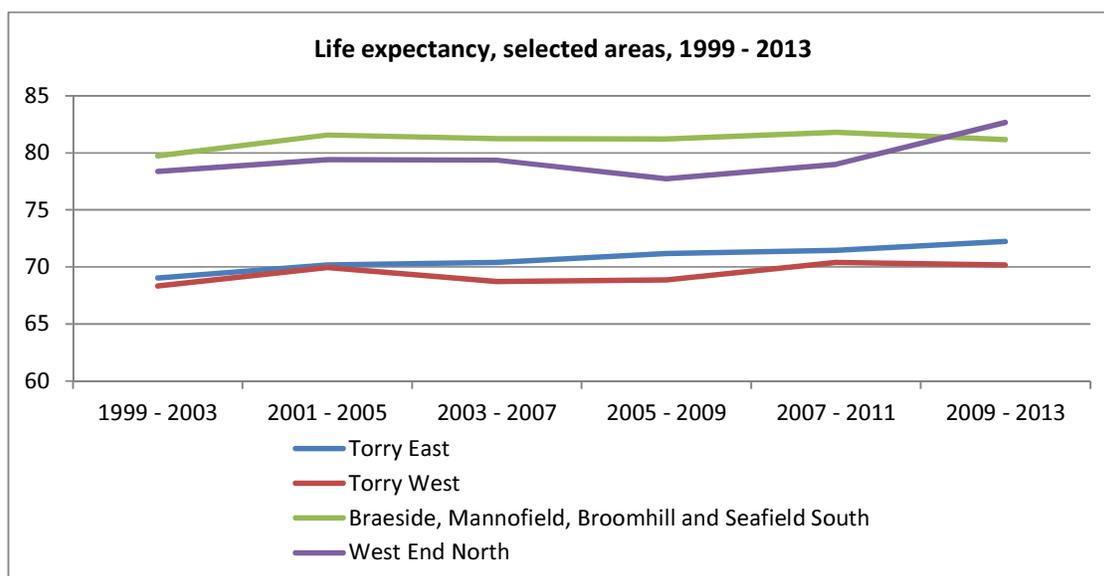
National research has shown that there is a strong correlation between smoking prevalence and deprivation. Although data is not available at a local level, it is probable that the situation in Aberdeen follows this trend, and therefore Torry would be an area that would be expected to have higher prevalence rates.

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is the name for a collection of lung diseases, which have occurred as a result of long-term damage to the lungs, usually because of smoking. Although not directly a measure of smoking levels within lower level geography, the rate of hospitalisations as a result of COPD is a good indicator of how lifestyle behaviours are affecting a populations health. As the chart below shows, both the east and west sides of Torry have high rates of COPD hospitalisations.



To reduce health inequalities, it is therefore imperative that public services, focus attention on those at greater risk to reduce their unhealthy behaviours. This will improve the health of the overall population. Poor lifestyle behaviours are widely recognised as heightening a persons risk of dying young, and this is further highlighted when looking at life expectancies of our neighbourhoods.

Advances and healthcare, and improvements in lifestyles have means that people in Torry, as indeed in Aberdeen and across the country, are living longer than ever before. Nevertheless there are still significant inequalities in the city, with people in Torry, generally, expected to live for around 10 or 11 years less than peers living in West End North or Braeside, Mannofield, Broomhill and Seafield South. There is no doubt that poorer lifestyle choices contribute to this significant difference.



LATER LIFE

Almost 12%^{xii} of the population of Torry is aged 65 or older, a smaller proportion than Aberdeen City, where 15% of the population are in this age group.

As highlighted above, the population of Aberdeen is growing and ageing, and in the Torry / Ferryhill ward, it is projected that this age group will increase by around 34% by 2026, and by 77% by 2037.

Although it is likely that population projections will be revised downwards in the coming years, a considerable increase in the older population in Torry is nevertheless anticipated.

The housing stock in Torry is predominantly flatted properties which may prove inaccessible and / or unsuitable for many older people, who may suffer increased frailty and are at greater risk of having multiple and complex care needs. This may result in an increased number of people from Torry seeking minor property adaptations or even possibly alternative accommodation as they get older, and as flatter properties become more unsuitable. It is unlikely however that older people will be amenable to relocating to another part of the city from an area in which they have spent their lives.

The proportion of people living in Torry at the current time that are aged 65 or older is lower than the Aberdeen and Scotland proportions, but 30.39% of the neighbourhoods current population is aged between 30 and 49 while across the City 27.85% of the population fall into this age bracket and in Scotland its 26.61%. This indicates that there is likely to be long-term pressures on housing stock as this demographic ages.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

Emergency hospital admissions place significant pressure on NHS resources, and in Aberdeen City, between 37- and 39% of emergency admissions to hospital are for patients aged 65 or older, and older people are more likely than any other age group to be hospitalised as an emergency multiple times.

Although Torry doesn't record the highest rate of emergency admissions amongst the areas over 65 population, rates are above both city and national rates. Once again there is considerable variation however, with datazone S01000082 predominantly accounting for the high rate in Torry East, while in Torry West, datazone S01000084 is the most problematic area. It is worth noting however that both areas are comparable, both in terms of performance and improvement, to other similar areas in Scotland.

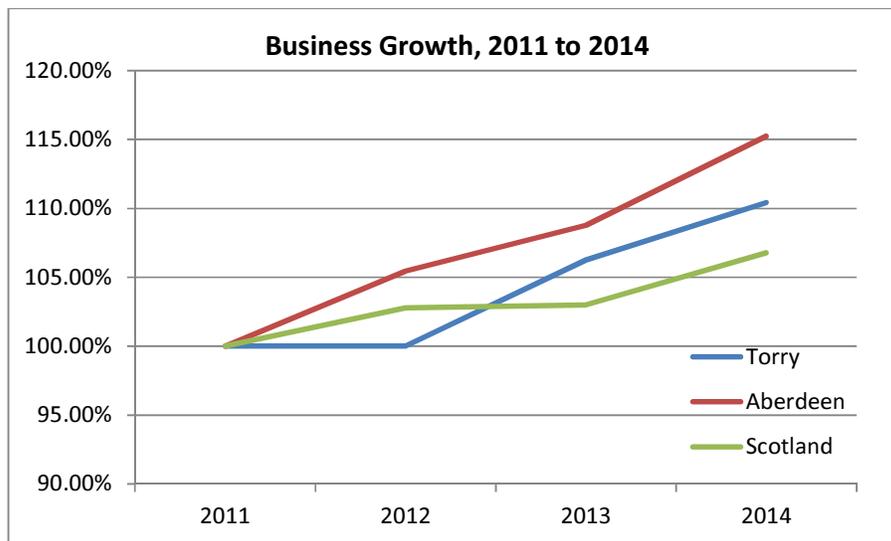
Unfortunately, older people are statistically at greater risk of accidents in and around the home. Many accidents which older people suffer are attributable, either wholly or partly, to increasing frailty and failing health. Most accidents in older people are falls.

PLACE

BUSINESS

Torry has a thriving business environment, and Tullos East, Tullos West and Altens Industrial Estates are all within close proximity to the neighbourhood. The industrial estates are dominated by companies closely associated with the oil and gas industry.

The latest count of businesses in the area indicates that the numbers continue to rise, and around 40- to 45% of all business in Torry are either in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' or 'Wholesale, Retail and Repairs' industry.



It must be noted however that these statistics relate to the period preceding the downturn in the local economy, and a slowdown in growth rates is certainly expected as more recent statistics become available.

There are some large scale developments planned for Torry and the surrounding area that are likely to impact on the local economy to some degree, if approved.

Planning permission has been granted in principle for the expansion of Aberdeen Harbour into Nigg Bay. It is reported that, by year 20, additional facilities at the Nigg Bay site would result in Aberdeen Harbour supporting 15,000 jobs^{xiii} – an increase of 30% on current figures, and therefore providing additional job and business opportunities for people in Torry and the rest of the city.

There is a proposal to develop a new £120 million Energy from Waste facility in the East Tullos Industrial Estate.

Torry is a thriving community based close to Aberdeen City Centre. Victoria Road is the main service area, and has a variety of retail and food outlets, licensed premises,

a bank, a post office and small local grocery stores. In addition, there are two supermarkets on Wellington Road, and so most everyday needs can be catered for within the neighbourhood. A drive around the area indicates that there are few vacant retail premises, but local knowledge highlights that in at least one case, a retail unit has been boarded up and vacant for at least a decade. This projects a negative image and may lead to a poor perception of the area.

However, there appears to be a discord between the retail / recreation facilities that are in the area, and the perception of the communities as, during the 'Shaping Torry' consultation event, it was highlighted that there is a desire to upgrade the shops and look of Victoria Road, and that residents feel that there is a need to develop meeting places such as cafes, restaurants etc. There are also community concerns at high levels of through traffic, particularly HGVs, using Victoria Road.

It is true however that the range of shops and facilities has changed over the years, in line with the changing demographics of Torry, and the area now has shops which cater to Eastern European households.

HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLDS

Housing is far more than bricks and mortar. Housing that is adequate is important for good health and wellbeing. Poor quality housing can lead to increased health risks and can exacerbate many existing health conditions.

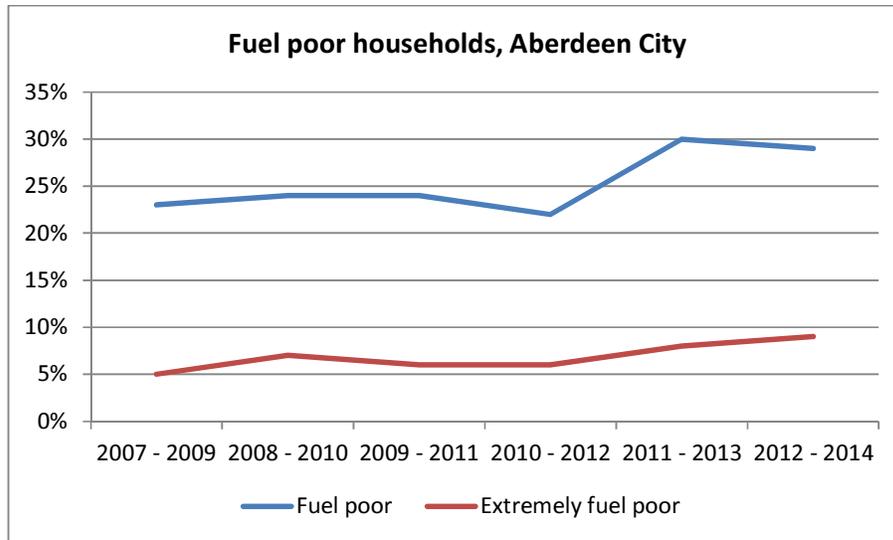
Torry is a relatively large and quite tightly populated residential area, and the areas housing stock is dominated by flatted properties.

The majority of housing in Torry is rented accommodation, with the most common landlord being the local authority. Although not every areas within the neighbourhood is dominated by council housing, around 4 in five households in the Balnagask areas of Torry is social rented accommodation.

FUEL POVERTY

Households are considered to be fuel poor if they would have to spend more than 10% of their household income on domestic fuels, or extremely fuel poor if domestic fuels account for more than 20% of their household income.

In 2012 – 2014 29% of households in Aberdeen City were fuel poor, including 9% of households that were living in extreme fuel poverty.



Clearly, the trend is upwards in the city in relation to fuel poverty, and it is likely that this trend is reflected in Torry.

Data available relating to 2010 – 2012 indicates that, at that time, between 20- and 30% of households in Torry were living in fuel poverty.

Aberdeen City Council, Aberdeenshire Council and Moray Council are working in partnership to develop a new £120 million Energy from Waste (EfW) facility at Greenbank Crescent, East Tullos, and a planning application was submitted on 7th March 2016. The plant, if approved, will generate heat and power and will have the ability to provide secure, low cost energy to households, businesses and council facilities, and therefore has the potential to reduce fuel poverty.

Over recent years, there has been considerable investment in, and improvements to, much of the housing stock within the Torry neighbourhood, with many houses benefiting from thermal upgrading.

As a result of the current pressures on the jobs market in Aberdeen however, it is possible that fuel poverty in the city will rise as incomes reduce, however the lower oil price may help to counteract any such increase.

COMMUNITY SAFETY

Torry has historically been an area significantly impacted by issues such as vandalism, youth disturbance and wilful fireraising, and in particular, , this is prevalent in the Balnagask area which has been affected by a relatively small groups of youths over the years. This is borne out by community engagement feedback, in which the Balnagask area is highlighted many times as an area in which people don't feel safe.

Most vandalisms fall into one of two categories – youth related or alcohol related. Victoria Road in particular is a main thoroughfare, with a large number of licensed

premises in the vicinity. Typically, vandalism is an spur-of-the moment crime, and it is difficult to detect if there is a lack of witnesses. Again, Victoria Road has been highlighted during community consultation as an area in which people don't feel safe, particularly at weekends.

Torry also has a relatively high rate of domestic abuse incidents, and it is recognised that this is most likely still under-represented. Again, research has shown that there is a strong association between the excessive consumption of alcohol and domestic abuse. Much academic research has pointed to economic difficulties resulting in an increase in domestic violence, and this should certainly be monitored.

In four out of the last five years (2010/11 to 2014/15) the Torry neighbourhood has been of greatest concern in Aberdeen in relation to accidental house fires, and around 9% of the accidental dwelling fires in Aberdeen City during that time occurred in Torry.

Most house fires in Aberdeen City are related to cooking appliances, followed by those that are smoking related.

Most smoking-related house fires in the city start in the bedroom, and are usually down to careless disposal of cigarettes or smoking materials. As highlighted above, there is no local data on smoking prevalence, but by looking at hospitalisation as a result of COPD, it is assessed that there is a high level of smoking prevalence within the Torry neighbourhood.

WASTE & RECYCLING

Significant funding of £105,000 has been obtained from Zero Waste Scotland over the last couple of year for a project called TIF (Tenement Infrastructure Fund). The project focuses on improving access for the residents in tenements to communal recycling and food waste facilities consequently helping to improve recycling rates and cleanliness of the Torry neighbourhood. The funding paid for the stanchions and associated road works with the Housing department providing money to pay for the new communal bins. We selected 16 priority streets from residents' wishes, feedback from crews and waste officers surveying the whole area of Torry.

In addition to new communal mixed recycling and food waste containers being installed, the individual 240l black bins were removed from tenement blocks and in place; 1280l communal waste bins were provided. The recycling rate is particularly low at 10% in Torry and through providing improved infrastructure for recycling facilities, this will increase access to recycling ensuring residents can recycle more materials.

This project was in response to calls from householders to change the service to enable them to recycle more, to prevent waste bins from overflowing and keep streets clear of litter. The new bins are being well-used with minimal levels of contamination. There is still some fly tipping in the area, but generally much tidier

and cleaner plus there has been good feedback from residents about the changes to the service. Like in all neighbourhoods, the education of those that live and work in the area is key to reducing environmental issues. Many people are unaware of the knock-on effect that fly-tipping has on health and amenity. Often those who do dump rubbish do so as they are unwilling or unable to pay for uplift, yet many are likely to be entitled to free uplift.

TRANSPORT

Just under half (49%) of Torry's population travel to their place of study either by public transport, on foot or by bicycle, considerably higher than the 42% of the City's population that use these methods to travel to work or study.

Most people in Torry work or study within 5km of their home, and this is likely a contributory factor in high number of people that walk or cycle to go about their daily business.

More than a third of people in Torry travel to their place of work or study either on foot or by bicycle^{xiv}, yet during the 'Shaping Torry' engagement event in 2015, the community highlighted that poor maintenance of pavements, steps and handrails, dirty streets and the lack of safe cycling routes in the area were all an issue.

The availability, accessibility and / or cost of public transport is often highlighted as an area of concern to Aberdeen City residents, and this too is the case for some of those living in Torry^{xv}. Public bus services are provided by both Stagecoach and First Bus, and both provide regular services into the City Centre which costs around £1.75 for a single journey. Transport between Torry and Aberdeen Royal Infirmary is provided by stagecoach. The service runs approximately every 20 minutes, typically takes around 25 to 30 minutes and costs £2.25 one way.

The cost of public transport in Aberdeen City is among the highest in the country^{xvi}, and people in Torry highlight the cost of public transport as an issue. A reliable, accessible and affordable public transport network promotes social inclusion by connecting people to jobs, cultural and leisure activities, education and healthcare. Expensive public transport can, and does, restrict the opportunities available to individuals, and makes public services more inaccessible to those who need them most.

General opinion in Torry is that public transport routes make it easier to travel into the city centre than to remain within, and travel around, Torry. Opinion in the area also highlights that there is a need to clean up and maintain bus stops to encourage more people to use the bus network.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Good quality, accessible open spaces provide opportunities for people of all ages to enjoy their environment. Well designed and well managed areas can be used for

play, recreation, to enhance community cohesion and can help ensure that local areas are viewed in a positive way.

The amount of green infrastructure, green space and / or open space is plentiful in Torry, but poorly maintained areas discourage people from using such spaces.

Most people visit green space that is within close proximity to their home, and having green space that is within a 5-10 minute walk from home increases the possibility that people, including children and older people, will use it. Torry benefits from sitting alongside a stretch of beautiful coastline, but a lack of seating, toilets and food and drink facilities prevents people from making the most of the area.

Local residents can be encouraged to play an active roll in maintaining their local open spaces, and early engagement means that any activity in the area is tailored to local needs and that residents have a sense of ownership.

FLOODING

“The impacts of flooding experienced by individuals, communities and businesses can be devastating and long lasting.”^{xvii} The North East Local Flood Risk Management Plan is led by Aberdeenshire Council on behalf of a partnership comprising three local authorities: Aberdeenshire Council, Aberdeen City Council and The Moray Council together with SEPA and other Responsible Authorities. In the North East, there are 23 areas that have been designated as Potentially Vulnerable Areas (areas that are potentially vulnerable to flood risk), and three of these areas are either wholly or predominantly within the City Council’s boundaries.

The average annual cost of flood damages, largely caused by river flooding, in the North East of Scotland is around £29 million, and Aberdeen City is one area in the district that is particularly susceptible to flooding. Estimated annual average flood damages in the City are £15 million, with around 11,000 properties (residential and non-residential) in the City at risk of flooding.

PVA 06/18, Aberdeen City – Deeside, covers the centre and western areas of Aberdeen City, including some parts of the Torry neighbourhood. It is estimated that, within Potentially Vulnerable Area 06/18, approximately 8,100 residential properties and 2000 non-residential properties are at risk of flooding, with average annual damages of around £12 million, mainly as a result of river flooding. While there are some areas of the Torry neighbourhood that are within the potentially vulnerable area, this area is relatively minimal and is the area closest to the River Dee, around South Esplanade / Torry Battery etc.

Everyone is responsible for protecting themselves and their property from flooding, and home and business owners and occupiers can take simple steps to reduce

damage and disruption. Aberdeen City Council can, in some circumstances, provide grants towards the fitting of flood guards on properties.

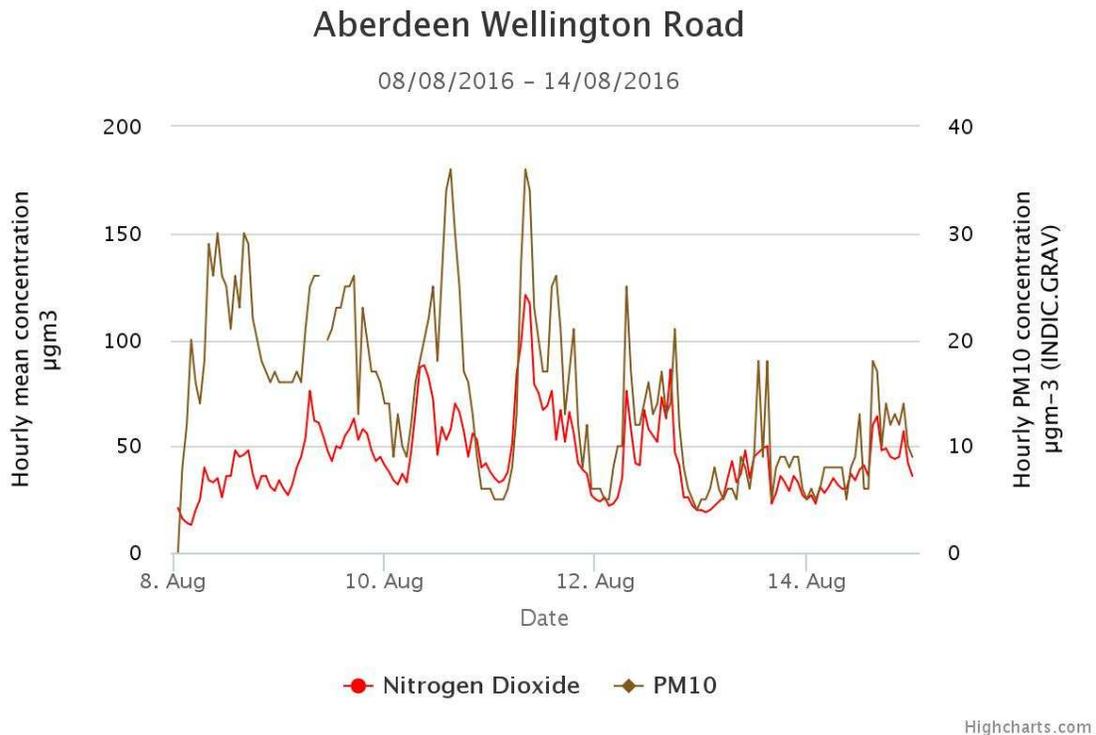
It is the responsibility of householders and business owners to ensure that they are adequately insured against flooding.

Responding to incidents of flooding is the responsibility of many organisations, including the local authority, emergency services and Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA). The Scottish Flood Forum is working with the Scottish Government and the National Centre for Resilience to develop a flooding resilience framework toolkit, which will support local authority staff and others to engage with communities before, during and after a flood event.

AIR QUALITY

Air pollution can be, and is, harmful to people, animals and the environment. It damages health, and is estimated to be responsible for between 2,000 and 3,500 deaths each year in Scotland^{xviii}.

Wellington Road is one of the main commuter routes into Aberdeen from the south and it is one of the most polluted streets in the country.



xix

The chart above shows the concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide and PM10 matter in Wellington Road in the latest week (at the time of writing). The chart shows that the concentration of both is heightened during the working week.

TECHNOLOGY

Data relating to the access, ability and desire of local people to use the internet is limited, but it is assessed that there are many barriers to accessing and using the internet.

Accessing and being able to comfortably and confidently use the internet affords people with many more opportunities; people can apply for benefits online, search and apply for jobs, and keep in touch with friends and family around the world.

The Scottish and UK Governments have a commitments to an ethos of 'digital by default', and this clearly presents a challenge to services, communities and individuals.

In an effort to tackle low rates of internet access, Aberdeen City Council are increasing the provision of free wi-fi in public spaces, and free wi-fi is now available at Torry Library and Torry Sports and Learning Centre.

In the year August 2014 to July 2015, Community Learning and Development delivered 3,130 hours of digital literacy learner hours to people in the City.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND PERCEPTIONS^{xx}

Over the years, Community Planning Aberdeen have engaged with the community in an effort to identify issues affecting the local community and measure community capacity in order to improve outcomes for the local community.

There is a very strong sense of Community Spirit alive and well within the Torry neighbourhood, but the general feeling is that more needs to be done to positively promote the neighbourhood and dispel the negative perceptions of Torry as well as celebrate it's heritage and environment. While it is recognised that the diversity of Torry is to be celebrated, residents feel that more work needs to be done to break down language and cultural barriers.

Analysis of the many public engagement events that have been held in Torry over the years implies that the local community do not have much faith or trust in public services, particularly in the local authority. There is an ongoing need to improve the perception of public services within Torry, and for public services to greatly improve communication with the neighbourhood.

THE FUTURE

Public services in Scotland are facing significant budgetary challenges over coming years, and this, combined with legislative requirements, means that there needs to be greater focus on preventative service delivery rather than continuing to intervene in a crisis situation. It is imperative therefore that partners work together to tackle issues and to improve outcomes for those in our poorest communities.

On the 23rd June 2016, people in the U.K. voted to leave the European Union. At the time of writing it is still unclear as to how or when this will progress. The long term economic impact of exiting the EU on the UK is unclear, but there has been some volatility in the short-term, primarily due to uncertainty.

Economists predict that the impact of 'Brexit' on the Scottish economy will be significant, due to the importance of the EU for Scottish exports and EU assistance programmes.

There has also been much talk in recent weeks of a second referendum on Scottish independence. The political landscape for all remains unclear.

Aberdeen is home to a very diverse population, and the city has been a destination of choice for a sizeable proportion of EU migrants over the past decade. While the government have sought to reassure EU citizens that there is no immediate need to leave the UK, their future remains uncertain. As highlighted above, Torry is a very diverse community, and has been shaped in recent years by the arrival of EU citizens to the area, so there may be a heightened sense of uncertainty and unrest in the community.

ⁱ Poverty and Income Inequality in Scotland: 2014/15

ⁱⁱ <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/06/3468/downloads>

ⁱⁱⁱ Those claiming Jobseekers Allowance and those claiming Universal Credit who are out of work

^{iv} Scotland's Census 2011

^v Census 2011

^{vi} The number of adults and their dependants in receipt of Income Support, ESA, JSA, Pension Credits and Child and Working Tax Credit. SIMD 2012

^{vii} Based on the 2012 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation. Matching of pupils postcodes to SIMD16 rankings is not yet available.

^{viii} Pupil Census 2015

^{ix} As at February 2016

^x <https://www.eveningexpress.co.uk/fp/news/local/row-over-threat-of-pupils-paying-for-travel-to-academy/>

^{xi} www.statistics.gov.scot, Qualifications of working age adults

^{xii} N=1,244

^{xiii} www.aberdeen-harbour.co.uk/article/benefits-of-expansion

^{xiv} Census 2011

^{xv} Shaping Torry Consultation Event write up

^{xvi} 'Behind the Granite', Aberdeen City Council,

<http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=64566&SID=332>

^{xvii} <http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/media/17174/north-east-local-flood-risk-management-plan-2016-2022-web-version.pdf>

^{xviii}

http://www.heraldscotland.com/news/13771670.Revealed_air_pollution_killing_3500_Scots_every_year/,
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-35304167>

^{xix} http://www.scottishairquality.co.uk/latest/site-info?site_id=ABD8&view=graphing

^{xx} (the following documents were also used to identify quotes in infographic)

- Shaping Torry Event 2015
- Torry Learning Partnership Young People Focus Group October 2015
- Torry Community Signature Report April 2010
- Shaping Torry Questionnaire June 2015
- Neighbourhood Community Plan May 2009
- South Engagement Event 2009
- Torry Community Council 2009
- Tenant Participation consultation May 2009
- Imagining Aberdeen March 2016
- Torry Academy Youth Consultation November 2014
- Informal Consultation for primary provision and community hub May 2016

LOCALITY 2 STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2016

An analysis of the demand for public services within Locality 2. This document considers past and current trends, emerging issues, challenges and opportunities that will impact on public services delivery.

October 2016 V3.2



1. Introduction

This Strategic Assessment has been produced on behalf of Community Planning Aberdeen and aims to be a comprehensive analysis of the demand, supply and delivery of public services in Locality 2. Locality 2 covers the Cummings Park, Heathryfold, Mastrick, Middlefield and Northfield neighbourhoods.

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 places Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs) on a statutory footing and imposes duties on them around the planning and delivery of local outcomes, and the involvement of community bodies at all stages of community planning. Tackling inequalities will be a specific focus, and CPPs have to produce “locality plans” at a more local level for areas experiencing particular disadvantage.

In June 2016 Community Planning Aberdeen endorsed a proposal to develop plans for three localities:

Locality 1	Locality 2	Locality 3
Torry	Middlefield	Seaton
	Mastrick	Tillydrone
	Cummings Park	Woodside
	Northfield	
	Heathryfold	

The Strategic Assessment looks at past and current trends across a wide range of community planning themes. It considers emerging issues and future trends and seeks to identify, assess and thereafter allow the Community Planning Partnership to undertake evidence-based prioritisation and planning within the wider Northfield locality.

The strategic assessment has been structured around the **Economy, People, and Place** themes to retain consistency with the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and to ensure that there are clear links between the strategic vision and priorities for the city and those of individual communities.

1.1 Data Quality and Accuracy

Data at smaller geography is less robust and statistics are more sensitive. For the purposes of this assessment, data has been collated and analysed at data zone, intermediate zone or multi-member ward area. For this reason, most data that is available at smaller geographies is a rolling-year aggregate.

Throughout the course of this document there are a number of references to population projections. These projections are based on past trends in movement of people in and out of Scotland, births and deaths. The accuracy of projections reduces at smaller geographies and as we look further into the future. It is likely that there will be a slowdown in migration into Aberdeen in the coming years, and therefore it is likely that projections may be amended.

2. Northfield Locality Overview

Locality 2 contains some of Aberdeen's most deprived communities. Within the locality are Cummings Park, Heathryfold, Mastrick, Middlefield and Northfield neighbourhoods.

The data zones which make up these neighbourhoods sit predominantly within the Northfield multi-member ward area.

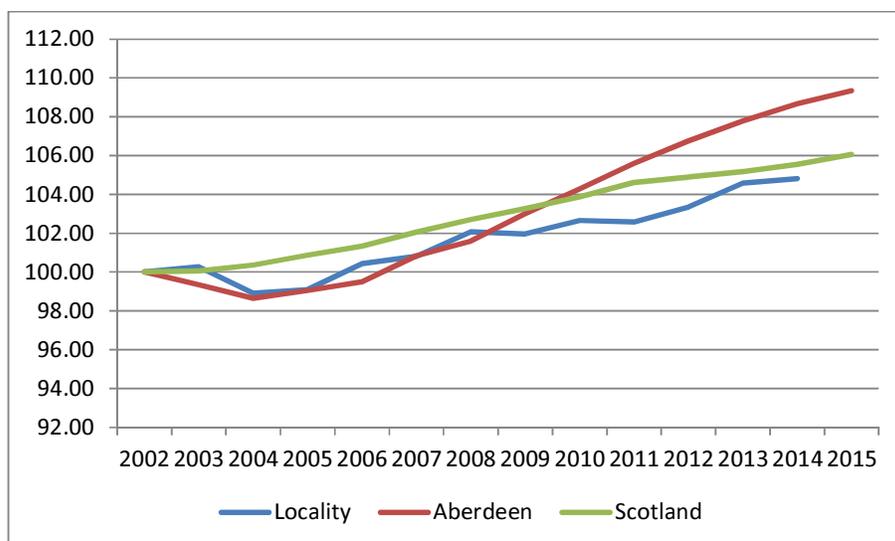
There are 26 data zones that, on a 'best fit' basis, make up Locality 2.

Neighbourhood	2001 data zones	2011 data zones	Neighbourhood	2001 data zones	2011 data zones
Cummings Park	S01000181	S01006715	Heathryfold	S01000204	S01006728
	S01000187	S01006716		S01000206	S01006730
	S01000189	S01006718		S01000212	S01006731
Mastrick	S01000134	S01006701	Middlefield	S01000198	S01006726
	S01000136	S01006702		S01000208	S01006727
	S01000142	S01006703		S01000209	S01006729
	S01000148	S01006704	Northfield	S01000178	S01006719
	S01000150	S01006705		S01000180	S01006720
	S01000155	S01006706		S01000182	S01006721
	S01000160	S01006707		S01000190	S01006722
	S01000163	S01006713		S01000193	S01006723
	S01000167	S01006714		S01000196	S01006724
	S01000168	S01006717		S01000197	S01006725

3. Population and Demography

The most accurate measure of population is the national Census, which was last conducted in Scotland in 2011. However, more up-to-date population estimates are available from National Records of Scotland and so, for a more accurate and present picture, it is these statistics that have been used.

Like Aberdeen City and Scotland, the population of the Northfield locality has risen (by almost 5%) between 2002 and 2014, although the rate of growth has been slower.



Not only has the population increased, but the age demographic of the local population has changed. In 2002, 22% of the localities population was a child aged under 16 and 15% was aged 65 or older. In 2014, 20% of the population are children, and slightly less than 14% are aged 65 or older. Correspondingly, the working-age (aged 16 to 64) has increased.

Not all areas within the locality have experienced the same changes however. The Middlefield neighbourhood seen the largest proportional increase in the overall population, and while the increase in Heathryfold was more modest, the increase in the over-65s was marked.

Table 1: Locality 2 population by age group, 2014

	0-15	16-24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65+
Cummings Park	21.7	13.8	26.1	25.3	13.1
Heathryfold	19.0	11.9	26.9	28.1	14.1
Mastrick	17.4	11.4	26.4	27.7	17.1
Middlefield	25.1	14.4	28.8	22.0	9.70
Northfield	21.3	13.0	27.0	26.5	12.2
Locality	20.2	12.6	27.0	26.3	13.9
Aberdeen	14.7	14.8	31.6	23.9	15.0
Scotland	17.0	11.6	25.8	27.5	18.1

Clearly, the Northfield locality is a popular residential area for families with children, and this is most evident in the Middlefield neighbourhood, where a quarter of the resident population are aged under 16.

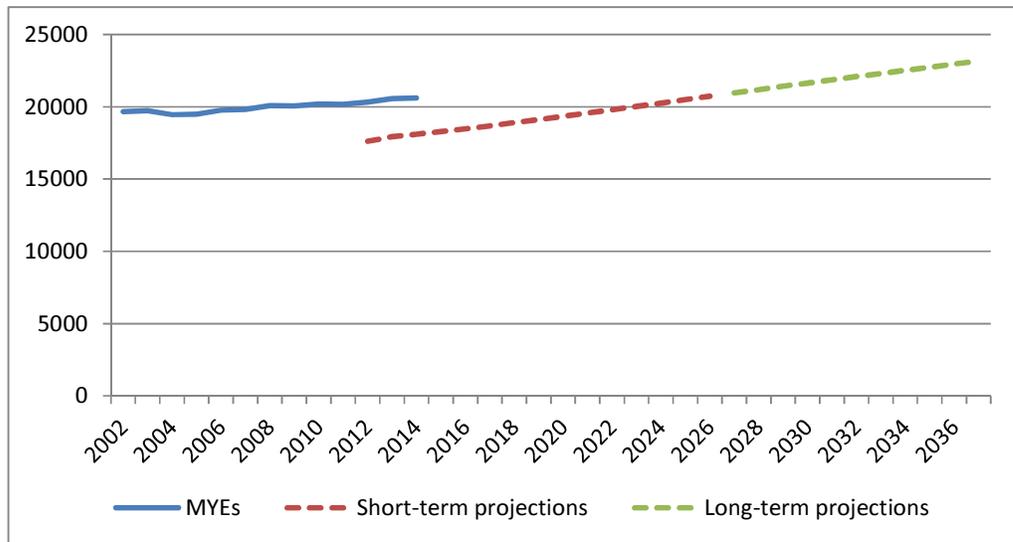
Locality 2 appears to be a fairly attractive area for economic migrants in which to settle, and this is particularly true in Middlefield. In the locality ten percent of the population were born in a country other than the UK or the Republic of Ireland, while in Middlefield, the proportion is around 22%.

Slightly more than 8% of the population within the locality have some difficulty speaking, reading or writing the English language, but in Middlefield, that proportion is around 14%. Difficulty, or poor competence, of English language in parents may impact on the reading, writing and verbal skills of their children.

4. Population Projections

National Records of Scotland have recently produced population projections to 2037 at small level geography. Projections are not available at neighbourhood level however the forecast is that the population of the Northfield ward (which, in the main covers the locality) will continue to increase over the next two decades.

Figure 1: Population growth of locality and projected population of Northfield ward, 2002 - 2037



Although not an exact match, the boundaries of the ward and the locality are broadly similar and therefore a significant increase in the population of the locality can also be anticipated.

It must be borne in mind however that these projections are based on past birth, death and migrations trends. Given the current economic difficulties in the city, and the recent decision by the UK electorate to leave the European Union, it is possible that these projections may be adjusted over the next few years. While it is anticipated that a rising population will be experienced, the increase may not be as sharp as is currently projected.

ECONOMY

DEFINING POVERTY

The Scottish Governmentⁱ define a household as being in relative poverty if the household income is below 50% of the typical (“median”) income. The most recent figures published for Scotland gives the relative poverty threshold, before housing costs, as:

- £190 per week for a single adult, or £9,900 per year;
- £284 per week for a couple with no children, or £14,800 per year;
- £341 per week, or £17,800 per annum, for a lone parent with children aged between 5 and 14;
- £435 per week, or £22,700 a year, for a couple with children aged between 5 and 14.

After housing costs are taken into consideration, the relative poverty thresholds for 2014/15 are:

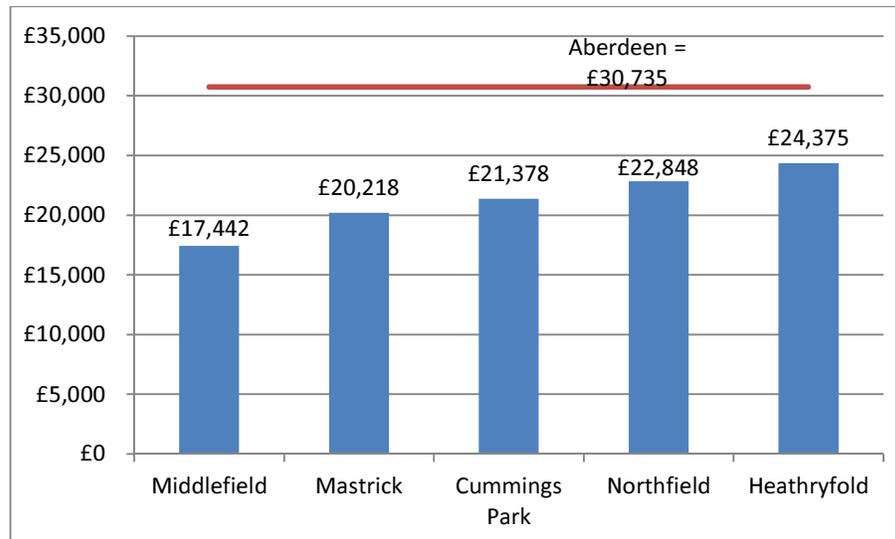
- £141 per week or £7,300 per year for a single adult;
- £243 per week for a couple with no children, equal to £12,700 per annum;
- £291 per week, or £15,200 per year for a lone parent with children aged between 5 and 14;
- £393 per week or £20,500 a year for a couple with children aged between 5 and 14.

CHILD POVERTY

Child poverty is experienced by children who live in households that do not have enough money to provide the basic necessities. Children who live in poverty tend to have poorer life outcomes than their better off peers. They are more likely to experience poor educational attainment, suffer from poorer health both as a child and as an adult, are more likely to become a teenage parent and are more likely to live in poverty as an adult.

It is difficult to establish a robust estimate of the level of child poverty in any area, and it is even more difficult when it comes to smaller geographies. HMRC defined children living in poverty the proportion of children living in families either in receipt of out-of-work benefits or in receipt of tax credits with a reported income which is less than 60% of the median income. In 2016, the median household income in Aberdeen is £30,735.

Household incomes in the locality are, generally, significantly less than the city median, with residents in Middlefield having the lowest median income of all the city's neighbourhoods.



From the most recent data available, we know that child poverty is not spread evenly throughout the city, and though there are small pockets of child deprivation in all communities, there are some geographic areas that suffer from a larger proportion of child poverty.

In the locality, approximately a quarter of all children are living in poverty, but again, there are pockets within the area where child poverty is even more evident. In data zone S01000198, which sits at the eastern side of the Middlefield neighbourhood, more than 46% of children under the age of 16 as estimated to be living in poverty, while in data zones S01000142 (Mastrick); S01000189 – Cummings Park; S01000196 – Northfield; S01000206 – Heathryfold; and S01000209 – Middlefield, more than a third of children are living in poverty.

It must be noted however that this measure does not include children in low income households that do not claim child tax credits, working tax credit or other benefits, and so it is likely that this may be an under-representation.

Child Poverty Action Group also produce estimates on the proportion of children living in poverty, however this is only available at ward level. The latest estimate from CPAG is however more recent than the data from HMRC. In Northfield / Mastrick North ward, CPAG estimate that, after housing costs, almost 30% of children are living in poverty.

The Scottish Government published statistics on poverty and income inequalityⁱⁱ in 2014/15 in Scotland on 28th June 2016. At the current time, these statistics are only

available at a national level and show that relative poverty, for adults and children, increased in that year. It is likely that the local picture reflects this trend.

Living in a household with at least one adult in full-time employment greatly reduces the risk of a child living in poverty, but while employment is the best route out of poverty, that employment must be reasonably well paid and of sufficient hours. Two thirds of children living in poverty in Scotland live in a working household, and again, while not available at a very local level, it is assessed that the majority of children in Aberdeen who are living in poverty also live in a working household.

The whole locality is, generally, an area of low-cost housing that is particularly attractive to families with children. Households with children are more vulnerable to poverty, and in particular, the risk is greater for large families with 3 three or more children.

Table 2: Households with Children, Locality 2, 2011

	No dependent children	One dependent child	Two dependent children	Three or more dependent children
Cummings Park	50.24%	20.55%	16.80%	12.40%
Heathryfold	55.85%	24.95%	14.97%	4.22%
Mastrick	57.96%	21.80%	15.43%	4.81%
Middlefield	39.58%	29.84%	20.35%	10.23%
Northfield	54.99%	23.70%	14.93%	6.39%
Locality 2	53.57%	23.61%	16.07%	6.75%
Aberdeen City	61.87%	20.26%	13.57%	4.30%
Scotland	58.93%	20.35%	15.33%	5.39%

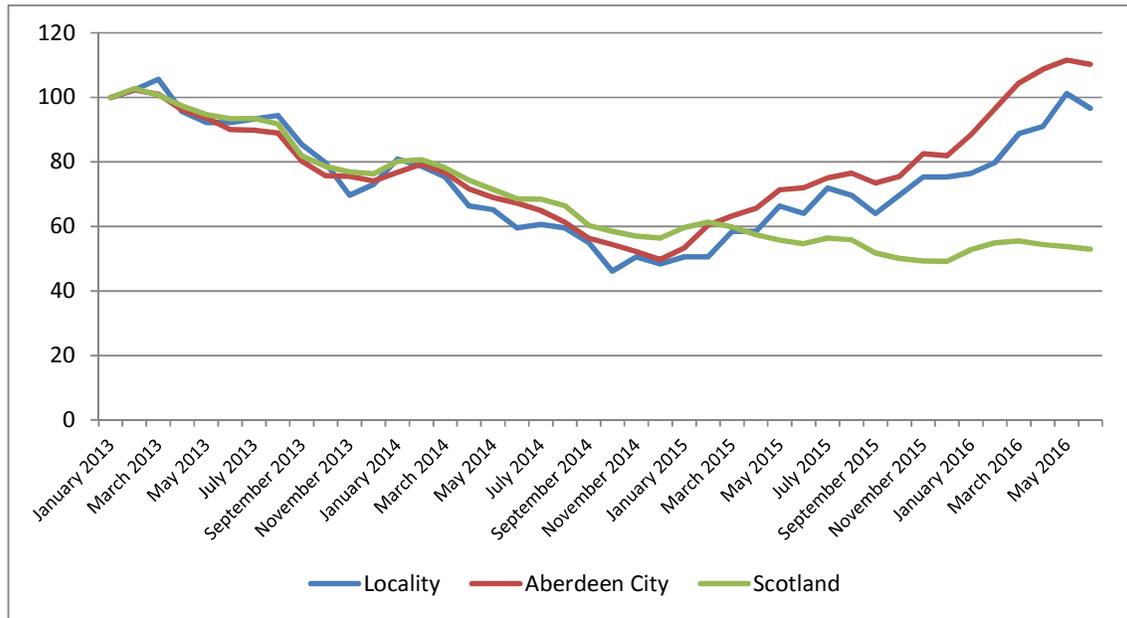
Families in Cummings Park and Heathryfold particularly have a higher propensity to be larger families with three or more dependent children. Larger families may find it more of a struggle to meet the cost of feeding and clothing children, and may be unable to afford the cost of school uniform and equipment. High childcare costs and a lack of affordable childcare are likely to impact on household income, and prevent many parents entering the workplace.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Traditionally, Aberdeen has weathered the storm of economic recession well, and the city boasts of high employment levels overall. At the end of 2014/ early 2015, the number of out-of-work benefits claimants in Locality 2 was at its lowest.

Aberdeen City, and indeed the north east region of Scotland, is currently experiencing a period of economic difficulty. There is a continuing downward trend in out-of-work benefits claimants in Scotland, but the trend in Aberdeen City is the opposite, and has been rising since the beginning of 2015.

Figure 2: Growth in number of people claiming out-of-work benefits, Jan 2013 - June 2016



The increase in the number of out-of-work benefits claimants is largely related to the downturn in the local economy, linked to difficulties experienced in the oil and gas sector. Aberdeen's, and indeed Scotland's, economy has traditionally been heavily reliant on the oil and gas sector, and the global oil price slump, coupled with high production costs in the UK Continental Shelf have resulted in significant job losses in the City.

Although this is not a direct measure of levels of unemployment, it is assessed that it is the best and most timely indicator of the current employment situation within a small geography.

Rising worklessness may lead to an increase in child poverty across Aberdeen, and an increase in child poverty in Locality 2 will almost certainly be seen if the current economic conditions continue.

Around 7% of those claiming working-age benefits in both Aberdeen and Scotland are lone parents, but the proportion in Locality 2 is much higher; 10.6% of those claiming working-age benefits that live in the area are lone parents, but again, this is more concentrated in some neighbourhoods than in others. Middlefield, Heathryfold and Cummings Park all have a high proportion of lone parent households.

Single parent families are one of the demographic groups most vulnerable to poverty, and this may – at least partly – be a contributory factor in the high poverty levels within areas of Locality 2.

The main rates of working age benefits and tax credits will be frozen in cash terms for 4 years from April 2016. This is likely to have a negative impact on low-income families, and may push more individuals and families into poverty.

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (the most recent one was produced in 2012) shows that, at that time, almost a fifth of the working-age population of Locality 2 were employment deprived. Some areas suffer from far higher levels of employment deprivation, with almost three in every ten working-age people in datazone S010000208 (Middlefield) deprived of employment.

Almost a fifth of people in the locality who are in employment are in the 'Human Health and social care activities', and a further 16% are employed in 'Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles'. These sectors, along with the hospitality sector, often offer lower paid employment opportunities.

Typically, people living in the locality are employed in unskilled or low-skilled occupations, such as machine operatives, sales and other elementary occupations; generally occupations which have limited scope for career progression. Although people in these roles do play a vital role in society, they can often suffer unduly low remuneration associated with such occupations.

Generally speaking, Aberdeen City is an educated place, with around a third of the resident population being educated to degree level or above, and only around a fifth of people having no formal qualifications. People in this locality however are far more likely to have no formal qualifications, with more than one in 3 having no qualifications and only 13% of adults having obtained a degree level qualification or above.

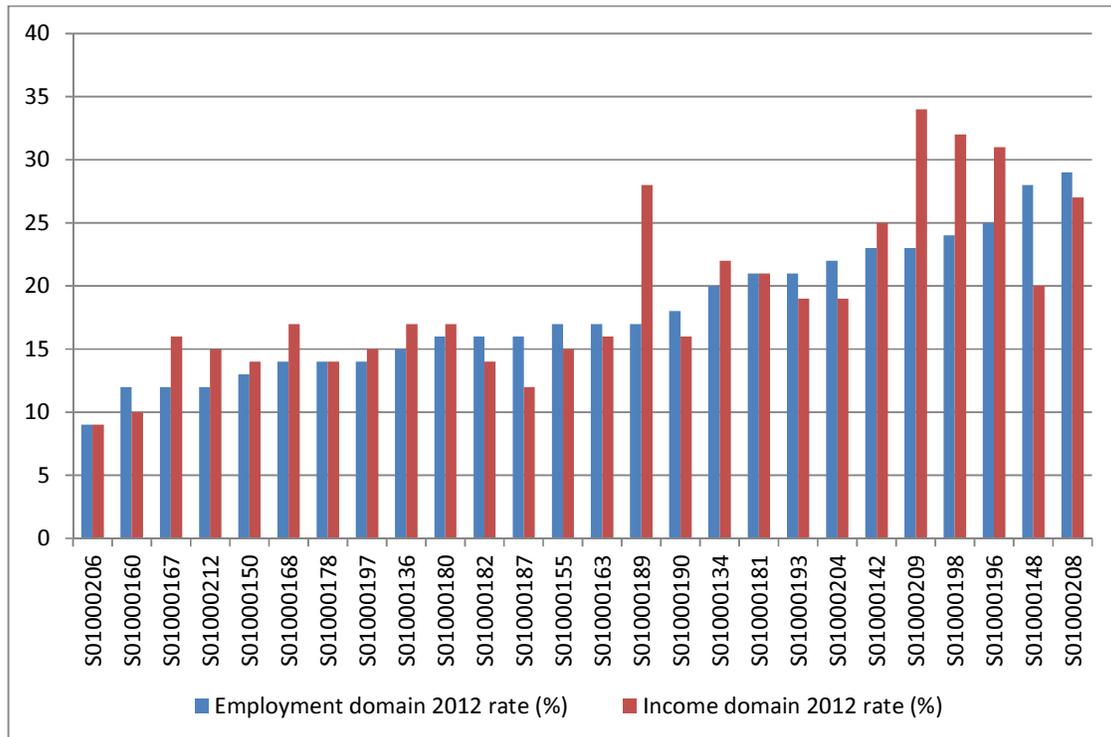
The factors above – such as the relatively young population base, the high proportion of single parent and/or large families, and the prevalence of low-skilled or unskilled, low paid employment - highlights the need for services to target support to help young people and single parents find work or enter, or re-enter, the employment market. There is a need to secure affordable, high-quality childcare, alongside a requirement to equip people with the skills and knowledge required to either enter the workplace or progress into better paid employment.

INCOME

Aberdeen City has one of the most unequal pay structures in the UK. Generally, men's average earnings tend to be higher than those of women, and there is considerable variation between low and high income earners, which has been largely fuelled by the inflated pay rates paid in the oil and gas sector.

In Aberdeen, 9.01% of the total population are classed as 'income deprived'ⁱⁱⁱ, considerably lower than the Scottish rate (13.41%). Income deprivation is much more problematic in Locality 2, with around a quarter of the population being income deprived. Unsurprisingly, there is great variation within the locality in terms of income deprivation. For example in datazone S01000206 (Heathryfold), 9% of the population is income deprived, while in S01000209 (Middlefield), slightly more than a third of the population (34%) is income deprived.

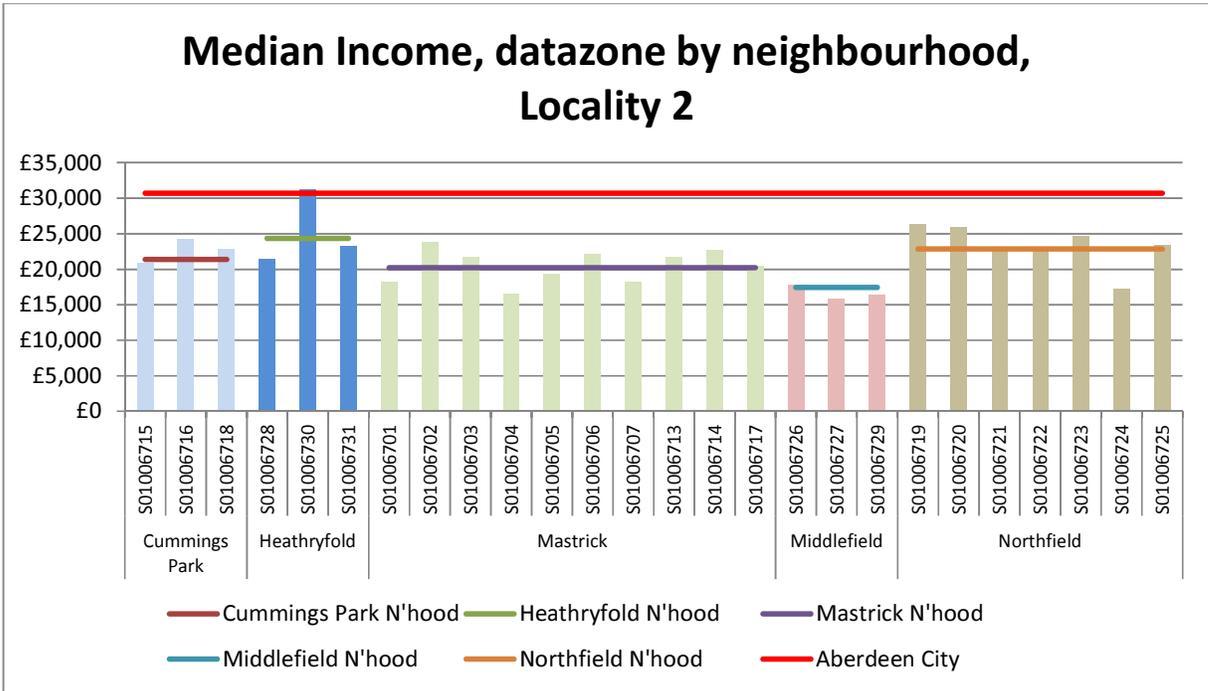
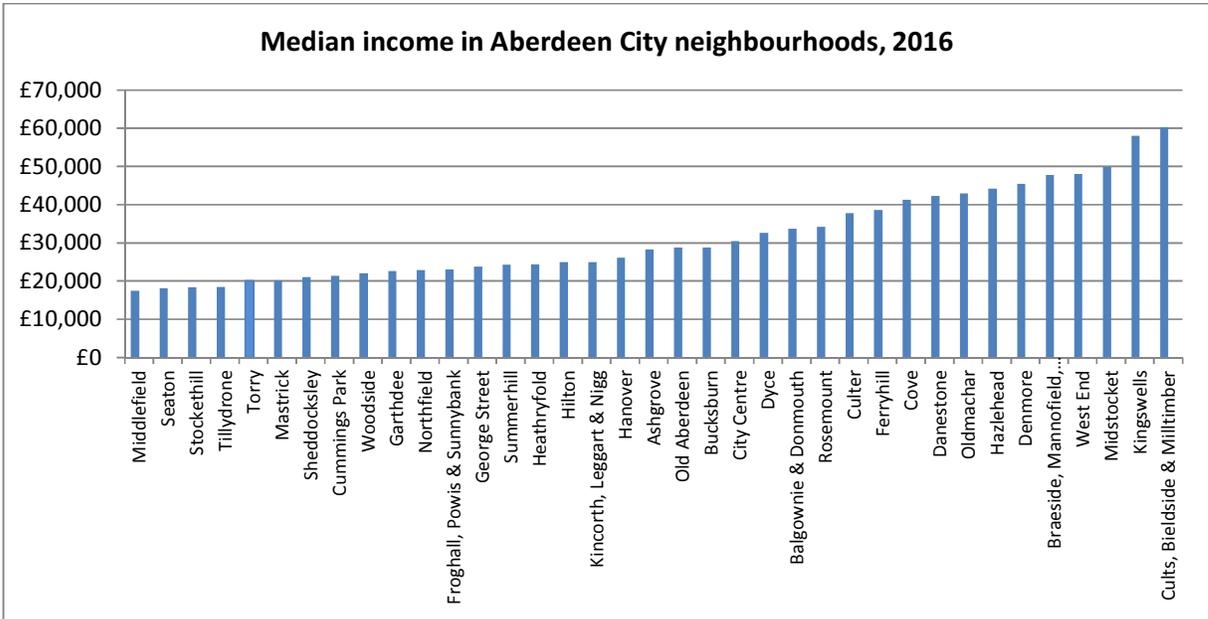
In most datazones, income deprivation and employment deprivation are closely matched; families experiencing employment deprivation are also likely to experience income deprivation.



As is highlighted above however, there are some areas where income deprivation is considerably higher than employment deprivation levels. This may be indicative of people in datazones S01000189, S01000196, S01000198 and S01000209 being more likely to be employed in low-paid jobs.

CACI's Paycheck provides up-to-date information on household incomes at local authority level and by intermediate zone, datazone and other client defined areas.

Median household income in Aberdeen City in 2016 is £30,735, almost £4,000 more than the Scottish median household income. Income levels are not evenly distributed, and ranges from £17,442 in Middlefield to £60,250 in Cults, Bieldside and Milltimber.



PEOPLE

The resident population of Aberdeen has altered considerably since the 1980's, and the same is true within Locality 2. While there has been a ten percent increase in the working-age (16 to 64 years age group), the number of both children and older people within the locality has reduced.

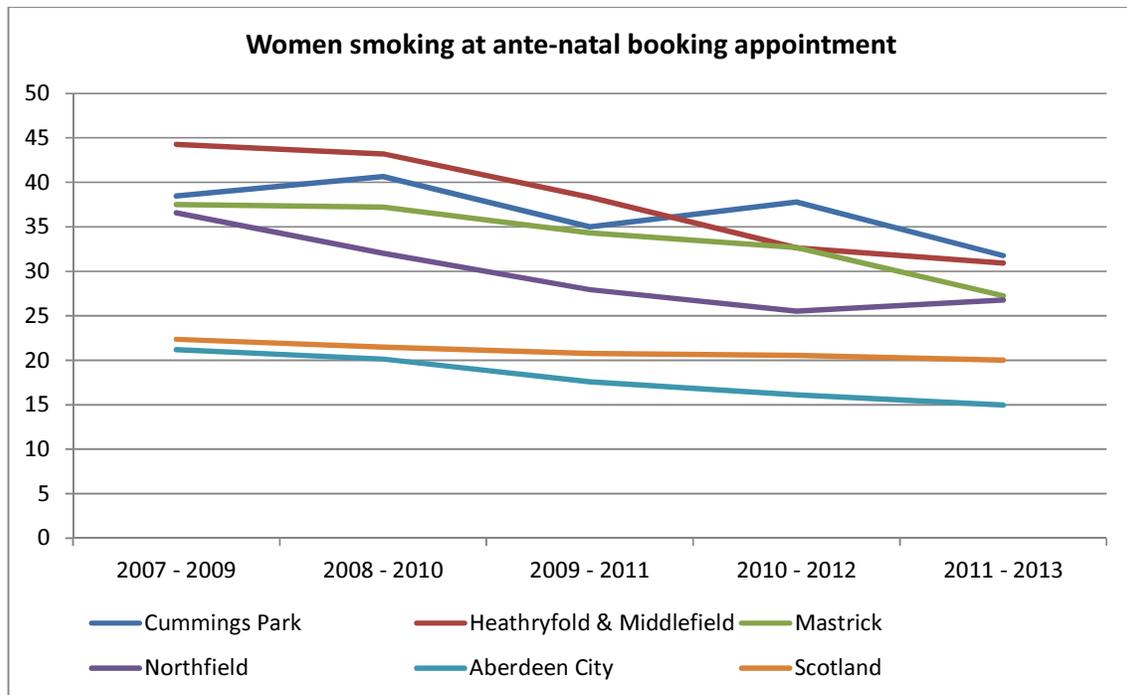
Locality 2 is a relatively large, primarily residential area that boasts a very varied and diverse resident population. The neighbourhood is popular with European nationals who have been drawn to the city primarily as a result of economic success and buoyant labour market.

EARLY YEARS & CHILDHOOD

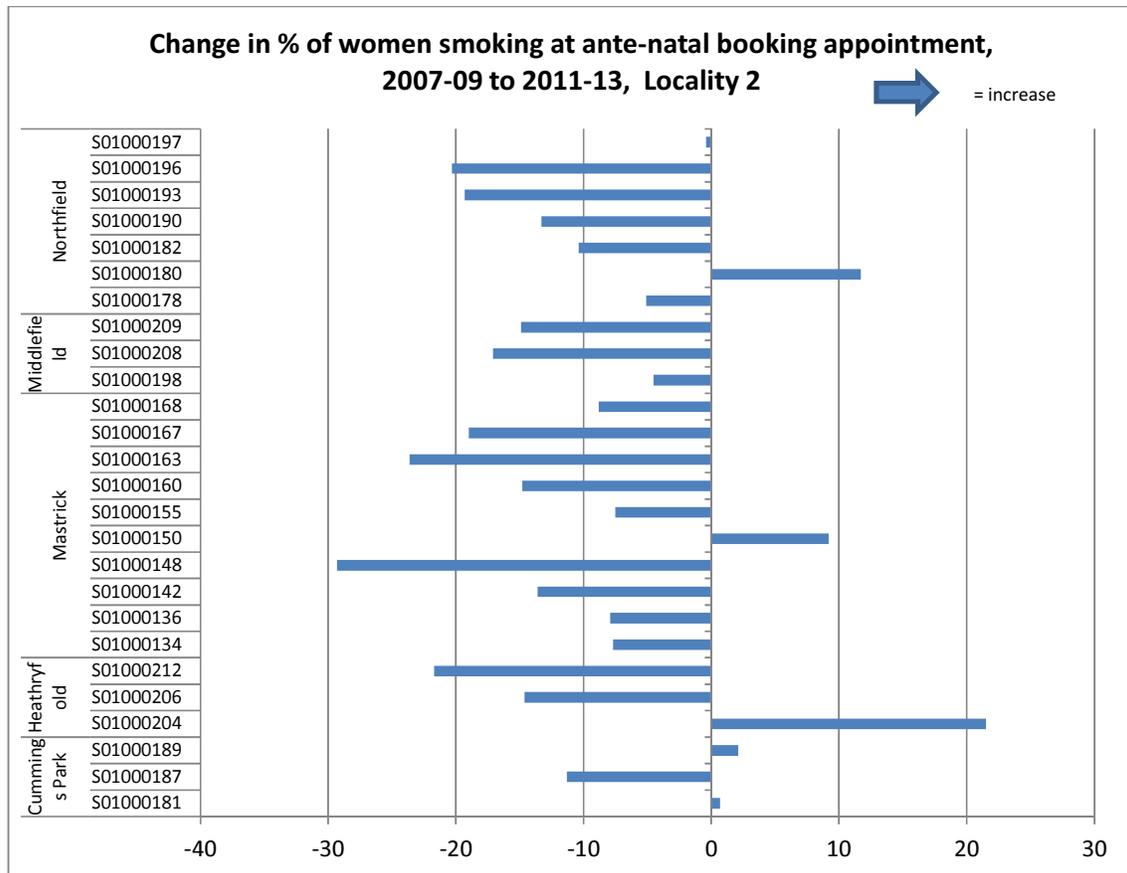
ANTE-NATAL SMOKING

It is widely recognised that smoking during pregnancy is detrimental to the health of both mum and baby.

Over recent years, the percentage of women smoking at the time of their ante-natal booking appointment has decreased in Scotland and in the city, as indeed it has in the intermediate zones that broadly cover Locality 2.



While, overall, the picture is clearly encouraging, further analysis shows that there are smaller areas within locality 2 where the rate of women smoking at the time of the booking appointment has increased over the past five years.



Clearly, the increase in datazone S01000204 is the largest, by a considerable margin, but the increase in datazone S01000180 is also concerning.

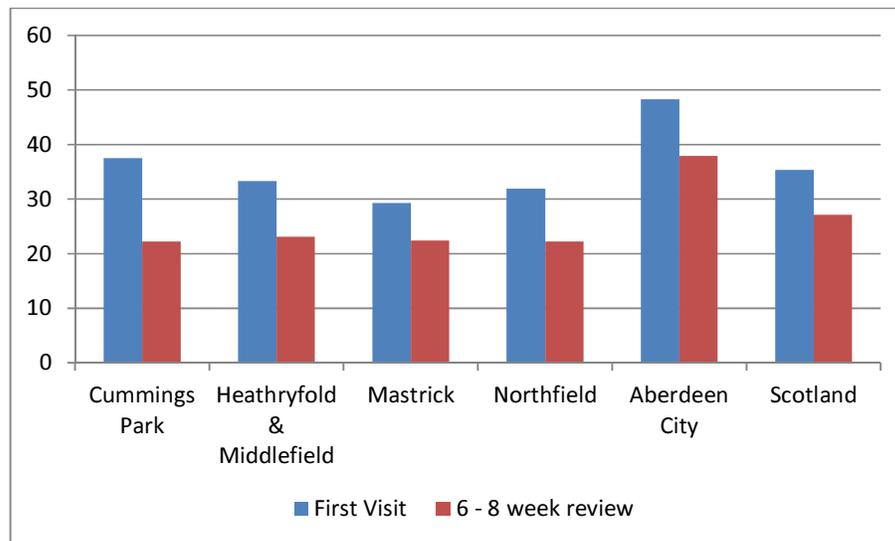
BREASTFEEDING

Rates of exclusive breastfeeding at both the initial post-natal visit and the 6 – 8 week review in Aberdeen City are higher than national rates, but this is not consistent across the city.

In general, mothers living in more deprived areas of the city tend to show greater preference for bottled milk over breastfeeding. Yet, breastfeeding is one of the most effective means of reducing the health inequalities linked to poverty.

Analysis shows that breastfeeding, both at the time of the first visit and at the 6 – 8 week review point, is lower in Locality 2 than across the city. Breastfeeding rates in Locality 2 have consistently been lower than both the city-wide and nationwide rates, although there has been considerable improvement in the intermediate zones within the locality over recent years.

Figure 3: Breastfeeding at first visit and 6-8 week review, Locality 2

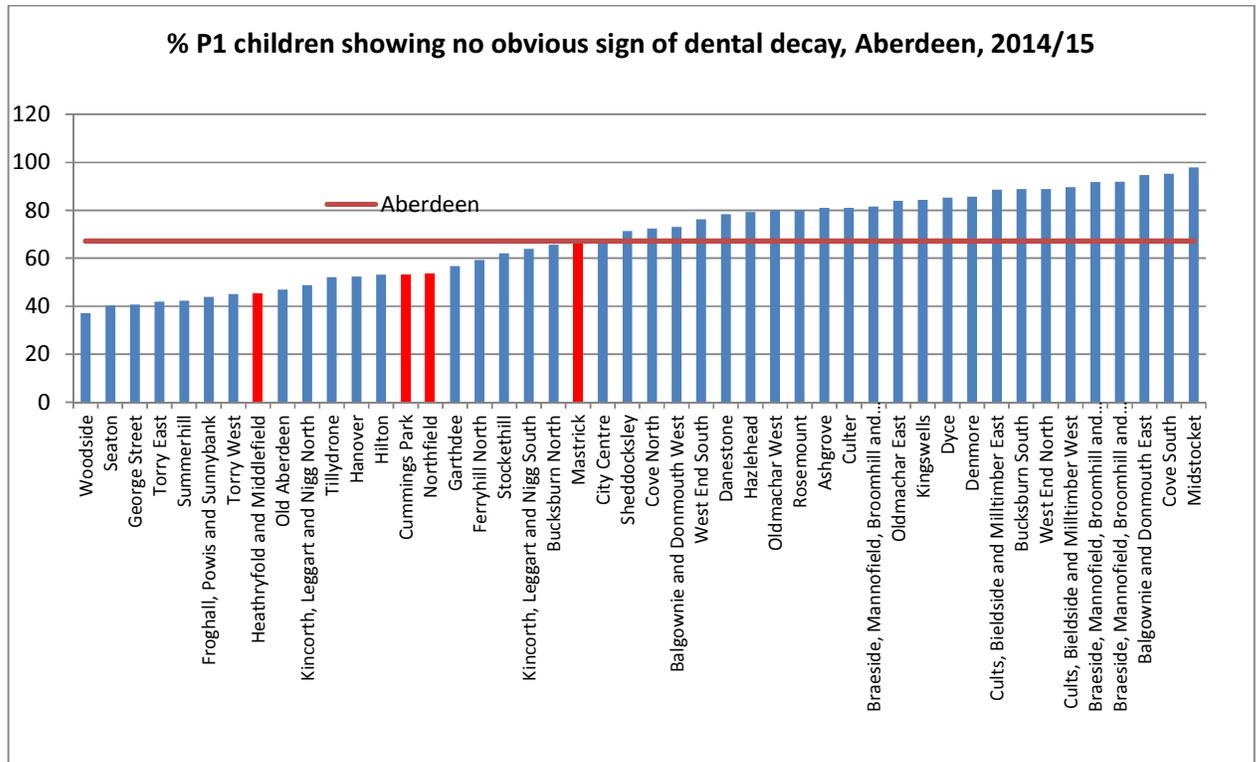


Across the City and indeed nationally, there is a tailing off of the proportion of babies that were exclusively breastfed at the time of the initial visit that are still exclusively breastfed at the time of the 6-8 week review. This reduction appears to be greater in the intermediate zones within Locality 2, and is most evident in Cummings Park. This may be indicative of a greater need for support for women within this area.

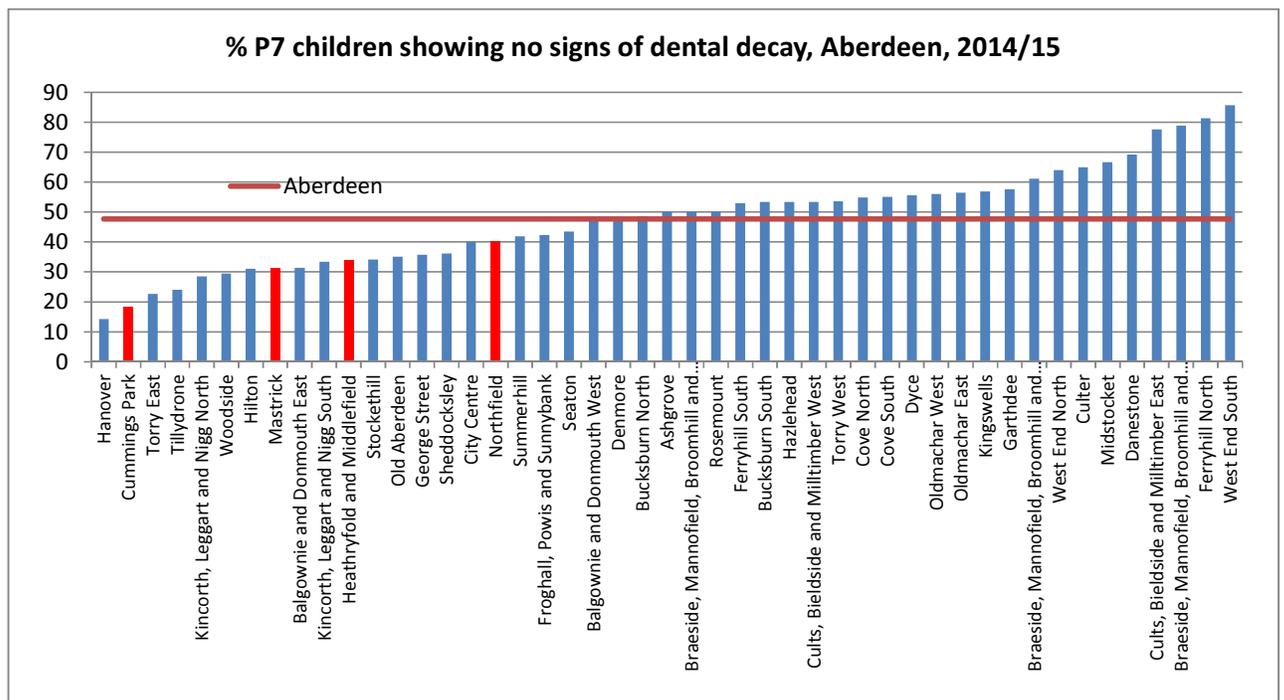
CHILD DENTAL HEALTH

Similar to general health inequalities, there is a significant gap between those children with good and poor dental health.

Children in Locality 2 generally suffer from relatively poor dental health, and again this is more pronounced in some areas than in others. Only 45.2% of P1 children (in 2014/15) in Heathryfold and Middlefield showed no obvious signs of dental decay; in Aberdeen the proportion was 67.2%, while across Scotland its 69.5%. In other words, more than half of the child population in Heathryfold and Middlefield show signs of dental decay by the time they reach Primary one.



Dental health in children in the locality between Primary 1 and Primary 7 worsens during the primary school years, as can be expected and as it does in all areas, but the gap in good dental health between children from deprived areas and children from wealthier areas in Aberdeen widens.



EARLY LEARNING AND CHILDCARE

The Local Authority has a statutory duty to offer 600 hours per year free provision of early learning and childcare to all 3 and 4 year olds, as well as eligible 2 year olds.

By 2020, that statutory duty will be expanded to provide 1,140 hours per annum to all 3 and 4 year olds, and eligible 2 year olds. By 2024, the entitlement will increase further to cover all children aged between 1 and 4.

Aberdeen City Council want to increase the flexibility around funded provision, and it is considering whether to move towards providing funded early learning and childcare 50 weeks of the year, rather than the term-time model currently adopted.

Although capital will be made available by the Scottish Government, this increased entitlement will clearly place considerable pressure on local authorities capital and revenue budgets.

Currently, there are around 440 part-time nursery places available in Locality 2, but population statistics show that, at the time of writing, there are more than 1,200 children aged between 1 and 5 in the catchment areas covered by the six Primary School in the locality (Bramble Brae, Heathryburn, Manor Park, Muirfield, Quarryhill and West Park). Therefore, not only will the requirement be to almost double the amount of hours available for 3 and 4 year olds, but there will be more than double the number of children to cater for in the long term.

Early learning and child care is an industry that already struggles with the recruitment and retention of workers in Aberdeen. It has historically been an occupation that is generally fairly low paid, despite formal qualifications being required. Such an increase in provision will inevitably require more staff.

As at 10th August 2016, five of the six nurseries attached to the primary schools and operated by the local authority have a small number of children on a waiting list for a nursery place, but there is some capacity at the current time at Manor Park. Overall however, it is evident that, in addition to staff, more physical space will be required.

EDUCATION

Children living in Locality 2 are predominantly served by six primary schools; Bramble Brae, Heathryburn, Manor Park, Muirfield, Quarryhill and Westpark primary schools. Holy Family RC School is also termed as being within the Associated Schools Group, although it is physically located within the Summerhill neighbourhood. Most children who attend primary school in the locality will progress onto secondary education at Northfield Academy or St Machar Academy, while a smaller proportion may attend Hazlehead or Harlaw Academies.

Around a half of all children attending a primary school in the locality come from an area that is amongst the most 20% deprived communities in Scotland. This isnt

evenly spread however, with almost 9 out of every ten children attending Manor Park Primary School coming from an area of greatest deprivation, with 75% of the school roll at Bramble Brae come from an area of greatest deprivation.

It is widely recognised that in order to learn and succeed, children must be well nourished and cared for. Although merely living in a deprived community does not mean automatic entitlement to free school meals, it appears that there is an imbalance between those who may be entitled and those who are claiming the benefit. Again, this imbalance is more noticeable at some schools than at others; at Manor Park Primary School, almost all children come from a deprived community, yet less than half are entitled and registered for free school meals.

Table 3: Children entitled and registered for free school meals, Primary Schools

	% of school roll living in most deprived quintile (20%) ^{iv}	% of P4 – P7 pupils entitled and registered for free school meals ^v
Bramble Brae Primary School	78.40%	53.92%
Heathryburn Primary School	31.90%	34.48%
Manor Park Primary School	89.80%	41.48%
Muirfield Primary School	48.40%	21.26%
Quarryhill Primary School	13.80%	21.55%
Westpark Primary School	23.10%	26.67%
Aberdeen City Primary Schools	20.4%	12.27%

Table 4: Children entitled and registered for free school meals, Secondary Schools

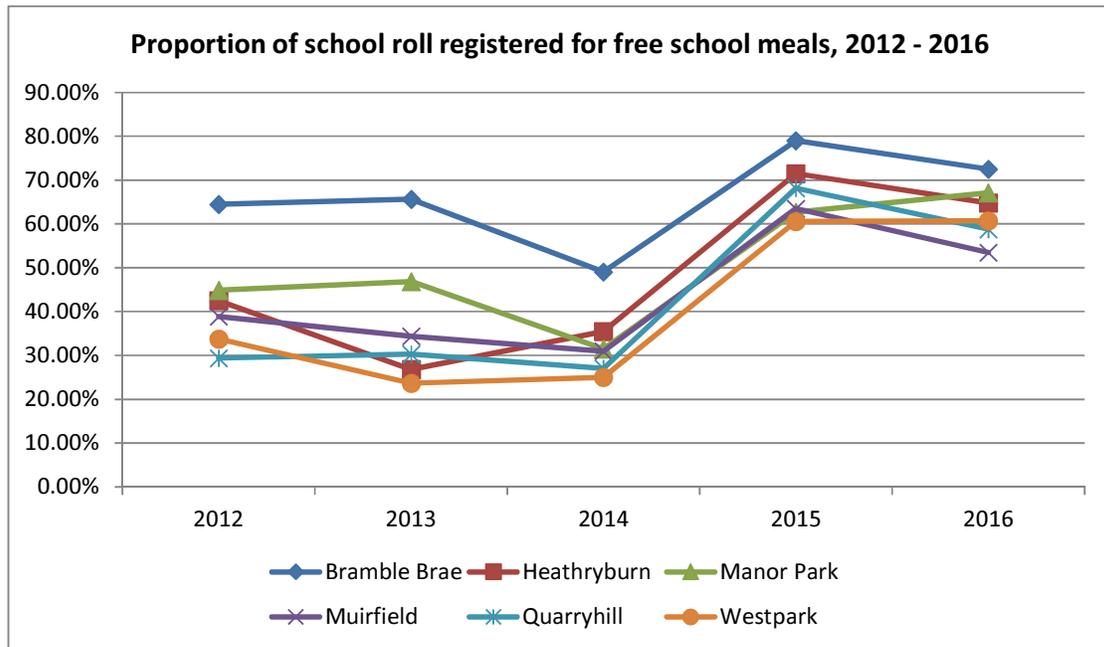
	% of school roll living in most deprived quintile (20%) ^{vi}	% of school roll registered for free school meals ^{vii}
Northfield Academy	41%	31.5%
St Machar Academy	46%	22.6%
Aberdeen City Secondary Schools	17%	9.4%

The reasons for the imbalance are unclear, but it is assessed that, particularly at secondary school stage, the fear of being stigmatised prevents some pupils from claiming this benefit. A lack of knowledge, awareness and how to claim the benefit may also be partially responsible.

For many children in Scotland, the provision of free school meals gives them the only cooked meal of the day, but during school holidays many parents may struggle to feed their children adequately. Some local authorities in Scotland are now running holidays clubs to ensure that children are adequately fed during the school holidays.

There are also some religious and community groups in Aberdeen that provide free, healthy cooked food for children who usually receive free school meals, and at the current time in Locality 2, meals are being provided twice a week in Manor Park. This is a pilot project at this stage.

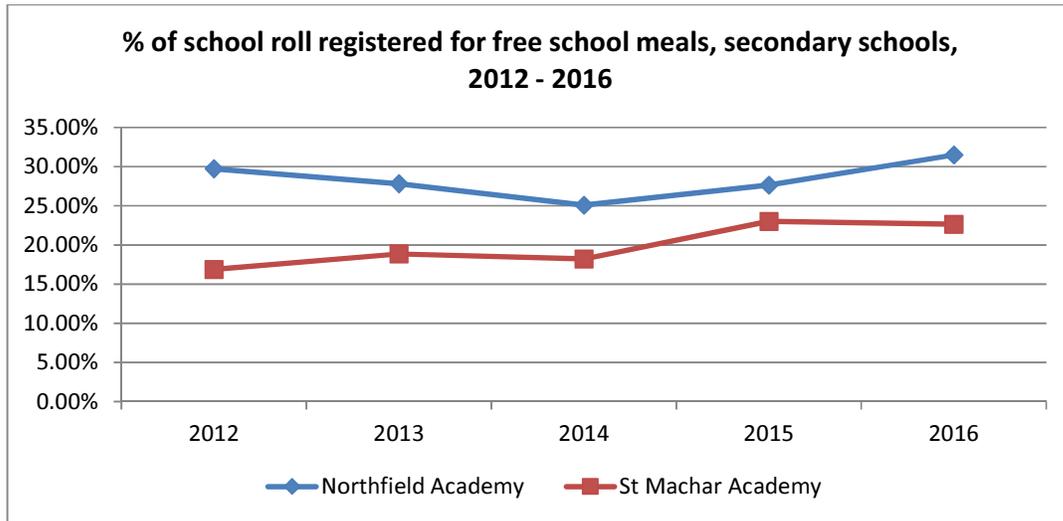
As highlighted above, it is difficult to measure child poverty accurately due to the time lag on available data. To gain a better understanding of the current picture and the impact of the current local economic situation, we can review the trend in the proportion of pupils registered for free school meals. (will need to note here that there are differences with above – this includes all school children, above looks only at P4-P7 in primary schools).



The proportion of children attending primary school in Locality 2 that are eligible and registered for free school meals has increased considerably between 2014 and 2015. Since it is known that there are high levels of deprivation in Locality 2, the increase should be viewed positively.

Aberdeen City Council are in the process of introducing the cashless catering system to all schools in the city, however at the current time, none of the primary schools in Locality 2 are operating this system. The cashless catering system aims to reduce the stigma attached to free school meal entitlement and also seeks to automatically validate entitlement using council tax benefit records. Automatic validation will not

impact on first time claimants however, it will only make the process simpler for both schools and parents who are already claiming the benefit.

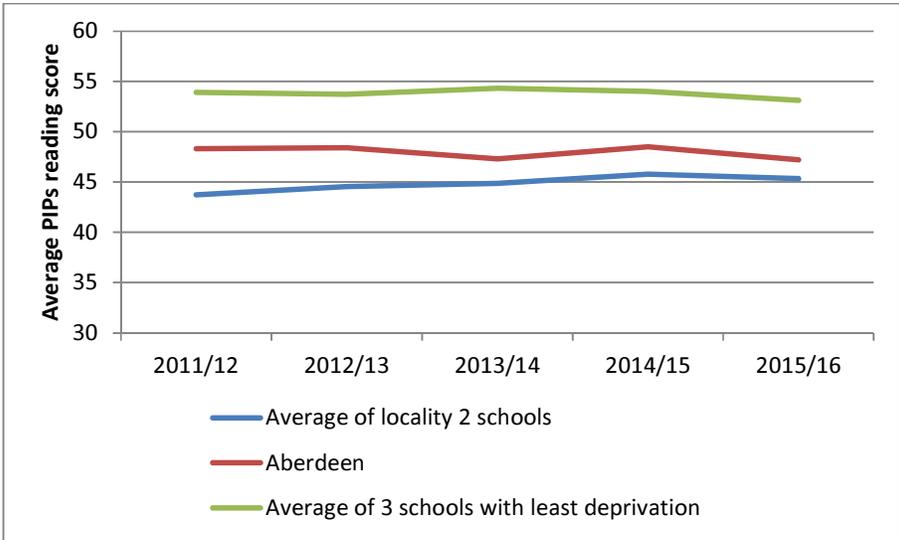


Uptake of free school meals at secondary schools is, in general, lower than in primary schools. Although over the past 5 years there has been considerable improvement in the proportion of pupils at secondary schools in the area that are registered for free school meals, the most recent data shows that little more than a quarter of secondary school pupils in Locality 2 are registered to receive the benefit. Given that over 40% of secondary school pupils attending either Northfield Academy or St Machar Academy live in an area of greatest deprivation, this is a relatively low proportion.

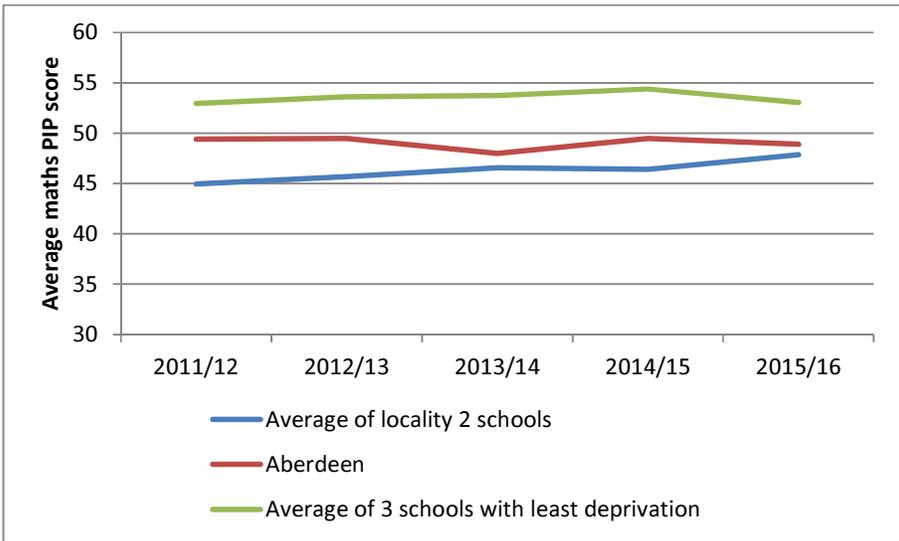
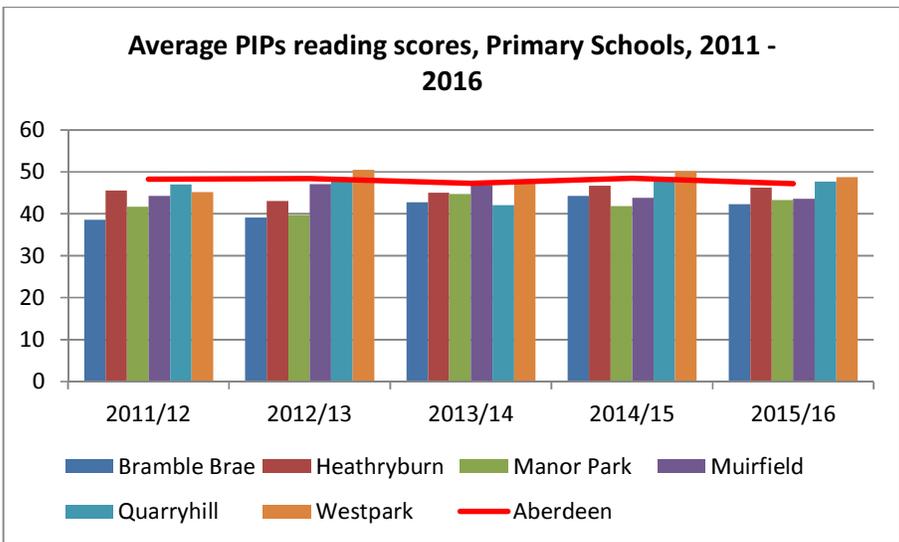
In order to increase the proportion of children that are entitled to free school meals to register and take the meals, it is assessed that there is also a need to make school meals more attractive to those who are not eligible.

There is an abundance of take-away food outlets, such as bakers, sandwich shops, chip shops, other well known fast-food takeaway outlets and even mobile takeaway outlets in close proximity to both Northfield and St Machar Academies. Being in close proximity to fast-food takeaways can be associated with high rates of obesity, and poor dental health.

It is widely recognised that children from more disadvantaged backgrounds tend to perform poorly at school in comparison to their more affluent peers, and this gap appears in early life. This gap is persistent and significant, and is evident in both literacy and numeracy skills by the time a child starts primary school.



viii



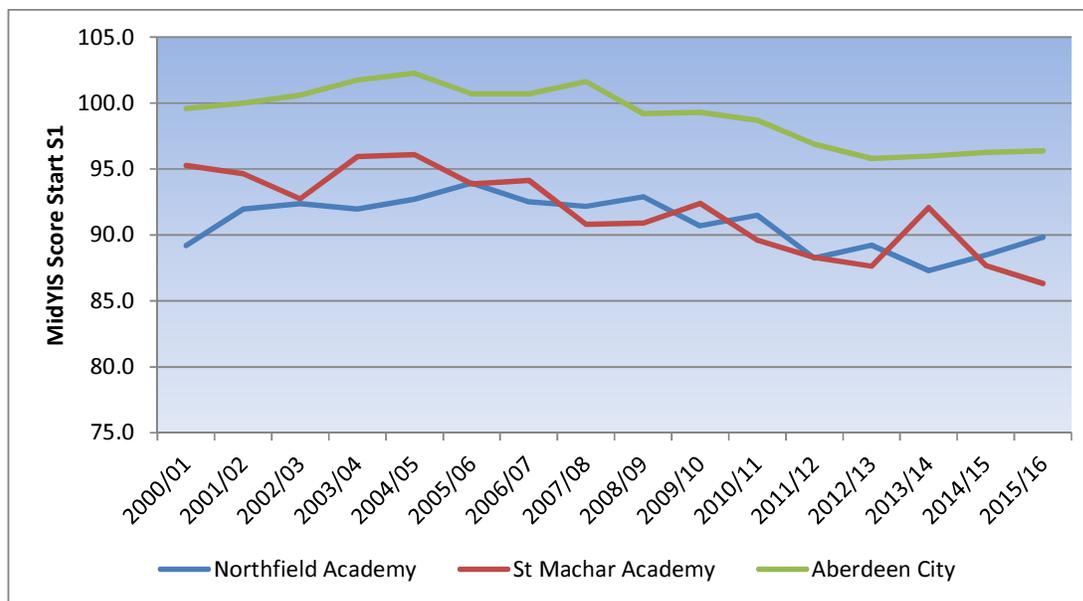
The charts above show that children in Locality 2 consistently start primary school at a disadvantage in terms of reading and mathematics ability compared to children from less disadvantaged backgrounds. The gap in ability, and poorer levels of ability, are most evident for children attending Bramble Brae or Manor Park Primary Schools.

The diverse nature of the population in Locality 2 may, at least partially, be a contributing factor to the lack of basic language, literacy and numeracy skills of primary school children at some schools in the area. Three-quarters of children attending Manor Park Primary school use English as a first language, lower than the city-wide average of 80%.

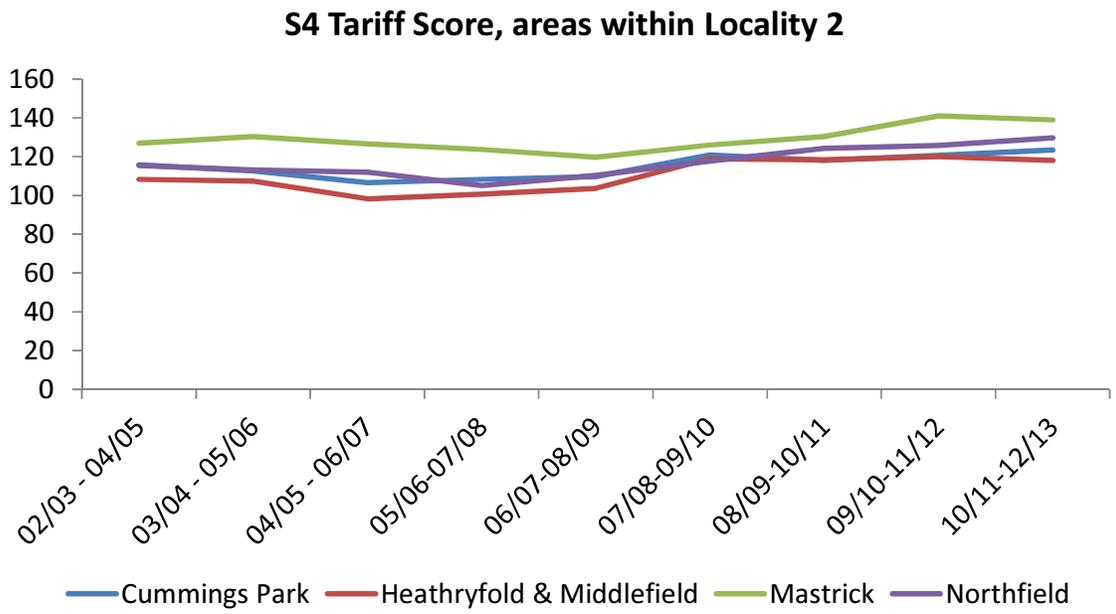
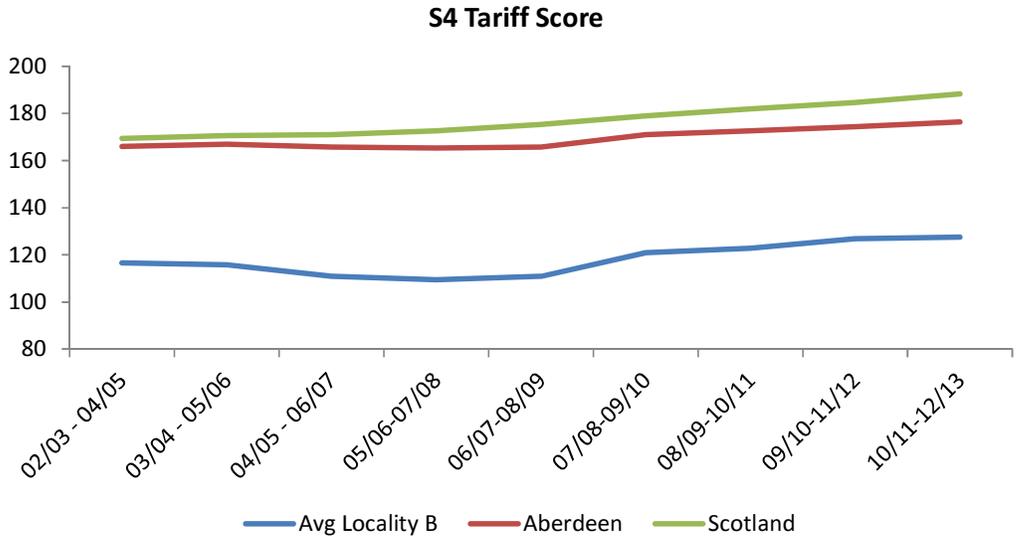
However the ethnic diversity of the population does not fully account for the poorer levels of academic ability. 90% of children attending Bramble Brae Primary School use English as a first language, yet the reading ability at the time the children start Primary 1 is the lowest of all primary schools in the locality.

In recognition of persistent lower levels of attainment, Bramble Brae and Manor Park Primary Schools have been selected to receive funding from the Attainment Scotland Fund, a Scottish Government fund that aims to improve literacy, numeracy and health and wellbeing for primary school pupils.

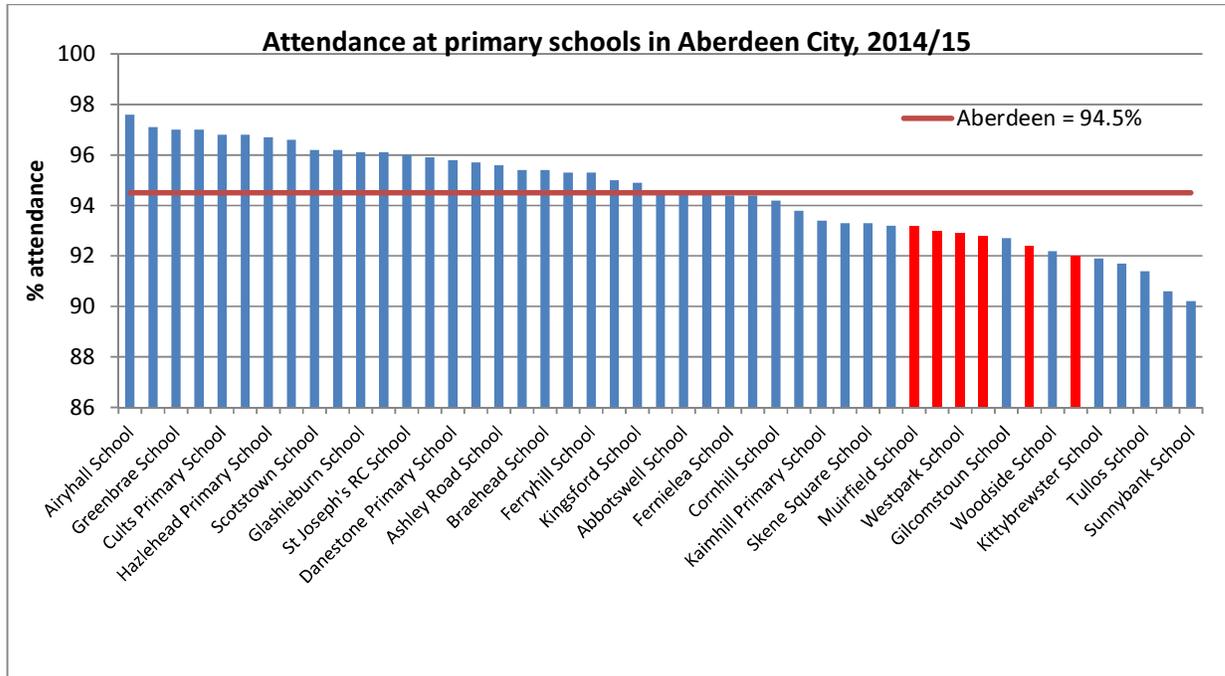
The attainment gap continues, and indeed can widen, throughout the school years. Children starting secondary school at either of the two schools associated with the locality – Northfield Academy and St Machar Academy – generally perform less well, academically, than their peers across the city.



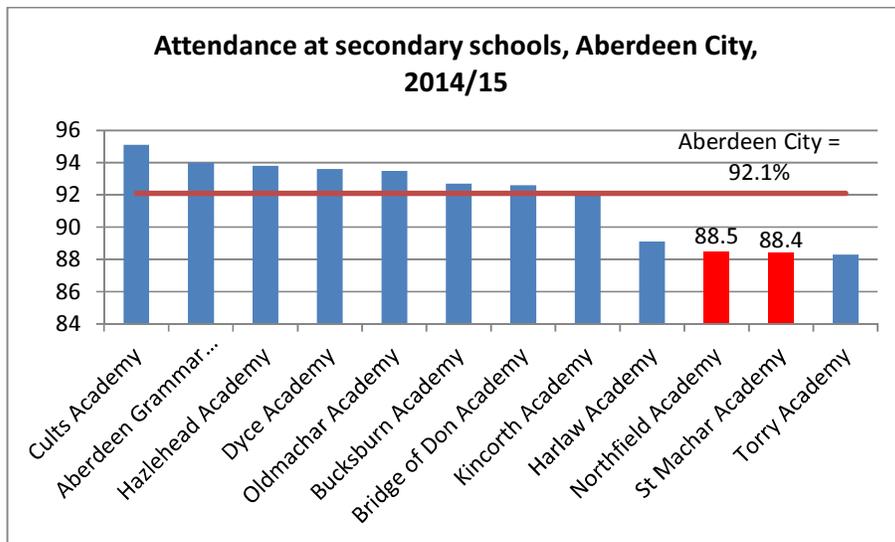
Until fairly recently, the Scottish Government recorded the tariff score of S4 pupils from across the country. In recent years however, the national qualifications framework has changed and this is no longer a meaningful measure, although it is the only data available at this time. The Community Planning Outcomes Profile (CPOP), developed by the Improvement Service, tracks this data over a period of time. The CPOP shows that, in relation to the S4 tariff score, all four areas of the locality have improved over the years, although they remain considerably lower than the city-wide average.



There is a clear link between poor attendance at school and lower academic achievement. All primary schools in the locality have a lower than average attendance rate.



Both Northfield Academy and St Machar Academy also have high rates of absence. At both schools, the high rate of absence is predominantly as a result of sickness absence. Further analysis would be required to establish if indeed there is a higher level of sickness, or if parents / carers are more likely to authorise absence as a result of a minor illness that, ordinarily, would not require absence from school.

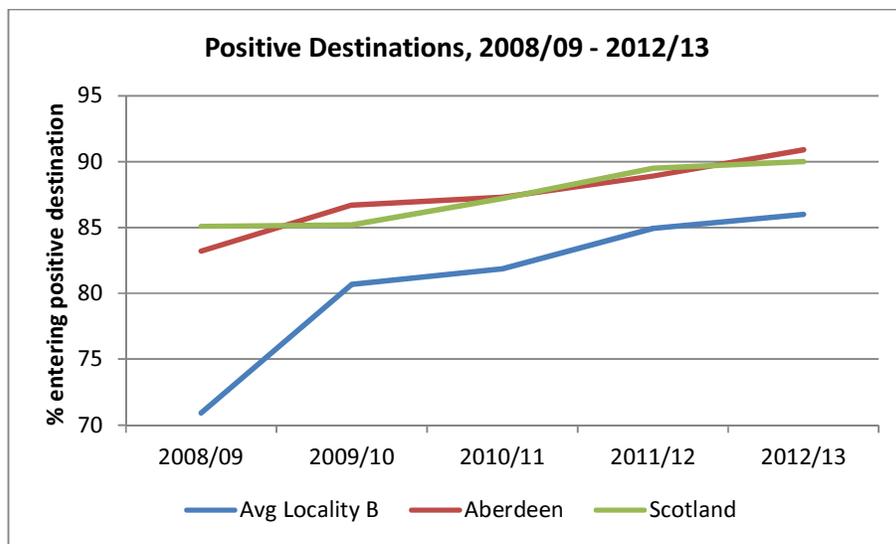


Poor attendance at school is linked to poorer academic attainment and limited future career prospects. Poor attendance can also lead to isolation from peers, and the poor attendance of some may impact on the attainment of regular attenders given that truants are more likely to be disruptive when they do attend school and demand more of teachers' attendance.

POSITIVE DESTINATIONS

Lower educational attainment from an early age generally leads to fewer qualifications, leaving school earlier, and limited employment and career prospects.

Generally speaking, school leavers in Locality 2 are less likely than others across the city to enter a positive destination (employment, education or training) but, again, considerable improvement has been made over recent years.



Most young people that live in Locality 2 attend Northfield Academy, with a smaller proportion attending St Machar Academy. Although not directly comparable, more timely data from Skills Development Scotland shows that young people who attend either of these schools are less likely than their city-wide peers to enter a positive destination, and have a greater likelihood of being unemployed after leaving school.

Only three-quarters of young people that left Northfield Academy in the 2014/15 academic year entered a positive destination (Education, Training or Employment), while across the city 90% of school leavers did so. For those who attended St Machar Academy, 82.6% of school leavers entered a positive destination.

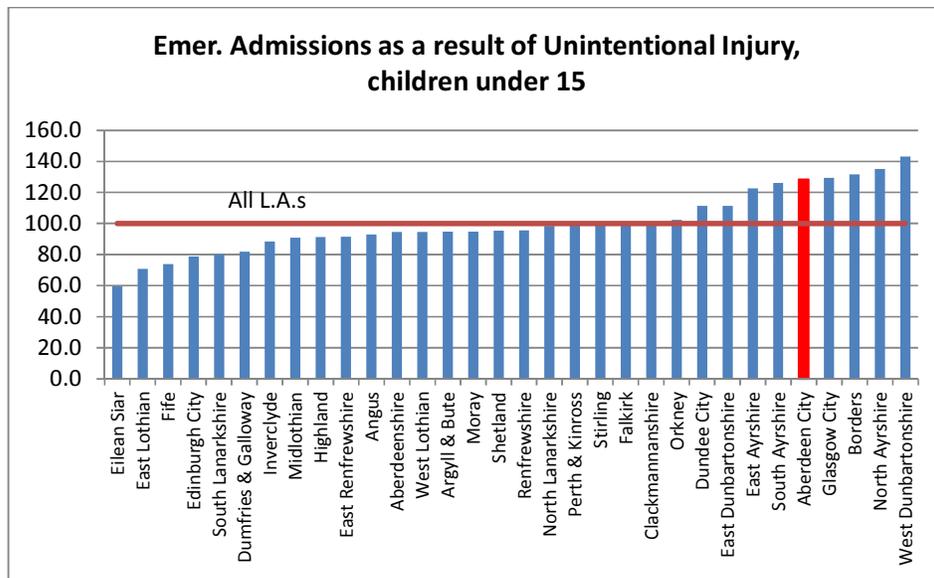
Even for those that do enter a positive destination, there are marked difference between the path chosen or available to them. For St Machar Academy school leavers, most go on to enter further education (College education), with only 13% entering Higher education (typically, university). This is in contrast to the city-wide

picture, where a larger proportion of young people enter higher education (38.1%) but for those leaving Northfield Academy, employment is a more likely path.

Both Northfield Academy and St Machar Academy are amongst ten target schools in the North of Scotland that benefits from being part of ASPIRENorth – a national Schools for Higher Education Programme (SHEP) which aims to increase progression to higher education in both colleges and universities from schools which have historically had low levels of progression.

UNINTENTIONAL INJURY IN CHILDREN

Aberdeen City has one of the highest rates of children being hospitalised in an emergency as a result of unintentional injury in the country, and this has been the case over recent years.



Emergency hospital admissions due to an unintentional injury are most common among the under 5s, and for all children under 15, a fall is the most common cause of the injury.

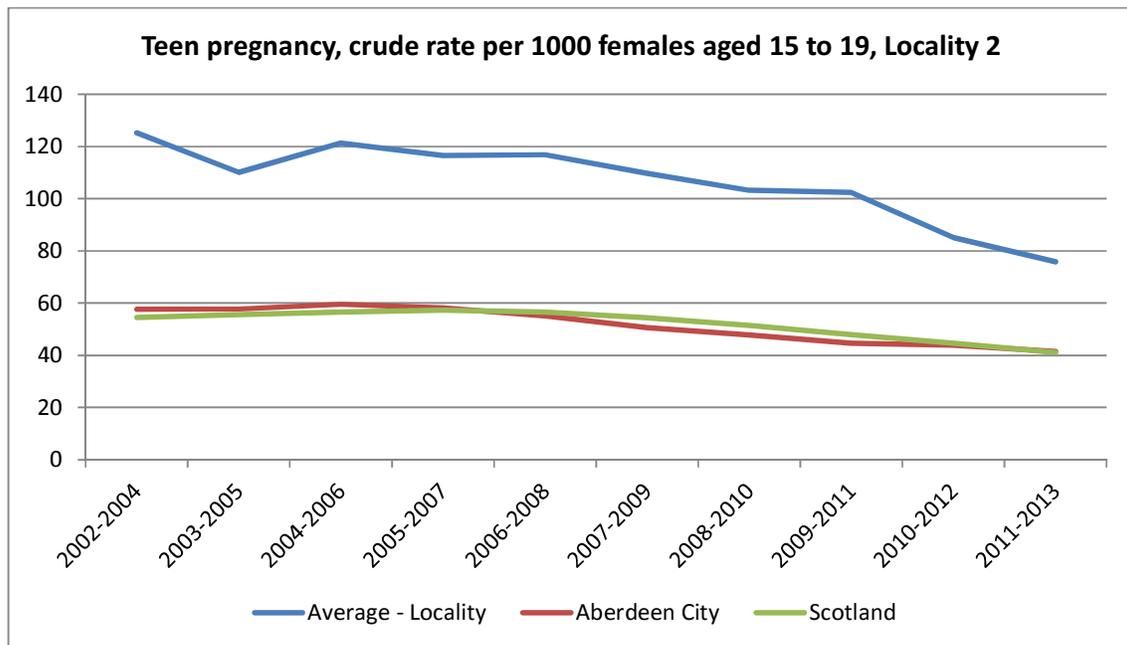
Data provided for the city-wide Strategic Assessment indicates that unintentional injury in children is associated with deprivation. This data is only provided at intermediate zone level, and so is not an exact match with the locality area, however it does show that all four intermediate zones within the locality – Cummings Park, Heathryfold and Middlefield, Mastrick and Northfield – are all ‘high risk’ areas.

Unfortunately, ISD Scotland no longer publish details of where injuries were sustained. Robust data of this nature could be used to further analyse any potential issues – for example, a higher rate of injuries sustained within the home for example may suggest some home safety initiatives would be beneficial – however it was

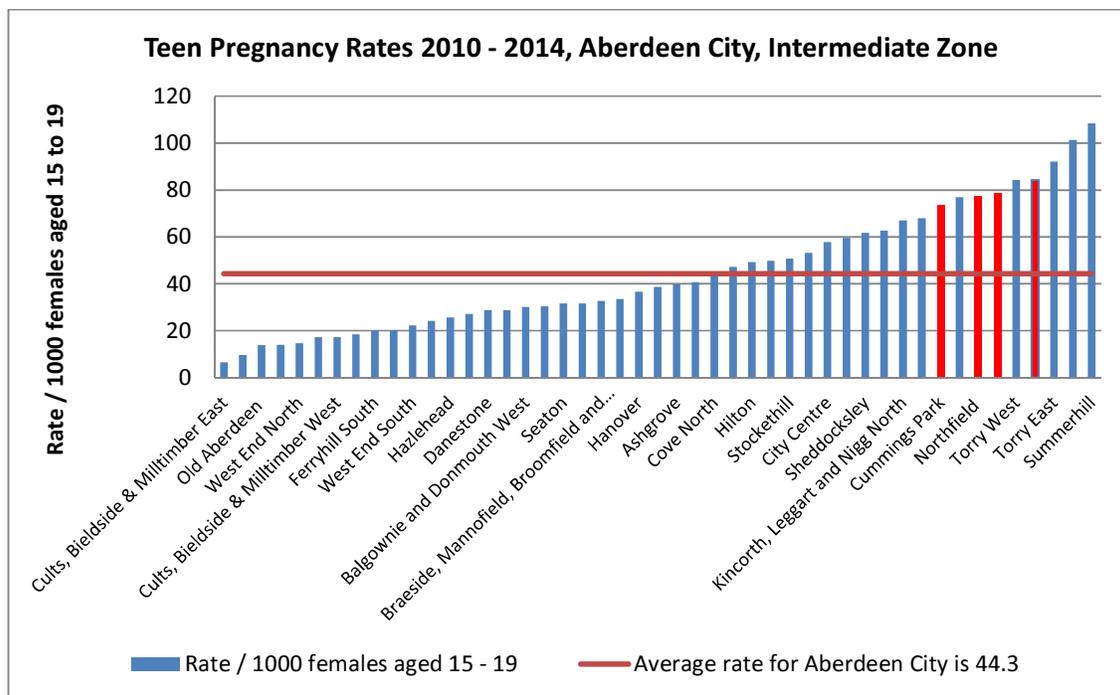
assessed that this measure was too subjective and contained a considerable volume of incorrect or inaccurate data.

TEENAGE PREGNANCY

The trend in teenage pregnancy in Aberdeen, and indeed in Scotland, is reducing, and rates of teenage pregnancy in the city have almost halved over the past decade. The fall in the rate of teen pregnancy within locality 2 has exceeded, by a considerable margin, the national trend. Notwithstanding that, there are still significant inequities between neighbourhoods, and the average rate of the four intermediate zones within Locality 2 are considerably higher than both the city rate and the national rate^x.



Children born to teenage mothers are less likely to reach their full potential. As well as being less likely to do well at school and suffering poorer health and developmental outcomes, daughters of teenage mothers are more likely to become teenage mothers themselves, therefore continuing the cycle. Reducing teenage pregnancy is therefore central to tackling poverty and social exclusion.



Teenage girls living in Locality 2 are between 11 and 13 times more likely than their peers in Cults, Bieldside and Milltimber East to experience a teenage pregnancy.

ADULT LIFE

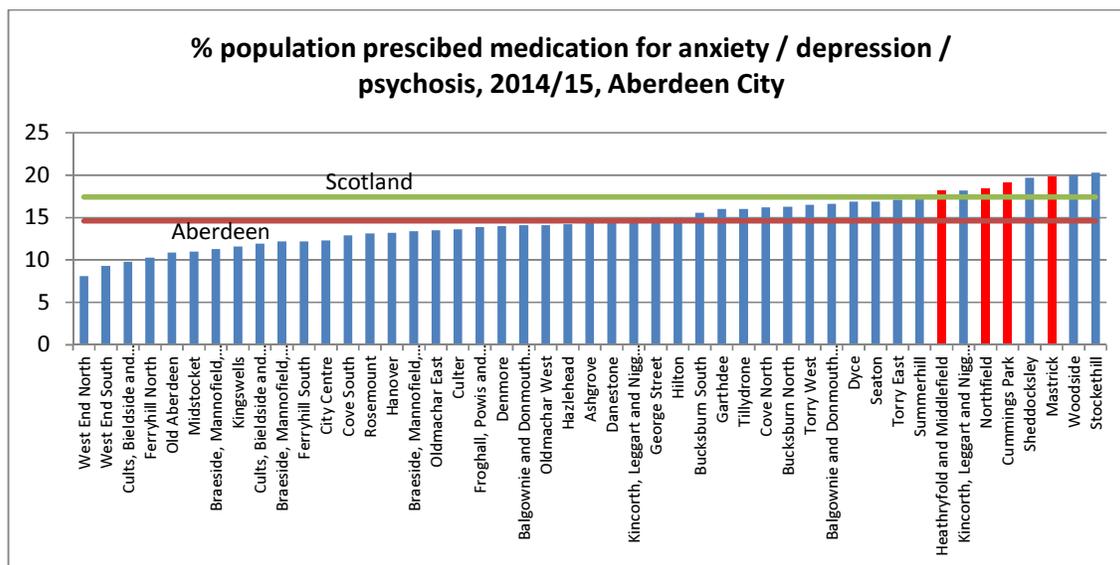
Generally speaking, working-age adults in Aberdeen are educated to a higher level than in many other council areas in Scotland, with 31.8% of working age adults education to degree level in Aberdeen, the fourth highest rate of all 32 Scottish local authorities (after City of Edinburgh, East Dunbartonshire and East Renfrewshire)^x.

There is a large contrast in the qualifications gained by working age adults across the City. At the time of the 2011 Census, one in five adults in Aberdeen had no qualifications, compared to a quarter of adults in Scotland. The level of skills amongst the working age population of Locality 2 is generally low with over a third of adults having no qualifications. In some areas within the locality, the proportion of adults with no formal qualifications is much higher. In datazones S01000155 and S01000168, which are both in Mastrick neighbourhood, almost four in every ten adults had no formal qualifications.

As described previously, Aberdeens economy is under considerable pressure, predominantly as a result of a historical over-reliance on the oil and gas sector. As unemployment rises, it is crucial that people are equipped with the skills that will allow them to either enter, or re-enter the workforce, and this will require a considerable improvement in the skills of the areas general population. In addition, it is imperative that people have the opportunity to improve their skills and further their knowledge to enable them to progress up the career ladder, if desired.

HEALTH

Generally speaking, statistics and trends appear to indicate that the mental health of Scotland's population is deteriorating, however the increasing proportion of the population that are prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis could equally be a sign of earlier diagnosis and a greater willingness of people to accept help.



Although not all people living in an area with poor outcomes will experience mental ill-health, higher rates of poorer mental health are more prevalent in areas of disadvantage. As shown in the chart above, all four areas of Locality 2 show a larger proportion of the resident population that are prescribed medication for mental ill-health.

It is widely recognised that an accurate assessment of mental ill-health is difficult, due to the very nature of the problem. The higher rates in areas of greater deprivation may reflect true poorer mental health, however it may also be indicative of a degree of under-reporting in more affluent areas.

Poverty, poor education, unemployment and low income are all risk factors for poor mental health, and therefore it is assessed that the mental health of Aberdeen's population in general, and in particular in the more disadvantaged communities, will suffer as a result of the local economic downturn.

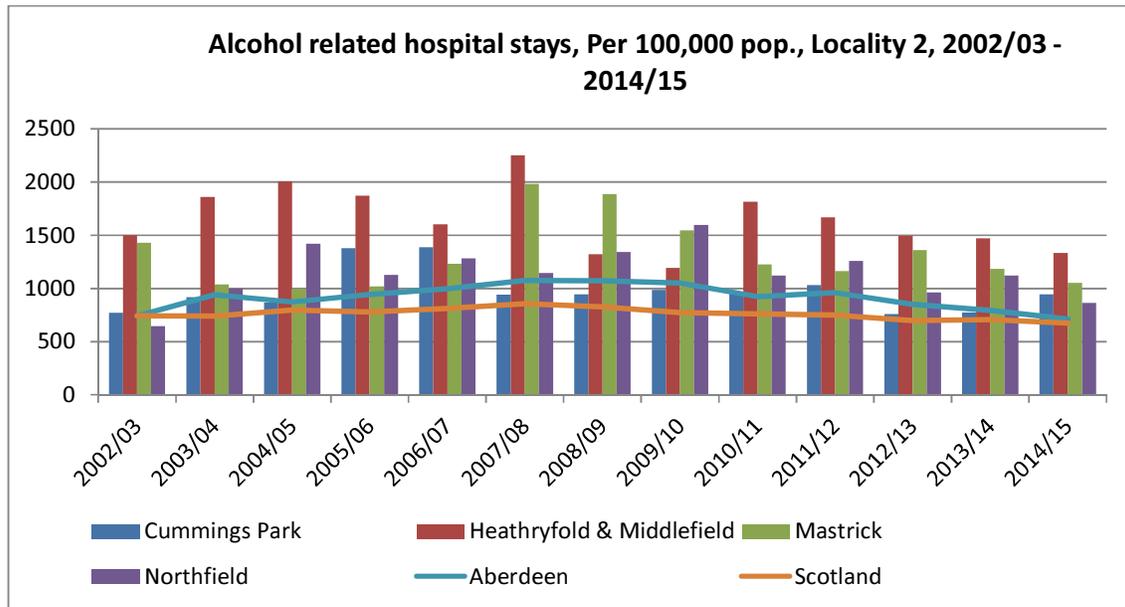
LIFESTYLE BEHAVIOURS

Poor lifestyle behaviours are widely known to negatively affect the health of the population. Over recent decades, significant improvements have been made in changing, and reducing behaviours such as smoking, excessive alcohol use and drug misuse, improving peoples diet and increasing peoples level of physical activity. But improvements have largely been seen mainly among those in higher socio-

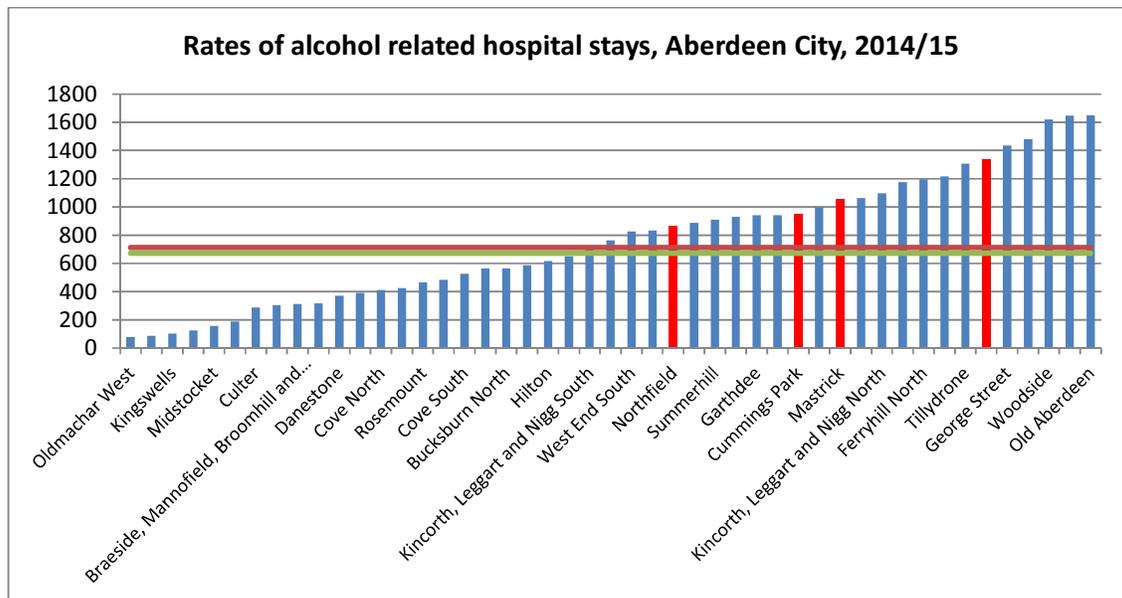
economic groups, with those in lower socio-economic groups still at much higher risk of partaking in poor lifestyle behaviours. This leads to widening health inequalities.

Alcohol misuse is one of the biggest risks to Scotland's health. Not only does alcohol misuse have a detrimental impact on our health, the consequences of alcohol misuse are far-reaching ranging from severe impacts such as alcohol-related road traffic accidents to more 'hidden' impacts such as domestic violence.

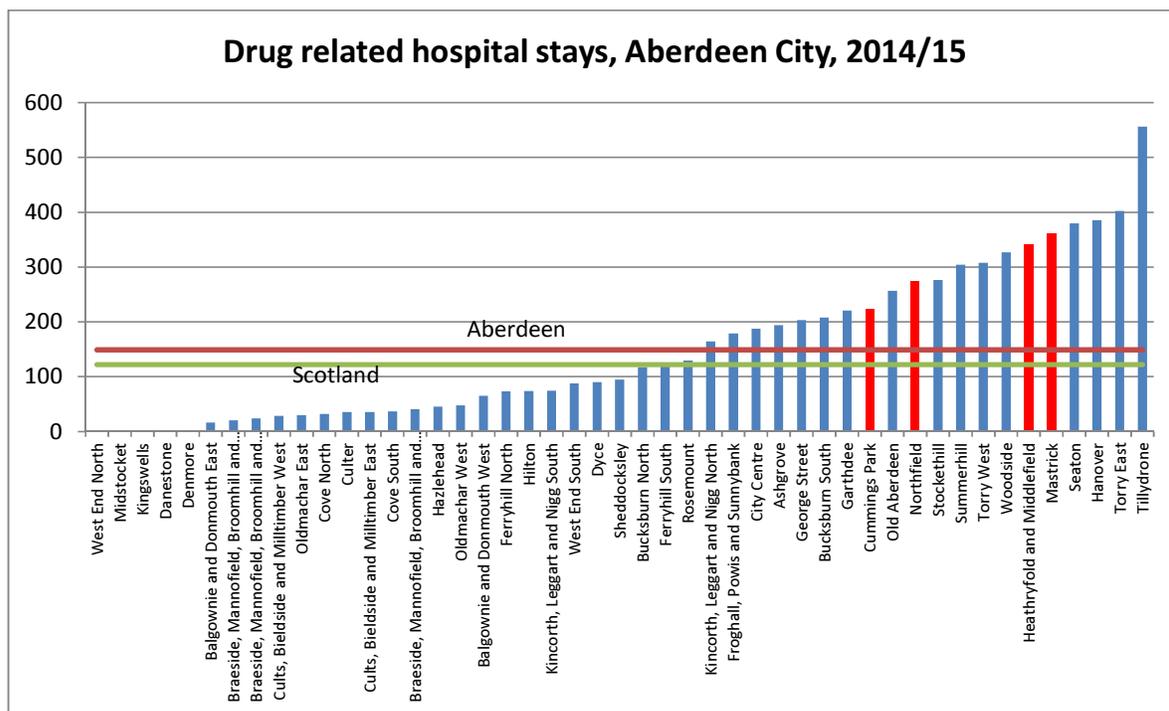
There has been some improvement in the rate of alcohol related hospital stays in Locality 2, but there is still cause for concern, with all intermediate zones within the locality recording a higher rate of alcohol related hospital stays even in the most recent years.



Clearly, the area of greatest concern, fairly consistently, is Heathryfold and Middlefield.



Similar to the correlation between deprivation and excessive alcohol consumption, hospital stays as a result of a drugs related illness or injury are higher in areas with greater levels of deprivation.

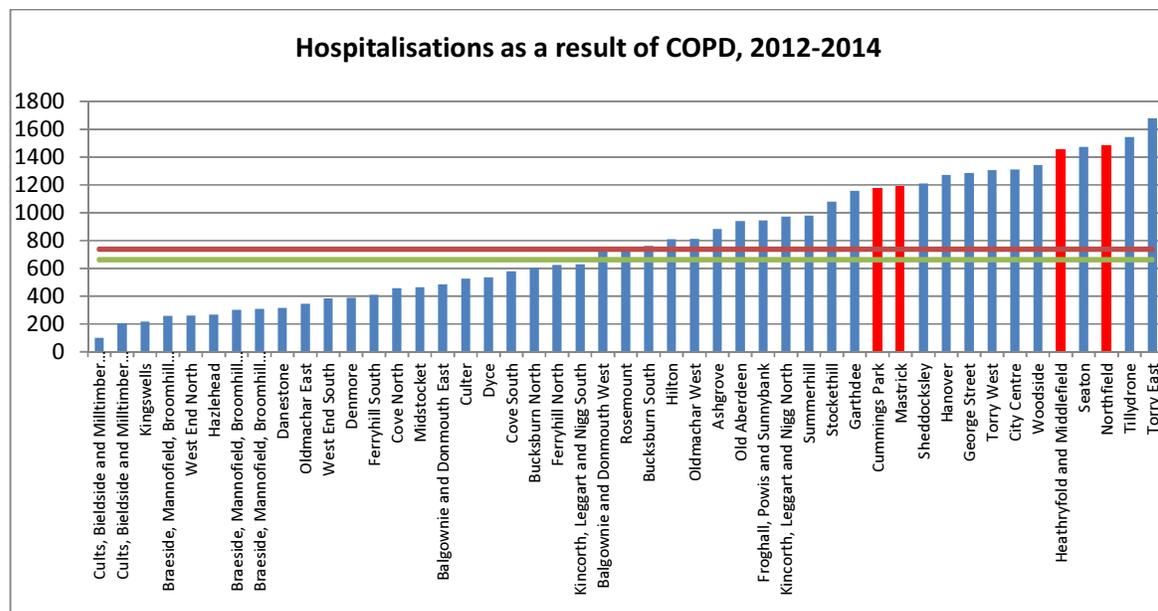


Drug misuse is an issue which concerns the community, and during recent engagement with members of the community, it was highlighted that people think more action is needed, both to target the drug misuse but also to deal with the effects of such antisocial behaviour, such as people feeling intimidated by drug misusers and discarded drugs paraphernalia.

According to the most recent data available, smoking is more prevalent in Aberdeen than it is in Scotland – 24% of the population of the city smoke, compared to 20% nationally.

National research has shown that there is a strong correlation between smoking prevalence and deprivation. Although data is not available at a local level, it is probable that the situation in Aberdeen follows this trend, and therefore Locality 2 would be an area that would be expected to have higher prevalence rates.

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is the name for a collection of lung diseases, which have occurred as a result of long-term damage to the lungs, usually because of smoking. Although not directly a measure of smoking levels within lower level geography, the rate of hospitalisations as a result of COPD is a good indicator of how lifestyle behaviours are affecting a populations health. As the chart below shows, all four intermediate zones within Locality 2 have considerably higher rates of COPD hospitalisations.

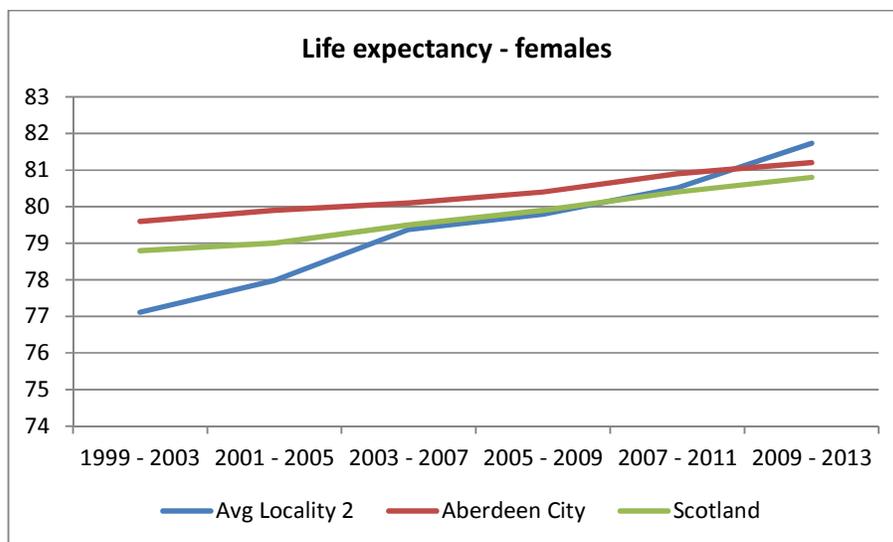
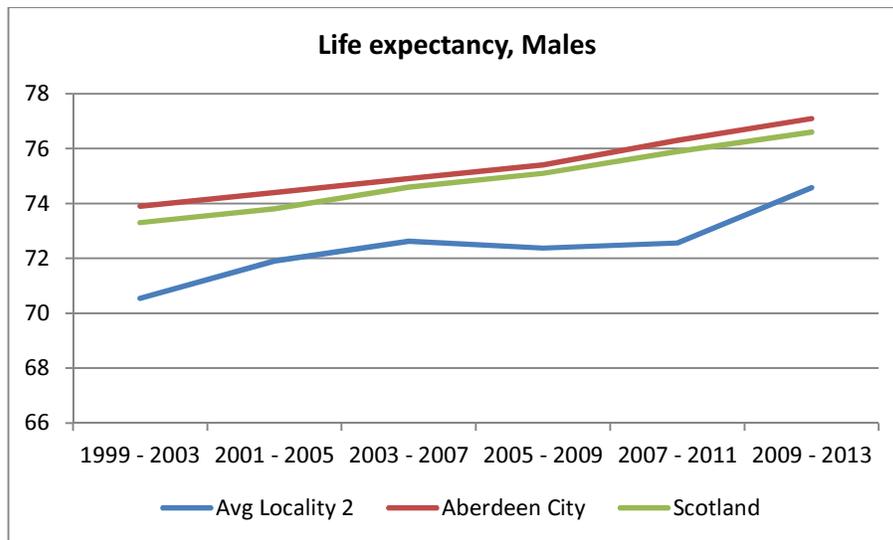


To reduce health inequalities, it is therefore imperative that public services, focus attention on those at greater risk to reduce their unhealthy behaviours. This will improve the health of the overall population. Poor lifestyle behaviours are widely recognised as heightening a persons risk of dying young, and this is further highlighted when looking at life expectancies of our neighbourhoods.

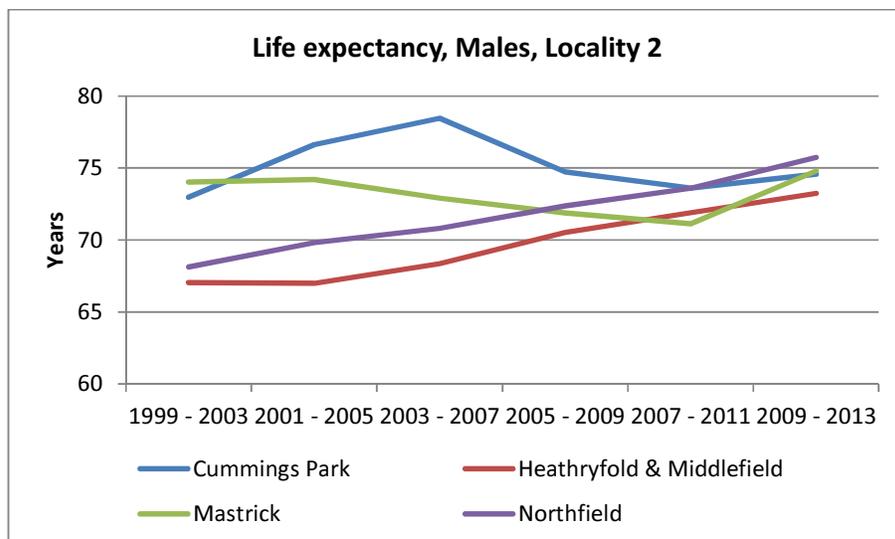
Advances and healthcare, and improvements in lifestyles have means that people in Locality, as indeed in Aberdeen and across the country, are living longer than ever before. Although life expectancy in every area within the locality has increased,

there are still significant inequalities evident, both within the area, and in comparison to both Scotland and Aberdeen City.

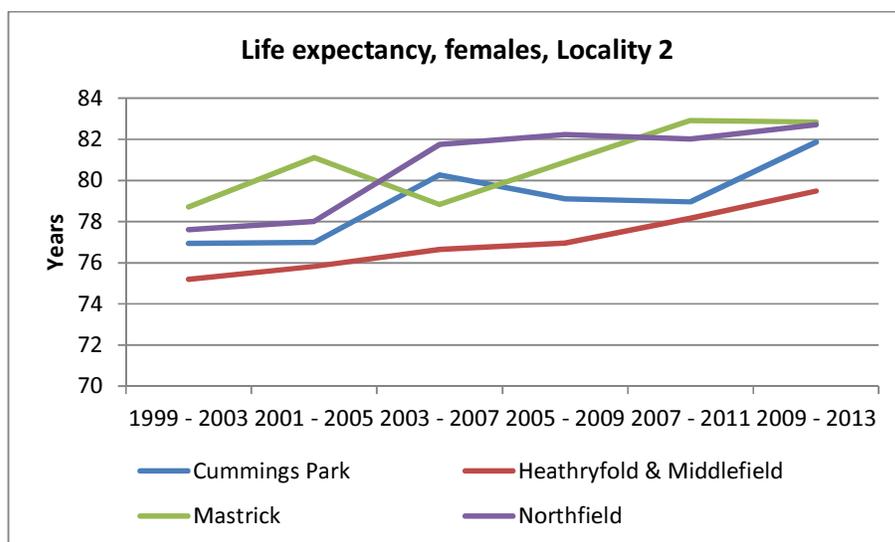
Females in the locality, generally, have a life expectancy similar to that of the city average, and when taken as a whole, females in the locality can be expected to live slightly longer than the Scottish average. Males living in the locality are, on average, expected to live for around 2 and a half years less than the city average life expectancy.



For males living in Cummings Park and Mastrick, although there has been some improvement in life expectancy over the past 15 years, the rate of improvement has been relatively slow, while for those in Heathryfold and Middlefield and Northfield, the improvement has been sharper.



For women, all four areas improved at a relatively similar rate, exceeding the rate of improvement in the City and the country.



LATER LIFE

Almost 14%^{xi} of the population of Locality 2 is aged 65 or older, a slightly smaller proportion than Aberdeen City, where 15% of the population are in this age group. Again, the older population is not evenly spread across the locality, and 17% of the population of Mastrick is aged over 65.

As highlighted above, the population of Aberdeen is growing and ageing, and in the Northfield ward, it is projected that the over-65s age group will increase by around 44% by 2026, and by 82% by 2037.

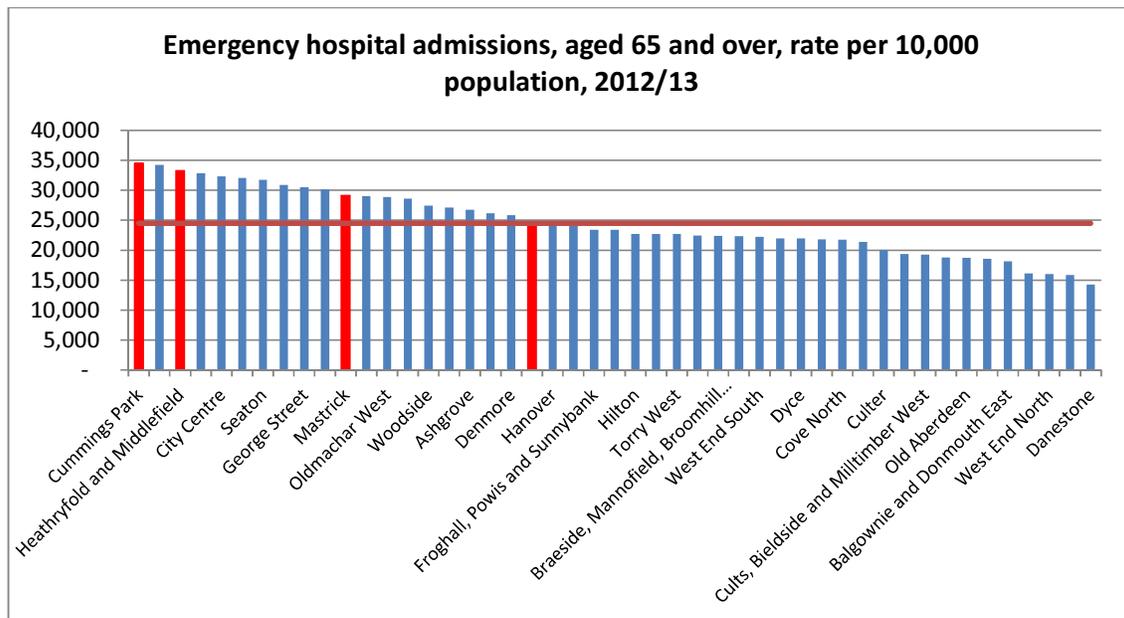
Although it is likely that population projections will be revised downwards in the coming years, a considerable increase in the older population in the locality is nevertheless anticipated.

A more mature population clearly brings with it increase knowledge and skills but an older population also presents many challenges. Older people are more likely to suffer increased frailty and are at greater risk of having multiple and complex care needs. As well as placing additional pressures on health and social care services, there may be greater demand for minor property adaptations to allow people to live independently in their own homes for longer.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

Emergency hospital admissions place significant pressure on NHS resources, and in Aberdeen City, between 37- and 39% of emergency admissions to hospital are for patients aged 65 or older, and older people are more likely than any other age group to be hospitalised as an emergency multiple times.

Three of the four intermediate zones within Locality 2 – Cummings Park, Heathryfold and Middlefield, and Mastrick – all have higher rates of emergency hospital admission than the rate for Aberdeen City, and the rate in Cummings Park is the highest of all 47 intermediate zones within the local authority area, and there has been very little improvement over the years in comparison to other similar areas in Scotland. (It is worth bearing in mind however that this relates to the intermediate zone, which contains 5 datazones, the worst performing two of which are not within the Cummings Park neighbourhood boundary)



Greater detail is available at datazone level from the Community Planning Outcomes Profile, and of the 26 datazones contained within Locality 2, S01000150 (Mastrick),

S01000198 and S01000208 (both in Middlefield neighbourhood) all have rates more than double the city-wide rate.

The rate of emergency admissions to hospital is strongly related to patient age and deprivation. Older people living in datazone S01000150 are almost 23 times more likely than a person in datazone S01000253 (which is a datazone located in Oldmachar) to be admitted to hospital in an emergency.

Unfortunately, older people are statistically at greater risk of accidents in and around the home. Many accidents which older people suffer are attributable, either wholly or partly, to increasing frailty and failing health. Most accidents in older people are falls.

PLACE

BUSINESS

Locality 2 is home to two industrial estates, Northfield and Mastrick. These industrial estates house a variety of businesses, ranging from motor factors to electrical contractions, office suppliers and third sector organisations.

In Cummings Park, Heathryfold and Middlefield neighbourhoods, there is very little in the way of employment opportunities. For example, in Middlefield, aside from Manor Park Primary School, the largest employer is Middlefield Community Project.

The latest count of businesses in the area indicates that the numbers continue to rise, and around 40- to 45% of all business in Locality 2 are either in the 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities' or 'Wholesale, Retail and Repairs' industry.



It must be noted however that these statistics relate to the period preceding the downturn in the local economy, and a slowdown in growth rates is certainly expected as more recent statistics become available.

There are some large scale developments planned for the area that are likely to impact on the local economy to some degree.

Work is ongoing to build a new community hub in the Middlefield area of Aberdeen. The new hub will provide purpose-built accommodation for community groups and charities, and the hub will be a central point where people can access a variety of services, healthcare and advice.

A major road infrastructure project is underway in the area. The Haudagain roundabout is a major road junction and is currently operating significantly over-

capacity. The aim of the Haudagain Improvement project is to reduce congestion, and therefore reduce and improve journey times. The project will mean the demolition of some residential properties, and Aberdeen City Council are currently working to relocate those directly affected.

Locality 2 is a thriving, largely residential area, that has a variety of retail and food outlets, licensed premises, financial facilities and convenience stores. In fairly close proximity, there are two Tesco Supermarkets (Rousay Drive and Laurel Drive, Bridge of Don), Asda in Dyce, a Spar supermarket in Byron Square, Lidl's in Mastrick and Morrisons in King Street. Most people travel outside of the locality area to do their main grocery shopping.

Derelict retail and commercial premises in Logie Place in Middlefield has been a long-standing issue. Poorly maintained property can, and does, act as an attractor for antisocial behaviour and criminality, and Logie Place has in the past been an area popular for large groups of youths to congregate. Anecdotally, it has also been identified that this is a popular hang-out for drug users, and the area is, on occasion, littered with discarded drugs paraphernalia.

In the 2015 consultation and engagement exercise with residents in Middlefield, it was identified that there is a need for more shops in the area, and that community facilities and activities for the community require improvement.

HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLDS

Housing is far more than bricks and mortar. Housing that is adequate is important for good health and wellbeing. Poor quality housing can lead to increased health risks and can exacerbate many existing health conditions.

Locality 2 is a large residential area that is popular with young families. Terraced properties or semi-detached dwellings are most prominent in all neighbourhoods, with the exception of Middlefield, which is dominated by flatted properties.

Over 40% of housing in Locality 2 is rented accommodation, with the most common landlord being the local authority. In particular, three-quarters of households in Middlefield neighbourhood are rented from the local authority, while in Cummings Park almost half of all households are owned by Aberdeen City Council.

Most housing in the area is, generally, low cost housing, and, in general and similar to the city as a whole, property is in high demand with very few vacant properties. This however hasn't always been the case, and some parts of the locality have historically been blighted by high rates of void properties.

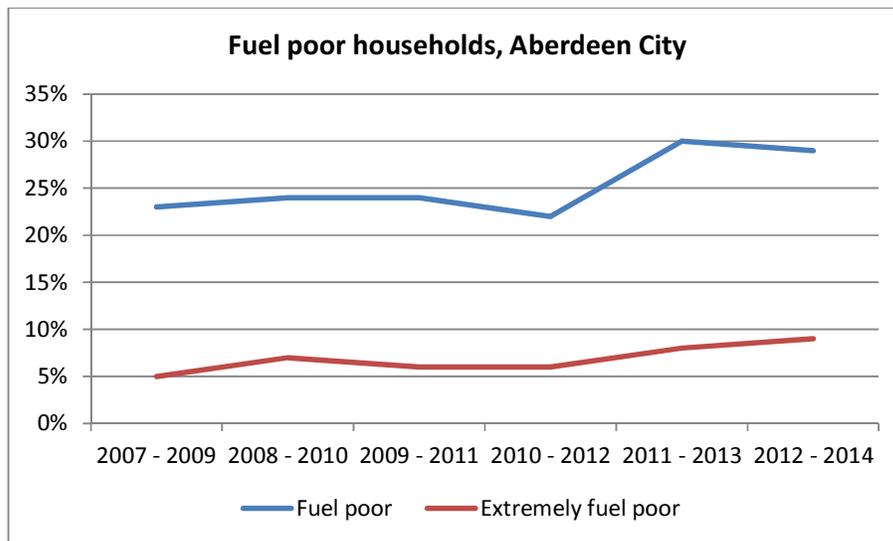
There has been a general feeling in the area that the neighbourhoods within the locality have been used as a "dumping ground" for "problem tenants", although this feeling is rather widespread across most of the traditional 'regeneration areas'. There is a feeling that continuing to place tenants who cause antisocial behaviour

and disorder enhances the negative perception of the locality and exacerbate problems that are already there.

FUEL POVERTY

Households are considered to be fuel poor if they would have to spend more than 10% of their household income on domestic fuels, or extremely fuel poor if domestic fuels account for more than 20% of their household income.

In 2012 – 2014 29% of households in Aberdeen City were fuel poor, including 9% of households that were living in extreme fuel poverty.



Clearly, the trend is upwards in the city in relation to fuel poverty, and it is likely that this trend is reflected in Locality 2.

Data available relating to 2010 – 2012 indicates that, at that time, between 20- and 30% of households in Cummings Park, Mastrick and Heathryfold and Middlefield were living in fuel poverty, while fuel poverty was less of an issue in the Northfield neighbourhood.

As a result of the current pressures on the jobs market in Aberdeen however, it is possible that fuel poverty in the city will rise as incomes reduce, however the lower oil price may help to counteract any such increase.

COMMUNITY SAFETY

Crime and antisocial behaviour has a detrimental effect on the health and wellbeing of the local residents, and can make people feel unsafe in their home and in their neighbourhood.

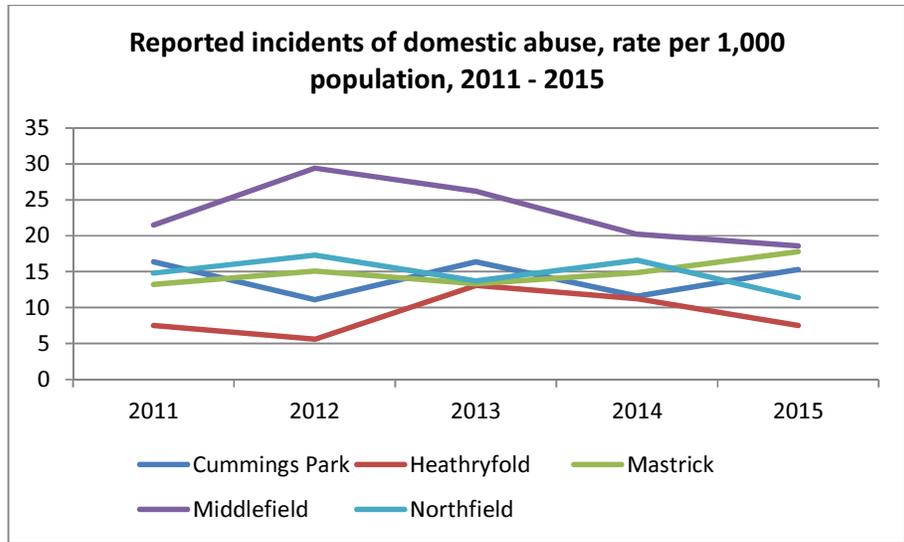
The neighbourhoods within locality 2 have historically had relatively minor issues with typically low-level crime and antisocial behaviour. Analysis has revealed that

some of these are perceived acts of antisocial behaviour, such as some alleged youth annoyance issues, rather than actual acts of disorder.

One issue that is repeatedly highlighted, both in terms of complaints to police, analysis of social media and from public consultation exercises, is the issue of motorcycle annoyance in the area. Typically, this is a seasonal issue that tends to be more prevalent in the late afternoon / early evenings of the Spring and Summer months.

There is a requirement to increase people's confidence and feeling of safety in the area.

In most neighbourhoods in locality 2, the rate of domestic abuse incidents has reduced, but in Mastrick there has been an increase over the past five years. It is very difficult to ascertain accurate statistics on the level of domestic abuse, given the very wide and often hidden nature of such unacceptable behaviour. While any increase may indeed be a true increase, it is also possible that as a result of increased confidence in public service and high profile campaigns, people are more inclined to report being the victim of domestic abuse.



It is known, from worldwide, national and local research, that there is a strong association between the excessive consumption of alcohol and domestic abuse. Much academic research has pointed to economic difficulties resulting in an increase in domestic violence, and this should certainly be monitored.

WASTE & RECYCLING

Significant funding of £48,184.63 has been obtained from Zero Waste Scotland over the last couple of years for a project called TIF (Tenement Infrastructure Fund). The project focuses on improving access for the residents in tenements to communal recycling and food waste facilities consequently helping to improve recycling rates

and cleanliness of the Mastrick neighbourhood. The funding paid for the stanchions and associated road works with the Housing department kindly providing £32,740 to pay for the new communal bins. We selected 4 priority streets from resident's wishes, feedback from crews and waste officers surveying the whole area of Mastrick.

In addition to new communal mixed recycling and food waste containers being installed, the individual 240l black bins were removed from tenement blocks and in their place; 1280l communal waste bins were provided. The recycling rate is particularly low at 10% in Mastrick and through providing improved infrastructure for recycling facilities, this will increase access to recycling ensuring residents can recycle more materials.

This project was in response to calls from householders to change the service to enable them to recycle more, to prevent waste bins from overflowing and keep streets clear of litter. The new bins are being well-used with minimal levels of contamination. There is still some fly-tipping in the area, but generally much tidier and cleaner plus there has been good feedback from residents about the changes to the service.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to get recycling rates for other areas of the city. For the purposes of the TIF campaign, a bin lorry was specifically tasked to the Mastrick area to ascertain demand, but the other areas of the locality are part of larger routes across the city and therefore recycling statistics cannot be disaggregated. However, it is reasonable to assume that the other neighbourhoods would, most likely, perform just as poorly in terms of recycling rates as Mastrick.

TRANSPORT

Around a fifth of residents in Locality 2 travel to their place or work or study by means of public transport (bus, taxi etc), 5 percentage points more than in Aberdeen, where 15% of the population use public transport to attend their place of work or study.

In Aberdeen, more than 27% of people travel to their place of work or study by either foot or by bicycle, but in locality 2, the proportion is considerably less, with only around 21% of residents using such means.

Most people who live in the locality work or study within 5km of their home address. Making active travel choices, such as walking or cycling, can be an effective way to fit activity into daily life, and therefore more people in the locality should be encouraged to commute actively.

Locality 2 is serviced by a number of public bus routes, and there are regular services into the city centre. The duration of the journey depends on the time of travel, but generally, residents can be in the city centre within around 20 to 35

minutes. There is also regular transport from the locality to Aberdeen Royal Infirmary.

In addition to the availability, accessibility and frequency of public transport, the cost of bus travel in the city is often raised as being prohibitive and may add to social exclusion. A one way ticket between Northfield and the City Centre costs around £2.25, while to Aberdeen Royal Infirmary the cost is around £1.75 one way. Although this may not seem a lot, for the low income families within the area, this cost may significantly limit the opportunities available.

A reliable, accessible and affordable public transport network promotes social inclusion by connecting people to jobs, cultural and leisure activities, education and healthcare. Expensive public transport can, and does, restrict the opportunities available to individuals, and makes public services more inaccessible to those who need them most.

Almost four in every ten households in the locality do not have access to a private car or van, and therefore there is a need to ensure that the local public transport network is accessible to all to ensure equality of opportunity.

Co-wheels Car Club is a Social Enterprise, which works to provide accessible and affordable car use for communities in the UK. The Co-wheel Car Club was launched in Aberdeen City in April 2012, and the number of cars and locations in the city continues to grow. In the future, it is planned that a Co-wheels point will be sited at the Henry Rae Community Centre in Manor Avenue.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Good quality, accessible open spaces provide opportunities for people of all ages to enjoy their environment. Well designed and well managed areas can be used for play, recreation, to enhance community cohesion and can help ensure that local areas are viewed in a positive way.

The amount of green infrastructure, green space and / or open space is plentiful in the Locality, but poorly maintained areas discourage people from using such spaces. There are large areas of open space, and many households benefit from relatively large garden areas. While this provides many opportunities for people to enjoy the outdoors, poorly maintained gardens can have a negative impact on the area.

Most people visit green space that is within close proximity to their home, and having green space that is within a 5-10 minute walk from home increases the possibility that people, including children and older people, will use it.

During the 'Shaping Middlefield' event – a £36 million regeneration project that devolved decision-making to the local community and residents – the poor cleanliness of the streets and open areas was raised repeatedly, with most

complaints in this area concerning littering, fly-tipping and dog fouling being issues that blight the area.

Local residents can be encouraged to play an active role in maintaining their local open spaces, and early engagement means that any activity in the area is tailored to local needs and that residents have a sense of ownership.

An area of ground at Manor Park has been identified for regeneration into a 'pocket park'. A 'pocket park' is a small area of inviting space where people can enjoy nature. Pupils from Manor Park Primary School have helped create a 'bug hotel' which will encourage local wildlife and can be used by children and adults alike to learn about wildlife. Bug, or insect, hotels provide shelter and help to create the right habitat that can help increase the number of beneficial insects in our environment.

FLOODING

"The impacts of flooding experienced by individuals, communities and businesses can be devastating and long lasting."^{xii} The North East Local Flood Risk Management Plan is led by Aberdeenshire Council on behalf of a partnership comprising three local authorities: Aberdeenshire Council, Aberdeen City Council and The Moray Council together with SEPA and other Responsible Authorities. In the North East, there are 23 areas that have been designated as Potentially Vulnerable Areas (areas that are potentially vulnerable to flood risk), and three of these areas are either wholly or predominantly within the City Council's boundaries.

The average annual cost of flood damages, largely caused by river flooding, in the North East of Scotland is around £29 million, and Aberdeen City is one area in the district that is particularly susceptible to flooding. Estimated annual average flood damages in the City are £15 million, with around 11,000 properties (residential and non-residential) in the City at risk of flooding.

PVA 06/15, Aberdeen City – Bridge of Don^{xiii}, covers the northern areas of the city, and includes four of the five neighbourhoods within Locality 2; Cummings Park, Heathryfold, Northfield and Middlefield. It is estimated that, within Potentially Vulnerable Area 06/15, 2,200 residential properties and 470 non-residential properties are at risk of flooding, with average annual damages of £4.5 million, mainly as a result of river flooding.

The four neighbourhoods that are included in the PVA are largely residential areas; however there are a considerable number of non-residential properties, community facilities and utilities assets that are also at risk of flooding. A number of schools, healthcare facilities and emergency services sites are at risk, and transport links could potentially be significantly affected.

Everyone is responsible for protecting themselves and their property from flooding, and occupiers can take simple steps to reduce damage and disruption. Aberdeen

City Council can, in some circumstances, provide grants towards the fitting of flood guards on properties.

It is the responsibility of householders and business owners to ensure that they are adequately insured against flooding.

Responding to incidents of flooding is the responsibility of many organisations, including the local authority, emergency services and Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA). The Scottish Flood Forum is working with the Scottish Government and the National Centre for Resilience to develop a flooding resilience framework toolkit, which will support local authority staff and others to engage with communities before, during and after a flood event.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND PERCEPTIONS

Over the years, Community Planning Aberdeen have engaged with the community in an effort to identify issues affecting the local community and measure community capacity in order to improve outcomes for the local community.

There is a very strong sense of community spirit amongst residents in the locality, with people citing the friendliness of neighbours and the sense of belonging as major attractions to the area. The locality however still suffers from negative perceptions from further afield and more needs to be done to positively promote the area and dispel any negativity.

Many young people feel that, due to the poor performance of both academies associated with the area, the negative perceptions of the area impacts on their ability to do well.

Analysis of the many public engagement events that have been held in the locality over the years implies that the local community do not have much faith or trust in public services, particularly the local authority, and the general perception is that people in the locality receive lower standards of service than residents in other parts of the city.

THE FUTURE

Public services in Scotland are facing significant budgetary challenges over coming years, and this, combined with legislative requirements, means that there needs to be greater focus on preventative service delivery rather than continuing to intervene in a crisis situation. It is imperative therefore that partners work together to tackle issues and to improve outcomes for those in our poorest communities.

On the 23rd June 2016, people in the U.K. voted to leave the European Union. At the time of writing it is still unclear as to how or when this will progress. The long term economic impact of exiting the EU on the UK is unclear, but there has been some volatility in the short-term, primarily due to uncertainty.

Economists predict that the impact of 'Brexit' on the Scottish economy will be significant, due to the importance of the EU for Scottish exports and EU assistance programmes.

There has also been much talk in recent weeks of a second referendum on Scottish independence. The political landscape for all remains unclear.

Aberdeen is home to a very diverse population, and the city has been a destination of choice for a sizeable proportion of EU migrants over the past decade. While the government have sought to reassure EU citizens that there is no immediate need to leave the UK, their future remains uncertain. As highlighted above, locality 2 is a very diverse community, and has been shaped in recent years by the arrival of EU citizens to the area, so there may be a heightened sense of uncertainty and unrest in the community.

ⁱ Poverty and Income Inequality in Scotland: 2014/15

ⁱⁱ <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/06/3468/downloads>

ⁱⁱⁱ The number of adults and their dependants in receipt of Income Support, ESA, JSA, Pension Credits and Child and Working Tax Credit. SIMD 2012, <http://simd.scotland.gov.uk/publication-2012/download-simd-2012-data/>

^{iv} Pupil Census 2015

^v As at February 2016

^{vi} Pupil Census 2015

^{vii} As at February 2016

^{viii} Milltimber, Cults and Culter Primary Schools

^{ix} Data is either incomplete or suppressed for Cummings Park intermediate zone as rate not given for each year

^x www.statistics.gov.scot, Qualifications of working age adults

^{xi} N=1,244

^{xii} <http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/media/17174/north-east-local-flood-risk-management-plan-2016-2022-web-version.pdf>

^{xiii} http://apps.sepa.org.uk/FRMStrategies/pdf/lpd/LPD_06_Full.pdf

LOCALITY 3 STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2016

An analysis of the demand for public services within locality 3. This document considers past and current trends, emerging issues, challenges and opportunities that will impact on public services delivery.

October 2016 V3



1. Introduction

This Strategic Assessment has been produced on behalf of Community Planning Aberdeen and aims to be a comprehensive analysis of the demand, supply and delivery of public services in the Seaton, Tillydrone and Woodside neighbourhoods.

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 places Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs) on a statutory footing and imposes duties on them around the planning and delivery of local outcomes, and the involvement of community bodies at all stages of community planning. Tackling inequalities will be a specific focus, and CPPs have to produce “locality plans” at a more local level for areas experiencing particular disadvantage.

In June 2016 Community Planning Aberdeen endorsed a proposal to develop plans for three localities:

Locality 1 (pop. Approx. 10,500)	Locality 2 (pop. Approx. 20,500)	Locality 3 (pop. Approx. 15,000)
Torry	Middlefield	Seaton
	Mastrick	Tillydrone
	Cummings Park	Woodside
	Northfield	
	Heathryfold	

The Strategic Assessment looks at past and current trends across a wide range of community planning themes. It considers emerging issues and future trends and seeks to identify, assess and thereafter allow the Community Planning Partnership to undertake evidence-based prioritisation and planning within the locality.

The strategic assessment has been structured around the **Economy, People, and Place** themes to retain consistency with the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and to ensure that there are clear links between the strategic vision and priorities for the city and those of individual communities.

1.1 Data Quality and Accuracy

Data at smaller geography is less robust and statistics are more sensitive. For this purposes of this assessment, data has been collated and analysed at data zone, intermediate zone or multi-member ward area. For this reason, most data that is available at smaller geographies is a rolling-year aggregate.

Throughout the course of this document there are a number of references to population projections. These projections are based on past trends in movement of people in and out of Scotland, births and deaths. The accuracy of projections reduces at smaller geographies and as we look further into the future. It is likely that there will be a slowdown in migration into Aberdeen in the coming years, and therefore it is likely that projections may be amended.

2. Locality 3 Overview

Locality 3 contains some of Aberdeen's most deprived communities. Within the locality are Seaton, Tillydrone and Woodside neighbourhoods.

The data zones which make up these neighbourhoods sit predominantly within the Tillydrone / Seaton / Old Aberdeen and Hilton / Woodside / Stockethill multi-member ward areas.

There are 26 data zones that, on a 'best fit' basis, make up Locality 3.

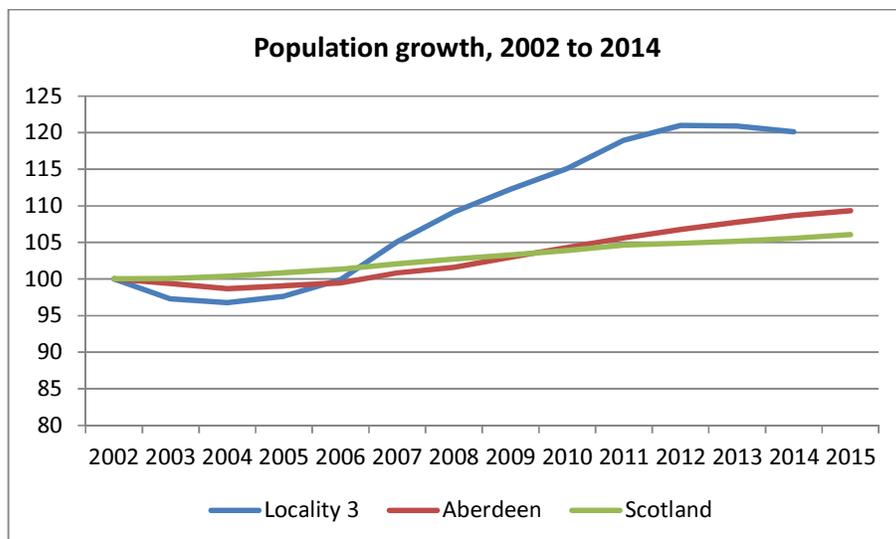
Neighbourhood	2001 data zones	2011 data zones	Neighbourhood	2001 data zones	2011 data zones
Seaton	S01000164	S01006666	Tillydrone	S01000195	S01006675
	S01000176	S01006667		S01000203	S01006676
	S01000179	S01006668		S01000211	S01006677
	S01000185	S01006669		S01000216	S01006678
	S01000192	S01006670		S01000217	S01006679
	S01000207	S01006674		S01000219	S01006680
Woodside	S01000194	S01006681	Intermediate Zones		
	S01000199	S01006682	Seaton	S02000032	S02001264
	S01000210	S01006683	Tillydrone	S02000036	S02001266
	S01000213	S01006684	Woodside	S02000038	S02001267
	S01000221	S01006685			

3. Population and Demography

The most accurate measure of population is the national Census, which was last conducted in Scotland in 2011. However, more up-to-date population estimates are available from National Records of Scotland and so, for a more accurate and present picture, it is these statistics that have been used.

The population of Locality 3 (Seaton, Tillydrone and Woodside neighbourhoods) has grown considerably since the turn of the century, and most of the increase occurred between 2006 and 2012.

In Aberdeen, between 2002 and 2014, the size of the population has increased by 9%; in Scotland, its 6%, but in Locality, a 20% increase in the size of the population has been experienced.



Not only has the population increased, but the age demographic of the local population has changed, and is now younger than at any other time in that period. In 2002, 14.5% of the population of Locality 3 was a child aged under 16 while 17.6% of the population was aged 65 or older. The most up-to-date population estimates show that the breakdown of the population has now changed, and now 16.6% of the population are children, while the over 65s make up 12.2%. The working-age (16 – 64) population has also increased, and this is most evident in those of younger working age (16 – 39 years).

Not all areas within the locality have experienced the same changes however. The Tillydrone neighbourhood saw the largest proportional increase in the overall population, with the biggest proportional change in the child population, while the greatest reduction in the size of the older population (aged 65 and older) was in Seaton.

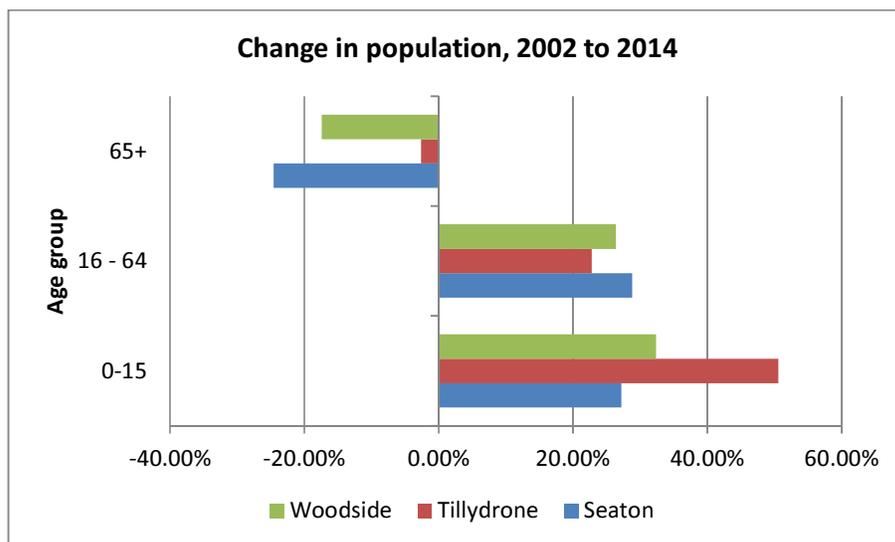


Table 1: Locality 3 population by age group, 2014

	0-15	16-24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65+
Seaton	12.7	23.5	32.5	17.7	13.6
Tillydrone	19.6	13.1	34.8	22.1	10.4
Woodside	17.9	13.5	35.3	20.9	12.4
Locality 3	16.6	17.0	34.2	20.1	12.2
Aberdeen	14.7	14.8	31.6	23.9	15.0
Scotland	17.0	11.6	25.8	27.5	18.1

Locality 3 is clearly a popular residential area for families with children, and in particular the Tillydrone and Woodside neighbourhoods are attractive to families with children.

The population of Locality 3 is a very diverse one, with more than a quarter of the resident population born in a country other than the UK; one in three people in Tillydrone were born out with the United Kingdom. Locality 3, and in particular the Tillydrone area, has a sizeable proportion of the resident population that were born in Poland, and therefore it is important that public services engage with, and provide material in, languages spoken by more than 10% of the community.

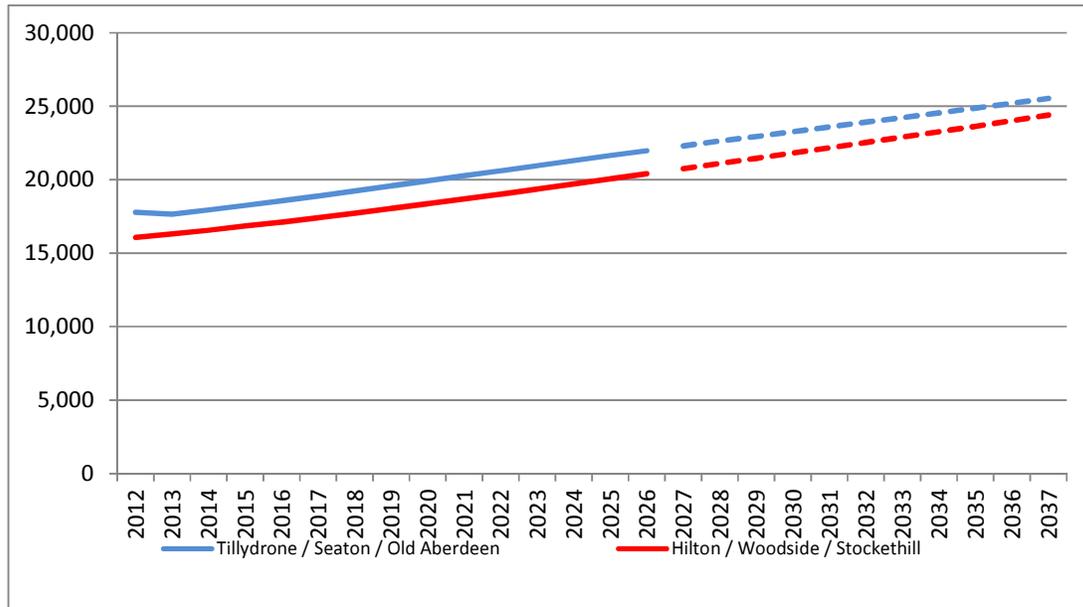
	UK	Other Europe	Africa	Middle East & Asia	Americas & Caribbean	Antarctica & Oceania
Seaton	75.52%	14.17%	3.85%	4.70%	1.52%	0.23%
Tillydrone	70.56%	22.24%	3.09%	3.05%	0.89%	0.18%
Woodside	76.11%	16.87%	2.48%	3.76%	0.58%	0.20%
Locality 3	74.06%	17.61%	3.20%	3.88%	1.04%	0.20%
Aberdeen	84.09%	7.65%	2.53%	4.02%	1.40%	0.30%
Scotland	93.03%	3.25%	0.88%	1.97%	0.63%	0.23%

Linked to the diverse population, results of the 2011 Census show that almost a quarter of people living in the Locality speak a language other than Scots or English at home, and unsurprisingly this is most pronounced in the Tillydrone neighbourhood. Around a tenth of the population of Locality 3 have some difficulty in speaking, reading or writing the English language.

4. Population Projections

National Records of Scotland have recently produced population projections to 2037 at small level geography. Projections are not available at neighbourhood level however, but projections for the two multi-member wards which cover the neighbourhoods that make up Locality 3 are available.

Figure 1: Population growth of locality and projected population of ward, 2002 - 2037



It must be noted however that the boundaries of the multi-member ward areas are not co-terminus with neighbourhood or locality boundaries. Therefore, while the projections at ward level can, and do, give a broad indication of the trajectory of neighbourhoods, caution must be exercised.

The most recent projections, which are 2012-based, indicate that it is anticipated that the population of Tillydrone / Seaton / Old Aberdeen ward will increase by around 44% by 2037, while the anticipated increase in Hilton / Woodside / Stockethill is 52%. The population of Aberdeen City is projected to grow by around 28% by 2037, considerably more than the 9% increase projected in Scotland.

It must be borne in mind however that these projections are based on past birth, death and migrations trends. Given the current economic difficulties in the city, and the recent decision by the UK electorate to leave the European Union, it is possible that these projections may be adjusted over the next few years. While it is anticipated that a rising population will be experienced, the increase may not be as sharp as is currently projected.

ECONOMY

DEFINING POVERTY

The Scottish Governmentⁱⁱ define a household as being in relative poverty if the household income is below 50% of the typical (“median”) income. The most recent figures published for Scotland gives the relative poverty threshold, before housing costs, as:

- £190 per week for a single adult, or £9,900 per year;
- £284 per week for a couple with no children, or £14,800 per year;
- £341 per week, or £17,800 per annum, for a lone parent with children aged between 5 and 14;
- £435 per week, or £22,700 a year, for a couple with children aged between 5 and 14.

After housing costs are taken into consideration, the relative poverty thresholds for 2014/15 are:

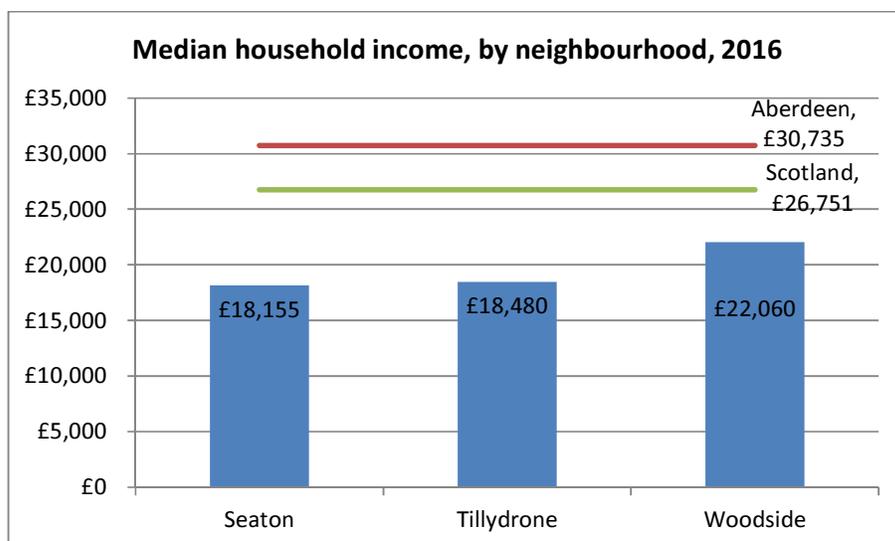
- £141 per week or £7,300 per year for a single adult;
- £243 per week for a couple with no children, equal to £12,700 per annum;
- £291 per week, or £15,200 per year for a lone parent with children aged between 5 and 14;
- £393 per week or £20,500 a year for a couple with children aged between 5 and 14.

CHILD POVERTY

Child poverty is experienced by children who live in households that do not have enough money to provide the basic necessities. Children who live in poverty tend to have poorer life outcomes than their better off peers. They are more likely to experience poor educational attainment, suffer from poorer health both as a child and as an adult, are more likely to become a teenage parent and are more likely to live in poverty as an adult.

It is difficult to establish a robust estimate of the level of child poverty in any area, and it is even more difficult when it comes to smaller geographies. HMRC defined children living in poverty the proportion of children living in families either in receipt of out-of-work benefits or in receipt of tax credits with a reported income which is less than 60% of the median income. In 2016, the median household income in Aberdeen is £30,735.

Household incomes in Locality 3 are, generally, significantly less than the city median, with residents in Seaton having the lowest median income in the locality.



From the most recent data available, we know that child poverty is not spread evenly throughout the city, and though there are small pockets of child deprivation in all communities, there are some geographic areas that suffer from a larger proportion of child poverty.

In the locality, approximately a quarter of all children are living in poverty, but again, there are pockets within the area where child poverty is even more evident. In data zones S01000203 and S01000219 (both in Tillydrone) and in data zone S01000194, which is in Woodside around a third of children are living in poverty.

It must be noted however that this measure does not include children in low income households that do not claim child tax credits, working tax credit or other benefits, and so it is likely that this may be an under-representation.

Child Poverty Action Group also produce estimates on the proportion of children living in poverty, however this is only available at ward level. The latest estimate from CPAG is however more recent than the data from HMRC. It is estimated that, after housing costs, one in three children in Tillydrone / Seaton / Old Aberdeen ward are living in poverty, and in Hilton / Woodside / Stockethill its one in four.

The Scottish Government published statistics on poverty and income inequalityⁱⁱⁱ in 2014/15 in Scotland on 28th June 2016. At the current time, these statistics are only available at a national level and show that relative poverty, for adults and children, increased in that year. It is likely that the local picture reflects this trend.

Living in a household with at least one adult in full-time employment greatly reduces the risk of a child living in poverty, but while employment is the best route out of poverty, that employment must be reasonably well paid and of sufficient hours. Two thirds of children living in poverty in Scotland live in a working household, and again,

while not available at a very local level, it is assessed that the majority of children in Aberdeen who are living in poverty also live in a working household.

The whole locality is, generally, an area of low-cost housing that is attractive to families with children.

Table 2: Households with Children, Locality 3, 2011

	No dependent children	One dependent child	Two dependent children	Three or more dependent children
Seaton	58.76%	28.23%	10.91%	2.11%
Tillydrone	49.87%	31.13%	15.04%	3.93%
Woodside	52.41%	28.12%	14.00%	5.47%
Locality 3	53.55%	29.31%	13.37%	3.77%
Aberdeen City	61.87%	20.26%	13.57%	4.30%
Scotland	58.93%	20.35%	15.33%	5.39%

Larger families – those with 3 or more children – are more vulnerable to poverty, as are people living in a workless household, lone parent families or households where someone is disabled. Although there is not a propensity for large families within the locality – households are more likely to have just one child – it is highlighted below that there is a large proportion of single parent families living in Locality 3, and this raises the risk of a greater proportion of children living in poverty.

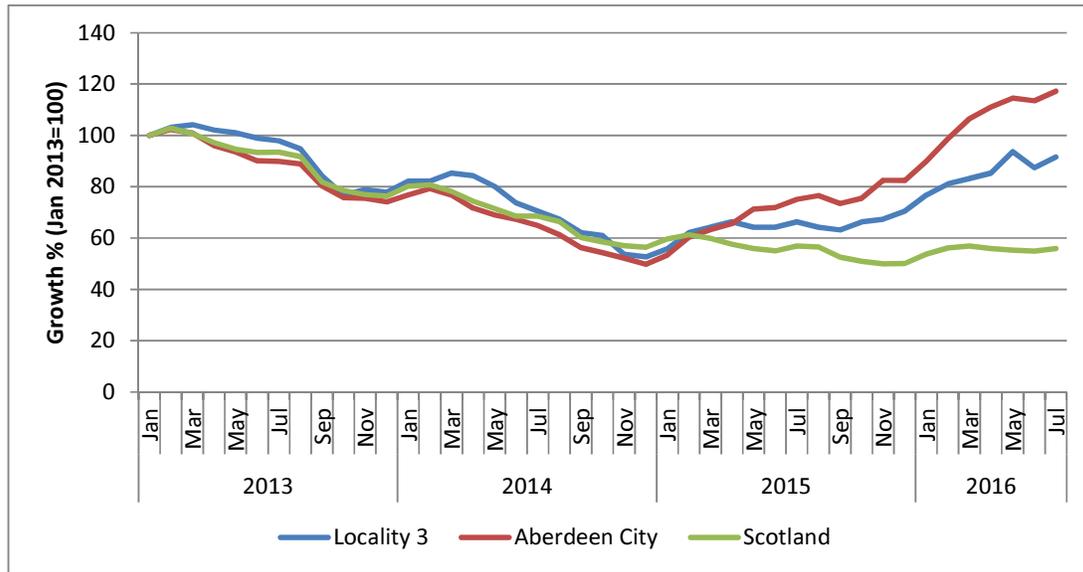
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Traditionally, Aberdeen has weathered the storm of economic recession well, and the city boasts of high employment levels overall. In November and December 2014, the number of out-of-work benefits claimants in the wider Tillydrone locality was at its lowest.

Aberdeen City, and indeed the north east region of Scotland, is currently experiencing a period of economic difficulty, largely linked to the fall in the global oil price.

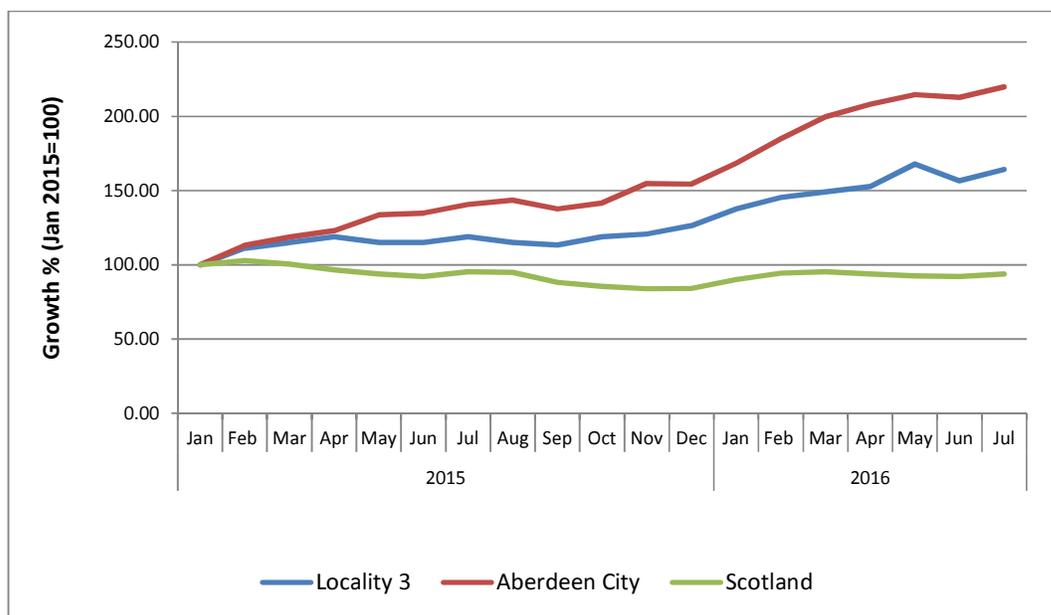
In Scotland, the downward trend in the number of out-of-work benefits claimants continues, but in Aberdeen City the opposite is true. The number of out-of-work benefit claimants in Aberdeen, and in Locality 3, has been increasing steadily since the beginning of 2015

Figure 2: Growth in number of people claiming out-of-work benefits, Jan 2013 - July 2016



The increase in the number of out-of-work benefits claimants is largely related to the downturn in the local economy, linked to difficulties experienced in the oil and gas sector. Aberdeen's, and indeed Scotland's, economy has traditionally been heavily reliant on the oil and gas sector, and the global oil price slump, coupled with high production costs in the UK Continental Shelf have resulted in significant job losses in the City.

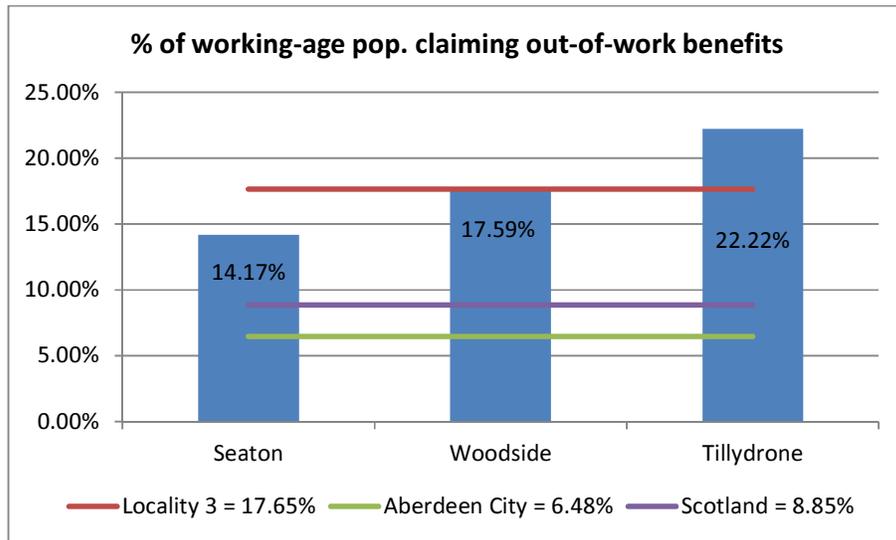
A closer look at the number of out-of-work benefits claimants shows that, since January 2015, there has been a 64% increase in the number in Locality 3, while in Aberdeen, the number of claimants of out-of-work benefits has more than doubled.



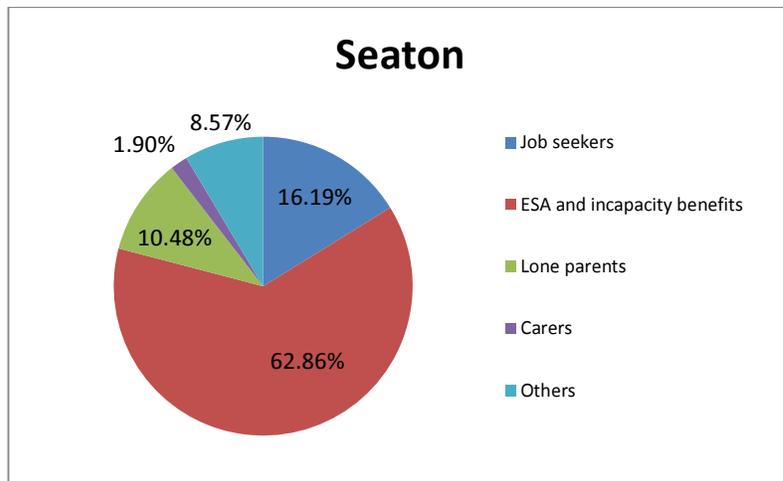
Although this is not a direct measure of levels of unemployment, it is assessed that it is the best and most timely indicator of the current employment situation within a small geography.

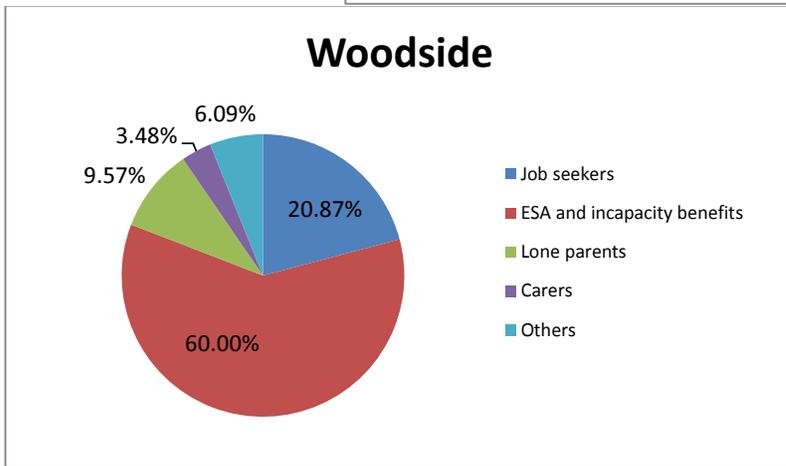
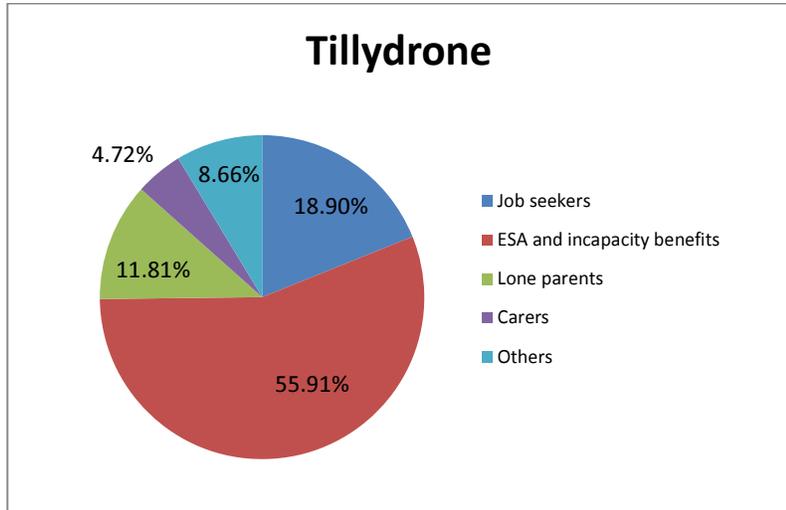
Rising worklessness may lead to an increase in child poverty across Aberdeen, and an increase in child poverty in Locality 3 will almost certainly be seen if the current economic conditions continue.

In Aberdeen City, around 6.5% of the working-age population are claiming benefits, a bit lower than in Scotland where around 8.9% are doing so. In Locality 3, however, this proportion is considerably more and in particular, between a fifth and a quarter of working-age people living in Tillydrone are claiming benefits.



Around 7% of those claiming working-age benefits in both Aberdeen and Scotland are lone parents, but the proportion in Locality 3 is much higher; 10.7% of those claiming working-age benefits that live in the area are lone parents.





Single parent families are one of the demographic groups most vulnerable to poverty, and this may – at least partly – be a contributory factor in the high poverty levels within areas of Locality 3.

The main rates of working age benefits and tax credits will be frozen in cash terms for 4 years from April 2016. This is likely to have a negative impact on low-income families, and may push more individuals and families into poverty.

The 2016 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation shows that 14% of the working-age population of Locality 3 were employment deprived. Some areas suffer from far higher levels of employment deprivation; in data zone S01006684, which is in Woodside, 24% of the working age population are deprived of employment, while in data zone S01006677 (Tillydrone) a fifth (20%) are employment deprived.

The largest employing industry of residents of Locality 3 is the 'Wholesale and retail trade: repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' (18%), followed by 'Human Health and social care activities' (12%), and 'Accommodation and food service activities' (12%). These sectors often offer lower paid employment opportunities^{iv}.

Typically, people living in the locality are employed in unskilled or low-skilled occupations, such as sales and customer service, machine operatives and other elementary occupations. People in such roles play a vital role in society, but often there is limited scope for career progression in such roles and workers may suffer from unduly low remuneration^v.

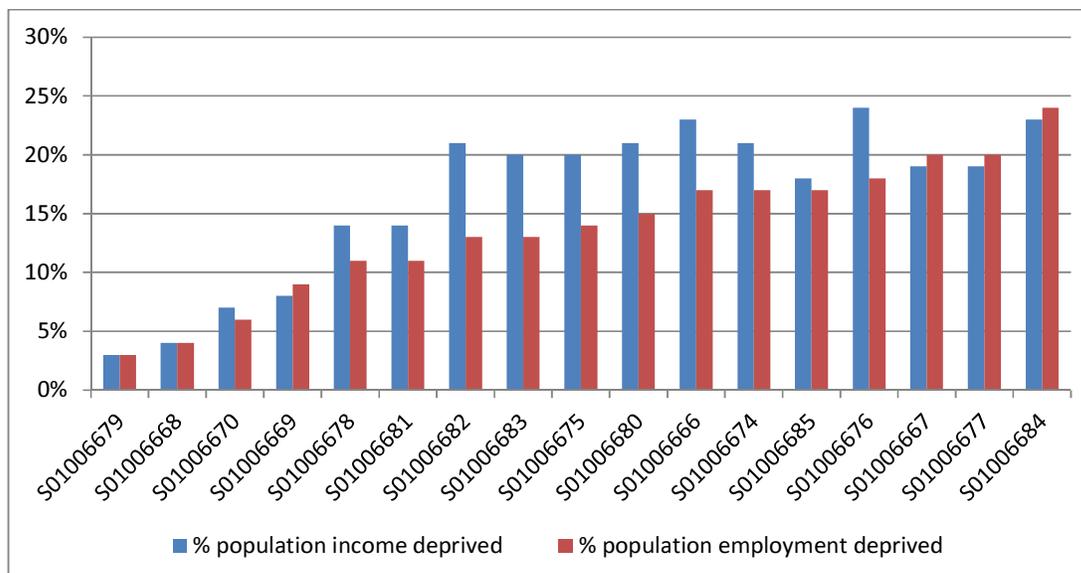
Generally speaking, Aberdeen City is an educated place, with around a third of the resident population being educated to degree level or above, and only around a fifth of people having no formal qualifications. In Locality 3, more than a quarter of people have no formal qualification, but almost another quarter are educated to at least degree level.

The factors above – such as the relatively young population base, the high proportion of single parent families, and the prevalence of low-skilled or unskilled, low paid employment - highlights the need for services to target support to help young people and single parents find work or enter, or re-enter, the employment market. It is therefore imperative that, as well as a need to secure high-quality, affordable childcare, there is a need to provide people with the opportunity to either gain or enhance their knowledge and skills to progress into better paid employment.

INCOME

Aberdeen City has one of the most unequal pay structures in the UK. Generally, men's average earnings tend to be higher than those of women, and there is considerable variation between low and high income earners, which has been largely fuelled by the inflated pay rates paid in the oil and gas sector.

In Aberdeen, around 8% of the total population are classed as 'income deprived'^{vi}, but there are areas of the City where income deprivation is much more problematic. In Locality 3 around 16% of the population are income deprived, but again there is significant variation throughout the locality. In data zones S01006666 (Seaton), S01006676 (Tillydrone) and S01006684 (Woodside), almost a quarter of the resident population are income deprived.

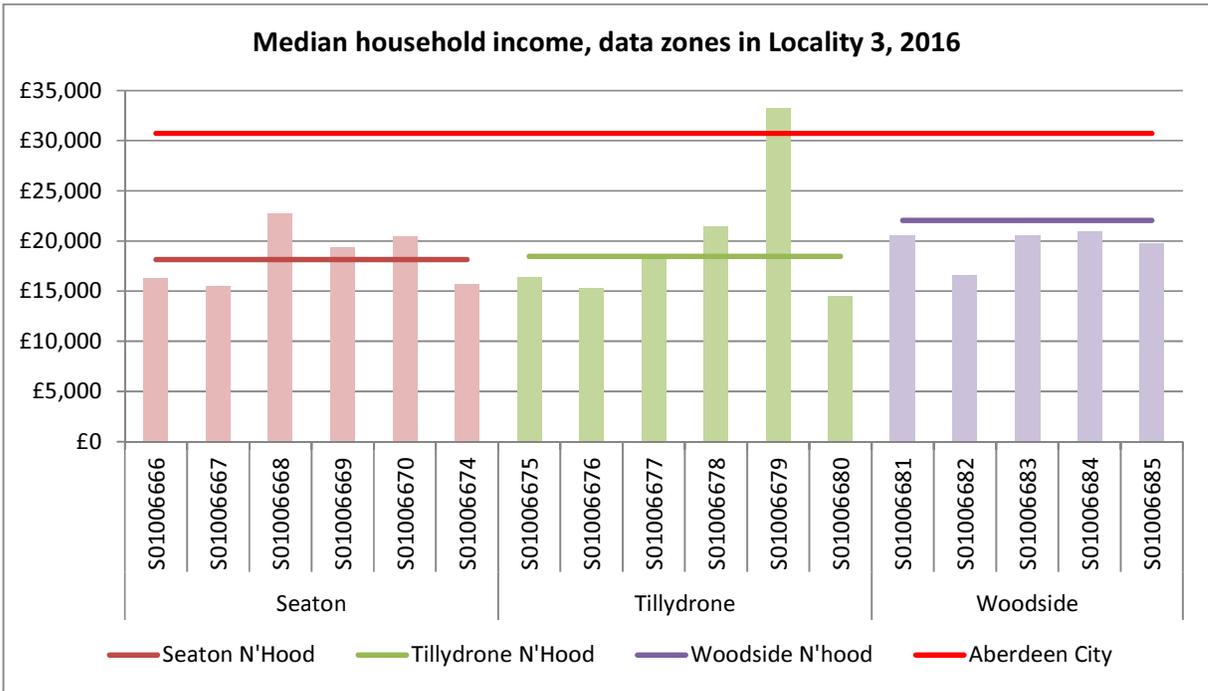
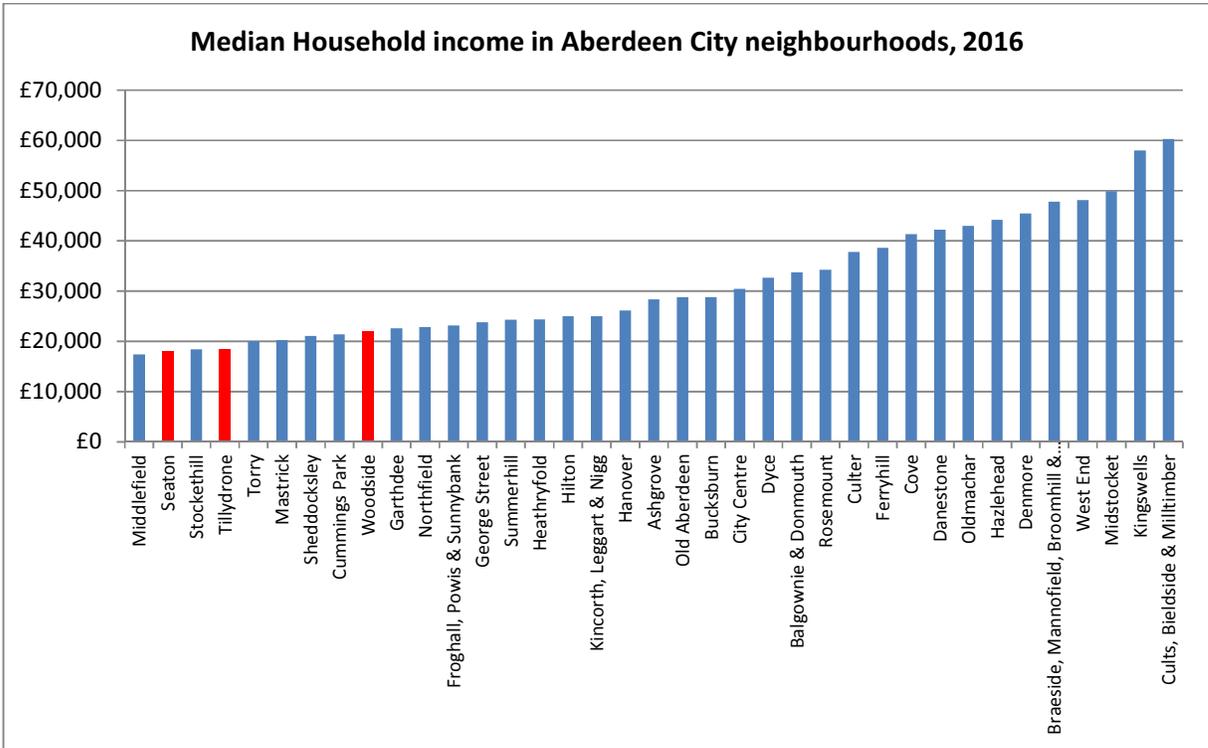


In most cases, there is a correlation between lack of employment / employment deprivation and income deprivation. The link is obvious, since employment is one of the key drivers in reducing poverty, though is not, by any means, the only attributable factor.

As is highlighted above however, there are some areas where income deprivation is considerably higher than employment deprivation levels. This may be indicative of people in data zones S01006666, S01006675, S01006676, S01006680 S01006682 and S01006683 being more likely to be employed in low-paid jobs.

CACI's Paycheck provides up-to-date information on household incomes at local authority level and by intermediate zone, data zone and other client defined areas.

Median household income in Aberdeen City in 2016 is £30,735, almost £4,000 more than the Scottish median household income. Income levels are not evenly distributed, and ranges from £17,442 in Middlefield to £60, 250 in Cults, Bieldside and Milltimber.



PEOPLE

The resident population of Aberdeen has altered considerably since the 1980's, and the same is true within Locality 3. The population has, overall, grown by around a fifth, although there are some differences in the age groups. Between 2002 and 2014, the child population (under 16) has risen by 37%, while the working age population (aged 16 to 64 years). The size of the older age group has however reduced.

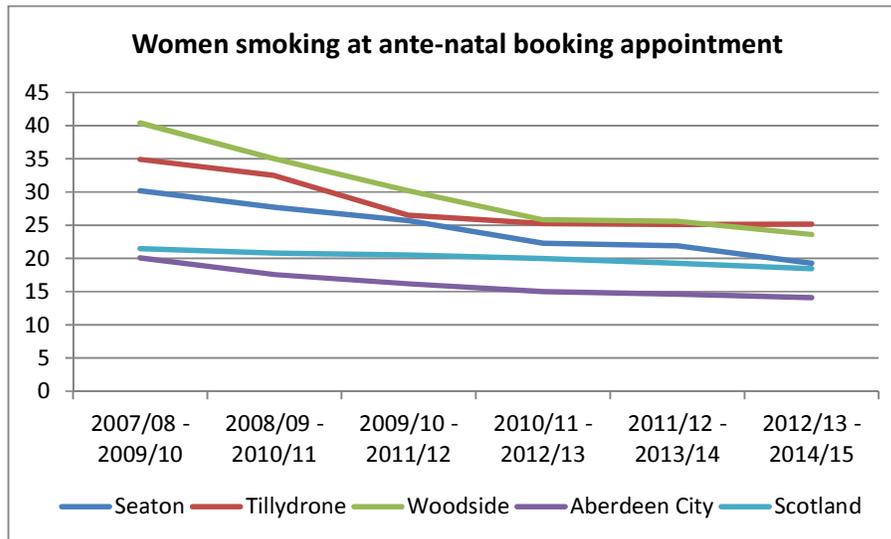
Locality 3 is a relatively large, primarily residential area that boasts a very varied and diverse resident population. The neighbourhood is popular with European nationals who have been drawn to the city primarily as a result of economic success and buoyant labour market.

EARLY YEARS & CHILDHOOD

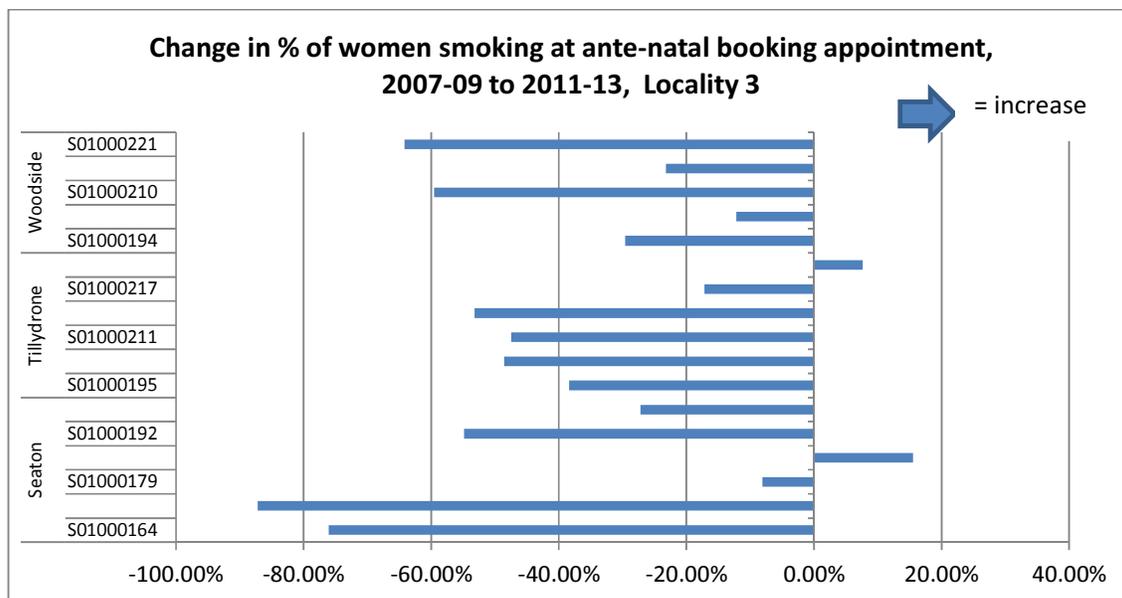
ANTE-NATAL SMOKING

It is widely recognised that smoking during pregnancy is detrimental to the health of both mum and baby.

Over recent years, the percentage of women smoking at the time of their ante-natal booking appointment has decreased in Scotland and in the city, as indeed it has in the intermediate zones that broadly cover Locality 3.



While, overall, the picture is clearly encouraging, further analysis shows that there are two small areas within the locality where the rate of women smoking at the time of the booking appointment has increased over the past five years.



BREASTFEEDING

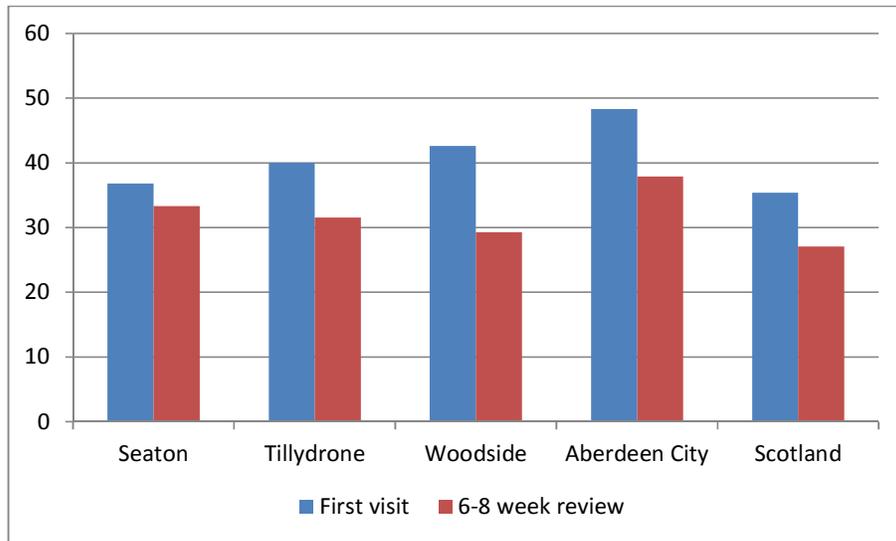
Rates of exclusive breastfeeding at both the initial post-natal visit and the 6 – 8 week review in Aberdeen City are higher than national rates, but this is not consistent across the city.

In general, mothers living in more deprived areas of the city tend to show greater preference for bottled milk over breastfeeding. Yet, breastfeeding is one of the most effective means of reducing the health inequalities linked to poverty.

Analysis of the most recent statistics show that breastfeeding, both at the time of the first visit and at the 6 – 8 week review point, is lower in Locality 3 than across the city, but is still favourable compared to the nationwide rate.

Across the City and indeed nationally, there is a tailing off of the proportion of babies that were exclusively breastfed at the time of the initial visit that are still exclusively breastfed at the time of the 6-8 week review. Although the proportion of babies exclusively breastfed at the time of the 6-8 week review still exceeds the national rate, the reduction is most evident in Tillydrone and Woodside, and may indicate a need for greater support to enable and encourage mothers to breastfeed for longer.

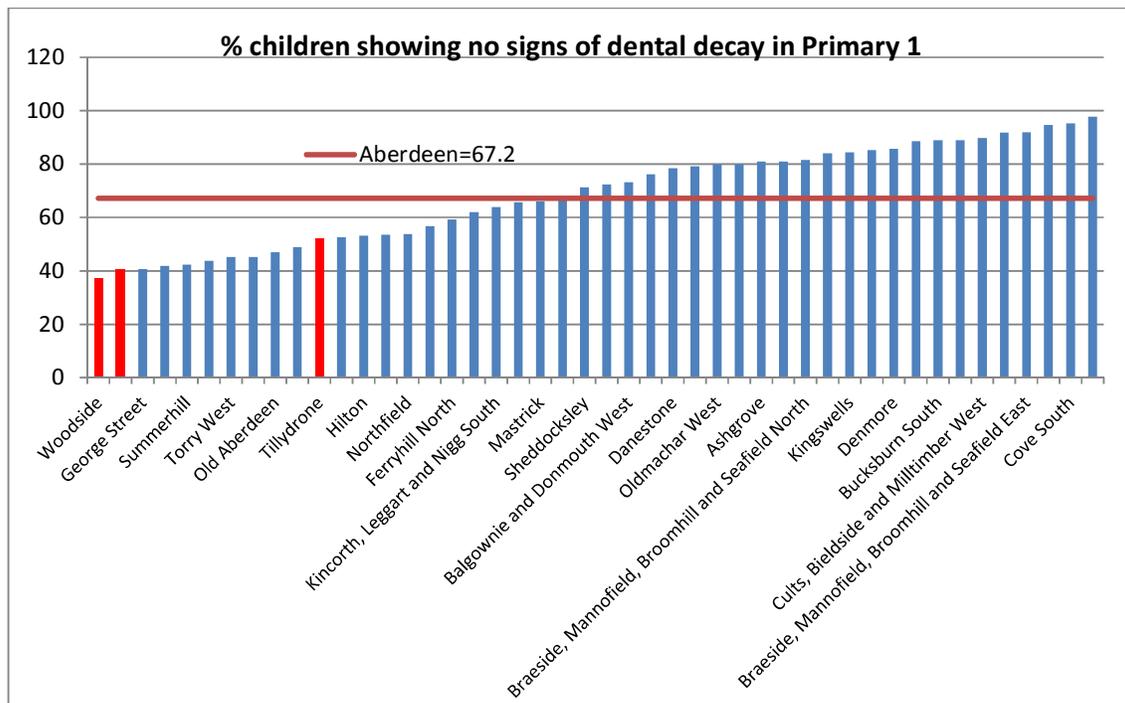
Figure 3: Breastfeeding at first visit and 6-8 week review, Locality 3



CHILD DENTAL HEALTH

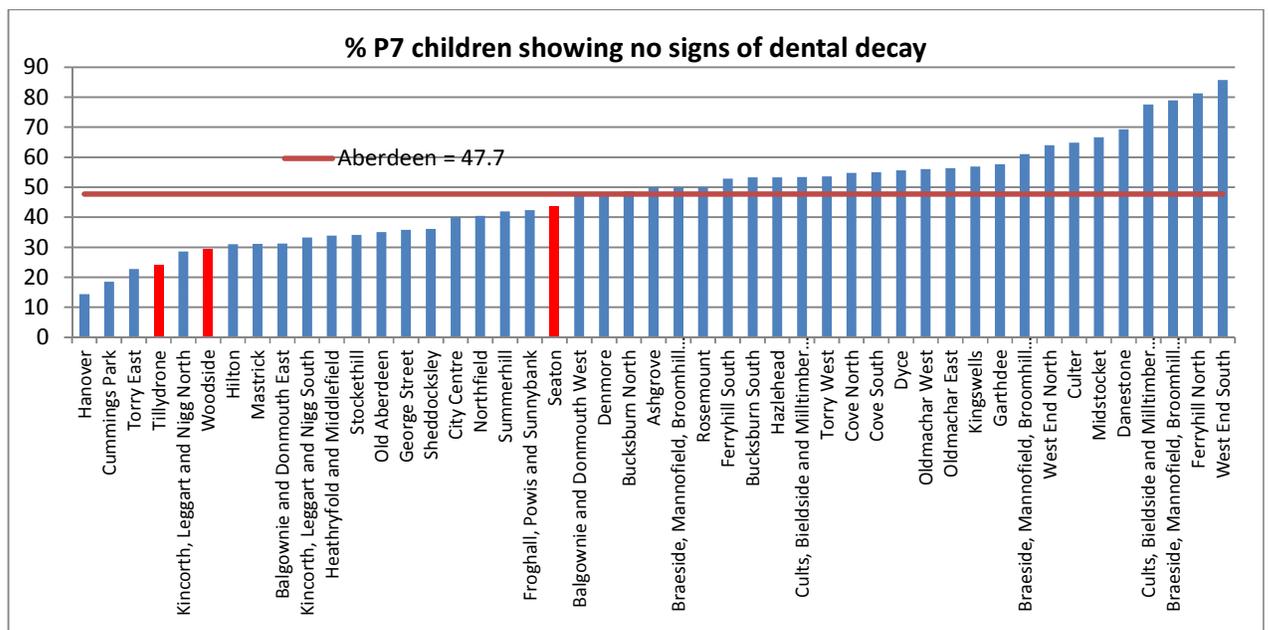
Similar to general health inequalities, there is a significant gap between those children with good and poor dental health.

In general, children living in Locality 3 suffer from relatively poor dental health, with those in Seaton and Woodside at particularly high risk of dental decay by the time they reach Primary 1.



In Woodside, only 37.1% of children in Primary 1 were assessed as having good dental health; that's more than 6 in every ten P1 children that were showing signs of dental decay. In Seaton, the situation is little better, with only 40.4% of P1 children showing no signs of dental decay. In Tillydrone it's a better picture with more than half (52.1%) of P1 children showing no signs of dental decay, however this still falls well below the city-wide rate (67.2%).

As children progress through their primary school years, more show signs of dental decay. Generally, the gap in good dental health between children who live in deprived areas and children from more affluent areas of the city widens between Primary 1 and Primary 7.



It is worth noting that, although the dental health of children in Seaton in P1 was particularly poor, the decline in dental health was slower during the primary school years.

EARLY LEARNING AND CHILDCARE

The Local Authority has a statutory duty to offer 600 hours per year free provision of early learning and childcare to all 3 and 4 year olds, as well as eligible 2 year olds.

By 2020, that statutory duty will be expanded to provide 1,140 hours per annum to all 3 and 4 year olds, and eligible 2 year olds. By 2024, the entitlement will increase further to cover all children aged between 1 and 4.

Aberdeen City Council want to increase the flexibility around funded provision, and it is considering whether to move towards providing funded early learning and childcare 50 weeks of the year, rather than the term-time model currently adopted.

Although capital will be made available by the Scottish Government, this increased entitlement will clearly place considerable pressure on local authorities capital and revenue budgets.

Currently, there are around 520 part-time nursery places supplied by the local authority in nurseries attached to the six primary schools associated with the three neighbourhoods. Most of these nurseries are operating at full capacity, with only a small number of vacancies at Seaton and Sunnybank; Kittybrewster, Riverbank and Woodside all, at the time of writing, have a waiting list for places.

Population statistics show that, at the time of writing, there are 1930 children aged between 1 and 5 in the six Primary School catchments within the locality. Therefore, not only will the requirement be to almost double the amount of hours available for 3 and 4 year olds, but there will be more than three times the number of children to cater for in the long term.

Early learning and child care is an industry that already struggles with the recruitment and retention of workers in Aberdeen. It has historically been an occupation that is generally fairly low paid, despite formal qualifications being required. The commitment to such a significant increase in provision will inevitably require more staff, and additional physical space will also be required.

EDUCATION

Children living in Locality 3 are predominantly served by six primary schools; Hanover Street, Kittybrewster, Riverbank, Seaton, Sunnybank and Woodside. Most children who attend primary school in the locality will progress into secondary education at either St Machar Academy or Harlaw Academy.

There is a very broad mix of primary school pupils that attend school in Locality 3. Almost half of all primary school children in the locality come from an area that is amongst the most 20% deprived communities in Scotland, but this is not evenly spread. Almost 85% of pupils attending Riverbank Primary School come from an area of greatest deprivation, while at Kittybrewster its almost 66% and at Seaton Primary School its almost 58%. Conversely however, at Riverbank Primary School, there are few pupils coming from mid-range areas, but over 10% of pupils come from a more affluent area.

At Hanover Street and Sunnybank Schools, most pupils come from areas that are neither overly deprived nor overly affluent.

It is widely recognised that in order to learn and succeed, children must be well nourished and cared for. Although merely living in a deprived community does not mean automatic entitlement to free school meals, it appears that there is an imbalance between those who may be entitled and those who are claiming the benefit. Again, this imbalance is more noticeable at some schools than at others; although almost 85% of pupils at Riverbank Primary School come from an area of

greatest deprivation, less than 17% of P4 to P7 pupils are claiming free school meals.

Table 3: Children entitled and registered for free school meals, Primary Schools

	% of school roll living in most deprived quintile (20%) ^{vii}	% of P4 – P7 pupils entitled and registered for free school meals ^{viii}
Hanover Street	10.3%	20.00%
Kittybrewster	65.7%	15.08%
Riverbank	84.9%	16.67%
Seaton	57.5%	29.90%
Sunnybank	19.4%	19.20%
Woodside	38.9%	24.08%
Aberdeen City Primary Schools	20.4%	12.27%

Table 4: Children entitled and registered for free school meals, Secondary Schools

	% of school roll living in most deprived quintile (20%) ^{ix}	% of school roll registered for free school meals ^x
Harlaw Academy	16%	11.1%
St Machar Academy	46%	22.6%
Aberdeen City Secondary Schools	17%	9.4%

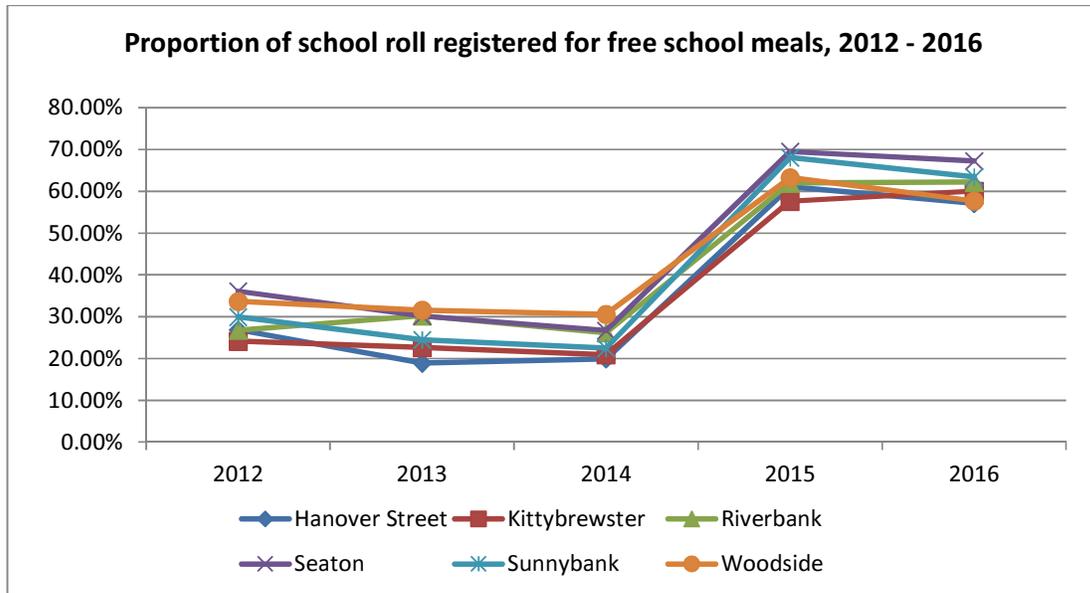
The reasons for the imbalance are unclear, but it is assessed that, particularly at secondary school stage, the fear of being stigmatised prevents some pupils from claiming this benefit. A lack of knowledge, awareness and how to claim the benefit may also be partially responsible.

Food poverty over school holiday periods is an increasing concern. For many children in Scotland, the provision of free school meals gives them the only cooked meal of the day, and the system provides vital social support to low income families. During school holidays however many parents may struggle to feed their children adequately. Some local authorities in Scotland are now running holidays clubs to ensure that children are adequately fed during the school holidays.

There are also some religious and community groups in Aberdeen that provide free, healthy cooked food for children who usually receive free school meals. MakeLunch is a network of churches working across the country to fill the holiday hunger gap and they operate a kitchen at Seaton Learning Centre, and Lighthouse Explorers is a free Thursday lunchtime club for P5-P7 pupils running in Riverbank Primary School during the October School Holidays and Easter School Holidays.

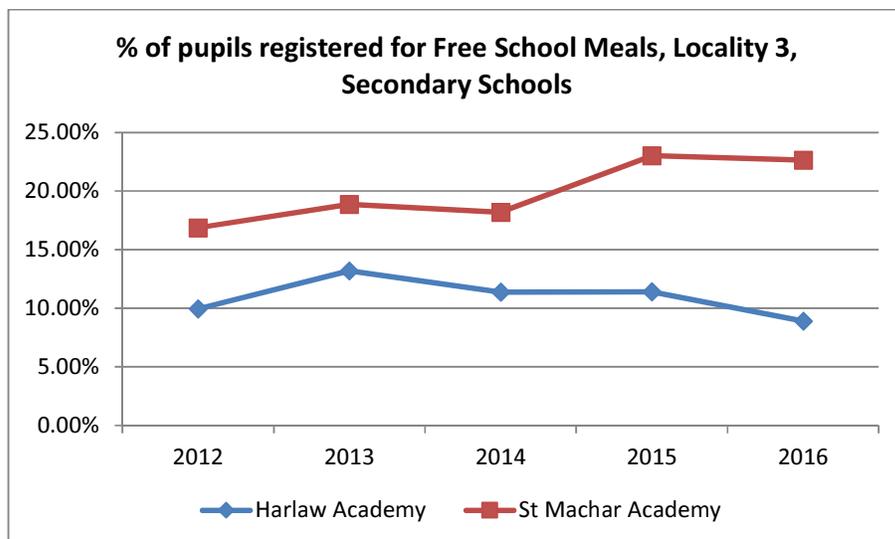
As highlighted above, it is difficult to measure child poverty accurately due to the time lag on available data. To gain a better understanding of the current picture and the impact of the current local economic situation, we can review the trend in the proportion of pupils registered for free school meals.

It must be noted that, rather than a true sharp increase, the increase seen in 2015 was predominantly as a result of a change in governmental policy, when free school meals were extended to all primary 1 to 3 children.



The provision of free school meals only increased in 2 of the 6 primary schools in the area between 2015 and 2016, but it is worth noting that the two schools in which an increase has been seen are Kittybrewster and Riverbank. These two schools have the greatest proportion of pupils from the most deprived areas, and therefore any increase can be viewed positively.

Aberdeen City Council are in the process of introducing the cashless catering system to all schools in the city, however at the current time, none of the primary schools in Locality 3 are operating this system. The cashless catering system aims to reduce the stigma attached to free school meal entitlement and also seeks to automatically validate entitlement using council tax benefit records. Automatic validation will not impact on first time claimants however, it will only make the process simpler for both schools and parents who are already claiming the benefit.

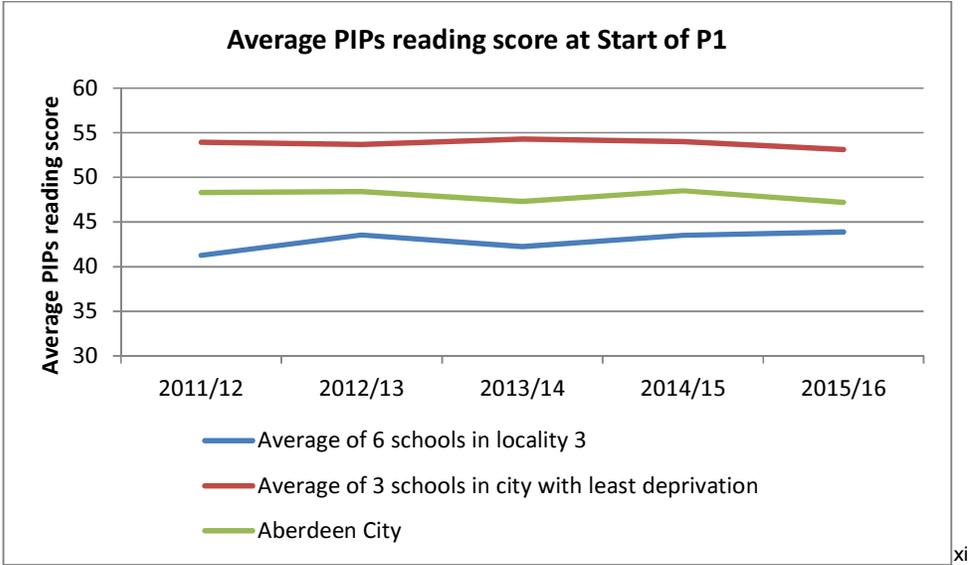


Uptake of free school meals at secondary schools is, in general, lower than in primary schools. Over the past 5 years, there has been a considerable increase in the proportion of pupils at St Machar Academy that are registered for free school meals but given that 46% of pupils are from an area of greatest deprivation, the rate still remains relatively low. It is worth noting that the majority of young people in the locality go on to attend St Machar Academy.

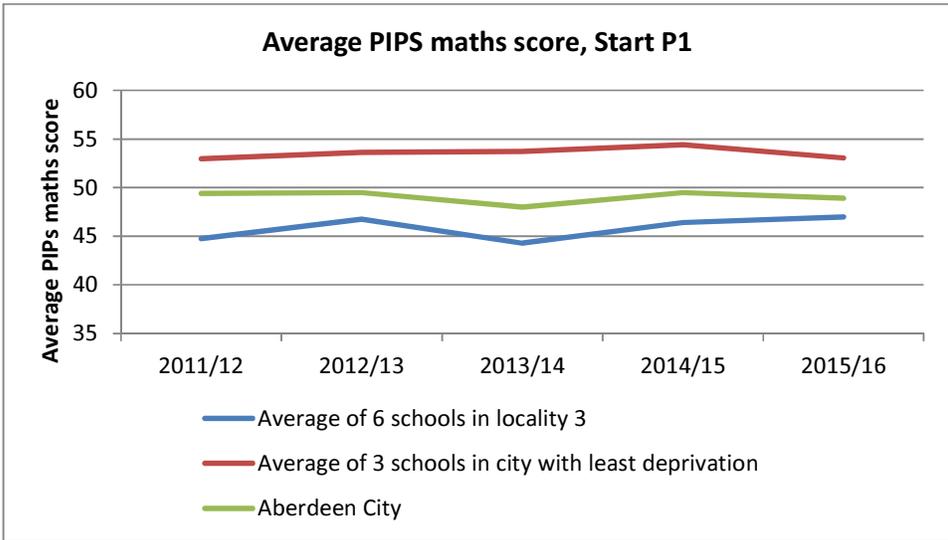
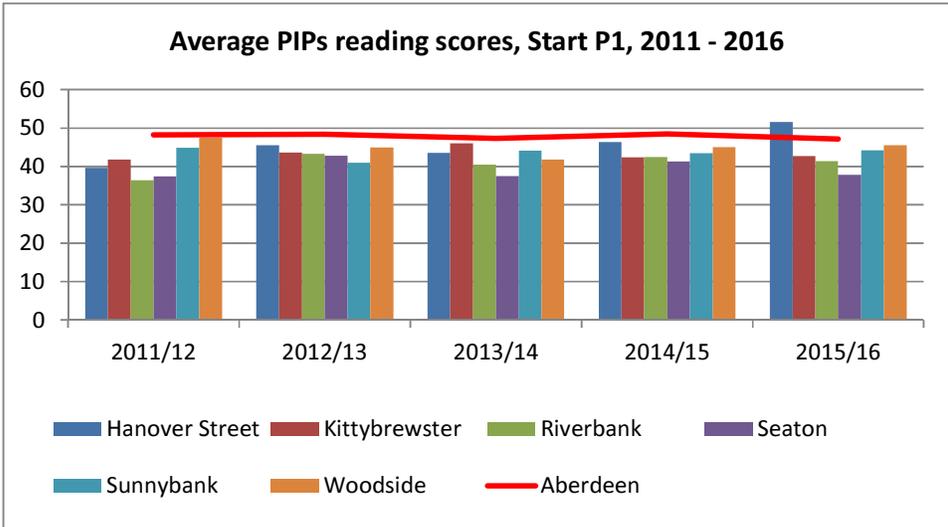
In order to increase the proportion of children that are entitled to free school meals to register and take the meals, it is assessed that there is also a need to make school meals more attractive to those who are not eligible.

There is an abundance of take-away food outlets, such as bakers, sandwich shops, chip shops, other well known fast-food takeaway outlets and even mobile takeaway outlets in close proximity to both Harlaw and St Machar Academies. Being in close proximity to fast-food takeaways can be associated with high rates of obesity, and poor dental health.

It is widely recognised that children from more disadvantaged backgrounds tend to perform poorly at school in comparison to their more affluent peers, and this gap appears in early life. This gap is persistent and significant, and is evident in both literacy and numeracy skills by the time a child starts primary school.



xi

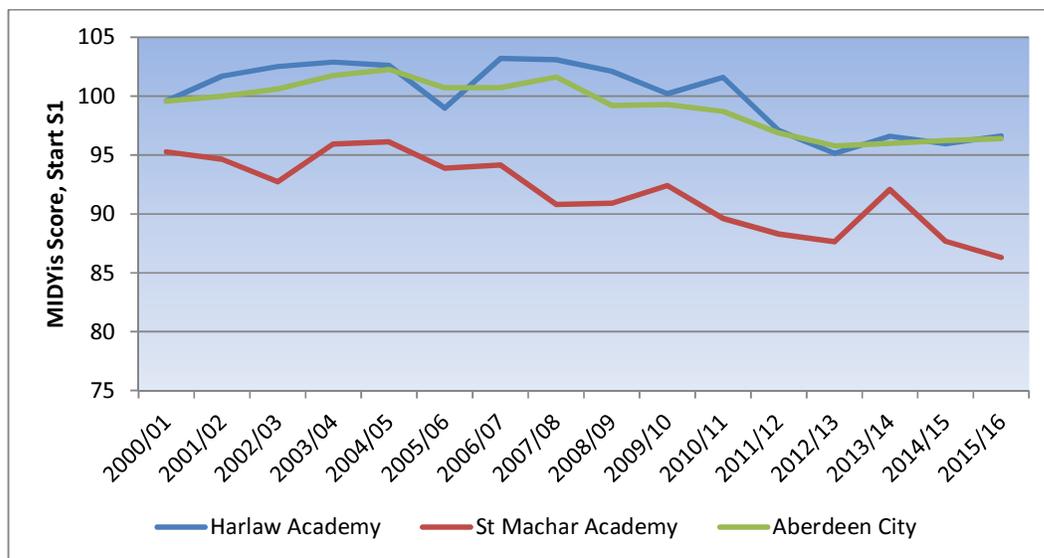


The charts above show that children in Locality 3 consistently start primary school at a disadvantage in terms of reading and mathematics ability compared to children from less disadvantaged backgrounds. In particular, children attending either Seaton or Riverbank Primary School appear to be less 'school-ready' than their contemporaries.

The diverse nature of the population in Locality 3 may, at least partially, be a contributing factor to the lack of basic language, literacy and numeracy skills of primary school children at some schools in the area. On average, almost 28% of children attending one of the six primary schools in the locality have limited English language skills (New to English, Limited Communication, Early Acquisition or Developing Competence); across all primary schools in the city, that proportion is much lower, at 13%. Little more than half of pupils at Sunnybank, Hanover Street and Kittybrewster primary schools use English as a first language.

In recognition of persistent lower levels of attainment, Riverbank Primary School has been selected to receive funding from the Attainment Scotland Fund, a Scottish Government fund that aims to improve literacy, numeracy and health and wellbeing for primary school pupils.

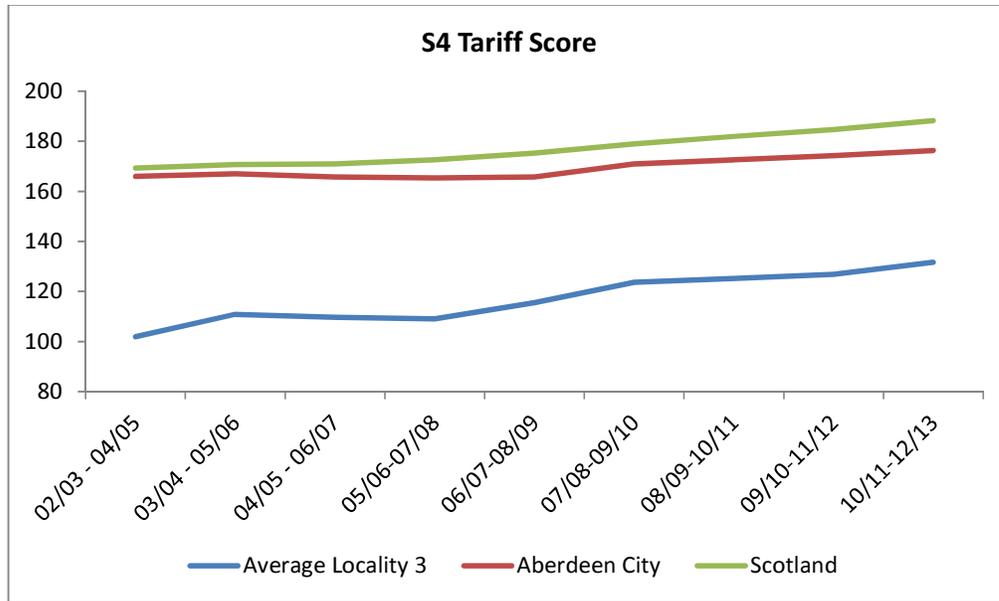
The attainment gap continues, and indeed can widen, throughout the school years. Generally speaking, children who attend Harlaw Academy have significantly better academic ability at the time they start their secondary education. For those who go on to attend St Machar Academy, the picture is less positive, with average ability significantly below the city-wide average.



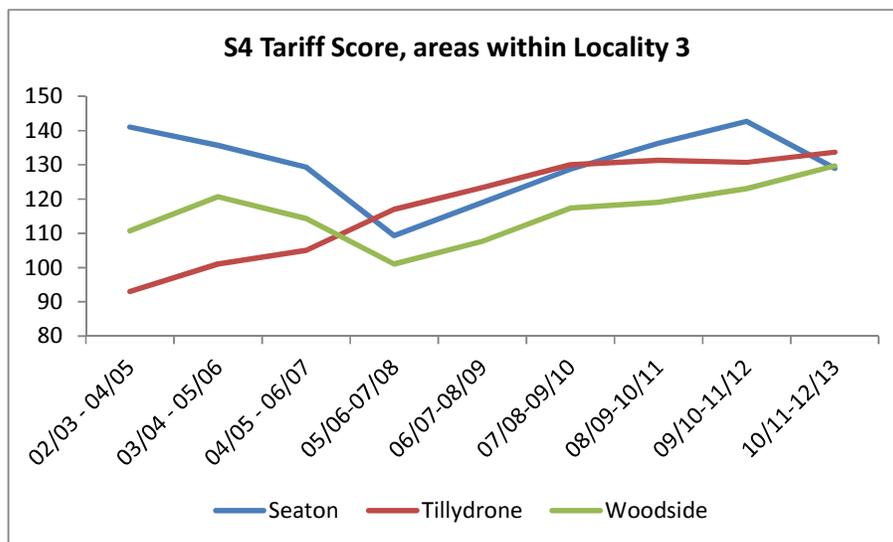
It is worth re-iterating here that there are considerable differences in the socio-economic class of students attending these two schools, with St Machar Academy

having, by far, the greater proportion of students who come from disadvantaged backgrounds.

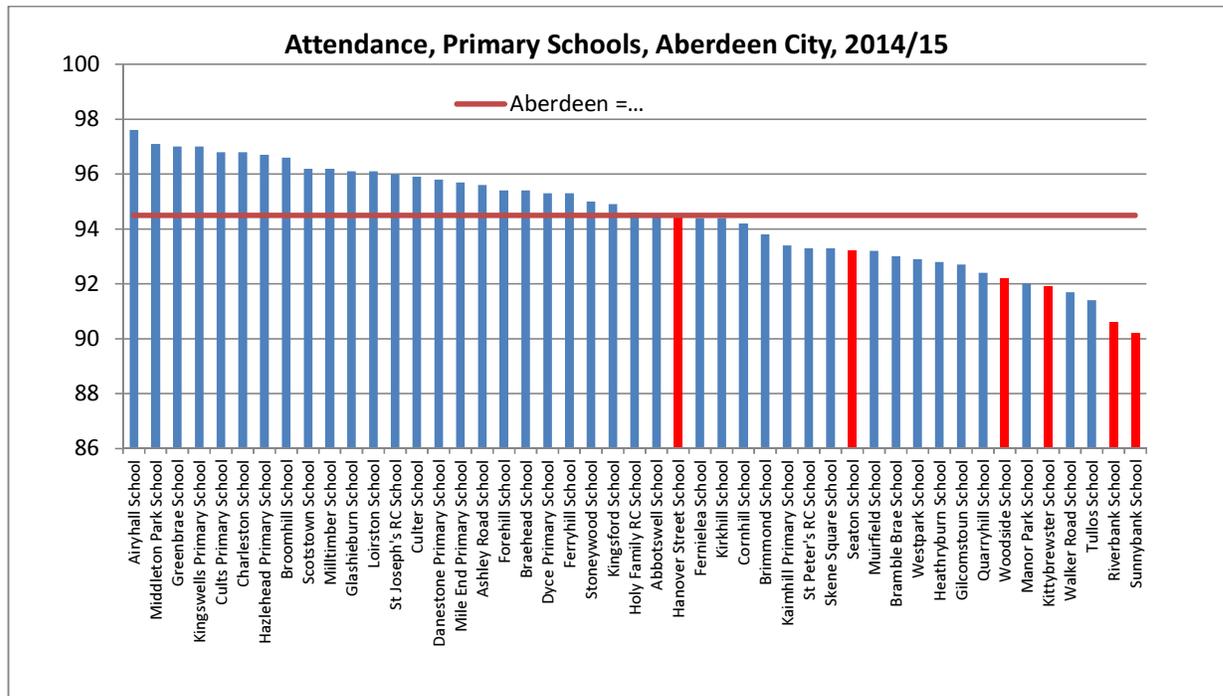
Until fairly recently, the Scottish Government recorded the tariff score of S4 pupils from across the country. In recent years however, the national qualifications framework has changed and this is no longer a meaningful measure, although it is the only data available at this time. The Community Planning Outcomes Profile (CPOP), developed by the Improvement Service, tracks this data over a period of time.



The CPOP shows that, in relation to the S4 tariff score, performance has varied across the three intermediate zones that largely cover Locality 3.



There is a clear link between poor attendance at school and lower academic achievement. With the exception of Hanover Stretet School, all primary schools in the locality have a lower than average attendance rate, and Riverbank and Sunnybank Primary Schools have the poorest attendance of all the city's primary schools.

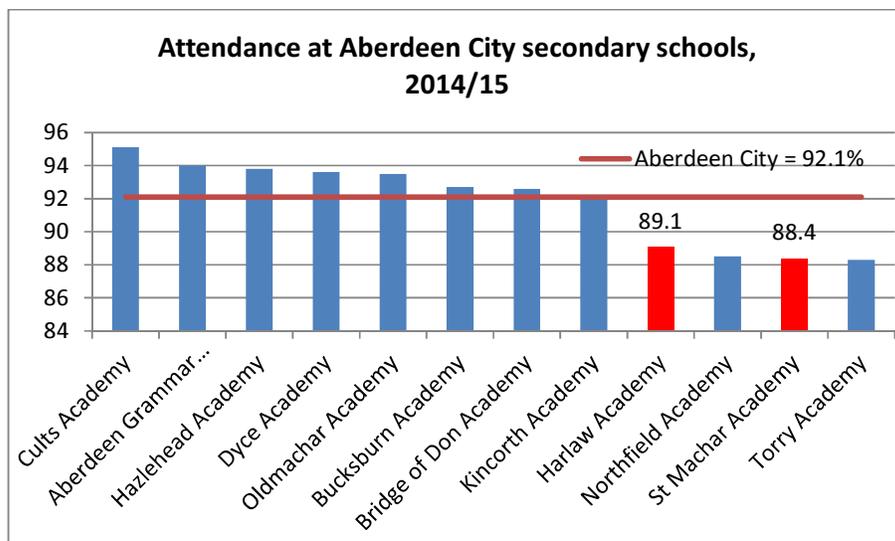


Both unauthorised and authorised absences are higher at Riverbank and Sunnybank than the city-wide rates, but truancy is particularly problematic at Riverbank Primary School.

In addition, lateness of pupils at Riverbank, Sunnybank and Woodside Primary Schools appears to be an issue. This may be indicative of a lack of importance placed on the education of youngsters. Being late adds up to a loss of learning and can therefore be instrumental in poorer life outcomes, and lateness can disrupt the learning of others.

Attendance at both Harlaw Academy and St Machar Academy is also poorer than across the city. At St Machar Academy, the poor attendance rates are predominantly as a result of a high rate of sickness absence. Further analysis would be required to establish if there is indeed a higher level of sickness, if parents / carers are more likely to authorise absence as a result of a minor illness that, ordinarily, would not require absence from school, or if perhaps there are differences in the recording of reasons for absence between schools.

At Harlaw Academy, a high rate of truancy contributes to poor attendance levels.

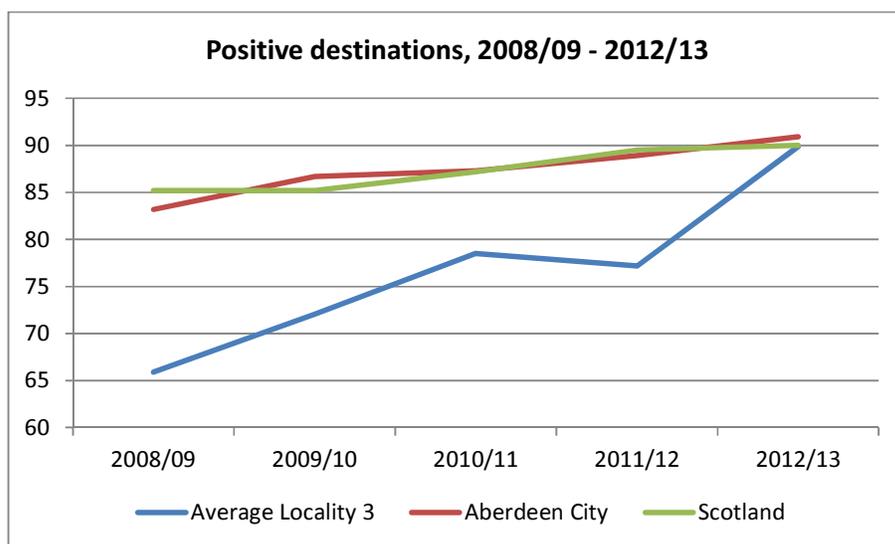


Poor attendance at school is linked to poorer academic attainment and limited future career prospects. Poor attendance can also lead to isolation from peers, and the poor attendance of some may impact on the attainment of regular attenders given that truants are more likely to be disruptive when they do attend school and demand more of teachers' attendance.

POSITIVE DESTINATIONS

Lower educational attainment from an early age generally leads to fewer qualifications, leaving school earlier, and limited employment and career prospects.

Historically, school leavers in Locality 3 have been less likely than others across the city to enter a positive destination (education, employment or training) but, as data from the Community Planning Outcomes Profile highlights, considerable progress has been made over recent years.



Most young people that live in Locality 3 attend either Harlaw Academy or St Machar Academy. Although not directly comparable, more timely data is available from Skills Development Scotland that shows the destination of school leavers in 2014/15. 90% of school leavers in the city in 2014/15 entered a positive destination, with the largest proportion entering higher education (university – 38.1%) followed by further education (college – 26.9%).

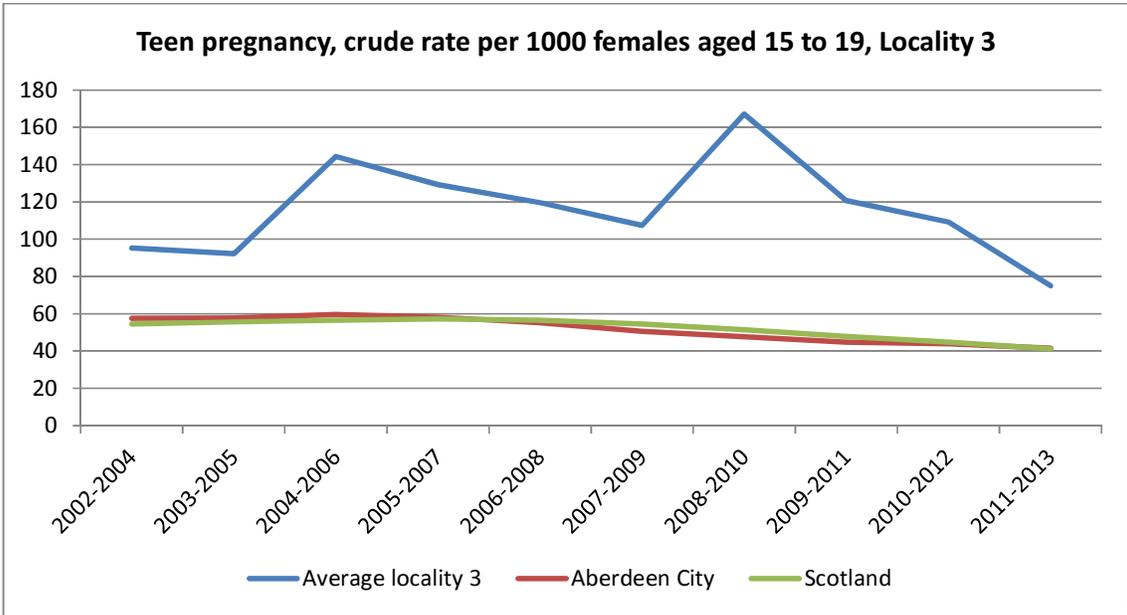
School leavers that attended St Machar Academy are less likely to enter a positive destination, with only 82.6% doing so.

Even for those that do enter a positive destination, there are marked difference between the path chosen or available to them. For St Machar Academy school leavers, most go on to enter further education (College education), with only 13% entering Higher education (typically, university). Students who have attended Harlaw Academy however are most likely to progress into a university education.

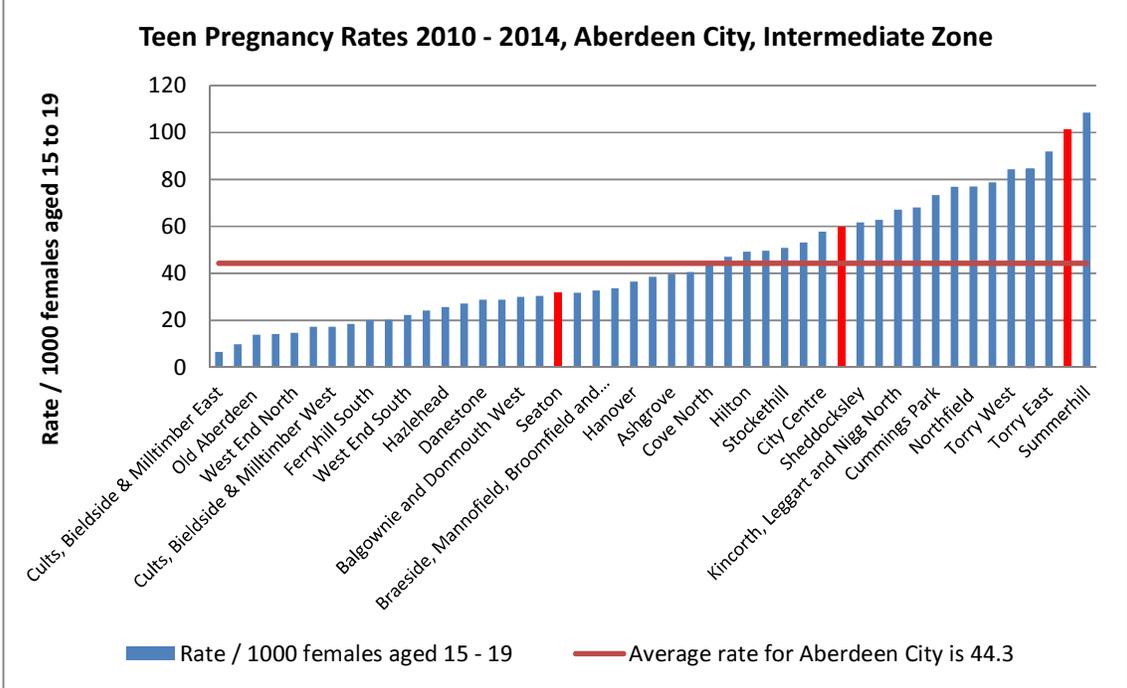
St Machar Academy is amongst ten target schools in the North of Scotland that benefits from being part of ASPIRENorth – a national Schools for Higher Education Programme (SHEP) which aims to increase progression to higher education in both colleges and universities from schools which have historically had low levels of progression.

TEENAGE PREGNANCY

The trend in teenage pregnancy in Aberdeen, and indeed in Scotland, is reducing, and rates of teenage pregnancy in the city have almost halved over the past decade. In Locality 3 however, the picture has fluctuated somewhat (though it must be borne in mind that due to relatively small numbers, any variation can be exaggerated). Regardless of the longer-term improvement, significant inequalities still exists, with females in more deprived neighbourhoods at far higher risk of a teen pregnancy.



Children born to teenage mothers are less likely to reach their full potential. As well as being less likely to do well at school and suffering poorer health and developmental outcomes, daughters of teenage mothers are more likely to become teenage mothers themselves, therefore continuing the cycle. Reducing teenage pregnancy is therefore central to tackling poverty and social exclusion.



There is considerable variation in the risk of experiencing a teen pregnancy in Aberdeen, with young women living in Tillydrone 15 times more likely than those in Cults, Bieldside and Milltimber East to experience a teenage pregnancy. Those

living in Tillydrone are three times more likely than young women living in seaton to experience a teenage pregnancy.

ADULT LIFE

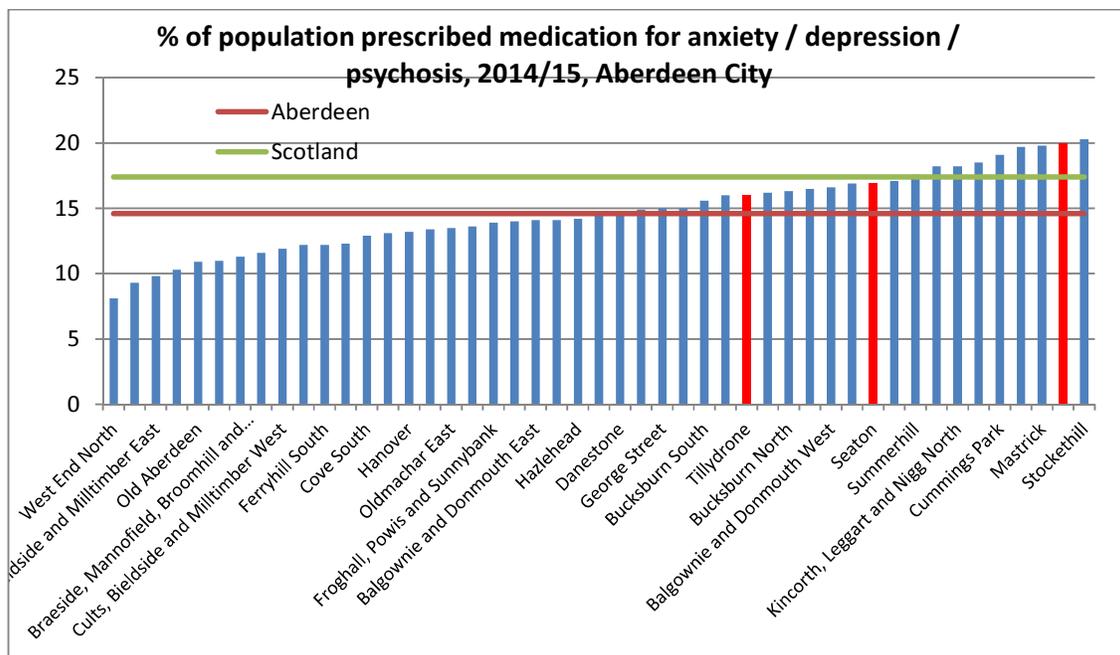
Generally speaking, working-age adults in Aberdeen are educated to a higher level than in many other council areas in Scotland, with 31.8% of working age adults education to degree level in Aberdeen, the fourth highest rate of all 32 Scottish local authorities (after City of Edinburgh, East Dunbartonshire and East Renfrewshire)^{xii}.

There is a large contrast in the qualifications gained by working age adults across the City. At the time of the 2011 Census, one in five adults in Aberdeen had no qualifications, compared to a quarter of adults in Scotland. The level of skills amongst the working age population of Locality 3 is generally lower with over a quarter of adults having no qualifications. In some areas within the locality, the proportion of adults with no formal qualifications is much higher. In data zones S01000179, which is in Seaton, more than four in ten adults has no formal qualifications, while in data zones S01000211, S01000217 and S01000219, almost a third of adults have no formal qualifications.

As described previously, Aberdeens economy is under considerable pressure, predominantly as a result of a historical over-reliance on the oil and gas sector. As unemployment rises, it is crucial that people have the opportunity to equip to gain, or advance their skills and knowledge to enable them to either enter, or re-enter the workforce, or to progress up the career ladder, if desired.

HEALTH

Generally speaking, statistics and trends appear to indicate that the mental health of Scotland's population is deteriorating, however the increasing proportion of the population that are prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis could equally be a sign of earlier diagnosis and a greater willingness of people to accept help.



Although not all people living in an area with poor outcomes will experience mental ill-health, higher rates of poorer mental health are more prevalent in areas of disadvantage. Woodside has the second highest rate of people prescribed medication for a mental health issue, but both Tillydrone and Seaton have rates lower than the national rate.

It is widely recognised that an accurate assessment of mental ill-health is difficult, due to the very nature of the problem. The higher rates in areas of greater deprivation may reflect true poorer mental health, however it may also be indicative of a degree of under-reporting in more affluent areas.

Poverty, poor education, unemployment and low income are all risk factors for poor mental health, and therefore it is assessed that the mental health of Aberdeen's population in general, and in particular in the more disadvantaged communities, will suffer as a result of the local economic downturn.

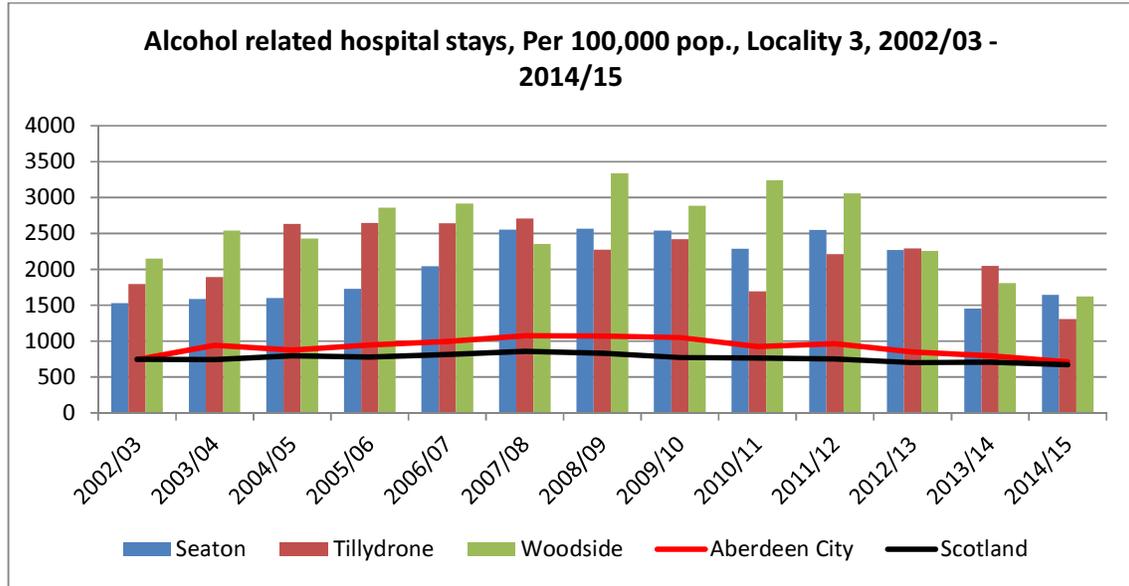
LIFESTYLE BEHAVIOURS

Poor lifestyle behaviours are widely known to negatively affect the health of the population. Over recent decades, significant improvements have been made in changing, and reducing behaviours such as smoking, excessive alcohol use and drug misuse, improving peoples diet and increasing peoples level of physical activity. But improvements have largely been seen mainly among those in higher socio-economic groups, with those in lower socio-economic groups still at much higher risk of partaking in poor lifestyle behaviours. This leads to widening health inequalities.

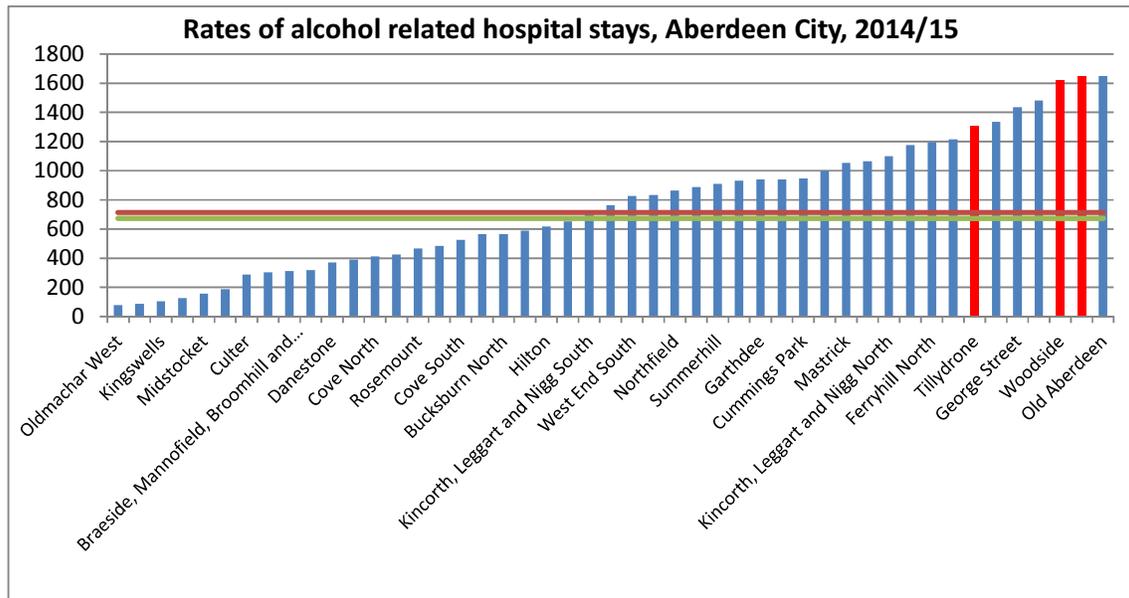
Alcohol misuse is one of the biggest risks to Scotland's health. Not only does alcohol misuse have a detrimental impact on our health, the consequences of

alcohol misuse are far-reaching ranging from severe impacts such as alcohol-related road traffic accidents to more 'hidden' impacts such as domestic violence.

There has been some improvement in the rate of alcohol related hospital stays in Locality 3, but there is still cause for concern, with all intermediate zones within the locality recording a higher rate of alcohol related hospital stays even in the most recent years.

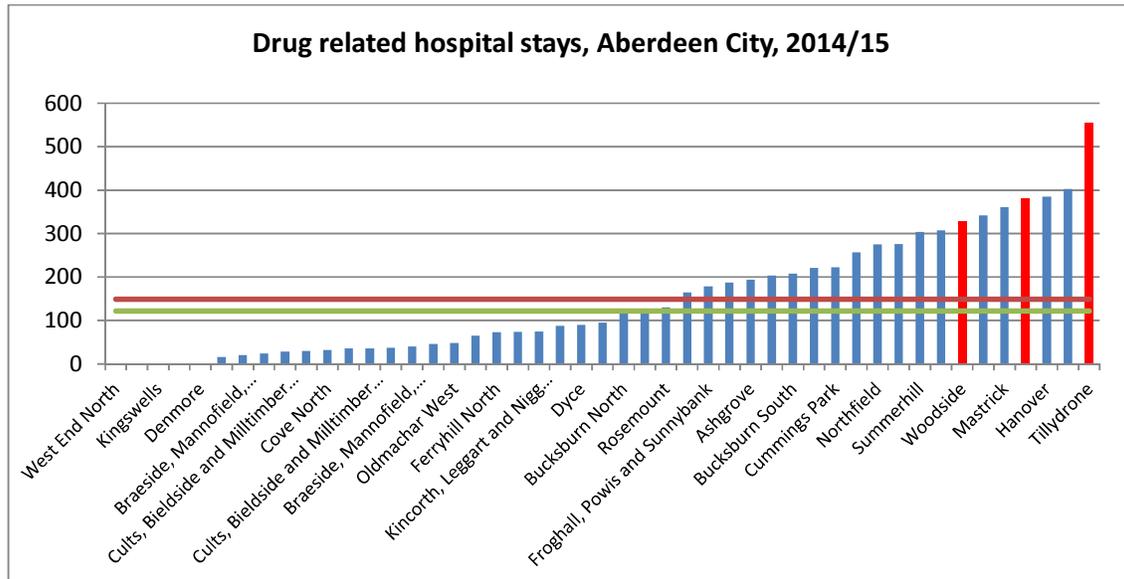


Clearly, there is concern in all three areas in relation to alcohol misuse.



Similar to the correlation between deprivation and excessive alcohol consumption, hospital stays as a result of a drugs related illness or injury are higher in areas with greater levels of deprivation.

Tillydrone records the highest rate of drug related hospital stays in the city by a considerable margin. People in Tillydrone are more than 3 and a half times more likely to be hospitalised as a result of a drugs-related illness or injury than people from across the city. The rate of drug related hospital stays in both Seaton and Woodside is also significantly higher than the city-wide rate.

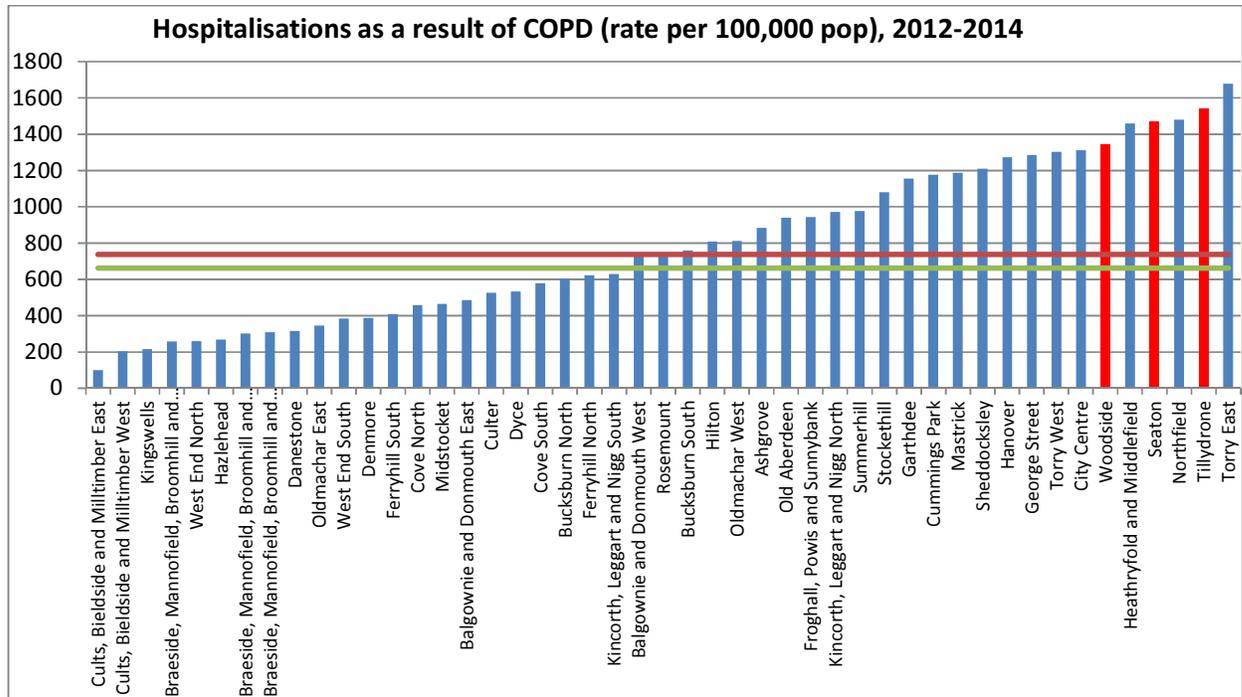


Drug misuse is an issue which concerns the community, and during previous engagement with members of the community, it was highlighted that people think more action is needed, both to target the drug misuse but also to deal with the effects of such antisocial behaviour, such as people feeling intimidated by drug misusers and discarded drugs paraphernalia.

According to the most recent data available, smoking is more prevalent in Aberdeen than it is in Scotland – 24% of the population of the city smoke, compared to 20% nationally.

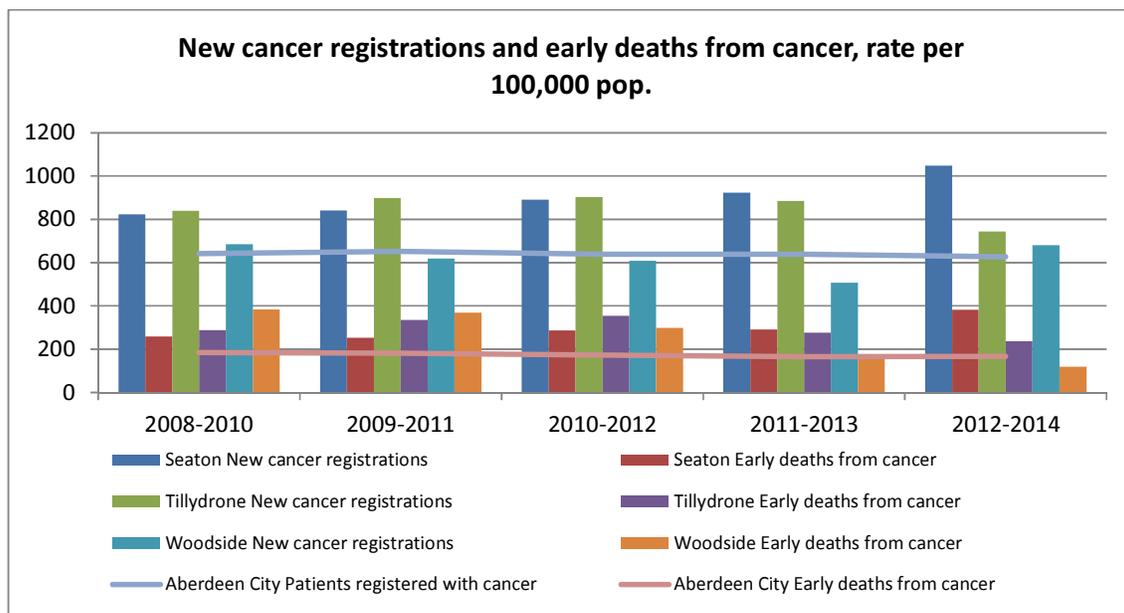
National research has shown that there is a strong correlation between smoking prevalence and deprivation. Although data is not available at a local level, it is probable that the situation in Aberdeen follows this trend, and therefore Locality 3 would be an area that would be expected to have higher prevalence rates.

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is the name for a collection of lung diseases, which have occurred as a result of long-term damage to the lungs, usually because of smoking. Although not directly a measure of smoking levels within lower level geography, the rate of hospitalisations as a result of COPD is a good indicator of how lifestyle behaviours are affecting a populations health. As the chart below shows, all three intermediate zones within Locality 3 have considerably higher rates of COPD hospitalisations than both the city-wide and national rates.



Tillydrone, Seaton and Woodside have some of the highest rates of hospitalisation as a result of COPD in the city.

The chart below shows the rate of new cancer registrations and early deaths from cancer for the five most recent years. While both Tillydrone and Woodside, and indeed Aberdeen City, have experienced reductions in both of these rates, in Seaton the opposite is true.

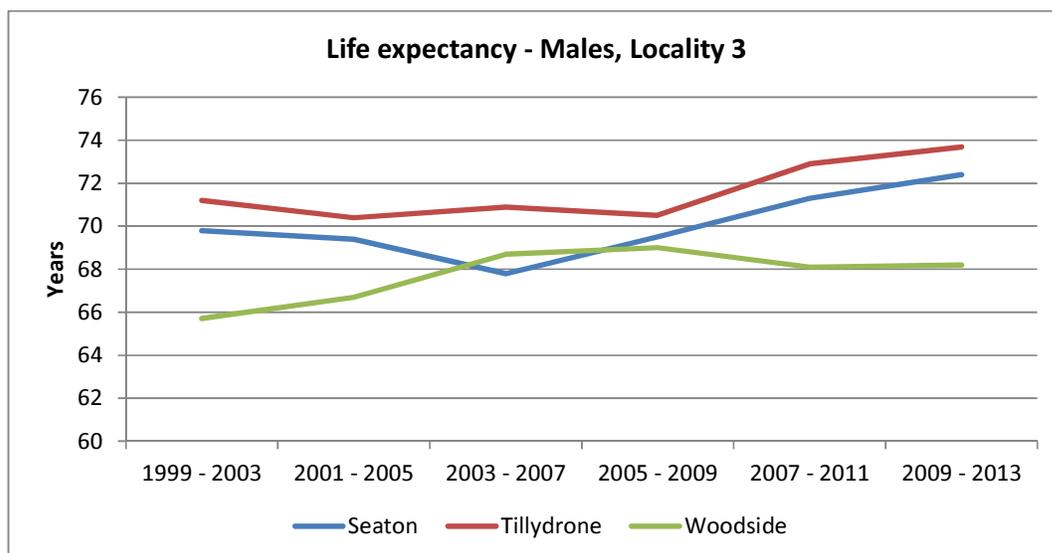
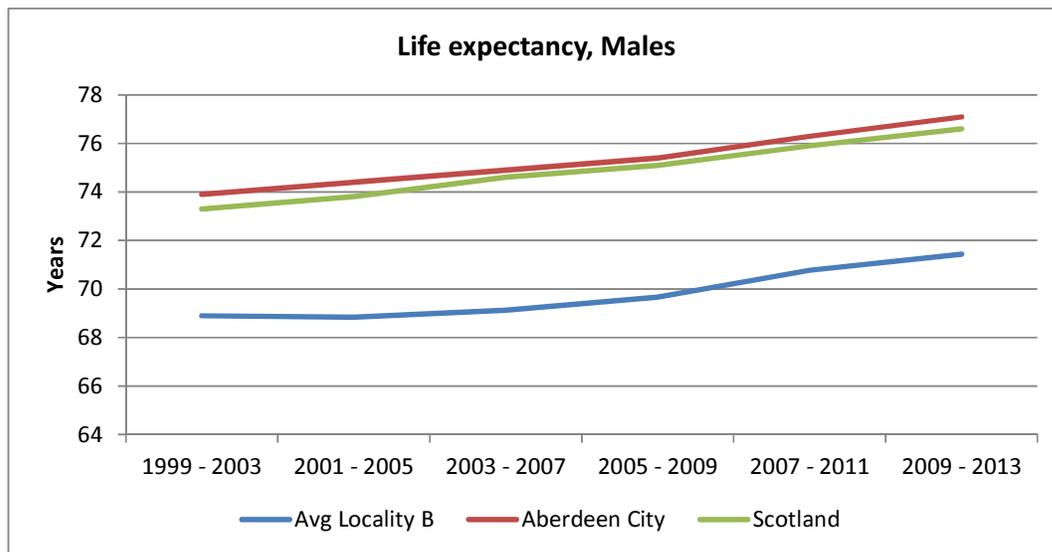


To reduce health inequalities, it is therefore imperative that public services, focus attention on those at greater risk to reduce their unhealthy behaviours. This will

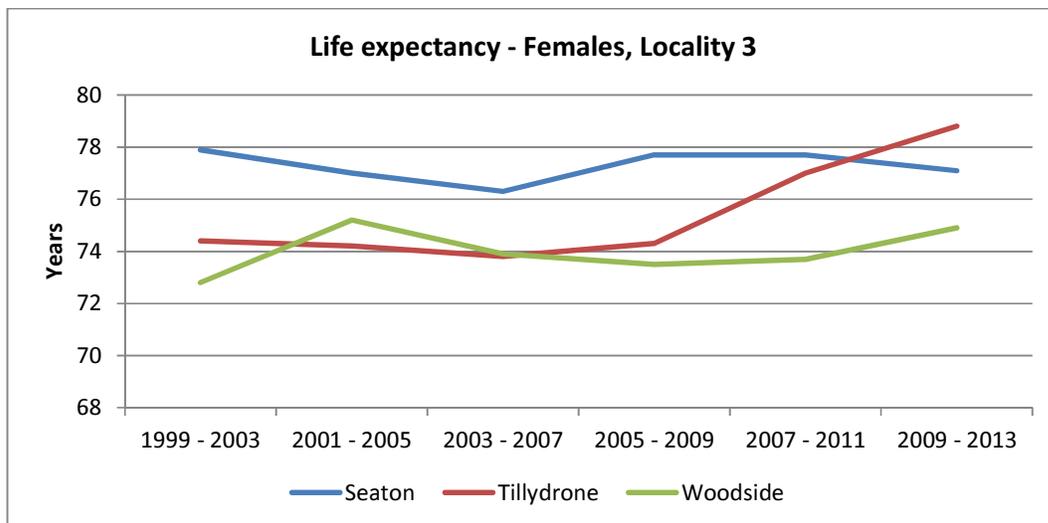
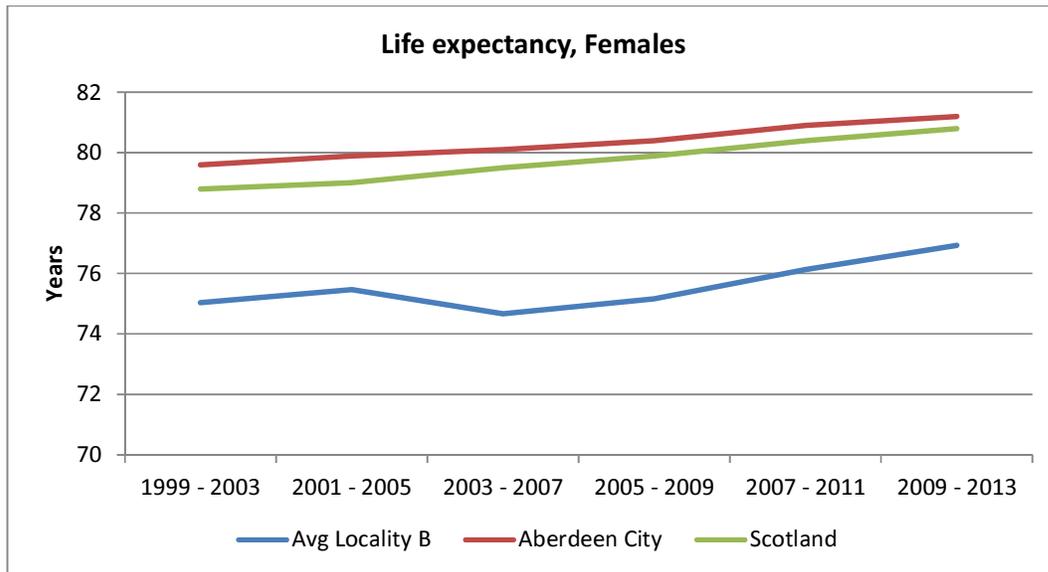
improve the health of the overall population. Poor lifestyle behaviours are widely recognised as heightening a persons risk of dying young, and this is further highlighted when looking at life expectancies of our neighbourhoods.

Advances and healthcare, and improvements in lifestyles have means that people in Locality 3, as indeed in Aberdeen and across the country, are living longer than ever before. Although life expectancy in every area within the locality has increased, there are still significant inequalities evident, both within the area, and in comparison to both Scotland and Aberdeen City.

Men living in Locality 3 are, as the following chart shows, clearly at a disadvantage when it comes to life expectancy. While life expectancy has increased for men in all three areas within the locality, the rate of increase has been slower than the city-wide improvement and therefore the gap is widening, with males living in Woodside now expected to live for 8.9 years less than men across the City.



Females in the locality, generally, have a life expectancy similar to that of the city average, and when taken as a whole, females in the locality can be expected to live slightly longer than the Scottish average. Closer analysis however again reveals that females in the Woodside area fare considerably worse than their peers across the city; females in Woodside can now expect to live for 74.9 years, 6.3 years shorter than females across the city.



LATER LIFE

Almost 12% of the population of the wider Tillydrone locality (also known as Locality 3) is aged 65 or older, a slightly smaller proportion than Aberdeen City, where 15% of the population are in this age group.

As highlighted above, the population of Aberdeen is growing and ageing, and both wards that cover the locality, an increase is projected. The greatest increase in the over-65s is anticipated in the long-term, between 2026 and 2037, though it must be borne in mind that projections become less reliable when looking further into the future.

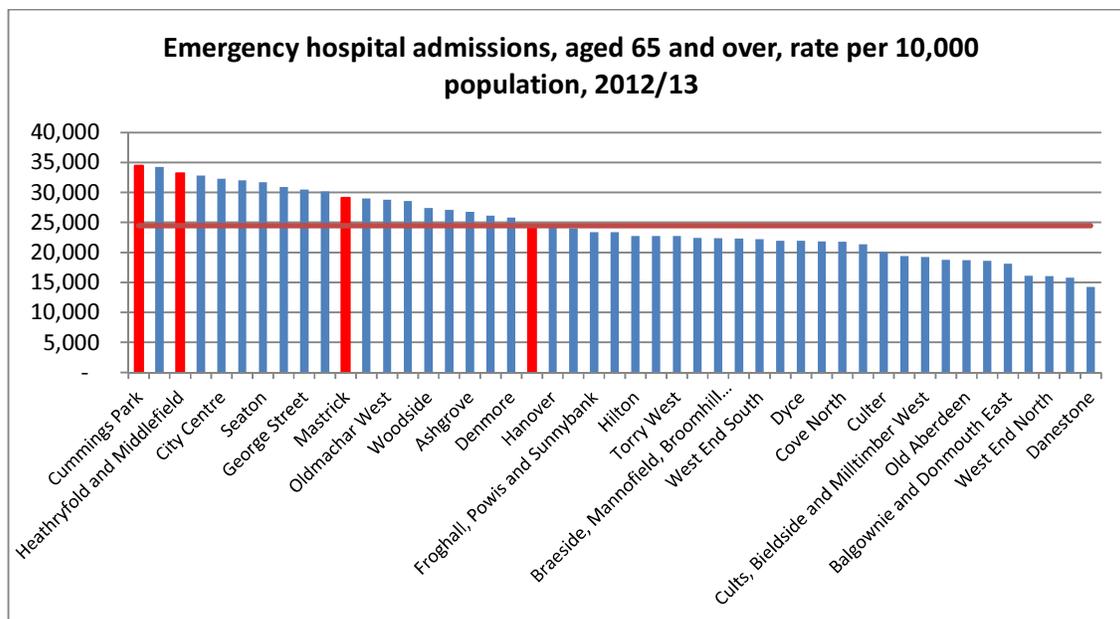
Although it is likely that population projections will be revised downwards in the coming years (as a result of the downturn in local economic conditions, and as the UK Government proceeds with EU exit negotiations), a considerable increase in the older population in the locality is nevertheless anticipated.

A more mature population clearly brings with it increased knowledge and skills but an older population also presents many challenges. Older people are more likely to suffer increased frailty and are at greater risk of having multiple and complex care needs. As well as placing additional pressures on health and social care services, there may be greater demand for minor property adaptations to allow people to live independently in their own homes for longer.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

Emergency hospital admissions place significant pressure on NHS resources, and in Aberdeen City, between 37- and 39% of emergency admissions to hospital are for patients aged 65 or older, and older people are more likely than any other age group to be hospitalised as an emergency multiple times.

Each of the three intermediate zones within Locality 3 – Seaton, Tillydrone and Woodside – all have higher rates of emergency hospital admission than the rate for Aberdeen City, and although there has been improvements (reductions) in the rate in both Tillydrone and Woodside, Seaton has bucked this trend.



Greater detail is available at data zone level from the Community Planning Outcomes Profile, and this highlights that the most problematic areas of Seaton in relation to emergency hospital admissions amongst older people are S01000179 and S01000188.

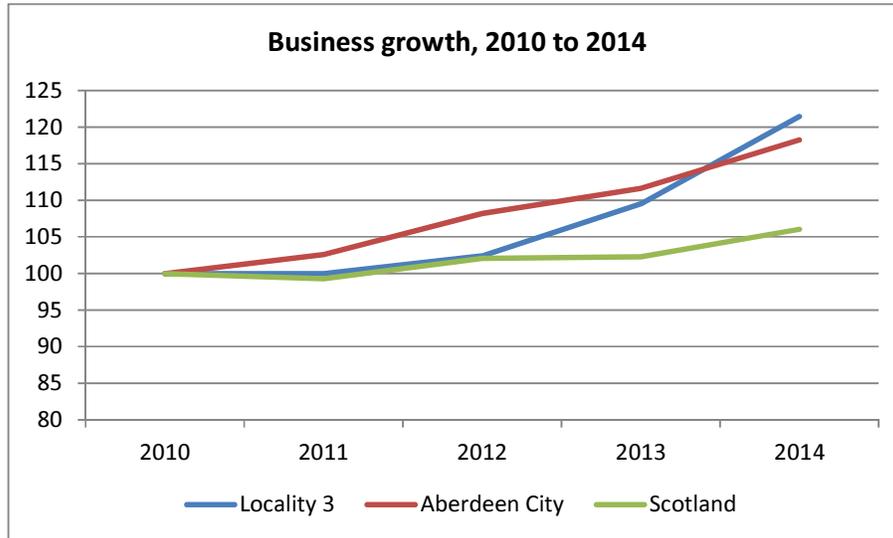
Data zone S01000179 is largely dominated by a golf course, with few residential properties, and therefore the higher rate should not be too concerning. Data zone S01000188 covers the area of School Road, School Drive, School Place and School Avenue.

Unfortunately, older people are statistically at greater risk of accidents in and around the home. Many accidents which older people suffer are attributable, either wholly or partly, to increasing frailty and failing health. Most accidents in older people are falls.

PLACE

BUSINESS

The latest count of businesses in the area indicates that the numbers continue to rise, and the largest industries in Locality 3 are the 'Wholesale, Retail and Repairs' industry followed by 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities'



It must be noted however that these statistics relate to the period preceding the downturn in the local economy, and a slowdown in growth rates is certainly expected as more recent statistics become available.

There are some large scale developments planned for the area that are likely to impact on the local economy and the local landscape to some degree.

In the latter part of 2015, consultation events were held in Tillydrone in relation to the proposal for a large residential development which aims to deliver between 184 and 270 affordable housing units on the former Tillydrone Primary School, former St Machar Primary School and Aberdon House.

In addition, in October 2015, permission was granted for a large (circa 400 properties) residential and leisure development on land at Persley Den, Woodside.

It should be noted that population projections, as highlighted above, do not take account of local and national policy decisions, and as such this development will likely impact on the accuracy of projections. In addition, such developments are likely to have an impact on service delivery, and consideration must be given to ensure, for example, the safe provision of healthcare.

In August 2015, Council agreed plans to locate a new Community Centre at the site of the Tillydrone Shopping Centre on Hayton Road. The hub will provide a range of

activities, including support for people to access employment and childcare, a central meeting place, exercise and learn.

Locality 3 is a thriving, largely residential area, that has a variety of retail and food outlets, licensed premises, financial facilities and convenience stores, but there is a general feeling that more facilities, such as supermarkets, coffee shops etc are required.

COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS^{xiii}

During a week-long engagement exercise within the Tillydrone community, there were very mixed views about how people felt about living in Tillydrone, and also the perception of the area held by others.

Generally, it's felt that the neighbourhoods within Locality 3 are close-knit, friendly communities, with lots of attractions on offer. Green and open space was generally viewed positively, although the community did highlight lack of cleanliness (litter, dog waste) etc. to be of concern.

The community did highlight some areas of concern in relation to community safety; in particular areas such as Muggers Bridge / Muggers Lane, Tillydrone Park, Alexander Terrace, Hayton Road, Montgomery Road were highlighted as being areas where people feel unsafe. It is felt that by cleaning up the area, tackling general antisocial behaviour (such as littering, urinating and dog waste) and improving lighting would all benefit these areas.

Although more dated, the Seaton Neighbourhood Community Action Plan, published in 2008/09, highlighted similar issues affecting the Seaton neighbourhood, with a need for improved /additional facilities highlighted, along with a desire for the community to be more involved in the decision making process. Environmental issues were also highlighted as being problematic, and the community highlighted that there was a need to tackle drug and alcohol misuse.

At the same time, the Woodside Neighbourhood Community Action Plan highlighted similar issues, with a more general need to tackle health inequalities.

HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLDS

Housing is far more than bricks and mortar. Housing that is adequate is important for good health and wellbeing. Poor quality housing can lead to increased health risks and can exacerbate many existing health conditions.

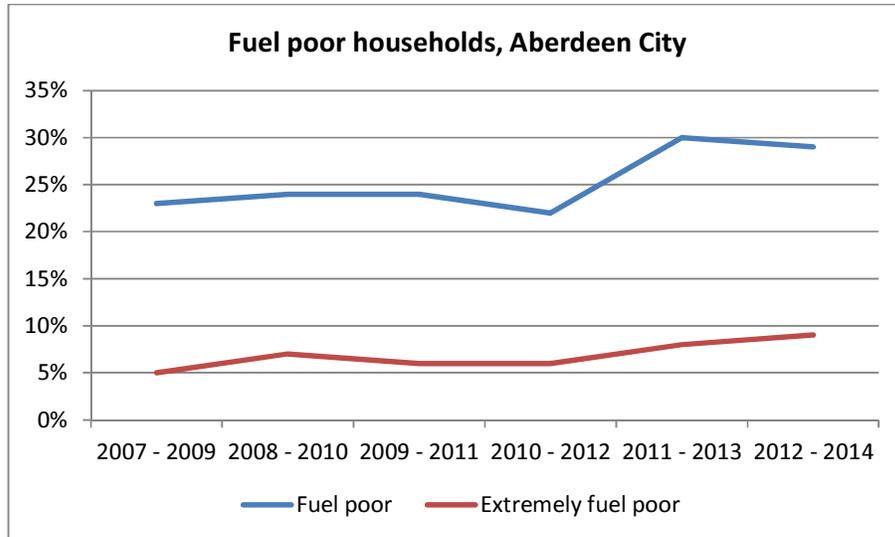
Locality 3 is a large residential area that is popular with young families. Housing stock in the area is dominated by low-cost, purpose built blocks of flats, the majority of which are owned by Aberdeen City Council.

Generally, and like the city as a whole, housing is in high demand in Locality 3, with few vacant dwellings.

FUEL POVERTY

Households are considered to be fuel poor if they would have to spend more than 10% of their household income on domestic fuels, or extremely fuel poor if domestic fuels account for more than 20% of their household income.

In 2012 – 2014 29% of households in Aberdeen City were fuel poor, including 9% of households that were living in extreme fuel poverty.



Clearly, the trend is upwards in the city in relation to fuel poverty, and it is likely that this trend is reflected in Locality 3.

Data available relating to 2010 – 2012 indicates that, at that time, between 20- and 30% of households in Seaton, Tillydrone and Woodside were living in fuel poverty.

As a result of the current pressures on the jobs market in Aberdeen however, it is possible that fuel poverty in the city will rise as incomes reduce, however the lower oil price may help to counteract any such increase. In addition, the switch to Combined Heat & Power (CHP) in some residential properties in the locality will assist in reducing fuel poverty.

COMMUNITY SAFETY

Crime and antisocial behaviour has a detrimental effect on the health and wellbeing of the local residents, and can make people feel unsafe in their home and in their neighbourhood.

The neighbourhoods within locality 3 have historically had relatively minor issues with typically low-level crime and antisocial behaviour. Analysis has revealed that some of these are perceived acts of antisocial behaviour, such as some alleged youth annoyance issues, rather than actual acts of disorder.

There is a requirement to increase peoples confidence and feeling of safety in the area, as has been highlighted during community engagement exercises.

TRANSPORT

Almost three in every ten people in Locality 3 either walk or cycle to their place of work or study, similar to the city-wide statistic. Over a fifth of people in the locality travel to their place of work or study by means of public transport, 6 percentage points more than in Aberdeen, where 15% of the population use public transport to attend their place of work or study. This reflects the high proportion of residents in the area who do not have access to a private car or van.

Most people who live in the locality work or study within 5km of their home address. Making active travel choices, such as walking or cycling, can be an effective way to fit activity into daily life, and therefore more people in the locality should be encouraged to commute actively.

Locality 3 is serviced by a number of public bus routes, and there are regular services into the city centre. The duration of the journey depends on the time of travel, but generally, residents can be in the city centre within around 20 to 30 minutes. There is also regular transport from the locality to Aberdeen Royal Infirmary.

In addition to the availability, accessibility and frequency of public transport, the cost of bus travel in the city is often raised as being prohibitive and may add to social exclusion. A one way ticket between Tillydrone and the City Centre costs around £1.75. Although this may not seem a lot, for the low income families within the area, this cost may significantly limit the opportunities available.

A reliable, accessible and affordable public transport network promotes social inclusion by connecting people to jobs, cultural and leisure activities, education and healthcare. Expensive public transport can, and does, restrict the opportunities available to individuals, and makes public services more inaccessible to those who need them most.

Almost half of all households in the locality do not have access to a private car or van, and therefore there is a need to ensure that the local public transport network is accessible to all to ensure equality of opportunity.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Good quality, accessible open spaces provide opportunities for people of all ages to enjoy their environment. Well designed and well managed areas can be used for play, recreation, to enhance community cohesion and can help ensure that local areas are viewed in a positive way.

The amount of green infrastructure, green space and / or open space is plentiful in the Locality, and has been highlighted as a positive by the community during consultation and engagement. However, poorly maintained areas discourage people from using such spaces. There are large areas of open space, and many households benefit from relatively large garden areas. While this provides many opportunities for people to enjoy the outdoors, poorly maintained gardens can have a negative impact on the area.

Most people visit green space that is within close proximity to their home, and having green space that is within a 5-10 minute walk from home increases the possibility that people, including children and older people, will use it.

During numerous consultations with local communities over the past decade or so, the poor cleanliness of the streets and open areas has been raised repeatedly, with most complaints in this area concerning littering, fly-tipping and dog fouling being issues that blight the area.

Local residents can be encouraged to play an active roll in maintaining their local open spaces, and early engagement means that any activity in the area is tailored to local needs and that residents have a sense of ownership.

FLOOD RISK

“The impacts of flooding experienced by individuals, communities and businesses can be devastating and long lasting.”^{xiv} The North East Local Flood Risk Management Plan is led by Aberdeenshire Council on behalf of a partnership comprising three local authorities: Aberdeenshire Council, Aberdeen City Council and The Moray Council together with SEPA and other Responsible Authorities. In the North East, there are 23 areas that have been designated as Potentially Vulnerable Areas (areas that are potentially vulnerable to flood risk), and three of these areas are either wholly or predominantly within the City Council’s boundaries.

The average annual cost of flood damages, largely caused by river flooding, in the North East of Scotland is around £29 million, and Aberdeen City is one area in the district that is particularly susceptible to flooding. Estimated annual average flood damages in the City are £15 million, with around 11,000 properties (residential and non-residential) in the City at risk of flooding.

PVA 06/15, Aberdeen City – Bridge of Don^{xv}, covers the northern areas of the city, including Seaton, Tillydrone and Woodside neighbourhoods. It is estimated that, within Potentially Vulnerable Area 06/15, 2,200 residential properties and 470 non-residential properties are at risk of flooding, with average annual damages of £4.5

million, mainly as a result of river flooding. All three neighbourhoods within Locality 3 are in the potentially vulnerable area, but the Seaton area is the most at risk of the three neighbourhoods, with a relatively large proportion of people and properties at risk.

Everyone is responsible for protecting themselves and their property from flooding, and occupiers can take simple steps to reduce damage and disruption. Aberdeen City Council can, in some circumstances, provide grants towards the fitting of flood guards on properties.

It is the responsibility of householders and business owners to ensure that they are adequately insured against flooding.

Responding to incidents of flooding is the responsibility of many organisations, including the local authority, emergency services and Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA). The Scottish Flood Forum is working with the Scottish Government and the National Centre for Resilience to develop a flooding resilience framework toolkit, which will support local authority staff and others to engage with communities before, during and after a flood event.

THE FUTURE

Public services in Scotland are facing significant budgetary challenges over coming years, and this, combined with legislative requirements, means that there needs to be greater focus on preventative service delivery rather than continuing to intervene in a crisis situation. It is imperative therefore that partners work together to tackle issues and to improve outcomes for those in our poorest communities.

On the 23rd June 2016, people in the U.K. voted to leave the European Union. At the time of writing it is still unclear as to how or when this will progress. The long term economic impact of exiting the EU on the UK is unclear, but there has been some volatility in the short-term, primarily due to uncertainty.

Economists predict that the impact of 'Brexit' on the Scottish economy will be significant, due to the importance of the EU for Scottish exports and EU assistance programmes.

There has also been much talk in recent weeks of a second referendum on Scottish independence. The political landscape for all remains unclear.

Aberdeen is home to a very diverse population, and the city has been a destination of choice for a sizeable proportion of EU migrants over the past decade. While the government have sought to reassure EU citizens that there is no immediate need to leave the UK, their future remains uncertain. As highlighted above, locality 3 boasts a very diverse community, and has been shaped in recent years by the arrival of EU citizens to the area, so there may be a heightened sense of uncertainty and unrest in the community.

ⁱ National Records of Scotland, small area population estimates, 2002 to 2014

ⁱⁱ Poverty and Income Inequality in Scotland: 2014/15

ⁱⁱⁱ <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/06/3468/downloads>

^{iv} <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/ods-analyser/jsf/tableView/tableView.xhtml>, table QS605SC

^v <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/ods-analyser/jsf/tableView/tableView.xhtml>, table QS606SC

^{vi} The number of adults and their dependants in receipt of Income Support, ESA, JSA, Pension Credits and Child and Working Tax Credit. SIMD 2012, <http://simd.scotland.gov.uk/publication-2012/download-simd-2012-data/>

^{vii} Pupil Census 2015

^{viii} As at February 2016

^{ix} Pupil Census 2015

^x As at February 2016

^{xi} Milltimber, Cults and Culter Primary Schools

^{xii} www.statistics.gov.scot, Qualifications of working age adults

^{xiii} Tillydrone Community Engagement Survey 2015, Creative Consultation, Woodside Neighbourhood Community Action Plan 2008/09, Seaton Neighbourhood Community Action Plan 2008/09, Consultation on Community Hub,

^{xiv} <http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/media/17174/north-east-local-flood-risk-management-plan-2016-2022-web-version.pdf>

^{xv} http://apps.sepa.org.uk/FRMStrategies/pdf/lpd/LPD_06_Full.pdf



Our Place, Our Priorities

Torry

17 September 2016



Community Planning
in Aberdeen

People

The population of Torry which speaks a language other than English at home.



20% in Torry West
16% in Torry East
14% Aberdeen

Babies in Torry who are exclusively breastfed at the time of the 6-8 week review.



28% Torry
36% Aberdeen

Children who show no sign of dental decay in primary 1



Torry
44%



Aberdeen
67%

School leavers who progress to higher education.



School meals



75% of Torry school children are in the most deprived quintile (20%).



Yet less than 1 quarter of P4-P7 pupils are claiming free school meals.

Academic attainment

87% of pupils from Torry Academy entered a positive destination (education, employment or training) in 2014/15.



The gap in academic attainment remains throughout the school years, with pupils starting Torry Academy further behind than their peers, elsewhere in the city, at the start of S1.

Average Middle Years Information System (MidYIS) S1 scores in 2015/16 were:



96.4
Aberdeen



88.9
Torry Academy

Torry Academy has the lowest attendance rate in the City.



Attendance rates at Walker Road and Tullos Primary Schools are also amongst the lowest in the city.

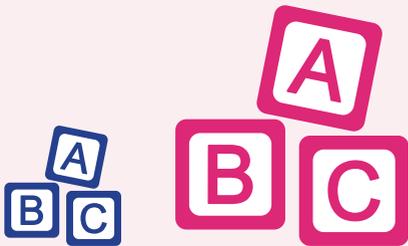
People

Reading ability, start P1 2000/01 - 2015/16

Children starting school in Torry generally start further behind than their peers across the city and this gap continues, and sometimes widens throughout the school years.



In the future, it is projected that there will be a need to almost double childcare provision across the city, as we implement future policies.

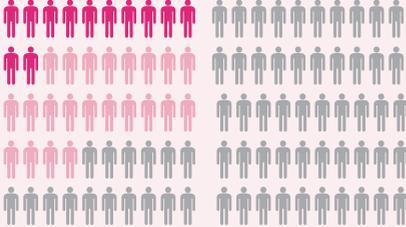


Projections are that Torry's population will grow by around 70% by 2037.



People

12% of the population of Torry are over 65. The over 65s age group is projected to increase in Torry / Ferryhill ward by 34% by 2026.



Drugs related hospital stays



Drugs related hospital admissions are the second worst in the City in Torry East.

Alcohol admission rates are higher than the city average but are falling.

Torry East has the highest levels of hospitalisation from Chronic Obstructive pulmonary disease in the city. Over twice the average of Aberdeen City.



10% of those claiming benefits in Torry are lone parents.



Life expectancy: Males



72.24 years for Torry East

70.16 years for Torry West

84.89 years for Braeside, Mannofield, Broomhill and Seafield North

Life expectancy: Females

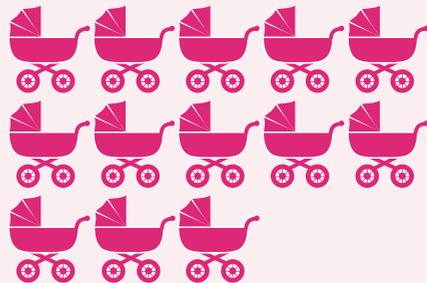


78.76 years for Torry East

75.86 years for Torry West

87.02 years Balgownie & Donmouth

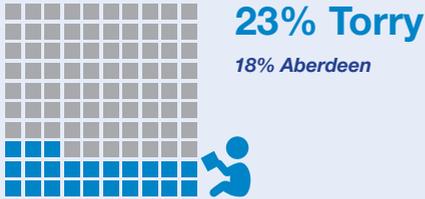
Teenage pregnancy



13x more likely in Torry than in Cults, Bieldside and Milltimber East

Economy

Estimated Children in Torry / Ferryhill ward who are living in poverty



There are 1 in 6 working age adults who are unemployed in Torry East. This is 1 in 8 in Torry West.



Adults who have no formal qualifications



1 in 3 adults in Torry

1 in 5 adults in Aberdeen

The number of people claiming out of work benefits has risen by 34% between May 2014 and May 2016.



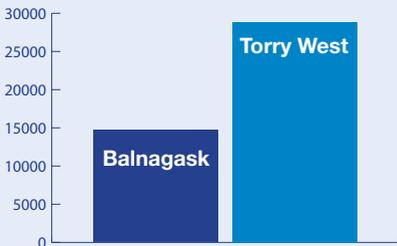
'Health and social care activities' and 'Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' are the largest employing sectors in the area. These sectors often offer low-paid and low skilled work.



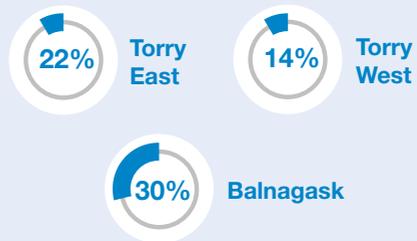
Median household income



There is considerable inequality of income in Torry with median income ranging from £14,722 in Balnagask to almost double that in parts of Torry West - £28,829.



The population in Torry who are income deprived



Place

Population that travels to their place of work or study by either public transport, on foot or by bicycle



49% Torry

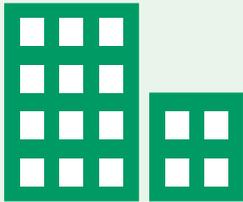
42% Aberdeen

The majority of housing in Torry is rented with the dominant landlord being the Local Authority.

4 houses in every 5 in Balnagask are socially rented.

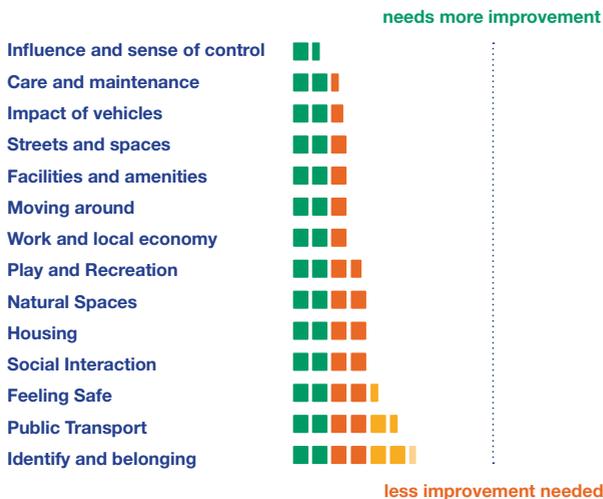


Housing stock is mainly flatted in Torry



Community Voice

Communities rate the following issues;



Community Voice

People



Develop services for Drug and Alcohol users in the community



Create more areas for local people to meet and socialise



Additional pre-school, after school provision and child care



Activities for teenagers



Break down language and other multi-cultural barriers



Improve local influence and control over decision making



Increase Employability services and access to adult learning classes

Place



Make it safer and easier to walk and cycle round



Access to health services



Reduce traffic impact



Improve public transport links within Torry



Improve and promote the natural environment and local heritage.



Continue to maintain and upgrade housing



Tackle poor air quality due to traffic levels on Victoria and Wellington Roads



Improve cleanliness of the area



Reduce anti-social behaviour in certain areas

Economy



Upgrade the shops and look of Victoria Road



Develop initiatives to encourage local people to volunteer



Create new business and employment opportunities

For more information please contact:

Jo Mackie
Locality Manager

Email: jomackie@aberdeencity.gov.uk
Direct dial: 01224 522732





Our Place, Our Priorities

Northfield, Middlefield, Cummings Park,
Heathryfold and Mastrick



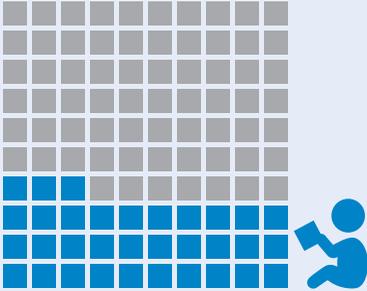
Community Planning
in Aberdeen



Our Locality contains Northfield, Middlefield, Cummings Park, Heathryfold and Mastrick.

Economy

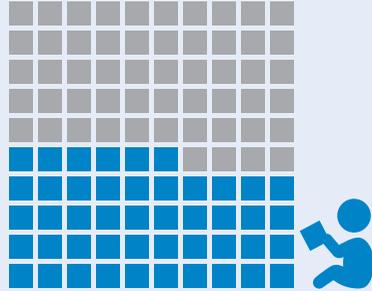
There are parts of all five neighbourhoods where more than a third of children (under 16) are living in poverty.



33% of Our Locality

18% Aberdeen

At the eastern side of the Middlefield neighbourhood, more than 46% of children under the age of 16 are living in poverty.



46% East side of Middlefield

18% Aberdeen

Unemployment is rising in Our Locality - the number of people claiming out-of-work benefits has risen by 62% between June 2014 and June 2016.



Our Locality



Aberdeen

'Health and social care activities' and 'Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' are the largest employing sectors in the area. These sectors often offer low-paid, low skilled work, often on zero hours contracts.



Median household income



£17,442 Middlefield

£24,375 Heathryfold

£30,735 Aberdeen City

£60,250 Cults, Bieldside and Milltimber

Around a fifth of the adult population of Our Locality are unemployed, in parts of Middlefield it is almost one in every three adults.



Our Locality

Middlefield

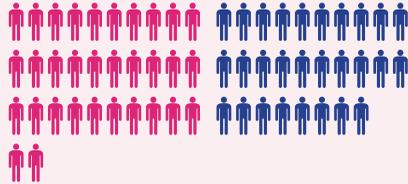
People

11% of people claiming working age benefits in Our Locality are lone parents compared to 7% in Aberdeen.



11% Our Locality
7% Aberdeen

Population projection growth by 2037



32% Northfield

28% Aberdeen

Adults who have no formal qualifications



1 in 3 adults in Our Locality

1 in 5 adults in Aberdeen

In Our Locality, 13% have a degree level qualification or above.

In Aberdeen, more than a third have degree level qualification or above.

In the future, it is projected that there will be a need to almost double childcare provision across the city, as we implement future policies.



Around a quarter of the population of Our Locality are income deprived, but again it is more concentrated in some areas than in others – in parts of Heathryfold, 9% of the population are income deprived while in others it is 34%.



Parts of Heathryfold



Other parts of Our Locality

Rates of breastfeeding

At first visit:



33% Our Locality

48.3% Aberdeen

6-8 week review:



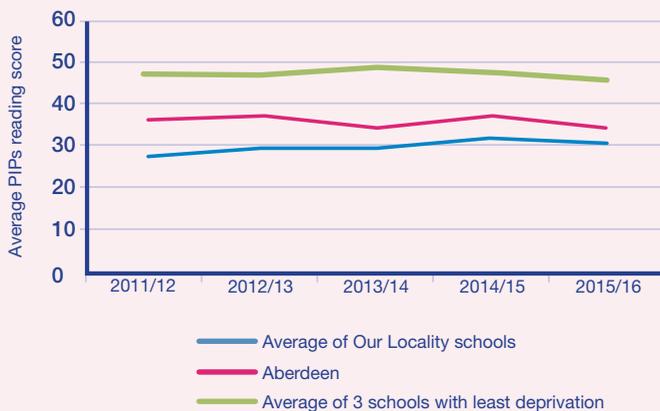
22.5% Our Locality

37.9% Aberdeen

People

Reading ability, start P1 2000/01 - 2015/16

Children starting school in Our Locality generally start further behind than their peers across the city and this gap continues, and sometimes widens throughout the school years.



Reading Skills



Generally, children starting Bramble Brae or Manor Park primary schools start school with lower reading skills than their peers.

Pupils from St Machar are more likely to go on to college, while those from Northfield are more likely to progress into employment.



Northfield



St Machar

School meals



90% of children attending Manor Park Primary School live in an area of deprivation.



13% of children attending Quarryhill Primary School live in an area of deprivation.



less than 42% of P4-P7 pupils are claiming free school meals.



21% of P4-P7 pupils are claiming free school meals.

Manor Park Primary School

Quarryhill Primary School

People

The gap in academic attainment remains throughout the school years, with pupils starting either Northfield Academy or St Machar Academy further behind than their peers at the start of S1.

Average Middle Years Information System (MidYIS) S1 scores in 2015/16 were:



96.4
Aberdeen

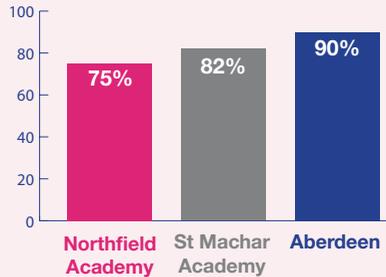


89.8
Northfield
Academy

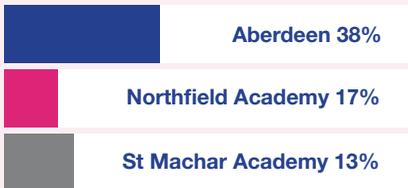


86.3
St Machar
Academy

75% of pupils from Northfield Academy entered a positive destination (education, employment or training) in 2014/15. This figure was 82% for St Machar Academy pupils and 90% for the city's secondary pupils.



In Aberdeen, 38% of school leavers go on to University, but only 13% of school leavers from St Machar Academy do so, and 17% from Northfield Academy.



Pupils from St Machar are more likely to go on to college, while those from Northfield are more likely to progress into employment.



Northfield



St Machar

Older people living in parts of Mastrick are almost 23 times more likely than older people living in parts of Oldmachar to end up admitted to hospital in an emergency.



People

In P7, four-fifths of children in Cummings Park are showing signs of dental decay. But in Aberdeen, it is just slightly over a half.



Cummings Park



Aberdeen

Rates of prescribed medication for mental ill-health in Mastrick than across the city.



Mastrick



Aberdeen

Teenage pregnancy



11 to 13 times more likely in Our Locality than in Cults, Bielside and Milltimber East.

Drug related hospital stays



People in the area are amongst those most likely, in the city, to be hospitalised as a result of poor lifestyle behaviours (such as smoking, drinking and drug misuse).

Life expectancy: Males



74.6 years for Our Locality

73.23 years for Heathryfold

75.73 years for Northfield

77.1 years Aberdeen

84.89 years Braeside, Mannofield, Broomhill and Seafield North.

Life expectancy: Females



79.48 years for Heathryfold

82.88 years for Mastrick

87.02 years Balgownie & Donmouth.

Place

Slightly more than a fifth (21%) of people travel to their place of work or study by bike or on foot. In Aberdeen it is 27%.



21% Our Locality

27% Aberdeen

The following are priorities for local people;



Speeding traffic,
motorcycle
annoyance



Ensuring the area
is child friendly
with sufficiency
of playspaces and
activities



Reducing of general
antisocial behaviour,
including addressing
the misuse of drugs



dispelling the
negative perceptions
of the area



cleanliness and
attractiveness of the
environment



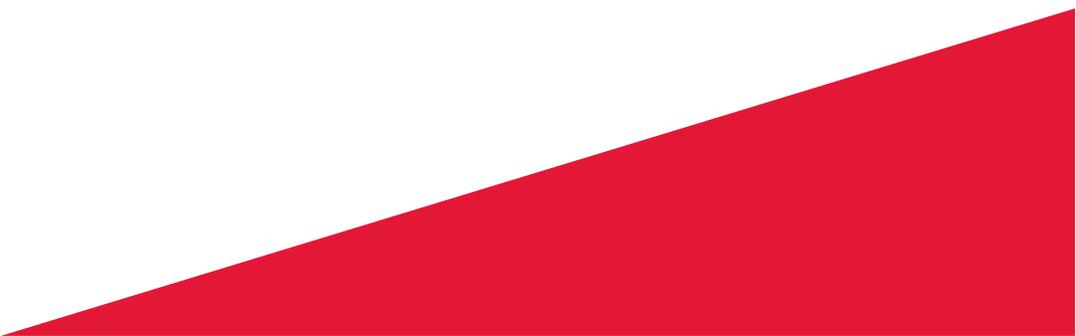
more shops

Significant infrastructure developments are either planned or underway. There are new housing developments in Manor Walk and on the site of the former Smithfield Primary School, the new Community Hub, the Haudagain Improvement Project and also the Aberdeen Treasure Hub.



For more information please contact:

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Locality Manager - Communities and Partnerships
Communities, Housing and Infrastructure
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Danestone Circle
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Email: kdiack@aberdeencity.gov.uk

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Our Place, Our Priorities

Seaton, Tillydrone and Woodside.

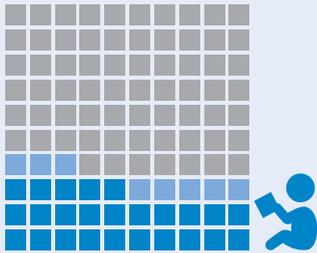


Community Planning
in Aberdeen

Our Locality contains Seaton, Tillydrone and Woodside.

Economy

In the wider Tillydrone locality around a quarter of children are living in poverty. However, in parts of Tillydrone and Woodside, around 1 in 3 children are living in poverty.



25% in the wider Tillydrone locality
 33% in parts of Tillydrone & Woodside
 18% Aberdeen

In Seaton locality, 14% of the working-age population are claiming benefits, in Woodside locality its 18%, and in Tillydrone, its 22%. But in Aberdeen City, only around 7% of the working-age population are claiming benefits.



Seaton



Woodside



Tillydrone



Aberdeen

Unemployment is rising in Our Locality. The number of out-of-work benefits claimants in the locality has increased by 64% between Jan 2015 and July 2016, while in the city, the number has more than doubled (119% increase).



Our Locality



Aberdeen

Around 14% of the population of Our Locality are unemployed. In parts of Woodside it is 24% of the population.



Our Locality



Parts of Woodside

Median household income



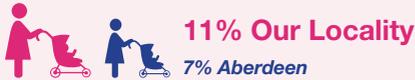
£18,155 Seaton
 £18,480 Tillydrone
 £22,060 Woodside
 £30,735 Aberdeen City

'Wholesale and retail trade: repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' and 'Health and social care activities' are the largest employing sectors in the area. These sectors often offer low-skilled, low-paid work, often on zero-hours contracts.



People

11% of people claiming working age benefits in Our Locality are lone parents compared to 7% in Aberdeen.



Adults who have no formal qualifications



1 in 4 adults in Our Locality
4 in 10 adults in one part of Seaton
1 in 5 adults in Aberdeen

Around 16% of the population of Our Locality are income deprived, but again its more concentrated in some areas than in others – in parts of Tillydrone and Woodside, almost a quarter of people are income deprived.

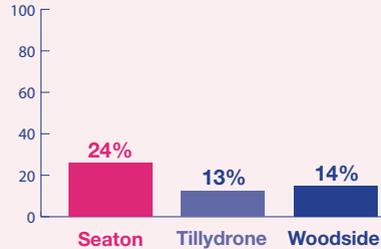


Our Locality

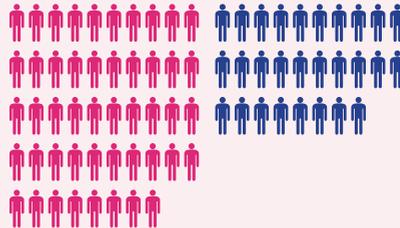


Parts of Tillydrone & Woodside

24% of the population of Seaton are aged 16 – 24, in Tillydrone its 13% and in Woodside its 14%.



Population projection growth by 2037



48% Our Locality

28% Aberdeen

Rates of breastfeeding



At first visit:

40% Our Locality

48.3% Aberdeen



6-8 week review:

32% Our Locality

37.9% Aberdeen

People

Reading ability, start of P1 – 2011/12 to 2015/16

Children starting school in Our Locality generally start further behind than their peers across the city and this gap continues, and sometimes widens throughout the school years.



School meals



85% of children attending Riverbank Primary School live in an area of deprivation.



less than **17%** of P4-P7 pupils are claiming free school meals.

Riverbank Primary School



66% of children attending Kittybrewster Primary School live in an area of deprivation.



less than **15%** of P4-P7 pupils are claiming free school meals.

Kittybrewster Primary School



10% of children attending Hanover Street School live in an area of deprivation.



yet **20%** of P4-P7 pupils are claiming free school meals.

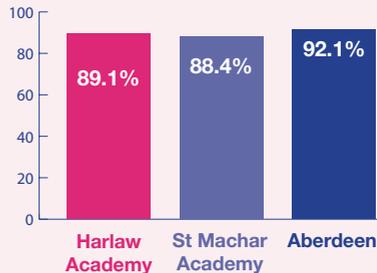
Hanover Street School

People

Generally, pupils who progress into St Machar Academy start S1 further behind than their city-wide peers. Those who go on to Harlaw Academy generally do better academically than those at St Machar Academy.



Attendance is poor at both St Machar and Harlaw Academies. Attendance at Harlaw is 89.1%, at St Machar its 88.4, and at Aberdeen Secondary Schools – its 92.1%



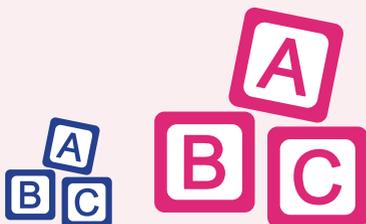
82.6% of school leavers from St Machar Academy entered education, employment or training; in Aberdeen City, its 90%.



Riverbank and Sunnybank Primary Schools have the lowest attendance rates of all Aberdeen City primary schools. The attendance rate at Sunnybank is 90.2%, at Riverbank its 90.6% and across Aberdeen primary schools its 94.5%. Truancy is particularly problematic at Riverbank Primary School.



As a result of the governments commitment to extend funded early learning and childcare, it is projected that there will be a need to almost double childcare provision across the city.



10% of the population of the locality have some difficulty with the English language?



People

Three quarters of P7 children in Tillydrone are showing signs of dental decay, but in Aberdeen its just over half



Drug related hospital stays



People in Tillydrone are more than three and a half times more likely to be hospitalised as a result of a drugs-related illness or injury than people from across the city.

Teenage pregnancy



In some parts of our locality, the rate of teenage pregnancy is double that of the city wide rate.

Admissions to hospital as a result of an alcohol related illness or injury is high in all three neighbourhoods. The rate of alcohol related hospital admissions in Seaton and Woodside is almost 2.5 times the national rate, and more than double the Aberdeen City rate.



Life expectancy for men living in Woodside is almost 9 years less than for men living across the City, for females it's over 6 years.

Life expectancy: Males



72.4 years
Seaton

73.7 years
Tillydrone

68.2 years
Woodside

77.1 years
Aberdeen

Life expectancy: Females



77.1 years
Seaton

78.8 years
Tillydrone

74.9 years
Woodside

81.2 years
Aberdeen

Place

21% of people in Our Locality use public transport to travel to their place or work or study, 15% in Aberdeen.



21% Our Locality

15% Aberdeen

People in the area generally want to be involved in the decision making process.



Between 20 and 30% of households in the locality are living in fuel poverty



All three neighbourhoods are contained within an area that is classed as potentially vulnerable to flooding. In particular, there is a large proportion of people and properties at risk of flooding in Seaton.



Generally, people living in the locality are proud of the area, enjoying living there and say there is a real sense of community within the area. But there are some issues which the community identify as needing addressed;



Health inequalities, and in particular drugs and alcohol misuse



Environmental issues, such as littering, dog fouling and discarded drugs paraphernalia



Areas where there is a need to improve the feeling of safety;

- Muggers Bridge / Muggers Lane
- Tillydrone Park
- Alexander Terrace
- Hayton Road
- Montgomery Road

For more information please contact:

Paul Tytler
Locality Manager

Aberdeen City Council
Marischal College
Broad Street
Aberdeen

Mobile: 07905 531186
Email: ptytler@aberdeencity.gov.uk





Community Planning Aberdeen

Progress Report	Update on Community Planning Development Plan and Community Empowerment Scotland Act 2015
Lead Officer	Angela Scott, Chief Executive of Aberdeen City Council and Chair of CPA Management Group
Report Author	Michelle Cochlan, Community Planning Manager
Date of Report	16 November 2016
Governance Group	CPA Board – 12 December 2016

Purpose of the Report

This report provides an update on progress made by Community Planning Aberdeen (CPA) in addressing the key areas of improvement identified by Audit Scotland as part of the Community Planning Audit in 2013. It also provides an update on progress made by CPA in meeting the community planning requirements of the Community Empowerment Scotland Act 2015.

Summary of Key Information

1 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 In 2013 Community Planning Aberdeen (CPA) volunteered to be one of three Community Planning Partnerships (CPP) in Scotland to undergo a new Audit of Community Planning. Audit Scotland found that, whilst partnership working in Aberdeen had increased, there was limited evidence that this was having a significant impact in tackling the sharp inequalities within the City or on redirecting resources towards priorities. The final report concluded that significant changes were required to put the CPP in a position to meet the challenging agenda set out in the joint Scottish Government and COSLA Statement of Ambition for community planning published in 2012. A plan was developed to address the key areas of improvement identified as part of the audit.
- 1.2 The aspirations set out within the 2012 Statement of Ambition have since become statute as part of the Community Empowerment Act (Scotland) 2015. The Act places a legal duty on the Council and all public service agencies to demonstrate that they are making a significant impact on the achievement of outcomes as a result of partnership working. It requires CPA to prepare and publish a Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) which sets out the priority local outcomes it proposes to improve. The LOIP must be underpinned by Locality Plans for the areas where people experience significantly poorer outcomes than other people across the City

and Scotland as a result of socio-economic disadvantage. The final Community Empowerment Act guidance published in November 2016 sets a timescale for these plans to be developed, agreed and signed off locally by October 2017. The Act requires that these plans will be reported on at least annually.

- 1.3 This paper provides a progress update against the plan developed following the Audit in 2013 and also in meeting the community planning requirements of the Community Empowerment Scotland Act 2015. See Appendix 3 for final guidance and regulation.

2 KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- 2.1 Over the last year, Community Planning Aberdeen has made significant progress in taking forward the development plan from the Audit; and in meeting the requirements of the Community Empowerment Scotland Act 2015. Key developments include:

- Aberdeen City Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26
The ten year plan was published in August 2016 and replaces the previous Single Outcome Agreement. The LOIP sets out the transformational change which Community Planning Aberdeen (CPA) is committed to achieving by working together and with communities. The priorities identified within the LOIP are based on the findings of the [strategic assessment](#) conducted for Aberdeen City during 2015/16 and agreement between partners of the key issues that they will tackle together with communities. The publication of the LOIP ensures that the Council and CPA are firmly on their way to fulfilling their statutory duties under the Community Empowerment Scotland Act 2015, which include the requirement to have a LOIP in place by October 2017. In the spirit of continuous improvement, the LOIP was endorsed by the Council and Community Planning Partnership as a living document that will continue to evolve as our approach to improvement develops and matures.
- Development of Locality Plans 2017-27
On 20 June 2016 Community Planning Aberdeen (CPA) agreed, in line with the requirements of the Community Empowerment Act, to determine and publish Locality Plans for geographical areas within the city which experience 'significantly poorer outcomes' than other areas in Aberdeen. On the basis of the city wide strategic assessment, the areas agreed were Cummings Park, Heathryfold, Middlefield, Northfield, Seaton, Tillydrone, Torry and Woodside. The Locality Plans covering these areas will underpin the LOIP to translate its high level strategic direction into meaningful improvement aims for these communities. CPA has been working with communities directly and proactively to ensure that Locality Plans are developed by April 2016. This includes three engagement events which were held during September and October 2016 to understand the issues and priorities for local communities in these localities. Participatory budgeting events are also planned to take place within these localities during March 2017. Locality strategic assessments have been produced for

each of the localities and these, together with the feedback gathered from communities, are informing the draft Locality Plans which will be submitted as 'living documents' to the Council meeting on 15 March 2017. This is in advance of the statutory deadline of October 2017, as required by the Community Empowerment Scotland Act 2015

- Review of Community Planning Aberdeen Infrastructure

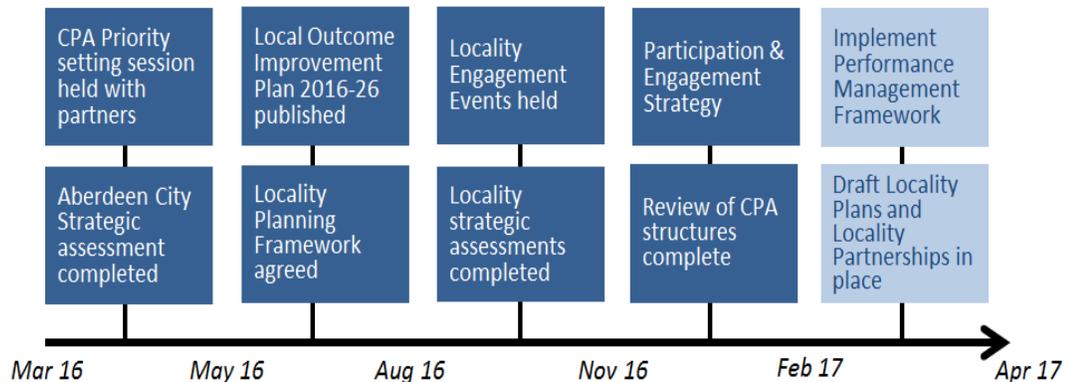
Following endorsement of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26 and Locality Planning framework, a review of CPA infrastructure has been conducted to ensure that the Partnership is effectively organised to deliver on the new commitments within the LOIP and emerging Locality Plans. On 12 December 2016, the CPA Board will consider the final report which presents the findings of this review and recommends a number of structural changes to the Partnership. The report recommends that strong leadership will continue to be provided by the Community Planning Aberdeen Board and Management Group. It also sets out proposals to create five strategic level partnerships which will support and be accountable to the Board and Management Group for delivery of the five priorities identified within the LOIP, one of these being the existing Integrated Children Services Board. Locality Partnerships will also be established to ensure that critical outcomes are being achieved for our most disadvantaged communities in Aberdeen through the delivery of the new Locality Plans. If agreed, the new structure will be implemented from January 2017.

- Draft Engagement, Participation and Empowerment Strategy

Community Planning Aberdeen has produced a draft Engagement, Participation and Empowerment Strategy to ensure a consistent approach by community planning partners to engaging and involving communities in planning for improvement across all areas of the City. The CPA Board will be asked to approve the strategy at its meeting on 12 December and, in doing so, partner organisations will sign up to working towards a set of principles which will improve how we work with communities. To oversee the delivery and implementation of the strategy, the Final Report on the Review of CPA Infrastructure proposes that a new Community Engagement Group be established. This group will also have an overview of the community engagement taking place in localities. The development of the strategy follows publication of the Community Empowerment Scotland Act 2015 which includes provisions for communities to make a participation request to public service authorities. Publication of further guidance by the Scottish Government about how a participation request may be made and managed is imminent. It is proposed that the new Community Engagement Group will develop proposals for a suitable system for handling participation requests across the Partnership. The aim of the Engagement, Participation and Empowerment strategy is to proactively and routinely involve service users and communities in any developments that affect them, thereby negating the need for community bodies to make a formal participation request.

- 2.2 The timeline below illustrates the progress made in community planning this year and the key deliverables remaining for 2016/17. The focus for next year will be on performance and improvement and ensuring that the CPA is making the impact it needs to deliver the ambitious improvement aims set within the LOIP and Locality Plans.

Timeline 2016/2017



- 2.3 Appendix 1 and 2 to this report provide a detailed update on all actions within the CPA Development plan; and progress in meeting the community planning requirements of the Community Empowerment Act.

3 NEXT STEPS

- 3.1 Many of the actions within the development plan are now complete or are on track to be complete by the end of the financial year 2016/17. Therefore it is proposed that Community Planning Aberdeen embrace ongoing self-evaluation using a range of quality indicators to ensure the Partnership continues to build on the progress made so far and continues to fulfil its statutory duties in terms of community planning. Introducing a self-evaluation model such as How Good is Our Partnership or the Public Service Improvement Framework, the Partnership will be in a position to evaluate how effective it is operating as a partnership to improve outcomes and to identify where further development or improvement is required.
- 3.2 Community Planning Aberdeen is committed to being an excellent Community Planning Partnership, ensuring delivery of high performing, quality public services that meet the needs of users and communities. Robust self-evaluation will ensure that the Partnership is self-aware in terms of strengths and weaknesses and is never reliant on external auditors to make a judgement on how the Partnership is performing.
- 3.3 Proposals for self-evaluation will be brought forward as part of the CPA Development Plan at the beginning of 2017.

Recommendations for Action

It is recommended that the CPA Management Group:

- i) Note this report; and
- ii) Agree next steps.

Opportunities and Risks

The Aberdeen City strategic assessment and locality level strategic assessments provide a robust evidence base for decision making and have been critical to the development of the new Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans. As with any evidence based model, their strength lies in the breadth and depth of the supporting data, and the quality of the analysis. The establishment of a cross Partner Data Group has helped to mitigate any risk by providing quality assurance measures at various stages to ensure the integrity of the information contained within the Strategic Assessment.

Consultation

The following people were consulted in the preparation of this report:

Neil Carnegie, Acting Head of Communities and Housing

Background Papers

The following papers were used in the preparation of this report.

[Community Planning in Aberdeen Audit Report published by Audit Scotland, March 2013](#)

[Draft Aberdeen City Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26 and approach to Locality Planning – Report to Council on 17 August 2016](#)

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APPENDIX 1 Progress against CPA Audit Improvement Plan

Improvement agenda - recommendation	Actions	Date	Status	Update on progress	Evidence
Identify a limited number of strategic priorities on which the community planning partnership can make an impact	Strategic Assessment considered by CPAMG	April 2016	Complete	The Final Aberdeen City Strategic Assessment 2015/16 was endorsed by the CPA Board on 9 May 16. The strategic assessment provided the evidence base for the new Local Outcome Improvement Plan endorsed by Council on 17 August and the Community Planning Aberdeen Board on 22 August 2016. This is more than a year in advance of the requirement of the Community Empowerment Act to have a LOIP in place by October 2017.	Final Strategic Assessment and outcome from priority setting event – CPA Board 9 May 16 Aberdeen City Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26
	Strategic Assessment considered by CPA Board	May 2016	Complete		
	Priority setting workshop CPA Board	March 2016	Complete		
	Priorities agreed in revised SOA/LOIP	August 2016	Complete		
Ensure that CPA has a strategic oversight of all significant partnership working to help ensure that there is a match between resources and strategic priorities	Discussions on structures to deliver	August 2016	Complete	A review of CPA infrastructure has been carried out to ensure the Partnership is effectively organised to deliver on the new Local Outcome Improvement Plan. The CPA Board will be asked to approve the final recommendations of the review at its meeting on 12 December, with a view to implementing the new structure from January 2017.	Final Report on the Review of CPA Infrastructure – CPA Board, 12 Dec 16
	New structures established	January 2017	In progress		
Review the approach to community engagement to help avoid any duplication of effort by different organisations	Community Empowerment Act Working Group to initiate drafting of community engagement strategy	December 2015	Complete	A draft Engagement, Participation and Empowerment Strategy has been developed on behalf of Community Planning Aberdeen. The CPA Board will be asked to approve the strategy at its meeting on 12 December. CPA agreed its Locality Planning Framework on 20 June 2016. In line with the requirements of the Community Empowerment Act, CPA has identified three localities within the City which experience 'significantly poorer outcomes' than other	Community Planning Aberdeen Community Engagement Strategy – CPA Board, 12 Dec 16 Locality Planning Aberdeen Report – CPA Board, 20 June 16
	Locality/ neighbourhood planning from SOA/LOIP initiated	June 2016	In progress		

Improvement agenda - recommendation	Actions	Date	Status	Update on progress	Evidence
				<p>areas in Aberdeen. For each of these localities, CPA will work with communities to produce Locality Plans. Three community events were held during September and October 2016 to start this process. Draft Locality Plans will be submitted to the CPA Board on 27 Feb and Council on 15 March 2017.</p> <p>A new Community Engagement Group is proposed as part of the new CPA structure which will have responsibility for the delivery of the city wide Engagement, Participation and Empowerment Strategy and have an overview of community engagement within localities.</p>	
Review the level of representation of partner organisations to help ensure that CPA Board members have sufficient seniority to contribute to decision-making	<p>Discussions on structures to deliver</p> <p>New structures established</p>	<p>August 2016</p> <p>January 2017</p>	<p>Complete</p> <p>In progress</p>	The CPA Board will be asked to approve the final recommendations of the review of CPA infrastructure at its meeting on 12 December, with a view to implementing the new structure from January 2017. Proposals will include representation from partner organisations on the CPA Board and underpinning groups.	Final Report on the Review of CPA Infrastructure – CPA Board, 12 Dec 16
Strengthen the scrutiny of performance, by regularly providing monitoring reports to theme groups and to the CPA Board	Following completion of SOA/LOIP agreed reporting schedule approved	February 2016	In progress	A performance management and reporting framework will be designed and implemented to ensure that the CPA Board receives the information it needs to scrutinise Partnership performance in the delivery of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans. The CPA Board will be asked to approve the framework in February 2017, with the first six monthly progress report being submitted to the CPA Board in February 2017 and an Annual Performance Report in September 2017.	Aberdeen City Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26

Improvement agenda - recommendation	Actions	Date	Status	Update on progress	Evidence
Hold partners to account for their contribution to shared objectives and use this to help drive improvements.	<p>Priorities agreed in revised SOA/LOIP</p> <p>Locality Plans agreed</p> <p>Reporting schedule approved</p>	<p>August 2016</p> <p>April 2017</p> <p>February 2017</p>	<p>Complete</p> <p>In progress</p> <p>In progress</p>	<p>The Local Outcome Improvement Plan was endorsed by Council on 17 August and the Community Planning Aberdeen Board on 22 August 2016.</p> <p>Three community events were held during September and October 2016 to start this process. Draft Locality Plans will be submitted to the CPA Board on 27 Feb and Council on 15 March 2017.</p> <p>The CPA Board will be asked to approve a performance management and reporting framework in February 2017 to ensure robust scrutiny of the LOIP and Locality Plans by the Partnership. The first six monthly progress report will be submitted to the CPA Board in February 2017 and an Annual Performance Report in September 2017.</p>	<p>Aberdeen City Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26</p> <p>Locality Planning Aberdeen Report – CPA Board, 20 June 16</p>
For each strategic priority, set performance targets that provide a stronger focus on outcomes and community impact.	Performance targets agreed following revision to SOA/LOIP	August 2016	Complete	The Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26 has been developed using the principles of the IHI Model for Improvement, a recognised improvement methodology originating from health. CPA has committed to using the improvement methodology to understand and demonstrate impact on delivering better outcomes. The LOIP uses driver diagrams to translate strategic priorities into meaningful action and measures. These will be monitored through the new performance management and reporting framework.	Aberdeen City Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26

Improvement agenda - recommendation	Actions	Date	Status	Update on progress	Evidence
Ensure that reliable performance data is available to match targets. Avoid setting targets that cannot be monitored.	Strategic assessment work continues	April 2016	Complete	The Final Aberdeen City Strategic Assessment 2015/16 was endorsed by the CPA Board on 9 May 16.	Final Strategic Assessment and outcome from priority setting event – CPA Board 9 May 16
	Assess via regular monitoring reports	February 2017	In progress	The new performance management and reporting framework will ensure that the CPA regularly monitors performance against the improvement aims set within the LOIP.	
	Further revisions to LOIP	March 2017	Complete	Implementation of the framework will involve ensuring that systems are in place to ensure that the data being collated and reported is accurate and reliable with clear procedures notes documenting how data is gathered and checked. The CPA Board will be asked to approve the performance management and reporting framework in February 2017.	
Assess the impact made by Fairer Scotland and Challenge Funds.	CPA Board Consideration of resources contribution by Partners	April 2016	Complete	CPA agreed a joint budget of £73,600 for 2016/17 in October 2015, which includes contributions from the Council, Police Scotland, NHS Grampian, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service and Nestrans. The budget for 2017/18 will be agreed by CPA in December 2016.	2016/17 Community Planning Budget Proposal – CPA Board 26 October 15
	Annual review of Fairer Aberdeen Fund	April 2016	Complete		
	Fairer Aberdeen Fund aligned with LOIP priorities	April 2017	In progress	The Partnership is committed to continuing to develop its approach to joint resourcing to ensure it is effectively resourced to deliver the LOIP 2016-2026. This involves having a better understanding of how resources	
	Other resources further aligned with LOIP priorities	April 2017	In progress	(including the Fairer Aberdeen Fund and other external funding sources) are allocated and the link to Partnership performance in the delivery of the LOIP. The CPA Board will be asked to approve the performance management and reporting framework in February 2017.	

Improvement agenda - recommendation	Actions	Date	Status	Update on progress	Evidence
Identify the total resources available to all partners and determine how resources can be targeted and aligned towards agreed priorities and outcomes.	CPA Board Consideration of resources contribution by Partners	April 2016	Complete	Participatory budgeting is an example of a tool which is being tested by CPA to engage communities in decisions about delivery of local services. It was used successfully last year as part of Northfield Total Place and is being used as a tool to engage localities in the development and delivery of the new Locality Plans. The participatory budgeting approach is also being used to give local people a direct say in how the Fairer Aberdeen Fund is used.	2016/17 Community Planning Budget Proposal – CPA Board 26 October 15
	Other resources further aligned with LOIP priorities	April 2017	In progress		
	Participatory budgeting pilots extended	April 2017	In progress		
Assess the impact of the 'whole-systems' approach, currently being piloted in education and community safety.	Northfield Total Place annual review	February 2016	Complete	Best Practice and lessons learned from Northfield Total Place and other whole systems approaches are informing the development and delivery of the new Locality Planning Framework. Locality Planning will bring together a range of initiatives and programmes which have been targeted at our most disadvantaged communities to ensure we are taking a robust, coordinated and preventative approach to planning for improvement in these areas. Our priority families service is one example of a preventative programme which will provide targeted support to our most vulnerable families. The review of the Community Safety Hub is underway with a focus on prevention. Final recommendations for strengthening the service will be made to the CPA Board in February 17.	Northfield Total Place – CPA Board 1 February 16 Locality Planning Aberdeen Report – CPA Board, 20 June 16
	Priority Families programme agreed	July 2016	Complete		
	Priority Families Service established	January 2017	In progress		
	Community Safety Hub review	February 2017	In progress		

APPENDIX 2 Progress in meeting Community Empowerment Act: Part 2 Community Planning

Key Theme	Requirements	Status	Update on Progress	Evidence
Achievement of outcomes	The Act requires CPA to demonstrate that it is making a significant impact in the achievement of outcomes as a result of working together and that it is acting with a view to reducing inequalities of outcome which result from socio-economic disadvantage.	In progress	The development and publication of the Aberdeen City Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26 is a significant step forward in recalibrating the way community planning partners in Aberdeen work together to deliver improved outcomes. The locality planning framework agreed by Community Planning Aberdeen in June 2016 will underpin the LOIP and sets out the Partnership's approach to targeting the City's most disadvantaged communities. This includes the development and delivery of Locality Plans. The CPA Board will be asked to approve a performance management and reporting framework in February 2017 which will ensure effective scrutiny of the impact the CPA is having in delivering the LOIP.	Aberdeen City Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26 Locality Planning Aberdeen Report – CPA Board, 20 June 16
	This includes deploying resources in support of agreed outcomes in a way which promotes prevention.	In progress	Within the LOIP, the Partnership has committed to continue to develop its approach to joint resourcing to ensure it is effectively resourced to deliver the improvement aims set out in the plan and underpinning Locality Plans. This involves having a better understanding of how resources (including the Fairer Aberdeen Fund and other external funding sources) are allocated and the link to Partnership performance in the delivery of the LOIP. Joint resourcing will be a key area for development for the Partnership over the coming year.	Aberdeen City Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26
Local Outcome Improvement Plan	The Act requires CPA to prepare and publish a LOIP which sets out the priority local outcomes it proposes to improve with details of how, by when and what difference	Complete	The Local Outcome Improvement Plan was approved by Community Planning Aberdeen Board on 22 August 2016. The document identifies four strategic themes - people, place, economy and technology - under which there	Aberdeen City Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26

Key Theme	Requirements	Status	Update on Progress	Evidence
	this will make to local people.		are five priorities for partnership working. For each priority the Partnership has agreed the primary and secondary drivers which will translate ambition into reality. Attached to these drivers are a number of improvement measures which the Partnership will track to ensure it is having an impact. The document was endorsed as a living document which will continue to evolve as our understanding of impact increases and approach to improvement matures.	
	In doing so, CPA must take into account the needs and circumstances of the people residing in Aberdeen and consult as it considers appropriate.	Complete	A strategic assessment of Aberdeen City was undertaken during 2015/16 to provide a robust evidence base for the development of the LOIP. The document combines local data with knowledge of local issues to provide a comprehensive picture of the needs and circumstances of the people of Aberdeen. The strategic assessment was used as part of a priority setting event held in March 2016 to ensure a deeper understanding of the issues facing our communities. Three community events were held during September and October 2016 to explore these issues with local people and engage them in the process of identifying solutions and ideas for improvement. Community engagement will be integral to the ongoing development of the LOIP.	Final Strategic Assessment and outcome from priority setting event – CPA Board 9 May 16
	LOIPs should state what long term outcomes will be different for communities in 10 years and include contributory actions, indicators and targets for the short (1 year) and medium (3 years) terms	Complete	The driver diagrams within the LOIP clearly demonstrate the connect between the long term outcomes that the Partnership aims to improve and the actions and improvements it is making in the short and medium term. For each of the primary and secondary drivers in the LOIP, the plan identifies 1, 3 and 10 year improvement aims to ensure the Partnership can monitor whether it is having the desired impact. This will allow the Partnership to take corrective action and steer resources towards the delivery of better outcomes.	Aberdeen City Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26

Key Theme	Requirements	Status	Update on Progress	Evidence
	LOIPs should be in place and signed off by 1 October 2017	Complete	The Local Outcome Improvement Plan was endorsed by Council on 17 August and the Community Planning Aberdeen Board on 22 August 2016. This is more than a year in advance of the requirement of the Community Empowerment Act to have a LOIP in place by October 2017.	Aberdeen City Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26
	CPA will be required to report progress against the LOIP annually for the period 1 April to 31 March. Reporting must focus on improvement in the achievement of outcomes and how CPA has participated with community groups during the reporting year.	In progress	A performance management and reporting framework will be designed and implemented to ensure that the CPA Board receives the information it needs to scrutinise Partnership performance in the delivery of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans. It will also include arrangements for reporting on the Engagement, Participation and Empowerment Strategy which the CPA Board will be asked to endorse on 12 Dec 16. The CPA Board will be asked to approve the framework in February 2017, with the first Annual Performance Report being produced in September 2017 – over a year in advance of the statutory deadline.	Aberdeen City Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-26
Locality Planning	The Act requires CPA to divide the City into smaller areas for the purpose of community planning to identify localities where people experience significantly poorer outcomes than other people across the City and Scotland as a result of socio-economic disadvantage.	Complete	CPA agreed its Locality Planning Framework on 20 June 2016. In line with the requirements of the Community Empowerment Act, CPA has identified three localities within the City which experience 'significantly poorer outcomes' than other areas in Aberdeen. On the basis of the city wide strategic assessment, the areas agreed were: Locality 1 - Torry Locality 2 - Cummings Park, Heathryfold, Middlefield, Northfield, and Mastrick Locality 3 - Seaton, Tillydrone, and Woodside	Locality Planning Aberdeen Report – CPA Board, 20 June 16
	Localities should have a maximum population size of 30,000 residents	Complete	In line with the requirements of the Act, the population size of each Locality is as follows: Locality 1 – Approx 10,500 Locality 2 – Approx 20,500 Locality 3 – Approx 15,000	Locality Planning Aberdeen Report – CPA Board, 20 June 16

Key Theme	Requirements	Status	Update on Progress	Evidence
	For each of these areas, CPA must publish a locality plan which sets out the priority outcomes it proposes to improve for the locality with details of how, by when and what difference this will make to local people. .	In progress	For each of these localities, CPA will work with communities to produce a Locality Plan. A template has been developed based on the LOIP to ensure there is a clear relationship between the city wide strategy for Aberdeen and locality plans. As with the LOIP, the locality plans will include the locally identified priorities for partnership working under the four strategic themes of people, place, economy and technology. For each local priority, the plans will identify primary and secondary drivers and a range of improvement measures which will be monitored to ensure strengthened local partnership working with communities is having the desired impact.	Locality Planning Aberdeen Report – CPA Board, 20 June 16
	In preparing the locality plans, CPA must take into account the needs and circumstances of the people residing in the locality and consult as it considers appropriate.	Complete	For each locality a detailed strategic assessment was conducted to provide a robust evidence base for the development of the Locality Plan. The locality strategic assessments combine local data with knowledge of local issues to provide a comprehensive picture of the needs and circumstances of the people living in the localities. The strategic assessments were used to inform discussions with communities as part of three community events held during September and October. The purpose of the events was to engage local people in the locality planning process. The events enabled communities to identify the issues and priorities for their area and play an active part in identifying possible solutions. Work is ongoing to continue this engagement throughout the development of the plans.	Locality Strategic Assessments to Board on 12 Dec 16
	Locality plans should state what long term outcomes will be different for communities in 10 years. Locality plans should include contributory actions, indicators and targets for the short (1 year) and medium (3 years) terms.	In progress	The Locality Plans will include driver diagrams to clearly demonstrate the connect between the long term outcomes that the Locality Plan aims to improve and the actions and improvements being delivered in the short and medium term. For each of the primary and secondary drivers in the Locality Plan, the plan will identify 1, 3 and	Locality Planning Aberdeen Report – CPA Board, 20 June 16

Key Theme	Requirements	Status	Update on Progress	Evidence
			10 year improvement aims to ensure the Locality Partnership can monitor whether it is having the desired impact. This will allow the Locality Partnership to take corrective action and steer resources towards the delivery of better local outcomes.	
	Locality plans should be in place and signed off by 1 October 2017	In progress	Draft Locality Plans will be submitted to the CPA Board on 27 Feb and Council on 15 March 2017 for endorsement as living documents. These will continue to evolve as we progress joint working with communities and the establishment of the Locality Partnerships.	Locality Planning Aberdeen Report – CPA Board, 20 June 16
	CPA will be required to review progress against each locality plan and report on this annually for the period 1 April to 31 March. Reporting should focus on improvement in the achievement of each local outcome during the reporting year.	In progress	A performance management and reporting framework will be designed and implemented to ensure that the CPA Board receives the information it needs to scrutinise Partnership performance in the delivery of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans. The CPA Board will be asked to approve the framework in February 2017, with the first six month progress report against the Locality Plans being produced in September 2017.	Locality Planning Aberdeen Report – CPA Board, 20 June 16

Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015

Part 2 Community Planning

Near final Guidance and Regulation

(Publication of finalised guidance will be subject to Parliamentary approval of a related draft regulation on definition of “locality” for locality planning purposes)

The sections highlighted in yellow are those which have changed since the consultation version of the guidance and regulation in March 2016.

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Part 1 STRATEGIC OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY PLANNING

This Part briefly explains the purpose of community planning and what difference effective community planning can and should make to improving outcomes and reducing inequality. It also describes what effective community planning includes and achieves, built around making a positive difference to the lives of people in our local communities across Scotland. CPPs and partner bodies should use these descriptions as a basis for strengthening and assessing the effectiveness of community planning in their areas.

Foreword

High quality public services which work together and with Scotland's communities are essential to support a fair and prosperous society. Building on this, the Scottish Government has undertaken a major programme of reform and improvement across our public services. Our approach continues to be informed by the findings of the Christie Commission on the Future Delivery of Public Services in 2011, giving us consistent and clear strategic direction built around the four pillars of reform: partnership; prevention; people; and performance.

It is an approach which demonstrates that we are focused on putting people and communities at the centre of public service delivery and policy making. In particular, it is designed to target the causes rather than the consequences of inequalities; and to make sure that our public services are sustainable in the face of significant constraints on public spending imposed by the UK Government in Westminster, and reflect the changing shape of our society.

Community planning is a key driver for public service reform at local level. It brings together local public services and the communities they serve. It provides a focus for joint working, driven by strong shared leadership, directed towards distinctive local circumstances. And this focused joint working provides powerful potential to address often deep-rooted causes of inequalities, and to use preventative approaches to manage future demands on crisis intervention services.

This statutory guidance provides a renewed vision for community planning, which builds on the provisions in the 2015 Act and the shared ambitions of COSLA and the Scottish Government. The guidance supersedes the Statement of Ambition which COSLA and the Scottish Government agreed in 2012; and also policy statements which the National Community Planning Group, Scottish Ministers and COSLA leaders have issued since then.

The expectations in this guidance are intended to be ambitious and to be challenging. They recognise that community planning partnerships (CPPs) are undertaking an improvement journey. It is therefore important that CPPs understand how closely their own performance matches these expectations and have a clear understanding of the nature and extent of improvement support required to make these ambitions real. But this ambition is important if community planning, alongside health and social care integration and community justice is to make the most of its potential as a principal driver of public service reform locally across Scotland.

Purpose of community planning and summary of expectations

Under the 2015 Act, community planning is about how public bodies work together and with the local community to plan for, resource and provide or secure the provision of services which improve local outcomes in a local authority area, with a view to reducing inequalities.

Our vision for effective community planning is built upon a series of principles, which are summarised in the box below and described in further detail in Part 2 of this guidance. These principles reflect the following qualities about what community planning should encompass and achieve.

Effective community planning brings together the collective talents and resources of local public services and communities to drive positive change locally. Community planning partners both statutory and non- statutory provide strong shared leadership for community planning, so that the CPP sets an ambitious vision with and for local communities and ensures that is delivered. The voices of communities themselves, especially those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage, are integral to successful community planning. Their needs and aspirations, and their own capacity to make change happen (with support where needed), are reflected in the local priorities the CPP sets, in how community planning partners shape services and direct resources, and in how the CPP reviews progress made.

Effective community planning focuses on where partners' collective efforts, can add most value for their local communities, with particular emphasis on reducing inequalities. The CPP has a clear and ambitious vision for its local area. This focuses community planning on a small number of local priorities where the CPP will add most value as a partnership – in particular by improving outcomes for its most vulnerable communities and moderating future demand for crisis services. The CPP is clear about the improvements it wishes to make locally on these priorities, and is committed to prevention and early intervention as a way to contribute to these improvements.

Effective community planning makes the most of collective resources to deliver change where it matters most for local communities. The CPP and its partners understand how their collective resources support their ambitions. They deploy the right resources to meet the CPP's improvement targets and offer better prospects for vulnerable people in future. Partners look for opportunities to work together to use collective resources in more effective and efficient ways to improve outcomes. They align their collective resources to better support the CPP's ambitions. The CPP and its partners keep under review whether partners are deploying the right resources to meet their ambitions, take corrective action where necessary and report progress annually to their communities.

Effective community planning is committed to achieving its ambitions and strives for continuous improvement. The CPP and its partners are committed to delivering on their ambitions for communities in their area. They understand how well they're performing, and act nimbly wherever appropriate to improve performance. There is genuine challenge and scrutiny in community planning, built on mutual trust, a shared and ambitious commitment to continuous improvement, and a culture that promotes and accepts challenge among partners. The CPP is organised to provide a strong platform which supports and encourages vibrant strategic decision-making and action locally. And the CPP is transparent in demonstrating to its communities the progress it is making to improve outcomes.

Summary of Expectations - Principles of Effective Community Planning

Community participation and co-production

- The CPP and community planning partners work with community bodies to ensure that all bodies which can contribute to community planning are able to do so in an effective way and to the extent that they wish to do so.
- The CPP and community planning partners have a clear understanding of distinctive needs and aspirations of communities of place and interest within its area, as a result of effective participation with community bodies.
- Effective community participation informs decisions about the CPP's priorities, how services are shaped and resources deployed; this includes working with community bodies on co-production where these bodies wish to do so.
- Effective community participation informs how the CPP manages and scrutinises performance and progress, and how it revises its actions to meet its ambitions as a result of its performance management.
- The CPP embraces the principles of effective co-production which is aimed at combining the mutual strengths and capacities of all partners (including community bodies) to achieve positive change.

Tackling inequalities

- The CPP has a strong understanding of which households and communities, both of place and of interest, in its area experience inequalities of outcome which impact on their quality of life.
- The CPP focuses its collective energy on where its partners' efforts can add most value for its communities, with particular emphasis on reducing inequalities.
- The CPP develops locality and thematic approaches as appropriate to address these, with participation from community bodies representing the interests of persons experiencing inequalities.
- The CPP should build the capacity of communities, particularly those experiencing inequality, to enable those communities, both geographic and of interest, to identify their own needs and opportunities; and support their efforts to participate effectively in community planning, including in the co-production of services.

Shared leadership

- Partners demonstrate collective ownership, leadership and strategic direction of community planning.
- Partners use their shared leadership role to ensure the CPP sets an ambitious vision with and for local communities; the CPP involves all partners and resources that can contribute towards delivering on that vision; and that partners deliver on it.
- The CPP is clear about how they work with public service reform programmes (including health and social care integration and community justice reforms).

Governance and accountability

- The CPP understands what effective community planning requires, and the improvement needs for it and its partners.

- The CPP and its partners apply effective challenge and scrutiny in community planning, built on mutual trust, a shared and ambitious commitment to continuous improvement, and a culture that promotes and accepts challenge among partners.
- The CPP organises itself in an effective way, which provides platforms for strong strategic decision-making and action, and effective scrutiny and challenge.
- The CPPs and partners can demonstrate, including to local communities through annual progress reports, how they are working effectively in partnership to improve outcomes as part of how they are held to account.
- Understanding of local communities' needs, circumstances and opportunities
- The CPP has a strong understanding of its local areas, including differing needs, circumstances and opportunities for communities (geographical and communities of interest) within its area.
- This understanding is built on appropriate data and evidence from partners and community perspectives flowing from effective community engagement.

Focus on key priorities

- The CPP uses its understanding of local needs, circumstances and opportunities to establish a clear and ambitious vision for its area and identify local priorities for improvement.
- The CPP is clear about the improvement it wishes to make locally in terms of better outcomes for specific communities, reducing the gap in outcomes between the most and least deprived groups and improving long term sustainability of public service provision.
- The LOIP places a clear emphasis on identifying local priorities which focus on how the CPP will add most value as a partnership to improve outcomes and tackle inequalities, and the CPP targets activities around these priorities.

Focus on prevention

- The CPP and partners plan prevention and early intervention approaches as core activities which help people and communities to thrive and contribute to addressing poor outcomes and improving long term sustainability of public service provision..
- The CPP places strong emphasis on preventative measures to achieve ambitious long term improvement goals on the local outcomes it prioritises.
- CPP partners provide resources required to support preventative measures to the scale required to fulfil these ambitions.
- The CPP works with local communities and uses a close understanding of local needs, circumstances and opportunities to design services and focus resources to where it has greatest preventative benefit.

Resourcing improvement

- The CPP and its partners understand how their collective resources are supporting shared local priorities, and whether together these are sufficient and the right resources to enable the CPP to meet its improvement targets.
- Partners demonstrate strong shared leadership by working with other bodies to use collective resources in more effective and efficient ways to improve outcomes and reduce inequalities.

- Partners deploy sufficient resource to meet agreed ambitions for the CPP's local priorities.
- Partners align their collective resources in ways which support its local priorities effectively and efficiently.
- The CPP and its partners keep under review whether partners' deployment of resources remains appropriate for meeting its ambitions, and take corrective action where necessary.

Effective performance management

- The CPP has a deep-rooted commitment to continuous improvement.
- The CPP has effective processes and skills to understand and scrutinise performance.
- The CPP acts wherever appropriate to improve performance in light of this understanding and scrutiny.

What difference does the 2015 Act make to community planning?

In summary, the Act makes significant changes to community planning legislation, previously contained in Part 2 of the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003. Community planning now has a clear statutory purpose focused on improving outcomes. It is explicitly about how public bodies work together and with the local community to plan for, resource and provide services which improve local outcomes in the local authority area, all with a view to reducing inequalities. These reforms recognise that:

- it is unlikely that any public sector body can most effectively meet its own business requirements by working in isolation.
- public bodies need to work closely in partnership with each other and their local communities in order to make the biggest difference in the outcomes for which they are responsible.
- how public sector bodies and communities do this should reflect often distinctive local conditions.

The 2015 Act requires CPPs to:

- prepare and publish a local outcomes improvement plan (LOIP) which sets out the local outcomes which the CPP will prioritise for improvement
- identify smaller areas within the local authority area which experience the poorest outcomes, and prepare and publish locality plans to improve outcomes on agreed priorities for these communities (the outcomes prioritised for improvement in a locality plan may differ from those in the local outcomes improvement plan)
- review and report publicly on progress towards their LOIP and locality plans, and keep the continued suitability of these plans under review.

The 2015 Act expands the number of public sector bodies that are subject to community planning duties. Statutory partners under the 2003 Act are the local authority; the Health Board; Scottish Enterprise / Highlands and Islands Enterprise; Police Scotland; the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service, and the Regional Transport Partnership. Schedule 1 to the 2015 Act expands this list to include:

- Historic Environment Scotland
- the health and social care Integration Joint Board for the area
- a National Park authority
- the board of management of a regional college
- a regional strategic body under the Further and Higher Education (Scotland) Act 2005
- Scottish Environment Protection Agency
- Scottish Natural Heritage
- Scottish Sports Council (i.e. Sportscotland)
- Skills Development Scotland
- VisitScotland.

The 2015 Act places specific duties on community planning partners, all linked to improving outcomes. These include:

- co-operating with other partners in carrying out community planning
- taking account of LOIPs in carrying out its functions;
- contributing such funds, staff and other resources as the CPP considers appropriate to improve local outcomes in the LOIP and secure participation of community bodies throughout community planning.

Under the 2015 Act, running the CPP and making sure it works effectively is a shared enterprise. It applies duties to support shared leadership and collective governance on specified community planning partners, i.e. the local authority, NHS, Police Scotland, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service and Scottish Enterprise or Highlands and Islands Enterprise. These duties include:

- facilitating community planning
- taking all reasonable steps to ensure the CPP conducts its functions effectively and efficiently.

The participation of and with communities lies at the heart of community planning, and apply in the development, design and delivery of plans as well as in the review, revision and reporting. The 2015 Act and this guidance make it clear that consultation is no longer

enough and that CPPs and community planning partners must act to secure the participation of communities throughout.

So CPPs must take all reasonable steps to secure the involvement in community planning of any community body which it considers is likely to be able to contribute to it, to the extent that the community body wishes. They must in particular have regard to community bodies which represent those communities experiencing socio-economic disadvantage. And statutory community planning partners must contribute such funds, staff and other resources as the CPP considers appropriate to secure participation of community bodies in community planning.

Whilst the provisions in the 2015 Act sets out statutory duties on CPPs and community planning partners, effective community planning requires more than simply complying with these duties. CPPs and community planning partners need to apply the principles of effective community planning summarised in this guidance, as without them then community planning is unlikely to make the difference to people and communities that it can and should.

What is the scope of the guidance?

Scottish Ministers have published this guidance under section 15 of the 2015 Act. CPPs and community planning partners listed in Schedule 1 to the Act and the relevant local authority must have regard to this guidance in undertaking community planning. Other organisations and individuals involved in community planning are also encouraged to take account of this guidance.

PART 2: MORE DETAILED SUPPORTING GUIDANCE

This Part provides practitioners and other interested parties participating in community planning with more detailed supporting guidance about the principles of effective community planning. It includes explanations about why each principle is important, issues CPPs and partner bodies should consider in applying them and examples of how they may do so. This part also provides specific guidance for CPPs and partner bodies for preparing and publishing Local Outcome Improvement Plans and locality plans; together with a series of weblinks to other supporting materials.

A: PRINCIPLES OF EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY PLANNING

Community participation

Summary of Expectations

- The CPP and community planning partners work with community bodies to ensure that all bodies which can contribute to community planning are able to do so in an effective way and to the extent that they wish to do so.
- The CPP and community planning partners have a clear understanding of distinctive needs and aspirations of communities of place and interest within its area, as a result of effective participation with community bodies.
- Effective community participation informs decisions about the CPP's priorities, how services are shaped and resources deployed; this includes working with community bodies on co-production where these bodies wish to do so.
- Effective community participation informs how the CPP manages and scrutinises performance and progress, and how it revises its actions to meet its ambitions as a result of its performance management.
- The CPP embraces the principles of effective co-production which is aimed at combining the mutual strengths and capacities of all partners (including community bodies) to achieve positive change.

Introduction

1. The CPP and its community planning partners should demonstrate a clear commitment to securing effective participation with community bodies throughout community planning, by engaging actively with communities of place and interest. Effective community participation is essential to assist the CPP to secure improved outcomes and reduced inequalities. It can also stimulate improved self-esteem, raised aspirations within these communities, and capacity to try to do more.
2. This commitment to securing effective participation from community bodies should be led, planned and managed effectively at a partnership level, with strong shared leadership from all partners including community bodies. Approaches should be informed by the National Standards for Community Engagement and supported by such tools and frameworks as are appropriate. Leaders should promote a culture throughout their respective organisations which is committed to the ideal of communities as equal partners, and support innovate ways to involve and empower communities.

Identifying Community Bodies

3. The 2015 Act requires CPPs and community planning partners both to engage with those community bodies which are likely to be able to contribute to community

planning, and to participate with these bodies in community planning to the extent that those bodies wish to do so (section 4(3) and (6)).

4. Section 4(9) defines “community bodies” for this purpose. These are bodies, whether or not formally constituted, established for purposes which consist of or include that of promoting or improving interests of any communities however resident or otherwise present in the area of the CPP.
5. Formally constituted bodies can include, for example, community councils, tenant or resident associations, and local business associations. These bodies can support the interests of **communities of place** and **communities of interest** (e.g. young people leaving care; vulnerable adults; the local business community; those with protected characteristics such as disabled people; or people from black and minority ethnic communities.)
6. The CPP should also engage with third sector organisations, where doing so can support effective participation from community groups that can contribute to community planning. Third Sector Interfaces should support effective community planning, by building links between third sector bodies and the CPP.
7. A substantial number of community bodies are also regarded as third sector organisations ¹. While the CPP may determine that it cannot engage with every community body in the way and to the extent that each body might wish, it should be open and transparent in making clear to bodies why it has reached the decisions it has in order to support how it fulfils its broader duty to secure effective community planning.

Applying this Principle

8. **Community participation should closely inform all aspects of community planning, including understanding of needs, circumstances and opportunities; setting priorities; responding to those priorities and reviewing progress.** The CPP and its partners should shape their engagement activity with a view to securing active, constructive and ongoing participation from community bodies. This engagement will inform, for instance, when and how this activity is undertaken, and what local information and other support the CPP and partners provide to facilitate effective participation. Effective links may be made for example, with statutory consultation requirements on the development plan.
9. Securing participation from communities requires commitment from the CPP and partners to strengthen the capacity of community bodies, wherever this is needed to build effective community involvement in decision-making, policy development and service provision. Community capacity building is especially important to secure the participation of those sections of the community which are otherwise less engaged than other sections in community planning. This includes in particular community bodies which represent the interests of persons who experience inequalities of outcome which result from socio-economic or other disadvantage. Community planning partners should seek to maximise the impact of community learning and development by focusing activity on the most disadvantaged communities.

¹ The third sector includes volunteers, charities, social enterprises, mutual, voluntary groups, community groups, sports associations and others. They are neither public or private sector and are focused on achieving social goals.

10. Section 14(3)(b) gives a statutory basis to this requirement, by requiring community planning partners to contribute such funds, staff and other resources as the CPP considers appropriate to secure that participation. The CPP should ensure that there is a particular focus on supporting the participation of those people who face additional barriers to involvement. The CPP and its partners – including Third Sector bodies and, importantly, community bodies themselves – should view capacity building as a shared responsibility.
11. Through their engagement and capacity building activity, the CPP and partners should develop and maintain a strong understanding of local needs, circumstances and opportunities. These needs and aspirations are likely to be complex and constantly evolving, and so the CPP and its community planning partners will need to maintain ongoing engagement with community bodies. In turn community bodies and the communities they represent should feel that their voices have been heard and change has taken place as a result of their involvement.
12. Techniques such as charrettes, an innovative multi-disciplinary approach to development in the built environment or use of the Place Standard which supports the delivery of high quality places in Scotland and to maximise the potential of the physical and social environment in supporting health, wellbeing and a high quality of life, can support effective community engagement which is central to the delivery of successful, sustainable places.
13. Partners should collaboratively align their community participation activity. The aim is to: pool community engagement expertise and resources; reduce engagement fatigue amongst communities; provide a more efficient use of community as well as public partner resource; and maximise the impact of community participation in community planning.
14. The CPP should ensure that its structure and organisation ensure a strategic, full and clear role for community bodies in its organisation and in its decision-making across all levels. From this and how the CPP more broadly secures participation from community bodies in community planning, community needs and aspirations should strongly inform the CPP's understanding of local needs and circumstances as well as its [clear vision for local communities](#) and the priorities it sets for improvement in its LOIP. These decisions may not fully satisfy the wishes of every community body, so the CPP should be transparent and provide reasoning for their choice of actions.
15. The perspective of communities is also important for decisions on how to deliver and [resource](#) actions to achieve ambitions in the LOIP. This is especially true when tackling multi-faceted and deep-rooted challenges which result in cumulative impact and poorer outcomes for some sections of the community, in these circumstances it is particularly important that interventions are shaped around the needs, circumstances and aspirations of targeted groups.
16. CPPs should work with communities to consider and, where appropriate, develop opportunities to co-produce services with communities where those communities wish and have the capacity to do so. In simple terms, this means working with rather than doing to people and communities, to achieve better outcomes. This can harness communities' ambitions to fulfil their own potential, building on their knowledge,

experience, talents and aptitude; and from this, support positive outcomes. It can be an effective way of pursuing [prevention](#).

17. Section 4(6)(c) requires CPPs to take such steps as are reasonable to enable communities bodies who wish to participate in community planning to do so. In line with section 14(3)(b), community planning partners should provide such resources as the CPP considers appropriate to secure the participation of community bodies in community planning. This should include support where needed to support community bodies to engage in co-production (reflecting the duty in section 4(6)(c)).
18. One example of how CPPs can gain a community perspective is by using Participatory Budgeting as a tool for enhanced community engagement and as a development of participatory democracy. Participatory Budgeting gives local people a direct say in how and where public funds can be used to address locally identified requirements by providing the opportunity to identify preferences and allocate spend within defined parameters.
19. A commitment to community participation is also important to how the CPP monitors [performance](#) and progress against its ambitions, how it ensures sufficient challenge and scrutiny of this progress, and how it revises its actions to meet these ambitions in response. Intelligence about the views and experiences of local communities should form part of a portfolio of evidence which underpins the CPP's approach to effective performance management. This, for instance, should enable the CPP to review and evaluate how well local people feel they are involved in local decision making and how well local services are meeting their needs and aspirations. It should also assist the CPP to identify progress towards ambitions in specific communities of place or of interest that might be masked in data that covers the whole CPP area.
20. This intelligence about the views and experiences of local communities may be built in a variety of ways. However it should include opportunities for community bodies to participate fully within the CPP's formal monitoring channels.
21. CPPs should establish on-going monitoring and evaluation processes (including the annual progress report to their communities) as a means to communicate, explain and encourage further community participation in community planning. CPPs should describe the extent to which they have been effective in enabling community bodies to contribute to community planning in this progress report (section 8(2) of the 2015 Act refers). This measure of participation and impact is designed to encourage CPPs to place communities at the centre of community planning so that community perspectives can contribute throughout.
22. Effective community participation requires the CPP to demonstrate clearly ways in which it has improved local peoples' lives. The CPP is accountable to communities for

the progress it makes towards its community planning ambitions for the local area. Section 14(4) makes it clear that each partner must provide such information about local outcomes as the partnership requests which could include contributions to the published annual report.

23. Annual published progress reports should be accessible and readily available to communities in formats which enable communities to understand the direction and scale of progress. Reporting requirements for communities may therefore differ from those for other partners. Securing the participation of communities on an on-going basis will require that those communities see and understand the impact of community planning activity on their lives.

24. Sections 8 and 12 of the 2015 Act require the CPP to publish annual reports which, respectively, describe progress made towards ambitions in their LOIP and locality plans. Progress reports should provide communities with an assessment of progress that is accurate and current. The annual progress report on the LOIP should also include an assessment of how the CPP and community planning partners have participated with community bodies during the reporting year, and how effective that has been in enabling community bodies to shape and influence community planning (s.8(2)(b) refers).

Tackling inequalities

Summary of Expectations

- The CPP has a strong understanding of which households and communities, both of place and of interest, in its area experience inequalities of outcome which impact on their quality of life.
- The CPP focuses its collective energy on where its partners' efforts can add most value for its communities, with particular emphasis on reducing inequalities.
- The CPP develops locality and thematic approaches as appropriate to address these, with participation from community bodies representing the interests of persons experiencing inequalities.
- The CPP should build the capacity of communities, particularly those experiencing inequality, to enable those communities, both geographic and of interest, to identify their own needs and opportunities; and support their efforts to participate effectively in community planning, including in the co-production of services.

Introduction

25. The duties in the Equality Act (2010) and the Specific Duties (Scotland) Regulations 2012 to which statutory community planning partners are subject to in how they conduct their business are equally relevant in a community planning context. Further, each CPP in carrying out community planning must act with a view to reducing inequalities (section 5 of the 2015 Act refers).

26. The importance of tackling inequalities is built into both the Christie Commission report and the Scottish Government's Public Service Reform agenda. They recognised that public services are important to us all, but are of particular importance in improving the lives of the vulnerable and disadvantaged in our society. With our public services facing increasing pressures, in part to deal with the consequences of disadvantage and vulnerability, and with significant constraints on public spending imposed by the UK Government in Westminster, our public services more than ever need to meet the needs of the people and the communities they seek to support.

27. Community planning has a particularly important role in tackling inequalities. Multiple negative outcomes tend to befall the same households and communities, whether those communities are geographic or of interest. History tells us that piecemeal approaches which target one outcome at a time tend to have limited success.

28. Addressing multiple negative outcomes requires multi-faceted responses which address their collective impact on affected communities. Community planning brings together the partners who can respond in this integrated way. It is through the prism of addressing socio economic inequality that CPPs can prioritise their efforts towards where they can make the biggest difference to peoples' lives, enabling them to thrive, with local services designed responsively to changing local needs and circumstances. The 2015 Act now reflects this recognition about the role of community planning in

tackling inequalities. It includes a specific duty on CPPs when carrying out their functions under Part 2 of the Act to act with a view to reducing inequalities of outcome which result from socio-economic disadvantage (section 5), unless the CPP consider it would be inappropriate to do so.

Applying this Principle

29. As in all aspects of how a CPP and its partners act to tackle inequalities, the communities in question may be communities of place or of interest. The CPP should act with a view to tackling inequalities in all aspects of its work, throughout community planning and not only through its locality planning.
30. It is for each CPP to identify which communities in its area experience inequalities of outcome which impact upon the quality of life for those communities, and the extent of these inequalities. It should establish this as a central part of how it builds its [understanding of local needs, circumstances and opportunities](#).
31. Inequalities are not always experienced in neat concentrations of people in communities. They may apply to particular communities of place, communities of interest or even individual households. So the CPP will need to use its understanding of the distribution and extent of such inequalities to be able to tackle these effectively and efficiently. In all cases, the CPP and its partners should recognise the multi-faceted and inter-connected nature of inequalities facing these communities, as it works through approaches to reduce these.
32. The CPP should then reflect this understanding of inequalities in setting its local priorities. It may choose to focus one or more of its priorities on improving outcomes for particular communities experiencing poorer outcomes. Where the CPP instead sets a local priority around an outcome theme (e.g. employability or healthy life expectancy), it should consider interventions which reduce inequalities as well as improve outcomes.
33. CPP partners should then deploy [resources](#) in ways that will have most impact in targeting inequalities in outcomes. The duties on locality planning in sections 9-12 of the Act reflect the fact that inequalities of outcome are often most stark when disaggregated to small neighbourhood level, showing the value of targeting and customising services to particular communities.
34. Effective [engagement with communities](#) should be integral to approaches to tackle inequalities. Communities will often be best placed to understand their needs and shape responses which can address these effectively. CPPs should build the capacity of communities, particularly those experiencing inequality, to better enable those communities to identify their own needs and aspirations and support their efforts to participate throughout community planning, including in the co-production of services, to the extent that the community wish to.
35. The Act places a duty on community planning partners around this. Section 14(3)(b) requires community planning partners to contribute such funds, staff and other resources as the CPP agrees in order to secure the participation of community bodies in community planning, having regard in particular to those representing the interests of persons experiencing inequalities. The CPP may find that understanding how other

communities in their area successfully articulate their views can provide valuable insights that can help them work with those communities who need it most.

36. Although CPPs must act with a view to reducing inequality, this does not mean that every single action a CPP takes must in and of itself demonstrably act to reduce inequality. Section 5 of the 2015 Act recognises this, by providing that a CPP need not comply with the duty to act with a view to reducing inequalities if it considers that it would be inappropriate to do so. This allows CPPs to, for example, undertake measures to support local economic development such as encouraging the growth of business sectors that require highly skilled and highly rewarded employees. It is reasonable to expect that securing such employment contributes to improving outcomes in the area, and can sit within a portfolio of priorities for that CPP which otherwise places a strong emphasis on tackling inequality.

Shared leadership

Summary of Expectations

- Partners demonstrate collective ownership, leadership and strategic direction of community planning.
- Partners use their shared leadership role to ensure the CPP sets an ambitious vision with and for local communities; the CPP involves all partners and resources that can contribute towards delivering on that vision; and that partners deliver on it.
- The CPP is clear about how they work with public service reform programmes (including health and social care integration and community justice reforms).

Why Strong Shared Leadership is needed

37. Shared leadership is needed to ensure collective ownership for effective community planning in an area. Strong shared leadership provides a CPP with a clear strategic direction and stretching ambitions for local communities, and also momentum to drive progress and secure continuous improvement.

Who Shared Leadership Applies to

38. Shared leadership is a corporate responsibility for each partner body. The effectiveness of this depends on the drive and enthusiasm which leaders within partner organisations personally demonstrate to how their organisation engages in community planning. This includes the body's senior management, board members and political leaders.

39. While traditionally community planning has tended to be seen as a council-led exercise in which other bodies participated but did not lead, effective community planning now requires every community planning partner to contribute to strong shared leadership. This includes those partners which participate while not having statutory community planning duties under the 2015 Act (e.g. the Third Sector Interface, community representatives, housing associations **and co-operatives**).

What Strong Shared Leadership Involves from CPPs

40. Within the CPP, one key feature of strong shared leadership is ensuring it has a [clear vision for local communities](#), built on a strong and up-to-date [understanding of local needs, circumstances and opportunities](#), shaped by effective [community participation](#). Another is to ensure a positive committed response in delivering that vision, in how partners work together and with communities to set and achieve ambitious progress on collaboratively agreed key priorities. This includes their commitment to [prevention](#) and to ensuring sufficient collective [resource](#) is in place to deliver on agreed priorities.
41. CPPs should also ensure they are clear about how community planning can and should add value to, and in turn benefit from, other public service reforms. In particular, CPPs should consider how their work can most effectively work alongside, and gain from, other areas of public service reform including health and social care integration and community justice.

42. CPPs and community planning partners need not limit their focus on collaboration to within their own area. They should consider where there may be opportunities to build connections with neighbouring or other CPP areas, wherever this can support efforts towards improving outcomes or working more efficiently.

What Strong Shared Leadership Requires from Community Planning Partners

43. A community planning partner will demonstrate strong leadership both through how it engages in the work of the CPP, which includes how it uses opportunities that community planning can provide to pursue its own outcome responsibilities, and in how it reflects priorities agreed by the CPP in its own work.
44. The Act imposes statutory duties on community planning partners. Each partner must co-operate with the other partners in carrying out community planning (section 14(2)), and provide such funds, staff and other resources as the CPP decides is appropriate to deliver on its commitments (section 14(3)). Community planning partners must also take account of the agreed LOIP in carrying out its functions (section 14(5)).
45. Each partner should be ambitious and creative in its approach to community planning. It should view community planning as more than a responsibility with which they must comply. Community planning also provides an opportunity to engage with other partners and pool collective [resource](#) in order to drive improvements in outcomes in which they have interests which may be both shared and interdependent, and which can contribute to achievement of the partner's own organisational objectives.
46. In doing so, partners should ensure that their ambition and creativity covers all of their responsibilities which can contribute to, or be supported by, community planning. For instance, community planning can be used to target priorities which can assist NHS Boards in pursuing prevention, anticipation and supported self-management across all their services, in line with Scottish Government's 2020 Vision for healthcare in Scotland. And within local authorities, for instance, housing and local transport services may be relevant to supporting community planning priorities. And the development planning role of planning officers can be important in helping to set a framework for the local infrastructure which can underpin long-term community planning ambitions.
47. The specific contribution of statutory and non-statutory partners to local community planning will depend on the extent to which the CPP's local [priorities](#) reflect the individual body's role and responsibilities. So CPPs should understand the specific contributions that individual partners can make to improving each of its agreed outcomes. This includes engaging with bodies which are not statutory partners and which have previously not been closely involved in community planning, wherever this can add value to delivering one or more of these local outcomes.
48. As a result, a CPP may agree that particular community planning partners need not comply with a duty related to a particular local outcome, or need comply only to the extent as is agreed (section 14(1)). This would most likely arise where the CPP

recognised that a particular community planning partner had no relevant contribution to offer to deliver a particular local outcome.

49. Each community planning partner is jointly responsible for fulfilling the ambitions the CPP agrees to. As a result, objective on-going reviews of progress and recalibration of needs and ambitions, with mutual challenge wherever needed, are fundamental elements of effective and proactive shared leadership. CPPs should not view these as simply a function of formal governance.

Some Approaches for Applying Shared Leadership

50. The Christie Commission report highlighted the role of leaders in ensuring the involvement of front-line staff and communities in the transformation of service provision. This requires a sustained personal effort by leaders to shift organisational cultures and operations towards an all-inclusive change agenda. At an operational level this includes proportionate local autonomy and development support where needed for professionals so that they are empowered and supported to work with the local community and across professional boundaries to collaboratively develop local responses.
51. Shared leadership does not apply only to the CPP Board. It should be an approach that is translated locally and reflected in the organisational practices and cultures of community planning partners at all levels of community planning (including strategic, management and operational).
52. A recent report² encapsulates characteristics for effective shared leadership among public sector leaders well. It suggests that the best public sector leaders of the future “will demonstrate a series of new abilities and behaviours that encompass multiple skill sets. They will be adept at connecting people, information and resources to deliver through complex networks. They will operate with a default level of transparency towards their colleagues and citizens, and use social media to engage both continually. Their decisions will be informed by evidence and they will test out their thinking by iterative processes as part of innovation.”

Governance and accountability

Summary of Expectations

- The CPP understands what effective community planning requires, and the improvement needs for it and its partners.
- The CPP and its partners apply effective challenge and scrutiny in community planning, built on mutual trust, a shared and ambitious commitment to continuous improvement, and a culture that promotes and accepts challenge among partners.
- The CPP organises itself in an effective way, which provides platforms for strong

² Deloitte, *The State of the State 2015-16: Recalibrating Government* (p.18)

strategic decision-making and action, and effective scrutiny and challenge.

- The CPPs and partners can demonstrate, including to local communities through annual progress reports, how they are working effectively in partnership to improve outcomes as part of how they are held to account.

Why Strong Governance and Accountability is Needed

53. Governance and accountability should provide assurance that community planning in an area is working effectively for the benefit of local communities and in line with statutory duties set out in the 2015 Act.
54. Ensuring community planning is effective is first and foremost the responsibility of the CPP and its partners. It is vital that the CPP takes responsibility for its own [performance](#) and improvement. Can the CPP demonstrate it is making a difference, reducing [inequalities](#) in outcomes, applying [preventative](#) approaches and using its collective [resources](#) to get the maximum benefit for communities? All community planning partners should contribute towards strong [shared leadership](#) which sets an ambitious vision and supporting targets for community planning in the area, and drives progress towards these.

What Strong Governance and Accountability Requires from CPPs and Community Planning Partners

55. Each CPP must put in place administrative structures and operational arrangements which support effective and efficient community planning. How CPPs do this (e.g. with thematic and/or area sub-groups; in how they build locality planning into their arrangements) is for the CPP to decide for themselves.
56. The most effective scrutiny and challenge in community planning is embedded as an integral part of how the CPP conducts its day-to-day business. To make this happen on an on-going basis, all community planning partners need to test and scrutinise progress, and wherever necessary challenge each other, in effective ways which support continuous improvement. This provides accountability by partners to each other within the CPP, and includes challenging each partner on whether and how they are contributing to the CPP's priorities in its LOIP and locality plans.
57. It is for each CPP to determine how to resolve challenges between partners whether they are from public sector, third sector or community bodies. Each CPP should ensure that its structure and operations, including in its assessment of risk, provide the opportunity to air differing views transparently. It should bring together those with appropriate expertise and authority to take actions to resolve these disputes. The CPP should be clear about why the partnership has collaboratively agreed to act in the way it has and articulate this to partners including communities.
58. In any case, community planning partners need to hold and demonstrate the skills and culture that are needed to create effective challenge, within an operating culture in

which they can both build and maintain good on-going relations and hold colleagues to account for their respective contributions and performance.

59. Another key aspect of effective governance is the management of risk. The CPP should discuss and agree what potential risks the community and the partnership is exposed to, including failure to improve outcomes and reduce inequalities and develop a risk management strategy to monitor and manage these risks appropriately, including any mitigating actions for each identifiable risk to success.
60. The CPP and its partners should be clear about how effectively they are performing, and identify and address improvement needs. Community body perspectives can be important for informing this understanding of performance. And self-assessments can help CPPs diagnose strengths and improvement needs, and provide a catalyst for further improvement actions.

Specific Statutory Governance Duties

61. Section 13 of the Act places a duty on certain community planning partners (the local authority, NHS board, enterprise body, Police Scotland and SFRS) to take reasonable steps to ensure that the CPP carries out its functions under Part 2 of the Act efficiently and effectively. This duty provides a formal focus on a small group of key and influential partners in the CPP to drive effective community planning. These partners should be able to demonstrate how, individually and together, they fulfil this duty. Nevertheless, the day-to-day practical responsibility to ensure community planning works effectively falls to all community planning partners, and not just those listed in section 13.
62. Each CPP will have a top-level board or committee, which should provide strategic leadership and oversight of how the CPP conducts its business and fulfils its ambitions. In some cases, this Committee will also exercise executive functions. In others, a separate board comprising non-executive members might be established to provide this strategic leadership and oversight.
63. It is up to each CPP to decide how it organises itself. In doing so, it should ensure that its structure provides a place or places for both strategic decision-making involving senior representatives of community planning partners with high levels of authority, and strategic leadership and oversight involving senior figures (those who have the appropriate skills which might include elected members and public body board members) who can hold senior executives to account for how they drive community planning. It should also ensure that everyone involved in community planning is clear about their own respective role and responsibilities.

Accountability to Local Communities

64. The CPP is accountable to communities for the progress it makes towards its community planning ambitions for the local area. Effective [community participation](#) requires the CPP to demonstrate clearly ways in which it has improved local peoples' lives. Section 14(4) makes it clear that each community planning partner must provide such information about local outcomes as the partnership request which includes contributions to the published annual report.

65. Sections 8 and 12 of the 2015 Act require the CPP to publish annual reports which, respectively, describe progress made towards ambitions in their LOIP and locality plans. The annual progress report on the LOIP should also include an assessment of how the CPP has participated with community bodies during the reporting year and how effective that has been in enabling community bodies to shape and influence community planning (s.8(2)(b) refers). CPPs should publish these progress reports within 6 months following the end of the reporting year, providing partners and communities with an assessment of progress that is accurate and current is crucial to secure on-going effective participation. CPPs should ensure these reports are accessible to local communities and straight forward to understand.

Formal Lines of Accountability

66. As well as accountability to each other within the CPP, community planning partners are subject to other formal lines of accountability. These include to their own organisation's board, Scottish Ministers, the Scottish Police Authority (in the case of Police Scotland), the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Board, or to the communities that elected them (in the case of local authorities).

67. Those who hold public bodies to account, principally elected members and Scottish Government, should test partners on how they are working effectively in partnership and especially through CPPs to improve outcomes and reduce inequalities as part of how they do so. By the same token, organisations' boards, Scottish Ministers, elected Councils, the Scottish Police Authority and Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Board should hold partners to account on these issues within the context of their regional or national remit and responsibilities. The CPP itself should make clear how it is using collective [resources](#) to improve local outcomes and reduce inequalities on its priority themes, as part of how it reports to its local communities.

Specific Statutory Duties to Facilitate Community Planning

68. Section 13 of the Act places a duty on certain community planning partners (the local authority, NHS board, enterprise body, Police Scotland and SFRS) to facilitate community planning. It is for these partners to agree for themselves how this is done. Even where it is agreed that most facilitation functions fall on one partner (as, for instance, local authorities have historically tended to lead this role), responsibility for ensuring the CPP is properly managed and supported falls upon all of the partners listed in section 13.

69. Coordinating and managing partnership working can be complex, given the range of leadership boards, locality or thematic groups, national reform activity and other forums in any given area which either fall within the CPP or affect its work. [Shared leadership](#) is needed to ensure collective ownership of effective community planning and to provide strategic direction for activities.

70. The partners with facilitation duties should decide which local partnership working arrangements are most appropriate for their area. In some cases, for instance, a CPP may choose to delegate and channel its business, including planning, investment and

review, to area committees. In all cases, the partners should ensure these arrangements are streamlined as far as possible and aligned with their local improvement priorities.

Understanding of local communities' needs, circumstances and opportunities

Summary of Expectations

- The CPP has a strong understanding of its local areas, including differing needs, circumstances and opportunities for communities (geographical and communities of interest) within its area.
- This understanding is built on appropriate data and evidence from partners and community perspectives flowing from effective community engagement.

Introduction

71. For a CPP to focus its energies on local priorities and understanding the impact of its interventions on local communities, it must have a clear and evidence-based understanding of local needs, circumstances and opportunities. This understanding should capture both the area overall and differing needs and circumstances of communities within its area. This includes both *communities of place* and *communities of interest*.

Developing this Understanding

72. The CPP should be effective in mobilising the knowledge and resources of all relevant local and national agencies to develop this clear understanding of local needs, circumstances and opportunities, underpinned wherever possible by robust and relevant evidence. This evidence may take the form of data and information from community planning partners. It could, for example, draw from work such as a strategic assessment or needs analysis with detailed evidence and data referenced or annexed where appropriate.

73. The CPP should consider a broad range of sources in identifying intelligence to inform its understanding. For example performance information held in Community Profiles being developed by the Improvement Service will allow the CPP to compare outcomes in its area with those elsewhere in Scotland.

74. Intelligence obtained for other purposes (e.g. information held by equality groups pertaining to groups with protected characteristics, local NHS priorities, development planning) can also be relevant in a community planning context. Further, partners should be willing to share data and other intelligence which helps to build that local picture. Likewise partners should consider how understanding of needs, circumstances and opportunities obtained for community planning purposes can be used in other planning contexts (e.g. health and social care integration, community justice and spatial planning).

75. Also important is evidence from [communities](#) themselves. The CPP must use engagement with communities (including the business and third sectors) to establish their perspectives; both of needs and opportunities within the area and how they differ for particular sections of the community. Strong and up-to-date evidence as a result of

community engagement and participation is powerful in shaping decision making that improves outcomes and tackles inequalities. The refreshed National Standards for Community Engagement will set out best practice guidance for engagement and participation between communities and agencies delivering public services.

76. Whilst the CPP should consider how it can draw on most suitable evidence from the wealth and variety of information and data available, it should not use the absence of perfect data as a reason not to take action on an issue.

Applying this Understanding

77. The CPP should use its understanding for a number of purposes which flow from statutory duties under sections 4, 5, 6, 9 and 10 of the 2015 Act. In other words, the CPP's understanding should inform its [vision and priorities](#) for the local area and its approach to [tackling inequalities](#) within the area, including those neighbourhoods to be targeted for [locality planning](#). The CPP should be capable of monitoring this understanding over time to drive and demonstrate continuous improvement as part of effective [performance management](#).

78. As part of how they determine how outcomes vary across their area and to understand those localities in which communities experience poorest outcomes (and to comply with section 9(1) of the Act), CPPs should establish what they understand to be localities across their area. How CPPs frame these localities should reflect their understanding of local identity. They may define localities by a formal definition, such as an electoral ward, community council area or postcode district. Alternatively, they may draw locality boundaries based on other factors which influence people's sense of local identity, such as accessibility to schools and other local services, or travel to work areas. In all cases, CPPs should identify localities in accordance with criteria which Scottish Ministers set out in Regulations.

79. While this guidance focuses on how community planning partners within a CPP develop the understanding of local needs, circumstances and aspirations for the purposes of community planning, that same understanding can also be used to inform other plans, including development plans and local transport strategies.

Focus on key priorities

Summary of Expectations

- The CPP uses its understanding of local needs, circumstances and opportunities to establish a clear and ambitious vision for its area and identify local priorities for improvement.
- The CPP is clear about the improvement it wishes to make locally in terms of better outcomes for specific communities, reducing the gap in outcomes between the most and least deprived groups and **improving long term sustainability of public service provision**
- The LOIP places a clear emphasis on identifying local priorities which focus on how the CPP will add most value as a partnership to improve outcomes and tackle inequalities, and the CPP targets activities around these priorities.

Applying this Principle

80. Community planning is not expected to be a place from where all public sector activity for a local area is co-ordinated and steered. Its focus should be on where the collective efforts of community planning partners and communities can add most value in improving local outcomes and tackling inequalities and where problems that need addressed are cross-cutting.
81. **Community planning partners should consider where there may be scope to align their CPP planning activities with other existing planning cycles, structures and frameworks to facilitate a streamlined approach which best addresses local community needs, circumstances and opportunities to increase the efficient use of finite resources and reduce potential duplication.**
82. Each CPP should translate its understanding of local needs, circumstances and opportunities to establish a clear and ambitious vision for what improvements in outcomes and reductions in inequalities it wants to ensure for its area. The CPP will then translate this vision into a LOIP which provides a clear and unambiguous expression of jointly prioritised outcomes and of what will be different for communities over short, medium and long terms as a result of partners' improvement actions. Section 6(1) and (2) of the 2015 Act sets out what must go in a LOIP. Framing this vision and ensuring its delivery should be an on-going focus for strong shared leadership by community planning partners.
83. In setting and implementing its vision, the CPP should focus partners' collective energy on where their efforts can add most value for their communities, with particular emphasis on tackling inequalities. This collective response should recognise that multiple and cumulative negative outcomes tend to befall the same communities; that the reasons for these negative outcomes can be complex and inter-linked, and that co-ordinated collective responses are therefore likely to be most successful in overcoming these.
84. A CPP is likely to find that it can make best impact by concentrating its ambitions and efforts on a small number of these complex and deep-rooted challenges, rather than a wide range of outcomes. **In framing its ambition on this response, the CPP should consider what steps it can take which will support the long term sustainability of**

public service provision. In particular they should recognise the high costs which partners typically will already incur in providing the crisis services required to deal with the impact of negative outcomes, and which an effective response could moderate.

85. That collective response should also reflect, and wherever reasonably possible take advantage of, assets already available in local communities on which action can be built. These might, for instance, relate to physical assets (such as school or library buildings) that communities can use. Community cohesion, in forms such as civic identity and strong sense of mutual care and responsibility among fellow citizens - can in itself be a strong asset, and a valuable foundation for further interventions by public services or with communities themselves.
86. The CPP has both the power and responsibility to make choices as to where it prioritises its efforts. So, for instance, it need not feel compelled to act to ensure improvement or steady state against every outcome affecting local communities, provided it can justify why it is focusing its energies on other priorities. However, it must be transparent to local communities about the priorities it sets (which it will do through its LOIP and where it undertakes locality planning).
87. The CPP and community planning partners should consider opportunities to use the distinctive purposes and contributions of the LOIP and other plans, such as local development plans and local transport strategies, in order to provide an aligned and complementary approach to pursuing shared local priorities.

Focus on prevention

Summary of Expectations

- The CPP and partners plan prevention and early intervention approaches as core activities which help people and communities to thrive and contribute to addressing poor outcomes and **supporting long term sustainability of public service provision.**
- The CPP places strong emphasis on preventative measures to achieve ambitious long term improvement goals on the local outcomes it prioritises.
- CPP partners provide resources required to support preventative measures to the scale required to fulfil these ambitions.
- The CPP works with local communities and uses a close understanding of local needs, circumstances and opportunities to design services and focus resources to where it has greatest preventative benefit.

Introduction

88. Prevention encapsulates actions which prevent problems and ease future demand on services by intervening early. Evidence presented to the Christie Commission³ estimated that around 40% of local public service spending in Scotland is focused on meeting 'failure demand', that is short-term spending that is the result of a failure to respond effectively to a need when it first arises. A preventative system is centred around, and is responsive to, what people value through every life stage. Those who design or deliver public services are always aiming to reduce or eliminate the need for future interventions and asking: "*how can we act earlier?*"

89. Effective preventative and early intervention approaches, which can moderate future demand for crisis intervention services, are therefore essential and integral to community planning: to improve outcomes for all; to reduce inequalities and ensure fair life chances for all, and to maintain the financial sustainability of local public services. They are particularly relevant to addressing local priorities agreed by the CPP to tackle outcome inequalities.

Applying this Principle

90. Preventative and early intervention approaches can take a number of forms. In a community planning context, these approaches are most likely to be targeted towards at risk groups (as opposed to *universal prevention* which is directed towards the whole population).

91. At its earliest stage (sometimes called *primary* or *targeted prevention*), the purpose of preventative action is to reverse a trend before a potentially negative outcome takes hold. *Early intervention* action (sometimes called *secondary prevention*) involves targeted action towards high risk individuals or households, to deal with emerging concerns before they trigger a crisis response. Both of these types of intervention are

³ Report of the Commission on the Future Delivery of Public Services, 2011

designed to reduce the likelihood of high risk individuals and households requiring the intervention of crisis services.

92. Preventative activity can also be directed towards pulling individuals, households and communities out of a crisis setting. So-called *recovery-based prevention* focuses on building the assets and strengths that already exist in people and communities, in order to help them achieve positive outcomes. Targeted employability support and re-integration of former offenders into the community are examples of recovery-based prevention activity.

Planning for Prevention

93. Effective preventative approaches start with a shared recognition by CPP partners about which individuals, households or communities experience particularly poor outcomes; together with the nature and cost of crisis intervention services for which they have responsibility, and an understanding of factors which can moderate demand for these. It is by directing action and aligning [resources](#) to moderate this demand that CPP partners can most effectively pursue prevention.
94. CPPs should recognise the role that communities can perform in primary prevention. Their input, based on their [understanding of local needs, circumstances and opportunities](#), can help focus public sector resource to where it has greatest preventative benefit. Communities can also provide an important part of the response, through co-production of local preventative activity.
95. Strong [shared leadership](#), including mutual trust, is a prerequisite for effective prevention. Partners should recognise the likely demands on public services and human lives without this intervention.
96. A decisive shift towards prevention and early intervention requires CPP partners to agree shared strategic ambitions, followed by clear and on-going commitment to implement these. This can be challenging to fulfil and maintain, not least to find resource (e.g. budgets, staff, knowledge, buildings and community capacity), to direct towards prevention in the face of tightening resources and competing demands, including for crisis intervention services – when the returns from investment in prevention may take several years to become evident.
97. For example, preventative action which moderates future demand for one CPP partner's crisis intervention services may require investment by another partner. In these cases, strong collective leadership may be needed to drive the CPP's strategic ambitions, with mutual trust and honesty among partners to work through how investments in preventative activity should be resourced.
98. CPPs may choose to take forward preventative approaches by testing pilot projects and new models of service delivery. This can provide an effective way of taking forward prevention, provided there is commitment to testing the pilots, with further development of model and scaling up of effective projects.

Resourcing improvement

Summary of Expectations

- The CPP and its partners understand how their collective resources are supporting shared local priorities, and whether together these are sufficient and the right resources to enable the CPP to meet its improvement targets.
- Partners demonstrate strong shared leadership by working with other bodies to use collective resources in more effective and efficient ways to improve outcomes and reduce inequalities.
- Partners deploy sufficient resource to meet agreed ambitions for the CPP's local priorities.
- Partners align their collective resources in ways which support its local priorities effectively and efficiently.
- The CPP and its partners keep under review whether partners' deployment of resources remains appropriate for meeting its ambitions, and take corrective action where necessary.

Introduction

99. Making the most effective use of public service resources to improve outcomes and tackle inequalities depends on more than how public sector bodies use their own resources. It requires bodies collectively to provide sufficient resource to meet agreed ambitious improvement targets for the themes they prioritise for improvement.

100. It also requires partners in the CPP to target collective resources effectively and efficiently towards these priorities, including by eliminating gaps and duplications in service cover. This is particularly true for helping those communities experiencing deep-rooted and multi-faceted inequalities of outcomes, towards whom numerous public sector bodies direct significant resource.

Applying this Principle

101. Strong [shared leadership](#) is important to effective and efficient resourcing. Each community planning partner should be clear about which communities experience poorer outcomes which is has responsibility for improving. It should also ensure it understands what factors contribute to these inequalities.

102. Each community planning partner should use this understanding to identify opportunities to work proactively with other partners to use collective resources in ways which deliver mutual benefits, by fulfilling their own business requirements in ways which deliver improved outcomes on shared local priorities for CPPs.

103. Shared leadership is also important in the CPP setting, so that partners collectively are clear and ambitious about how they resource expected improvements to their local priorities, and about getting the best returns from these investments.

104. Once a CPP has [agreed its priorities](#) for improving local outcomes and tackling inequalities, each of which has ambitious improvement targets, it needs to work

through how to fulfil each of these ambitions, what resource is likely to be needed, how it should be deployed, and what form this resource should take. In this context, "resource" has a broad meaning, including people and physical assets as well as finances.

105. In most cases, this consideration is likely to start with the CPP understanding and keeping under review how its partners are contributing to each of its local priorities. As a minimum, the CPP should build up this understanding as a broad picture, by identifying what the most significant resource contributions from each partner are towards each of its ambitions.
106. The CPP should use this understanding to work through whether collective resources are being used as effectively and efficiently as possible to support its priorities, and whether the quantum and make-up of that resource remains likely to be appropriate for meeting the CPP's agreed ambitions.
107. Partners should also align their community participation activity to reduce potential resource wastage, reduce engagement fatigue amongst communities and provide a more efficient use of community as well as public partner resource. So, for instance, what is the scope for investing in preventative activity? Might alternative delivery models be more effective? Are there opportunities to invest in building community capacity and co-production?
108. The CPP needs to agree which partners provide these resources, including any redirection of resource from elsewhere if it considers this necessary to meet its agreed ambitions. Section 14(3) of the 2015 Act places a duty on community planning partners to contribute such resources as the CPP agrees in order to deliver its ambitions.
109. As a general expectation, partners should contribute resource for each priority in line with the extent to which their organisation has responsibility for improving outcomes covered by that priority. This should include investment in [prevention](#) wherever this is appropriate. These decisions may require strong shared leadership, when the returns from investment in prevention may take several years to become evident and **which may be difficult to apportion to individual partner contributions.**
110. Community planning partners should recognise the impact of actions by other organisations on future demand for services they provide. So a partner should be willing to invest in preventative activity by other partners in order to moderate future demand for its own crisis intervention services; and indeed should seek opportunities to pursue this.
111. The CPP should take appropriate steps to assure itself that the ambitions it has agreed can and will be met. It should use active and on-going performance management which tests progress towards its priority outcomes, to review whether partners' deployment of resources remains appropriate for meeting its ambitions. It should act on this review, agreeing changes to how partners allocate and use resources where necessary.
112. Where a community planning partner is unable or no longer able to meet collaboratively agreed resource delivery requirements whether as a result of changing external factors or circumstances out with its control (e.g. flooding; major developments for the local economy) then it should explain the change and impact on their resource

contribution to the partnership. The CPP can then decide whether any changes are required to how they take forward their agreed priority. This is in keeping with section 7(2) which imposes a duty on the CPP to keep the LOIP under review and where appropriate revise it.

Effective performance management

Summary of Expectations

- The CPP has a deep-rooted commitment to continuous improvement.
- The CPP has effective processes and skills to understand and scrutinise performance.
- The CPP acts wherever appropriate to improve performance in light of this understanding and scrutiny.

Introduction

113. Continuous improvement in performance is as relevant and important for a partnership like a CPP as it is for an individual organisation. The Best Value duties to which statutory community planning partners are subject in how they conduct their business are equally relevant in the community planning context.

114. Effective performance management provides evidence about the current state of service provision, so that partners understand the needs and circumstances of the local area, monitors improvements made and supports the determination of whether existing priorities agreed by the CPP remain valid. Effective performance management should provide assurance on whether and how quickly outcomes are improving and stimulate corrective action where required to address underperformance. It should support a culture within which partners hold each other to account for their contribution to improving outcomes, and assist them to demonstrate how they are making a difference.

Applying this Principle

115. Effective performance management requires both the right cultures to operate across the CPP, in terms of a deep-rooted commitment to on-going improvement, and effective processes, skills and authority to understand performance and act appropriately on that understanding. Performance management should be embedded as an integral and on-going part of how community planning in an area works. It is therefore the responsibility of all community planning partners (and not just those partners with specific governance duties under section 13 of the 2015 Act).

116. As a matter of culture, each community planning partner is expected to demonstrate Best Value in how it fulfils its own organisational objectives. It should likewise deploy these expectations to a partnership setting in the CPP, so the partnership can establish and maintain a strong track record for delivering on its ambitions.

117. This requires strong [shared leadership](#) by senior managers, board members and political leaders to reinforce the importance of effective performance management as a fundamental aspect of how the CPP works to improve outcomes for and with local communities. Characteristics they should display include having a clear understanding of progress made; recognising achievements; driving efforts to improve performance; learning lessons from good and under-performance in shaping future actions, and taking steps to moderate risks to future performance.
118. The CPP needs to have in place arrangements which enable it to understand how it is performing and impact on local communities. The performance management frameworks which operate within a CPP should include a blend of performance evidence which improves understanding of the specific added value of the partnership, how the partnership is contributing to improving local outcomes and reducing inequalities and what the contribution of individual partners is to the locally agreed priorities.
119. Performance information should use a portfolio of evidence which combines data on local outcomes and service performance with experiences of local communities and service users. This includes how well local people feel they are involved in local decision making and how the CPP will identify improvements in specific communities that might be masked in data that covers the whole CPP area.
120. Relying solely on an annual progress report to describe actions undertaken to stimulate positive change and tackle inequalities may not be suited to all parts of the community. CPPs should as part of their duties to set out the extent to which participation with communities has been effective in enabling community bodies to contribute to community planning, understand how and whether their reports meet the requirements of their communities. CPPs should consider a suitable range of alternate means to describe what they have done and what difference it has made to peoples' lives.
121. CPPs should use performance and other information to review and report on their assessment of whether progress has been made in improving local outcomes in both their LOIP and in locality plans. It should also inform the assessment in their LOIP report of the extent to which their efforts to secure participation has been effective in enabling community bodies and communities to contribute throughout community planning. **And it should drive and inform continuous improvement in community planning.**
122. Each CPP will need to determine which performance data it should monitor, aligned to its own local priorities. As a result, the nature of data used for performance management and how they are used will vary from one CPP area to another, depending on where each focusing its efforts. Even so, nationally collected performance information should often be valuable to CPPs, supplemented by local evidence where appropriate. Each community planning partner should consider what information it holds which might be helpful to the CPP, and share that in line with the duty in section 14(4) of the Act.
123. Since the focus of community planning is to improve local outcomes, performance management frameworks should similarly have an emphasis on understanding progress in terms of outcomes. Even so, the CPP may consider it appropriate to supplement this with other information, including input and output data and qualitative evidence. This can be particularly useful to help CPPs understand on a close to real-

time basis if they are likely to be on track to meet their medium to long-term outcome ambitions.

124. The CPP will need to be able to analyse performance information and use that understanding to inform follow-up actions. So each CPP should ensure its structure and operations provide the forums where there is both the expertise to interpret performance information and the authority to act on it. This might include taking mitigating action where necessary to address risks to ambitions, for example by redirecting additional resource to a priority outcome. It also includes understanding what is working well in terms of service redesign and interventions to achieve improvements in outcomes for its most disadvantaged communities, and where corrective steps may be required. And there should be both the authority and expectation that partners will challenge each other on their respective contributions to CPP priorities where necessary.

B: SPECIFIC GUIDANCE ON STATUTORY PLANS

Local outcomes improvement plans

Purpose

125. Section 6(1) of the 2015 Act requires each CPP to produce and publish a Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP). The LOIP is a key element in the delivery of public service reform at local level. It provides a vision and focus, based on agreed local [priorities](#), towards which CPPs and community planning partners ensure pace of change and decisiveness in impact for communities; develop new and different ways of working and behaviour; take a more systematic and collaborative approach to performance improvement; and apply strong [governance, accountability](#) and operating arrangements. In all of this, the LOIP provides a shared and explicit plan for local communities in each CPP area, which binds its signatories.
126. The LOIP also provides the focal point for the issues on which the CPP and partners account publicly to local communities for community planning in their area, in accordance with section 8 of the 2015 Act. This includes on their understanding of local needs, circumstances and aspirations; which themes they prioritise and why; how ambitious and realistic their aspirations are; their impact in meeting these aspirations, and how they involve community bodies in their work.

Content

127. Each new LOIP must demonstrate a clear, evidence-based and robust strong [understanding of local needs, circumstances and aspirations](#) of its local communities (section 6(2) of the 2015 Act refers). This should demonstrate understanding of how these needs, circumstances and aspirations vary for different places and population groups in its area. As part of this demonstration of understanding, the CPP should set out in the LOIP which communities in its area (geographical communities and/or communities of interest) experience significantly poorer outcomes, relative to other communities either in the CPP area or in Scotland overall. It should also outline how [participation](#) with local communities and the business and third sectors has helped to develop and influence this understanding.
128. The LOIP should then translate that understanding of local needs, circumstances and aspirations into a genuine plan which reflects the CPP's priorities for improving outcomes and tackling inequalities in their area. The LOIP should set out clear and agreed [priorities](#) for improving local outcomes and on [tackling inequalities](#), and demonstrate a robust link between these and the CPP's understanding of local needs, circumstances and aspirations. It should show how each local outcome relates to one or more of the National Outcomes, in line with section 4(4) of the 2015 Act.

129. The LOIP should state clearly and specifically what will be different for communities as long-term outcomes in 10 years; and the contributory outcomes, indicators and targets by which progress towards these will be demonstrated over the short (1 year) and medium (3 years) terms. These short-, medium- and long-term outcomes and targets should be both ambitious and realistic.
130. In order to provide assurance that these outcomes and targets are both ambitious and realistic, the CPP should set out what steps will be undertaken over the medium term, either in the LOIP or in publicly accessible supporting documentation. This information should show how CPP partners are deploying [resources](#) in support of the agreed outcomes, especially in ways which promote [prevention](#), the reduction of inequalities, and the building of community capacity.

Engagement with Community Bodies

131. The LOIP should be clearly based on active participation by communities and community bodies. Section 6(3) of the 2015 Act requires the CPP to consult both such community bodies, and such other persons, as it considers appropriate in preparing its LOIP. Consultation on the draft LOIP is a specific duty for the CPP. It does not replace the broader duty on the CPP regarding securing the [participation](#) of community bodies beforehand (section 4(6)(b) refers) (such as in informing and influencing the CPP's understanding of local, needs and aspirations; which outcomes the CPP should prioritise; and how partners should direct resources in support of proposed ambitions in the draft locality plan).
132. The CPP should define as appropriate for consultation any community body which it considers can contribute to community planning. Communities in this context can include residents or businesses located in the area. It should include in particular those community bodies which can represent the interests of persons in the CPP area who experience inequalities of outcome which result from socio-economic disadvantage. These persons may reflect communities of place and/or of interest.
133. The CPP may choose to consult local communities directly. In this case, it should consider what steps might be valuable in helping to secure participation in the consultation from those sections of the local population who experience inequalities of outcome which result from socio-economic disadvantage.
134. The CPP can choose, if it so wishes, to include other bodies in its consultation. These might for instance include other public sector bodies which are not statutory community planning partners. Which bodies the CPP includes, if any, are for it to decide.
135. Having undertaken the consultation, the CPP should analyse the feedback and take account of it, to the extent that the CPP considers appropriate, in finalising its LOIP.

Signing Off

136. Each CPP should have its LOIP in place and signed off for 1 October 2017. This deadline reflects the significant preparatory work involved in developing and testing the plan, including to secure the effective participation of communities.
137. The LOIP is a shared expression of ambitions and related commitments for communities in the CPP area. So every community planning partner listed in Schedule 1 and the relevant local authority whose responsibilities include the CPP area should agree its content. The CPP may choose to include other bodies as signatories, for instance the local TSI, community or representative groups or public sector bodies which are not already statutory partners. Since the LOIP is an expression of commitments on local priorities, the separate signature of Scottish Ministers is not required.
138. By agreeing the LOIP, statutory partners are jointly responsible for ensuring the CPP delivers on commitments in the plan. They are also individually responsible for how they act as partners to help ensure that these commitments are fulfilled. The CPP can agree that other signatories can also be jointly and individually responsible for its delivery, if the plan makes this clear.

Reviewing and Updating Plan

139. The CPP must ensure that its LOIP remains up-to-date and appropriate for delivering improvement on themes which reflect local needs, circumstances and aspirations. Section 7(2) of the 2015 Act requires the CPP to review the LOIP from time to time. The CPP may then revise the LOIP, where it considers this appropriate.
140. Each CPP should interpret this section as if it also applies to their Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) ahead of the commencement of Part 2 of the 2015 Act. As a result, the CPP should consider whether their existing SOA meets the statutory requirements and expectations in guidance for LOIPs. If the CPP is satisfied that the content of the SOA and the way in which it has been developed fully meet these requirements and expectations, then it may adopt the current SOA as its new LOIP. In this case, the CPP's statutory partners should sign off the current SOA as the new LOIP.
141. In other cases, however, the CPP should replace or revise the SOA. In doing so, the CPP should take such steps as it considers appropriate to ensure it has an up-to-date LOIP which fulfils the requirements of the 2015 Act and expectations for LOIPs in this guidance.

Locality plans

Purpose

142. The 2015 Act places specific duties on CPPs, the relevant local authority and community planning partners listed in Schedule 1 around locality planning. There are two main reasons for these provisions. The first is that working within a locality or neighbourhood enables CPPs and their partners to [tackle inequalities](#) for communities facing disadvantage in particularly well targeted and effective ways. The second is that it is often easiest for community bodies to [participate](#) in community planning at locality or neighbourhood level, where it can have most relevance to their lives and circumstances.
143. Locality planning alone is unlikely to be enough to fulfil the duty on CPPs under section 5 of the 2015 Act, to act with a view to reducing inequalities of outcome which result from socio-economic disadvantage. The CPP may want to target support for disadvantaged neighbourhoods in other ways too. The CPP should also fulfil this duty for those communities which are not neighbourhoods, where they experience disadvantage on outcomes. This includes communities of interest, (e.g. young people leaving care; vulnerable adults; those with protected characteristics such as disabled people; or people from black and minority ethnic communities.) and specific households facing particular disadvantage.
144. The CPP may also choose to apply locality planning approaches to other or all neighbourhoods in their area (section 10(2) refers). This can for instance be an effective way of involving local communities in identifying local priorities, and in shaping and delivering responses to these. **Lessons learned from asset based approaches involving the local community in one locality area may provide useful insights for other localities.**

Identifying Localities

145. The CPP should use its [understanding of local needs, circumstances and opportunities](#) to identify those localities for which it should undertake locality planning (section 9(3) and (4) refer). While the nature of inequality may vary from one CPP area to another, there is in every area some variation in the outcomes experienced by different communities.
146. It is for the CPP to decide which neighbourhoods should be subject to locality planning. However, each CPP should undertake some. And where a CPP has several localities in which communities experience significantly poorer outcomes than either the rest of the CPP area or Scotland as a whole, then it must undertake locality planning for each of these.
147. It is for the CPP to map localities for the purpose of locality planning. Each locality area must conform with criteria set in regulations.
148. Beyond that, the CPP can determine locality boundaries for itself, provided it does so in a way which ensures that the locality area constitutes a natural community. For these purposes a natural community will reflect a sense of local community identity and

promote community cohesion, as these can be important factors for encouraging communities to participate in locality planning

149. While it is for the CPP to put in place suitable administrative structures, these structures need not mirror the boundaries of the locality planning areas identified, provided the CPP direct their actions to improve outcomes and address inequalities more locally at a level consistent with the criteria in the regulation.

150. The CPP may choose to do this through use of formal boundaries (e.g. electoral ward area; community council area; postcode district). Or it may take account of other factors which can influence local civic identity and attachment (e.g. school catchment areas; accessibility to GP practices and other local services; local travel to work areas).

151. In practice, we expect CPPs will often identify small communities (with populations of fewer than 10,000 residents) as localities for the purposes of locality planning. Localities of this size will often be more effective in encouraging community participation in locality planning, and in enabling plans and actions to be targeted closely to distinctive local needs and circumstances.

152. Provided other criteria are satisfied, the localities may, but need not, be the same as localities in the CPP area which are identified for the purposes of health and social care integration under the Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014.

Content

153. A locality plan under section 10(1) of the Act is a plan to improve outcomes in that locality. Because this locality has been identified because it contains communities who experience significant inequalities of outcome from socio-economic disadvantage, the starting point for the plan should be about how outcomes can be improved so as to reduce these inequalities.

154. Each locality plan under section 10(1) should demonstrate a clear, evidence-based and robust understanding of needs, circumstances and aspirations of communities in the locality. The plan should then translate that understanding of local needs, circumstances and aspirations into a genuine plan which reflects the CPP and community's shared priorities for improving outcomes and tackling inequalities in their area. Its content should reflect the perspectives and ambitions of local communities and the business and third sectors.

155. The plan should set out clear priorities for improving local outcomes and tackling inequalities, agreed by the CPP and community. It should make clear what will be different for communities as long-term outcomes in 10 years; and the contributory outcomes, indicators and targets by which progress towards these will be demonstrated over the short (1 year) and medium (3 years) terms. These short-, medium- and long-term outcomes and targets should be both ambitious and realistic.

156. The CPP should set out which actions will be undertaken over the short- and medium-terms, agreed by it and the community, either in the locality plan or in publicly

accessible supporting documentation. This information should show how CPP partners are deploying [resources](#) in support of the agreed outcomes, especially in ways which promote [prevention](#), the reduction of inequalities, and the building of community capacity.

Engagement with Community Bodies

157. Section 10(4) of the 2015 Act requires the CPP to consult both such community bodies, and such other persons, as it considers appropriate in preparing its locality plan. Consultation on the draft plan is a specific duty for the CPP. It does not replace the broader duty on the CPP regarding securing the participation of community bodies (section 4(6)(b) refers) (such as in informing and influencing the CPP's understanding of local, needs and aspirations; which outcomes the CPP should prioritise; and how partners should direct resources in support of proposed ambitions in the draft locality plan).
158. The CPP should define as appropriate for consultation any community body which it considers can contribute to community planning, as it does for consultation on its LOIP. It should also consider consulting directly with communities.
159. Having undertaken the consultation, the CPP should analyse the feedback and take account of it, to the extent that the CPP considers appropriate, in finalising its locality plan (section 10(5) refers).

Signing Off

160. Each CPP should have its mandatory locality plan(s) in place and signed off for 1 October 2017. This deadline reflects the significant preparatory work involved in developing and testing the plan, including to secure the effective participation of communities.
161. The locality plan is a shared expression of ambitions and related commitments for communities in the identified locality. So every community planning partner listed in Schedule 1 and the relevant local authority whose responsibilities include the CPP area should agree its content. The CPP may choose to include other bodies as signatories, for instance the local Third Sector Interface, community or representative groups or public sector bodies which are not already statutory partners. The separate signature of Scottish Ministers is not required.
162. By agreeing the locality plan, statutory partners are jointly responsible for ensuring the CPP delivers on commitments in the plan. They are also individually responsible for how they act as partners to help ensure that these commitments are fulfilled. The CPP can agree that other signatories can also be jointly and individually responsible for its delivery, if the plan makes this clear.

Reviewing and Updating Plan

163. The CPP must ensure that its locality plans remain up-to-date and appropriate for delivering improvement on themes which reflect local needs, circumstances and aspirations. Section 11(2) of the 2015 Act requires the CPP to review the plan from time to time, which it should do with close involvement with relevant community bodies. The CPP may then revise the locality plan, where it and the community bodies consider this appropriate.

Regulation

164. The proposed regulation in respect of locality plans focuses on population as the sole basis for determining a locality, with the guidance making it clear that each CPP should use their local understanding of needs, circumstances and opportunities to determine their localities.

165. Each community planning partnership must divide the area of the local authority into smaller areas, section 9(1). The smaller areas must be of such type or description as may be specified by Scottish Ministers by regulation, section 9(2). Each CPP is to identify each geographic locality in their area where persons experience significantly poorer outcomes than those experienced elsewhere in other localities within that area or generally by people section 9(3).

166. The proposed draft regulation is enclosed in the pages immediately following.

2016 No.

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

**The Community Planning (Locality Planning) (Scotland) Regulations
2016**

Made - - - - - ***

Laid before the Scottish Parliament ***

Coming into force - - - - - ***

The Scottish Ministers make the following Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9(2) of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015⁽⁴⁾ and all other powers enabling them to do so.

Citation and commencement

These Regulations may be cited as the Community Planning (Locality Planning) (Scotland) Regulations 2016 and come into force on [].

Localities

—(1) For the purposes of section 9(2) of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 a locality must be—

an electoral ward; or

a geographic area with a population which does not exceed 30,000.

In this regulation “electoral ward” has the meaning given by [section 1](#) of the [Local Governance \(Scotland\) Act 2004](#)⁽⁵⁾.

[Authorised to sign by the Scottish Ministers]

St Andrew’s House,
Edinburgh
[]

⁽⁴⁾ 2015 asp 6.

⁽⁵⁾ 2004 asp 9.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations describe the localities into which community planning partnerships must divide local authority areas for the purpose of carrying out locality planning.

C: GUIDANCE ON OTHER PROVISIONS IN PART 2 OF THE ACT

Others

Duties on Scottish Ministers to Promote Community Planning

167. The duty under section 16 requires Scottish Ministers to promote community planning when they are carrying out any of their functions which might affect either community planning or a community planning partner as per section 16 of the Act. Ministers and Scottish Government officials will promote community planning in a range of contexts. These include in pursuing Public Service Reform; as part of related policy development work; and in engaging with community planning community planning partners which report to Ministers.

Establishment of Corporate Bodies

168. Section 17 of the 2015 Act sets out the circumstances in which a CPP may trigger a Ministerial order-making power to establish the partnership as a legally distinct corporate body.

169. The provision recognises that CPPs may wish to innovate and develop their collaborative working relationships and arrangements. The CPP may also wish to set itself up as a corporate body so it can hold its own budget, employ its own staff and own its own buildings.

170. Section 17 allows a CPP the opportunity to seek agreement to be established as a distinct legal entity, independent from any one partner. To be valid, the application must be made jointly by each of the partners in the CPP that are listed in section 13(2). These partners are subject to a shared responsibility to take reasonable steps to ensure the CPP carries out its functions effectively and efficiently. The application must specify the functions to be undertaken by the corporate body, details of any consultation undertaken and the outcome of that consultation.

171. Scottish Ministers will consider any valid joint application received. They may then, if they so wish, make regulations which establish the CPP as a body corporate. In considering an application, Ministers will want to take account of a number of factors, including governance of the incorporated body and the impact on how other community planning partners undertake community planning and otherwise fulfil their functions. Any regulations made by Ministers will be subject to scrutiny and approval by the Scottish Parliament.

D: LINKS TO OTHER RELEVANT LEGISLATION, STRATEGIES AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Community [Empowerment](#) and Engagement – the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015, and easy read of the Bill Policy Memorandum

The Local Government in Scotland Act 2003 [part 2 community planning](#), [explanatory notes](#) and [guidance](#)

[Community planning advice notes](#) (Advice supporting the 2003 Act re amongst other things, partnership models and structures, partnership working, community engagement, performance management)

[Scotland Performs](#) measures and reports on progress of government in Scotland in creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all to flourish through increasing sustainable economic growth. Scotland Performs identified seven targets which are supported by 16 national outcomes.

[Commission on the Future Delivery of Public Services](#) (2011)

[Review of Community Planning and Single Outcome Agreements – Statement of Ambition](#) (March 2012)

[Best Value guidance](#) (includes Best Value themes for public bodies re vision and leadership, effective partnerships, governance and accountability, resource use and performance management)

[Scottish Public Finance Manual](#) (provides guidance to the Scottish Government and other relevant bodies on the proper handling and reporting of public funds. It sets out the relevant statutory, parliamentary and administrative requirements, emphasises the need for economy, efficiency and effectiveness, and promotes good practice and high standards of propriety.)

[Equality Act 2010](#) and [Public Sector Equality Scotland Specific Duties](#) regulations introduced in 2012 provide detail about the equality considerations relevant to public bodies.

[Agreement on joint working on community planning and resourcing](#) (Single Outcome Agreement as focal point for collaboratively agreed community planning and deployment of resource)

[Improvement Service – CPP Self Assessment](#) (links to governance and accountability, use of evidence and resources, community engagement, performance management and communication)

[NCPG letter– next steps – May 2012](#) (Strengthening duties and accountability providing information re partnership working and resource sharing)

[NCPG Letter – July 2014](#) - (Outlines key principles and focus on small number of priorities to gain traction and address greatest need.)

CPP Audit

[The role of community planning partnerships in economic development](#) – November 2011, survey of 32 CPPs to assess whether CPPs have made a difference to local communities.

[Audit Scotland – improving community planning in Scotland](#) – March 2013, drawing on audits of 3 CPPs, to provide a contribution to how community planning can be improved.
[Community planning - Turning ambition into action](#) – November 2014 based on 5 further CPP audits, this provides an assessment of local and national progress.

Other Relevant National Strategies and supporting documentation, etc.

[Strategic Guidance for CPPs: Community Learning and Development](#) (2011)

The [Health and Social Care Integration](#) site gives more information about this major reform. Integration Joint Boards are named partners in community planning.

The [Public Bodies \(Joint Working\) \(Scotland\) Act 2014](#) allows health boards and local authorities to integrate health and social care services in the area of the local authority.

Supporting materials to assist Community Planning Partnerships

[National Standards for Community Engagement](#) - are good practice principles designed to support and inform the process of community engagement, and improve what happens as a result

[Place Standard](#) – tool which provides a framework to structure conversations about the physical as well as social aspects of place

[Third Sector Interface Community Planning Improvement Programme](#) (Improvement programme to amongst other things, support improved effectiveness of TSIs in Community planning; support understanding and impact of sector in community development)

[West Lothian engaging communities toolkit](#) (Example of how one CPP have taken forward engagement)

[CPP Support](#) - this portal includes links to online tools and information provided by national improvement agencies (including Education Scotland, Improvement Service, NHS Health Scotland and NHS National Services Scotland) and national programmes (Workforce Scotland) to support CPPs and others to share innovative and interesting practice, learning, developments. This includes the contact details of who to speak to from the national improvement agencies if you would like to access tailored consultancy and facilitation support for your CPP.

Examples of other supports to CPPs

[CPP Self Assessment](#) – targeted support for self-assessment and improvement planning in CPPs.

[CPP outcomes profile](#) Tool to help CPPs assess if the life of their community is improving over time, interpret what is happening and why and prioritise what they are going to do about it.

[CPP Board Member Guidance](#) – to help understand expectations for community planning, roles, responsibilities, skills and behaviours required.

Data analysis tools(examples)

[Community profiler](#) – designed to analyse change in outcomes for the most and least deprived communities across Scotland over time.

[Viewstat](#) – displays data on a map from over 600 indicators, including health, education, safety, economic participation, housing and income.

[Welfare Reform Dashboard](#) – provides data on welfare reform by council and neighbourhood area.

Case Studies

[What Works Scotland](#) - to support effective public service delivery in Scotland enhancing learning, comparison and sharing. 4 Case study areas focus on: 1. Community planning, health and social care integration, road safety and prevention. 2. Vulnerable children and school, community and family hubs. 3. Place based initiative, poverty. 4. Neighbourhood and inequalities.



Community Planning Aberdeen

Progress Report	Community Engagement, Participation & Empowerment
Lead Officer	Christopher Littlejohn
Report Author	Christopher Littlejohn
Date of Report	15 September 2016
Governance Group	CPA Board

1:	Purpose of the Report
1.1	To describe the development of an 'engagement, participation and empowerment strategy' for Community Planning Aberdeen in preparation for Part 3 ("participation requests") of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 coming into force
1.2	To outline the Scottish Community Development Centre's proposed involvement in supporting the implementation of the strategy through CPA processes of locality planning
1.3	To recommend that the Community Planning Aberdeen Board endorse the strategy and the plan for its implementation, and to incorporate consideration of engagement, participation and empowerment into regular CPA committee reporting

2:	Summary of Key Information
2.1	Background
2.1.1	Part 3 of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 provides community bodies with the right to make participation requests of public authorities and places responsibilities on the latter to receive and assess these. The Act expects the default response from authorities to be to grant these requests.
2.1.2	Community Planning Aberdeen (CPA) convened a multi-partnership short-life working group to develop a strategic response to Part 3 of the Act in December 2015. The group met regularly to develop the strategy during the first seven months of 2016.
2.1.3	The short-life working group recognised the potential enormity of the Act's implications for 'business as usual'. The group identified that a shared strategic vision would provide a foundation for partners to develop consistent policies and methods to the mutual benefit of public authorities and communities in Aberdeen.

2.2 Key findings/ proposals

- 2.2.1 Draft guidance on the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 suggests a broad definition for 'community bodies'. Public authorities are required to involve community bodies making participation requests in 'outcome improvement processes'. Timescales and mandatory reporting arrangements will be stipulated in regulations. Participation requests are not intended to take the place of engagement and participation processes where they already function well.
- 2.2.2 'Participation' is a broad term. The group identified its meaning in relation to a metaphorical ladder. The bottom rung represents the one-way provision of information; the top rung represents community self-determination. The rungs in between represent increasing two-way communication and decision-making between public authorities and communities.
- 2.2.3 The working group located participation requests between 'collaboration' and 'empowerment': between public authorities reaching out to engage with the public and autonomous communities reaching in to engage with their public services. Participation thus requires more than the provision of information or consultation on plans that have already been developed.
- 2.2.4 Case studies where methods of collaboration and empowerment have been used in Aberdeen were identified. The group developed a vision of such participation being the norm.
- 2.2.5 The strategy was developed in a participative manner. Each member of the short-life working group engaged across their organisational networks and gathered contributions from a wide range of participants during and throughout the development process.
- 2.2.6 Scottish Community Development Centre (SCDC) recently published the revised national standards for community engagement and is involved in the drafting of the participation request guidance. SCDC have endorsed the draft CPA engagement, participation and empowerment strategy, highlighting its potential to act as a template for other community planning partnerships in Scotland.
- 2.2.7 SCDC suggested that their 'strengthening communities programme' could support the implementation of the strategy and CPA made a successful bid to participate in the programme (which runs until March 2017).

2.3 Next steps/ conclusion

- 2.3.1 The SCDC strengthening communities programme will provide direct resource to support locality planning in Torry. (Involvement in locality planning in Seaton, Tillydrone and Woodside remains under negotiation; locality planning in Northfield et al will draw on support from *Northfield Total Place*.)

- 2.3.2 By the end of March 2017 action learning will build capacity amongst the locality planning participants, will inform the content of the locality plan(s) and will produce a 'community engagement toolbox' – a set of materials and tools – that can be used to inform engagement, participation and empowerment in other parts of Aberdeen.
- 2.3.3 The revised CPA structure includes a “community engagement group” intended to oversee implementation of the engagement, participation and empowerment strategy.
- 2.3.4 The provisions of Part 3 of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act are expected to come into force in Spring 2017. Final regulations and guidance have still to be published by Scottish Government. The ambition of the CPA engagement, participation and empowerment strategy is that community participation is the norm in Aberdeen, such that community groups do not find themselves reliant on the provisions of the Act to allow such participation.
- 2.3.4 The short-life working group has continued to work to develop a shared set of communication resources for all partners to draw on.
- 2.3.5 Every public authority in Aberdeen has a duty under Part 3 of the Act. All public authorities ought to be actively developing their organisational policies for 'participation requests' detailing organisational points of contact and support.

3	Recommendations for Action
3.1	<p>The Board is asked to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Endorse the engagement, participation and empowerment strategy ii) Endorse SCDC involvement via locality planning iii) Require 'engagement, participation and empowerment' to be addressed as a routine part of all CPA committee reporting

4	Opportunities and Risks
4.1	While the future uptake of participation requests is unknown the potential for disruption of 'business as usual' is significant.
4.2	A shared strategic vision and direction will allow partners to develop coherent policies in light of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015.
4.3	Although final guidance has not yet been published, there is sufficient information for partners to begin developing participation policies in advance of early 2017.
4.4	There is the opportunity for Aberdeen's Community Planning Partnership to be among the first in Scotland to develop and produce a cohesive Engagement, Participation and Empowerment Strategy – and to be acknowledged as a leading partnership in this area.

5:	Consultation
5.1	Contributions and feedback were received from a range of stakeholders during the process of drafting of the document (Aberdeen City Health & Social Care Partnership Wellbeing Team, Aberdeen City Health & Social Care Partnership Senior Management Team, Aberdeen Council of Voluntary Organisations, Advocacy Service Aberdeen, Grampian Regional Equality Council, Inspire, Northfield Total Place Strategic Board, South Locality Leadership Group, Station House Media Unit, University of Aberdeen.
5.2	Members of the CPA Management Group were requested to gather views from their parent organisations for the meeting on 12 September 2016. Written feedback was collated by Aberdeen City Council, Aberdeen City Health and Social Care Partnership Public Health Team, Active Aberdeen Partnership, and CPA Health and Wellbeing thematic group; verbal feedback was received during discussion at NHS Grampian Senior [executive] Leadership Team.
5.3	The overall feedback is supportive of the strategic approach. The topic does generate high levels of discussion and debate. The overwhelming impression is that people want to be involved in the process that takes this strategic theme forward. People regularly show themselves eager to engage with the narrative, commonly suggesting changes to the wording, structure, layout, definitions, language choice, illustrations, and appendices.
5.4	There are concerns that are repeatedly voiced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to use plain English or to tailor different versions for different audiences • that 'the most heard' will dominate proceedings and that 'the seldom heard' will continue to be excluded • that 'hearing seldom heard voices' should be a strategic objective rather

than a subsection of the document.

- that participation and engagement could provide the public with ‘false promises’ that the public sector will provide them whatever they wish for (rather than community groups being *involved* in decision-making as *equal partners*)
- that statutory duties may not be consistent with public wishes (and may in fact override them)
- that without coordination (of participation requests) that there could be duplication of effort and a confusion of messages
- to provide a detailed implementation plan

6:	Background Papers
6.1	<p>The following papers were used in the preparation of this report.</p> <p>www.gov.scot/Topics/People/engage/ParticipationRequests</p> <p>https://consult.scotland.gov.uk/community-empowerment-unit/participation-request-regulations/user_uploads/422046_p1.pdf-1</p> <p>www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2015/6/notes/division/3/3</p> <p>www.voicescotland.org.uk/</p>

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Engagement, Participation and Empowerment Strategy



Foreword

This strategy is of relevance to everyone in Aberdeen. It is about the way in which individuals and families, the communities they belong to, community groups, community councils, charitable and voluntary organisations, and people working in the private sector and the public sector, collectively create and contribute to life in the city.

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 provides an impetus to create a step-change in how organisations and communities experience engagement, participation and empowerment. Until now the standard approach has been to provide information and consult on plans that have already been developed. Our ambition is to move significantly beyond this.

While the Act sets out legal rights and responsibilities around participation, we seek to go beyond these legal requirements. The strategy sets out a vision of collaboration and empowerment as the new standard approach. Examples of existing practice are used to bring the different levels of engagement and empowerment to life, helping everyone to imagine what the vision would look like in real life.

This will be of vital interest to every person and every community in Aberdeen, as it offers a new way to work with organisations towards the common good.

This will be of vital interest to every statutory community planning partner in Aberdeen, as it will underpin all their activities with people and communities. Equally it will underpin the methods used to develop and deliver the Community Planning Aberdeen local outcome improvement plan and locality plans.



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Executive Summary

New legislation provides communities with the right to make participation requests of public organisations and places a duty on the latter to meet these. A consistent approach by community planning partners will help staff and public develop a shared understanding of participation as the legislation comes into force. This strategy has been developed by a multi-partner working group who have sought wider participation throughout its development.

The strategy is intended to inform (a) the development of consistent participation policies by each community planning partner and (b) subsequent actions to help communities understand their rights under the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015.

The metaphor of a ladder is used to represent the interactions between public organisations and people. The bottom rung represents the one-way provision of information, usually from public organisations to the public. The top rung represents self-determination, all the activities and decisions that are made independently by people in their communities. The rungs in between represent increasing two-way communication and decision-making between public organisations and communities.

Participation requests can be located on the ladder between “collaboration” and “empowerment”. While the rungs below remain very important – keeping people informed, consulting on decision-making, and hearing people’s concerns – the direction of travel will require public organisations to go beyond these. Fortunately

there is already experience of doing so that can be drawn upon, and examples from practice are used to illustrate how collaborative participation and empowerment can become a routine way of working.

Evolution to this future will be a journey rather than an event. The strategy does not set out a detailed implementation plan, as this cannot be imposed, but must be developed with the participation of those expected to deliver it.

The implementation plan will need to detail actions, evaluation methods and content for communication.

Community planning Aberdeen will have a vital role to play in facilitating and coordinating this work.



Introduction

Community engagement is increasingly at the forefront of public policy (see appendix one). Engagement methods range from the provision of information to supporting people's participation in decision-making processes. Engagement is a means of developing better services, better use of resources and encouraging more productive and positive relationships between communities and public bodies. 'Communities' are defined as groups of people that may or may not live in the same area, and who share common interests, concerns or identities.

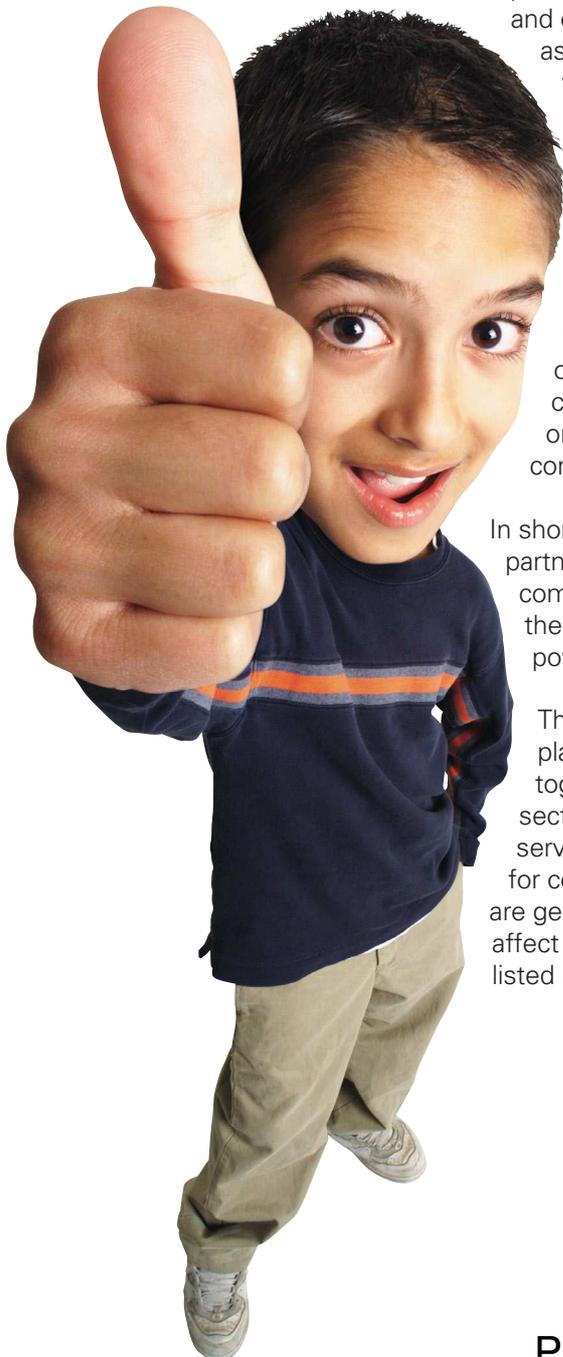
Community engagement is a way to build and support community empowerment. This is the name given to the process through which people have more of a say and have more control over the decisions that shape their lives and factors that contribute to their quality of life.

Empowerment recognises that communities are independently able and often wish to organise themselves and use their inherent assets and resources to improve the lives of those who live within them. While empowerment cannot be 'given to' people, it is something that communities and individuals can be supported to achieve. Empowerment requires people to take more power for themselves over their local resources and decision-making.

Community empowerment is therefore more than the involvement, participation or engagement of communities with public sector organisations. It also describes community ownership and action with a view toward social and political change. It is a process of re-negotiating the balance of power in order for communities to have a greater say and to have more control over the decisions that affect them.

In short, community engagement is the pursuit of collaborative partnership working between public sector organisations and the communities they serve, while community empowerment reflects the fact that communities' own autonomy and freedom can be a powerful asset in creating a strong and resilient society.

This strategy reflects these positions in light of community planning arrangements in Aberdeen. Community planning brings together partners and agencies such as public organisations, third sector and communities to work together to plan and deliver better services to make a real difference to people's lives. A key principle for community planning is to ensure that people and communities are genuinely involved in the decisions made by public services which affect them. (Current community planning partners in Aberdeen are listed in appendix two.)



Strategic objectives

The local outcome improvement plan 2016 – 2026 and underpinning locality plans articulate the vision of Aberdeen City as a place where all people can prosper. This strategy will help ensure that all communities have an opportunity to shape what this means for them, and how they can get involved in making this happen

Our objectives:

- communities' inherent strengths and assets – their people, their energy, their connections, sense of purpose and resources, and their abilities to self-organise and exercise autonomy – will be valued as a fundamental building block of a healthy society
- every community will be equally heard and listened to
- participation will be the norm rather than the exception
- staff will be empowered to work in collaborative and empowering ways
- people will be able to see the difference that involvement has made

Where we are just now

Before considering the future we need to take stock of where we are just now. This section sets out a way to think about the issues at hand using the metaphor of a ladder. Informing is the lowest rung of the ladder with each rung above that representing greater involvement and participation, through to self-determination at the top. The ladder is represented in the picture. Examples of current practice allow the ladder to be brought to life, and can serve as a solid foundation to build upon, alongside the newly developed national standards for community engagement (available at www.voicescotland.org.uk).



The ladder of engagement, participation and empowerment

	RUNG (goal)	TECHNIQUES
Empowerment	Self-determination People implement what they decide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public sector stays out of the way or makes available support when requested
	Empowerment Organisations implement what people decide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community capacity building • Community Development Trusts
Engagement methods	Collaboration (coproduction) Organisations seek people's involvement in identifying issues, outlining options and making decisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory decision-making • Citizen advisory panels • Open space events
	Involvement People's concerns inform organisations' proposed decisions	An ongoing process of engagement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops • Deliberative Polling
	Consultation People's views are listened to in respect of organisations' proposed decisions	One-off opportunities for engagement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus groups • Surveys • Public meetings
	Informing Organisations keep people informed of proposed decisions	Providing information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newsletters • Websites • Exhibitions

There are also excellent examples in Aberdeen of effective involvement, collaboration and empowerment. The examples are colour-coded to align with the ladder of engagement, participation and empowerment.

Participatory Budgeting

Participatory Budgeting is a democratic approach which supports communities (of locality or interest) to plan and decide how resources are allocated.

There are a number of examples locally where such an approach has been used. There is an opportunity for partners to develop participatory budgeting further in order to establish this as a core methodology for decision making on public resources.

Participatory budgeting is particularly effective in encouraging all varieties of community groups to come forward to debate and discuss their priorities together.

COLLABORATION



Community Health Partners

Community partners have been exploring ways to build a wider 'community of health' with two primary care practices in Aberdeen. By strengthening the links between the practices and local charitable and voluntary organisations, health professionals have been better able to link people to helpful activities and support. This supports people to improve their health by linking them with wider supports and resources in their community. One general practitioner particularly values having healthy activity workers in the practice as people can be directly introduced to someone able to provide this wider support.

Jenny's story:

Jenny was seeing her GP for depression and described her feelings of isolation. The GP introduced her to the healthy activity worker in the practice, thinking that some light exercise might help both with physical fitness and getting out and meeting new people. After some discussion it became clear that she was scared to go out due to anti-social behaviour in the neighbourhood. As well as being provided with information about activities, she was also put in touch with the anti-social behaviour team. Jenny felt that she was listened to and understood, and also realised that her depression was not just because of medical reasons. Jenny felt she had taken some control back and helped her to work out what she could do to make things better for herself. The GP described often seeing people facing complex social situations, and wants to continue to work with both healthy activity organisations and community support providers to support people in finding solutions to these.

EMPOWERMENT

Bumping Spaces – ABCD Conversation

As a result of awareness raising about the possibilities of Asset Based Community Development (ABCD), local, self-appointed ABCD champions, have supported ABCD Conversations to tease out:

- “What are the ‘networks’ in your community?”
- “What are the areas where people naturally ‘bump into’ each other in your community?”;
- “What are you really passionate about that you would like to share with others in your community?”
- “What would you like to learn from others in your community?”

EMPOWERMENT

Community of interest: women involved in the Justice System

A range of activities take place in the Connections Women’s Centre for and with women involved in the Justice System, aimed at supporting women to more positive outcomes. A ‘Women’s Forum’ comprising users of the Centre meets to discuss possible future events, and plays a key role in the development of the Centre.

The Centre provides a much needed meeting space for women who have been harmed by domestic abuse along with a range of other services.

The Women’s Forum discusses future plans and activities that are relevant to the women. Forum participants have been full of enthusiasm and have identified various activities they would like to pursue and get involved in such as fund raising activities and days out. They have discussed various craft making projects to make items to sell (for charity), and would like to explore options to sell items made via summer/ Christmas fayres.

EMPOWERMENT

Northfield Total Place

Northfield Total Place is a place based approach that seeks to improve outcomes for the local community in the Northfield, Middlefield, Cummings Park, Heathryfold and Mastrick neighbourhoods of Aberdeen. The approach involves community planning partners, community organisations and local citizens working together to identify priorities and put in place solutions, using the best available resources, to meet the unique needs of the local people within the area.

The approach has been successful in connecting people locally. Local people are more empowered to determine and deliver the best for their community, and Northfield Academy has increased learning experiences for young people through partnership working.

EMPOWERMENT

Community Driven Engagement – Tillydrone Network

Tillydrone Network was established by Aberdeen City Council around 15 years ago. The Network has continued to grow and flourish, and is run and managed by its community members, with public sector support from the community support fund. The Network is a driving force in terms of identifying community issues and priorities and helping to raise the profile of these priorities to be addressed.

SELF DETERMINATION



Our vision for the future

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 sets out the legal rights and responsibilities around community participation in public sector organisations. However, our vision is for this level of participation to be the expected standard. Communities should not have to call on the legal procedures the Act requires in order to participate, rather it should be woven into the everyday operation of partner organisations.

The case studies show that it is possible to work with high engagement and to support and respect empowerment. While informing and consulting will remain an important foundation for transparency and openness, the strategic ambition is for collaboration and empowerment to become the norm in all communities throughout the city.

This requires a universal commitment to using processes that allow everyone to be heard. It is fully recognised that some communities vary in their preparedness and confidence to become empowered and will 'need to be empowered

to be empowered'. This will require deliberate time and effort to be devoted towards supporting people in the least heard communities to become empowered (appendix three identifies the wide range of organisations who are involved in actively reaching out to individuals and groups at risk of discrimination and disadvantage).

Evolving towards an increasingly collaborative and empowerment culture will take time. People vary in their willingness to embrace change and new ways of living and working. The legislation raises many questions for many people, and many of the answers will require to be negotiated by those involved at a local level. Some people in some communities and some people in some organisations may perceive these changes as a risk rather than an opportunity. Public authorities will continue to have statutory responsibilities that they have to fulfil. The evolution of collaboration and empowerment will therefore be a journey rather than an event.



How we will know things are working

A strategy that is focused on engagement, participation and empowerment must be implemented in a manner that is consistent with its own values – it cannot be delivered through diktat or coercion!

Therefore the first indication of progress will be the successful development of an agreed implementation plan, created using collaborative and empowering methods by those who will be required to implement it. The implementation plan will require content relating to communication, actions and evaluation.

The implementation plan will need to be built around the strategic objectives, giving consideration to methods to:

- engage people and obtain their participation
- ensure seldom heard voices are equally sought and heard
- measure improvement resulting from collaboration and empowerment
- empower staff to work in a collaborative and empowering way
- help people see the difference their involvement has made

The second indication will be the collation and sharing of every public authority's point of contact for participation requests to facilitate coordination across organisations in Aberdeen (appendix four).

Community Planning Aberdeen has a vital role to play in the facilitation and coordination of the strategy's implementation.

For more information about this work

Community Planning Aberdeen is a formal partnership by which organisations in Aberdeen City work together and with the community to plan and deliver better services which make a real difference to people's lives.

<http://communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk>

Email: communityplanning@aberdeencity.gov.uk



Strategy Development Group

This strategy was developed by a working group of representatives from:

Aberdeen City Council
Aberdeen Civic Forum
Aberdeen City Health & Social Care Partnership
Aberdeen Community Council Forum
Aberdeen Council of Voluntary Organisations
Castlehill & Pittodrie Community Council
Community Renewal
NHS Grampian
Police Scotland
Scottish Fire & Rescue

with the participation of colleagues from across these organisations and additional input from:

Advocacy Service Aberdeen
Community Food Initiative North East
Grampian Regional Equality Council
Inspire
Northfield Total Place Strategic Board
South Locality Leadership Group
Station House Media Unit
University of Aberdeen
VSA



Appendix One

Policy and legislative context

In November 2010, the Scottish Government established the 'Commission on the Future Delivery of Public Services', also known as 'the Christie Commission' to develop recommendations for the future delivery of public services in Scotland.

A key finding of the Christie Commission was that public services should be built around people and communities, their needs, aspirations, capacities and skills, and that work should be done to help build up their autonomy and resilience.

The Commission recommended that a proposed 'Community Empowerment' bill should make sure that community participation is embedded in the design and delivery of services throughout Scotland.

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act received Royal Assent in July 2015 and it provides a legislative framework to promote and encourage community participation and empowerment, including:

- Placing 'Community Planning Partnerships' on a statutory level and requiring specific duties from them in the planning and delivery of local outcomes, and the involvement of community bodies at all stages of community planning.
- Providing ways for communities to have a more proactive role in having their views heard and play a greater role in shaping how public services are planned, designed and delivered.
- Enabling Scottish Ministers to require Scottish public authorities to promote and facilitate the participation of members of the public in the decisions and activities of the authority, including in the allocation of its resources.
- Extending the community 'Right to Buy' to all of Scotland, including urban and rural areas and improving related procedures. This includes introducing a new provision for community bodies to purchase land which is abandoned, neglected or causing harm to the environmental wellbeing of the community, where the owner is not willing to sell that land (as long as the purchase is in the public interest and compatible with the achievement of sustainable development of the land).

- Providing community bodies with a right to request to purchase, lease, manage or use land and buildings belonging to Local Authorities, Scottish public bodies or Scottish Ministers. This includes a 'presumption of agreement' to requests, unless there are reasonable grounds for refusal would then have to be explained.

In the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act, participation rights are given to community controlled bodies such as community councils, incorporated bodies, formal groups with a written constitution or loosely associated groups without. In each case such bodies are expected to have similar characteristics in common:

- They will relate to a defined community.
- The majority of members of the body will be members of that community.
- The body will be open to and controlled by members of that community.
- They will be able to state the body's aims and purposes, including the promotion of a benefit for that community.
- The funds and assets of the body are to be used for the benefit of that community.

The Act also gives community bodies the right to work with all public sector organisations to help improve outcomes. Outcomes are defined as the changes, benefits, learning or other effects that result from what the organisation makes, offers or provides. For example, community bodies might discuss with service providers how they could better meet the needs of users, to offer volunteers to support a service or even propose to take over the delivery of the service themselves.

There are other pieces of legislation that also require public bodies to engage with and involve members of communities in particular public services and functions (For example the Public Bodies (Joint Working) Scotland Act). The intention of this strategy is to provide a consistent model/framework for such engagement, which can be used as appropriate and relevant to the situation.

Appendix Two

Community Planning Aberdeen partners

At the date of writing this strategy the community planning partners in Aberdeen City are:

- Aberdeen City Council
- ACVO
- Aberdeen Civic Forum
- North East Scotland College
- Police Scotland
- NHS Grampian
- Aberdeen City Integration Joint Board (Health & Social Care Partnership)
- University of Aberdeen
- The Robert Gordon University
- Scottish Enterprise
- Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
- Skills Development Scotland
- North-East of Scotland Transport Partnership

Appendix Three

People at risk of being seldom heard

- **People at risk of being marginalised**

People with lived experience of being in care

People with lived experience of the criminal justice system includes

Apex
Families Outside
Integrate Aberdeen
Sacro

People with lived experience of housing challenge

Aberdeen Foyer
Cyrenians
Shelter Aberdeen

People with lived experience of literacy challenge

Aberdeen Dyslexia Learning Centre
Adult Learning Team ACC
ESOL (people for whom English is not their first language)

People with lived experience of mental health challenge includes

3rd Sector Mental Health Providers Forum
Cairns Counselling
Healthy Minds
MHA (ACIS & ACIS Youth)
Momentum
Pathways
SAMH
SHMU

People with lived experience of poverty

Aberdeen City Food Bank Partnership
Aberdeen Cyrenians
AHEAD Partnership (CFINE)
Bethany Christian Trust
CAB
Cash in Your Pocket Partnership
Employability
Fairshare
Grampian Credit Union
Grampian Housing
Instant Neighbour
Langstaine Housing
Lighthouse Support Centre
NESCU
Pathways
SCARF (Fuel Poverty)

St Machar Parent Support
Tenants First
The Trussell Trust
Training Providers Forum

People with lived experience of problems associated with alcohol or drugs

People with lived experience of refugee status

ACVO TSI
Community Planning Partners

People with lived experience of unpaid care

Alzheimer's Scotland
Care and Support Providers (CASPA) Forum
VSA
VSA Young Carers Group

People with lived experience of working in armed forces

Veterans Scotland
Scottish North East Disabled Veterans Association

- **The Nine Protected Characteristics**

1. **Age**

Aberdeen City Youth Council
Aberdeen Foyer
Aberdeen over 60's social club
Aberdeen University Students association
Befriend a Child
Care and Repair Aberdeen
Castlehill Housing Association
Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB)
City Youth Groups
Cyrenians
EncourAGE Dyce
Footprints Connect
Grampian Regional Equality Council (GREC)
Grampian Senior Citizens Forum
i-connect
Intergenerational Network
NESCO: Aberdeen College Students Association
North East Scotland Equality Network (NESEN)
Older Peoples Monitoring Group, Froghall
Pupil Voice
Respected and Included Group (0-25 yrs) ACVO
RGU Students Association
Silver City Surfers
Scottish Youth Parliament
Sunrise Partnership

2. Religion and Belief

Aberdeen for a Fairer World
 Aberdeen Interfaith Group
 Aberdeen Moslem and Islamic Centre (AMIC)
 Aberdeen Presbytery
 GREC
 NESEN
 New Multi-faith Forum
 Thai Buddharam Temple

3. Disability

Aberdeen Action on Disability
 Aberdeen Adult Asperger's and Autism Support Group
 Aberdeen and District Cerebral Palsy Association
 Aberdeen and District Disabled Multi-sports Coaching Team
 Archway
 Blackwood Housing Association
 Bon Accord Access Panel
 Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB)
 Cornerstone, Turning Point,
 Disability Positive
 Future Choices
 GREC
 Individual Disability organisations:
 Inspire, C-Change, North East Sensory Service (NESS)
 Learning Disability Group of Aberdeen
 MeToo
 PAMIS
 NESEN
 New Disability Cross Sector Forum
 Shop mobility

4. Race

Aberdeen Hindu Association
 Aberdeen International Centre
 Aberdeen Learning ESOL (English for speakers of other languages)
 Aberdeen Multicultural Centre
 Aberdeen Sikh Sangat Charity
 Aberlour Play Rangers: Gypsy Traveller Children
 BEMIS: Gathered Together Project
 Chinese School
 Ethnic Minority Forum
 Grampian Gypsy/Traveller Interagency Group
 GREC
 Integrate Grampian
 Nepalese Himalayan Association
 NESEN
 NHS Ethnic Minority Users Forum
 Polish Association Aberdeen
 Polish Sunny School
 Pool of registered Interpreters/Translators from ACC/GREC

5. Marriage and Civil Partnership

CAB
 Grampian Women's Aid
 GREC
 Relate
 Stonewall

6. Pregnancy and Maternity

Baby Centre Community Aberdeen
 CAB
 Choices Aberdeen
 GREC
 Homestart

7. Gender Reassignment

GREC
 NESEN
 North East LGBT Development Group
 T-Folk

8. Sex Equality

Aberdeen Women's Alliance (AWA)
 CAB
 Grampians Women's Aid
 GREC
 NESEN
 RASANE: Rape & Abuse Support

9. Sexual Orientation

CAB
 Gay Men's Health
 GREC
 LGBT Staff networks and student associations
 LGBT Zone Youth Group: Ellie Hepburn ACC
 NESEN
 North East LGBT Development Group
 Stonewall

- **Other support to be aware of:**

- Also everyone has access to EHRCS – Equality and Human Rights Commission Scotland and their helplines
- Advocacy Service Aberdeen (ASA)

Advocacy Service Aberdeen is a local third sector organisation supporting people to express their views and participate in decision making. ASA has projects specialising in working with the following groups of people:

- Carers
- Children with additional support needs
- Older people
- People with learning disabilities
- People with mental health issues
- Victims of Domestic Abuse

Independent advocacy is about speaking up for an individual or group.

Independent Advocacy is a way to help people have a stronger voice and to have as much control as possible over their own lives. Independent Advocacy organisations are separate from organisations that provide other types of services. An independent advocate will not make decisions on behalf of the person/group they are supporting. The independent advocate helps the person/group to get the information they need to make real choices about their circumstances and supports the person/group to put their choices across to others. An independent advocate may speak on behalf of people who are unable to do so for themselves. (Scottish Independent Advocacy Alliance SIAA)

Contact details

Advocacy Service Aberdeen

Aberdeen Business Centre, Willowbank Road,
ABERDEEN AB11 6YG
Tel 01224 332314

Advocacy Service Aberdeen

Royal Cornhill Hospital, Cornhill Road,
ABERDEEN AB25 2ZH
Tel 01224 557912

www.advocacy.org.uk
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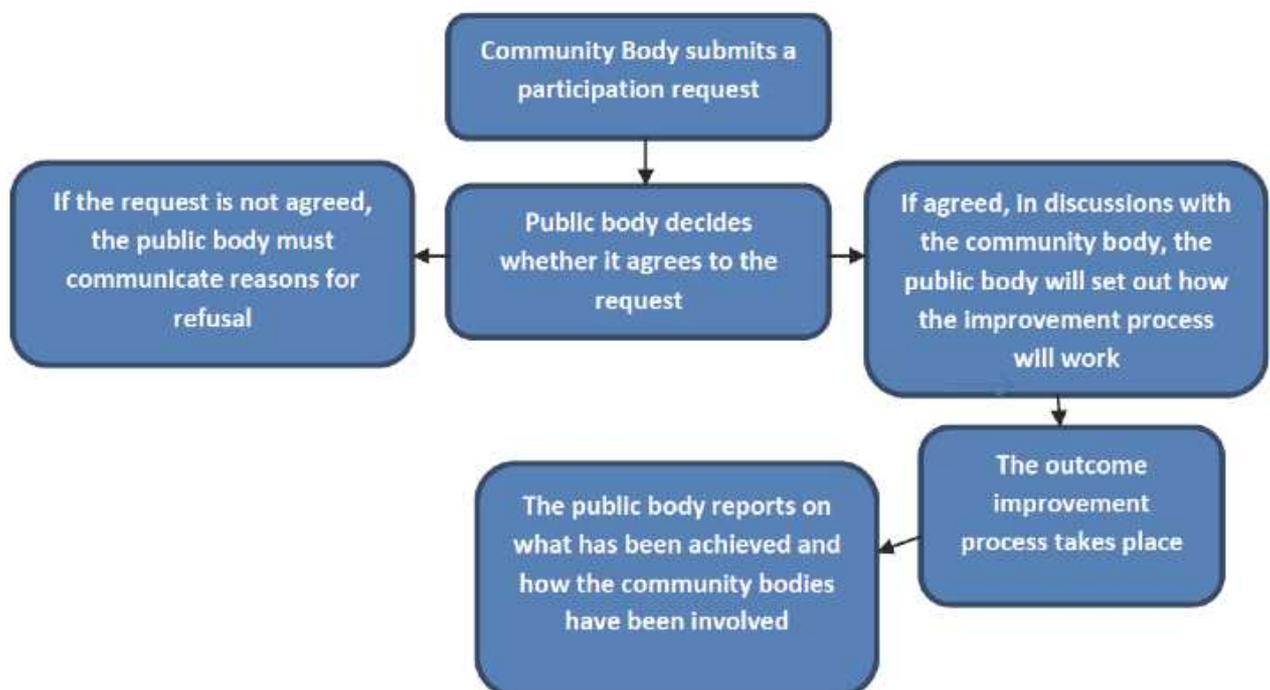
Appendix Four

Participation requests

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 requires every public sector organisation to have a process for receiving and responding to participation requests.

Community Planning Aberdeen provides an opportunity for partner organisations to create and encouraging a consistent way of working across all community planning organisations and services.

The regulations and guidance for participation requests is currently out for consultation. The expected process is shown here:



Every community planning partner organisation will need to develop and communicate:

- The point of contact for community bodies making a participation request
- The point of contact for other public sector authorities where a multi-agency approach is required
- A range of accessible ways to make contact
- A variety of access points offering different levels of support
- The policy and set of processes in place that identify the appropriate decision-making person or group(s) within the organisation who will co-produce an outcome improvement process with the community body and/or liaise with other public sector organisations if a multi-agency approach is required



Progress Report	Community Justice Redesign
Lead Officer	Sally M Wilkins
Report Author	Val Vertigans, Policy Coordinator, CJ Redesign
Date of Report	1 st December 2016
Governance Group	Community Planning Aberdeen Board – 12 th December 2016

1: Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this report is to update the Community Planning Aberdeen Board about Community Justice Redesign, and to provide background information to a brief presentation to take place at the meeting.

2: Summary of Key Information

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 From 1st April 2017 responsibility for strategic planning and delivery of 'Community Justice' will be taken on by 'community justice partners', as defined in the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 (the Act).
- 1.2 These partners will, in each local CPP area, be jointly responsible for the development and publication of 'community justice outcomes improvement plans' which best meet local need. These plans must link in to CPP Local Outcomes Improvement Plans and to a new national Community Justice Strategy and Outcomes, Performance and Improvement Framework. The partners must also publish a 'Participation Statement', demonstrating how they have involved third sector partners and community bodies in the preparation of the Plan, and must report on progress towards achieving the Plan's aims on an annual basis.

2. UPDATE – NATIONAL ISSUES

2.1 Community Justice Scotland

A new national body, Community Justice Scotland, is being established (pursuant to the Act) in a shadow capacity from October 2016 and will take on its full functions from 1st April 2017. The organisation will provide leadership for the sector, offer opportunities for innovation, learning and development, and provide independent assurance to Ministers on the delivery of improved outcomes, as well as improvement support where required. Karyn McCluskey, previously Director of the Scottish Violence Reduction Unit, was appointed to the role of Chief Executive of Community Justice Scotland in October 2016. Jean Couper, who was Chair of the Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission, took up the post of Chair of Community Justice Scotland at the start of September.

2.2 National Community Justice Strategy, Outcomes, Performance and Improvement Framework, and Guidance

The above documents were launched officially at an event in Edinburgh on 24th November 2016, and can be found at:

<http://www.gov.scot/communityjusticestrategy>. A national Implementation Group has been formed to take forward an implementation plan in collaboration with stakeholders. Aberdeen's Policy Coordinator, Community Justice Redesign, represents the Scottish Local Government Partnership local authorities on this Implementation Group.

The national strategy and other documents set out Scottish Government's Vision for Community Justice, a Mission Statement, areas in which action should be prioritised, and Principles which will underpin the Vision. The Vision is as follows:

"Scotland is a safer, fairer and more inclusive nation where we:

- Prevent and reduce further offending by addressing its underlying causes; and
- Safely and effectively manage and support those who have committed offences to help them reintegrate into the community and realise their potential for the benefit of all citizens."

2.3 Self-Evaluation/Inspection

Further to a request from Scottish Government, the Care Inspectorate has, in consultation with partners and stakeholders, developed an approach to self-evaluation of community justice in Scotland. A tool has been developed that can be used by all statutory partners, and others. This can be found at: <http://www.careinspectorate.com/images/documents/3551/Community%20Justice%20self%20evaluation%20guide.pdf>. In addition, a new approach to the inspection of community justice is to be developed with the Care Inspectorate and partner scrutiny bodies. This is likely to be intelligence-led and to follow serious and persistent concerns having been identified.

2.4 Resourcing for Community Justice

Resourcing for Community Justice comes from a range of sources. A key element is ring-fenced funding for statutory Criminal Justice Social Work Services (under the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968) which is currently allocated to Community Justice Authorities (CJAs). Funding for core services is allocated using a formula which has been in place for over a decade. Additional non-core funding is allocated for specific projects, programmes, pilots, etc. CJAs then allocate the funding on to local authorities in their area. The Northern CJA uses the national formula for this purpose.

The whole distribution methodology has recently been reviewed and a revised formula is to be implemented to coincide with the redesign of Community Justice. The new formula comprises a calculation based on workload and 'social and economic cost of crime', and applies a rurality factor. Proposals about the revised formula were agreed via COSLA approval mechanisms in August 2016. Scottish Ministers and COSLA Leaders agreed to issue

illustrations of what the funding distribution would look like if the new formula was applied to the existing quantum of budget available in 2016/17. In this illustration, Aberdeen City stood to gain by c£64,000 in 2017-18.

'Community Justice' services and projects are otherwise resourced via grants from trusts, Big Lottery, etc, or are part of organisations'/services' mainstream operations.

3. UPDATE – LOCAL ISSUES

3.1 Development of Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan

In Aberdeen, work has been completed on compiling the evidence-base for the development of Priority Outcomes to be included in the 'Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan' for 2017-18 onwards. This is as envisaged in the Transition Plan for 2016-17 which was approved by the CPA Board in December 2015. This includes:

- an 'assessment of need' – profiling offending in Aberdeen, and the key characteristics/needs of those who offend; and
- a 'mapping exercise' –ascertaining what is currently in place in Aberdeen in terms of provision of 'Community Justice' services to address those needs.

The key 'findings' of these pieces of work can be found at Appendices A and B of this Report.

The evidence base has informed the development of priority outcome areas for Aberdeen, and engagement with stakeholders to further inform the development of the Plan is taking place via a number of approaches, including questions in the October edition of the City Voice questionnaire, input to and feedback from Civic Forum meetings, feedback from Locality Planning events, Elected Member briefing sessions, a Stakeholder Event held on 16th November 2016 (see below), and partner engagement with staff, clients and communities.

Clear links are evident between the potential Community Justice priority outcome areas and CPA's Local Outcomes Improvement Plan, including:

- A focus on improving health and wellbeing and reducing inequalities;
- Seeking best start in life for young people;
- Measures around employability and housing; and
- Crime prevention and reduction, including a focus on domestic abuse and a safe culture around alcohol consumption.

3.2 Stakeholder Event – 16th November 2016

A Stakeholder Event aimed at informing Aberdeen's Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan for 2017-18 onwards was held on 16th November 2016 at Pittodrie Stadium. This was funded from Transition Funding for Community Justice Redesign (see below). The Event was hosted by the Vice Chair of Community Planning Aberdeen, Chief Superintendent Campbell Thomson, and was attended by approximately 70 people representing organisations and services, as well as members of the Civic

Forum and the CPA Board. The speakers included the new Chief Executive of Community Justice Scotland who was inspirational in expressing her desire to focus on 'prevention', to reduce the prison population in Scotland and to improve outcomes for individuals involved in the Justice System, many of whom are on the margins of society.

Workshop discussions considered the potential implications of the new model of Community Justice for a 'case study' family (based loosely on a 'Priority Families' family), and also looked at which specific 'communities' partners should be trying to engage with in relation to Community Justice, and how this could be best achieved.

Participants' evaluation of the Event demonstrated that it had been found useful in informing about Community Justice/Redesign and in allowing the opportunity to discuss potential ways of working differently and hearing from the perspectives of other organisations, services and community members.

3.3 Aberdeen Third Sector Community Justice Forum

A forum of Third Sector partners involved in Community Justice has been formed in Aberdeen – this is facilitated by ACVO. The purpose of the group is for Third Sector partners to keep up to date about current issues, network and share good practice, as well as linking in to governance arrangements for Community Justice in Aberdeen and thereby contributing to the agenda going forwards.

3.4 Transition Funding

A second tranche of funding of £50,000 for each CPP area, to aid transition to the new model for community justice, was approved for 2016-17. The aim of the funding is to continue to support partners to build capability and capacity to work together on the achievement of improved outcomes for community justice. Scottish Government's intention is that this is the second year of three years of funding. This is, however, subject to spending review discussions.

In Aberdeen the funding is being used to fund the post of Policy Coordinator, Community Justice Redesign. The current post-holder is on a secondment from the Northern Community Justice Authority, which will cease to exist after 31st March 2017. The basis of the post will therefore need to be reviewed for 2017-18. Consideration will also need to be given as to where the workload will lie in ensuring the progression of this agenda following 2017-18. The draft Guidance states that "Scottish Government will continue discussions with COSLA and review the take up and use of existing resources to make a case if necessary to Ministers should additional funding be required in the longer term."

3.5 Local Governance Arrangements for Community Justice

During this transitional year of 2016-17, CPP areas around the country have been establishing oversight arrangements for Community Justice. The formation of a Community Justice partnership group is to be proposed as part of the review of Community Planning Aberdeen's infrastructure, following the

development of the new Local Outcomes Improvement Plan.

3.6 Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA)

Governance arrangements for the statutory Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements are also under review. The MAPPA are jointly established arrangements involving the police, local authorities and Scottish Prison Service for the assessment and management of risks posed by sex offenders subject to the Sex Offender Notification Requirements. The arrangements have recently been extended to cover 'others who present a (high or very high) risk of serious harm'. Health boards are required to establish joint arrangements for the assessment and management of risk posed by mentally disordered restricted patients. Restricted patients are reviewed under the Care Programme Approach and the risk to the community is managed through MAPPA. For further information about MAPPA please follow the link to the Ministerial Guidance for the responsible authorities:
<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/03/6905/0>

Currently a single Strategic Outcomes Group (SOG) oversees MAPPA across the seven local authorities in the Northern Community Justice Authority area. Representatives of the Responsible Authorities have indicated support for moving to a position of two stand-alone SOGs, to reflect the MAPPA Management areas of Grampian and Highland & Islands, to coincide with the implementation of the new model of Community Justice from 1st April. These arrangements will link in to local governance arrangements for Community Justice in Aberdeen.

4. NEXT STEPS

4.1 Progress will continue towards developing Aberdeen's first Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan (CJOIP) for 2017-18 onwards. An indication of timescales follows:

Key Milestone	Timescale
Complete engagement with stakeholders to inform CJOIP priorities	By end January 2017
Draft CJOIP to be considered by Community Justice partnership group	By end January 2017
Complete consultation on the CJOIP with stakeholders	By end February 2017
Submit draft CJOIP to Community Justice Scotland in consultation (as required by statute)	By end March 2017
Submit draft CJOIP to CPA Board for consideration/ approval	24 th April 2017

Recommendations for Action

It is recommended that members of the Board:

- i) note the current position with regards to Community Justice Redesign and the implications for Aberdeen; and
- ii) endorse the 'next steps' that are planned.

Opportunities and Risks

The transition to the new local model of Community Justice offers the opportunity for partners to work together to improve outcomes for those involved, or at risk of becoming involved, with the Justice System in Aberdeen. As with any process of change, there will be associated risks and these are captured in a Risk Register which accompanies the Transition Plan for 2016-17.

Contact details:

Val Vertigans, Policy Coordinator, Community Justice Redesign, Aberdeen
Tel: 07342 060939, Email: vavertigans@aberdeencity.gov.uk

Community Justice Assessment of Need – Aberdeen – Key Findings

1 High Level Data - Aberdeen

Recorded Crime:

Crimes reported to the Police reduced by **43%** between 2005-06 and 2014-15, and by almost **10%** in the year from 2013-14 to 2014-15.

(From Scottish Government's publication 'Recorded Crime in Scotland 2014-15 <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/09/5338/318201#c4>) [NB It should be borne in mind that not all crime/offending is reported to the Police.]

Different Disposals:

In relation to Criminal Justice Social Work Reports requested by courts during 2014-15 (during which year **1,186 Reports** were submitted for **932 individuals**):

- 53% resulted in individuals being given a Community Payback Order;
- 24% resulted in individuals receiving a Custodial Sentence; and
- 23% resulted in individuals receiving other disposals including other community sentences, monetary penalties, etc.

Criminal Justice Social Work Reports are provided by Criminal Justice Social Work Services on the request of courts to give background information about an individual, and advice to help the court make a decision on which sentence to impose, such as a fine, community sentence or imprisonment.

(NB Data relates to Reports and not individuals. A CJSW Report would be requested unless the sentence being considered is a CPO Level 1 Unpaid Work and Other Activity Requirement only, or a lower tariff disposal. (If an individual is under 18, than a Report would still be requested in this instance.))

Community Payback Orders (CPOs):

In 2015-16, **1,132** new CPOs were given to individuals in Aberdeen, comprising **1,506** Requirements. Approximately **80,000** hours of Unpaid Work were completed by individuals in 'paying back' to the community.

[NB Some individuals will have received more than one CPO.]

CPOs are the main 'community sentence' which can be given by a court in Scotland. CPOs are made up of one or more Requirements including Supervision, Unpaid Work and Other Activity, Compensation, Programme, Residence, Mental Health Treatment, Drug Treatment, Alcohol Treatment and Conduct. With the exception of a Level 1 Unpaid Work Requirement, all the other Requirements must be given with a Supervision Requirement. CPOs are managed/supervised by the Criminal Justice Social Work Service.

Individuals in Custody:

289 people from Aberdeen were in custody as at 1st July 2016, of whom:

- 49 were on remand;
- 265 were males and 24 were females;
- 21 were under the age of 21 (20 males and one female);

On average, **43** individuals were released from prison each month during 2015-16.

68% of people from Aberdeen who were in custody as at 1st July were in HMP Grampian. HMP Grampian opened its doors in March 2014 and was the country's first 'community-facing' prison, intended to cater for adults and young people, both male and female, from the north of Scotland. Males aged under 21 are currently residing in HMYOI Polmont in the central belt, however, having been moved out of HMP Grampian shortly after it opened due to problems experienced. There are individuals from Aberdeen in every prison establishment across the country. Women may spend periods of time in HMP Cornton Vale, the national prison for women, to undertake specific programmes, etc. Supporting individuals prior to and on release can be more challenging where they are not incarcerated locally.

2 Offending – what and where?

Analysis was undertaken of the three year average for numbers of crimes committed in areas of Aberdeen in 12 respective crime categories, per 10,000 of their population, between 2013-14 and 2015-16. The crime categories are: Anti social Behaviour/Public Order; Domestic Assault; Non Domestic Assault; Housebreaking; Drug Offences; Vehicle Crime; Sexual Offences (contact); Sexual Offences (non contact); Shoplifting; Theft; Violence (Attempted Murder and Assault & Robbery); and Weapon Offences.

The **Woodside** neighbourhood is above the Aberdeen City average in each crime category measured. The **City Centre** and **Torry** are above average for 11 out of the 12 crime categories, (all except 'Housebreaking' for the City Centre, and 'Shoplifting' for **Torry**), and **Ashgrove**, **Cummings Park** and **George Street** are above the average for ten out of the 12 categories.

With the exception of Ashgrove, the neighbourhoods highlighted above are regarded by Community Planning Aberdeen as being 'of particular concern'.

The City Centre had the highest three year average number of crimes recorded per 10,000 population for all crime categories except Housebreaking, Vehicle Crime and Violence (Attempted Murder and Assault & Robbery).

Heathryfold, however, which is also an area of concern, averaged above the City three-year average in only three crime categories: Housebreaking, Vehicle Crime, and Violence (Attempted Murder and Assault & Robbery).

3 Offending by young people (under 18) (between 2010-11 and 2014-15):

Numbers of crimes, and young people perpetrating crimes:

- Detected offences committed by young people **reduced by 47%**;
- Number of 8 to 15 year olds accused down 59% to 346, and 16 – 17 year olds down by 39% to 444;
- **Males** accounted for **70%** of all young people accused.

Kinds of crimes committed by young people:

- The most common crimes committed by 8 to 15 year olds included Common Assault, Breach of the Peace, Urinating, Anti-Social Behaviour Offences, Threatening or Abusive Behaviour and Drinking offences;
- 16 and 17 year olds commit more 'Theft of Motor Vehicle' offences compared with other crimes.

4 People harmed by offending

(From the Scottish Crime & Justice Survey 2014-15.)

- The risk of being a victim of crime was higher for adults living in the **15% most deprived areas** in Scotland (21.2%), compared to those living in the rest of Scotland (13.4%).
- The risk of **property crime and violent crime** was higher for those living in Scotland's 15% most deprived areas.
- The risk of being a victim of any crime **decreased with age**. One fifth (20.4%) of 16 to 24 year olds were at risk of being a victim of crime, compared with a 6.8% risk for those 60 or over.
- In Aberdeen the same proportion of people experienced five or more crimes in the 20% most and least deprived areas - although in the least deprived areas, a third of all crimes were experienced by these individuals. (8% of crimes were experienced by these individuals in the most deprived areas.)

5 What do we know about the people who are perpetrating the offending?

- 'Profile' information in relation to issues that may contribute to the likelihood of an individual reoffending if they experience these problems.

At the point of arrest (individuals referred to Alcohol and Drugs Action at Kittybrewster Custody Suite during the period January to May 2016):

- 36 had **alcohol** issues;
- 39 had issues with **drugs**;
- 22 had issues with **alcohol and drugs**.

Individuals Diverted from Prosecution (diversion by Procurator Fiscal to social work or other provider during 2014-15):

Of 53 cases commenced:

- 40 were aged 16 – 17;
- 12 were **Unemployed**;
- Three were in Full Time Education;
- One was not seeking employment;
- 37 were categorised as 'Other' (Retired, supported by family, caring for home/family or long-term sick/disabled).

Individuals for whom Criminal Justice Social Work Reports were submitted during 2014-15 (A total of 1,186 Reports were submitted for 932 individuals, 778 males and 154 females):

(Criminal Justice Social Work Reports are provided by Criminal Justice Social Work Services on the request of courts to give background information about an individual, and advice to help the court make a decision on which sentence to impose, such as a fine, community sentence or imprisonment.)

Age/Sex Profile:

- 55 were aged 16 – 17 (51 males and 4 females);
- **352** were aged **18 – 25** (299 males and 43 females);
- **410** were aged **26 – 35** (338 males and 72 females);
- **292** were aged **36 – 50** (229 males and 63 females);
- 79 were aged 51 – 65 (72 males and 7 females);
- 8 were aged 65+ (7 males and 1 female).

Employment Status:

- 695 were **Unemployed**;
- 323 were Employed or Self-Employed;
- 9 were in Full Time Education;
- 58 were not seeking employment;
- 101 were categorised as 'Other' (Retired, supported by family, caring for home/family or long-term sick/disabled).

Individuals for whom Level of Service Case Management Inventory Risk/Needs Assessments were undertaken by Criminal Justice Social Work (For individuals prosecuted at court for whom a Criminal Justice Social Work Report is requested by the court – averages over the three years from 2013-14 to 2015-16. Information is as provided by clients, with background information being sought from file reviews, previous reports, etc):

Companions/Leisure

- 50% had some criminal friends, with whom they spent leisure time

Education/Employment

- 58% were currently unemployed
- 56% left school at the minimum leaving age, and 32% left without any qualifications

Drugs/Alcohol Issues

- 32% currently had an alcohol problem, or had had in the last 12 months
- 28% currently had a drug problem, or had had in the last 12 months

Antisocial Behaviour

- 64% had an official record of assault or violence
- 47% were assessed as having a pattern of generalised trouble (eg marked on at least four of the following: financial problems; three or more address changes in the last year; never employed for a full year; left school at minimum age; suspended or expelled from school at least once; poor relationship with parents)

Family/Marital

- 44% had an unsatisfactory relationship with parents, and 32% had a parent, sibling, spouse or close relative with a criminal record
- 45% had an unsatisfactory marital or equivalent situation

Other Issues

- 45% had financial problems
- 35% had been the victim of physical assault in the last 12 months
- 28% had been the victim of family violence, including physical, sexual or emotional abuse and/or neglect in the last 12 months
- 33% had low self-esteem

Information about people in prison

NB It is not currently possible to extract data from HMP Grampian's systems to 'profile' the population in terms of health/mental health/substance misuse, housing, employment, education, etc. However a pilot system is being put in place (from April 2016) to capture some of this information.

From the SPS Prisoner Survey 2015 (overall prisoner response rate of 55%):

- Of those who specified, **45% had lost their tenancy/accommodation** when they went to prison, and just under 30% did not know where they would be staying upon their release
- Two in five reported being **drunk** at the time of their offence, and the same proportion reported being **under the influence of drugs**

From data provided by HMP Grampian to Aberdeen ADP for a Performance Report relating to **Quarter 4 2015-16** – out of a total number of Aberdeen admissions for the quarter of 104:

- 12 believed to have an **alcohol problem** (10 male and two female)
- 41 believed to have a **drug problem** (31 male and 10 female)
- 51 believed to have an **alcohol and drug problem** (36 male and 15 female)

Community Justice Mapping Exercise – Aberdeen – Key Findings

1 WHAT IS IN PLACE?

A Community Justice Activities at different stages of the Justice System

There is a wide range of partnership and other Community Justice activities taking place at the different stages of the Justice System in Aberdeen.

i) People at risk of becoming involved in the Justice System

Summary: A range of formal and less formal partnership working activities are taking place aimed at early intervention and prevention. Formal partnership working focuses chiefly on young people, aimed at changing attitudes and resulting behaviour, and on families where there is parental substance misuse, but activities also focus on addressing substance misuse, homelessness, financial difficulties, and employability. In addition, Operation Begonia aims to support women involved in on-street prostitution. A number of partners are involved in additional more general 'preventative' activities.

ii) People involved in the Justice System (from Police Scotland contact onwards) but who have not received a sentence

Summary: Specific services are provided via partnership and individual partner/service activities including at the Custody Suite, via Court-based services, and in HMP Grampian (to those on remand), to address a wide range of (needs-led) issues. A range of other more general preventative services/activities are also in place.

iii) People on community-based orders

Summary: Again, significant partnership working is taking place, with Criminal Justice Social Work (CJSW) being central to activities. The primary role of CJSW is to provide statutory services to the Courts, including in terms of provision of reports and supervision of offenders in the community (on Orders or post-prison Licence). CJSW play a key role in the management of high risk offenders in partnership with Police Scotland. CJSW do commission some services from partners, and other organisations and services contribute to supporting individuals to address 'needs' in relation to substance misuse, housing, etc. (ie the issues which may contribute to the likelihood of an individual re/offending.)

iv) Prisoners/prison leavers

Summary: Scottish Prison Service are central to partnership working for individuals in custody and in the lead-up to release. Criminal Justice Social Work play a key role in supervising/ managing individuals released on Licence, in conjunction with Police Scotland in relation to the most high risk individuals, and also in supporting individuals on a voluntary basis.

A large percentage of individuals from Aberdeen who are in custody are in HMP Grampian at Peterhead, although there are individuals in every other establishment

across the country. In HMP Grampian (and other SPS establishments) the Integrated Case Management process is the basis for partnership working around individuals on sentences of four years or more. Multi agency Case Management Board meetings are held three weeks after arrival (as well as prior to release) for prisoners on sentences of less than four years, and for all females, and Community Integration Plans developed for each person to provide support in relation to issues on a needs-led basis. National mentoring services and CJSW's Women's Centre provide support pre-release and on liberation, and a range of partners and services offer support in relation to specific issues including Health and Housing.

v) Families of any of the above

Summary: Partnership working takes place in relation to the families of individuals in custody via the Family Centre at HMP Grampian which is run by Action for Children in partnership with SPS, and with close involvement of Families Outside, Early Years Scotland and Shelter. Other partnership working includes the 'Tackling Money Worries' project (Families Outside, Shelter and Scottish Legal Aid Board) and the 'Virtual Visits' prison visiting video- conferencing facility hosted by Apex in Aberdeen in partnership with SPS. A number of services provide additional support to family members in the course of working with Justice clients.

vi) Persons harmed by crime

Summary: Victim Support Scotland work closely with Police Scotland in supporting victims of crime, and witnesses. Aberdeen's Violence Against Women Partnership tackles domestic abuse and coordinates support for victims. Services provided include Criminal Justice Social Work's Caledonian Women's Service, in partnership with third sector organisations, and the Operation Gains pilot in conjunction with Police Scotland. A range of organisations link in to Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences intended to ensure the safety of victims of domestic abuse. Sacro also provide a Restorative Justice service (commissioned by Children's Services and Criminal Justice Social Work) to young people and adults diverted from prosecution. A range of other services provide support to victims of crime in the course of their activities.

vii) Generic Services – available (in the community) at all stages of the Justice System

Summary: Key 'generic' services undertaken in partnership, which are also available to individuals who have no involvement with the Justice System, include the Integrated Alcohol and Drugs Services, Housing services and Learning Disability services. Individual providers also offer a range of services to both 'Justice' and other clients which support individuals to deal with issues which may contribute to the likelihood of someone re/offending.

B Community Justice Activities in specific localities across the City

There are Community Justice activities taking place, in partnership and by individual organisations/services, in localities of Aberdeen including Northfield, Torry, Mastrick, Tillydrone, Middlefield, Hazlehead, Dyce, Woodside, Garthdee and George Street. Additional adhoc activities take place on a needs-led basis.

C Links with/Involvement of Third Sector Organisations

Third Sector organisations play a key role in Community Justice activities in Aberdeen and have contributed significantly to this report. Involvement is via a range of means including:

- Services commissioned by statutory partners;
- Involvement in national services;
- Services funded by grant funding from various sources.

A Third Sector Community Justice Forum has been established in Aberdeen, facilitated by ACVO (Aberdeen's third sector interface), to enable partners to link in with each other, to coordinate links with Community Justice governance arrangements, planning, consultations etc, and to share good practice.

2 WHAT COULD BE DONE DIFFERENTLY?

As part of the Community Justice Mapping Exercise, partners and services were asked to comment on whether there were elements of the Project/Service which may not be working so well/effectively, what they would do differently, and how, in an ideal world, they might involve other partners/services in improving outcomes.

A number of key themes emerged, in response to these questions, as well as a wide range of issues that were commented on less frequently. The themes are addressed in the order of the number of partners/services which referred to them, starting with the most 'significant'.

Key themes identified:

- **Information Sharing/Partnership Working:** A need to improve awareness and understanding about partner/service roles and remits. A number of potential opportunities for improved partnership working were identified, and the need for increased formalisation of partnership arrangements was highlighted.
- **Health:** A number of issues were raised in relation to information sharing regarding 'Health' issues, and with health services, including in the transition from community to custody and vice versa, and access to Health services in the community. These related mainly to Substance Misuse and Mental Health services. Opportunities for public health/preventative activities were identified.
- **Young People:** Activities relating to Young People were identified, including the need to review the approach to 'Diversionary Activities', and to consider additional opportunities to provide employability-related support.

Other themes identified included:

- **Training:** The potential for increased shared training (or increased promotion/awareness of existing shared training opportunities) was raised.

- **Domestic Abuse:** Enhanced information-sharing and improved partner links in relation to domestic abuse cases could improve outcomes for individuals.
- **Employment/Employability and Housing/Accommodation:** A number of options to improve Employability and Housing/Accommodation outcomes were proposed.
- **Addressing 'Stigma':** The need for a collaborative approach/effort.
- **Learning Disabilities/Autism, etc:** Awareness raising of issues, and support for individuals in the Justice System.
- **Services for Individuals released from Remand:** Need for increased partnership working/provision to support these individuals.
- **Awareness of Victims' Issues:** Need to raise awareness with both partners/services and individuals involved in the Justice System.

3 ENGAGEMENT WITH CLIENTS, FAMILIES, PERSONS HARMED AND COMMUNITIES

As part of the Mapping Exercise, services were asked about their engagement with clients, families, persons harmed and communities in improving the ability of the Project/Service to improve outcomes (eg by seeking feedback). Below is a summary of the findings.

1 Clients

The majority (but not all) of projects and services have a mechanism in place for seeking feedback from clients. This is most commonly via a feedback questionnaire (either paper or Survey Monkey) at the end of the client's engagement. Some services advised that they seek feedback less formally throughout a client's engagement, via ongoing (routine) review meetings.

2 Families

Far fewer services indicated that they engage with Families of individuals involved in the Justice System to seek feedback about the project/service. This was more prevalent in services focussed on young people and on individuals with mental health issues, and in services dedicated to supporting such families. Feedback tends to be sought via ongoing contact as part of service provision, although questionnaires etc are also used.

3 Persons Harmed

Feedback was only sought from persons harmed by Victim Support Scotland, services supporting domestic abuse victims (where persons harmed were actually the 'clients'), and where a restorative justice approach was taken. There was wide comment however that many clients had potentially been 'victims' in their past. There was also an issue that persons harmed may not wish to re-visit the experience to feedback, and that sensitivity was required around this.

4 Communities

Organisations and services have a range of links with 'communities' which enable feedback to be obtained. Services tend to undertake consultation/engagement with local communities/groups regarding specific issues, eg the opening of a new facility, or to raise awareness.

Criminal Justice Social Work have a statutory duty to consult with community representatives regarding Unpaid Work projects and receive regular requests for Unpaid Work Services from a wide range of sources including elected members, MPs, MSPs, charities, churches, schools, communities and individuals.

4 RESOURCES

Projects/Services were asked to provide the amount and sources of funding for community justice activities in the most recent financial year. This information was provided to a range of extents and in a range of formats. It was not possible for services open to a wider client base, or which support individuals from more than one local authority area, to provide this information (in relation to Aberdeen clients only). Involvement in some projects was via partner staffing resource, the value of which had not been calculated. Information is available about the annual ring-fenced statutory funding for Criminal Justice Social Work Services.

Further work would be required to obtain a more robust picture of current resourcing for Community Justice in Aberdeen.



Community Planning Aberdeen

Community Planning Aberdeen Dates and Deadlines 2017

Please note that draft reports should be submitted by the draft deadline in order for these to be considered at the pre meeting with the Chair. All draft reports should have received approval from their respective organisations and/or Thematic/Multi-lateral Priority Groups where applicable prior to submission. Report authors are not required to attend the CPA pre meetings.

Draft Report Deadline (10am unless otherwise stated)	Proposed Meetings (all meetings commence at 2pm)	Pre (all)	Report Deadline (10am unless stated)	Deadline (all meetings commence at 2pm)	Proposed Meeting Dates (all meetings commence at 2pm)
Community Planning Aberdeen Board (All meetings commence at 2pm)					
8 February 2017	13 February 2017		16 February 2017		27 February 2017
5 April 2017	10 April 2017		13 April 2017		24 April 2017
14 June 2017	19 June 2017		22 June 2017		3 July 2017
23 August 2017	28 August 2017		31 August 2017		11 September 2017
15 November 2017	20 November 2017		23 November 2017		4 December 2017
Community Planning Aberdeen Management Group (All meetings commence at 2pm)					
11 January 2017	16 January 2017		19 January 2017		30 January 2017
8 March 2017	13 March 2017		16 March 2017		27 March 2017
10 May 2017	15 May 2017		18 May 2017		29 May 2017
19 July 2017	24 July 2017		27 July 2017		7 August 2017
11 October 2017	13 October 2017		19 October 2017		30 October 2017

