



COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP BOARD

FOR MEETING ON

9 JUNE 2016





A meeting of the East Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership Board will be held within **Venue to be confirmed on Thursday, 9 June 2016 at 2.00 pm** to consider the undernoted business.

If you are unable to attend (substitutes allowed), please advise Janice Frame, Committee Services on 0141-578-8076.

(Sgd) Ann Davie
Depute Chief Executive Education, People & Business

12 Strathkelvin Place
KIRKINTILLOCH
Glasgow G66 1XT

Tel: 0141 578 8076

Date: 3 June 2016

AGENDA

	Contact No.	Item No.	Description	Page No.
		1.	Sederunt and Apologies.	
.....	578 8076	2.	Minute of Meeting of 24 March 2016. (Copy herewith).	1 - 8
		3.	Matters Arising.	
.....	578 8231	4.	Draft Minute of Meeting of the Community Planning Partnership Executive Group of 17 May 2016. (Copy herewith).	9 - 14
ITEMS FOR APPROVAL				
.....	578 8252	5.	Single Outcome Agreement 2015-16 Performance Report – Report by Depute Chief Executive Place, Neighbourhood and Corporate Assets. (Copy herewith).	15 - 26
.....	578 8252	6.	Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 – Response to Consultation on Draft Guidance and Regulations – Report by Depute Chief Executive Place, Neighbourhood and Corporate Assets. (Copy herewith).	27 - 40
.....	0300 1234510	7.	CP Strategic Planning and Performance Framework: Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plan Development – Report by Depute Chief Executive Place, Neighbourhood and Corporate Assets. (Copy herewith).	41 - 84
.....	0300 1234510	8.	Lennoxton Charrette and Masterplan – Report by Depute Chief Executive Place, Neighbourhood and Corporate Assets. (Copy herewith).	85 - 190
.....	0300 1234510	9.	East Dunbartonshire Community Grants Scheme 2016/2017 – Round 2 Awards - Report by Depute Chief Executive Place, Neighbourhood and Corporate Assets. (Copy herewith).	191 - 198
P.T.O.				

	Contact No.	Item No.	Description	Page No.
ITEMS FOR NOTING				
.....	578 4050	10.	Mentors In Violence Prevention – Report by Depute Chief Executive Place, Neighbourhood and Corporate Assets. (Copy herewith).	199 - 200
		11.	Date of Next Meeting – to be confirmed.	

Minute of meeting of the Community Planning Partnership Board of East Dunbartonshire Council held within **Tom Johnston Chamber, 12 Strathkelvin Place, Kirkintilloch** on **Thursday, 24 March 2016.**

Present: D. Abernethy	Low Moss Prison
J. Binning	Strathclyde Passenger Transport
M. Brickley	Equality Engagement Group
E. Bauer	Community Protection Manager - EDC
G. Cornes	Chief Executive – EDC
G. Currie	Director of Education & Children’s Services - EDC
K. Gardner	Acting Chief Social Work Officer - EDC
R. Geekie	Councillor – EDC
T. Glen	Director of Development & Regeneration
E. Gotts	Councillor - EDC
M. Grant	ED Leisure & Culture Trust
G. Irvine	Director of Neighbourhood Services
S. Kelly	Skills Development Scotland
A. Laurence	Team Leader – Land Planning Policy
G. Low	Councillor – EDC
I. Mackay	Councillor – EDC
A. Moir	Councillor - EDC
K. Murray	ED – Adult Health & Social Care Partnership
C. McConchie	Police Scotland
C. McDowall	Skills Development Scotland
M. O’Donnell	Councillor – EDC
S. Ruth	Scottish Fire and Rescue
G. Satti	Grants Advisory Committee (GAC)
D. Smeall	New College Lanarkshire
C. Smith	Police Scotland

In Attendance: J. Frame	Committee Services Officer
N. Swan	Strategic Planning Advisor
G. McCormack	Community Planning & Partnerships Manager

Also in
Attendance: **O.Gill**, Scottish Government

Councillor Geekie (Chair) presiding

CHAIR’S REMARKS

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting, in particular S. Ruth, Scottish Fire and Rescue and C. McConchie, Police Scotland to their first meeting of the Board.

APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were intimated on behalf of Councillor Small, K. Richmond, J. Burrows and G. Grieve.

COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP BOARD
24 MARCH 2016

1. MINUTE OF MEETING OF 10 DECEMBER 2015

There was submitted and approved Minute of meeting of 10 December, 2015 copies of which had previously been circulated.

SEDERUNT

K. Murray entered the meeting during discussion of the following item of business.

2. AUDIT SCOTLAND REPORT: COMMUNITY PLANNING - AN UPDATE

Consideration was given to Report CST/042/16/GM by the Director of Customer Services & Transformation, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing the Partnership with the Audit Scotland (AS) Report, "Community Planning – An Update", published in March 2016.

The Report also identified a range of actions to be considered by the Board for incorporation into the Partnership Development Programme (Item 6 on the agenda). Central to the AS Report (from a local perspective) was the recommendation that CPPs promote and lead local public service reform. Full details were contained within the Report and a copy of the Audit Scotland Report, "Community Planning – An Update" was attached as Appendix 1.

The Community Planning & Partnerships Manager was heard further on the content of the Report. He advised that the Report set out the strategic direction nationally and locally, and that a fundamental aspect of the Report was the recommendation that CPP's lead local public service reform. The Partnership Development Programme set out how the CPP would progress improvement activities to achieve local outcomes. He highlighted the key challenges for the CPP as indicated on Page 13 of the Report, and, advised that in order to meet those challenges there would be changes to the way in which information was gathered for the review of progress and performance of the Single Outcome Agreement in 2015-16. He further advised that in order to address the issues raised around governance and scrutiny within the Report, the Board required to consider how effective scrutiny of partnership performance to monitor progress was undertaken whilst ensuring that all relevant partners were fulfilling their duties under the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015. Therefore, a number of recommendations required to be incorporated within the Partnership Development Programme as detailed at Paragraph 3.7 of the Report.

D. Abernethy referred to Paragraph 3.7, recommendation (c) and intimated that he was eager for Low Moss Prison to be seen as a community asset and advised that the resources available within the establishment would build on the ambition to 'scale up' activity with regard partner resources for promoting early intervention and prevention. Councillor Geekie advised that this was an aspiration of the Board and she encouraged all Partners to explore opportunities in terms of resources within their own agencies/organisations.

D. Smeall commented that the Report was very informative and he advised the Board that the information would be circulated within his organisation. With regards to community engagement, and in order to avoid duplication, he advised that he would be happy to discuss this further with Partners moving forward.

COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP BOARD
24 MARCH 2016

The Community Planning and Partnerships Manager advised that work on the Partnership Community Engagement Strategy was ongoing in terms of 'scaling up' activity and all organisations/agencies would be issued with a template to enable them to identify their own contribution to each of the local outcomes.

Following discussion, the Partnership agreed as follows:-

- a) to note the Audit Scotland Report attached as Appendix 1;
- b) to agree that the Community Planning Partnership (led by the Board), promote and lead local public service reform; and
- c) to approve the actions listed in Paragraph 3.7 to be incorporated within the Partnership Development Programme for action.

3. PLACE PROGRESS REPORT

There was submitted Report CST/035/16/NM by the Director of Customer Services & Transformation, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing the Board with a general update on progress in the place areas, highlighting key challenges and seeking approval for the recommendations provided.

The Partnership noted that detailed work was ongoing within the three place areas of Hillhead, Lennoxton and Auchinairn and a summary of current activity was contained within Appendices 1, 2 and 3. Community Planning Partnership outcome delivery partnerships were in the process of identifying their target groups and individuals and priority areas of work for 2016 and beyond and, where appropriate, were embedding a place approach in their strategies and action plans. This was clear evidence that considerable progress was being made in ensuring that Partnership working was evident in everything that we do. However, jointly resourced work in place areas was still not openly achieved across the board and challenges with budgeting cycles and budgetary decision making could still prove a barrier to this. Increasing financial pressures were no doubt another contributing factor.

The Report detailed that learning continued with community development now being considered as a first priority, but momentum could be hard to sustain due to the long term nature of this type of work. Without dedicated resource in each area reaching out to communities and taking time to build the capacity of individuals and groups to make a lasting change, this is almost impossible to realise. The impact of this approach also requires to be more closely linked to research and performance resource. Advantages would be gained from introducing formal performance indicators and reporting processes around impact of services within the place areas. There was a strong need for all agencies to look clearly at local need and performance data when planning and evaluating their work where this was not already being done.

The Report further detailed that the Community Planning Partnership had been implementing this approach for around three years and with this in mind there was a need to take stock of where we are and to undertake a large scale review, bringing together services and communities to jointly identify impact to date, local priorities and to plan

COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP BOARD
24 MARCH 2016

provision going forward. This would also tie in with the requirements of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 around the development of local plans.

Following consideration, the Partnership Board agreed:-

- a) to note the substantial progress made in each place area towards meeting local need;
- b) to all Partners taking an active role in a review of Hillhead to include an impact review, performance measurement, evidence gathering and forward planning with other services and community members and groups; and
- c) to consider local planning arrangements for place in preparation for meeting the requirements of local outcome improvement plans as required by the Community Empowerment Act.

4. COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP IMPROVEMENT PROGRESS

There was submitted Report CST/037/16/NS by the Director of Customer Services & Transformation, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing the Board with an overview of the 2015-16 implementation of the Community Planning Partnership self-evaluation framework; How Good is Our Partnership.

The Partnership noted that the Report would discuss the work ahead with the Partnership Development Programme and the formation of the Community Planning Officers Group. Full details were contained within the Report and Appendices 1 – 6.

The Strategic Planning Advisor provided the Board with an overview of the Report. She was heard in relation to the self-evaluation process and the subsequent development of the Improvement Plan which would deliver on the actions. She advised that when the various Improvement Plans were being considered key themes emerged and these were further supported following the self-evaluation process. It was therefore acknowledged that an over-arching response was required to imbed certain improvement actions which led to the formation of a Community Planning Officers Group (CPOG). The rationale behind the Group was that certain Improvement Actions should be developed by and for the CPP as a whole and contained within the Partnership Development Programme. She further advised that the CPOG would meet in April 2016 and progress would be fed back to the Board.

The Chair commended the work undertaken, and, ongoing in the background by the Community Planning Partnerships Team to ensure that all Partners were involved in the process.

During the course of discussion, the benefits of the self-evaluation process and subsequent Improvement Plan and the potential outcomes for agencies/organisations jointly accessing resources and opportunities was acknowledged.

Councillor Gotts welcomed the Report. He referred to Pages 73 -84, in particular the 'Priority' column, and advised that the traffic light system was normally used within performance Reports whereby red would signify danger and he highlighted that this may

COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP BOARD
24 MARCH 2016

cause confusion. In response the Strategic Planning Advisor undertook to take onboard the comments made.

Following discussion, the Partnership Board agreed to:-

- a) note the substantial progress made to date with the roll out of the How Good is Our Partnership self-evaluation framework;
- b) note the Improvement Actions and progression of each within each Partnership Improvement Plan;
- c) request that the Strategic Planning Advisor convene the Community Planning Officers Group;
- d) request that the Community Planning and Partnerships Team review the membership of the Board and report back to the Board at the next meeting on 9 June 2016; and
- e) request that a further Partnership Development Programme progress Report be submitted to the next meeting of the Board.

5. EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE COMMUNITY GRANT SCHEME 2016/17 – ROUND 1 AWARDS

Consideration was given to Report CST/038/16/KA by the Director of Customer Services & Transformation, copies of which had previously been circulated, advising the Board of the recommended levels of funding for community and voluntary sector organisations. Full details were contained within the Report and appended were details of the award recommendations made by the Grants Advisory Committee for applications submitted in the first round of the 2016/17 Community Grants Scheme (Appendix 1).

Following discussion, during the course of which the Community Planning Partnerships Manager was heard in response to Members' questions, the Partnership Board approved the awards as recommended in Appendix 1 by the East Dunbartonshire Grants Advisory Committee.

6. CULTURE, LEISURE AND SPORTS STRATEGY

Consideration was given to Report DR/004/16/SM by the Director of Development & Regeneration, copies of which had previously been circulated, seeking approval for the adoption and publication of the Culture, Leisure and Sport Strategy for East Dunbartonshire. The Board noted that approval had been given by the Council's Development and Regeneration Committee, subject to amendments, and was also required from the East Dunbartonshire Leisure and Culture Trust Board. Full details were contained within the Report and Appendices 1-3.

The Team Leader – Land Planning Policy provided the Board with an overview of the Report and was heard in response to members' questions.

Councillor Low welcomed the detail of the Strategy and the volume of work undertaken by Officers. He referred to Page 153 of the Report and advised that the Thomas Muir

COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP BOARD
24 MARCH 2016

Heritage Trail was not mentioned within the Leisure and Tourism Promotion section of the Report. The Team Leader – Land Planning and Policy undertook to include it within the Strategy.

In response to comments from D. Abernethy regarding facilities available within Low Moss Prison which were not listed within the Strategy, in particular classrooms and football pitches which could be utilized by the wider community, the Team Leader Land Planning Policy undertook to liaise with D. Abernethy in this regard to ascertain whether the facilities could be referenced within the Strategy. She also referred to Page 147 and highlighted that part of the Leisure and Culture Strategy was incorporated in the Pitch Strategy which provided a link between both Strategies.

Councillor Moir commented that the Culture, Leisure and Sport Strategy had been produced following extensive research and engagement and he referred to the volume of work carried out by the Council, and, highlighted that going forward examination of how best we use and resource that information and how this could potentially be shared across Partners should be undertaken.

Following discussion, the Community Planning Partnership Board agreed to:-

- a) approve the adoption and publication of the Culture, Leisure and Sport Strategy and associated Report of Engagement and Where We Are Now;
- b) note the amendments requested by East Dunbartonshire Council's Development and Regeneration Committee; and
- c) note that the Strategy was subject to approval by the East Dunbartonshire Leisure and Culture Board.

7. JOINT RESOURCING OF DEDICATED POLICE OFFICERS TO PLACE AREAS - UPDATE

Reference having been made to the meeting of the Community Planning Partnership Board of 10 December, 2015 consideration was given to Report CST/036/16/GM by the Director of Customer Services & Transformation, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing the Board with an update on the request seeking additional funding from Community Planning Partners to resource the dedicated Police Officer provision in each of the 'place' areas.

The Report detailed that there were currently two dedicated Officers in post, one in Hillhead and the other in Lennoxton and it was anticipated that a further post be funded to operate in Auchinairn. Full details were contained within the Report.

Councillor Moir expressed his disappointment that there had been no financial contributions from Community Planning Partners to resource the further dedicated Police Officer post, given the positive impact and the benefits to the wider community as demonstrated within the Hillhead and Lennoxton areas. Discussion ensued, during the course of which a number of Members associated themselves with Councillor Moir's comments. Councillor Mackay questioned how the Board could move forward with joint resourcing if small amounts of money were not forthcoming. Councillor Gotts enquired

COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP BOARD
24 MARCH 2016

whether the role and benefits of the dedicated officer posts had been communicated clearly to Partners. D. Smeall advised that this had been the case and substantial information had been provided. He also was also heard in relation to New College Lanarkshire's position and the reasons why at this stage they were unable to make a financial contribution.

The Community Planning Partnerships Manager advised that whilst the request was purely financial, the dedicated Police Officer posts were a Partnership resource and shared by the Partnership.

In response to a question from Councillor Low regarding the consequence for the Partnership of not receiving the funding, the Chief Executive advised that the benefits of a dedicated Officer had clearly been articulated and he confirmed that the current posts funded by East Dunbartonshire Council and Police Scotland would continue. He also highlighted the financial resource challenges for the Board, and advised that the Partnership would consider going forward how these challenges could be overcome.

Following further discussion, during the course of which the Community Planning Partnerships Manager undertook to meet with stakeholders to provide information on the Partnership, and, to provide assistance with planning for 2017/18 and demonstrate how Organisations could mainstream Community Planning within their own plans, the Partnership noted the responses from the respective Partner organisations to the request from the Community Planning Partnership Board.

8. INTERAGENCY SYSTEMS OF INTERVENTION

Consideration was given to Report ESW/039/16/DD by the Director of Education & Children's Services, copies of which had been previously circulated, providing an overview of the evidence based approaches and interventions previously presented to the Social Work Committee and to offer an explanation of the shared principles underpinning these interventions and approaches. The areas referred to in this report were Early and Effective Intervention (EEI) (references ESW/054/14/DD), Functional Family Therapy (FFT) (references ESW/001/16/JB), Family Assessment and Contact Team (FACT) (references ESW/008/16/SM) and Community Risk Management (CARM) (reference ESW/025/15/DD).

The Report detailed that Interventions and approaches referenced above were all underpinned by the "Getting it Right for Every Child" (GIRFEC) agenda as outlined in the Children and Young Person's (Scotland) Act 2014. Services were based on the principles of early intervention and prevention and were designed to improve outcomes for children and young people on a continuum of risk with the intensity of service provision increasing with the level of risk. Full details were contained within the Report.

Following consideration, during the course of which the Director of Education & Children's Services was heard further in relation to the Report, the Partnership Board agreed to note the content of the Report.

COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP BOARD
24 MARCH 2016

9. COMMUNITY PLANNING OUTCOMES PROFILE UPDATE

Consideration was given to Report CST/030/16/GM by the Director of Customer Services & Transformation, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing the Board with an update on the Community Planning Outcomes Profile project. Full details were contained within the Report.

Following consideration, the Board noted the progress being made with regard to the outcomes project.

10. A.O.C.B.

The Community Planning Partnerships Manager provided the Board with an update on the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act - consultation on draft Guidance and Regulations. He advised that following a 12 month period of engagement the draft Guidance and Regulations had been issued and a response was required to be submitted by the Community Planning Partnership Board by mid-June. He further advised that a Report was being submitted to the Policy and Resources Committee the following week and he undertook to circulate a copy of the Report to the Partnership once approved by the Committee. Two Seminars would be held in May for Board Members and Elected Members.

Councillor Geekie highlighted that Organisations could request attendance of Officers at the Seminar and this would be accommodated.

11. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The Partnership Board agreed that the next meeting of the Board would be held on 9 June 2016 at 2.00 pm.

**COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP EXECUTIVE GROUP
(INCORPORATING CHILD PROTECTION CHIEF OFFICERS GROUP)
17 MAY 2016**

Minute of meeting of the East Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership Executive Group (CPEG) of East Dunbartonshire Council held within **Committee Room, Southbank Marina, Kirkintilloch G66 1XQ** on **Tuesday 17th May 2016 at 2pm.**

Present:	G. Currie	Director of Education and Children's Services – East Council
	K. Gardner	Acting Chief Social Work Officer – East Dunbartonshire Council
	T. Glen	Group Director – Place and Neighbourhood
	G. Grieve	East Dunbartonshire Voluntary Action
	J. Hymas	Scottish Fire and Rescue
	P. Mazzoncini	Chief Officer – Social Work
	M. McGuire	NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde
	J. McNair	New College Lanarkshire
	K. Murray	ED - Health and Social Care Partnership
	C. Smith	Police Scotland

In Attendance:	A. Gray	Community Planning Capacity Officer – East Dunbartonshire Council
	N. McAndrew	Place and Capacity Building Lead – East Dunbartonshire Council
	G. McCormack	Community Planning and Partnerships Manager – East Dunbartonshire Council

Thomas Glen (Chair) presiding

APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were intimated on behalf of Gerry Cornes, Chief Executive, East Dunbartonshire Council.

CHAIR'S REMARKS

The Chair welcomed Paolo Mazzoncini, Chief Officer - Social Work and Mags McGuire, Executive Director of Nursing to their first meeting of the Executive Group.

1. CHILD PROTECTION CHIEF OFFICERS GROUP: PROGRESS REPORT ON CHILD PROTECTION COMMITTEE (CPC)

Consideration was given to Report ESW/040/16/KG by the Director of Education and Children's Services, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing an update on progress made by the Child Protection Committee (CPC) specific to key policy and legislative developments, key professional practice developments and key service developments.

The Director of Education and Children's Services was heard further on the content of the Report and commented on the progress made relating to the following key service developments highlighted in the Report:

- Item 2.1 – Risk Assessment and Risk Management: In relation to the National Risk Framework, ongoing work continues in utilising key tools such as Genograms, Chronologies and Eco Maps which is being delivered across services, in particular to

**COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP EXECUTIVE GROUP
(INCORPORATING CHILD PROTECTION CHIEF OFFICERS GROUP)
17 MAY 2016**

colleagues within Social Work;

- Item 2.2 – Child Protection Procedures: The Director of Education and Children Services informed the group of his early retirement from East Dunbartonshire Council and therefore suggested that the self-evaluation of the CPC be delayed until October and until a new Chair has been appointed.
- Item 2.3 – Corporate Parenting: Champions will report on the progress on the development of an Integrated Children Services Plan which will incorporate the Corporate Parenting Plan to Elected Members in June. This complies with the duties and responsibilities within the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014; and
- Item 2.6 – Performance Management and Quality Assurance: Attached as **Appendix 1** is a detailed quarterly report from 1st October 2015 to 31st December 2015 which highlights the number of investigations being at their highest since 2011/12 and it was noted that the volume of referrals due to the complexity of cases appears to be increasing. The Director of Education and Children Services was then heard further in relation to the background around the statistics for the number of children on the Child Protection Register between Quarter 2 and 3 for 2011/12 which was illustrated on the graph on Page 15 of the Report.

The Director of Education and Children Services further advised the Executive Group that Inspector Craig Smith has advised that Inspector Gerry Corrigan who is currently the Chair of the CPC sub-group will be moving on, therefore, a new Chair for the sub-group will be appointed. The sub-group focuses on child protection cases where either domestic abuse or addiction was a key risk factor.

Following consideration, during the course of which the Chair thanked the Director of Education and Children's Services for the information provided in the Report, the Executive Group agreed and noted the recommendation that the Partnership:

- a) note the content of the report; and
- b) request the Director of Education and Children's Service to provide a further progress report.

The Chair then advised that an additional item be considered as the next item of business. As previously intimated, the Director of Education and Children Services commented on his forthcoming early retirement and advised the Executive Group that Paolo Mazzochini will take on the role of Chair for the Corporate Parenting Steering and Champions Board. Furthermore, it was noted that no volunteers were forthcoming for the Delivering for Children and Young People Partnership (DCYPP), however, Sandra Cairney is happy to chair the next DCYPP meeting to be held in August. There then followed discussion with regard to the role of Chair for the CPC and the Executive Group were in agreement that in line with other neighbouring authorities that an independent chair be sourced.

**COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP EXECUTIVE GROUP
(INCORPORATING CHILD PROTECTION CHIEF OFFICERS GROUP)
17 MAY 2016**

2. PREGNANCY AND PARENTHOOD IN YOUNG PEOPLE STRATEGY 2016 - 2026

David Radford, Health Improvement & Inequalities Manager, East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership provided the Executive Group with a presentation on the Scottish Governments Pregnancy and Parenthood in Young People (PPYP) Strategy 2016 – 2026 which outlines 4 key strands: Leadership and Accountability; Giving young people more control; Pregnancy in young people and Parenthood in young people.

David was heard in further explanation of the presentation and highlighted the following proposals:-

- A clear structure of governance with ministerial and government engagement;
- Scottish Government will appoint a national lead to drive forward the implementation of the strategy;
- Each of the 4 key strands has links to short term outcomes. These outcomes which will be measured through a collaborative approach. Overall accountability to deliver each of the short term actions lies with the *Scottish Government, NHS, Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs), Local Authorities and Third Sector organisations*. There are a total of 31 short term actions.
- Deadlines for the completion of initial actions to launch the strategy within 12 months are noted below:

CPPs should appoint an accountable person to provide leadership and coordination of the strategy by **July 2016**;

Undertake a self-assessment to assess current status in relation to short term outcomes by **December 2016**; and

Action Plans in place to address outcomes of the needs assessment by **June 2017**.

The Director of Education and Children Services highlighted that the Sexual Health and Relationship Education (SHRE) working group will be responsible for undertaking the self - evaluation.

Following further discussion, the Executive Group agreed that Gerard McCormack, Community Planning and Partnerships Manager take on the role of the accountable person for CPPs. It was noted that this would be subject to approval from the Partnership Board.

SEDERUNT

The Director of Education and Children's Services, Chief Officer – Social Work, Acting Chief Social Work Officer and Executive Director of Nursing left the meeting prior to discussion of the next item of business.

**COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP EXECUTIVE GROUP
(INCORPORATING CHILD PROTECTION CHIEF OFFICERS GROUP)
17 MAY 2016**

3. MINUTE OF COMMUNITY PLANNING EXECUTIVE GROUP MEETING – 26 NOVEMBER 2015

There was submitted and noted Minute of Meeting of 26th November 2015, copies of which had previously been circulated.

4. PLACE STANDARD TOOL (BASELINE STATS FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT)

The Place and Capacity Building Lead provided the Executive Group with a short presentation on the Place Standard Tool which is used to assess people's perception of where they live. The tool has been developed by Architecture and Design Scotland in partnership with NHS Scotland and consists of 14 areas of focus which the community are asked to rate according to how good they consider them to be in the local area. She was then heard further on the content of the Place Tool and sought support from each of the partners to assist with engaging with the communities by attending events/focus groups. It is proposed to hold events within Auchinairn, Hillhead, Lennoxton and Twechar.

K. Murray, Chief Officer – East Dunbartonshire Social and Health Partnership highlighted the importance of capturing the voices of people who do not engage in focus groups eg; house bound users and suggested that home care staff could perhaps take the questionnaire to their clients.

Following consideration, it was agreed that the Place and Capacity Lead would request nominations from each of the partner organisations.

5. PARTNERSHIP PERFORMANCE: SINGLE OUTCOME AGREEMENT 2015-2016 PERFORMANCE REPORT

Consideration was given to Report CST/019/16/GM by the Director of Customer Services and Transformation, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing the Executive Group with an overview of performance in 2015-2016 for the East Dunbartonshire Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) 2015-2018. Full details were contained within the Report and the SOA performance report was attached as **Appendix 1**.

The Report detailed that the overview of performance for the SOA 2015-18 reported to the Board at its meeting on 18 December 2014 (report no. CST/125/14/TD) highlighted the improvements to performance indicators to improve reporting and new governance arrangements.

The Community Planning Partnerships Manager reported that progress to date was positive. K. Murray, Chief Officer – East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership made reference to Outcome 6, Performance Indicator HCP-01-NSHPI-6, Number of people waiting more than 28 days to be discharged from hospital from date of medically fit for discharge and commented that fewer patients are waiting and reported that the figure will decrease to 50% by the end of March.

Following consideration, it was recommended that the Executive Group:

- a) note the progress made throughout 2015-2016.

6. PARTNERSHIP PERFORMANCE: EQUALITY ENGAGEMENT GROUP: STRATEGY 2016-2021 AND ACTION PLAN 2016-2017

**COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP EXECUTIVE GROUP
(INCORPORATING CHILD PROTECTION CHIEF OFFICERS GROUP)
17 MAY 2016**

Consideration was given to Report PN/020/16/LB by the Group Director – Place & Neighbourhood, copies of which had previously been circulated, advising members of the Equality Engagement Group’s first five year Strategy for the period 2016-2021 attached as **Appendix 1**.

The Report detailed a proposed revision to the Equality Engagement Group’s (EEG) remit was agreed by the EEG and reported to the Executive Group on 26th November 2015. The Strategy sets out the direction for the coming five years and furthermore the EEG has developed a one-year Action Plan which will structure its activities and better demonstrate the link between itself, the SOA and Community Planning in East Dunbartonshire.

The Community Planning and Partnerships Manager advised that progress will be reported six monthly.

Following consideration, it was recommended that the Executive Group:

- a) note the contents of Appendix 1: Equality Engagement Group Strategy 2016-2021 and Action Plan 2016-2017.

7. EMPOWERED: STRATEGY 2015-2020 REVISION & ACTION PLAN REVIEW 2015-2016

Consideration was given to Report PN/021/16/LB by the Group Director – Place & Neighbourhood, copies of which had previously been circulated, advising members of an update to the national Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy ‘Equally Safe’ and a revision of Empowered’s local Strategy attached as **Appendix 1** and Action Plan attached as **Appendix 2**.

The Report detailed that a revised Strategy for 2015-2020 was reported to the Executive Group on the 26th November 2015 which included a six-month progress report on Empowered achieving its Action Plan for 2015-2016.

The Report further detailed that Scotland’s Strategy for prevention and elimination of VAWG ‘Equally Safe’ originally published in 2014 has been updated after engagement with children’s organisations and that the Empowered Strategy for 2015-2020 has been revised to reflect this update. Furthermore, Empowered have completed their first Action Plan which evidences the partnership’s completion of actions.

Following consideration, it was recommended that the Executive Group:

- a) note the contents of Appendix 1: Empowered Strategy 2015-2020 and Action Plan 2016-2017; and
- b) note the progress made in Appendix 2: Empowered’s Action Plan Review 2015-2016.

**COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP EXECUTIVE GROUP
(INCORPORATING CHILD PROTECTION CHIEF OFFICERS GROUP)
17 MAY 2016**

8. PUBLIC SERVICE REFORM: COMMUNITY PLANNING OUTCOMES PROFILES

The Community Planning and Partnerships Manager provided a short presentation to inform the Executive Group of the process to be implemented in relation to the Community Planning Outcomes Profiles project. He explained to the Executive Group that the information presented will help CPPs compare similar geographies, understand local needs and improve performance. Furthermore, he advised that East Dunbartonshire Council will be used as a case study at a national seminar which will be held on the 16th June.

Following discussion and having heard the Community Planning Partnerships Manager in further explanation of the Community Planning Outcomes Profiles project, the Executive Group noted the information provided.

Inspector C. Smith, Police Scotland took this opportunity to extend an invitation to both the Community Planning and Partnerships Manager and the Place and Capacity Lead to visit the Police Office for an update on the 'datazone tracker'.

9. PUBLIC SERVICE REFORM: COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT 2015: GUIDANCE AND REGULATIONS

The Community Planning and Partnerships Manager provided the Executive Group with a short presentation on the guidance and regulations relating to the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 and identified the following key areas of focus:

- In relation to the new duties of Community Planning, The Council, NHS, Police Scotland, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service and Scottish Enterprise will now be accountable for facilitating community planning;
- Under the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015, a range of organisations are now statutory partners;
- Range of principles involve shared leadership; governance and accountability and resourcing improvement;
- Deadline for publishing a Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) is **October 2017** (the LOIP must demonstrate local need; identify communities experiencing poorer outcomes and clearly evidence working together with communities, Chamber of Commerce and the Third Sector); and
- It is for the CPP to decide which neighbourhoods should be subject to locality planning.

Following discussion and having heard the Community Planning Partnerships Manager in further explanation of the Community Empowerment Scotland (Scotland) Act 2015, the Executive Group noted the information provided.

10. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The Group noted that the next meeting of the Community Planning Executive Group is still to be confirmed.

**COMMUNITY PLANNING
EXECUTIVE GROUP**

9 JUNE 2016

PN/024/16/GM

**DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE PLACE,
NEIGHBOURHOOD AND CORPORATE ASSETS**

CONTACT OFFICER:

**GERARD MCCORMACK, COMMUNITY
PLANNING AND PARTNERSHIPS MANAGER, 0141
578 8252**

SUBJECT TITLE:

**SINGLE OUTCOME AGREEMENT:
PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW 2015-2016**

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the Partnership Board with an overview of performance in 2015-2016 for the East Dunbartonshire Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) 2015-2018 (**Appendix 1**).

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 The Single Outcome Agreement 2015-2018 was approved by the Partnership Board at its meeting on 18 December 2014 (report no. CST/125/14/TD).
- 2.2 The SOA sets out the following:
- A clear understanding of our ‘place’
 - An evidence base for the long and short term outcomes we want to achieve
 - A diagnosis of where we are now, where we want to get to and how we do that for each of our local outcomes (and the national policy priorities)
 - An identification of a key set of improvement principles that will guide how the Partnership develops
 - An agreement that the main outcomes for the Partnership will be to reduce inequality and disadvantage and engage communities in the design and delivery of services.
- 2.3 The update to the SOA reflects improvements to the performance indicators (to improve reporting) and the new governance arrangements.
- 2.4 **Appendix 1** identifies that 62% of indicators (16 from 26) were on or above target in 2015/16. Only 12% (3 from 26), were off target, however all ‘off-target’ indicators have

demonstrated significant improvement over the last two quarters, as highlighted in Table 1 at the end of the attached appendix.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 It is recommended that the Partnership Board:

- a Approve the progress made throughout 2015-2016.





THOMAS GLEN

DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE PLACE, NEIGHBOURHOOD AND CORPORATE ASSETS





East Dunbartonshire Single Outcome Agreement 2015-2016

Performance Report





1. East Dunbartonshire has an expanding economy with a competitive and diverse business and retail base

Code	PI Title	2015/16			Latest Note
		Value	Target	Status	
DR-SOA-01-1	Number of new start businesses supported by local authority funded business support activities (including Business Gateway) and other LOA partners	122	210		We continue to work with individuals looking to establish their business in East Dunbartonshire. The figure continues to be above target for the quarter.
DR-SOA-02-1	The number of jobs created by business support programmes	233	265		Jobs created through Business Gateway support and Business Grants.
DR-SOA-03-1	Business survival rates percentage for new start businesses 12 months after initial intervention	87.98%	87.5%		Calculation based on 26 businesses started, 17 still trading, 2 has stopped and 7 that could not be contacted (this is the formula used by SE)
DR-SOA-04-1	Total non-new-start businesses supported through Economic Development Interventions (including Business Gateway) and other LOA partner programmes	378	230		This includes support provided through Business Gateway, business workshops, business grants and services provided by SOA partners.





2. Our people are equipped with knowledge, skills and training to enable them to progress to employment

Code	PI Title	2015/16			Latest Note
		Value	Target	Status	
CST-SOA-05-2	Percentage of 18-24 year olds claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA)	1.8%	3.5%		Figures show the percentage based on the March 2016 figure which is the latest available. The Scottish average rate is 3.4%. The East Dunbartonshire figure for March 2015 was 2.6% . Figures sourced from www.nomisweb.co.uk .
CST-SOA-06-2	Percentage of the population (aged 16 to 64 years) in receipt of Job Seekers Allowance benefits	1.1%	1.7%		This figure is for March 2016 and is the latest available. Scottish figures for the same period are 2.3%. The East Dunbartonshire figure for the previous quarter was 1%. The East Dunbartonshire figure for March 2015 was 1.4%. Figures sourced from www.nomisweb.co.uk .
ECS-SOA-14-2	Percentage of pupils gaining 5+ Awards at SCQF Level 5	70%	62%		7.4.16 Comparisons with Standard Grade etc are inappropriate. The equivalent consortium (from 14 local authorities) is 48%. The data provided is for illustrative purposes only.
ECS-SOA-15-2	Percentage of pupils gaining 5+ Awards at SCQF Level 6 by the end of S5	33%	28.5%		7.4.16 Attainment visits by quality officers, will identify future support required by schools to continue to raise attainment. This measure will no longer be utilised nationally from session 2015-16. The equivalent information from 14 local authorities is 23%. Used here for illustrative purposes only.
ECS-SOL-CHN11	% of School Leavers entering positive destinations		97.7%		Figure updated in line with 2014/15 LGBF publication. 2014/15 figure was 96.7%.




3. Our children and young people are safe, healthy and ready to learn

Code	PI Title	2015/16			Latest Note
		Value	Target	Status	
CS-SOA-05-3	The Percentage of babies recorded as being exclusively breastfed at their 6-8 week review	32.6%	30.1%		06.04.16 - Update is unavailable at present to input to Q4.
ECS-SOA-01-3	Percentage of P1 children with no obvious decay experience.	N/A	78.6%		06.04.16 - Figure remains at 75.6% for P1 children with no obvious decay. Update will be included within the 2016 NDIP survey. Results not yet published.
ECS-SOA-02-3	Proportion of eligible children receiving their 27/30 month child health review.	N/A	80%		06.10.15 Data is processed by NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Health Board (NHSCG&C), published by Scottish Government. The Early Years Collaborative promotes increasing parental uptake of the 30 month child health review. This is being rolled out and supported by the Children and Families team from Health. The review involves discussions with parents, completion of questionnaires and the Sure Start language measure to identify language development in children. These interviews are not compulsory and the team is working to reduce the number of parents not engaging with the service.
ECS-SOA-06-3	Number of parents supported by a parenting intervention either through a universal or targeted programme	1,012	784		06.04.16 - In the last 12 months 1,012 parents have been supported by a parenting intervention either through universal or targeted approaches.






4. East Dunbartonshire is a safe and sustainable environment in which to live, work and visit

Code	PI Title	2015/16			Annual Target 2015/16	Latest Note
		Value	Target	Status		
CST-SOA-03-04	Crimes Of Violence Within East Dunbartonshire	539	538		538	Quarter 4 2015/16 data added to Covalent. Performance broadly in line with target.
CST-SOA-04-04	Acquisitive Crime Levels Within East Dunbartonshire	346	546		546	Quarter 4 2015/16 data added to Covalent. Target met.
CST-SOA-05-04	Number Of Injuries And Deaths Caused By Means Of Road Accidents Within East Dunbartonshire	88	108		108	2015/16 target met. Stats include 10 seriously injured casualties but no deaths and no children involved.
CST-SOA-06-04	Number Of Antisocial Behaviour And Disorder Incidents Within East Dunbartonshire	4,617	4,411		4,411	Data Provided By Police Scotland (Disorder including Police Scotland proactively tackling street drinking) and Community Safety Team from EDC (Antisocial Behaviour Complaints). Target Not Met. Proportion of Police disorder complaints down by 0.9%.

5. Our people and communities enjoy increased physical activity and mental wellbeing and health inequalities are reduced

Code	PI Title	2015/16			Latest Note
		Value	Target	Status	
IHSC-SOA-07-5	Percentage of the adult population who smoke	15%	16.9%		24.03.16 - Information provided by CHP and comes from the 3 yearly Health & Wellbeing population survey, Data taken from 2014 Health & Wellbeing Survey
IHSC-SOA-08-5	Proportion of residents aged 16 years plus meeting the physical activity national recommendation	71%	44%		23.03.16 - Information provided by CHP and comes from the 3 yearly Health & Wellbeing population survey, Data taken from 2014 Health & Wellbeing Survey. Not measured quarterly.
IHSC-SOA-17-5	The % of respondents receiving intervention from the Alcohol and Drugs Service, who indicated an increase in their well-being as a result of their treatment, care and recovery.	89%	85%		11-04-16 83% participants reported their circumstances had improved as a result of their participation in their service. This is a drop since Q3 and is slightly under the target of 85%. It has been agreed that this PI will continue to be collected; however work will take place over 2016/17 to look at more themed work to help progress on-going service development.

6. Our older population are supported to enjoy a high quality of life and our more vulnerable citizens, their families and carers benefit from effective care and support services

Code	PI Title	2015/16			Annual Target 2015/16	Latest Note
		Value	Target	Status		
IHSC-SOA-15-6	Percentage of service users/clients satisfied with the quality of care provided	97%	99%		99%	Final Q4 figure of 100% is based on a total of 26 reviews with completed responses from four of the five teams. The remaining 6 reviews could not be included in the figures as this section of the review was either marked n/a or left blank.
HCP-01-NHSPI-6	Number of people waiting more than 28 days to be discharged from hospital from date of medically fit for discharge (exception codes) appropriate care setting once treatment is complete (exception codes)	8	0		0	04.04.16 - Taken from Older Peoples Monthly Monitoring Report. Figure does not represent full quarter data. Remains above target.
HCP-11-NHSPI-6	The number of acute bed days lost to delayed discharge (including AWI)	3,416	3,684		3,684	04.04.16 - Figure does not represent full Q4 data.
IHSC-SOA-11-6	Percentage of adults needing care receiving personal care at home or direct payments for personal care	66.9% (2014 data)	68.5%		68.5%	This was calculated for 2013 and 2014 using the data from the annual Social Care return; taking all customers with Care at home who had personal care plus all customers with direct payments for personal care divided by the total of adult customers in the return who had care at home or a direct payment. This gives the result for 2013 as 97% and 97.4% for 2014.
						However there is a Scottish Government Indicator Percentage aged 18 plus receiving personal care at home. This gives personal care at home as a percentage of the total of people who; a) had personal care at home, b) were long stay care home residents and c) were on the continuing care census. Values for the previous calendar year are usually published by the Scottish Government in November.
IHSC-SOA-16-6	The % of carers who feel supported and capable of continuing in a caring role					Indicator has been changed to be in line with Scottish Government figures.
		96%	94%		94%	Final Q4 figure of 100% is based on a total of 17 reviews with completed responses from four of the five teams. The remaining 15 reviews could not be included in the figures as this section of the review was either marked n/a or left blank.


Code	PI Title	2015/16			Annual Target 2015/16	Latest Note
		Value	Target	Status		
IHSC-SOA-19-6	Emergency in-patient admissions for people aged 75+ (Per 1,000 Population)	28.5	350		29	23.03.16 - This data does not represent full year (Apr 15 - Feb 16). 24% decrease from position 2014/15.

Table 1

PI Code	PI Name	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
DR-SOA-01-1	Number of new start businesses supported by local authority funded business support activities (including Business Gateway) and other LOA partners	0	3	59	60
DR-SOA-02-1	The number of jobs created by business support programmes	61	45	60	67
HCP-01-NHSP1-6	Number of people waiting more than 28 days to be discharged from hospital from date of medically fit for discharge (exception codes) appropriate care setting once treatment is complete (exception codes)	4	1	1	2

**COMMUNITY PLANNING
PARTNERSHIP BOARD**

9 JUNE 2016

PN/025/16/GM

**DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE PLACE,
NEIGHBOURHOOD AND CORPORATE ASSETS**

CONTACT OFFICER:

**GERARD MCCORMACK, EAST
DUNBARTONSHIRE COUNCIL, 0300 1234510 (8252)**

SUBJECT TITLE:

**COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT
2015 – RESPONSE TO CONSULTATION ON DRAFT
GUIDANCE AND REGULATIONS**

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1. The purpose of this report is to seek Committee approval for the attached responses to the following draft guidance and regulations published in advance of the enactment of the new Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015:

- Community Planning (**Appendix 1**)
- Participation Requests (**Appendix 2**).

2.0 SUMMARY

2.1. At its last meeting on 24 March 2016, the Board was provided with an update that identified the main elements of the draft guidance and regulations. The accompanying presentation to this report provides further detail and highlights the key issues for Board members to consider.

2.2. Given that CP partners will have their own views on the draft asset transfer guidance and regulations, these are not included within this report.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1. It is recommended that the Partnership Board:

- a) Approves the attached responses for submission to the Scottish Government.

THOMAS GLEN

DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE PLACE, NEIGHBOURHOOD AND CORPORATE ASSETS

Appendix 1

Community Planning under the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015: Consultation on Draft Guidance and Regulation



RESPONDENT INFORMATION FORM

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

Are you responding as an individual or an organization? (required)

- ☐ Individual
☒ Organisation

What is your name or your organisation's name? (required)

East Dunbartonshire Council

What is your phone number?

0141 578 8252

What is your address?

East Dunbartonshire Council, 12 Strathkelvin Place, Kirkintilloch

What is your postcode?

G66 4TJ

What is your email?

gerard.mccormack@eastdunbarton.gov.uk

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

- ☒ Publish response with name
☐ Publish response only (anonymous)
☐ Do not publish response

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

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

Community Planning under the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015: Consultation on Draft Guidance

Questions

Q1: The guidance identifies a series of principles for effective community planning. Do you agree with them? Should there be any others?

Please explain why.

The current set of principles cover the key areas for CPP development going forward. Specifically they deal with the major challenges that have faced CPPs thus far, including shared leadership and accountability.

The principles should also be embedded in all external scrutiny arrangements to ensure a consistent approach for the delivery of CP across all appropriate partner agencies.

Q2: The draft guidance sets out common long-term performance expectations for all CPPs and community planning partners. Each CPP will adopt its own approach towards meeting these expectations, reflecting local conditions and priorities. Even so, do you think there are common short- or medium-term performance expectations which every CPP and partner should be expected to meet? If so, what are they?

Given the emphasis on the development of LOIPs and Locality Plans that reflect local circumstance, it would be contradictory to implement common measures across all CPPs.

Q3: The 2015 Act requires CPPs to keep under review the question of whether it is making progress in the achievement of each local outcome in their LOIP and locality plan(s). CPPs must from time to time review their LOIP and locality plan(s) under review, and to revise them where appropriate. Even with this, do you think the statutory guidance should require CPPs to review and if necessary revise their plans after a specific period of time in every case? If so, what should that specific period be?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Please explain why.

Placing a specified time period for review may potentially lead to the establishment of a bureaucratic planning cycle specifically designed for this purpose rather than reviews taking place because they are required through local need.

However, that said, there may be a benefit in placing an upper limit (in years) from publication by which plans should be reviewed (e.g. 5 years) rather than specifying a particular planning cycle.

Q4: What should the statutory guidance state as the latest date by which CPPs must publish progress reports on their local outcomes improvement plans and locality plans?

4 months ☐ 6 months ☒ Other ☐

If other please provide timescale. Please explain why.

A six month limit should provide sufficient time for CPPs to gather the relevant information for the LOIP and Locality Plans. There will also be a large variation in the number of locality plans across each CPP. Therefore any lesser time limit may unduly constrain those CPPs who have a greater number of locality plans to report on.

Q5. Do you have any other comments about the draft Guidance?

Where it is mentioned that there are 5 public bodies now with a duty to facilitate CP, it would be helpful to emphasise that the local authority is no longer the sole organisation with this accountability. Furthermore, in CPP areas, where the locus of Scottish Enterprise is varied, those CPPs would need assurances that SE is

structured and equipped to facilitate CP on an equal footing to those areas where their contributions are greater based on current business need.

Q6. We propose that the draft regulation for locality planning should set one criterion only, which is a maximum population permissible for a locality. Do you agree? What are your reasons?

Yes. The whole ethos of locality planning is providing CPPs to target their resources on those areas that suffer the greatest inequality of outcomes. Using population as the sole criteria will provide CPPs with the flexibility to effectively target resources where needed. Any additional criteria may reduce the ability of the CPP to target areas of greatest need because for whatever reason they do not satisfy nationally set criteria.

Q7: The draft regulation sets a maximum population size for localities subject to locality planning of 30,000 residents. It also proposes an exception which allows a CPP to designate a local authority electoral ward as a locality even where its population exceeds 30,000 residents. Are there circumstances in which these criteria would prevent a CPP from applying a reasonable approach to locality planning? What difference would it make to how localities were identified for the purposes of locality planning in the CPP area(s) in which you have an interest, if the maximum population size were set at (a) 25,000 residents or (b) 20,000 residents?

The localities identified in our CPP area would satisfy all the above suggestions. It is therefore best that responses to these questions be provided by those CPPs where issues of scale may be an issue for locality planning.

Q8: Do you have any other comments about the draft Regulation?

N/A

Q9: Are there any equality issues we should be aware of in respect of local outcomes improvement plans and locality plans?

A robust impact assessment process, incorporated in the process from the outset should ensure all issues are considered.

Appendix 2

Consultation on the Draft Participation Request (Procedure)(Scotland) Regulations 2016



RESPONDENT INFORMATION FORM

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

Are you responding as an individual or an organization?

- ☐ Individual
☒ Organisation

Full name or organisation's name

East Dunbartonshire Council

Phone number

0141 578 8252

Address

East Dunbartonshire Council, 12 Strathkelvin Place, Kirkintilloch

Postcode

G66 4TJ

Email

gerard.mccormack@eastdunbarton.gov.uk

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

- ☒ Publish response with name
☐ Publish response only (anonymous)
☐ Do not publish response

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

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

Participation Requests under the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015: Consultation on Draft Regulations

Questionnaire

Q1: Should the use of a statutory form be required in the regulations?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Please give reasons for your response.

The use of a statutory form would provide a degree of consistency in the initial stages of participation requests being made. It will also provide clarity for the community bodies making the request around the level of information required.

Q2: Should it be possible for a community body to put in a participation request without using a form?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Please give reasons for your response.

No, all community bodies should be required to submit a form. Any variation in the process could lead to inconsistencies in the application process. There would also be difficulty in defining what groups would be exempt from submitting a form.

Q3: What else might a statutory form usefully cover beyond the example set out in Annex B?

It may be beneficial to ask the applicant to be very specific in terms of the outcome that the request refers to.

Q4: Is 14 days a reasonable amount of time for additional public service authorities to respond?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If not, please suggest an alternative timescale and explain reasons for the change.

Q5: What, if any, are the particular/specific ways that public service authorities should promote the use of participation request?

Authorities should be transparent and prepare a dedicated page within their websites that clearly sets out the process for participation requests. This would also contain information and links to relevant third sector organisations that may be able to assist community bodies in preparing their applications.

This site would also be the same page where the annual reports would be published.

Q6: What are the ways that public service authorities should support community participation bodies to make a participation request and participate in an outcome improvement process that should be set out in the regulations?

There needs to be a degree of flexibility in the process through which public service authorities can support community bodies. Being prescriptive around how this support should work by including it within the regulations may constrain the level and type of support available. Furthermore, depending on the number of requests received by authorities then there could be resource implications (especially for smaller authorities) if the types of support were set out in regulations.

Q7: What types of communities could the regulations specify that may need additional support? Please give reasons for your response.

The regulations could refer to communities within the scope of CPP Locality Plans. This would ensure a consistent approach across each CPP and ensure a tie in with the wider outcome improvement process.

Q8: How long should the public service authority have to assess the participation request and give notice to the community participation body? Is 30 days a reasonable amount of time?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If not, how long should the period for making a decision be? Please give reasons for your response.

Q9: Are there any additional information requirements that should be included in connection with a decision notice? Please give reasons for your response.

N/A

Q10: What other information, if any, should the regulations specify should be published in relation to the proposed outcome improvement process? Please give reasons for your response.

There is no other information to be added. The suggested information is sufficient at this stage – adding further information would make the process unduly bureaucratic.

Q11: What other information, if any, should the regulations specify should be published in relation to the modified outcome improvement process? Please give reasons for your response.

N/A

Q12: Section 31 sets out the aspects that the report of the outcome improvement process must contain. What other information, if any, should the regulations require the report include? Please give reasons for your response.

Please see response to q11.

Q13: Do you have any other comments on the draft Participation Request (Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2016?

There needs to be much greater clarity around what we mean by outcome improvement. Does this mean outcomes in our LOIPs or Locality Plans? This would cover a wide range of potential services across all relevant public bodies.

We also need to be clear around the 'end result' of an outcome improvement process, i.e. can requests for improvement involve requests around alternative service delivery models.

COMMUNITY PLANNING BOARD 9 JUNE 2016

**PN/026/16/NS DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE PLACE,
NEIGHBOURHOOD AND CORPORATE ASSETS**

**CONTACT OFFICER: NICOLA SWAN, STRATEGIC PLANNING
ADVISOR (EXT: 3615)**

**SUBJECT TITLE: CP STRATEGIC PLANNING AND PERFORMANCE
FRAMEWORK: LOCAL OUTCOME
IMPROVEMENT AND LOCALITY PLAN
DEVELOPMENT**

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1. The purpose of this report is to provide the Board with a draft timeline for the development of a Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans, thereby discharging our duty as a CPP as outlined within the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015. These Plans will form the first and second tier of a revised CPP Strategic Planning and Performance Framework going forward.

2.0 STRATEGIC PLANNING AND PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK

- 2.1. In March 2016, Scottish Government released guidance on the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015. This outlined how each Community Planning Partnership should strategically plan in order to tackle inequality within communities who experience poorer outcomes than others. In East Dunbartonshire, we are already focussing our attention on reducing inequality through place based activity. This work is well developed at an operational level and will be further imbedded across our proposed CPP Strategic Planning and Performance Framework (**Appendix 1**). This is a working draft and will be developed with partners over the course of the timeline. These are indicative indicators that have the potential to be incorporated into the new Local Outcome Improvement Plan, and have the capacity to measure impact at a local level.
- 2.2. The proposed CPP Strategic Planning and Performance Framework will consist of our overarching strategic document; Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP). This will in effect replace the Single Outcome Agreement for all CPPs in Scotland and must be in place by 1st October 2017. The broad themes of our 6 current Local Outcomes, 2 long-term Outcomes and strategic vision will remain the same.
- 2.3. The second tier of the Framework will be the Locality Plans. These will focus on communities who experience poorer outcomes in relation to the 6 Local Outcomes when compared with East Dunbartonshire as a whole. This will be determined through the analysis of outcome related performance indicators. In some instances, they will also be performing poorer than the national average. Locality Plans will provide an in-depth profile for the relevant areas, using both statistical data and

feedback from community engagement activity. Profiling in this way will allow us to build up a holistic view of each community and to understand the complex and often compounding inequalities they experience.

2.4. Proposed areas to be subject to Locality Planning are as follows:

- Hillhead and Harestanes
- Auchinairn
- Lennoxton
- Twechar.

2.5. The first and second tier of the Framework will provide the information required to allow our 6 Local Outcome Delivery Groups to apply an evidence-based approach to their strategic planning, evidenced within their Strategies and Action Plans. These Plans will form the third tier of the Framework and will include more detail on the operational activities undertaken by Community Planning to realise the vision and aims within the LOIP. This tier will concentrate on our 6 Local Outcomes and will use partner data to establish thematic priorities for each.

2.6. Each tier of the Framework should be used to influence service and organisational planning across all partners of Community planning, with resources being prioritised to the areas of significant need and inequality. Therefore, the corporate business plans of all statutory partners will form the fourth tier within the Framework.

3.0 **DEVELOPMENT TIMELINE**

Key Task	When
Agreement on the proposed CPP Strategic Planning and Performance Framework sought.	June 2016
Templates (subject to potential guidance from Scottish Government) for LOIP and Locality Plans are submitted to the CPP Board – including a breakdown of each Local Outcome by performance.	Sept 2016
Place Standard Tool completed across Locality Planning areas in addition to wider community engagement across the authority to inform the LOIP.	June 2016 – June 2017
Draft LOIP and Locality Plans are submitted to the Community Planning Board for discussion and feedback.	June 2017
Open consultation period on Draft LOIP and Locality Plans across the authority with a particular focus within Locality Plan areas to ensure they are represented.	July 2017 – Aug 2017
Final Draft LOIP and Locality Plans are submitted to the Community Planning Board for approval. This will include revisions made from the aforementioned consultation.	Sept 2017
The LOIP and each Locality Plan is published online in order to comply with the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015.	1 st Oct 2017
Local Outcome Delivery Group Strategic Plans reviewed and revised to take account of new CPP Strategic Planning and Performance Framework	Oct 2017 – April 2018

3.1. Under the 2015 Act, running the CPP and making sure it works effectively, e.g., has a robust Strategic Planning and Performance Framework in place prior to 1st October 2017, is a shared enterprise. The Act places this duty (and others) upon the following partners (following enactment around September/October 2016):

- Local Authority
- NHS Board Health
- Police Scotland
- Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
- Scottish Enterprise

3.2. Therefore, it is proposed that each partner named in 3.1 dedicate sufficient support and resources to enable the timeline to be achieved and provide a named contact/team from their organisation.

4.0 MEASURING PERFORMANCE

4.1. There are two elements of measuring performance which must be considered in order to track whether or not our efforts in delivering the Strategic Planning element of the Framework are making a difference for the individuals, families and communities of the areas mentioned in 2.3 of this Report, these are as follows:

- Measuring by Key Indicators against each Local Outcome
- Measuring Impact on People.

4.2. The ‘Place Standard Tool’ (**Appendix 2**) is a nationally developed tool which allows the community, multi-agency professionals, community interest bodies and anyone else with an interest to provide feedback on a specific geographical place, in relation to 14 key subjects. The benefit of using this tool as a method of measuring performance is that it captures a measurable baseline. This baseline can then become the foundation by which we can measure the impact our interventions are having in the community over a longer period of time. Through the Place Standard Tool, we would be able to monitor how the Framework has improved community perceptions of their ‘Place.’

4.3. There is a significant amount of work involved in capturing a baseline as detailed above. It is vital that communities engage with people they know and have a relationship with when completing the Place Standard Tool in order for the results to be meaningful to the process. It is therefore recommended that we utilise volunteers from community groups in addition to frontline workers from all partners to deliver this. There is a lot of groundwork required to up-skill volunteers and workers to undertake this action and as a result, a more detailed Community Engagement timeline on this action is attached as **Appendix 3**. This approach will also allow us to evidence how we have engaged the community as a partner in the development of the LOIP and Locality Plans, which is another requirement of the Act.

4.4. Furthermore, an opportunity has arisen to engage in a joint project with Keep Scotland Beautiful and NHS Health Scotland around the roll-out of the Place Standard tool in a locality planning area. As identified in Appendix 4, it would seek to:

“The proposed project would involve the three organisations working together with a community in East Dunbartonshire to use the Place Standard Tool to identify, develop and implement a range of improvements to their local area.

It is anticipated that there will be a number of key strands to the project including developing organisational capacity in terms of the Place Standard Tool, community engagement and capacity building, wider stakeholder engagement and the development of an action plan.

A key element of the proposed project for all partners will be ensuring that the local community is fully engaged and integrated into the project”.

- 4.5. The advantage of this opportunity would be to enhance our resource base and also engage with partner organisations who have knowledge in this process.

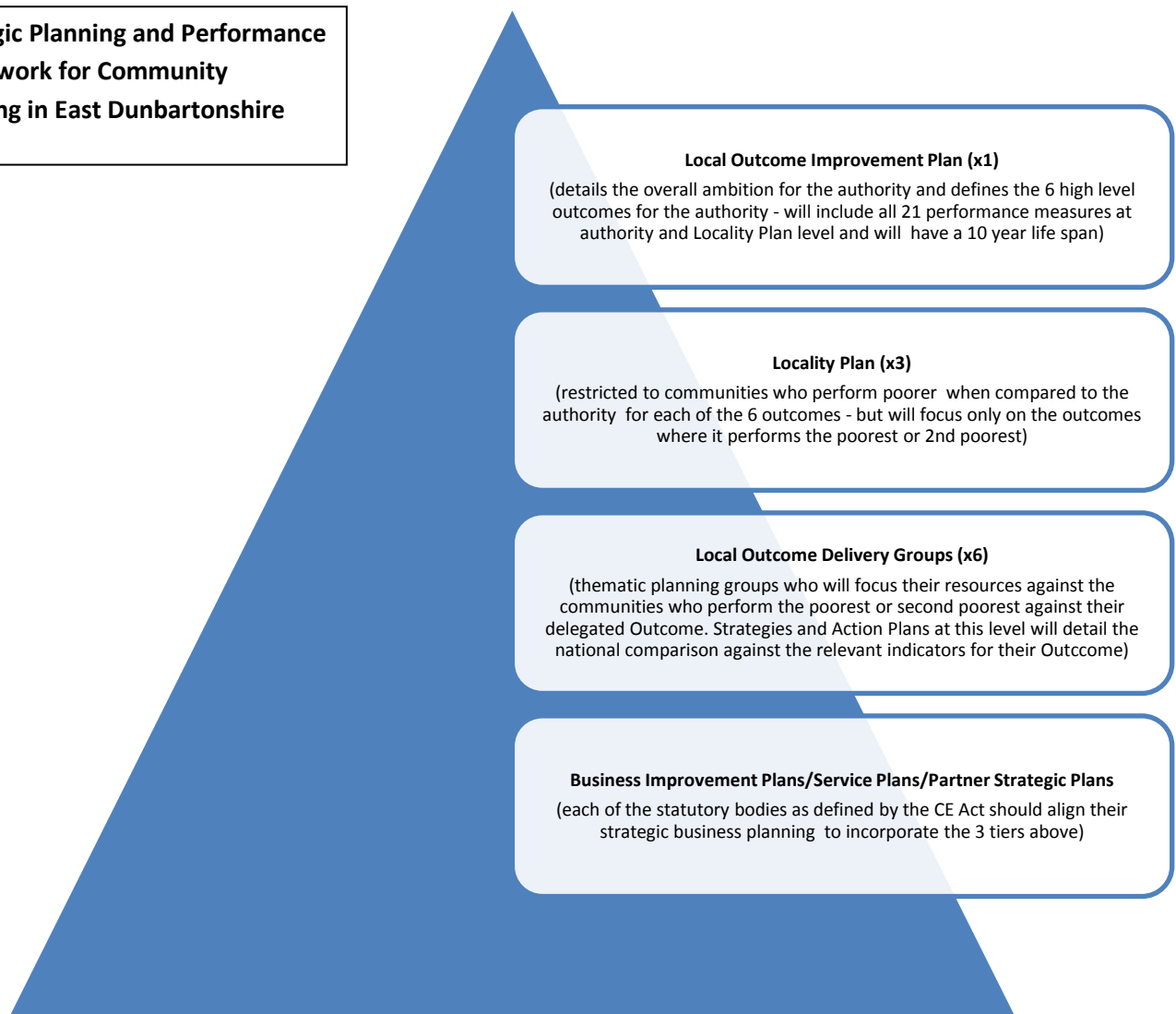
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1. It is recommended that the Board:-

- a) Note the work delivered to date in relation to locality planning
- b) Agree the structure and format of the Partnership Strategic Planning and Performance Framework.
- c) Task the Community Planning and Partnerships Team with the progression of the Framework and associated timeline.
- d) Task the members listed in 3.1 to commit to participate in this task, giving support to the Community Planning and Partnerships Team as requested.
- e) Request progress reports as outlined within the Timeline., and
- f) Approve the joint project with Keep Scotland Beautiful and NHS Health Scotland.

THOMAS GLEN
DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE PLACE, NEIGHBOURHOOD AND CORPORATE
ASSETS

**Strategic Planning and Performance
Framework for Community
Planning in East Dunbartonshire**



We have incorporated 20 measures into each of the 6 Local Outcomes of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) to inform the Planning and Performance Framework for Community Planning in East Dunbartonshire.

This Framework has a strong focus on inequality and disadvantage and as such, compares performance across the communities of East Dunbartonshire. In order to do this, data has been taken from multiple publically available sources (referenced throughout) at an authority and community level to demonstrate how each community performs in relation to each indicator. By comparing community performance at an authority level, we can see where inequality otherwise hidden by comparing our authority at a national level exists. East Dunbartonshire on the whole performs better than the National average across these Outcomes and this can often mask areas of significant inequality and disadvantage.

As a CPP we are committed to the allocation of resources where they are needed most, however we must be cognisant of the reducing and stretched resources available to us and set realistic and meaningful goals. To that end, the Strategic Planning and Performance Framework will commit resources to the two poorest performing communities in relation to each outcome and where possible should allocate resources to the remaining two. Performance at individual indicator level has determined overall outcome performance as shown in the tables below. Where poorer outcomes are persistent for a community, they have been given added gravitas throughout the Framework by the creation of a Locality Plan and actions within the relevant Local Outcome Delivery Group Strategic Plans.

This approach also learns from the Christie Report whereby our Framework is focused on early intervention, prevention and meaningful actions for outcomes; reducing our focus on quarterly, quantitative reporting which can fail to show impact. Local Outcome Delivery Groups will report annually on their Action Plans to the Board, while performance indicators within the LOIP will be given a more long-term reporting schedule to allow change to take place, i.e., 5 years (dependent on the timescales of the corresponding source). The Board will therefore receive exception reports only in between these times and will have time to advance improvements across the Community Planning Partnership of East Dunbartonshire.

Local Outcome 1 Delivery group - Economic Partnership						
Outcome Indicator	Hillhead	Lennoxtown	Auchinairn	Twechar and Harestanes East	Harestanes	East Dunbartonshire
Population living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas (2014 Calendar year – SIMD, Scottish Government) Definition: Percentage of population living in 15% most 'access deprived' areas in Scotland, based on ISD population weighted SIMD.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	47.8%	0.0%	5.8%
	Performs significantly better than the National average.	Performs significantly better than the National average.	Performs significantly better than the National average.	Statistically significantly worse than the National average.	Performs significantly better than the National average.	Performs significantly better than the National average.
The National Average for this Indicator is 15.0%						
Recommendation:						
More Indicators are required for this Outcome to make an informed recommendation.						

Local Outcome 2 Delivery Group: Employability Action Group						
Outcome Indicator	Hillhead	Lennoxtown	Auchinairn	Twechar and Harestanes East	Harestanes	East Dunbartonshire
Children living in Poverty (2012 August snapshot - HMRC) Definition: The percentage of dependent children under the age of 20 in families that receive Child Tax Credits (<60% median income) or income support/Jobseekers Allowance. The total number of children in the area is produced using Child Benefit data held by HMRC which covers around 96% of children. All of the estimates are independently rounded to the nearest 5, therefore aggregating the individual estimates may not sum to the given totals for an area. The estimates are based on the finalised awards tax credits data, and as such are derived from a full set of administrative records rather than a sample.	28.6% Statistically significantly worse than the National average.	13.4% Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	15.2% Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	19.1% Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	17.3% Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	7.8% Performs significantly better than the National average.
The National Average for this Indicator is 15.3%						
Working age population claiming Out of Work benefits (2014 May snapshot - DWP) Definition: Percentage of working age population claiming 'key out of work benefits.' This is a combined count of claimants on	23.8% Statistically significantly worse than the National average.	11.7% Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	14.1% Statistically significantly worse than the National average.	12.5% Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	15.3% Statistically significantly worse than the National average.	7.6% Performs significantly better than the National average.

Local Outcome 2 Delivery Group: Employability Action Group						
Outcome Indicator	Hillhead	Lennoxtown	Auchinairn	Twechar and Harestanes East	Harestanes	East Dunbartonshire
<p>Jobseekers Allowance (JSA), Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), Incapacity Benefit (IB) or Severe Disablement Allowance ('incapacity benefits'), Income Support with a child under 16 or no partner Lone parent and other Income Support (including IS Disability Premium) or Pension Credit with each person being counted only once.</p> <p>The National Average for this Indicator 12.5%</p>						
Population Income Deprived (2014 Calendar year – SIMD, Scottish Government) Definition: for income and employment deprived: percentage of a total population classified as income deprived or working age population (defined as 16-64 year olds) classified as employment deprived within SIMD income domain.	24.1% Statistically significantly worse than the National average.	12.8% Statistically significantly not different from the National average.	16.3% Statistically significantly worse than the National average.	13.8% Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	16.4% Statistically significantly worse than the National average.	7.7% Performs significantly better than the National average.
The National Average for this Indicator 13.1%						
Working age population employment Deprived (2014 Calendar year – SIMD, Scottish Government) Definition: A count of the working age population claiming relevant benefits (Job Seekers Allowance, Incapacity Benefit,	22.1% Statistically significantly worse than the National average.	11.7% Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	14.2% Statistically significantly worse than the National average.	14.7% Statistically significantly worse than the National average.	15.8% Statistically significantly worse than the National average.	8.2% Performs significantly better than the National average.

Local Outcome 2 Delivery Group: Employability Action Group						
Outcome Indicator	Hillhead	Lennoxtown	Auchinairn	Twechar and Harestanes East	Harestanes	East Dunbartonshire
Employment and Support Allowance, or Severe Disablement Allowance).	The National Average for this Indicator 12.2 %					
Recommendation: Hillhead consistently performs poorer in this Outcome compared to both the National and Authority Average and as a result, should be the primary focus of the Employability Action Group in relation to Locality Planning. Harestanes performs second poorest and consideration should be given as to how planning for Hillhead employability services could better incorporate those from this community. It would be advantageous to consider these two communities in tandem when planning as a Partnership.						

Local Outcome 3 Delivery Group - Delivering for Children and Young People Partnership (DCYPP)						
Outcome Indicator	Hillhead	Lennoxton	Auchinairn	Twechar and Harestanes East	Harestanes	East Dunbartonshire
Low birth weight (2012/13 to 2014/15 financial year; 3-year aggregates – ISD Scotland) Definition: Low weight (<2500g) live full-term births; 3-year rolling average number and percentage of all live singleton births	5.6% Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	0.0% Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	1.2% Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	1.6% Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	0.0% Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	1.5% Statistically not significantly different from the National average.
The National Average for this Indicator is 2.0%						
Child obesity in Primary 1 (2014/15 academic year – CHSP – S) Definition: Primary 1 children whose BMI is within the top 5% of the 1990 UK reference range for their age and sex.	11.1% Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	7.1% Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	9.1% Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	3.4% Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	5.7% Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	6.6% Performs significantly better than the National average.
The National Average for this Indicator is 9.8%						
Average Tariff Score of all pupils on the S4 roll (2012/13 academic year – SNS/SG) Definition: Average tariff score (pupil attainment in national exams of all pupils enrolled in fourth year of publicly funded secondary schools (S4)).	174 No significance can be calculated	191 No significance can be calculated	219 No significance can be calculated	219 No significance can be calculated	207 No significance can be calculated	225 No significance can be calculated
The National Average for this Indicator is 193						
Mothers smoking during pregnancy (2012/13 – 2014/15 financial years; 3-year aggregates – ISD Scotland) Definition: Mothers with a known smoking status at first postnatal booking appointment (Health	37% Statistically significantly worse than the National average.	14.2% Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	13.2% Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	29.3% Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	18.4% Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	11.1% Performs significantly better than the National average.

Local Outcome 3 Delivery Group - Delivering for Children and Young People Partnership (DCYPP)						
Outcome Indicator	Hillhead	Lennoxtown	Auchinairn	Twechar and Harestanes East	Harestanes	East Dunbartonshire
Visitor first review) who are recorded as a 'current smoker;' 3-year rolling average of all women with a known smoking status at booking (those with a smoking status of unknown have been excluded).	average.					average.
The National Average for this Indicator is 18.5%						
Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks	13.2%	16.1%	17.7%	13.8%	19.1%	32.6%
Definition: Number of babies reported by parent to being exclusively breastfed at 6-8 week review; 3-year rolling average number and percentage of total number of babies receiving a 6-8 week review.	Statistically significantly wo <u>rse</u> than the National average.	Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	Performs significantly better than the National average.
The National Average for this Indicator is 26.8%						
Recommendations:						
DCYPP should focus significant resources in Hillhead as this community performs poorest in all Indicators for children and young people. Effort should then be made to tackle the inequality within Twechar and Harestanes East, paying regard to the unique make up of this Intermediate Zone; it is likely the children and young people affected reside within Harestanes East predominantly.						

Local Outcome 4 Delivery Group - Community Safety Partnership						
Outcome Indicator	Hillhead	Lennoxtown	Auchinairn	Twechar and Harestaness East	Harestaness	East Dunbartonshire
Crime Rate (2012) (period – source) Definition: number of crimes (based on SIMD crimes of violence, sexual offences, domestic housebreaking, vandalism, drug offences and common assault) and crude rate per 1,000 population (Source: SIMD 2012, Scottish Government).	73.2 Statistically significantly worse than the rse National average.	42.7 Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	34.9 Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	36.4 Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	53.6% Statistically significantly worse than the National average.	25.0 Performs significantly better than the National average.
The National Average for this Indicator is 40.4						
Recommendation: Analysis of Community Safety data is currently on-going. A recommendation will be made in due course.						

Local Outcome 5 Delivery Group - Health Improvement Strategy Group						
Outcome Indicator	Hillhead	Lennoxtown	Auchinairn	Twechar and Harestones East	Harestones	East Dunbartonshire
Drug-related hospital stays (2012/13 to 2014/15 financial year; 3-year aggregate ISC Scotland) Definition: General acute inpatient and day case with a diagnosis of drug misuse in any diagnostic position; 3-year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population.	136.1 Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	86.0 Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	51.4 Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	16.5 Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	77.6 Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	41.0 Performs significantly better than the National average.
The National Average for this Indicator is 122.0						
Population prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis (2014/15 financial year – ISD Scotland) Definition: Estimated number and percentage of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis.	25.2% Statistically significantly worse than the National average.	19.5% Statistically significantly worse than the National average.	22.8% Statistically significantly worse than the National average.	21% Statistically significantly worse than the National average.	23.7% Statistically significantly worse than the National average.	16.4% Performs significantly better than the National average.
The National Average for this Indicator is 17.4%						
Alcohol-related hospital stays (2014/15 financial year – ISD Scotland) Definition: General acute inpatient and day case stays with a diagnosis of alcohol misuse in any diagnostic position: number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population.	1187.2 Statistically significantly worse than the National average.	457.3 Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	718.1 Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	790.6 Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	736.6 Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	446.6 Performs significantly better than the National average.
The National Average for this Indicator is 671.7						
Male life expectancy (2011 Midpoint year – NRS) Definition: Estimated male life expectancy at birth in years calculated using Chiang (II) methodology;	73.4 Statistically significantly worse than the National average.	76.5 Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	72.8 Statistically significantly worse than the National average.	75.7 Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	77.8 Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	80.1 Performs significantly better than the National average.

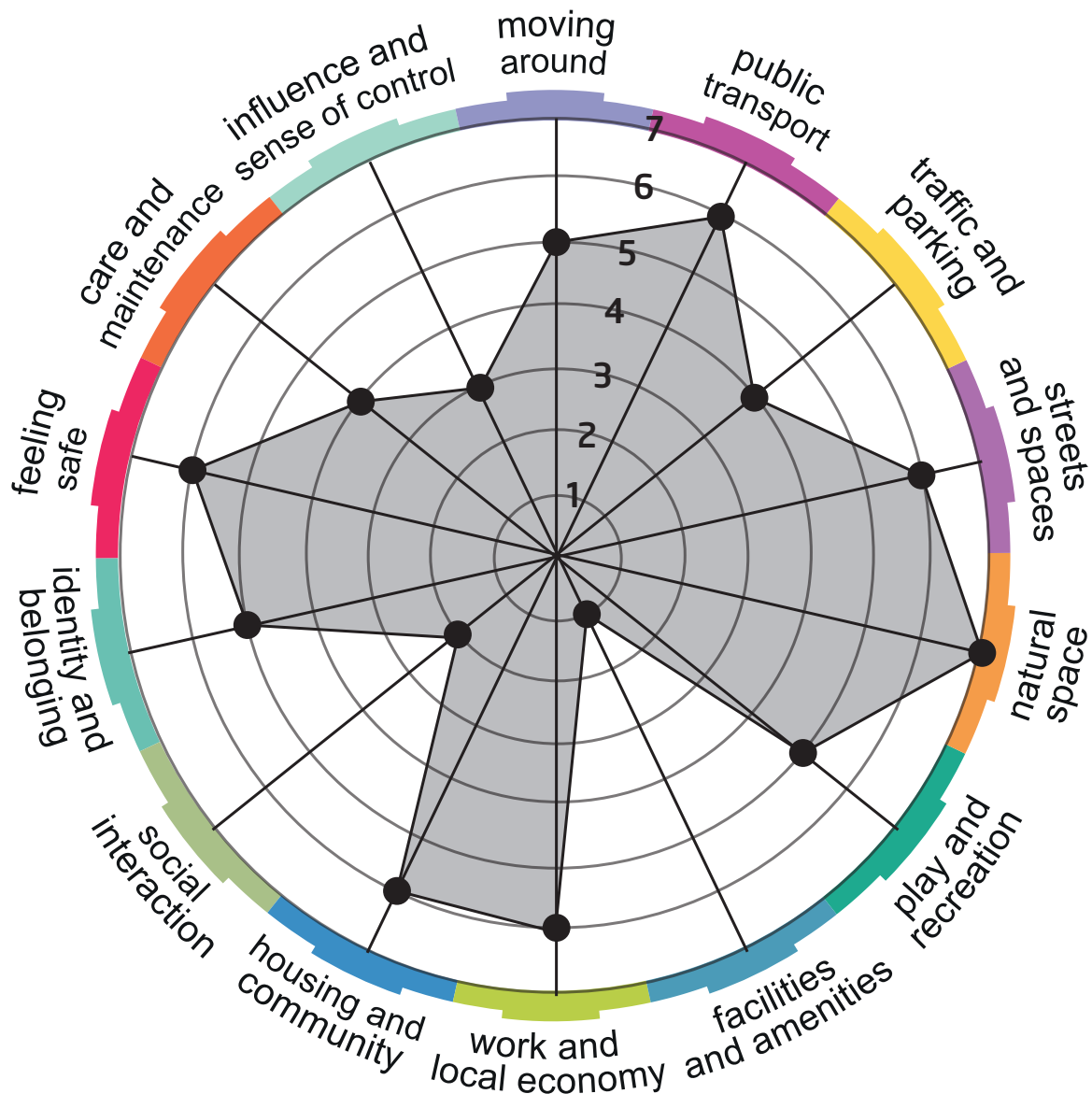
Local Outcome 5 Delivery Group - Health Improvement Strategy Group						
Outcome Indicator	Hillhead	Lennoxtown	Auchinairn	Twechar and Harestanes East	Harestanes	East Dunbartonshire
multi-year average (over 3 years for NHS Boards and Local Authorities; 5 years for Intermediate geographies).	National average.	average.	average.	National average.	the National average.	National average.
The National Average for this Indicator is 76.6						
Female life expectancy (2011 Midpoint year – NRS) Definition: Estimated male life expectancy at birth in years calculated using Chiang (II) methodology; multi-year average (over 3 years for NHS Boards and Local Authorities; 5 years for Intermediate geographies).	78.1	78.7	77.7	83.1	80.3	83.4
	Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	Statistically significantly worse than the National average.	Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	Statistically not significantly different from the National average.	Performs significantly better than the National average.
The National Average for this Indicator is 80.8						
Recommendations:						
In this instance, Hillhead performs poorest in 3 Indicators for this Outcome locally, two of which are performing significantly worse than the National Average. Auchinairn performs poorest in two compared to the authority, and these are both significantly worse than the National Average. It is recommended that the Health Improvement Strategy Group concentrate their efforts in Hillhead and Auchinairn.						

Local Outcome 6 Delivery Group - Vulnerable Citizen's Group (tbc)						
Outcome Indicator	Hillhead	Lennoxtown	Auchinairn	Twechar and Harestanes East	Harestanes	East Dunbartonshire
<p>Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations (2011 to 2013 calendar years; 3-year aggregates – ISD Scotland)</p> <p>Definition: Patients aged 65+ years with 2 or more emergency admissions, discharged from hospital: 3-year rolling average and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. Note: A patient will be counted as multiple admission only if they resided in the same geography during both admissions.</p>	<p>8963.6</p> <p>Statistically significantly worse than the National average.</p>	<p>5222.7</p> <p>Statistically not significantly different from the National average.</p>	<p>6900.6</p> <p>Statistically not significantly different from the National average.</p>	<p>4492.5</p> <p>Statistically not significantly different from the National average.</p>	<p>6724.5</p> <p>Statistically not significantly different from the National average.</p>	<p>4772.7</p> <p>Performs significantly better than the National average.</p>
The National Average for this Indicator is 5159.5						
<p>Patients with emergency hospitalisations (2011-2013 calendar years; 3 year aggregates – ISD Scotland)</p> <p>Definition: Patients discharged from hospital following an emergency admission, 3 year rolling average number and directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population. Note: A Patient will be counted as multiple admissions only if they resided in the same geography during both admissions.</p>	<p>10,643.1</p> <p>Statistically significantly worse than the National average.</p>	<p>7371.5</p> <p>Statistically not significantly different from the National average.</p>	<p>9002.0</p> <p>Statistically significantly worse than the National average.</p>	<p>7433.5</p> <p>Statistically not significantly different from the National average.</p>	<p>8677.5</p> <p>Statistically significantly worse than the National average.</p>	<p>6750.5</p> <p>Performs significantly better than the National average.</p>
The National Average for this Indicator is 7500.2						
Recommendations:						
The Vulnerable Citizen's Group should focus their resources within Hillhead and then apply a proportionate response in Auchinairn.						

Place Standard –

How good is Our Place?

Appendix 2



The Place Standard is a tool to evaluate the quality of a place. It can evaluate places that are well-established, undergoing change, or still being planned. The tool can also help users to identify their priorities.

The tool is simple and free to use. It consists of 14 questions which cover both the physical and social elements of a place. Prompts are provided to help users answer the questions. When all 14 questions have been completed, the results are shown in a simple diagram.

Why Place is important

Research shows that the places where we spend our time have an important impact on our lives. The way a place looks, functions and feels can influence our health and wellbeing, and the opportunities we have access to. Improving the quality of places can help to tackle inequalities.

Understanding the existing and potential strengths of a place can inform good decision making, allowing resources to be targeted to where they are most needed. This approach can deliver better results over the long term.

The tool can also support the design and delivery of successful places, creating quality development where people want to live.

Who it is for

The tool is designed to be accessible for everyone to use: communities; public sector; third sector; and the private sector. People will want to use the tool in different circumstance and for different purposes, but it allows people to work together productively across sectors and boundaries in a consistent way.

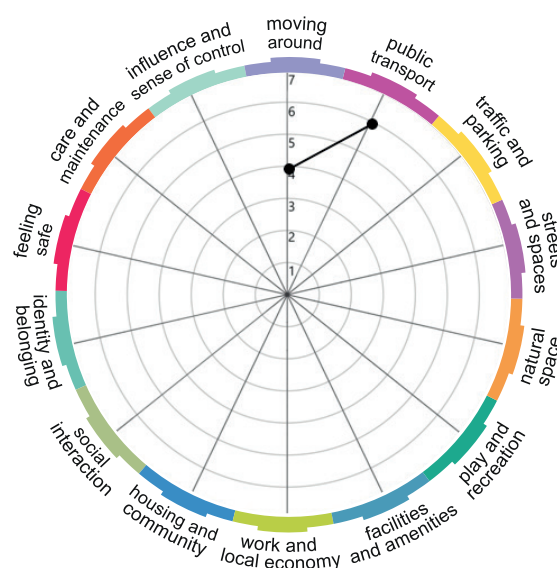
Area

The tool allows different sizes and types of places to be assessed. This can include whole towns or neighbourhoods in urban or rural locations. The tool can be used to assess existing places as well as places that are still being planned. Whatever the place, the area to be evaluated should be agreed in advance by those involved.

How to use

You can either complete the tool on paper or placestandard.scot

- Record who you are, noting if you are an individual or representing a group, and agree the area you are going to assess.
- Answer each question by recording a rating on a scale from 1 to 7. Some prompts are provided as a starting point for discussion. The rating should be agreed amongst the group carrying out the assessment. Space is provided to record the reasons for your answers.
- When you have answered all the questions, plot each rating on the 'compass diagram'. In this example (below) the "Moving Around" question was rated as '4'. The next question, Public Transport, was rated a "6". A line should be drawn between each point.



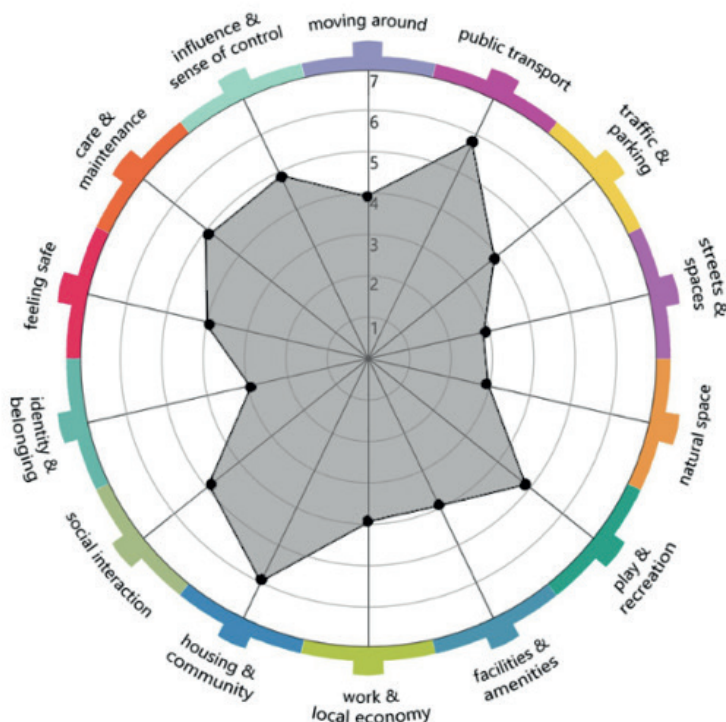
- After completing the diagram, you can reflect on the results by agreeing priorities and actions. Space is provided for you to list the main issues.

There may be occasions where the question does not seem relevant or where you feel you do not have enough information to answer. In these cases you should think about the area that is being evaluated as part of a larger place or ensure that there is a way in which community views can properly be taken into account.

When the tool is being used to help plan a new development where there is no established community, you will want to think about what it will be like to live there. It will also be useful to consider the needs of, or impact on neighbouring communities.

Output

The diagram that is produced is easy to understand. It shows at a glance the areas where a place is performing well and where there is room for improvement. Where a place has been assessed as good, the shape will be fuller, reaching towards the edge of the circle (in the example below: *public transport*). Where it is viewed as performing poorly the shape will be smaller, remaining towards the centre (eg: *streets and spaces*)



There is no benchmark or minimum standard. The tool is used to determine the strengths and assets of a place and to indicate areas in which action may be taken.

When to use

The place standard tool can help you to achieve a number of aims.

Communities can use the tool to assess what works about their place and where it needs to improve. This may be part of a wider discussion about the regeneration of an area, or it might be to inform a new place or development which is planned nearby.

Local authorities and Community Planning Partnerships can use the tool to help plan their activities and prioritise appropriate action.

The development sector can use the tool to establish to the needs of communities and create good places where people want to live.

What happens next

The place standard tool is part of a process, not the end of a process. In considering what you do next, you should think about opportunities to develop and build upon the conversations and relationships the tool has initiated.

The method allows assessment to be consistent and comparable over time to see if improvement has been made. In order to get the most out of the tool you will want to record the qualities of the place and the reasons for your rating. This will be useful for people to set the ambition for their place.

Moving around

Walking and cycling are good for both our health and the environment. The design and layout of a place can encourage walking and cycling by providing pleasant and safe routes that connect people to where they want to go.

Now consider the question:

Can I easily walk and cycle around using good quality routes?

Next, rate your place on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means there is a lot of room for improvement and 7 means there is very little room for improvement. Record your rating on the compass.

You might want to think about the following :

- Are there enough routes for walking and cycling? Are these given priority over cars and other traffic as much as possible?
- Do routes provide obvious and direct links with the places that people want to go, such as schools, shops, parks and public transport?
- Are routes of good quality, in an attractive environment and pleasant to use?
- Do routes meet the needs of all people regardless of age, mobility or disability? Is seating available for those who may need it?
- Do routes feel safe to use all year round and at different times of the day?
- If you wish, note why you rated your answer the way you did below:-

Public transport

Access to an affordable, reliable and well-connected public transport service is important for communities in any place. Good public transport allows people to get around in a sustainable way which in turn is good for the environment.

Now consider the question:

Does public transport meet my needs?

Next, rate your place on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means there is a lot of room for improvement and 7 means there is very little room for improvement. Record your rating on the compass.

Here are some things that you might want to think about as you consider your rating:

- Are public transport services frequent and reliable? Do they take people to the places they need to go?
- Is public transport accessible for all regardless of age, mobility or disability?
- Are bus stops and stations in convenient places and within walking distance of people's homes? Is seating available for those who may need it?
- Are public transport services affordable for all?
- Are facilities and vehicles of a good quality and well maintained? Do they encourage use and help people to feel safe?
- Do public transport hubs offer good facilities such as toilets, secure parking and cycle storage?
- If you wish, note why you rated your answer the way you did below:-

Traffic and parking

Places that are dominated by traffic and parked cars can have a negative impact on our daily lives. Appropriate arrangements for traffic and parking that allow people to move around safely can help people to get the most out of a place.

Now consider the question:

Do traffic and parking arrangements allow people to move around safely and meet the community's needs?

Next, rate your place on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means there is a lot of room for improvement and 7 means there is very little room for improvement. Record your rating on the compass.

Here are some things that you might want to think about as you consider your rating:

- Do people take priority over cars and other traffic?
- Does the amount and location of parking affect how people feel about the place and how they use it?
- Are there any aspects of the place that are adversely affected by the levels of traffic and parking? You might want to think about access, noise and air quality.
- Are there appropriate road safety measures in place to ensure everyone can get about safely regardless of age, mobility or disability?
- Are traffic calming measures used effectively to benefit the community?
- Is parking in a safe and secure location?

If you wish, note why you rated your answer the way you did below:-

Streets and spaces

Buildings, landmarks, greenery, views and natural landscape can all help to create an attractive, distinctive place that people enjoy being in. These features can also help people to find their way around.

Now consider the question:

Do buildings, streets and public spaces create an attractive place that is easy to get around?

Next, rate your place on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means there is a lot of room for improvement and 7 means there is very little room for improvement. Record your rating on the compass.

Here are some things that you might want to think about as you consider your rating:

- Is being in or passing through this place a pleasant experience?
- Are there positive features such as local landmarks, historic buildings, public squares or natural features that make the place feel distinctive?
- Are there distinctive features and routes that help you to find your way around?
- Do buildings, features and public spaces look interesting and attractive?
- Are there negative features such as derelict buildings, vacant land or excessive noise? Does the design of the area help to lessen their impact?
- Is the experience of the place positive both day and night and in different seasons or weather conditions?

If you wish, note why you rated your answer the way you did below:-

Natural space

Natural space includes a wide variety of different environments from parks, woodlands, fields, streams and rivers to green space alongside paths and roadways and tree lined streets. These spaces are good for wildlife, can improve air quality and benefit our health and wellbeing.

Now consider the question:

Can I regularly experience good quality natural space?

Next, rate your place on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means there is a lot of room for improvement and 7 means there is very little room for improvement. Record your rating on the compass.

Here are some things that you might want to think about as you consider your rating:

- Are there a range of natural spaces that are readily available to people and can be used for a variety of purposes?
- Are there opportunities for people to experience and have contact with nature?
- Is natural space accessible to all regardless of age, mobility or disability? Is seating available for those who need it?
- Is the available natural space attractive, well maintained and free from hazards? Is it affected by negative features such as excessive noise or poor air quality?
- Is the natural space used, and felt safe to use, by all regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, religious belief, sexual orientation or disability?
- Will the available natural space continue to meet people's needs in the future?

If you wish, note why you rated your answer the way you did below:-

Play and recreation

Good places encourage children to play and allow adults to enjoy leisure and sporting activities. Opportunities for play and recreation can improve the quality of our lives and our health.

Now consider the question:

Do I have access to a range of space and opportunities for play and recreation?

Next, rate your place on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means there is a lot of room for improvement and 7 means there is very little room for improvement. Record your rating on the compass.

Here are some things that you might want to think about as you consider your rating:

- Are there opportunities and spaces for all to engage in play and recreation? You might want to think about some specific groups like teenagers, children with disabilities and older people.
- Are there appropriate spaces and facilities to support play and recreational activities? Are these used to their full potential?
- Are the available spaces and facilities of good quality and well maintained?
- Are the available spaces and facilities accessible for all? And are they affordable to use?
- Are children able to challenge themselves during play and build confidence through exposure to and experience of judging and managing risk? Is the presence of children playing outdoors welcomed by the community?
- Do the available spaces and facilities feel safe to get to, be in and use? Is this affected by the time of day or year?

If you wish, note why you rated your answer the way you did below:-

Facilities and amenities

Facilities and amenities are the things that we need to live and enjoy life; this can include local shops, schools, nurseries, libraries, GPs and places to eat, drink and meet friends. Access to good quality facilities and amenities is important in supporting people to lead healthy, fulfilling lives.

Now consider the question:

Do facilities and amenities meet my needs?

Next, rate your place on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means there is a lot of room for improvement and 7 means there is very little room for improvement. Record your rating on the compass.

Here are some things that you might want to think about as you consider your rating:

- Is there a range of facilities and amenities available to meet a variety of different needs?
- Are these accessible and used by all regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, religious belief, sexual orientation or disability?
- Do the available facilities and amenities help to support a healthy lifestyle?
- Are they within a reasonable distance and easily accessible by walking, cycling or public transport?
- Are facilities and amenities good quality and well maintained?
- Are the available facilities and amenities being used to their full potential? Will they continue to meet people's needs in the future?

If you wish, note why you rated your answer the way you did below:-

Work and local economy

Good quality work can offer important benefits through the income, activity, social networks and sense of identity and satisfaction that it can bring. A thriving local economy can provide work opportunities and help create lively and attractive places where people want to spend time.

Now consider the question:

Is there an active local economy and the opportunity to access good quality work?

Next, rate your place on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means there is a lot of room for improvement and 7 means there is very little room for improvement. Record your rating on the compass.

Here are some things that you might want to think about as you consider your rating:

- Is there an active local economy that helps to create a thriving place?
- Are there job opportunities that are available and accessible to local people regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, religious belief, sexual orientation or disability?
- Are effective services that help people to find and keep work, such as Jobcentres, recruitment agencies and affordable childcare, available locally?
- Are there opportunities for people to gain skills for work such as education, training and volunteering?
- Are there opportunities and spaces for local businesses to start up and grow?

If you wish, note why you rated your answer the way you did below:-

Housing and community

The housing on offer can determine who lives in an area and how a place looks and feels. Good places have a well-integrated mix of quality homes that support a range of household sizes and people of different ages and incomes.

Now consider the question:

Does housing support the needs of the community and contribute to a positive environment?

Next, rate your place on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means there is a lot of room for improvement and 7 means there is very little room for improvement. Record your rating on the compass.

Here are some things that you might want to think about as you consider your rating:

- Is housing a positive feature of the area?
- Does the variety of housing allow people to stay in the area even as their needs change?
- Is there a range of house types, sizes and tenures (i.e. rented, privately owned, etc) to meet different needs and are these well-integrated with each other.
- Is there a range of good quality housing available for people, regardless of their income.

If you wish, note why you rated your answer the way you did below:-

Social interaction

Feeling isolated can be damaging to our health and wellbeing. Good places provide a variety of spaces to meet and spend time with others.

Now consider the question:

Is there a range of spaces and opportunities to meet people?

Next, rate your place on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means there is a lot of room for improvement and 7 means there is very little room for improvement. Record your rating on the compass.

Here are some things that you might want to think about as you consider your rating:

- Are there spaces that provide opportunities for people to meet and interact?
- Is there a range of different spaces for interaction; these could be indoor, outdoor, purpose built and more informal?
- Can they be used at different times of the day and year or in different weathers?
- Does the place encourage people from across the whole community to mix and get to know each other?

If you wish, note why you rated your answer the way you did below:-

Identity and belonging

How people feel about a place can be influenced by many factors, including how the place looks; how other people view the place; and the place's culture and history. Places with a positive identity, and where people feel they belong, can help to build strong communities.

Now consider the question:

**Does this place have a positive identity and
do I feel I belong?**

Next, rate your place on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means there is a lot of room for improvement and 7 means there is very little room for improvement. Record your rating on the compass.

Here are some things that you might want to think about as you consider your rating:

- Do people perceive the place positively?
- Are the history, heritage and culture of the place apparent and celebrated?
- Do people feel connected to their neighbours and the community?
- Do all people in the place feel like they belong regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, religious belief, sexual orientation or disability?
- Are people positively engaged in their community? Are there groups and networks that help strengthen a sense of community?

If you wish, note why you rated your answer the way you did below:-

Feeling safe

How safe a place feels can affect people's wellbeing and how they spend time there. Good design and maintenance can help make places feel safer and minimise crime and antisocial behaviour.

Now consider the question:

Do I feel safe?

Next, rate your place on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means there is a lot of room for improvement and 7 means there is very little room for improvement. Record your rating on the compass.

Here are some things that you might want to think about as you consider your rating:

- Is the area safe for all regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, religious belief, sexual orientation or disability?
- Are routes and spaces overlooked by buildings and are these well used, adding to a feeling of safety?
- Are routes and spaces safe and well used at different times of the day and throughout the year?
- Do people feel safe both at home and when out and about?
- Is the area free of negative features, such as empty or derelict property, crime, or anti-social behaviour?

If you wish, note why you rated your answer the way you did below:-

Care and maintenance

Places that are well-cared for can make us feel positive, while those that are not looked after properly can have the opposite effect. Having proper maintenance arrangements in place, and ways in which residents can get support when needed, allows people to feel positive about their environment.

Now consider the question:

Are buildings and spaces well cared for?

Next, rate your place on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means there is a lot of room for improvement and 7 means there is very little room for improvement. Record your rating on the compass.

Here are some things that you might want to think about as you consider your rating:

- Are public areas, facilities and properties well maintained?
- Are there any specific problems in the area, such as litter, vandalism or dog fouling?
- Are there good facilities for refuse storage and collection? Are recycling facilities available and easily accessed?
- Do local authorities, housing associations, landlords and residents all know their roles and responsibilities? Is action taken when necessary?
- Is communication clear and effective? Residents should be kept informed of any change to services and be able to easily report problems if they arise.
- Is there a local residents association? Is it effective?

If you wish, note why you rated your answer the way you did below:-

Influence and sense of control

Having a voice in decision making and feeling empowered to make changes can help to build stronger communities and better places. Having this sense of control can make people feel positive about their lives.

Now consider the question:

Do I feel able to participate in decisions and help change things for the better?

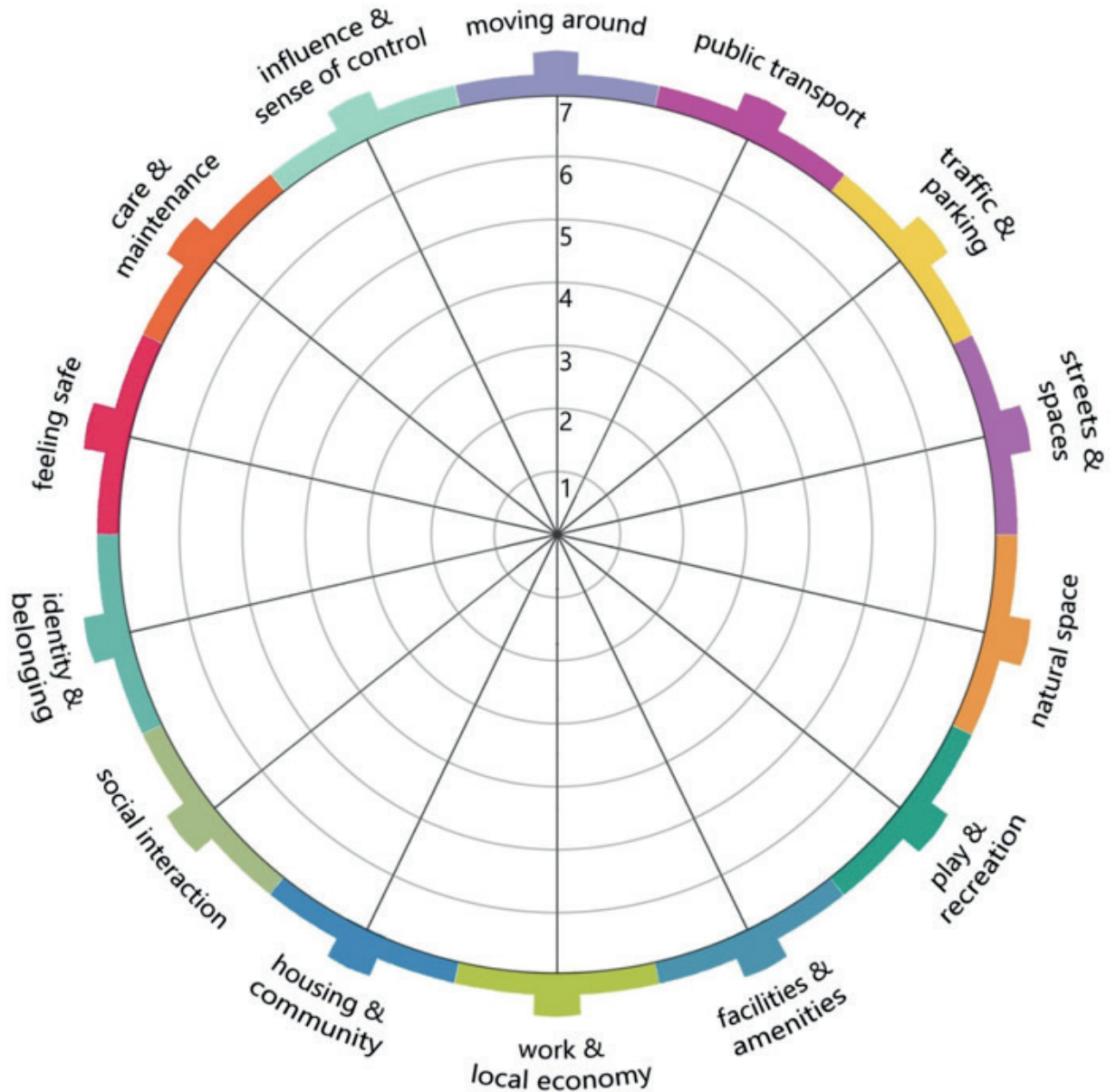
Next, rate your place on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means there is a lot of room for improvement and 7 means there is very little room for improvement. Record your rating on the compass.

Here are some things that you might want to think about as you consider your rating:

- Are people able to contribute to decisions that affect them?
- Are all people able to contribute regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, religious belief, sexual orientation or disability?
- Do organisations such as local authorities, health services and housing associations actively work with the community to understand their needs?
- Do people feel listened to?
- Are there local community services or groups that allow people to get involved?

If you wish, note why you rated your answer the way you did below:-

When you have answered all the questions, plot each rating on the 'compass diagram'



Priorities for action

What are the main issues and priorities for change that you have identified?

Priorities for action

What actions could be taken to address these?

© Crown copyright 2015

**Architecture &
Design Scotland**
Ailtearachd is Dealbhadh na h-Alba

NHS
Health
Scotland


**The Scottish
Government**
Riaghaltas na h-Alba

Appendix 3 - Proposed timeline for Community Engagement for locality plans

What	When
Opportunities for engagement in each locality plan area identified	June 2016
Community Planning Partners nominate officers to co- host workshops	June 2016
Community volunteers in locality areas identified to co-host workshops and interviews	June 2016
On-line version of place standard tool developed	June 2016
Training on Place standard tool for workshop hosts conducted	July 2016
Timetable for workshops produced and agreed by co-hosts	August 2016
Workshops and interviews conducted in locality plan areas using a variety of locations, times and approaches	August 2016-February 2017
Online Place standard tool launched and promoted	August 2016
Online surveys remain open with promotion throughout period	August – February 2017
Results are collated and used to inform locality plans	February 2017-April 2017

Appendix 4

Working with communities to build better places

This paper proposes the development of a joint project that will involve Keep Scotland Beautiful, East Dunbartonshire Council and NHS Health Scotland.

The proposed project would involve the three organisations working together with a community in East Dunbartonshire to use the Place Standard Tool to identify, develop and implement a range of improvements to their local area.

It is anticipated that there will be a number of key strands to the project including developing organisational capacity in terms of the Place Standard Tool, community engagement and capacity building, wider stakeholder engagement and the development of an action plan.

A key element of the proposed project for all partners will be ensuring that the local community is fully engaged and integrated into the project.

It will also be important to ensure a structured approach to evidence and data gathering is in place to allow a full evaluation to take place and for lessons to be learned and shared.

In addition to having a positive impact on the local community, and allowing all of the partners to reflect on the use of the Place Standard Tool in how they respond to the requirements of the Community Empowerment Act, it is anticipated that the project will help deliver the organisations involved deliver on a number of objectives:

- it will enable East Dunbartonshire Council to pilot the use of the Place Standard Tool and consider how it can be used effectively to support future locality planning as part of their response to the Community Empowerment Act
- it will enable Keep Scotland Beautiful to enhance the range of advice, services and support it provides to local communities seeking to take action to improve their area;
- it will allow NHS Health Scotland and key national partners including Scottish Government and Architecture and Design Scotland to test aspects of the Place Standard Tool and supporting infrastructure and provide valuable learning; and

It is proposed that a detailed project plan will be developed during June and July with a view to beginning the project on the ground in August/September.

The project plan will include details of the resource requirements for the project and how these will be addressed by the partners.

Keep Scotland Beautiful, East Dunbartonshire Council and NHS Health Scotland recognise that the effective and successful delivery of this project will depend on support from their

organisations and will ensure that reasonable levels of resource are made available to support the delivery of the proposal.

The partners also recognise that the delivery of any improvement actions identified in the final action plan may have resource implications that will be addressed separately from this project

It is anticipated that the project will run through to March 2017 with a final report and evaluation of the project published by June 2017.

**COMMUNITY PLANNING
PARTNERSHIP BOARD**

9 JUNE 2016

PN/030/16/SR

**DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE PLACE,
NEIGHBOURHOOD AND CORPORATE ASSETS**

CONTACT OFFICER:

**SEONY ROSS, LAND PLANNING POLICY OFFICER,
(TEL: 0300 1234510)**

SUBJECT TITLE:

LENNOXTOWN CHARRETTE AND MASTERPLAN

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1** The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the charrette for Lennoxton Town Centre, present the consultant's report of the charrette and seek approval to develop a Masterplan for Lennoxton.

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1** In order to work to implement 'Place' work in Lennoxton the Strategic Development and Regeneration Team, with the help of the Land Planning Policy Team and the Community Planning and Partnership Team, applied to the Scottish Government Charrette Mainstreaming Programme fund to carry out a charrette in Lennoxton. The funding was awarded in December 2015, consultants were appointed in January 2016 and the charrette took place from Friday 11th to Monday 14th March 2016. The Charrette and associated meetings were well attended and this report summarises this work.
- 2.2** The Council has now received the consultant's report for the charrette (**Appendix 1**) and it is recommended that this is taken forward through the development of a Masterplan for Lennoxton. Whilst the Masterplan will be Council led and focus on Council projects, it will contribute toward the 'Place' agenda, a key CPP focus, and feed into the forthcoming locality plan for Lennoxton. This report also sets out the process for developing the Masterplan.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1** It is recommended that the Partnership Board:
- a) Note the contents of this report; and
 - b) Approve the development of a Masterplan for Lennoxton

THOMAS GLEN

DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE PLACE, NEIGHBOURHOOD AND CORPORATE ASSETS

4.0 BACKGROUND

- 4.1** In order to work to implement ‘Place’ work in Lennoxtown the Strategic Development and Regeneration Team, with the help of the Land Planning Policy Team and the Community Planning and Partnership team, applied to the Scottish Government Charrette Mainstreaming Programme fund to carry out a charrette in Lennoxtown. The funding was awarded and the charrette took place from Friday 11th to Monday 14th March 2016. The Council has now received the consultant’s report for the charrette (**Appendix 1**) and it is recommended that this is taken forward through the development of a Masterplan for Lennoxtown. This report summarises the work to date and sets out the process for developing the Masterplan.

Place Initiative Background and Charrette Funding

- 4.2** Lennoxtown has one of the 4 datazones in East Dunbartonshire among the 15% most deprived in Scotland. There is higher unemployment and more JSA claimants, as well as more people in socially rented accommodation. In order to address these issues, the Lennoxtown Initiative was established by the council in partnership with NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde with local community involvement but eventually stopped trading in late 2015.
- 4.3** The Council’s ‘Place’ approach provides a holistic method of community planning to address the issues of a place as a whole on our most deprived areas, which are Auchinairn, Hillhead and Lennoxtown. Because of this approach, the Community Planning and Partnerships team have a good relationship with the community and the Strategic Development and Regeneration team applied for the Scottish Government’s Charrette Mainstreaming Programme and were awarded £15,000 match funding. The Scottish Government Charrette Mainstreaming Programme had £300,000 available in 2015-16 to support the delivery of community design charrette across Scotland. The fund aims to support communities to input directly into the design and development of plans for the future of their areas. The focus of the programme was on 3 key areas:
- Projects that link community planning and spatial planning processes
 - Charrette projects commissioned directly by communities
 - Linkages between town centre action plans and community plans
- 4.4** A charrette is an interactive design process in which the public and stakeholders work directly with a specialised design team to generate a specific community vision, masterplan and action plan. The purpose of a charrette is to facilitate an interactive workshop with the local community so they can communicate their views in terms of the development and future of their own town centre.
- 4.5** The charrette project is a joint effort between 3 service areas: Land Planning Policy, Community Planning and Partnerships, and Strategic Development and Regeneration who lead on the charrette process. A team of external consultants, among them architects, designers, policy and transport consultants; were appointed to carry out the charrette weekend and provide the council with a report containing suggested actions.

Charrette Weekend

- 4.6** In advance of the Charrette there were a number of activities planned and steps taken to publicise the event:
- Production of a webpage – <http://www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk/Lennoxtowncharrette>
 - Press release produced
 - Ongoing social media programme
 - Leafleting of Lennoxtown

- Posters put up in Lennoxtown
- Community Asset Mapping workshop
- Place Standard Workshop carried out with Campsie Community Council
- Engagement with school students
- Workshop with Council officers to feed in on going Council work and projects
- The consultants, DPT, carried out preparatory studies in Lennoxtown and SD&R's Town Centre Officer spoke to town centre businesses.

- 4.7** The consultants were also provided with background data about Lennoxtown and previous work that had been carried out there; as well as background policy affecting Lennoxtown to ensure the outcomes and identified actions of the charrette were consistent with existing council policy as much as possible.
- 4.8** The Charrette took place in the Campsie Memorial Hall, which was converted into an open-to-all 'design studio' over the four days with a team of designers, economists and others there to listen to people's experiences of using the village centre and their ideas.
- 4.9** In total, there were over 100 individuals engaged in the pre-charrette process, including council officers to identify prior and planned work affecting the town; the community council as a representative body of the community; and around 70 school children regarding their use and experience of their town centre. The consultants also conducted a public life survey, in which they observed people on the main street, recording what they were doing, how long they lingered, and how they moved around the street and across the roads; and carried out further economic research into the town.
- 4.10** For the charrette itself, the consultants utilised the Place Standard, which is the Scottish Government tool for assessing the quality of places. The local community was invited to drop in over the weekend where the consultants completed 80 individual interviews in which they used this tool. A further 50 were asked to respond to the themes that were emerging to test whether the ideas were agreed with; and the results of the combined work surrounding the charrette was presented to around 20 people at the close of the final day of the charrette.

Charrette Report

- 4.11** The Charrette Report is in Appendix 1 and includes information on the charrette weekend. The suggested actions in the report were 3 main projects, each split into smaller elements:

1. Main Street Public Realm

- Changing the road design at Crosshill/ Main street
- Creating a crossing at Co-op on Main St.
- Changing road design at the North Berbiston Road junction/ Slatefield junction section
- Changing road design at Crosshill St/ Main St junction and a crossing at Service Rd to slow traffic approaching Main Street
- Community green spaces

2. Making Connections

- Active Travel links: create a link between a key junction of the Strathkelvin railway path to the town centre via Station Road; and a link from east to west through the High church grounds
- Review public transport provision
- Pedestrian signage
- Dog bin provision

3. Making More of Land and Buildings

- Campsie Hall upgrades: public toilets, possible café, tourist ‘hub’
- Old Library: location of afterschool/ childcare clubs
- Hub: review hours, offer adult education
- Building images
- Town centre living
- Micro-hydro community project to generate income for a Development trust
- High park evening use: well-lit pitch

Recommended Next Steps

- 4.12** It is recommended that officers will use the consultant’s charrette report and suggested projects to produce a Lennoxtown Masterplan. This will include a series of projects for further development based on the charrette report and any other key projects being carried out by the Council. It will also be adopted as planning guidance to guide any planning applications within Lennoxtown. Whilst the Masterplan will be Council led and focus on Council projects, it will contribute toward the Place agenda, a key CPP focus, and feed into the forthcoming locality plan for Lennoxtown.
- 4.13** Initial work will involve internal conversation to discuss the feasibility and timescales of each project. This will involve first identifying the key teams and stakeholders for each project and then holding meetings throughout the summer to develop each project. This may result in the identification of a need to meet with key external stakeholders, including Community Planning Partners, to discuss whether some of the projects outwith Council control, but supported by the Council, can be implemented. The outcomes of these meetings and the results of the consultant’s report will be converted into a draft Masterplan which the local community will be consulted on. A final draft of the guidance will be published in Spring / Summer of 2017, in order for work on the locality plans to be accounted for. The following table sets out an indicative timetable for the work.

Stage	Timeframe
Project Scoping	July 16
Internal Consultation	Summer 16
Consultation with Key External Stakeholders	Autumn 16
Draft Guidance	Winter 16/17
Consultation	Spring 17
D&R	Spring 17
CPP Board	Spring 17
Finalise Guidance	Spring/ Summer 17
Include in Locality Plans for publication	October 17

The Lennoxtown Town Centre Charrette



DPT
Urban
Design


The Scottish
Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba

April 2016

DPT Urban Design

with

**Andrew
CARRIE**
Traffic & Transportation Ltd

H E R E
+ N O W

 WMUD

John Gilbert
ARCHITECTS

LXR Ltd.

4
consulting

Richard Whatman Consulting

To be viewed double-sided



Brief and Approach

The Lennoxton Town Centre Charrette is principally instigated by East Dunbartonshire Council but seeks to involve the Community Planning partners and the local community (individuals and groups).

The aim of the Charrette process is to support the development of a Town Centre Action Plan that incorporate well-informed ideas specific to Lennoxton. The process should harness existing and potential assets across the study area, which includes the resources currently directed towards Lennoxton from all sectors.

To support this aim, the process set out to answer three broad questions:

- 1) What 'activity' is happening right now?;
- 2) Who is involved in this 'activity'?; and
- 3) How can this 'activity' be best shaped to support identified opportunities?

The study area is defined by the red dashed line, with the blue dashed line representing the Village Centre boundary as defined by the Local Development Plan.

The Charrette is a 'point in time' process so the socio-economic, physical, transportation and Public Sector strategy baseline for the town was established in March 2016.

At the centre of the process will be individual conversations, that will be consolidated within a qualitative framework to create a genuine 'place brief for the charrette team to respond to in generating ideas and proposals. The comments are included in an 'unaltered state' within the report to underline their validity. T

The conversations that happened within the process are as important as what is captured in this report.

Pre-Charrette

At least 100 people engaged directly

Community Pre-Charrette Engagement

The Community Council and other representatives were invited to participate in a Place Standard workshop, a few weeks prior to the Charrette Event.

The Scottish Government and NHS Health Scotland tool was used as the basis for a bespoke process that allowed the attendees to identify 'where' a problem was, 'what' the problems was and provide an overall appraisal of the Town centre, according to their individual experience.

The information generated at this workshop was transferred directly to the Charrette Studio as the start of the public conversation.

10 People Engaged



East Dunbartonshire Council Pre- Charrette Engagement

A wide variety of East Dunbartonshire Council officers were invited to attend a facilitated workshop a few weeks prior to the Charrette Event.

The bespoke workshops was specifically designed to allow each Officer to set out:

- what they had previously worked on within the Town;
- what they are working on now; and
- what they are planning to do.

This approach created a clear context for the current and planned resource the Council was directing towards Lennoxtown.

20 People Engaged



[illegible]

-
- The top photograph shows a close-up of a student's hand pointing at a map drawn on a large sheet of paper. The map includes various buildings, roads, and green spaces, with some text labels like 'church' and 'village'. The bottom photograph shows a student with long brown hair in a braid, wearing a maroon school uniform, drawing a detailed sketch of a village on a large sheet of paper. A cup of pencils is visible on the table next to the drawing. The drawing includes a large building, a road, and a river, with some text labels like 'village' and 'church'.

The top photograph shows a close-up of a student's hand pointing at a map drawn on a large sheet of paper. The map includes various buildings, roads, and green spaces, with some text labels like 'church' and 'people'. The bottom photograph shows a student with long brown hair in a braid, wearing a maroon school uniform, drawing a detailed sketch of a village on a large sheet of paper. The sketch includes a large building with a circular feature, a road, and a river. A cup of pencils is visible on the table next to the student.

The top photograph shows a close-up of a student's hand pointing at a map drawn on a large sheet of paper. The map includes various buildings, roads, and green spaces, with some text labels like 'church' and 'school'. The bottom photograph shows a student with long brown hair in a braid, wearing a maroon school uniform, drawing a detailed sketch of a village on a large sheet of paper. A cup of pencils is visible on the table next to the drawing. The drawing includes a large building, a road, and a river. The student is using a red marker to draw the sketch.

-
- The top photograph shows a close-up of a student's hand pointing at a map drawn on a large sheet of paper. The map includes various buildings, roads, and green spaces, with some text labels like 'church' and 'school'. The bottom photograph shows a student with long brown hair in a braid, wearing a maroon school uniform, drawing a detailed sketch of a village on a large sheet of paper. A cup of pencils is visible on the table next to the drawing. The drawing includes a large building, a road, and a river, with some text labels like 'To Bishops' and '1000'.

The top photograph shows a close-up of a student's hand pointing at a map drawn on a large sheet of paper. The map includes various buildings, roads, and green spaces, with some text labels like 'church' and 'school'. The bottom photograph shows a student with long brown hair in a braid, wearing a maroon school uniform, drawing a detailed sketch of a village on a large sheet of paper. A cup of pencils is visible on the table next to the drawing. The drawing includes a large building, a road, and a river, with some text labels like 'To Bishops' and '1000'.



Words that describe Lennoxtown

Creative engagement process using arts & crafts as a method to stimulate discussion



What's the one thing you'd like to see in the Town Centre?

What do you like to do in the Town Centre?

St Machans P6

- I like to play football at Celtic Park
- I like to go up the main street with my friends
- like to play with my friend around the streets
- dance & flip on grass
- play football at Lennoxtown Primary
- I like to play football at football pitches
- I like to play outside, mostly at the park
- go to the shops and going to the hub
- hanging around the park & school
- I like to play at High park
- I like to wander around Lennoxtown Primary with my friends

Lennoxtown P6

- I like going to Youth Club with my friends
- play in parks
- I like to go and help my caretaker at the Hall
- Taekwondo
- swimming, BMX, Bike, scooter
- staying at home
- around cycle, play in parties,
- go to the shops
- Nothing
- walk
- go to library
- exercise C Hill
- play football & sports
- Hang out with my friends
- the library
- the High Park
- I only use the Main street to get to friends house

Kilsyth Academy

- café & parks
- cycle
- walk down the line
- Go to Bhaji's
- Go to Campsie Hills/glen
- go to the High park
- go to the co-op
- eat
- walk around and meet up with friends
- play football
- going wild camping in the hills
- eat & get beauty treatments

All schools

- Leasure Centre
- more parks near my house
- more space to play at the High Park
- a Cinema
- swimming pool
- an astro turf pitch down at the park
- Museum of Lennoxtown
- put more stuff in the centre
- skate park
- better book selections
- Gym
- hire a bike' stall
- Bus to Kilsyth (one bus no changes)
- restaurants
- make a game store
- have fun things here
- more plants & flowers
- Tennis Court
- Outside gym
- Get rid of 'BETFRED' to deter gambling



Public Life Survey

The team carried out a full day study into the movements of people around Main street, the interesting results of which are shown on the following pages.

The survey method was designed to simply count the number of people using the streets at specific locations, observe their activity when standing still and trace their movements through public space.

Public Life Survey

Main Street - Service: 19th February 2016

09:10 - 10:00

- Looking at window / object / ATM
- As above, for more than 10 mins
- Talking with another person
- As above, for more than 10 mins
- No activity / phone call / smoking
- As above, for more than 10 mins

10:40 - 11:30

- Looking at window / object / ATM
- As above, for more than 10 mins
- Talking with another person
- As above, for more than 10 mins
- No activity / phone call / smoking
- As above, for more than 10 mins

12:10 - 13:00

- Looking at window / object / ATM
- As above, for more than 10 mins
- Talking with another person
- As above, for more than 10 mins
- No activity / phone call / smoking
- As above, for more than 10 mins

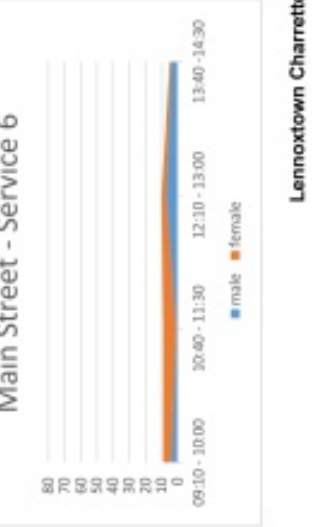
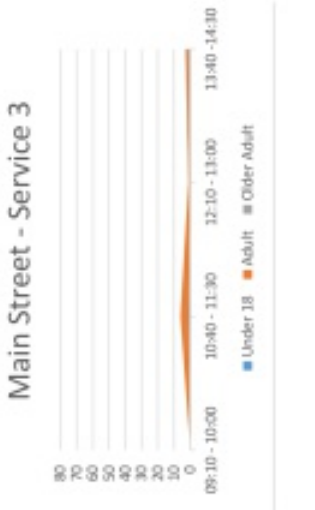
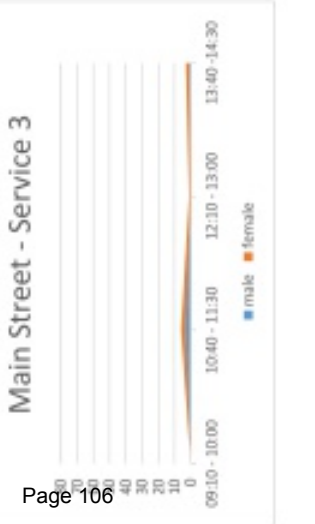
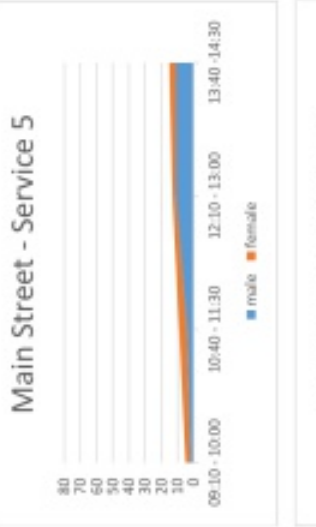
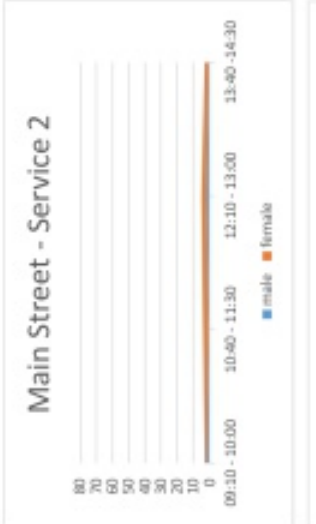
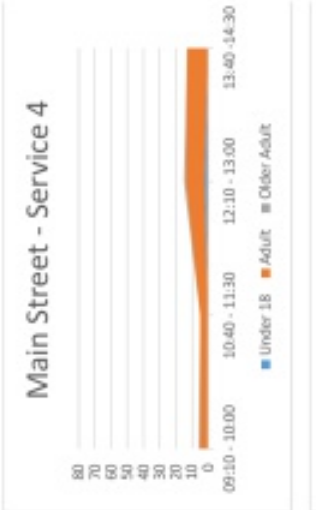
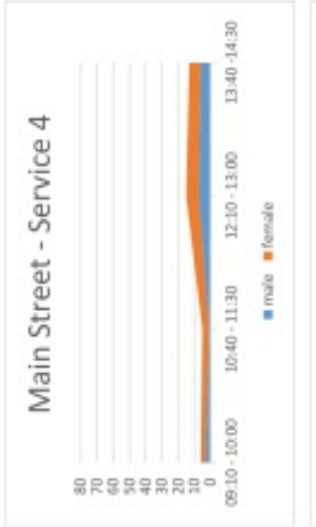
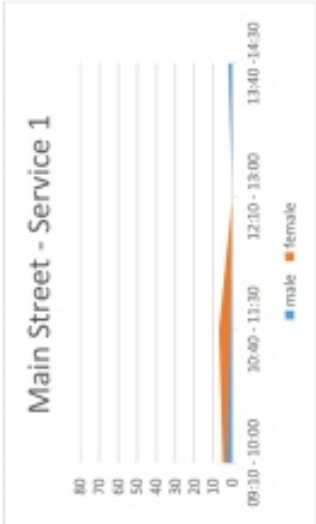
13:40 - 14:30

- Looking at window / object / ATM
- As above, for more than 10 mins
- Talking with another person
- As above, for more than 10 mins
- No activity / phone call / smoking
- As above, for more than 10 mins

1 Counting Location

Lennoxtown Charrette 2016





Lennoxtown Charrette 2016

Public Life Survey

Main Street - Campsie: 19th February 2016

09:10 - 10:00

- Looking at window / object / ATM
- As above, for more than 10 mins
- Talking with another person
- As above, for more than 10 mins
- No activity / phone call / smoking
- As above, for more than 10 mins

10:40 - 11:30

- Looking at window / object / ATM
- As above, for more than 10 mins
- Talking with another person
- As above, for more than 10 mins
- No activity / phone call / smoking
- As above, for more than 10 mins

12:10 - 13:00

- Looking at window / object / ATM
- As above, for more than 10 mins
- Talking with another person
- As above, for more than 10 mins
- No activity / phone call / smoking
- As above, for more than 10 mins

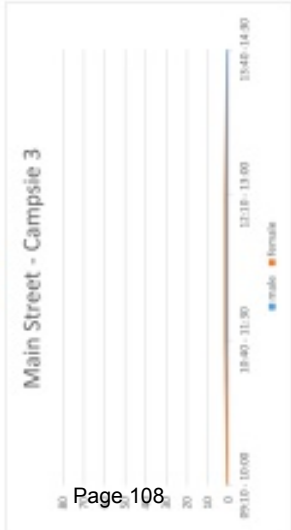
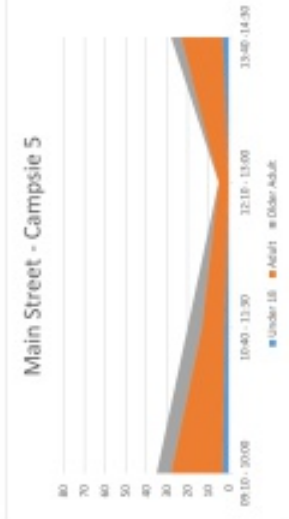
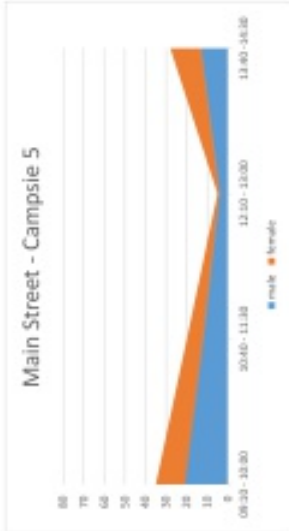
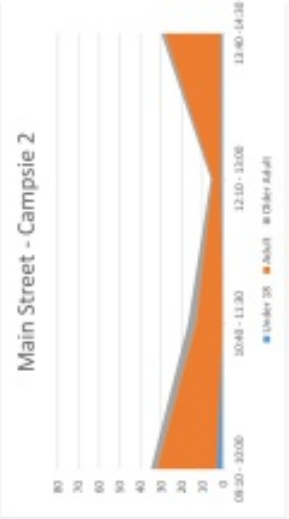
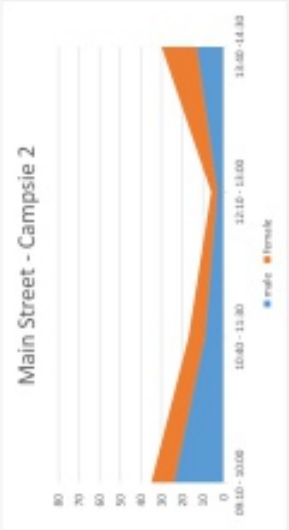
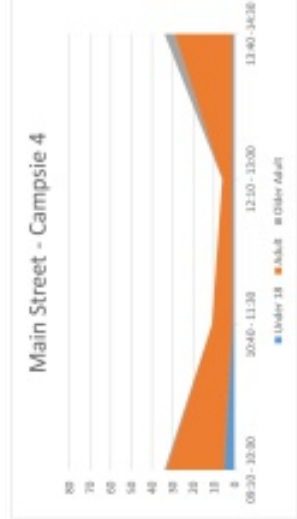
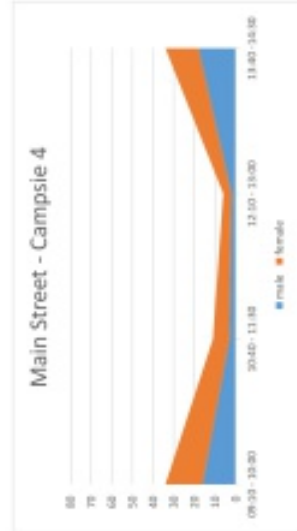
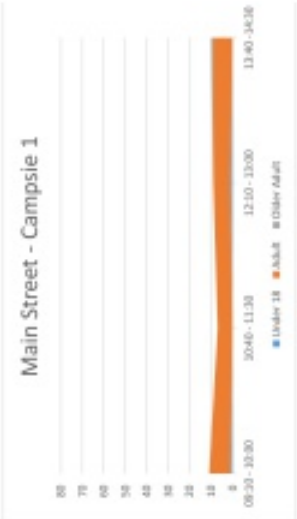
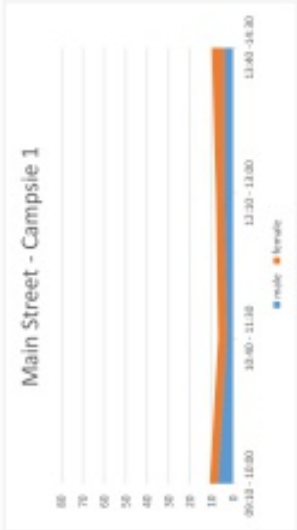
13:40 - 14:30

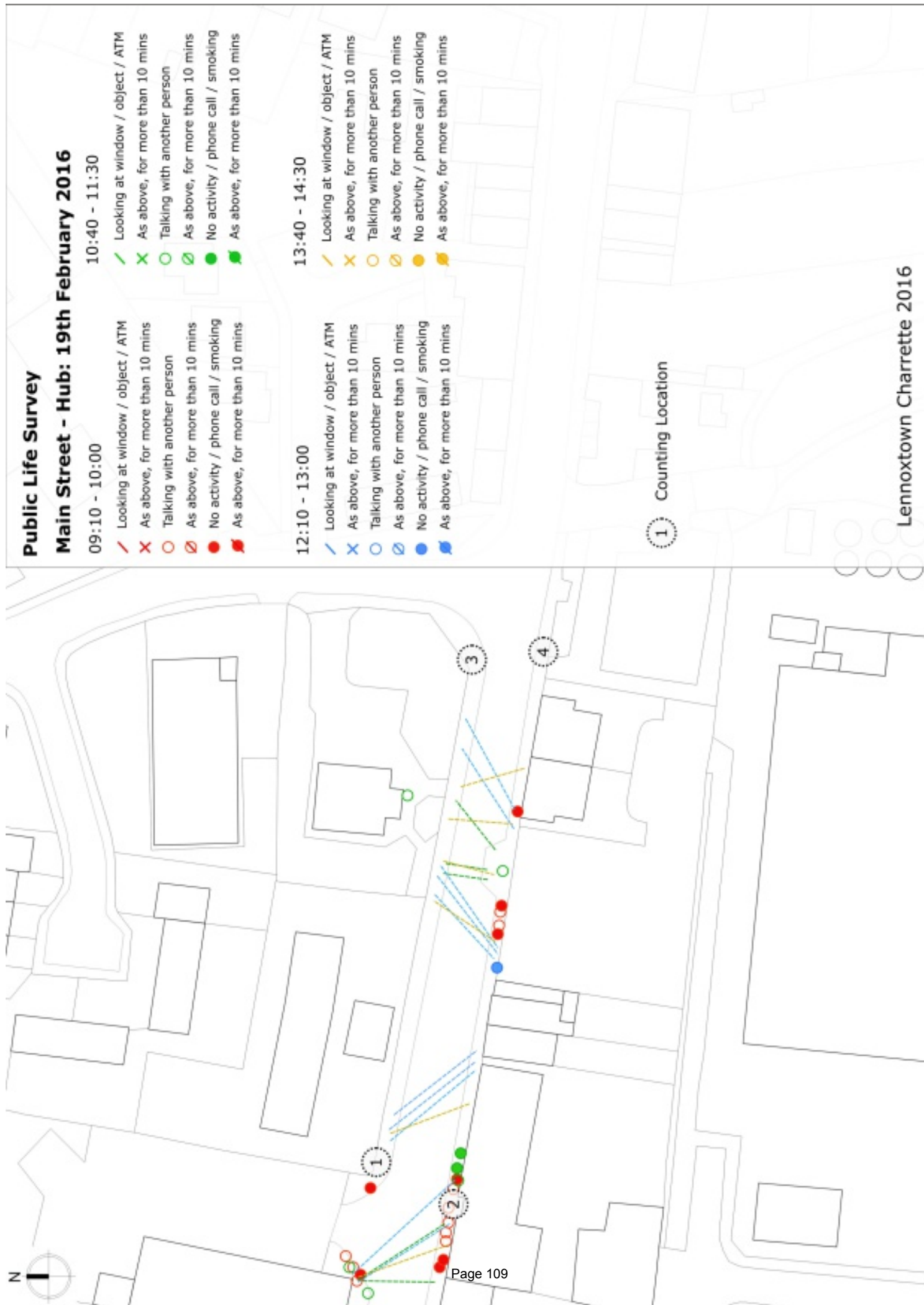
- Looking at window / object / ATM
- As above, for more than 10 mins
- Talking with another person
- As above, for more than 10 mins
- No activity / phone call / smoking
- As above, for more than 10 mins

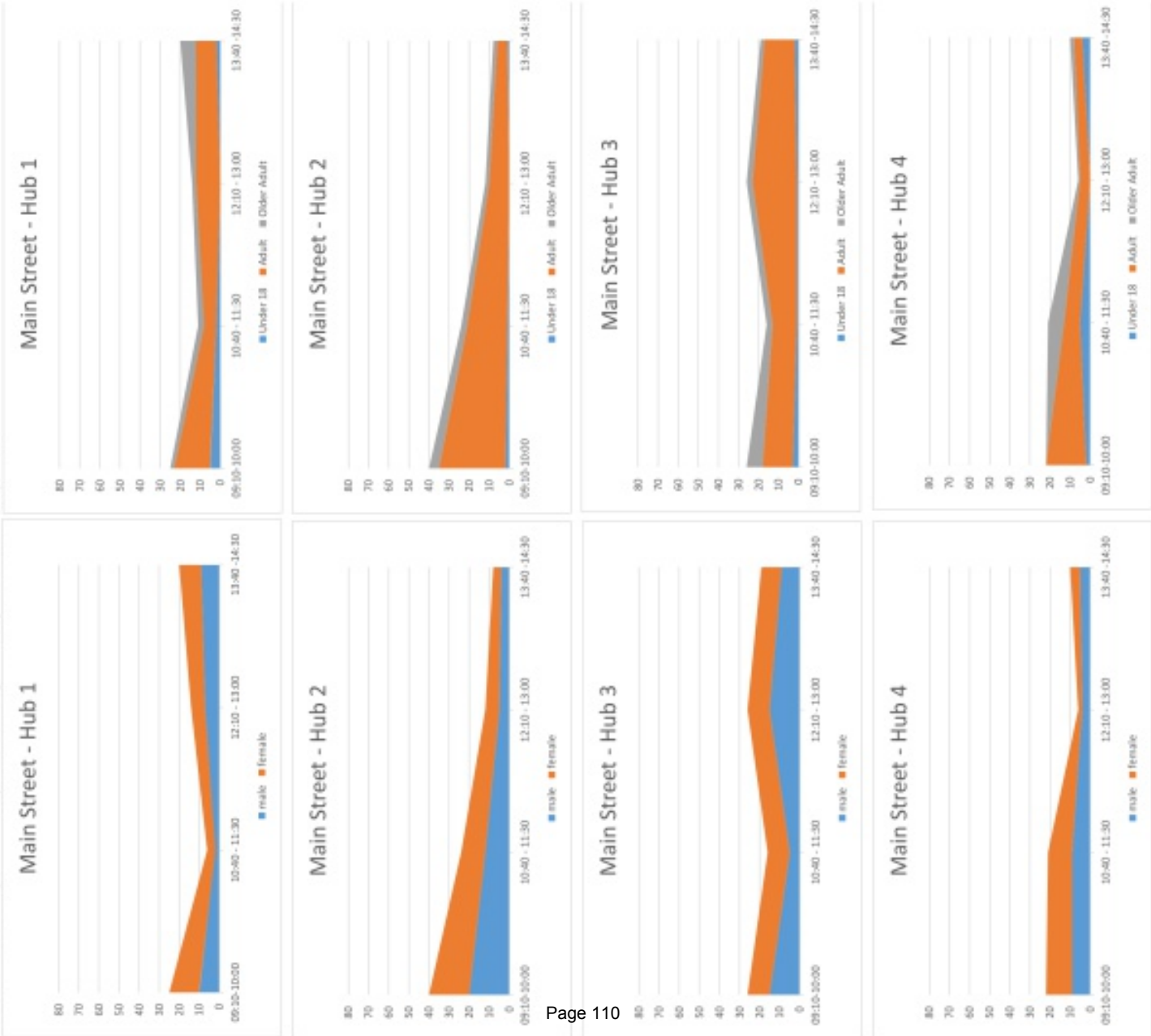
1 Counting Location

Lennoxtown Charrette 2016









Public Life Survey

Main Street - East: 19th February 2016

10:40 - 11:30

- ✓ Looking at window / object / ATM
- ✗ As above, for more than 10 mins
- Talking with another person
- ◐ As above, for more than 10 mins
- No activity / phone call / smoking
- ◑ As above, for more than 10 mins

13:40 - 14:30

- ✓ Looking at window / object / ATM
- ✗ As above, for more than 10 mins
- Talking with another person
- ◐ As above, for more than 10 mins
- No activity / phone call / smoking
- ◑ As above, for more than 10 mins

12:10 - 13:00

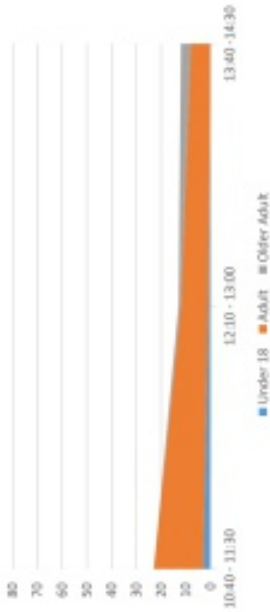
- ✓ Looking at window / object / ATM
- ✗ As above, for more than 10 mins
- Talking with another person
- ◐ As above, for more than 10 mins
- No activity / phone call / smoking
- ◑ As above, for more than 10 mins

1 Counting Location

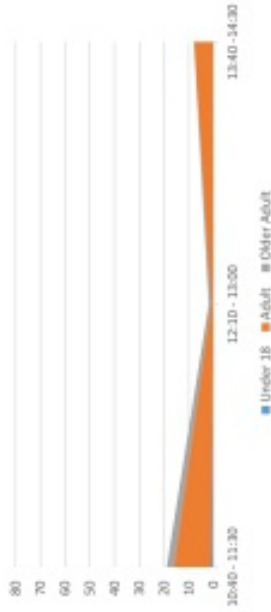
Lennoxtown Charrette 2016



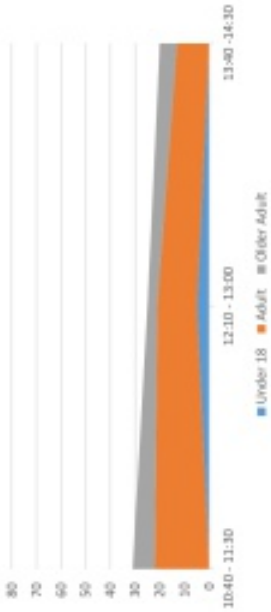
Main Street - East 1



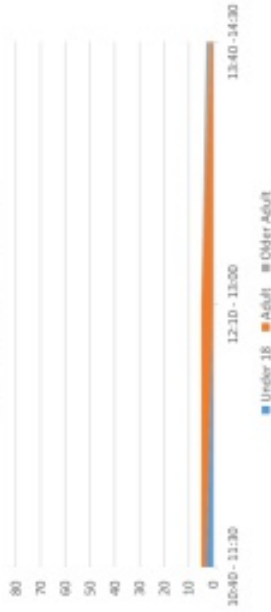
Main Street - East 2



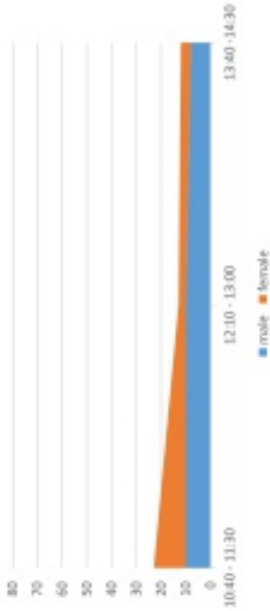
Main Street - East 3



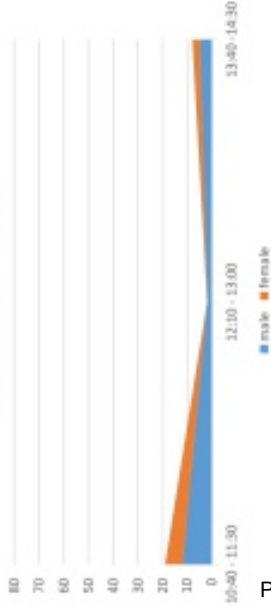
Main Street - East 4



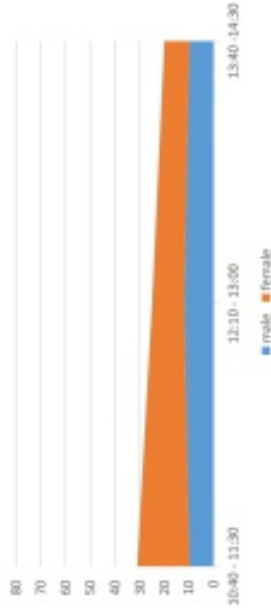
Main Street - East 1



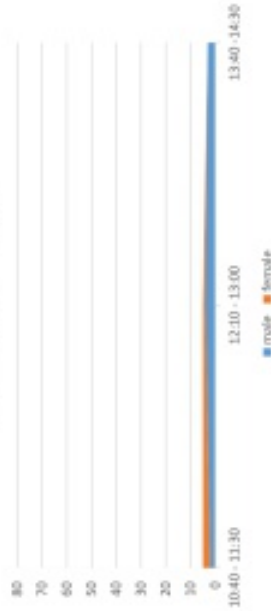
Main Street - East 2



Main Street - East 3



Main Street - East 4



Socio-Economic Appraisal

The overview of the town's performance is shown on this page and taken from the 'Understanding Scottish Places' web platform.

Lennoxtown EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

POPULATION 4,094

This type of medium-sized town is extremely mixed in terms of demographics. There is a particularly wide range of people, housing and activities. The number of older couples with no children are higher than average. There is a mix of professional and non-professional jobs, and part-time and self-employment are both important for a significant proportion of residents. Socioeconomic status is higher than in other kinds of town and there is a mix of professionals and nonprofessionals, those with higher and lower educational attainment.

Lennoxtown is an interdependent to dependent town.

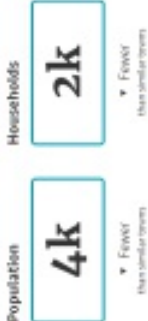
Its most similar towns are [Duntocher and Hardgate](#), [Stewarton, Dregghorn](#), and [Kirkcubright and Blackwood](#).



Public



Population



Employment



Sector Diversity



Commercial



Social



The web platform also provides a summary of the town in terms of its relationship to other places.

One of the factors that make the town more dependent on other locations is the location of jobs. This is acknowledged by the 'distance travelled to work' and 'study' indicators (see right) and shown more clearly in the graphics below that illustrate the commuting patterns.

Inter-relationships



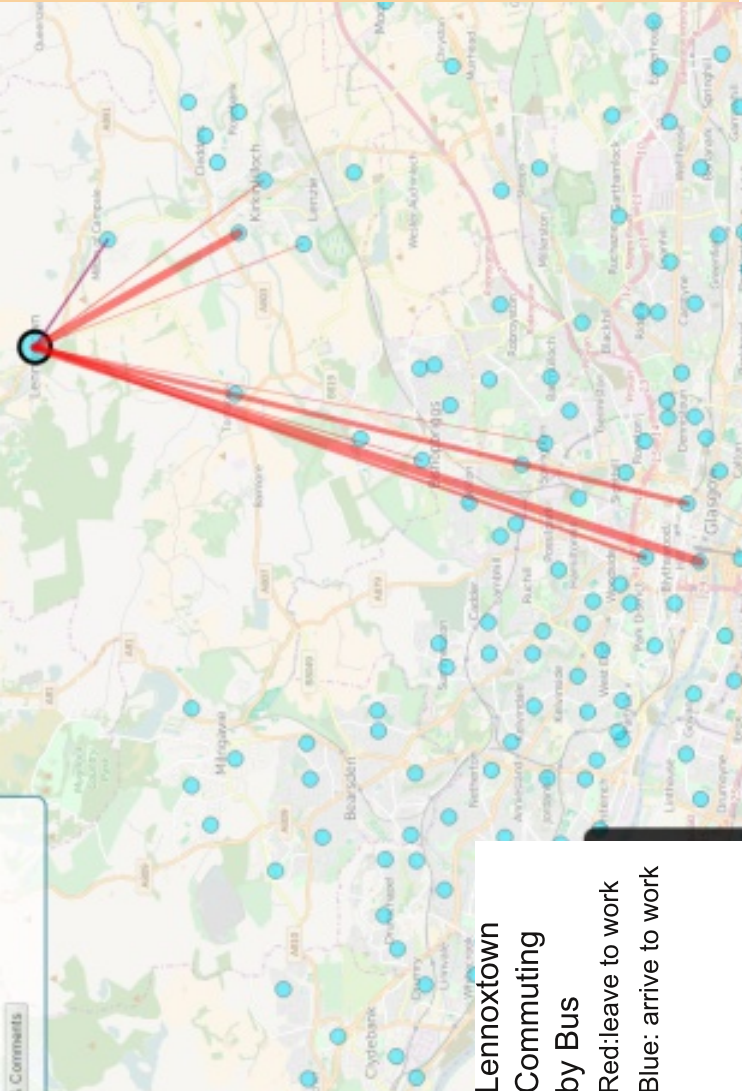
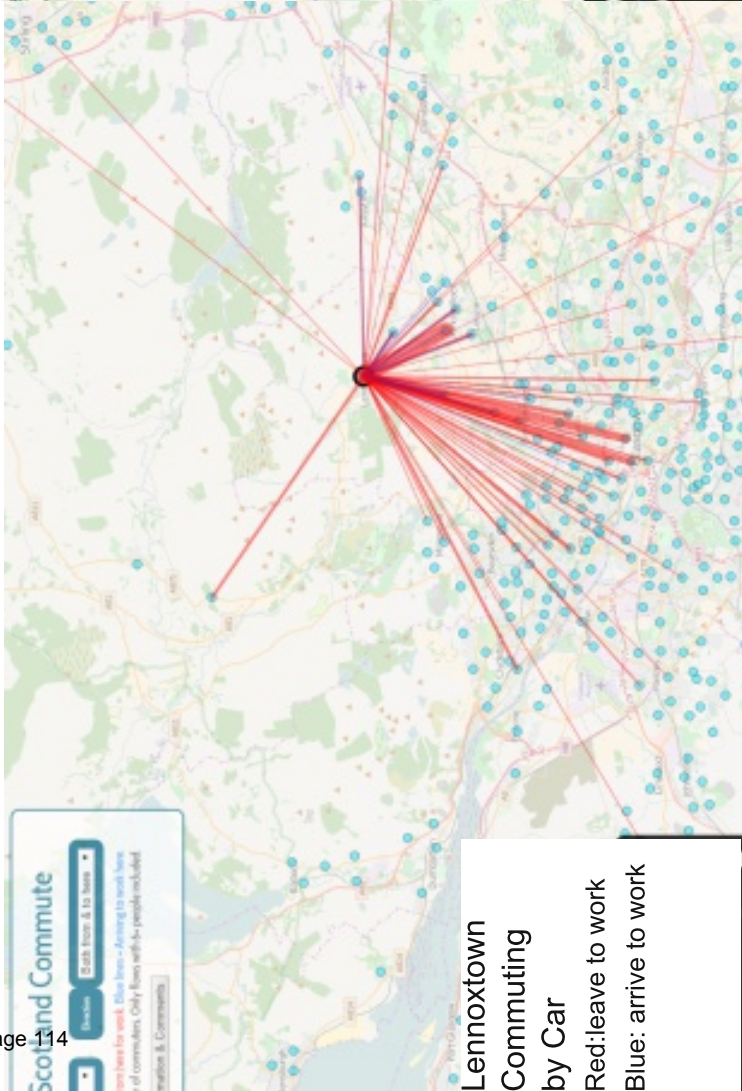
Lennoxtown is an **interdependent** town.

Combining inter-relationships and typology, Lennoxtown is grouped with 19 other towns. It has similarities to these towns in terms of the number of charities, GP surgeries, hospitals, children in primary schools, children in secondary schools, and jobs. It also has similarities in the distance travelled to work.

It differs in terms of the number of public sector jobs. It also differs in the diversity of jobs. Lennoxtown differs most from its group in the distance travelled to study.

● Employment
● Public
● Commercial
● Social
|| Average for the category

Scotland Commute

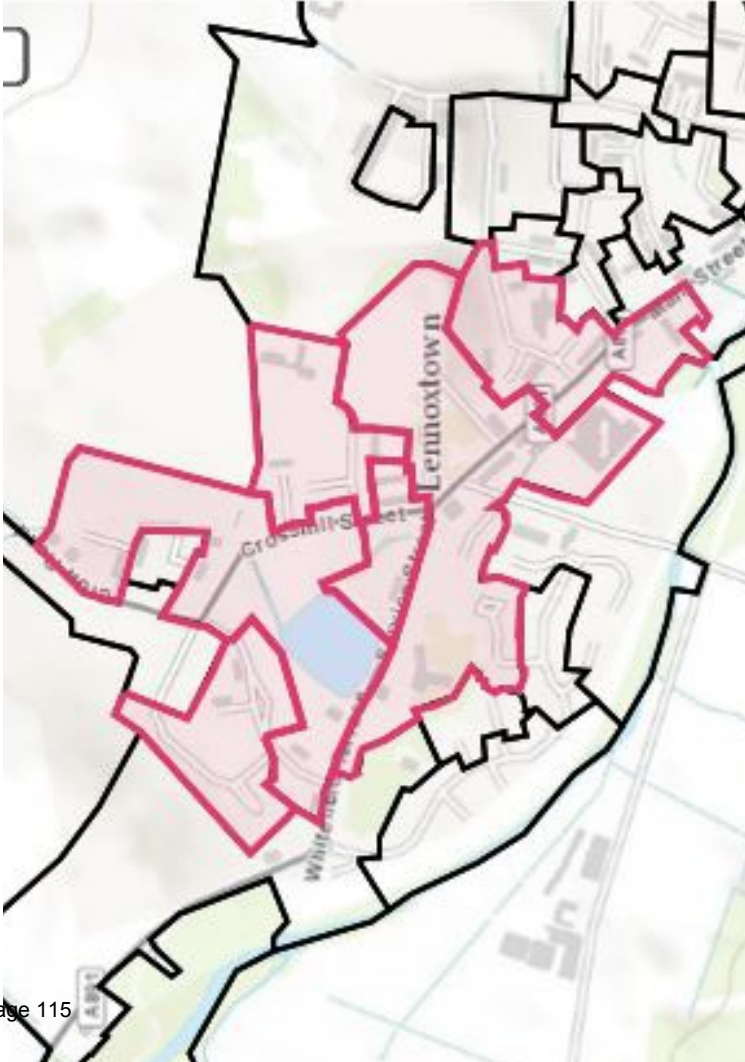


Most of the information provided by the USP tool covers the whole settlement of Lennoxtown, with a population of nearly 4,100 people. Information was collected by the project team focusing on the town centre only. Adjustments were made to the smallest geographic areas (data zones) from published data to estimate employment and population within the town centre.

A single datazone (S01001546) covers Lennoxtown's town centre, including Main Street and adjoining roads. The most recent (2012) Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) shows the datazone covering

the town centre ranked at 722 out of 6,505 datazones across Scotland. This means Lennoxtown's town centre is among the 15% most deprived areas in Scotland.

The SIMD for 2004 showed the town centre area was ranked 1,422 in terms of deprivation. The SIMD measure was repeated in 2006, 2008 and 2012 with Lennoxtown's relative deprivation worsening each time. In terms of deprivation associated with crime, the town centre area is ranked at 318. This means the town centre is among the most deprived areas in Scotland in terms of crime.



Page 115

Lennoxtown Town Centre	
Socio-Economics	
Current population	842
Number of businesses	34
Employment	346
Number of data zones in 10% Most Deprived SIMD*	1
Crime	
Number of data zones in 10% Most Crime Designated SIMD*	1
Housing	
Total number of houses	347
% Owned	64.3% (223)
% Rented	35.7% (124)
Town Type	
Scottish Government 3 Fold Urban/Rural Classification	Accessible Small Town
Heritage Properties	
Total number of listed buildings	0
* Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)	

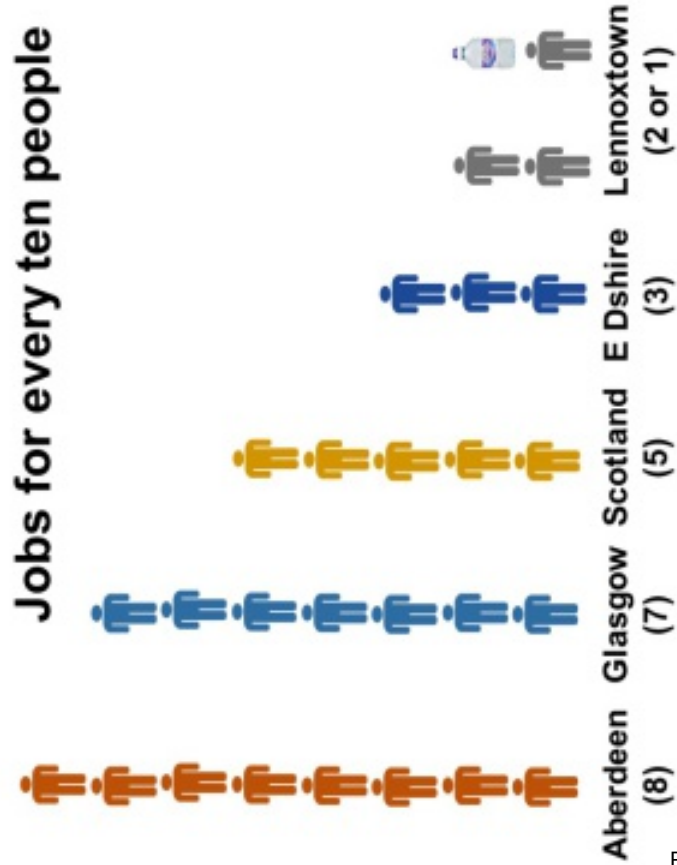
The number of jobs in Lennoxtown's town centre has fallen by around one fifth over the last five years. However, care should be taken in interpreting town centre employment trends as the number of jobs involved is small (around 100 jobs). The number of town centre jobs (around 100) is lower than the number of people living in the town centre who are employed (346). This suggests significant net outward commuting from the town centre.

Nearly one third of all the town centre businesses (17) are retail operators with public services (17) accounting for nearly another third. The figures above appear to support the data provided by the USP tool with a limited range of jobs hosted in Lennoxtown's town centre. The figures also support the USP tool data suggesting that the town centre is

reliant on public services as a source of employment.

The Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) show employment in the town centre by detailed sector of activity. The BRES data shows that 42% of all jobs in Lennoxtown's town centre are in public administration, health, social work or education. The public service jobs based in Lennoxtown's town centre includes activities associated with primary education, general medical practice and dental practice.

Town Centre Businesses	
Retail Operators	
Total number of retail businesses	17
% convenience	25
% comparison	25
% retail service	50
% independents (5 or less)	-
% multiples	8
Property, Finance & Business Services	
Total number of service businesses	4
Leisure Services	
Total number of leisure operators	13
Public Services	
Number of public service operators	17
Cultural Services	
Number of cultural service operators	2
Evening Economy	
Total number of outlets	2



Due to the low number of jobs based in the town centre it is difficult to provide any further detailed breakdown. Retail activities alongside foodservice and accommodation activities account for 43% of jobs in Lennoxton's town centre.

The BRES data is consistent with the business mapping undertaken by the project team. The business mapping showed that the public services accounted for nearly one third of all town centre businesses.

Issue 1: Do people who commute spend time within the town centre?

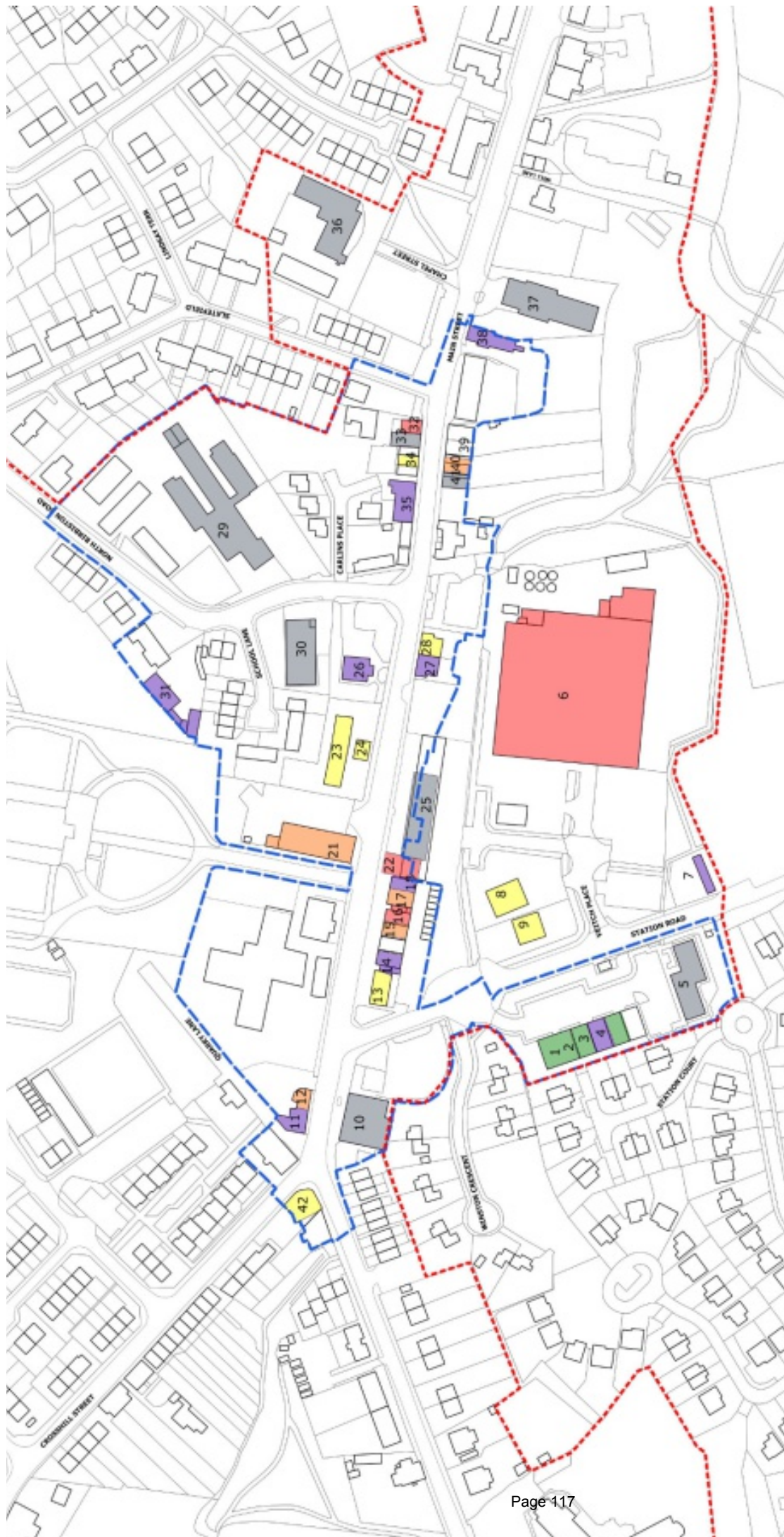
The data shows there are more people with jobs living in the town centre than there are jobs in the town centre. This suggests a significant number of people living in Lennoxton work in nearby larger towns and cities. Estate agents refer to Lennoxton as having good transport links with Glasgow and Kirkintilloch.

The town is also described by estate agents as within commuting distance of Stirling and Falkirk. This is consistent with the longer commuting patterns for work and study identified by the USP tool.

Issue 2: How can gains in population better support the town centre?

National Records of Scotland (NRS) provide a limited amount of data on settlements and localities across Scotland. The population of Lennoxton was 4,060 in 2012 (measured as a locality) and in 2003 this figure stood at 3,780. The population growth of 7.4% growth in Lennoxton compared with 4.8% growth across Scotland and 1.0% fall across East Dunbartonshire.

Although the rate of population growth of Lennoxton is relatively high the above figures suggest the population increased by around 30 people each year from 2003 to 2012. The population of Lennoxton is growing markedly more quickly than Scotland as a whole and against the trend of population decline across East Dunbartonshire.



Financial / Business
Property Services



Other



Comparison Retail



Convenience Retail



Retail Services



Leisure Services



Ref	Name	Ref	Name
1	Morgan Sindall Construction	27	Bhaji's Hot Food Takeaway
2	Select Facilities	28	Glam + Glossy Sunbeds
3	Table 13 Catering	29	Lennoxton Primary School
4	Titan N2	30	BT OPENZONE
5	Lennoxton Enterprise Centre	31	WM Drummond Plant Hire
6	Highland Spring Water	32	Farren Pharmacy
7	Campsie Blackwatch FC - Football Pitch	33	Campsie Dental Care
8	Lennoxton Garage	34	Vanity Hair + Beauty
9	Campsie Coachworks	35	Drookit Dug
10	Campsie Memorial Hall	36	St Machans Catholic Church
11	Cuisine Kitchen Chinese Takeaway	37	Campsie Parish Church
12	Premier Shop	38	The Commercial Inn
13	Gravity Hair + Beauty	39	Olivia's – Chip Shop
14	Café Barga	40	Erhans – Barbers
15	A.M Newsagents	41	Xiang Ji Chinese Takeaway
16	Melanie Cairney Photography	42	Campsie Funeral services
17	Hunter Paul Butchers		
18	New Adams Tandoori Takeaway		

21	CO-OP
22	Lennoxton Hardware
23	Lennoxton Service station
24	Lennoxton Thames Petrol station
25	Lennoxton Community Hub
26	Betfred

Mapping the businesses provided the opportunity for a number of one-to-one conversations.

20 People Engaged

Charrette Event

At least 150 people engaged directly

150 People Engaged:



1. One-To-One Discussions

80 People

- Place Standard interviews
- EDC Officers interviews
- Community Planning interviews

3 techniques over 4 days



2. Reacting / Viewing

50 People

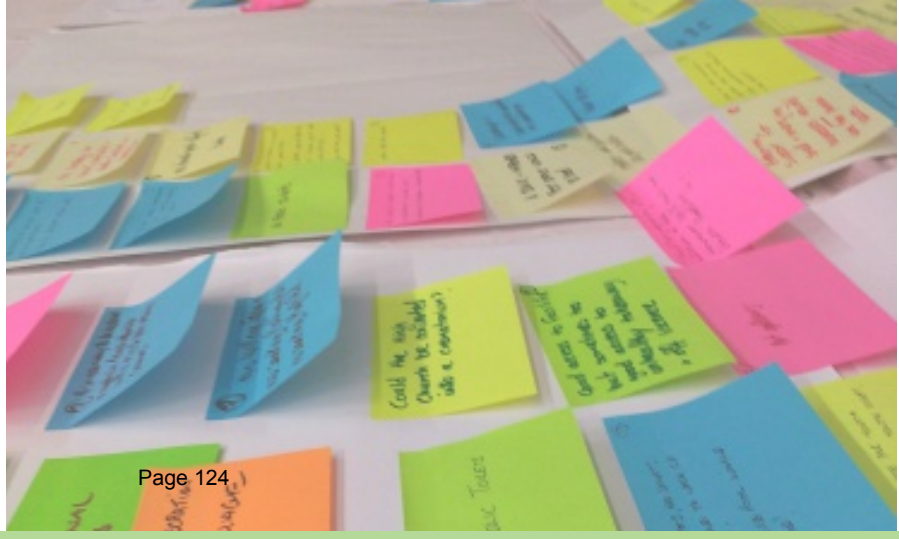


3. Presentation & Feedback

20 People

Place Standard Interviews: Diagnostics

All qualitative conversations with members of the public were structured around the 14 themes and questions of the Place Standard tool (to help ensure consistency with future exercises) which are:



1. Moving Around

“Can I easily walk and cycle around using good quality routes?”

2. Public Transport

“Does public transport meet my needs?”

3. Traffic and Parking

“Do traffic and parking arrangements allow people to move around safely and meet the community’s needs?”

4. Streets and Spaces

“Do buildings, streets and public spaces create an attractive place that is easy to get around?”

5. Natural Space

“Can I regularly experience good quality natural space?”

6. Play and Recreation

“Do I have access to a range of spaces and opportunities for play and recreation?”

7. Facilities and Amenities

“Do facilities and amenities meet my needs?”

8. Work and Local Economy

“Is there an active local economy and the opportunity to access good quality work?”

9. Housing and Community

“Does housing support the needs of the community and contribute to a positive environment

10. Social Interaction

“Is there a range of spaces and opportunities to meet people?”

11. Identity and Belonging

“Does this place have a positive identity and do I feel I belong?”

12. Feeling Safe

“Do I feel safe?”

13. Care and Maintenance

“Are buildings and spaces well cared for?”

14. Influence and Sense of Control

“Do I feel able to participate in decisions and help change things for the better?”

The qualitative conversation is designed to create three specific outputs using three specific techniques designed by DPT Urban Design to make better use of the Place Standard tool.

1. Place-specific user-generated issues (what are the issues): using facilitation to identify precise main issues for each of the 14 questions from each member of the public to enable analysis and identification of priorities.

2. Spatial priorities (where are the issues): using design-led techniques to identify clusters of issues for a particular building, street or space;

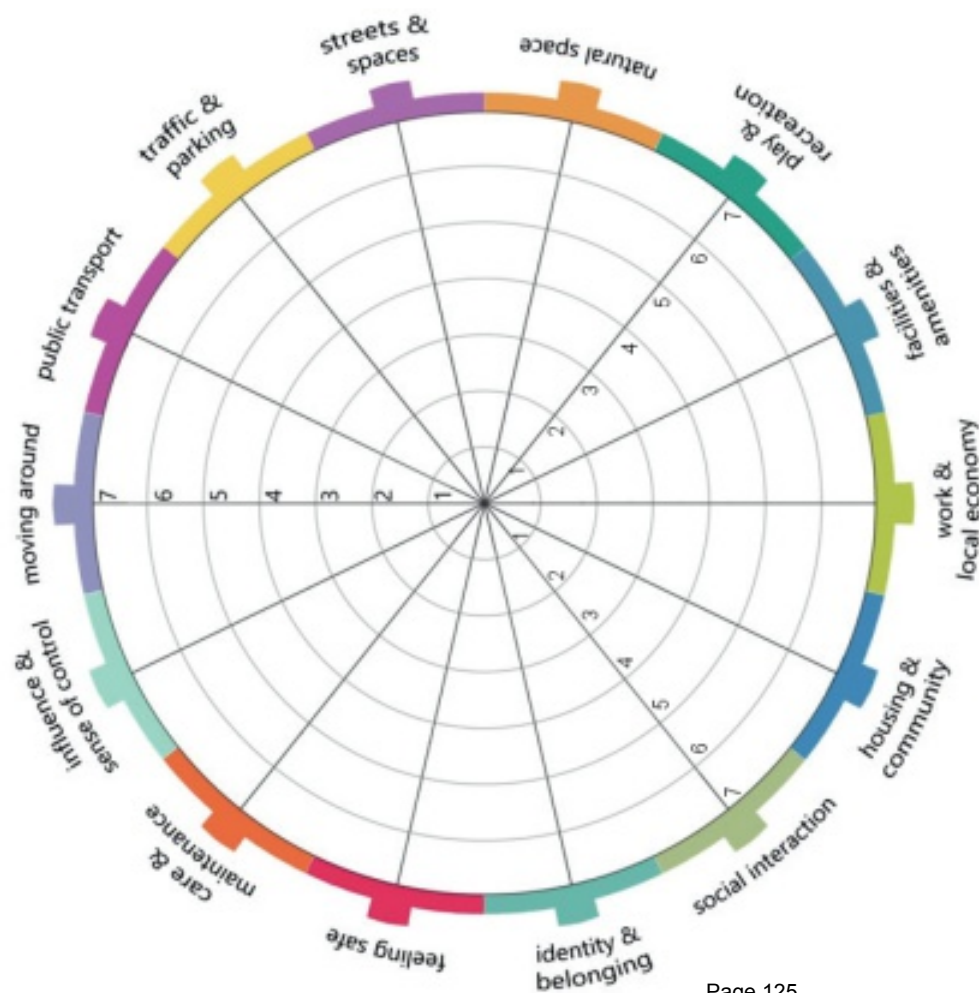
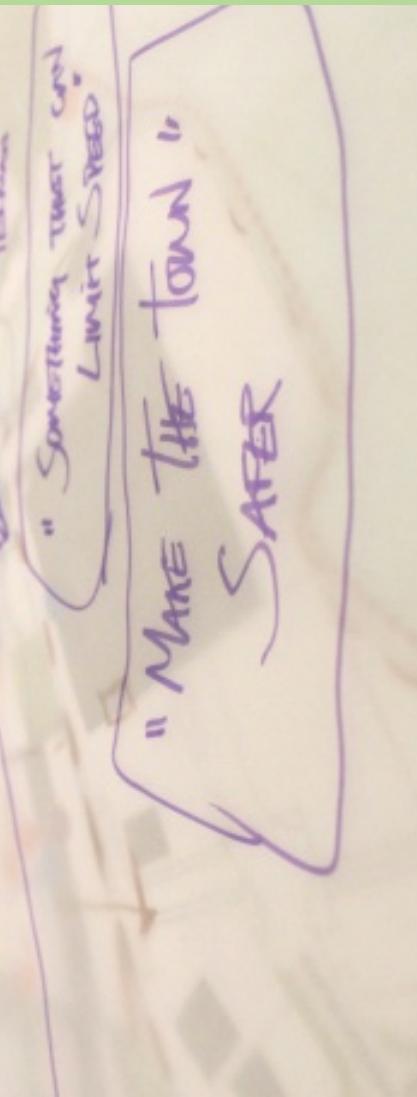
3. Overall Place Standard (how important are the issues overall): analysis of all Place Standard scores to generate theme-specific analysis and a Town Centre Place Standard diagram

Each member of the public generated their own unique place standard score using the diagram shown on the next page.



In parallel with the qualitative interviews, the Charrette team began to test ideas that related to the emerging key issues.

This process continued throughout the whole Charrette Event.



The next section identifies:

- the principle issues for each theme, based solely on user-generated data at the Event;
- The overall scoring for each theme;
- An overall Town Centre Place Standard score and theme ranking.

1. Moving Around: Key Issues

MAIN STREET
NEEDS CYCLE
LANES

① Consider selections on walkways (Show some Merit)

ALL OF CYCLE
ROUTE BETWEEN
LENNEXTOWN +
MO.C. FOR BOAT
CYCLISTS.

Lead improvement for Cyclists for Road bikes.

A. Main Street
is not
very safe for

need code layers

STOP MOTORBINES
GETTING ONTO
STRAIKELVIN

CARS NEED
TO SLOWED DOWN
ON MAIN STREET

MAIN STREET IS TOO FAST.

People drive through at
40-50 mph.

Man Shot a death trap

Proving too helpful,
only speaking. concerning one
interest of children.

Working around water
children difficult
= SPEED.

③ GENERAL STEP PROBLEM (EASTERN MAIN ST)

MORE CROSSING
PLACES ON
MAIN STREET

① High
can be

PARKING ON PAVEMENT
ON NORTH
BERBISTON ROAD
(SCHOOL)

② Water Bank Water Bank Water Bank
Water Bank Water Bank Water Bank
Water Bank Water Bank Water Bank

North Burbison Rd to
busy at school run times

③ Parking on double yellow lines
Speeding Min 30
Parking by parent's car

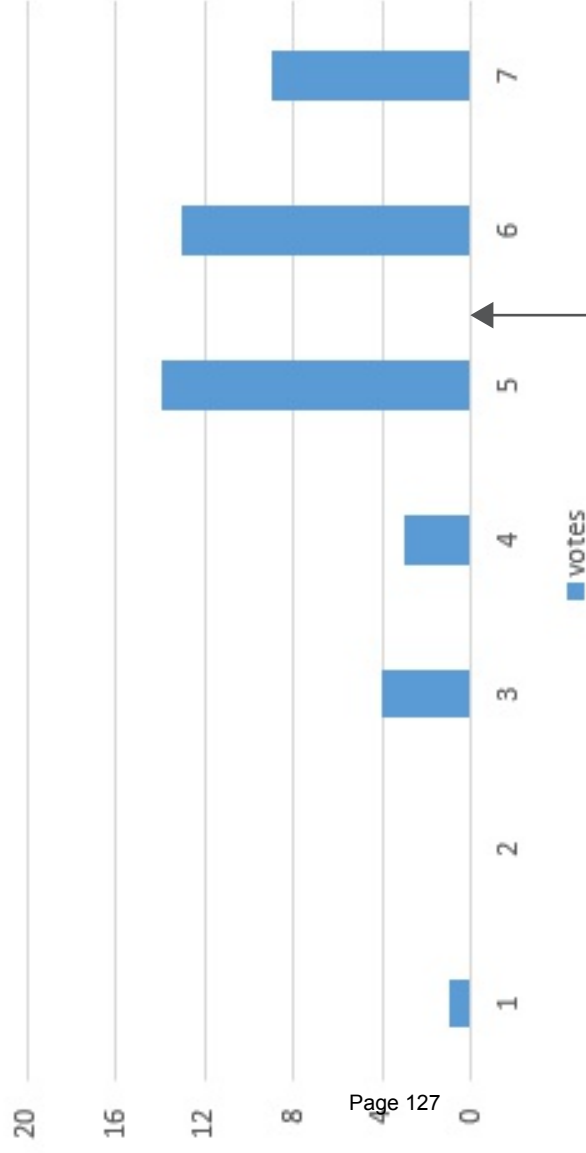
More Bins Beats
on Stairwells in
Path

AND VARIATION
IN RAILWAY PAUL &
MELCHY & PINEY

[illegible]

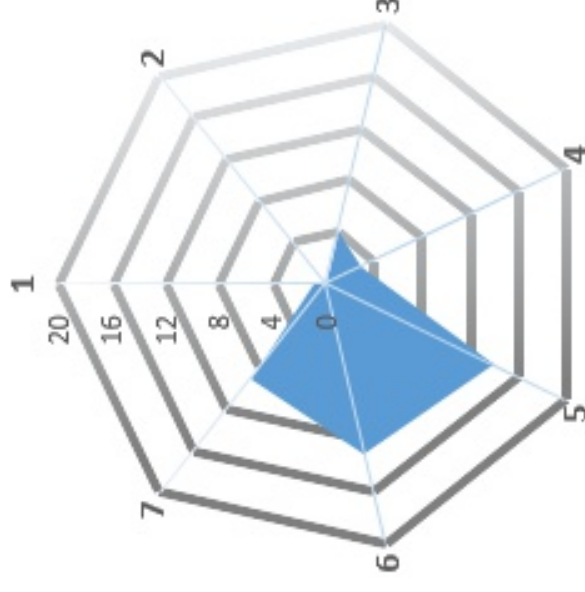
1. Can I easily walk and cycle around using good quality routes?

Scoring System: 1 - very bad, no positive aspects
3 - the negative aspects just outweigh positive aspects
4 - the positive aspects just outweigh the negative aspects
7 - very good, no negative aspects



5.36

Weighted
Average



The scoring suggests most people find the Town Centre easy to move around.
The weighted average score is the highest (1) for all 14 themes.

DIRECT BUS
LINK TO
BISHOPRIGGS
(+ TOLLANCE)

PUBLIC TRANSPORT
TOO EXPENSIVE
TO USE

RECONSIDER
GENERAL BUS
TIMETABLING

Link to Bishopriggs

2 BUSES TO
BISHOPRIGGS.
↓
JOBS? ATTRACTIVE?

need connection by bus
to Bishopriggs.
↳ shopping

Bus should link to Robert Park.
Bishopriggs...

DIRECT
BUS SERVICE TO BISHOPRIGGS
DOESN'T EXIST. HAVE TO
GET TO STREET & WALK NEARBY.
Need bus more

PUBLIC TRANSPORT
VERY EXPENSIVE

2. Bus fares expensive
Bus doesn't go through
Bishopriggs. Even
every bus on the way
for Stobhill

LINK TO STOBHILL
HOSPITAL

One needs to go to Stobhill
(at least every hour.)

LATER BUS SERVICES
REQUIRED

Bus service to GUTHROW
SHOULD RUN LATER.
MIGHT USE IF MORE ROUTES
AVAILABLE.

EARLY MORNING/
LATE NIGHT
TIMETABLING.

BUSES DON'T START
EARLY ENOUGH TO
GET TO WORK.

low frequency in public
transport

public transport too
infrequent

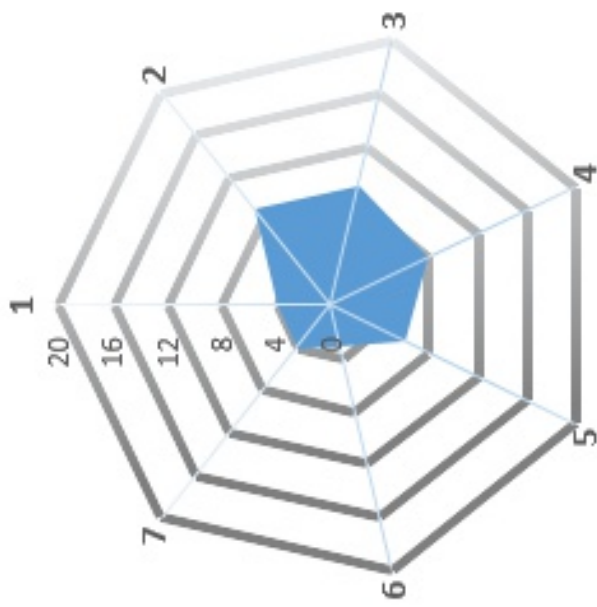
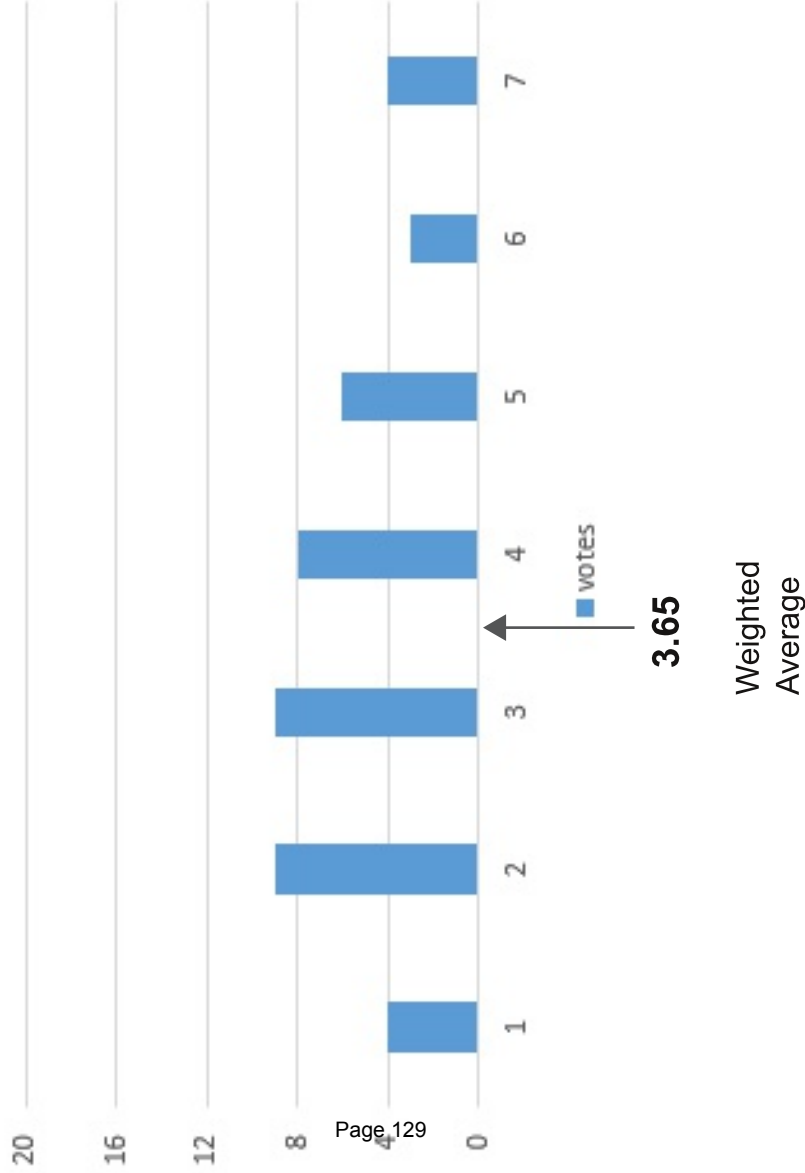
public transport too
low frequency

Don't use transport because
the service is unreliable

2. Public Transport: Key Issues

2. Does public transport meet my needs?

Scoring System: 1 - very bad, no positive aspects
3 - the negative aspects just outweigh positive aspects
4 - the positive aspects just outweigh the negative aspects
7 - very good, no negative aspects



The scoring is spread relatively evenly across all 7 columns indicating a mixed experience of public transport. The radar chart clearly identifies most people scored this question 2, 3 or 4.

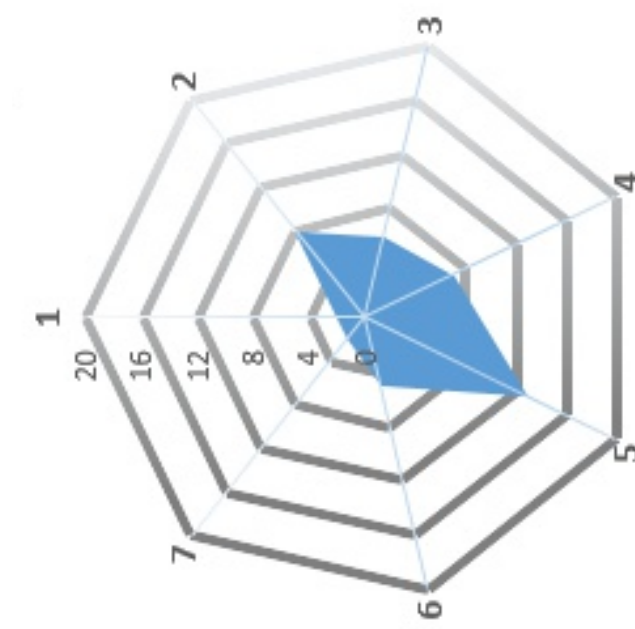
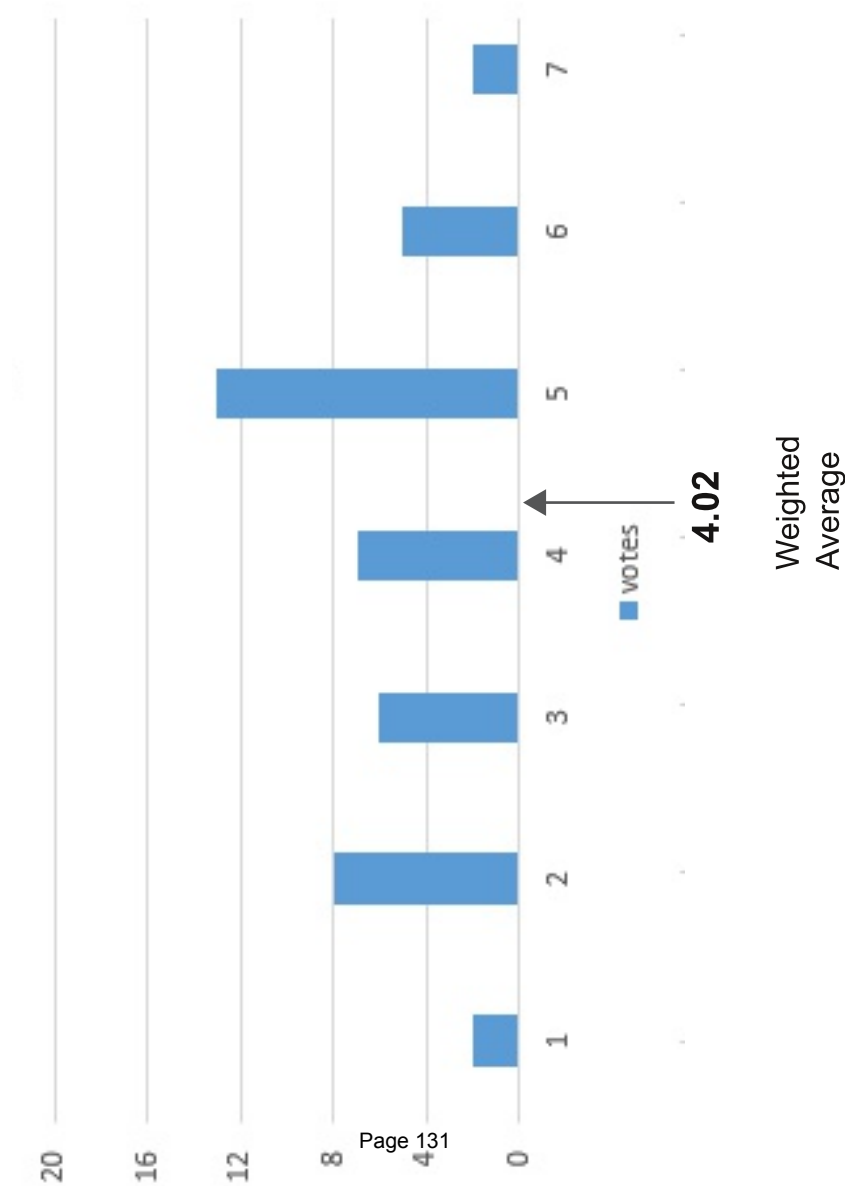
The weighted score (ranked 9) suggests as many people have a bad experience as those that have a positive experience.



3. Traffic and Parking: Key Issues

3. Do traffic and parking arrangements allow people to move around safely and meet the community's needs?

Scoring System: 1 - very bad, no positive aspects
3 - the negative aspects just outweigh positive aspects
4 - the positive aspects just outweigh the negative aspects
7 - very good, no negative aspects



A mixed response provides two peaks, at a score of 2 and 5, which is clearly evident in the radar chart, with the majority of votes scored between these peaks suggesting a number of issues need resolving.

The weighted average (rank 6) also suggests problems need to be addressed.

OVERALL CHARACTER ISN'T BEING CONSIDERED

4/ New + old buildings

4/ Lots of empty land belongs

close to potential place for community garden.

empty buildings, what will happen to them? Can't let them decay!

4/ Trees + Gardens up there could be maintained

4/ Some commercial buildings need a space up!

REUSE/REMOVE VACANT/DERELICT BUILDINGS

lots of empty land belongs

close to potential place for community garden.

empty buildings, what will happen to them? Can't let them decay!

Trees + Gardens up there could be maintained

Some commercial buildings need a space up!

Many houses need to be paired

Can Park - 11 Springwooden screened.

Not enough signposting

MAKE MAIN ST. MORE ATTRACTIVE & REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PLACE

THE STREET DOESN'T LOOK LIKE A HIGH STREET

LENOXTOWN IS NOT AN ATTRACTIVE VILLAGE.

MAIN ST LETS OWNERS THINK OF MAIN ST AS A HIGH STREET OF OLD, NEW + EMERGING.

MAIN ST LETS OWNERS THINK OF MAIN ST AS A HIGH STREET OF OLD, NEW + EMERGING.

Like of Trees / Brand Architecture.

The look of the Main Street changes the place down.

MAIN ST / Dug End of town

row of shops + lots above ugly

do up the space outside the shops (centre of town)

STREET LIGHTS ARE ALREADY THERE

STREETLIGHTS / SHOPFRONTS / CO-ORDINATING.

DO UP SHOP FRONTS, FRAMED OBJECTS, REPAIRS UP

MAIN STREET IS NOT GREAT

MAIN ST LETS OWNERS THINK OF MAIN ST AS A HIGH STREET OF OLD, NEW + EMERGING.

PEAKY MAINTAINED

UNIFORM, NEED MAIN STREET, SIDE OF ROAD - LOTS OF OLD BUILDINGS

GIANT FACEUP FOR MAIN STREET NEEDED

Main St. tired looking

old buildings give character but need a "tart up" all round.

LOOK AFTER EXISTING BUILDINGS, BRICKWORK UP THE STREET.

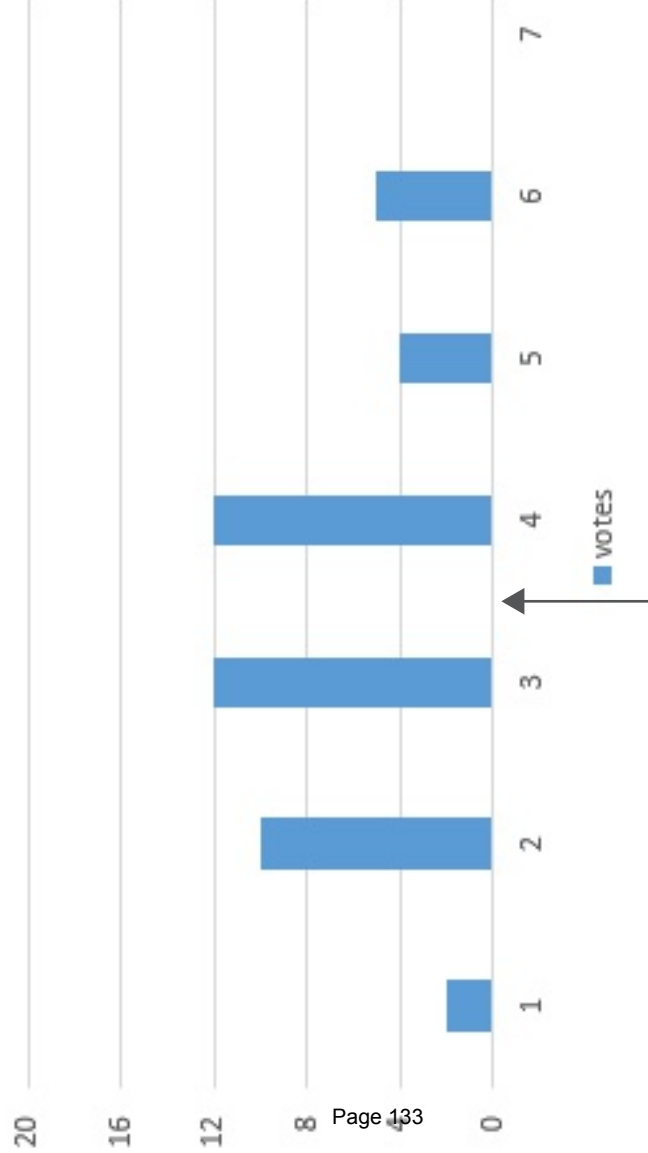
MAIN ST LETS OWNERS THINK OF MAIN ST AS A HIGH STREET OF OLD, NEW + EMERGING.

SHOPS ON STREET, IMPROVING + UPGRADE.

REPAIRS AT HUB

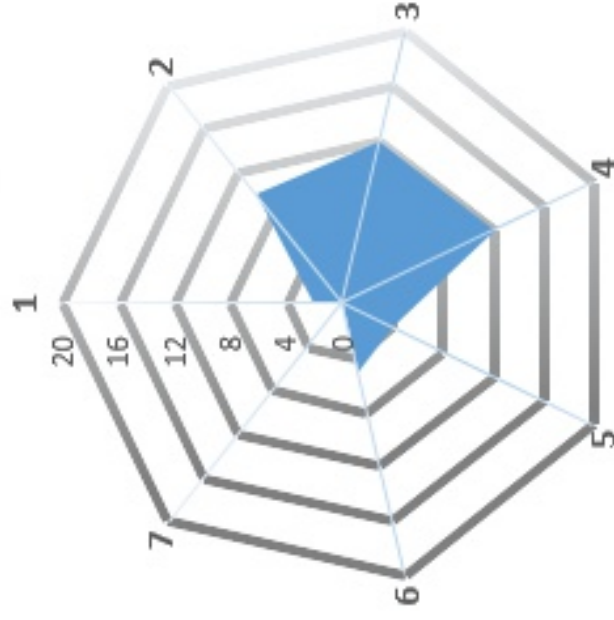
4. Do buildings, streets and public spaces create an attractive place that is easy to get around?

Scoring System: 1 - very bad, no positive aspects
3 - the negative aspects just outweigh positive aspects
4 - the positive aspects just outweigh the negative aspects
7 - very good, no negative aspects



3.47

Weighted
Average



The majority of the scoring appears in the 2 - 4 columns indicating a general dissatisfaction, which is reinforced by one of the lowest weighted averages (rank 12).

No PEDESTRIAN
SIGNAGE FOR
RESIDENTS/VISITORS

DOG BINS
ARE NEEDED
(GREEN SPACES/ROADS)

HIGH PARK PLAY
SPACE DOESN'T WORK
IN THE EVENING
(MORE NEEDED?)

5
Walkways could
be better signposted

3
IF YOU KNOW WHERE TO WALK
IT'S EASIER BUT VISITORS
WOULDN'T KNOW WHERE TO
GO.
WALKING ROUTES NEED TO BE
KNOWLEDGE + PROMOTED. POP-UP
MAPS.

WALK DOG PERMITTED
SPACES.
NEED MORE GRASS!

5
Plenty of areas for walking
but no dog bins etc.
very badly maintained
benches seats etc.
some areas not accessible
for wheelchairs prams

5/
Need more bins
along river walks

3
GOOD RANGE OF NATURAL
SPACES, GRASS ROUTE BETWEEN
THE CIRCLES.
IMPROVEMENTS IN PAST 4 YEARS.
PLANTS SEEDS + GRASS.

3
ENJOY WALKING AROUND
POND AREA, BUT ENOUGH T

5
HIGH PARK IS WASTE AFTER TOWN

5
PARK SPACE NEEDED
FOR RETURN YOUNG KIDS
CENTRAL.

5
SPACES ARE THERE BUT
NOT ENJOYABLE TO SIT IN
WITH FRIENDS.
LOOKS BEATEN DOWN.
YOUNG CHILDREN ARE SUPPOSE
TO LOSE AFTER.

6
High Park
Teenagers, damage,
needles mean it's
unattractive to
use.

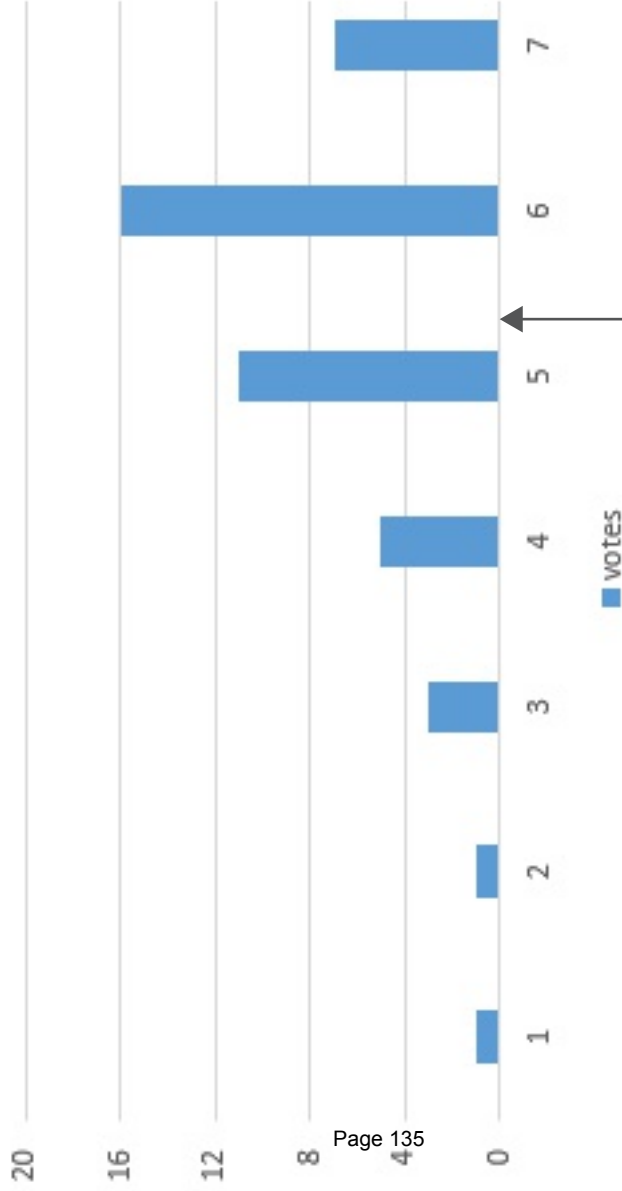
6
BROKEN GLASS
IN PLAY AREA.

6
HIGH PARK IS USED BUT
LITTLE CAN BE DONE.
SPORTS PITCHES FEEDS + DON'T
HAVE EASY ACCESS CARRIAGES
FACILITIES.
TRAVEL FOR SPORTS, NOTHING MUCH
HERE. START UP USE ATTRACT.

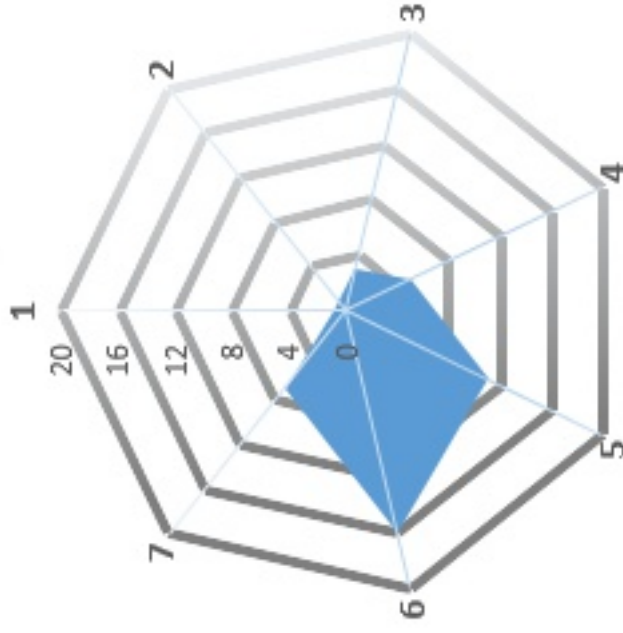
5. Natural Space: Key Issues

5. Can I regularly experience good quality natural space?

Scoring System: 1 - very bad, no positive aspects
 3 - the negative aspects just outweigh positive aspects
 4 - the positive aspects just outweigh the negative aspects
 7 - very good, no negative aspects



5.27
 Weighted
 Average



The peaks at 5 and 6 suggest people could regularly experience good quality natural spaces. The weighted average supports this view, as does the overall theme ranking of 2.

SPORTS / RECREATION
FACILITY FOR
TEENAGERS (3G)
(Futsal)

.... BUT NOT
JUST FOOTBALL

Access to Indoor
SPORTS / RECREATION
FACILITIES

6. LACK OF FACILITIES
FOR 12+
YOUNG PEOPLE
⑥ not enough for young
people
- perhaps skate park

6. RECREATION SPACE
SPECIFICALLY FOR
TEENAGERS IS
NON EXISTENT.
SPORTS FIELDS POOR QUALITY

⑥ Nothing to do
for teenagers

used to have a recreational centre
= need a sports centre
will persist on football

... FOR ALL AGE
GROUPS / ABILITIES
TO MEET.

⑥ SPORT FACILITY FOR ALL
BEING BETER RECREATION
CENTRE / SPORTS HALL
⑥ USE EMPTY SPACES!

⑥ NO ENOUGH LEISURE
FACILITIES

BASKETBALL ISN'T
GREAT - BUT
NO INDOOR
FACILITIES.

⑥ ZERO RECREATION
CENTRE

⑦ NOT ENOUGH RECREATION
FOR THE JUVENILE
LACK OF CAGES, NO SPORTS
FACILITY DUE TO LACK OF
FUNDING.
- SWIMMING POOL WOULD
BE GOOD!

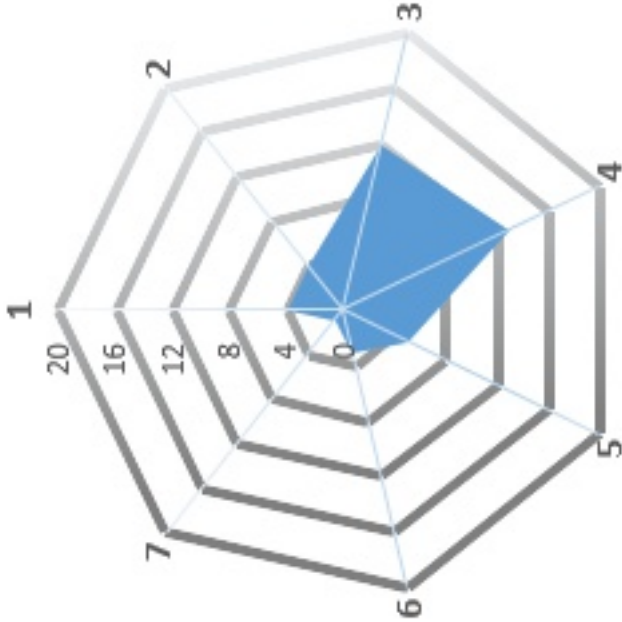
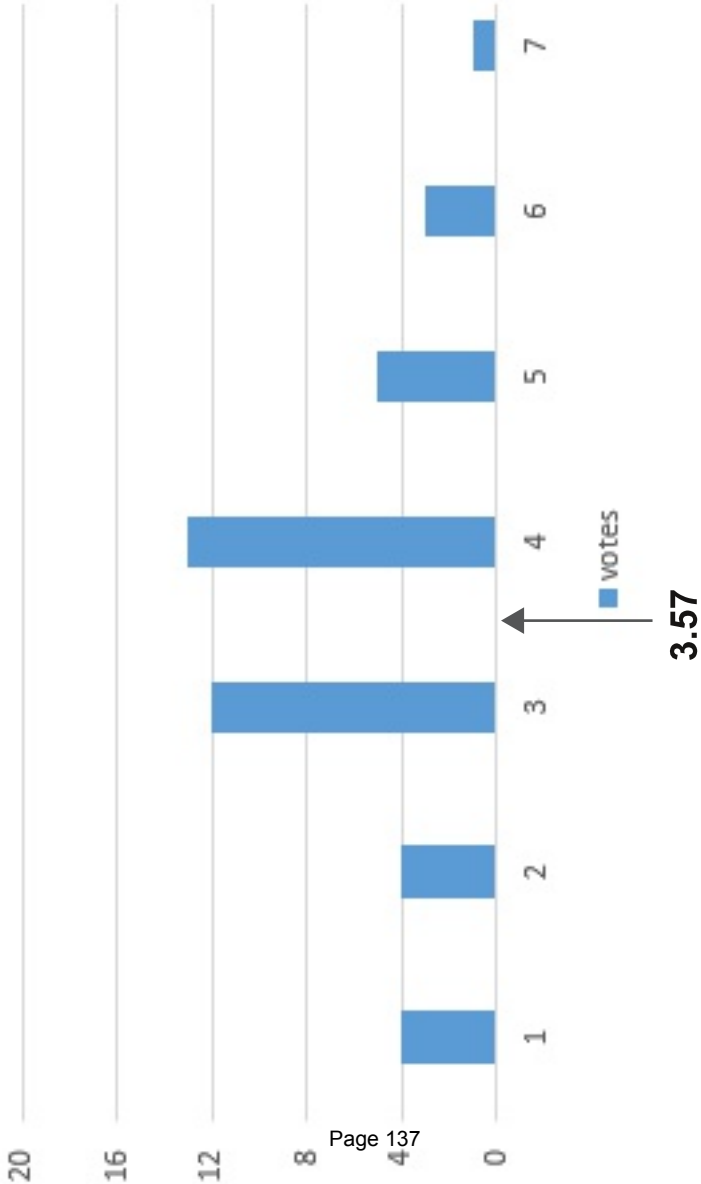
⑦ really need a 10m x 10m
swimming pool.
(young, old, people with
disabilities)
Indoor salt play.

⑦ Kirkcaldybright →
(Healthcare Centre Community
Swimming pool)

6. Play and Recreation: Key Issues

6. Do I have access to a range of spaces and opportunities for play and recreation?

Scoring System: 1 - very bad, no positive aspects 4 - the positive aspects just outweigh the negative aspects
 3 - the negative aspects just outweigh positive aspects 7 - very good, no negative aspects



The scoring suggests a majority consider there is a lack of opportunities / range with two peaks in the 3 and 4 columns with a significant minority in the 1 and 2 columns.

The weighted average suggests room for improvement as does the ranking of 10.

Focus on creating
childcare to
meet demand
Bally

Advice for growing/
developing existing
businesses

..... AS A WAY TO
INCREASE LOCAL
EMPLOYMENT
OPPORTUNITIES?

Bally

ENCOURAGE SHOPS

IN TO VACANT UNITS
WITH LOWER RATES

(7)

no financial help

to get young people
into jobs/apprenticeships

no jobcentre in town
no business advice in
town

Enterprise for
support for
small + emerging
businesses required.
More than physical
spaces.

use Parents for
childcare ~~but~~ as
no FT options in
Lennoxtown.
New nursery might solve
otherwise kirkintilloch options.

not enough childcare/
jobs in town

no after school care

To meet other mums +
kids need to go
to Kirkintilloch

Not many childminders,
new nursery will help

FOR THE SCHOOL
LEADERS

lack of employment
training + opportunity
for young people.

not enough jobs for
young people

lack of local economy,
young leave to find work.

used to be vibrant community
but now struggling to
make money.

No for

CAREFUL STRATEGY
FOR ATTRACTING
NEW BUSINESSES

CO-ORDINATED APPROACH
TO ECONOMIC I.E. TOWN

WHAT BUSINESSES
WE ATTRACT.

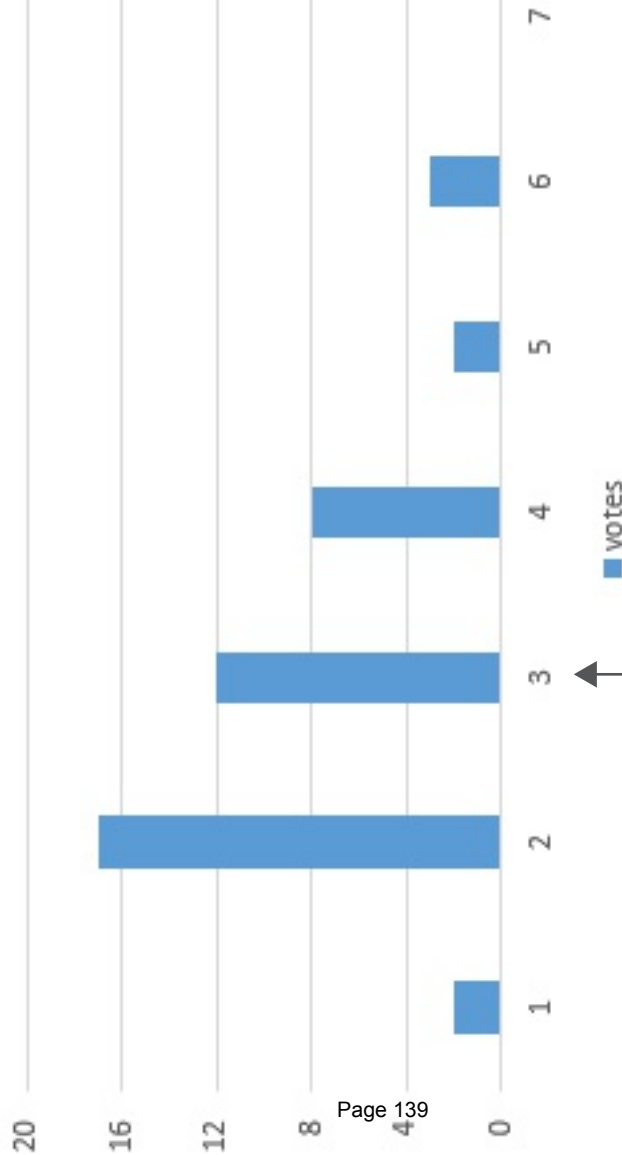
not enough local
employers

MORE ADVERTISING

7. Work and Local Economy: Key Issues

7. Is there an active local economy and the opportunity to access good quality work?

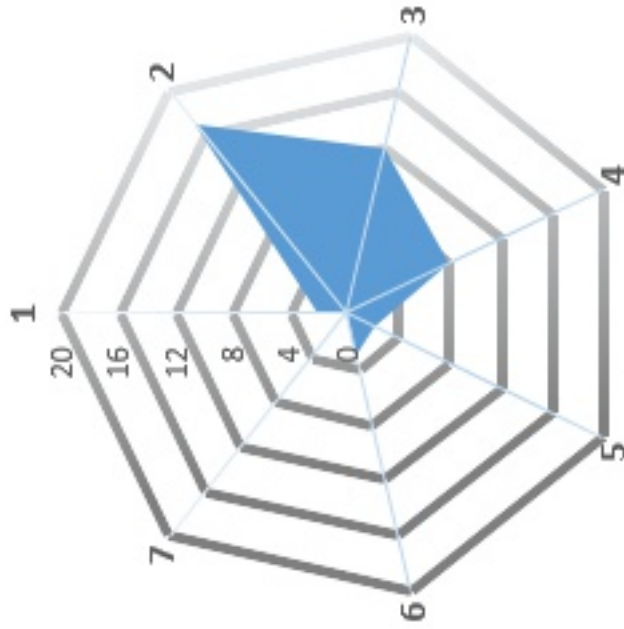
Scoring System: 1 - very bad, no positive aspects
3 - the negative aspects just outweigh positive aspects
4 - the positive aspects just outweigh the negative aspects
7 - very good, no negative aspects



Page 139

3.00

Weighted Average



The majority of scores are within the 2 to 4 column range, with an obvious peak in the 2 column suggesting a clear negative opinion.

The weighted average score is the lowest of all 14 themes, ranked 14.

THE HUB

Access To Public
Toilets

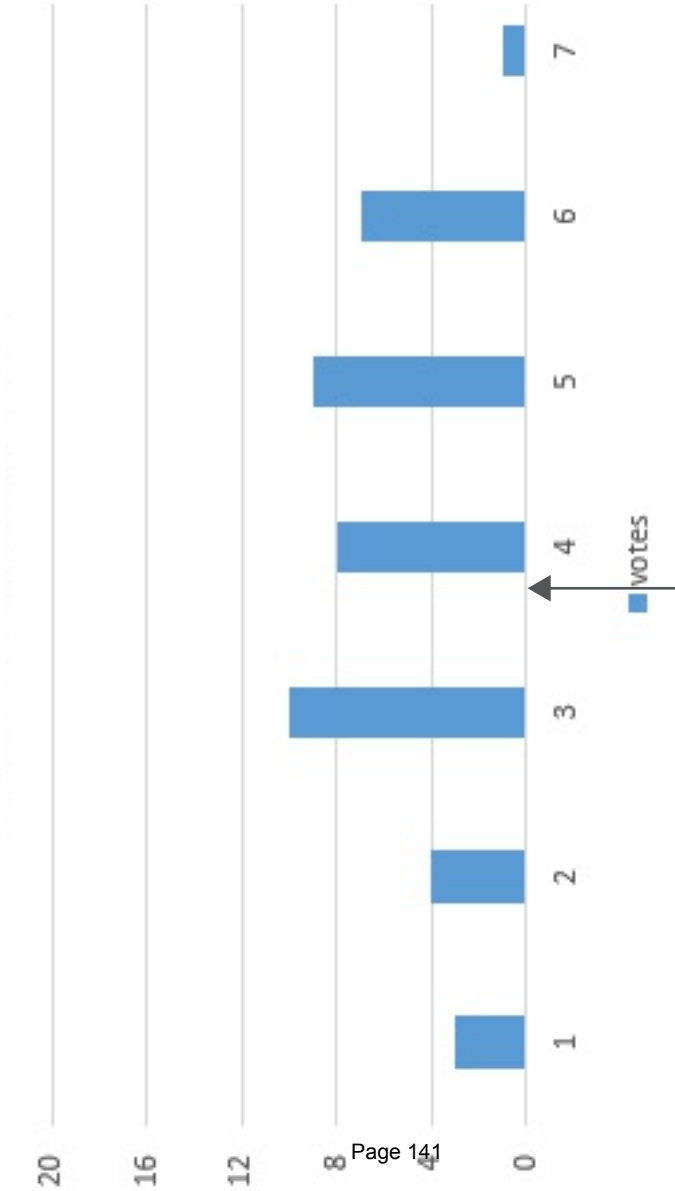
No Public Toilets
No public Toilets
7

Washrooms = need facilities
like public toilets.

INDOOR FOOTBALL

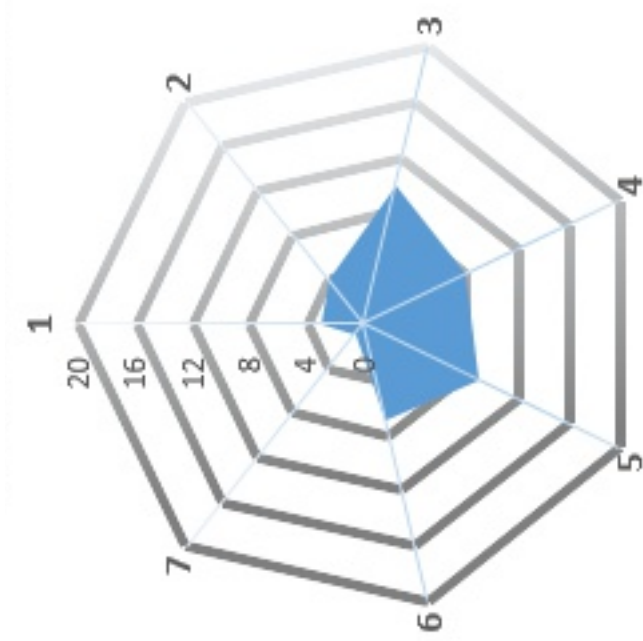
8. Do facilities and amenities meet my needs?

Scoring System: 1 - very bad, no positive aspects
3 - the negative aspects just outweigh positive aspects
4 - the positive aspects just outweigh the negative aspects
7 - very good, no negative aspects



3.98

Weighted Average



The majority of votes are across columns 3 to 6 with a significant minority in the 1 and 2 columns.

The weighted average (rank 7) score suggests many people consider their needs are not being met

AFFORDABLE / RENTED
HOUSING FOR
YOUNGER PEOPLE

COUNCIL TO
TARGET INVESTMENT
IN HOUSING STOCK

more affordable
housing for young people

① MORE SOCIAL
HOUSING

① MORE COUNCIL HOUSING

more rental housing for
per young people.

more rental stock

local housing too
expensive

① Private options = OK

MORE INVESTMENT
NEEDED IN COUNCIL
STOCK

① "Council" housing
looks badly maintained

① problems + shelling, could
be better looked after.

① all the street (could be
used the same) - urban housing.

① Considering long term
location in Lennartown.
Possibly move to be
nearer to schools and
facilities as kids grow.

TO FREE SPACE
FOR YOUNGER FAMILIES.

① Too many people
being housed not
from the area
RENTED

NEED FOR GOOD
PRIVATE HOUSING
TO KEEP PEOPLE.

① "NEW HOUSING FOR COMMUNITY"
OLDER HOUSING IN FOOT STREET, NEW
HOUSING BY STREET TAKING OVER.
"ARE AT NIGHT".

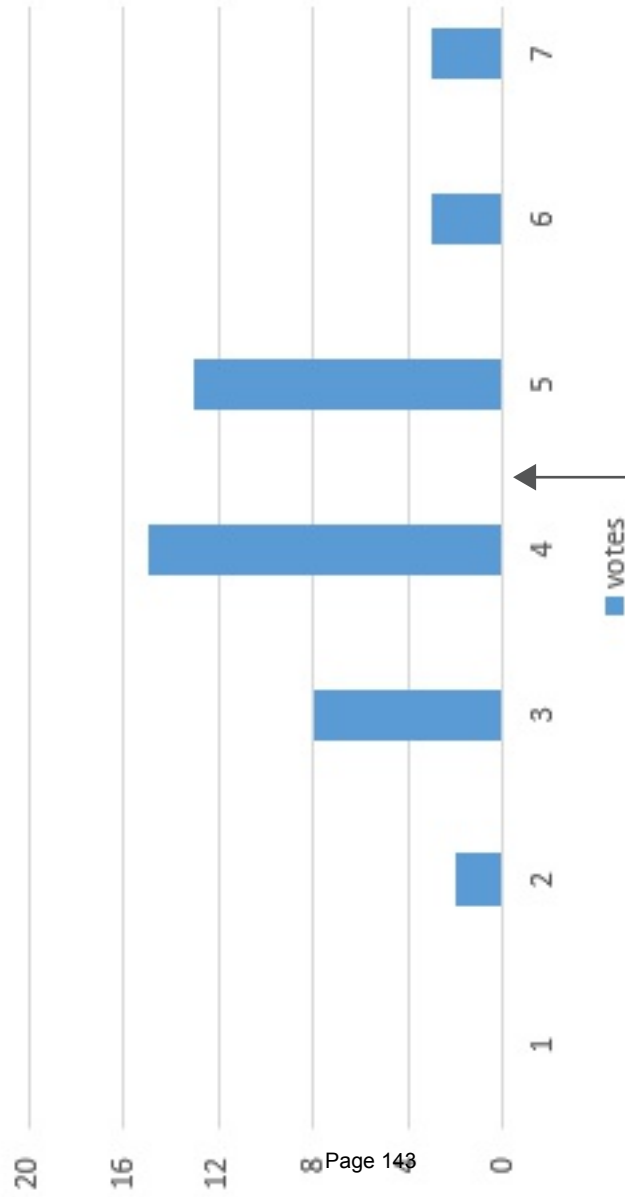
① COULD BE A GOODER RANGE
OF HOUSING AVAILABLE.
HOUSING FOR OLDER COMMUNITY
REQUIRED.

9. Housing and Community: Key Issues

9. Does housing support the needs of the community and contribute to a positive environment?

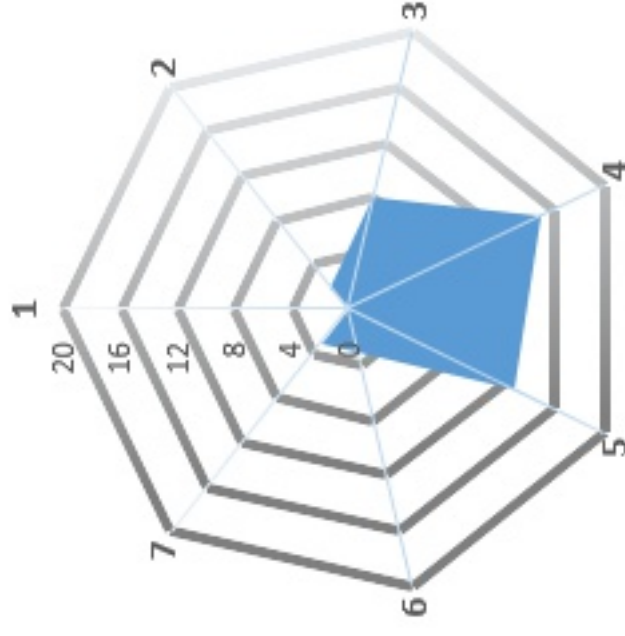
Scoring System: 1 - very bad, no positive aspects
3 - the negative aspects just outweigh positive aspects

4 - the positive aspects just outweigh the negative aspects
7 - very good, no negative aspects



4.36

Weighted
Average



The voting is mainly for scores of 4 or 5 suggesting people recognise there are issues but these are slightly outweighed by positives.

The weighted average is within the positive range and has a rank of 5.

STUFF HAPPENS
BUT YOU MIGHT
NOT KNOW IT IS

14/ Sometimes things happen in
the village and you don't
know anything about it!

NOTICEBOARD - keep updated

10/ STANDING CHURCH COMMUNITIES
+ COMMUNITY CENTRE VOLUNTEERS
NOTHING ELSE

There isn't a 'centre' 10
/ a place 'where folk
go'

11/ AVOID PUBS - NOT
SAFE ESPECIALLY
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

10/ ORGANISED SAFE SPACE FOR
MARGINALISED AT I.E. CHILDREN
LEAVING JUMP ON

10/ CHANGE THE
HUBS TO CONNECT
WITH COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

MAYBE HUBS IS
NOT RIGHT PLACE
FOR SOCIAL EVENTS,
OR IT WOULD NEED TO
CHANGE TO BE THE RIGHT PLACE

10/ THERE ARE ALREADY
PLACES I.E. PUB
OUTSIDE LAKES BUT NOT
WELCOMING
(MAYBE SPACE) FOR FRIENDS TO
MEET

10/ PERSONAL GIVE SPOT NAME
MAYBE USE FOR SOCIAL GROUND

board games.
Club.

A SPACE TO MEET/DO
THAT ISN'T A
CHURCH OR A PUB
(IN ADDITION TO MEETING HALL)

10/ Not business for
GO THE PUB/
CHURCH.

10/ MAIN STREET
FOR
MEETING
(GOAT & CAFE BARRA)

10/ THE HALL IS
ONLY VENUE

10/ NO INDOOR OTHER
THAN PUBS BOWLING
CLUB.

10/ NO SPACE TO MEET AND PLACE TO
GO
MEETING IS LESS WELCOMING SPACE

EASY ACCESS TO
"WHAT'S GOING ON"
TYPE INFORMATION

10/ People would get involved
if they knew about things
INFORMATION

10/ Need coordination of all
the activities - make them
linking

10/ EDC do not
promote/assist social
interaction
Never seen adverts
@ Hub on community
groups.

10/ To PROMOTE
"WHAT'S HAPPENING"

WHAT WE HAVE
IS WELL-USED,
GENERALLY

CAFE, PUB, STREET ART
WEST SIDE. BUT NOT EAST

10/ CAFE BARRA
GOOD, IMPORTANT

10/ ORGANISING THE MEETING
TO USE MEETING I.E. PUB

10. Social Interaction: Key Issues

10. Is there a range of spaces and opportunities to meet people?

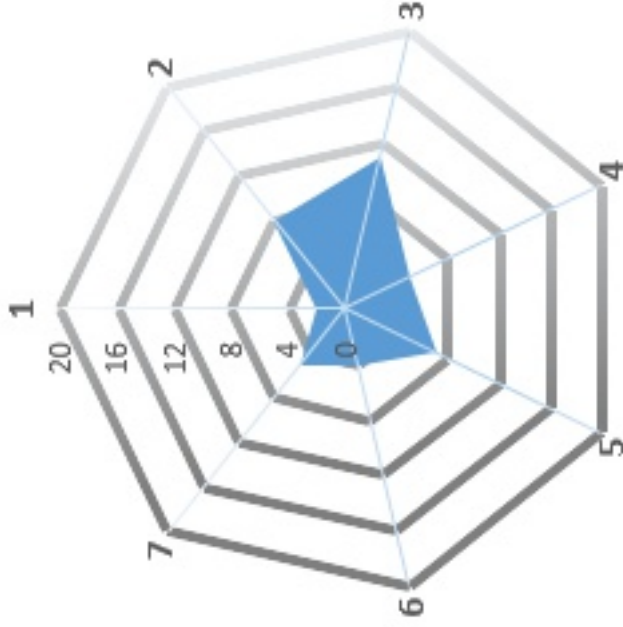
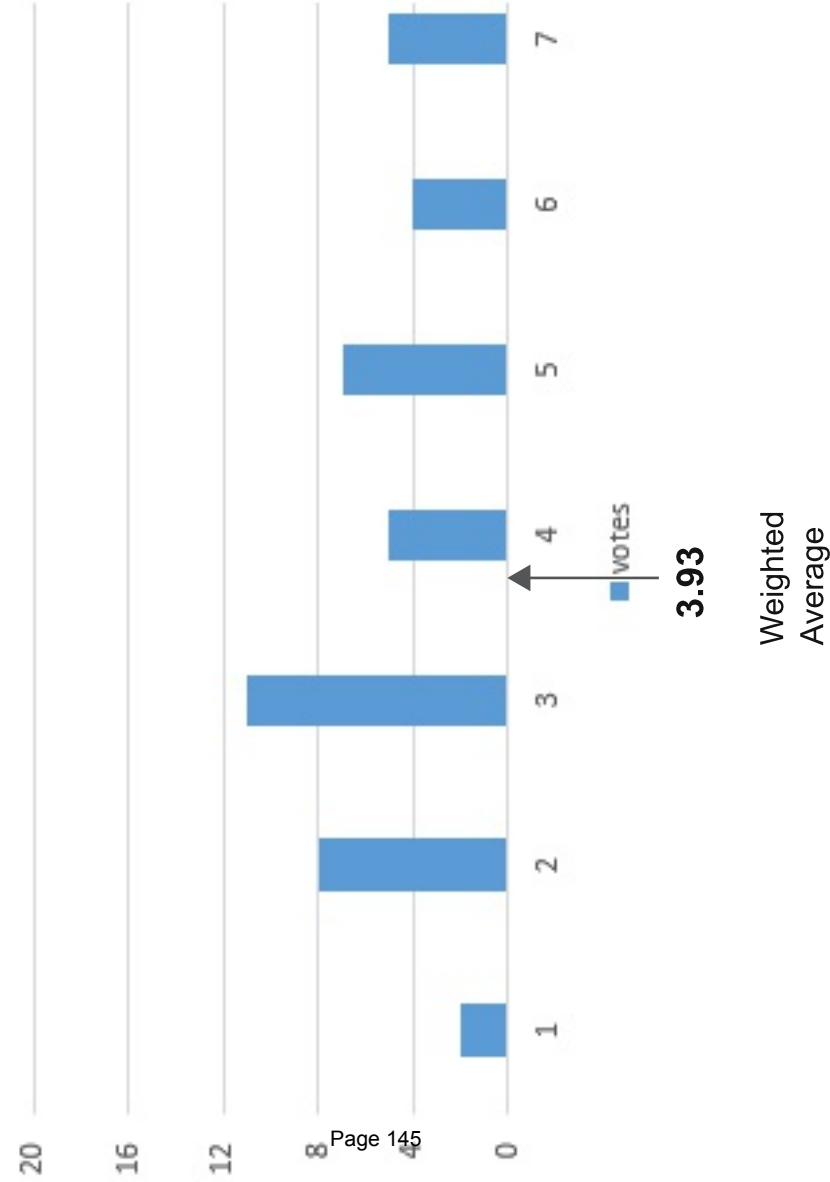
Scoring System:

1 - very bad, no positive aspects

3 - the negative aspects just outweigh positive aspects

4 - the positive aspects just outweigh the negative aspects

7 - very good, no negative aspects



The voting is relatively complicated as can be seen by the shape on the radar chart. The peaks are at the 2 and 3 scores but a significant minority of votes in the 5 to 7 columns increase the weighted average (rank 8).

THINK ABOUT HOW
PEOPLE COMING IN
FOR WALKS
COULD GET INVOLVED

FOCUS ON THE
OVERALL "IDENTITY"
(ON ALL LEVELS)

NEWER RESIDENTS
HAVE A DIFFERENT
PERSPECTIVE COMPARED
TO ESTABLISHED ONES

people can in
forums

② Dialogue in 20-20 ~
i. Environment.

⑪

11. HERITAGE HAS BEEN
DISMANTLED BY POOR
PLANNING.
THERE IS AN APPARENT
APPARENT

⑪

Don't feel a close 'identity'
celebration of history

⑪

LEWISTON HAS LOST ITS SENSE
OF IDENTITY.

⑬ NOTICEABLE LACK
OF CONSISTENT
IDENTITY

⑭
Campsie local history
Group facebook page.
lots of old old photos.
Tunnel under road to church.

⑫ People born here call it Campsie.
everyone else calls it
"Lewiston"

⑫
"I WOULD LOVE TO LIVE THERE"

LONG TERM RESIDENTS ARE
SO POSITIVE.

⑭

not everyone in
"community spirit"

⑮

COMMUNITARY SPIRIT, BUT UNDERMINING
FEELINGS OF BELONGINGNESS.

⑮

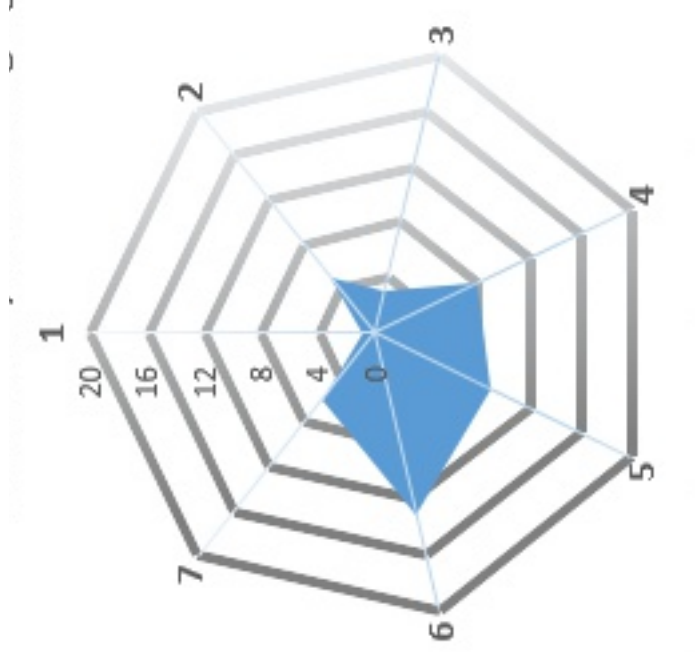
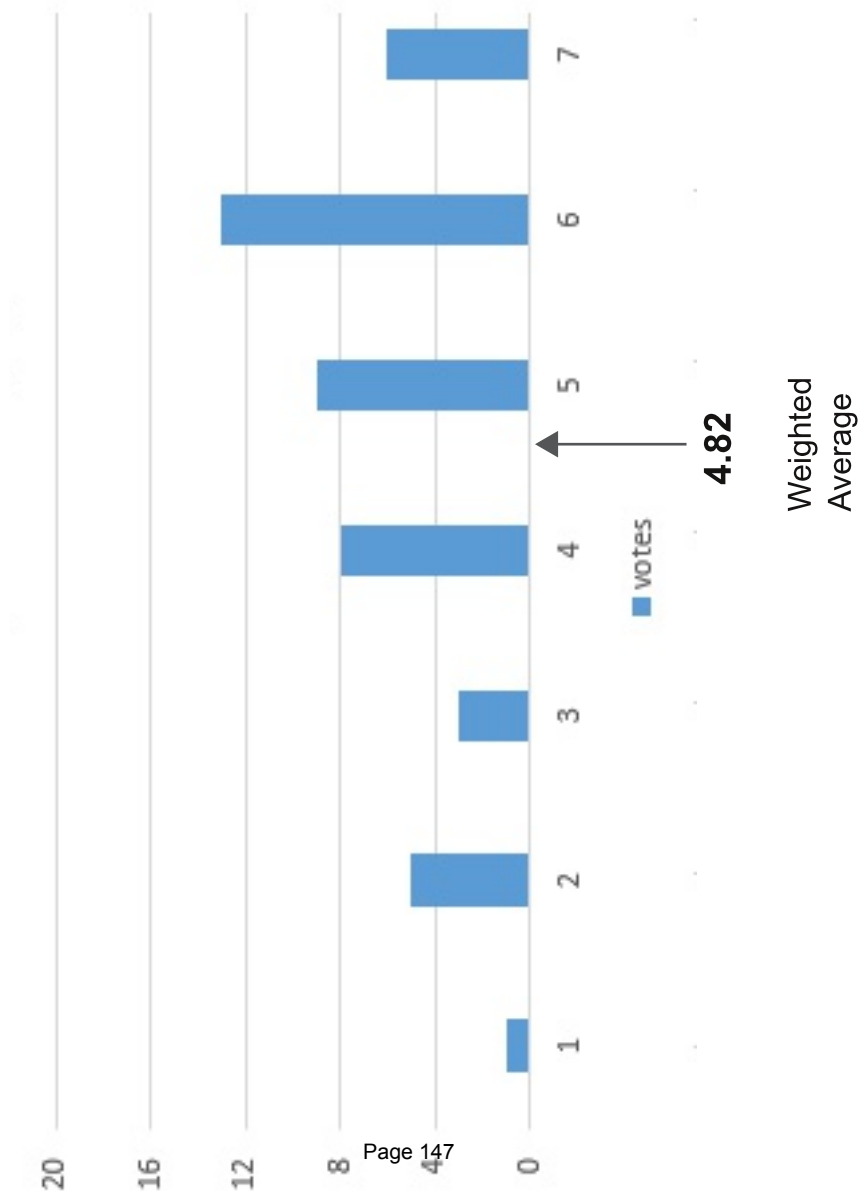
DON'T LIKE OLD FEELS
LEWISTON GETS.

DON'T LIKE PRECONCEIVED
IDEEA OF NEGATIVE IMAGE OF
LEWISTON.

11. Identity and Belonging: Key Issues

11. Does this place have a positive identity and do I feel I belong?

Scoring System: 1 - very bad, no positive aspects
3 - the negative aspects just outweigh positive aspects
4 - the positive aspects just outweigh the negative aspects
7 - very good, no negative aspects



The majority of comments are in positive territory with a noticeable peak in the 6 column. The votes in the 2 column are notable and may link with comments from newer residents.

The weighted average generates a rank of 4.

FIND OUT WHAT

YOUNGER PEOPLE

WANT TO DO AT NIGHT

(It's mainly around Main St)

IF YOU'RE PART OF

THE PLACE YOU

FEEL SAFE (DARTMOUTH)

Young people hanging

around on Main Street on

a Saturday night

feels unsafe at night.

poor lighting

young people hanging around

Main St at night

I feel safe but not at night

→ after 7pm only leave

house to go to a club.

= DARK

would feel safer if kids

into Dartmouth rather than

wandering streets alone.

everyone knows who I am.

makes me feel safe

If you're known you feel

safe.

→ Perception thing

during the day it's a community

at night, you're wary...

It's a beautiful place when the sun's up...

Smoking outside puts

perceives unsafe at night.

more police could.

Wanted to jump staircase

because of construction, i.e.

high arch support.

This place is fantastic and I would

never leave it. I would love to live

there. The lights go out,

the windows could be

FAST TRAFFIC NOT

GREAT FOR CHILDREN

CROSSING

SPEEDING CARS, CONCERN

FOR KIDS SAFETY.

Signage required to

warn of danger's coming

to children crossing.

High Park?

PERHAPS LIGHTING
ON A SMALL SECTION
OF "THE LINE".

Lighting on the
railway path (close
to the centre)

THE LINE FEELS UNSAFE
SOMETIMES. CAN BE SAFER,
NATURAL OBSTACLES.

IMPRESSIONS OF STREET VIEW
BEFORE WORK/PAVING SHOULD
UNSAFE IS UNTRUE.

MAIN CONCERN IS TRAFFIC NOT
PERCEIVED.

"PERCEIVED UNSAFE AFTER THE LINE"

FOR MAIN ST.

RAILWAY PATH NEEDS
MORE MAINTENANCE

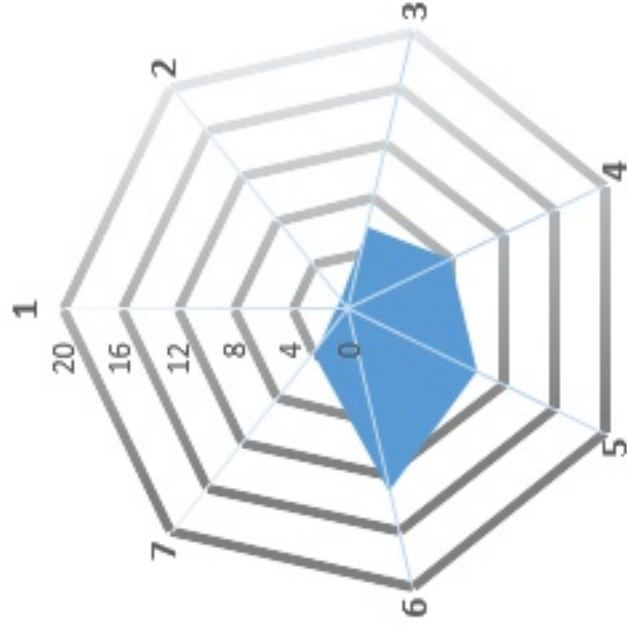
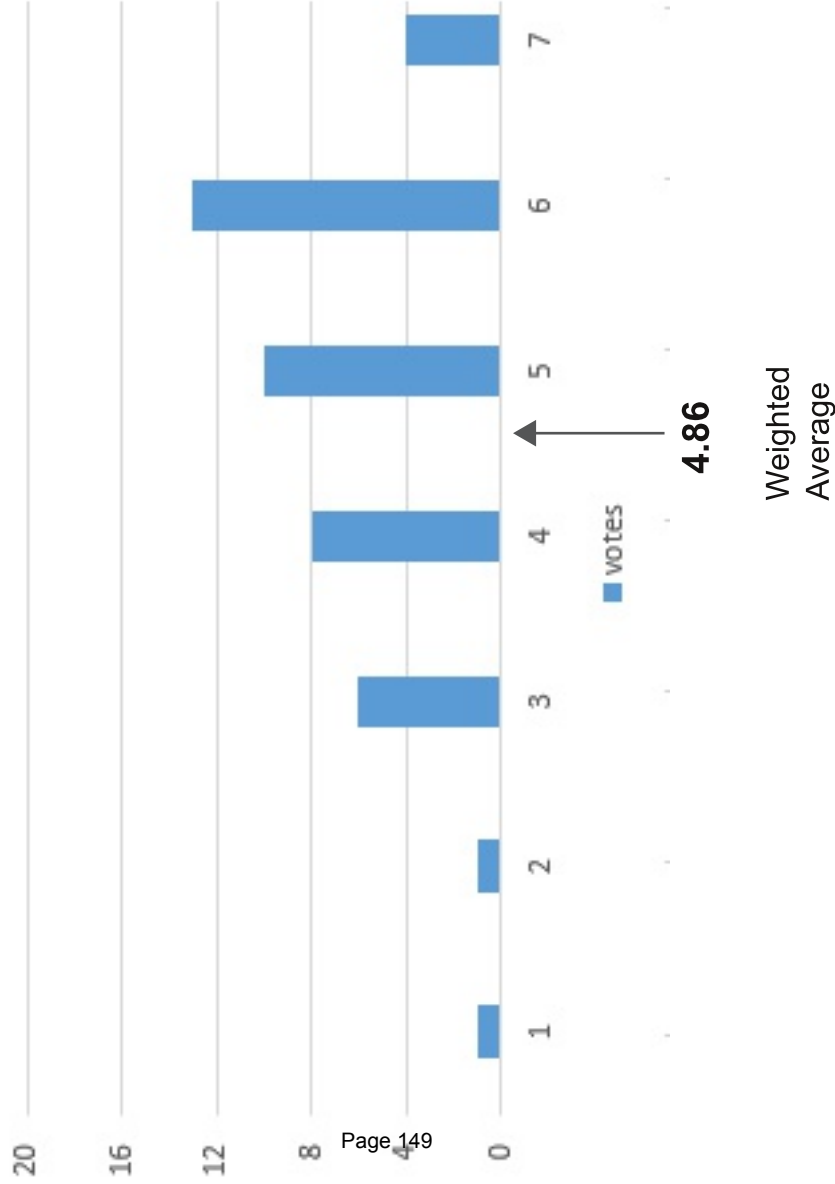
WANTS TO BE SAFER
FOR WALKERS & CYCLISTS

12. Feeling Safe: Key Issues

12. Do I feel safe?

Scoring System: 1 - very bad, no positive aspects
3 - the negative aspects just outweigh positive aspects

4 - the positive aspects just outweigh the negative aspects
7 - very good, no negative aspects



People can be considered to generally feel safe but a significant minority score in the 3 or 4 column, which pulls the weighted score nearer to the negative range, which ranks 3 overall suggesting the theme is not a key priority.

PLENTY OF DOG
BINS. +
TARGETED ENFORCEMENT

PUBLIC SECTOR
SETS A STANDARD

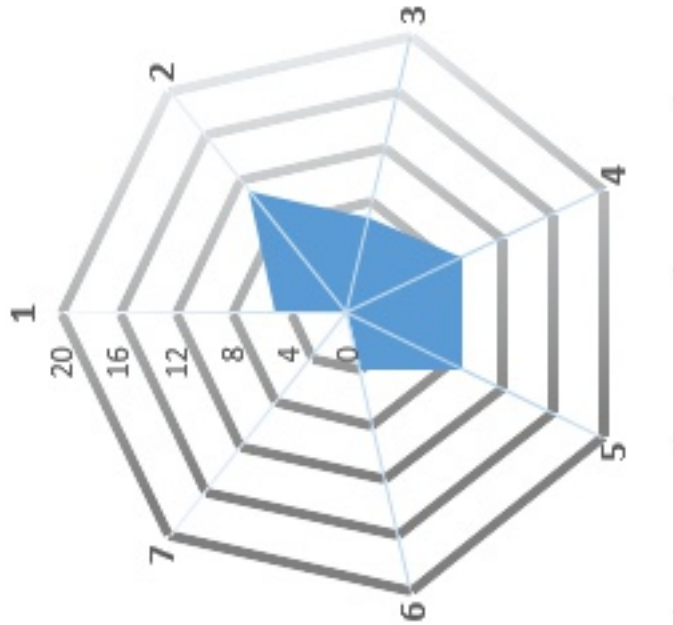
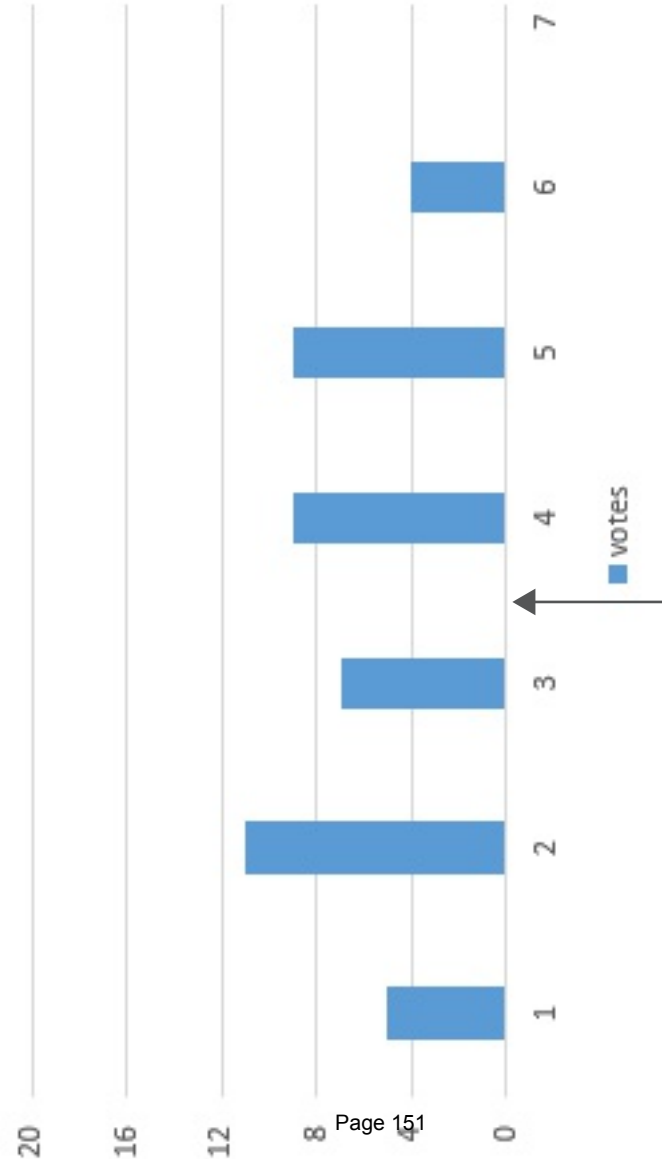
COMMUNICATE
THE MAINTENANCE
STRATEGY TO
EVERYONE

BROKEN GLASS
IN
HIGHT PARK
MORE USE

13. Care and Maintenance: Key Issues

13. Are buildings and spaces well cared for?

Scoring System: 1 - very bad, no positive aspects 4 - the positive aspects just outweigh the negative aspects
 3 - the negative aspects just outweigh positive aspects 7 - very good, no negative aspects



The voting is relatively evenly spread across the scores with a noticeable peak in the 2 column. The rader chart shows more clearly the majority of scores are either side of halfway.

The weighted average confirms a midway score and a second lowest ranking of 13.

IMPROVE CONNECTION
BETWEEN
"TALKING + DELIVERY"

COMMUNITY COUNCIL
ISN'T "PERCEIVED"
AS EFFECTIVE

(14) I HAVE A VOICE, BUT I DON'T
TO COMMUNITY GROUPS + I DON'T
FEEL I HAVE A VOICE IN THE COUNCIL
AND I DON'T HAVE A VOICE IN THE COUNCIL

(14) EDX and
Community Council
- don't listen

(14) EDX doesn't
listen

PEOPLE / COUNCIL
LISTEN BUT DON'T
REALLY HEAR.

(14) ON PAPER PEOPLE
ARE CONSULTED BUT

(14) I'M LISTENING TO, BUT I DON'T
THINK ITS EFFECTIVE.
I'M NOT HEARING!

(14) GOT A VOICE BUT FEELS OK
GETTING ANSWERS.

(14) "THEY LISTEN BUT DON'T HEAR"
HEAR IT.

(14) "BUT SOME OF WHAT IS THE
POINT. MOST PEOPLE HAVE
GIVEN UP. THE ISSUE IS
PARTIAL."

(14) CAN CONTRIBUTE,
DON'T FEEL LISTENED
TOO.

(14) FEEL VOICE COUNCIL HEARS HAS
IMPROVED IN RECENT YEARS.

14. COMMUNITY COUNCIL
EXCLUSIVE + SECRETIVE

(14) I'VE GOT A VOICE, BUT WHERE
CAN I USE IT?

(14) Community
Council
Living in the past
Don't like change!!

(14) DIFFICULT FOR
NEW PEOPLE TO BE
ACCEPTED / GET INVOLVED.

(14) DISCOURAGED
FROM COMMUNITY
COUNCIL TO GET
INVOLVED.

(14) Community Council
not open-minded -
not transparent. No one
knows what is happening
in the village.

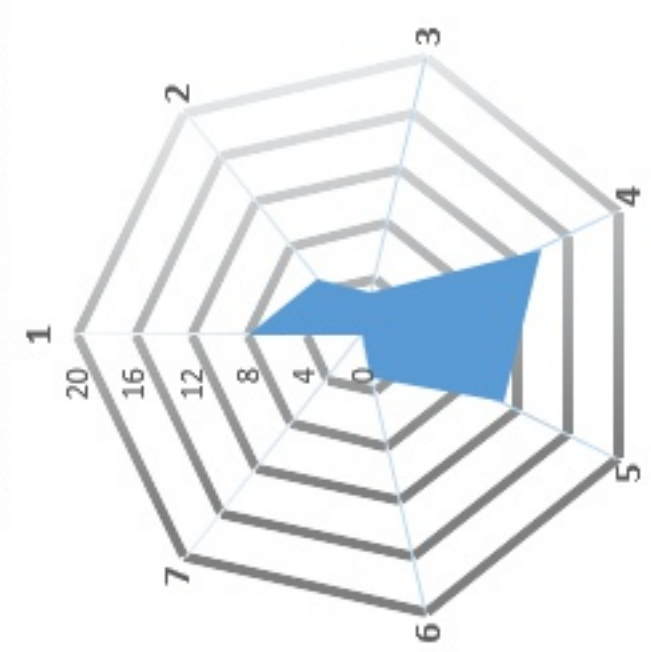
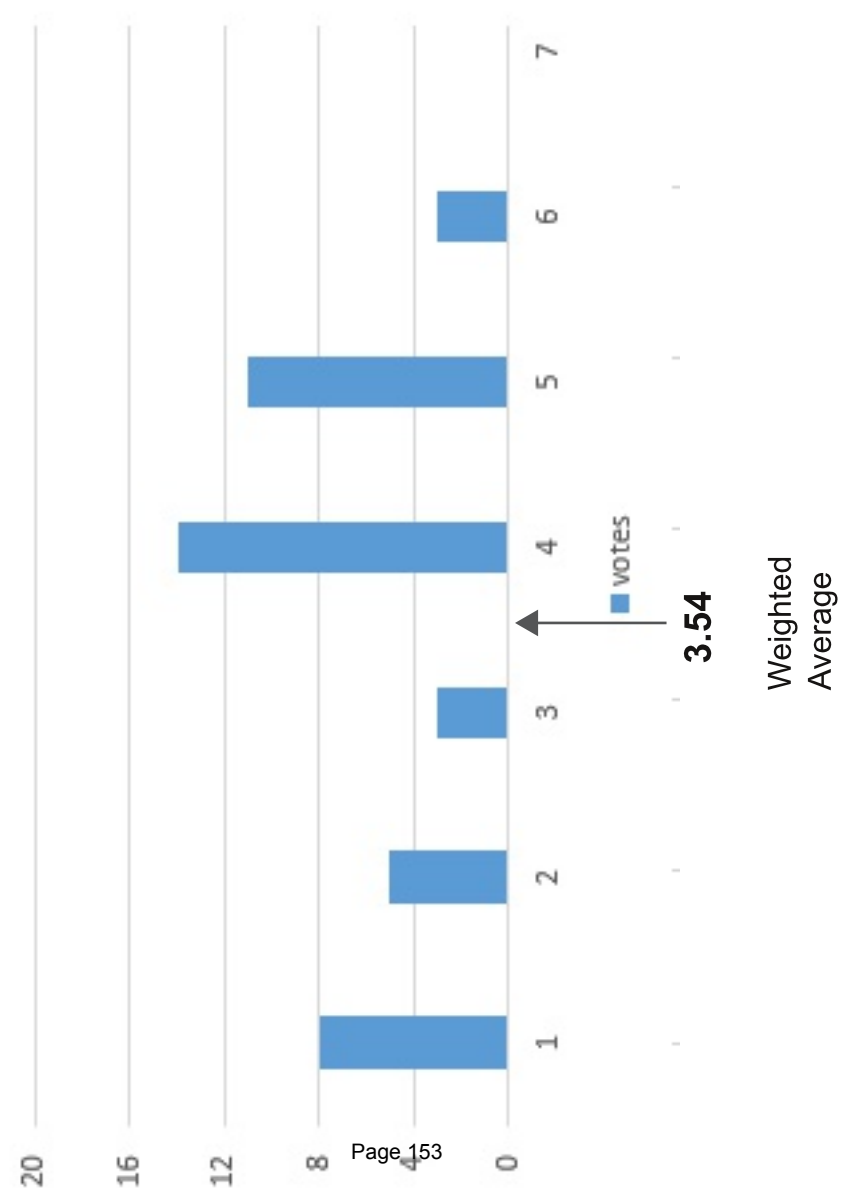
14/
Division - local councillor
No explanation why decision
was made by Hub building

Lack of people willing
to participate - could
be better

14. Influence and Sense of Control: Key Issues

14. Do I feel able to participate in decisions and help change things for the better?

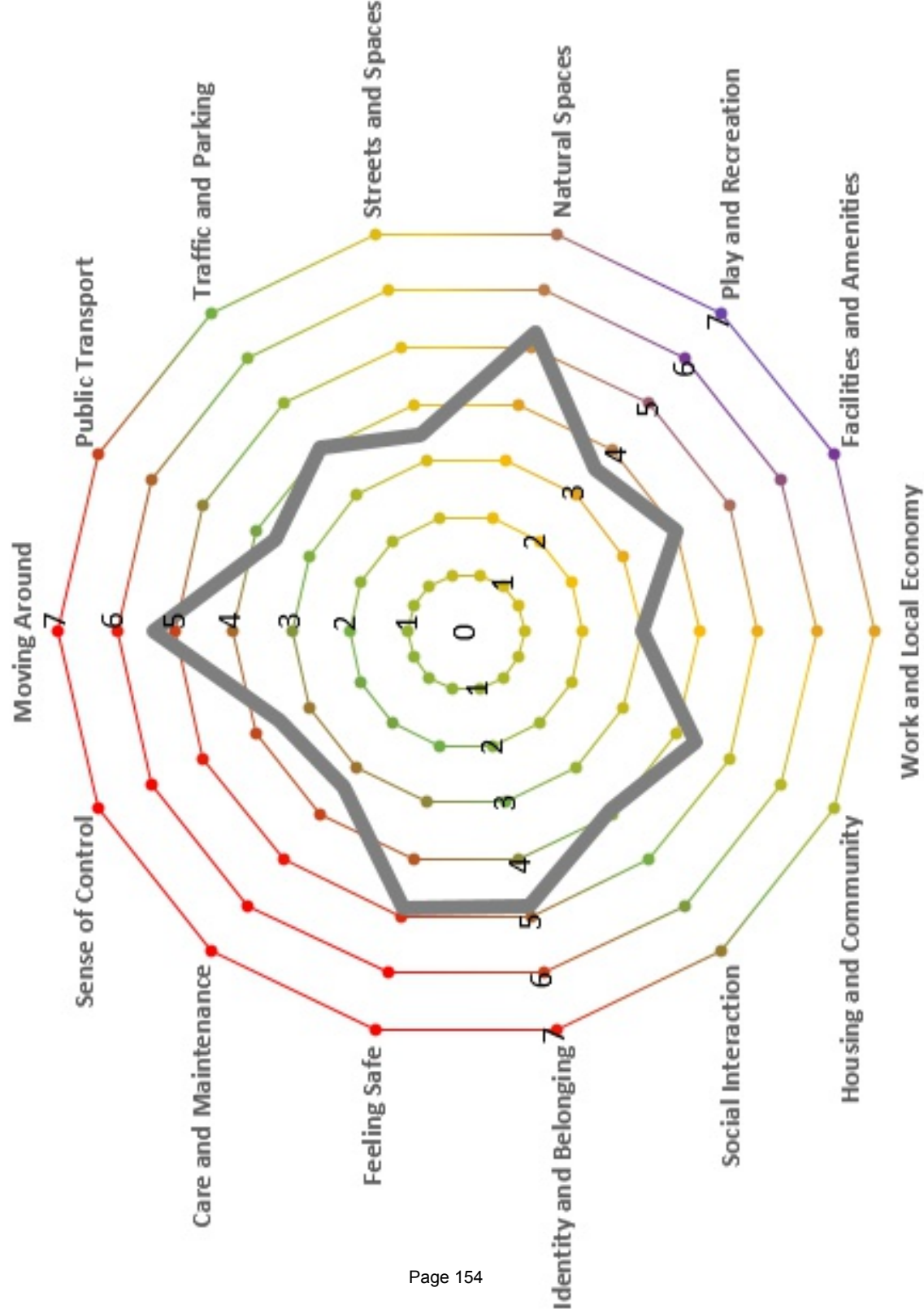
Scoring System: 1 - very bad, no positive aspects
3 - the negative aspects just outweigh positive aspects
4 - the positive aspects just outweigh the negative aspects
7 - very good, no negative aspects



The peaks are noted in the 4 and 5 columns suggesting the view is 'just good enough' but the next highest peaks in the 1 and 2 columns suggest a more negative view.

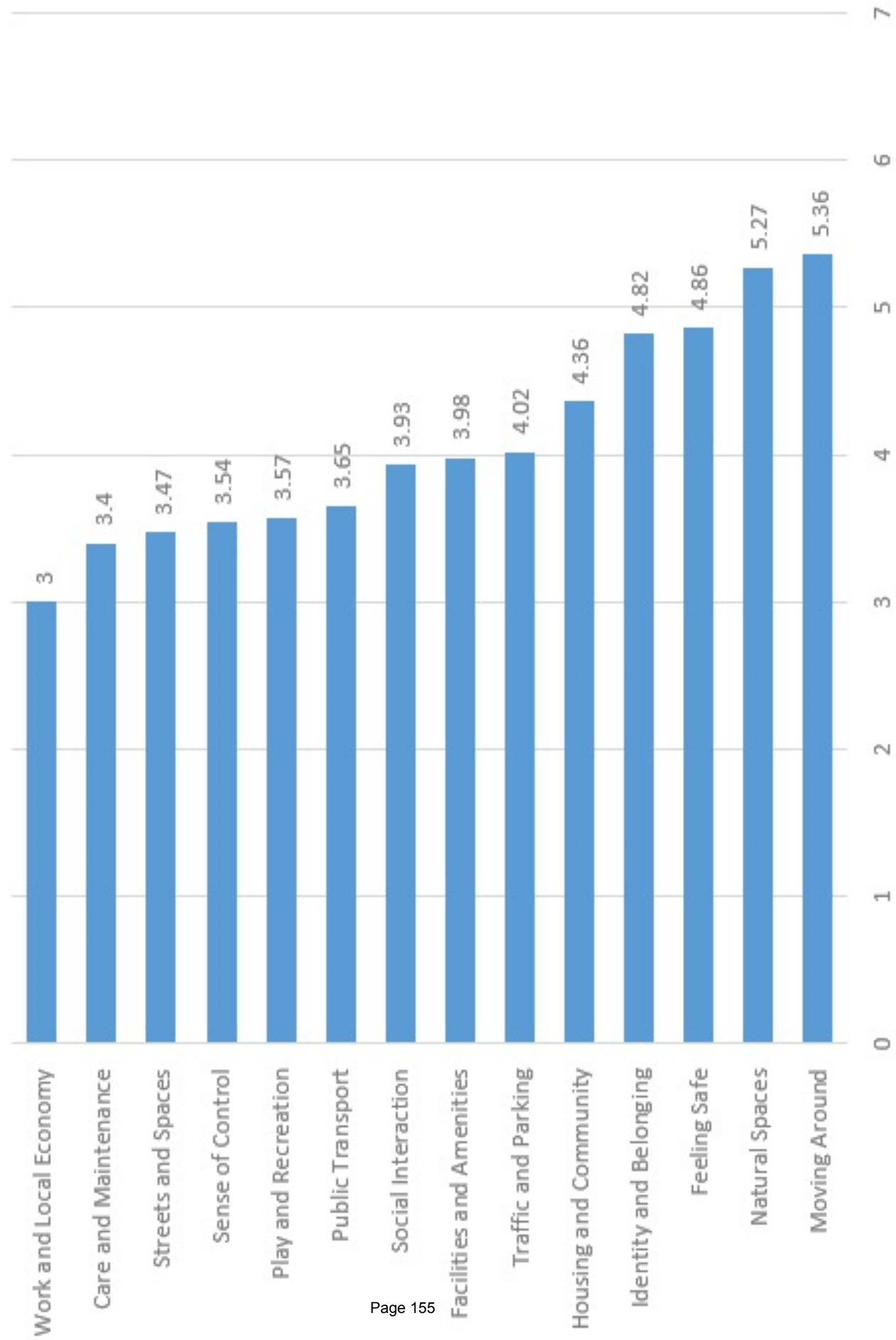
The weighted average ranking of 11 suggests this is a theme that requires attention

The Lennoxtown Town Centre Place Standard Diagram



This diagram is composed of the weighted averages from each of the 14 themes to create a single Place Standard diagram. Whilst the detail is contained within the preceding sections, this diagram suggests particular themes require more attention than others.

This is shown more clearly on the following page by ordering the themes according to their weighted average. This suggests a number of priority areas.



All of the following material was generate
live at the Charrette Event

The Main Street Public Realm Project

The environment, safety and image of Main Street was identified as a key issue in the process.

The data gathered from conversations and public realm analysis supported the identification of three target areas, which could have the biggest impact.

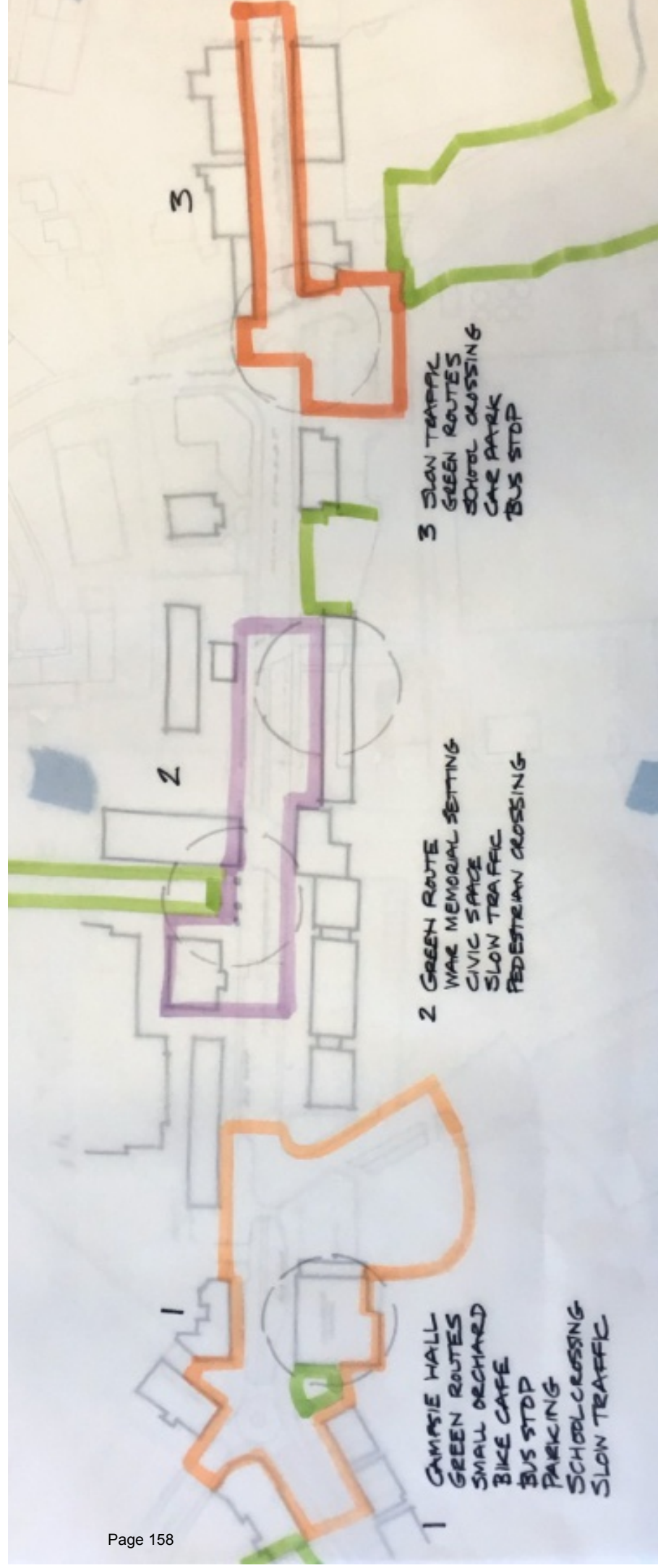
Improving each of these areas would bring multiple benefits and address site specific problems.

Each of the three areas can be designed and implemented separately to take account of the restricted public finances.

However, to achieve the environment that better supports pedestrian activity with an identify that better represents the town, then all three projects should be viewed as single, long term package.

Taken together, all three proposals will

- rebalance Main Street towards pedestrian movement and activity;
- support cycle movement;
- create a better environment for tourists / residents; and
- slow all vehicles.



Main Street Public Realm:

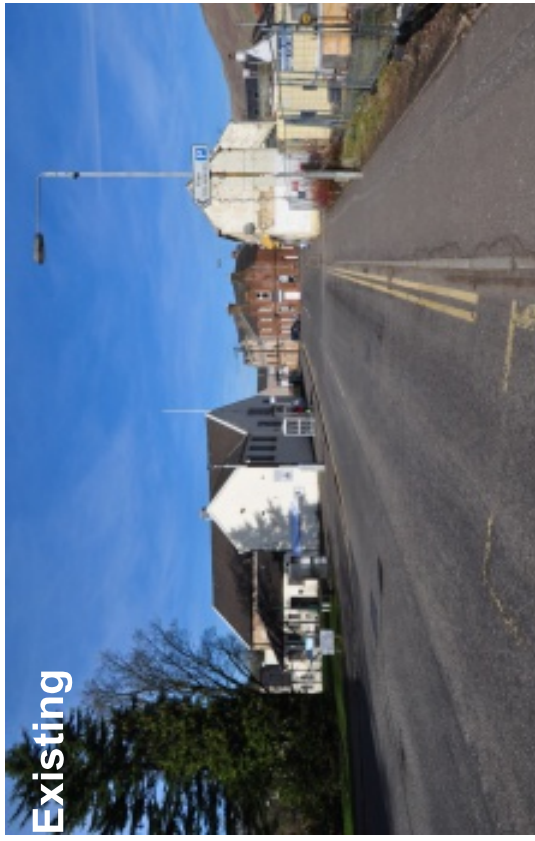
Crosshill St / Main Street Junction

The proposal principally seeks to change the western entrance to Main Street into a place where people and cyclists feel equally welcome. The indicative sketch plan proposes the following:

- formal car parking arrangements
- bus layby
- widened pavements
- central median strip (raised)
- flat roundabout marked by changes in materials only



Existing



Proposed



Main Street Public Realm: Co-op Crossing

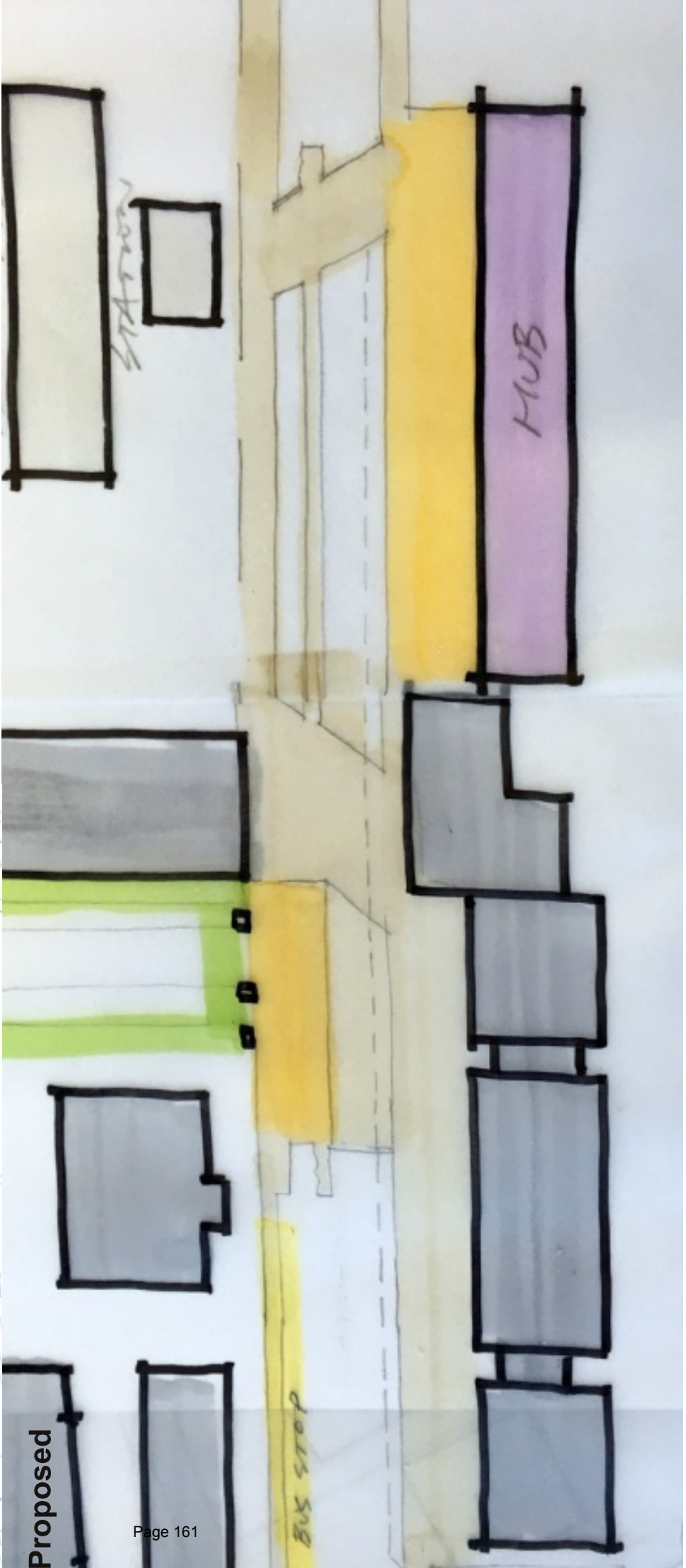


Existing

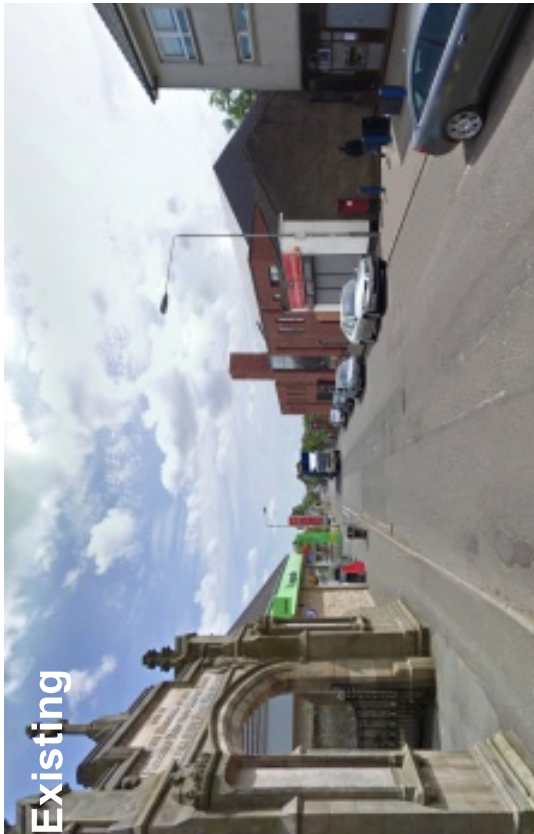
The proposal principally seeks to change one of the busiest places in the Town Centre to better support pedestrian movement and activity.

The indicative sketch plan proposes the following:

- widened pavements
- central median strip (raised)



Proposed



Existing



Proposed

North Berbiston Road to junction to Slatefield Junction

The proposal principally seeks to change the layout of the street to resolve a consistent parking issue and at the same time create a safer crossing point for school children, encouraging parents to park in a public car park.

The indicative sketch plan proposes the following:

- formal parking bays
- narrowed carriageway
- localised pavement widening at key crossing points
- surface changes at crossing points



Existing



Proposed



Main Street Public Realm: Slowing the Approaches

The western approach to the town was discussed within two contexts:

- 1) the need to slow vehicles down generally and on approach to Main Street; and
- 2) the need to support easier pedestrian movement across roads and around the wider path network.

Two locations were identified that would address both issues

Crosshill Street

The wide carriageway and lack of on-street parking encourage higher vehicle speeds making crossing difficult.

The proposed crossing point is located to connect the northeast corner of Whitefield Pond with the adjacent greenspace to encourage longer walking routes. Shortening the crossing width by widening the pavements suggests this location is more important for people than cars. Vehicles are more likely to arrive at the Main Street junction at a lower speed

Service Road

The straight, wide carriageway located, passing Whitefield Lodge, is devoid of features that support pedestrian crossing points.

The introduction of a median strip at this point would support the crossing of residents from Whitefield Lodge to Whitefield Pond. This proposal would also slow cars prior to the proposed Crosshill Street / Main Street junction and indicate to drivers they have approached an area where they have to consider other movements than vehicular.

A further consideration is the introduction of another entrance to Whitefield Pond directly opposite Whitefield Lodge to encourage use of the crossing point and make access easier, as the gated access is reported to be difficult.





Existing

Crosshill Street



Existing

Service Road



Proposed



Proposed

Main Street Public Realm:

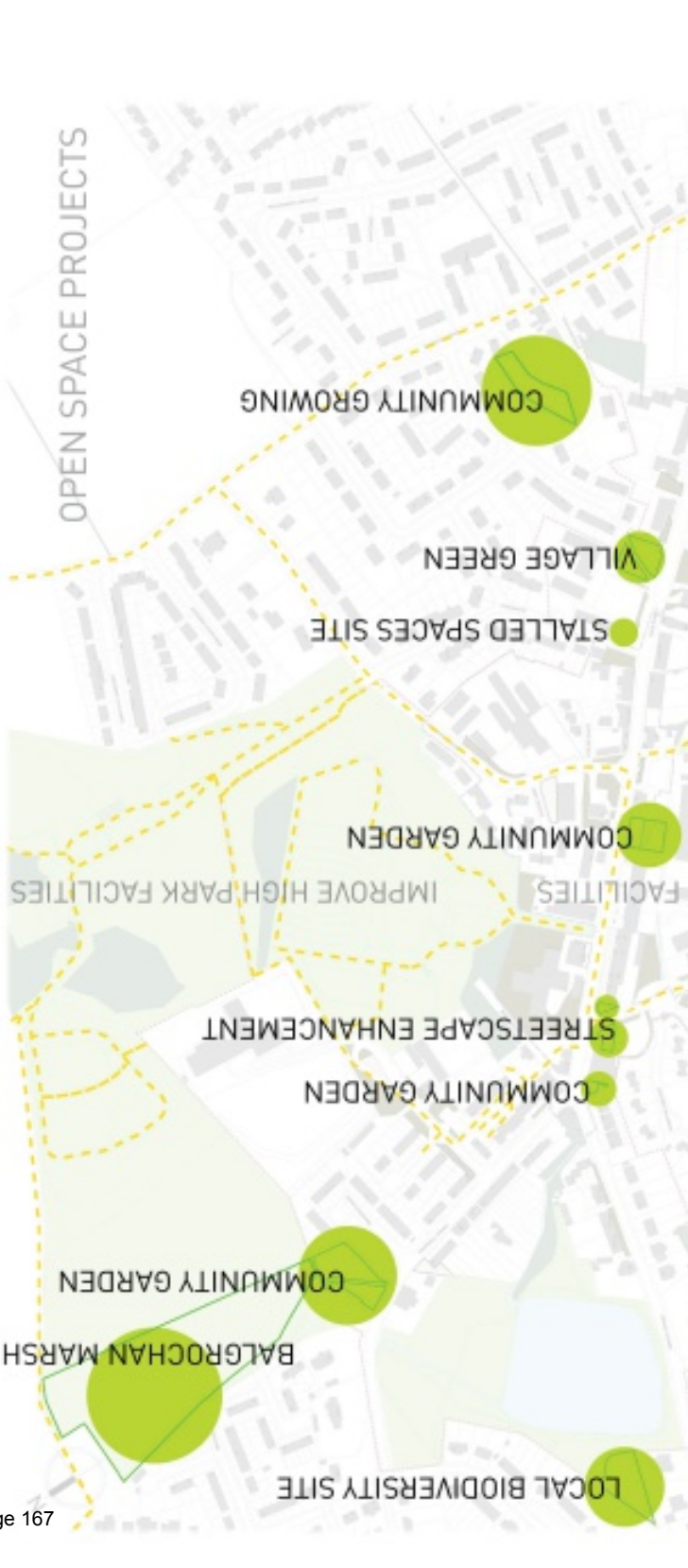
The Green Spaces

The team identified a number of green areas along the Main Street (and adjacent streets) that should be considered in parallel with the street-related public realm projects.

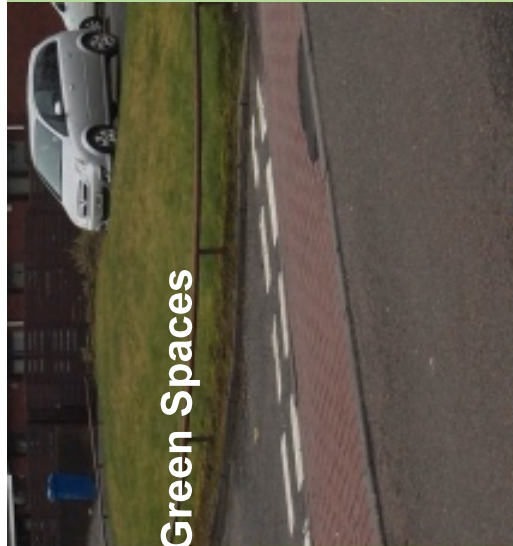
These areas can be considered as 'spaces' that were originally design for some function or as 'left-over' that have no function other than generally increasing amenity.

The community was successful in obtaining funding for improving one 'space' through the Stalled Spaces fund and a further project is being considered.

The proposal for the town's green spaces is this theme is continued to ensure the town's spirit, function and identity is played out on the Main Street and visible to everyone. Each space has the opportunity to be designed or co-designed with the community



Left-over Green Spaces



Green Spaces





To illustrate the potential, the team considered the future use of two green spaces that the community raised in conversation.

1) Memorial Hall Community Garden

The orientation of the space and association with a key community building could facilitate a well used space, also adjacent to a potentially improvement street environment on Main Street



Existing



Proposed



2) 'The Green'

To stimulate debate on the spaces future function, the proposal considers the night time use of the space through better lighting and as a location for Christmas activities.



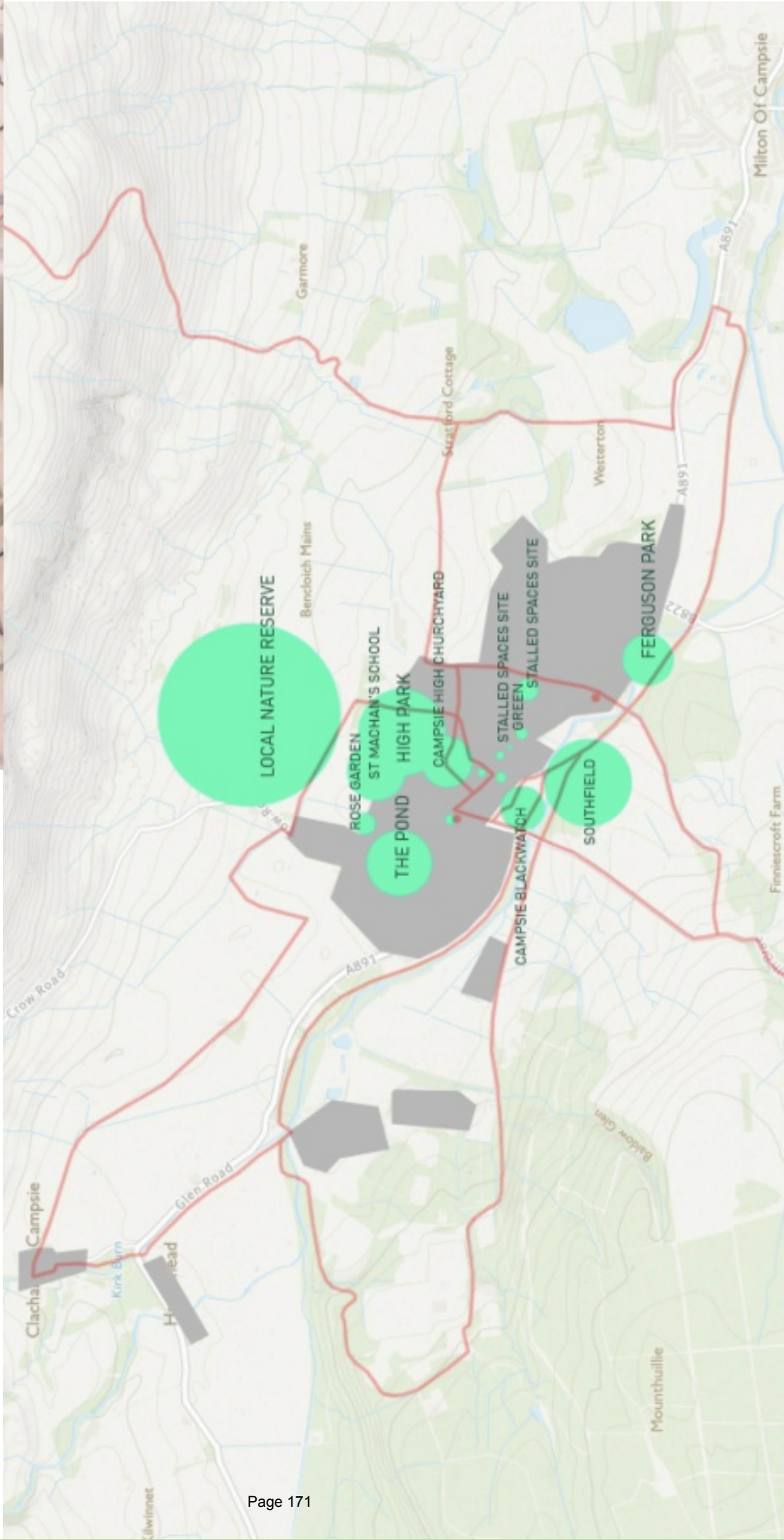
Existing

Proposed



The Making Connections Project

The team understood that making more of the surrounding environment was going to matter to people so mapped the wider town context in terms of routes, open spaces and community walking routes. The diagram below captures some of the the key information.





Strava Running Data

The data collected by Strava from those that run and cycle is now freely available and provides an interesting source of real-time information on routes.

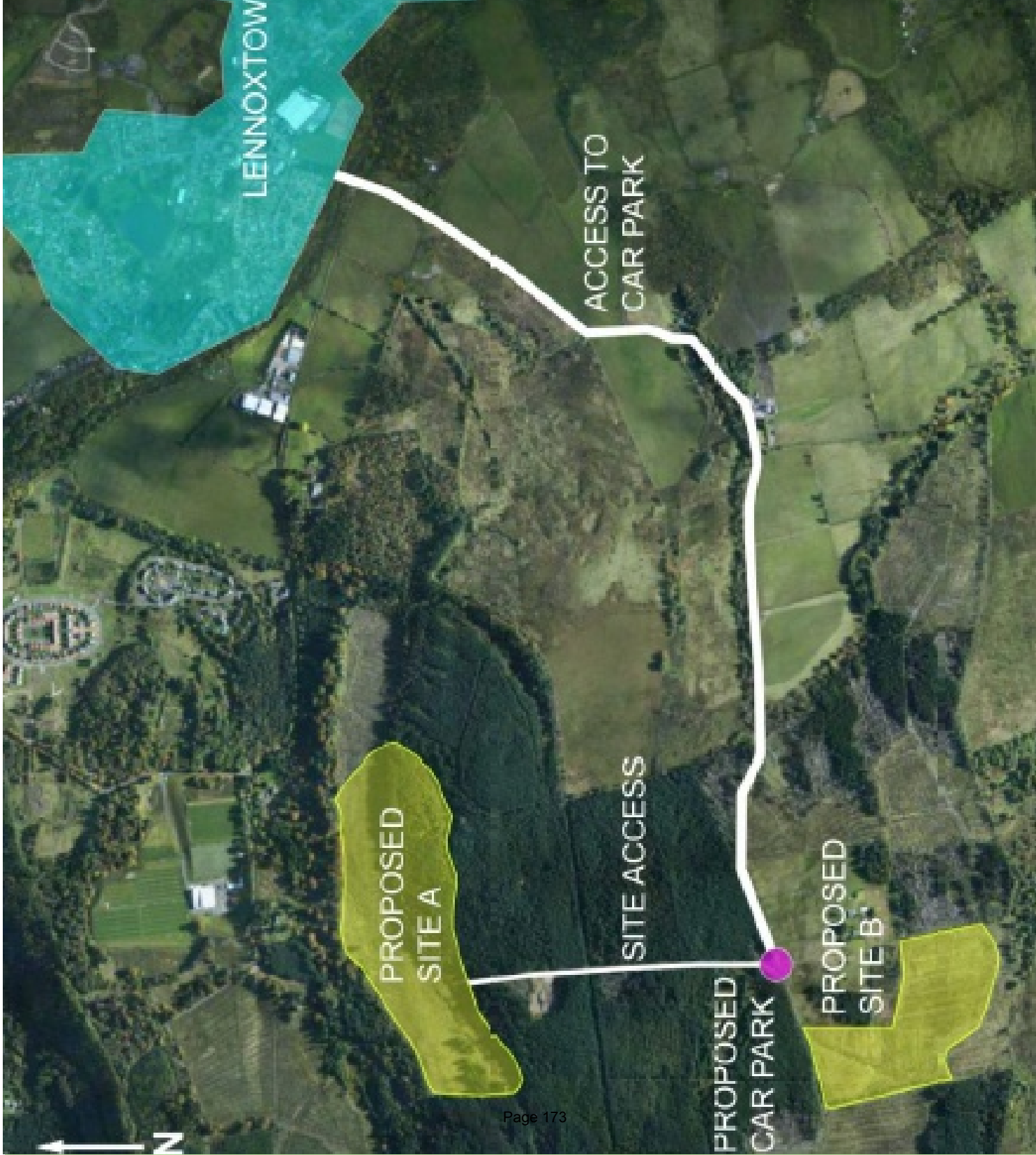
Strava Cycling Data

The same data source also shows the routes cyclists used and this shows the roads are used most (light blue) with 'The Line' showing a lesser amount of use.

Proposed Mountain Bike Park

The proposals for a Mountain Bike Park were discussed at the Charrette Event and it is understood a funding application is likely to be submitted in 2017.

A few years subsequent to this date, the idea could be a reality. This could place a different emphasis on the use of Station Road as an access route and its junction with 'the Line', which doesn't currently connect.





Pedestrian Links / Signage

The lack of a footpath connection between 'The Line' and Station Road results in no connection with all the regular uses (as shown by Strava) and the Town Centre. Formalising a route would allow signage to be placed at this junction to encourage people to use 'The Line' and also divert from it to the Town

Centre. If the mountain bike park is successful, this junction could be a vital link between the park and 'The Line'.

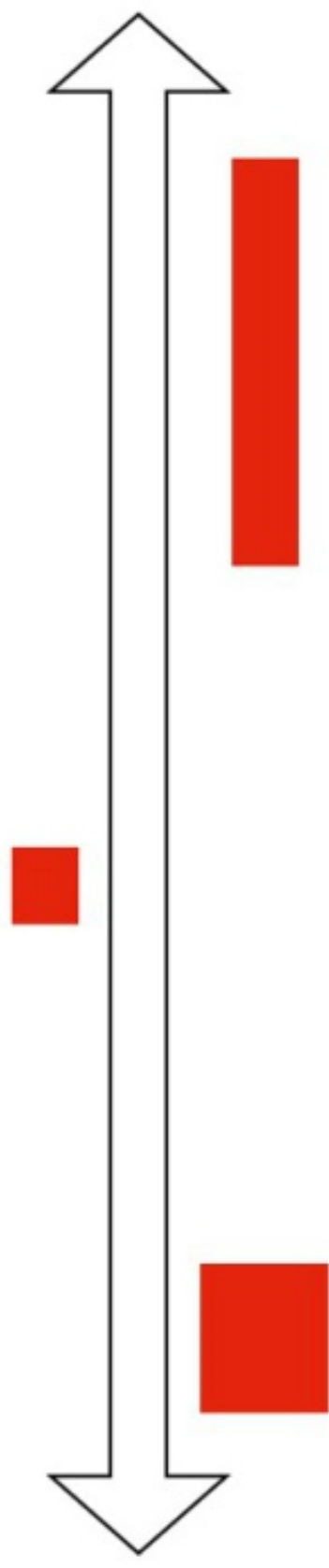
The informal entrance to the High Church from the east could also be formalised through the creation of a dedicated route.

The red circles illustrate potential signage locations that move people from and across the Main Street to the wider path network. These locations also match the proposed public realm ideas.

The Making More of Land & Buildings Project

Within the context of the brief that asks the project to focus on making more of what the Town has, three buildings came to the fore that each represent different ways.

- Campsie Hall
- Old Library
- The Hub



Campsie Hall	Old Library	Hub
Wider user base Tourist focus Increase sense of welcome Improve fabric	Testbed for new children's/ youth services	Widen adult learning and employment skills Administrative base for community organisations

Increase daytime use

- Playgroups?
- Schools use?
- Sport?
- Lunch clubs?

Physical changes

- Reallocate storage
- Short term heating solutions?
- Canopy and signage at door
- Route information on gable



Making More of Land & Buildings:

Campsie Hall - Short Term

Increasing daytime use is considered a key focus on light of the main hall's under-utilisation on most week days. To justify potential additional uses in the future (that may require a reshaped building) the Campsie Hall must first be used more.

Supporting the main hall to function as

a multi-purpose sports location is noted to require investment in the internal surfacing but Big Lottery could fund this work. Indoor activities are highlighted in all conversations so the need could be serviced by a community asset.

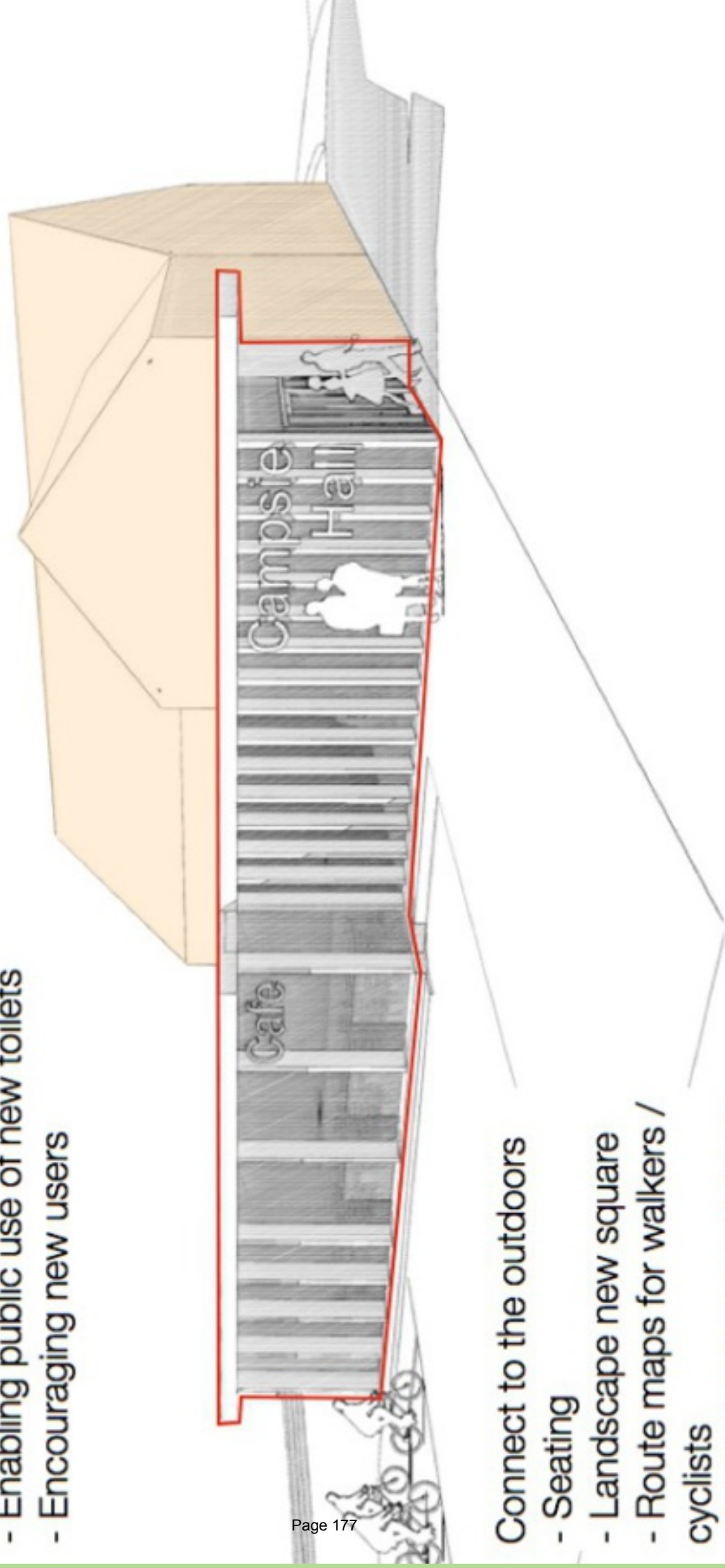
The idea to have more signage, perhaps relating to cycle routes, is to increase awareness of the building in the short term, to get more people used to the location and support pedestrian activity and perhaps as a location for tourist information in the future.

New Entrance & Cafe

- Catching the sun
- Accessed from Street
- Great cafe at heart of building
- Enabling public use of new toilets
- Encouraging new users

Upgrade Existing Halls

- Insulate walls
- Improve heating
- Refresh lighting



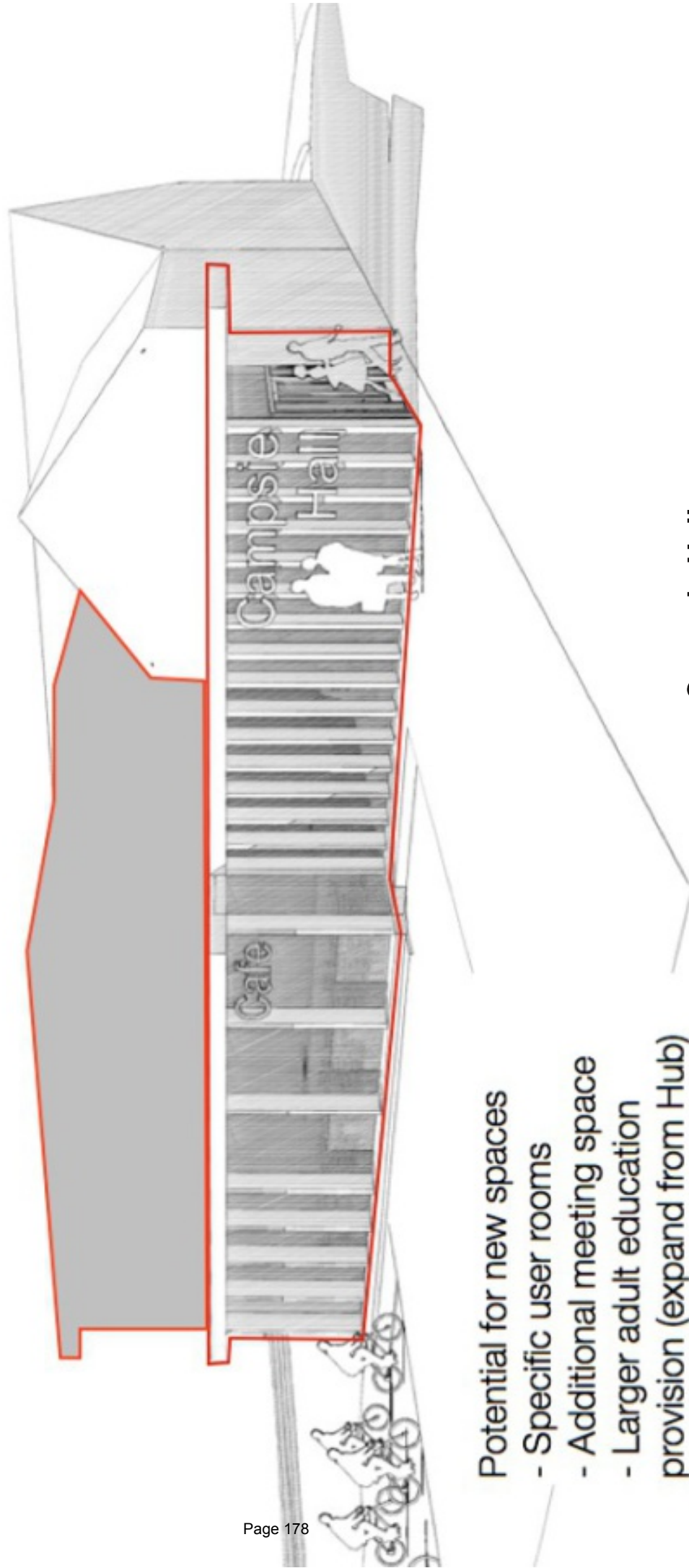
Page 177

Connect to the outdoors

- Seating
- Landscape new square
- Route maps for walkers / cyclists
- Good lighting around hall

Campsie Hall -

Longer Term Phase 1



Potential for new spaces

- Specific user rooms
- Additional meeting space
- Larger adult education provision (expand from Hub)

Campsie Hall -

Longer Term Phase 2

Making More of Land & Buildings:

Old Library

- Test bed for youth services
- Limited duration
 - Test demand for breakfast / after school clubs
 - Link with nursery / care home for care employment training?

In a similar way to the Campsie Hall being utilised for indoor sports needs, the Old Library offers an opportunity to test demand for after school clubs or other forms of childcare.

Conversations have highlighted the lack of childcare for those in work, in particular, so an inexpensive solution to test demand is to locate a use in a 'fit-for-purpose' building.

In time, if a facility proves to be well-used then a business case for generating a new-build facility, perhaps adjoining the hub or as part of the Campsie Hall, is easier.



Making More of Land & Buildings:

The Hub

Expand Adult Education and employment services

- Use space within the building
- Enable longer hours opening
- enable limited weekend opening
- Link with old library project

Provide admin base for community projects

- Hot desk space for groups
- Phone and mail
- Allows public access for groups stakeholders

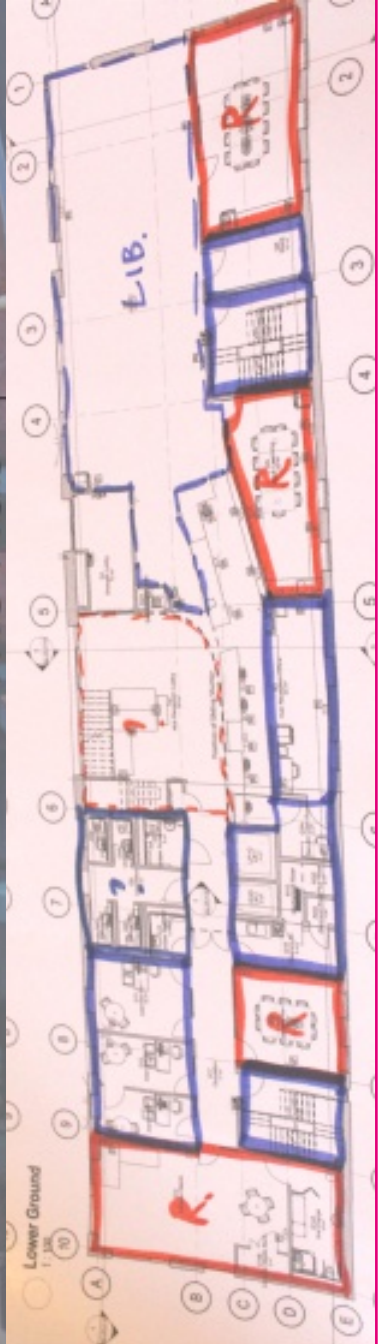
The team examined the internal layout of The Hub and determined the rooms to be unsuitable to be labelled as 'general community use' due to their size, location in the building and opening hours. The purpose for this exercise was to determine how to make the whole building more connected to community activity.

The limited opening hours of the library function with no opening at the weekend should be reconsidered, as should a greater connection with the lending library within Lennoxtown Primary School.

Opportunities are considered to relate to the longer term use of the Campsie Hall, in terms of providing office space for a Community Development Trust.

Conversations discussion the location of Adult Learning Services within the building.

The Hub should hold an 'open day' to showcase its facilities and begin to connect more with the community.



Making More of Land & Buildings:

Building Image

Alongside the projects for streets and green spaces, targeting improvements to the appearance and / or condition of buildings along Main Street in particular is worthy of consideration.

There are a wide variety of funding sources available with the ability to tie improvement works into energy efficiency improvement programmes, if such a programme is envisaged.

At the simplest level, agreeing a suitable painting programme could be cheap, easy to administer, involved local people in its delivery and have an immediate impact.



Making More of Land: & Buildings

Town Centre Living

The future development of buildings adjacent to Main Street is likely to small scale and opportunistic.

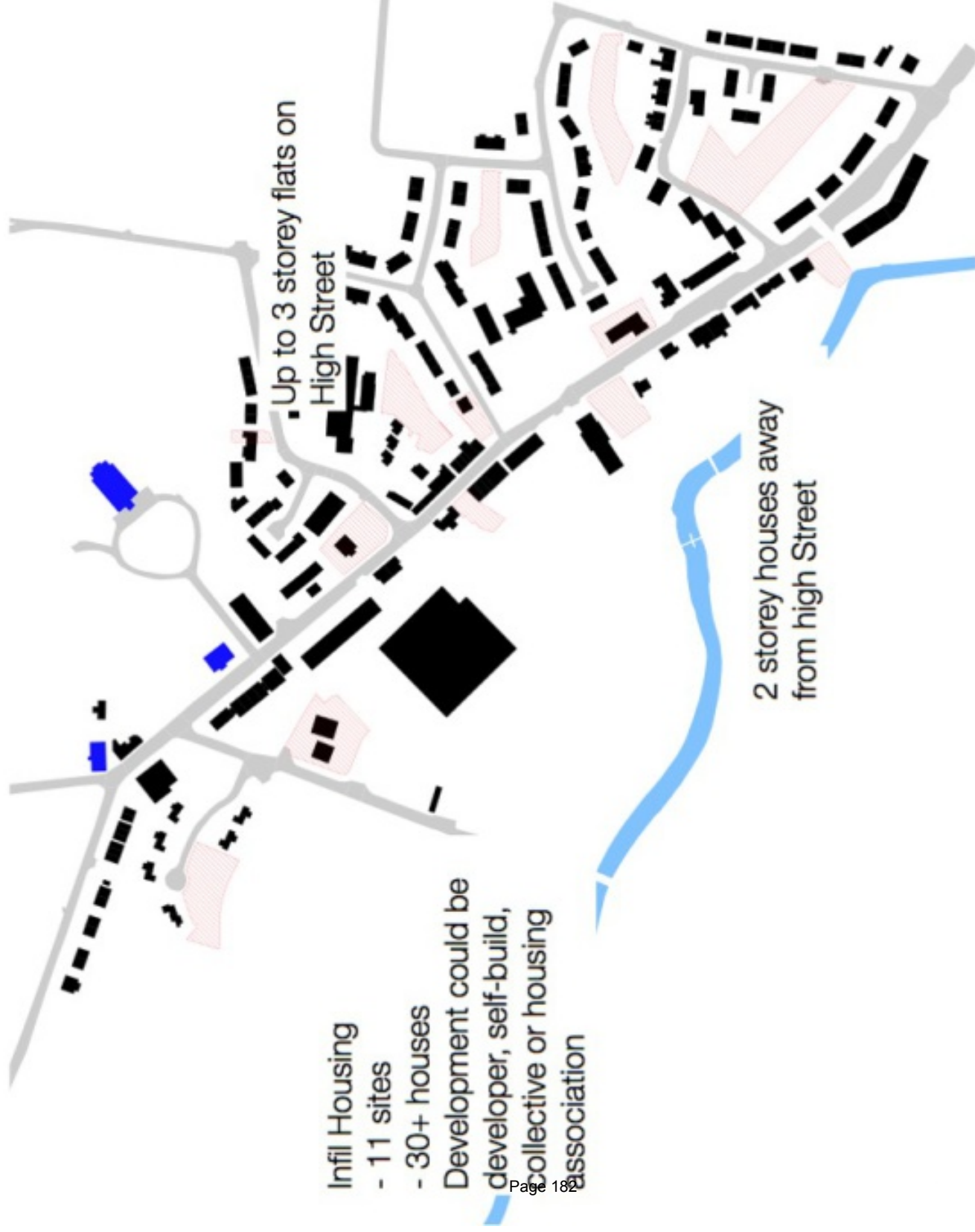
The general housing market is focused on simple to develop and larger sites so there may be opportunities for self-build plots or other delivery routes.

Short term opportunities are considered to be:

- Winston Crescent;
- Carlins Place

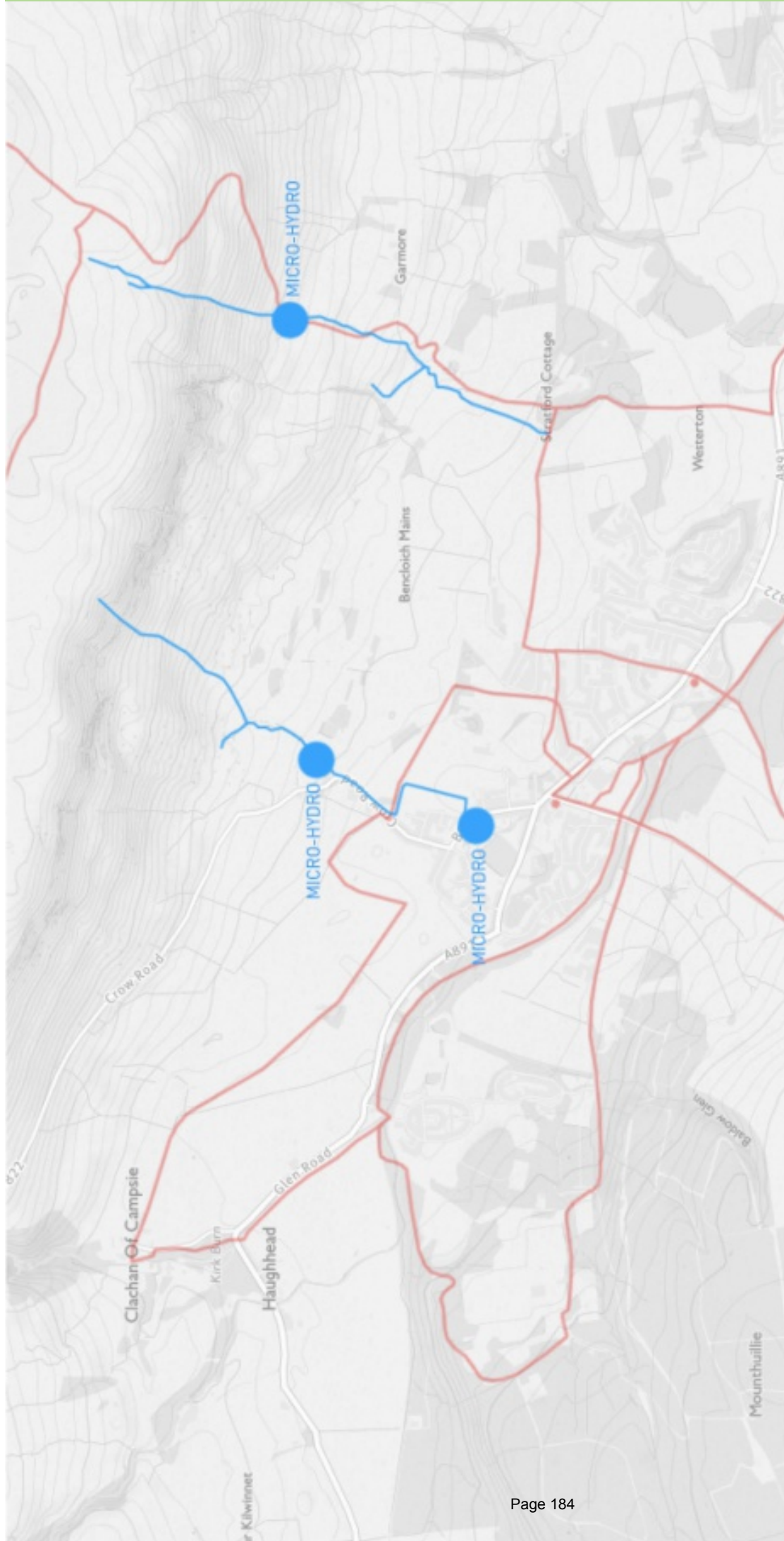
Long term opportunities are considered to be:

- Bet Fred Office;
- Former NHS clinic;
- Veitch Place (North);
- Former Totesport (Slatefield);



BURNS : STREAMS : DRAINS





Making More of Land: & Buildings

Micro-hydro power generation

As is shown on the previous page, watercourses are a key part of Lennox town's environment but do they have potential to be a greater asset?

The purpose of considering micro-hydro is twofold:

- 1) to generate community-based income; and
- 2) to create a stable platform for a potential Community Development Trust as a sustainable community-based delivery organisation

Exploring the opportunity for micro-hydro is considered worthwhile in the context of the ambition to support the community to generate its own income and play a greater part in its own development.

Projects:

Ready Reckoner

The table below summarises some of the specific ideas and projects discussed and proposed during the Charrette process.

If an idea / project doesn't feature this doesn't mean it shouldn't happen or should not be discussed.

The conversation should continue so if new ideas emerge based on some of the proposals within this report, they should be given serious consideration.

The Main Street Public Realm Project

Action	Purpose	Points addressed from Place Standard Sheets	Timescale
Main Street Public Realm: Co-op Crossing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change one of the busiest places in the Town Centre to better support pedestrian movement and activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slows cars on Main Street. Make Main Street more attractive and representative of the place. More crossing places on Main Street Crossing point near Co-op needed 	Short
Main Street Public Realm: North Berbiston Road to junction to Slatefield junction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Release public sector resource from addressing complaints. Prioritise pedestrians at a key school crossing location. Encourage use of public car park during 'school run' periods. Reduce car parking pressure on North Berbiston Road Create formal parking bays 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slows cars on Main Street. Make Main Street more attractive and representative of the place. Public car parks aren't fully used Parking on pavement on North Berbiston Road More crossing places on Main Street Fast Traffic not great for children crossing 	Short / Medium
Main Street Public Realm: Crosshill Street / Main Street junction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change the western entrance to Main Street into a place where people and cyclists feel equally welcome. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slows cars on Main Street. Make Main Street more attractive and representative of the place. More crossing places on Main Street 	Medium
Main Street Public Realm: Crosshill Street crossing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To connect the pedestrian routes from Whitefield Pond to the north-eastern green space and wider countryside; To slow traffic on Crosshill Street 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic needs to be slower on Crosshill Street. 	Short / Medium
Main Street Public Realm: Service Road crossing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To connect Whitefield Lodge with the green space of Whitefield Pond; To slow traffic on Service Road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slows cars on Main Street. 	Short / Medium
Community Green Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support the enhancement of green spaces through community activity and ownership. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make Main Street more attractive and representative of the place. Focus on the overall identity at all levels 	Short

The Making Connections Project

Action	Purpose	Points addressed from Place Standard Sheets	Timescale
Active Travel Link: Station Road / 'The Line'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create a safe link between a key junction of the 'The Line' and the Town Centre, via Station Road 		Short
Active Travel Link: High Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create an east-west link through the High Church grounds to support more walking choices 		Short
Public Transport: Review direct bus linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make it an easy choice to use the bus than the car 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct bus link to Torrance / Kilsyth / <u>Bishoptonriggs</u> / <u>Stobhill Hospital</u> Reconsider bus timetabling, in particular evenings and mornings 	Medium
Pedestrian Signage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making it easier for people to access the path network and understand what's available. Encourage cyclists starting rides in the town to park in the public cars parks Place a noticeboard (or similar) so people know what's happening, perhaps outside The Hub 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cycle clubs parking at the north-western corner of Whitefield Pond No pedestrian signage for visitors / residents Easy access to 'what's going on' information Communicate things like the maintenance strategy 	Short / Medium
Dog bin Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High number of dog walkers reported to be using paths but an apparent lack of dog bins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More dog bins needed on the routes near High Park and 'The Line' 	Short

The Making More of Land & Buildings Project

Action	Purpose	Points addressed from Place Standard Sheets	Timescale
Campsie Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short term actions could include Big Lottery grants to upgrade the internal fabric of the Main Hall to accommodate sports facilities. Consider making the toilets public access and charging for use as the beginnings of a 'tourist hub'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking congestion at northwest corner of Whitefield Pond linked to cycle events. Access to sports / indoor activities Access to public toilets A space to meet that isn't a church or a pub 	Short / Medium
Library	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot an after school club and / or associated childcare activities to determine the level of demand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reuse vacant buildings Focus on creating childcare to meet demand 	Short
The Hub	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review library opening hours, particularly on a weekend. Consider The Hub as a base for adult education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconsider library opening times Adults education Change The Hub to connect with community activities 	Short
Building images	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the best approach to temporary or long term solutions to the building appearance along Main Street 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public sector sets a standard Focus on the overall identity at all levels 	Short
Town Centre Living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the promotion and development of available sites for housing and the long term use of currently occupied sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make Main Street more attractive and representative of the place. Focus on the overall identity at all levels 	Short / Medium
Micro – hydro Community Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate income for a potential Development Trust 		Short / Medium
High Park evening use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the High Park area for a floodlit 3G pitch to encourage more evening use and discourage misuse of the play area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Park spaces doesn't work in the evenings. Broken glass in High Park play areas 	Medium

Funding opportunities are increasingly short-lived opportunities and rely upon a knowledge of the public sector, so Officer support in helping to identify sources is critical, particularly in terms of timing.

Funding will change from year to year but there are 4 key avenues open at present that can support or develop ideas further.

Town Centre Communities Capital Fund 2016 / 17

This is a broad fund with clear criteria that could be targeted for building and public realm projects. The application window is likely to open in summer 2016. See the Scottish Government webpage for detailed information and previous project winners.

Sustrans Scotland Community Links 2016 / 17

This funding opportunity will be available shortly and the criteria document is available on the Sustrans Scotland webpage. The central aim of the programme is get more people active through new cycle / walking routes and improvements to public space. The proposed changes to the public realm are worth exploring further.

Big Lottery Scotland: Awards for All

This is for community groups or organisations that are aiming to help improve the lives of those around them. This may support the work of some developing ideas and methodologies.

East Dunbartonshire Council

Despite the financial difficulties faced by all local authorities, capital and revenue funding will still be available for undertaking works to streets and public realm. Lennoxtown should make its case for a share of the opportunities.

Additionally, funding for feasibility studies may be available through the East Dunbartonshire Council Community Grant Fund.



DPT
Urban
Design


The Scottish
Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba

**COMMUNITY PLANNING
PARTNERSHIP BOARD**

9 JUNE 2016

PN/027/16/KA

**DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE PLACE,
NEIGHBOURHOOD AND CORPORATE ASSETS**

CONTACT OFFICER:

**KIRSTY ANDERSON, EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE
COUNCIL, 0300 1234510**

SUBJECT TITLE:

**EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE COMMUNITY GRANTS
SCHEME 2016/17 – ROUND 2 AWARDS**

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1.** The purpose of this report is to advise the Board of the recommended levels of funding for community and voluntary sector organisations.

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1.** Listed in **Appendix 1** and tabled for approval are the award recommendations made by the East Dunbartonshire Grants Advisory Committee for applications submitted to the second round of the 2016-17 Community Grant Scheme.
- 2.2.** The Grants Advisory Committee (GAC) met on the 25 May 2016 to consider applications submitted to the second round of the 2016-17 Community Grants Scheme.
- 2.3.** The recommendations for awards agreed at this meeting are outlined in **Appendix 1** of this report.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1.** It is recommended that the Partnership Board:
- a) Approves the awards as recommended in **Appendix 1**

THOMAS GLEN

DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE PLACE, NEIGHBOURHOOD AND CORPORATE ASSETS

List of grants considered by the Grant Advisory Committee (GAC) - Round 2 2016-17.

no. grants in list 19
list total asked for £39,381
list total awarded £26,093

Main Target Beneficiary: Community Groups and Vol Orgs

grant id	Group name	Project Name	amount asked for	last year's grant	Period rec by GAC	Amount Rec by GAC	Grant Advisory Committee Comments
2016-7,2,1458	Milngavie Community Development Trust	Launch & Start-up of Milngavie Community Development Trust	£2,282		1	£1,632	GAC reduced Officer recommendation of full award to partial award. Start up funding for group including purchase of laptop/printer/ink, banners, insurance, DTAS membership and marketing.
Sum			<u>£2,282</u>			<u>£1,632</u>	

Main Target Beneficiary: Older People

grant id	Group name	Project Name	amount asked for	last year's grant	Period rec by GAC	Amount Rec by GAC	Grant Advisory Committee Comments
2016-7,2,1456	Milngavie Old People's Welfare Committee	Running Costs - Fraser Centre maintenance and repair	£2,551	£2,430.00	1	£2,551	GAC endorsed Officer recommendation of full award toward Fraser Centre maintenance and repair.
2016-7,2,1457	Monday Old Age Pensioners Club	Running Costs	£2,990	£250.00	1	£580	GAC agreed Officer recommendation of a partial award - funding toward running costs of group including 90th birthday parties.
2016-7,2,1454	St Flannan's Lady Pensioners Club	Running Costs - Summer Outing and Christmas Party	£500	£200.00		£500	GAC agreed Officer recommendation of a partial award - funding toward runnings costs of group including summer outing and Christmas party.
2016-7,2,1459	Twechar Social Club	Running Costs (summer outing bus hire and lunch)	£400	£200.00	1	£400	GAC increased Officer recommendation of partial award to full award - funding toward running costs including summer outing (bus hire and lunch).
Sum			<u>£6,441</u>			<u>£4,031</u>	

Main Target Beneficiary: Other

grant id	Group name	Project Name	amount asked for	last year's grant	Period rec by GAC	Amount Rec by GAC	Grant Advisory Committee Comments
2016-7,2,1469	Lennoxtown Project Group	Running Costs & Project costs (3 benches for Main Street)	£1,850		1	£1,850	GAC agreed Officer recommendation of full award - funding toward running costs and project costs (four park benches installed in Main St.). GAC suggest group investigates asking local group Men's Shed for benches provision.
2016-7,2,1467	Bearsden & Milngavie District Highland Games	Running Costs (field rent & equipment)	£2,900	£1,800.00	1	£1,500	GAC reduced officer recommendation of full award to partial award and were of the view that a small entry fee could be charged.
2016-7,2,1463	Kirkintilloch Community Council	Kirkintilloch Community Gala 2016	£3,227		1	£1,000	GAC endorsed officer recommendation of partial award toward entertainment, insurance and First Aid for the gala day.
2016-7,2,1462	New Kilpatrick Parish Church	NK Community Action - Shaping a Better Future Together	£2,500		1	£629	GAC agreed Officer recommendation of a partial award - funding toward insurance and volunteer expenses. Recommend group applies to Big Lottery 'Investing in Ideas' fund.
2016-7,2,1465	Milngavie in Bloom	Bloomtime in Milngavie	£500		1	£500	GAC increased Officer recommendation of partial award to full award. Funding for running costs (flowering plants, bulbs and compost).
2016-7,2,1470	Eco Committee (St Mary's Parish Church)	Save our Swifts	£151		1	£151	GAC endorsed officer recommendation of full award toward equipment for the 'Save our Swifts' project.
Sum			£11,128			£5,630	

Main Target Beneficiary: Special Support Needs

grant id	Group name	Project Name	amount asked for	last year's grant	Period rec by GAC	Amount Rec by GAC	Grant Advisory Committee Comments
2016-7,2,1461	Contact Point in East Dunbartonshire	Running Costs - Salary of Admin. Officer (P/T)	£3,315	£6,500.00	1	£3,315	GAC endorsed officer recommendation of full award toward salary costs of Contact Point staff. EDVA to be asked to support the group with a long term strategic plan to secure sustainable core funding.
2016-7,2,1460	Caledonian Award	Running Costs - Salary of Admin. Assistant (P/T)	£3,315	£3,245.00	1	£3,315	GAC endorsed officer recommendation of full award toward the salary costs of the administrative officer for the Caledonian Award.
Sum			<u>£6,630</u>			<u>£6,630</u>	

Main Target Beneficiary: Young People

grant id	Group name	Project Name	amount asked for	last year's grant	Period rec by GAC	Amount Rec by GAC	Grant Advisory Committee Comments
2016-7,2,1453	The Kirkintilloch Band	Running Costs - Rental of Premises	£3,000	£2,000.00	1	£3,000	GAC increased Officer recommendation of partial award to full award. Funding toward rental costs of premises.
2016-7,2,1455	Milngavie Pipe Band	Running costs - travel expense to competitions	£2,000	£750.00	1	£2,000	GAC agreed Officer recommendation of partial award - funding toward travel costs to competitions.
2016-7,2,1472	Lenzie Woodhead Gymnastics Club	Equipment for Satellite Sessions in St. Ninian's School	£3,000		1	£1,500	GAC endorsed Officer recommendation of partial award toward equipment for 'satellite' gymnastic sessions in St. Ninian's School.
2016-7,2,1464	Lenzie Community Council	Lenzie Community Gala	£2,000	£500.00	1	£670	GAC agreed to partial award as recommended by the Officer. Funding toward entertainment (Hospital Radio and Mobile Adventure Course).
2016-7,2,1468	Woodhill Resident's Group	Woddhill Family Fun Day 2016	£500	£500.00	1	£500	GAC increased Officer recommendation of partial award to full award - funding toward 2016 Woodhill Family Fun Day.
2016-7,2,1471	Bearsden Lawn Tennis Club	Flooring in Clubhouse Extension	£2,400		1	£500	GAC increased officer recommendation of nil award to partial award to recognise the extensive efforts of the group to successfully raise funds to build their new clubhouse.
Sum			<u>£12,900</u>			<u>£8,170</u>	

COMMUNITY PLANNING 9 JUNE 2016
PARTNERSHIP BOARD

**PN/028/16/LB DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE PLACE,
NEIGHBOURHOOD AND CORPORATE ASSETS**

**CONTACT OFFICER: LOUISE BICKERTON, EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE
COUNCIL, 0300 1234510 (4050)**

SUBJECT TITLE: MENTORS IN VIOLENCE PREVENTION

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1. The purpose of this report is to update the Partnership Board on recent arrangements to introduce the Mentors in Violence Prevention (MVP) Programme in Secondary Schools across East Dunbartonshire.

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1. MVP is a project that sits within the Scottish Violence Reduction Unit (VRU). It is funded by the Scottish Government and led by a national Coordinator and three regional Development Officers. The MVP team are supported by a National Steering group chaired by Scottish Government Community Safety Department.
- 2.2. MVP is a bystander intervention programme. It is a tool to help tackle intimate relationship abuse, harassment, bullying, sexting, and control by increasing leadership skills and empowering pupils to be active bystanders. MVP aims to give young men and women the skills to safely intervene and prevent violence. MVP is currently operating in over 50 Scottish schools and has reached over 50,000 pupils.
- 2.3. The aims of MVP Programme are:
- To raise awareness of gender-based abuse
 - To challenge harmful attitudes
 - To open dialogue
 - To inspire leadership
- 2.4. MVP aims to become sustainable within a school by including community partners (e.g. Campus Liaison Officers, Youth Workers, Women's Aid) as trainers, in addition to teachers. Once a small group of teachers and stakeholders receive initial training, their next task is to train a team of MVP mentors from the upper part of the school. Pupil mentors then deliver sessions to pupils in the lower school. This peer to peer approach to delivery also supports the programme's sustainability.

- 2.5. East Dunbartonshire Multi-Agency Violence Against Women and Girls Partnership (Empowered) has undertaken research into MVP over the last year and has proposed the introduction of the programme here. This proposal has been supported by the Education Service and arrangements will be made to raise awareness with Secondary Schools on this opportunity for the forthcoming school year.
- 2.6. There are no set timescales associated with the MVP Programme nationally. It is anticipated that train the trainer sessions for East Dunbartonshire Secondary Schools who opt-in will take place in autumn 2016. Upper school pupils who choose to participate will then embark on their MVP mentor programme of learning.
- 2.7. Empowered will be liaising with MVP over summer 2016 and supporting the introduction of MVP in the coming school year.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1. It is recommended that the Board:-
- a) Note the contents of this report.

THOMAS GLEN
DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE PLACE, NEIGHBOURHOOD AND CORPORATE
ASSETS

EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP BOARD

RHONDDA GEEKIE, LEADER OF THE COUNCIL – CHAIR	1
COUNCILLOR MOIR	1
COUNCILLOR MACKAY	1
COUNCILLOR LOW	1
COUNCILLOR GHAI	1
COUNCILLOR GOTTS	1
COUNCILLOR JARVIS	1
COUNCILLOR HENDRY	1
COUNCILLOR SMALL	1
COUNCILLOR O'DONNELL	1
CHIEF EXECUTIVE	1
Depute Chief Executive Place, Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets	1
Depute Chief Executive Education, People & Business	1
Group Director of Finance & Corporate Assets	1
Director of Neighbourhood Services	1
Director of Education & Children's Services	1
Gerard McCormack, Community Planning & Partnerships Manager	1
Nicola McAndrew, Place and Capacity Building Lead	1
Nicola Swan, Strategic Planning Advisor	1
Karen Murray, Chief Officer, East Dunbartonshire Health & Social Care Partnership, Stobhill Hospital, 300 Balgrayhill Road, Glasgow G21 3UR	1
Emilia Crighton, Interim Director of Public Health, NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde, J.B. Russell House, Gartnavel Royal Hospital, 1055 Great Western Road, Glasgow, G12 0XH	1
Chief Inspector Craig Smith, Police Scotland, Kirkintilloch Police Office, 45 Southbank Drive, Kirkintilloch, G66 1RX (craig.smith@scotland.pnn.police.uk)	1
Jim Hymas, Local Senior Officer, Argyll & Bute, East & West Dunbartonshire, Scottish Fire & Rescue Service, Headquarters, 2 Kilbowie Road, Hardgate, Clydebank G81 6QT (James.Hymas@firescotland.gov.uk)	1
John Binning, Strathclyde Partnership for Transport, Consort House, 12 West George Street, Glasgow, G2 1HN (john.binning@spt.co.uk)	1
Derek Smeall, Vice Principal, New College Lanarkshire, Cumbernauld Campus, Tryst Road, Town Centre, Cumbernauld, G67 1HU	1
John McNair, Head of Regional Business Development, New College Lanarkshire, Cumbernauld Campus, Tryst Road, Town Centre, Cumbernauld, G67 1HU	1
Jackie Burrows, Chair, East Dunbartonshire Voluntary Action, Units 4 & 5, 18 - 20 Townhead, Kirkintilloch, G66 1NL	1
Gilbert Grieve, Chief Executive, East Dunbartonshire Voluntary Action, Units 4 & 5, 18 - 20 Townhead, Kirkintilloch, Glasgow, G66 1NL	1
Thomas McInnes, Department for Work & Pensions, Kirkintilloch Job Centre, Queen Street, Kirkintilloch, G66 1JN	1
Martin Brickley, Equality Engagement Group, 1 Claremont Avenue, Kirkintilloch, G66 1BB	1
Steve Dunlop, Director, Scottish Canals, 1 Applecross Street, Glasgow G4 9SP	1
Gordon Carmichael, Community Councils' Liaison Committee, 11 Northbank Road, Kirkintilloch, G66	1
Kenny Richmond, Director (Regional Support), Scottish Enterprise, Atrium Court, 50 Waterloo Street, Glasgow, G2 6HQ	1
Sharon Kelly, Skills Development Scotland, Adelphi Centre, 12 Commercial Road, Glasgow, G5 0PQ	1
Christine McDowall, Team Leader, Skills Development Scotland, Careers Centre, NCL Kirkintilloch Campus, 50 Southbank Road, Kirkintilloch, G66 1NH	1
Mark Grant, General Manager, East Dunbartonshire Leisure Trust, Wm. Patrick Library, 2/4 West High Street, Kirkintilloch, Glasgow, G66 1AD	1
Advaith Jairam, East Dunbartonshire Youth Council, 8 Ewing Walk, Milngavie, G62 6EG	1
Gino Satti, Birdston Farm Cottage, Kirkintilloch, G66 1RW	1
Governor, Low Moss Prison, 190 Crosshill Road, Bishopbriggs, G64 2QB	1
Janice Frame Committee Services Officer	2
<u>FOR INFORMATION ONLY:</u>	
Sandra Cairney, Head of Strategy, Planning & Health Improvement, East Dunbartonshire Health & Social Care Partnership, Stobhill Hospital, 300 Balgrayhill Road, Glasgow G21 3UR	1
Allan Comrie, Strathclyde Partnership for Transport, Consort House, 12 West George Street, Glasgow, G2 1HN (allan.comrie@spt.co.uk)	1
Janice Kennedy, Stakeholder & Partnership Executive, Scottish Enterprise, Strathclyde Business Park, Bellshill, ML4 3AD	1
Angela Fegan, Communications Manager	1
Richard Millar, Scottish Canals, 1 Applecross Street, Glasgow G4 9SP	1
Gordon Thomson, EDVA, Ceartas Advocacy Suites, 5-7 McGregor House, Kirkintilloch G66 1XF	1