



Dear Member

South Lanarkshire Community Planning Partnership Board

You are requested to attend a meeting of the above Board to be held as follows:-

Date: Wednesday, 12 February 2020
Time: 13:00
Venue: Committee Room 1, Council Offices, Almada Street, Hamilton, ML3 0AA

The business to be considered at the meeting is listed overleaf.

Members

Councillor Maureen Chalmers
Cleland Sneddon, Chief Executive
Paul Manning, Executive Director, Finance and Corporate Resources
Rhonda Leith, Community Engagement Manager, Finance and Corporate Resources
Calum Campbell, Chief Executive, **NHS Lanarkshire**
Neena Mahal, Chair, **NHS Lanarkshire Board**
Gabe Docherty, Interim Director of Public Health, **NHS Lanarkshire**
John Binning, Principal Policy Officer, **Strathclyde Partnership for Transport**
Alan Fairbairn, Area Manager, **Scottish Fire and Rescue Service**
Alan Waddell, Chief Superintendent, **Police Scotland**
Val de Souza, Director, **Health and Social Care Partnership**
Philip Campbell, Non Executive Board Member, **Health and Social Care Partnership**
Gordon Bennie, Chief Executive, **VASLan**
Mark Newlands, Head of Partnerships, **Scottish Enterprise**
Clare Hicks, Local Director for South Lanarkshire, **Scottish Government**
Hazel Mathieson, Head of Region, South West, **Skills Development Scotland**
Elizabeth O'Reilly, Head of Campus Services, **University of the West of Scotland**

BUSINESS

- 1 Note of Previous Meeting** 5 - 8
Note of the meeting of the South Lanarkshire Community Planning Partnership Board held on 5 December 2019 submitted for approval as a correct record. (Copy attached)

Item(s) for Discussion/Decision

- 2 South Lanarkshire Alcohol and Drug Partnership Strategic Direction Update** 9 - 24
Report dated 22 January 2020 by the Director, Health and Social Care. (Copy attached)
- 3 Community Planning Partnership Risk Register Update** 25 - 36
Report dated 22 January 2020 by the Executive Director (Finance and Corporate Resources). (Copy attached)
- 4 Lived Experience Fund** 37 - 40
Report dated 22 January 2020 by the Executive Director (Finance and Corporate Resources). (Copy attached)
- 5 Review of Thematic Partnership Board Improvement Plans Update** 41 - 46
Report dated 22 January 2020 by the Executive Director (Finance and Corporate Resources). (Copy attached)
- 6 Community Planning Conference Feedback** 47 - 54
Report dated 22 January 2020 by the Executive Director (Finance and Corporate Resources). (Copy attached)
- 7 Board Governance Arrangements - CPP Board Membership** 55 - 68
Discussion note by the Executive Director (Finance and Corporate Resources). (Copy attached)

Item(s) for Noting

- 8 Approval of the South Lanarkshire Good Food Strategy** 69 - 114
Report dated 22 January 2020 by the Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources). (Copy attached)
- 9 Community Planning Budget and Expenditure (to 6 December 2019 - Period 9)** 115 - 118
Report dated 22 January 2020 by the Executive Director (Finance and Corporate Resources). (Copy attached)
- 10 South Lanarkshire Register of Information** 119 - 122
Report dated 22 January 2020 by the Executive Director (Finance and Corporate Resources). (Copy attached)
- 11 Annual Care Day Celebration 2020** 123 - 126
Report dated 22 January 2020 by the Director, Health and Social Care. (Copy attached)

12 Date and Venue of Next Meeting

Thursday 23 April 2020, Committee Room 1, Council Offices, Almada Street, Hamilton

Any Other Competent Business

13 Any Other Competent Business

Any other items of business which the Chair decides is competent.

For further information, please contact:-

Clerk Name: Lynn Paterson

Clerk Telephone: 01698 454669

Clerk Email: lynn.paterson@southlanarkshire.gov.uk

1

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP BOARD

Minutes of the meeting held in Committee Room 1, Council Offices, Almada Street, Hamilton on 5 December 2019.

Chair: Councillor Maureen Chalmers, Depute Leader, South Lanarkshire Council

Representatives Present:

G Bennie, Chief Executive, VASLan
A Comrie, Senior Transport Planner, Strathclyde Partnership for Transport
V de Souza, Director, Health and Social Care, South Lanarkshire Health and Social Care Partnership
G Docherty, Interim Director of Public Health, NHS Lanarkshire
S Kennedy, Group Manager, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
R Leith, Community Engagement Manager, South Lanarkshire Council
P Manning, Executive Director, Finance and Corporate Resources, South Lanarkshire Council
H Mathieson, Head of Operations, South West Region, Skills Development Scotland
A Murray, Community Planning and Governance Adviser, South Lanarkshire Council
E O'Reilly, Head of Campus Services, University of the West of Scotland
E Paterson, Community Planning and Governance Officer, South Lanarkshire Council
A Waddell, Chief Superintendent, Police Scotland

Attending:

S Dunsmore, Insurance and Risk Management Adviser, South Lanarkshire Council
D Mathers, Finance Officer (Risk Management), South Lanarkshire Council
G McCreadie, Superintendent, Police Scotland

Representatives' Apologies:

C Campbell, Chief Executive, NHS Lanarkshire
A Fairbairn, Area Commander, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
N Mahal, Chair, Lanarkshire NHS Board
M Newlands, Head of Partnerships, Scottish Enterprise

1 Apologies and Minutes of Previous Meeting

Councillor Chalmers introduced herself as the Chair of the Community Planning Partnership Board.

Introductions followed by all attending members of the Partnership Board.

The minutes of the meeting of the South Lanarkshire Community Planning Partnership Board held on 23 October 2019 were submitted for approval as a correct record.

The Chair advised that the inspection of South Lanarkshire Children's Services by the Care Inspectorate would conclude on 6 December 2019 and she was looking forward to hearing the outcomes from the process.

The Director, Health and Social Care, Health and Social Care Partnership advised that a briefing on Corporate Parenting would be provided to the Care Inspectorate on 6 December 2019. Following discussion, it was agreed that an update on Corporate Parenting be provided to the Board.

Outcome(s):

- (1) Apologies noted and previous minute approved; and
- (2) A further report on Corporate Parenting be presented to the Board.

2 Community Planning Partnership Board Self-Assessment/Best Value Assurance Review Update

The Community Engagement Manager, South Lanarkshire Council provided an update on the Community Planning Partnership Board Self-Assessment/Best Value Assurance Review (BVAR).

The Board undertook a Self-Assessment which was facilitated by the Improvement Service during January and February 2019.

Following approval of the Best Value Assurance Review (BVA) report by South Lanarkshire Council in June 2019, an extended Community Planning Partnership (CPP) session took place on 11 September 2019 to consider the output of the facilitated self-assessment session along with the outcomes of the BVA report.

A session with representatives from the Thematic Partnership Boards took place on 3 October 2019 and a further session took place with the Board on 23 October 2019.

Further to the feedback provided at the previous sessions by the Board and Thematic group representatives, the Board were asked to consider two options:

- Option 1 – A revised Thematic Structure which proposes minimal change to the current thematic structure; or
- Option 2 – An Outcomes Based Structure which is aligned to the outcomes that the partnership are trying to achieve.

The Board were also asked to consider the establishment of two community led Neighbourhood Planning Partnership Groups to cover all CPP priority areas and create a link between the Neighbourhood Planning Stakeholder Groups and the CPP Board.

A discussion took place on the proposed options, membership of the Board, governance arrangements and the language used in the Community Plan.

The Board agreed that a Short-Life Working Group be established to consider the options in further detail and report back to the Board.

Outcome(s):

- (1) The content of the report was noted;
- (2) A Short-Life Working Group to be established; and
- (3) Nominations for the Short-Life Working Group to be provided by the Board to the Community Planning Team.

3 Community Planning Budget and Expenditure

The Community Engagement Manager, South Lanarkshire Council provided an overview of the current Partnership Budget spend as at Period 7 to 11 October 2019 for noting.

The Board were also asked to fund 1 FTE post for the period of one year. The temporary post would be placed within the council's Community Engagement Team to ensure consistency of approach in delivering the priorities of the CPP Board.

The Chief Superintendent, Police Scotland advised that Police Scotland had £16,000 additional monies to contribute to the Community Planning Partnership budget which required to be spent by the end of the financial year.

Following discussion, it was agreed that the tenure of the temporary post could be extended by using the additional funding provided by Police Scotland.

Outcome(s):

- (1) Budget noted;
- (2) The funding of a temporary post of one year for the purpose of progressing the community related priorities identified through the self-assessment and BVAR was approved; and
- (3) Police Scotland to provide additional funding to extend the tenure of the temporary post.

4 South Lanarkshire Register for Information

The Executive Director, Finance and Corporate Resources, South Lanarkshire Council, submitted a report on the South Lanarkshire Register for Information which provided an update on the information circulated to Community Planning Partners from 1 October to 6 November 2019.

Outcome(s):

- (1) The content of the report was noted.

5 AOCB

Lived Experience Fund Applications

The Community Engagement Manager, South Lanarkshire Council tabled a report on the Lived Experience Fund Applications requesting approval for the allocation of Lived Experience Funding from the 2019-20 budget.

Applications received will be reported to the Board on 12 February 2020, however, one application on behalf of the Whitehill Funday Steering Group was submitted for an event in January 2020.

Following discussion, the application was approved.

Outcome(s):

- (1) The Lived Experience Fund application submitted by the Whitehill Funday Steering Group was approved.

Strategic Transport Projects Review Online Survey

The Senior Transport Planner, Strathclyde Partnership for Transport advised the Board of the second Strategic Transport Projects Review (STPR2) online survey by Transport Scotland. This is a community based public consultation and will be submitted to the Scottish Government. The closing date for completing the survey is 10 January 2020.

Outcome(s):

- (1) Noted.

Police Scotland Public Consultation

The Chief Superintendent, Police Scotland advised the Board of Police Scotland's Public Consultation which will inform and shape local and national policing priorities. The closing date for the consultation is 31 December 2019.

Outcome(s):

- (1) Noted.

Police Control Room Invitation

The Superintendent, Police Scotland advised that places were still available to visit the Govan Control Room on 18 December 2019 which will highlight the journey of a call, the service users involved and the links to the Contact Assessment Model.

6 Date of Next Meeting

The next meeting of the Board will be held on 12 February 2020 in Committee Room 1, Almada Street, Hamilton, ML3 0AA.

7 Risk Register Workshop

The Insurance and Risk Management Adviser and Finance Officer (Risk Management), South Lanarkshire Council delivered a Risk Register Workshop to review the current Community Planning Partnership Risk Register.

At the Board meeting of 11 September 2019, it was agreed that views would be sought from the Board Members on the current Risk Register and to highlight any changes or new identified risks and that a further Risk Workshop would take place on 5 December 2019 to facilitate further discussion.

The Insurance and Risk Management Adviser provided an update on the six current Community Planning Partnership risk-score cards and proposed new risks.

A discussion took place on the current risk-score cards, proposed new risks, climate change risks and the further consideration by the University of the West of Scotland regarding students.

The Board agreed that risk should be a standing item on the agenda.

The Chair also advised that it would be useful for the Board to receive a further Public Health Review Update by the Scottish Government.

Outcome(s):

- (1)** Further consideration of the Leadership, Brexit, financial and structure risks to be carried out by the Risk Management and Community Planning Teams;
- (2)** The revised risk-score cards be presented to the Board at its meeting on 12 February 2020;
and
- (3)** Risk Register update reports to be presented to all future Board meetings for consideration.

Report

2

Report to:	Partnership Board
Date of Meeting:	12 February 2020
Report by:	Director, Health and Social Care, South Lanarkshire Health and Social Care Partnership

Subject:	South Lanarkshire Alcohol and Drug Partnership Strategic Direction Update
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1. Purpose of Report

1.1. The purpose of the report is to:-

- ◆ Inform the Partnership Board as to the development of the South Lanarkshire locality trauma informed 'respond and recovery' Beacons that are for people and families impacted by problematic alcohol and substance use;
- ◆ Inform of the development of the local Alcohol and Drug Partnership (ADP) Strategy reflecting the national strategy 'Rights Respect and Recovery' and that this requires collective support in order to provide a stronger and better response to those harmed by alcohol and drugs; and
- ◆ Delivering the best health outcomes possible for people is dependent on the collective ability to adopt an asset based approach to plan, invest and deliver in partnership.

2. Recommendation(s)

2.1. The Partnership Board is asked to approve the following recommendations:-

- (1) that the purpose of the locality Beacons become known and awareness raised regarding the developed Partnership Delivery Framework (known as the Memorandum of Understanding) to reduce the use of and harm from alcohol and drugs; and
- (2) that partners participate in the consultation process for the draft 2020-2023 strategy for SL Alcohol Drug Partnership identifying respective inputs and fostering a spirit of co-production in response to South Lanarkshire's problematic alcohol and substance use.

3. Background

3.1. Following the additional monies provided to ADPs in September 2018, there was a series of engagement processes with community activists, people in recovery and with lived experience to identify what could be done differently to address problematic alcohol and substance use in South Lanarkshire. This participative series of dialogue expressed the desire to develop a new way model or approach for individuals and their families that addressed identified needs of people who use drugs and alcohol problematically and the impact it has on family members. The model was to establish a trauma informed respond and recovery hub, or beacon as they are now referred to, in each of the four localities in South Lanarkshire. It was agreed in a spirit of partnership that South Lanarkshire ADP commission this piece of work utilising as much of the additional monies as possible to be put out to tender. In May 2018,

Liber8 Ltd was successful in its bid and won the three year tender, commencing the contract on 14 July 2018.

4. Recovery Beacons

- 4.1. As the successful provider, Liber8 has the remit to oversee the implementation and delivery of a community recovery Beacons model, initially in 2 bases across 2 localities in South Lanarkshire with a view to expanding to 4 bases in 4 localities over a period of three years. NHS Lanarkshire on behalf of South Lanarkshire ADP has identified premises and facilities in Blantyre to service Hamilton and Blantyre locality (which was opened on 5 November 2019) and another site has been identified in Lanark, and opened on 15 January 2020, to serve Clydesdale locality. Premises for a third beacon have been agreed in Cambuslang. East Kilbride is proving to be a bit more difficult in relation to identifying suitably accessible premises within a working budget.
- 4.2. South Lanarkshire ADP is supporting and providing “hub/beacon” Recovery Coordinator(s) x 2- individuals with lived experience. The physical “hub” buildings/ space has been provided through South Lanarkshire ADP for both Beacons in Hamilton/Blantyre and Clydesdale/Lanark and will link with key statutory partners, who will work collaboratively as part of a responder task force providing services that are trauma informed, accessible and have a focus on wellness. A Police Officer has been supported/funded to work as part of the recovery task force within this model, as well as 2 full time psychologists who are based within each of the initial two Beacons. This is funded through the Local Improvement Fund provided to South Lanarkshire ADP.
- 4.3. A key component in the delivery of the “Beacons” is investing in volunteers/people with lived experience. Liber8 is responsible for recruitment, induction and ongoing support for peers/volunteers and is also committed to up-skilling people who are in recovery and are volunteers with the aim of creating a pathway into employment. There is the opportunity for people who are in recovery and volunteering in the Beacons to be supported to work in a trauma informed manner and be further supported by a psychologist (of which there are two) who will, from a workforce development perspective, provide necessary supervision and allow for reflective practice to be an integral part of the proposed model.
- 4.4. The plan is to develop an assertive outreach approach to engage with and connect to the most vulnerable individuals. This will involve “first responders” having the capacity to be creative with engagement methods and shifting away from traditional responses. Continued engagement and awareness of individuals needs is paramount within this as well as working collaboratively to complement existing service thus maximising positive outcomes for individuals. This will involve work that is currently in discussion with the Harm Reaction Team, housing colleagues and a Police Officer who is assigned to work with the Beacons for a three year period as well as other community planning partners.
- 4.5. Liber8 will make efforts to include whole families and communities in the continued growth and development of the Beacons to assist in reducing stigma, increase engagement and also enable communities to identify organisations and services that can add value to local assets enabled and supported by Scottish Families affected by Alcohol and Drugs (SFAD) who has conducted a scoping exercise in relation to:
 - Support and recovery services are more accessible to families;
 - Support and recovery services have improved connectivity with families; and
 - Improving connectedness and communication between the work-force involved in the Recovery Beacons.

- 4.6. With the findings of this scoping exercise and in partnership with South Lanarkshire ADP partners, a joint proposal was submitted to the Challenge Fund for £148,950 to deliver the proposed work deemed necessary to promote the whole family approach within the Beacons and address the impact made on families. The Corra Foundation will inform bidders regarding the successful applications in April 2020.
- 4.7. Liber8 will work alongside South Lanarkshire ADP, as the lead provider in making recovery visible and embedded into South Lanarkshire communities and will work in partnership with South Lanarkshire ADP to embed the values of healing, compassion, welcome and empathy. South Lanarkshire ADP also commissioned AXIOM (analytical consultancy service), to monitor and evaluate this prototype for the three year period that it is funded for to date.
- 4.8. There is also planned work to offer peer supported through Care Gateways in partnership with community justice, HMP Addiewell and South Lanarkshire Council and utilising the Beacons to offer wrap around supports and sign posting for individuals newly released from prison.

5. Partnership delivery

- 5.1. The Scottish Government and COSLA worked with a range of stakeholders to develop a Partnership Delivery Framework (see Appendix 1), that was published in July 2019 to support local planning arrangements to address alcohol and drug harms. This sets out joint expectations about the planning and reporting arrangements for ADPs in 2019-20 and beyond.
- 5.2. The model adopted through the Beacons, encourages people with lived experience, partners within the ADP as well as the Community Planning Partnership, to have a clear and collective understanding as to the role played by each statutory/third sector partner that lays the foundations for authentic co-production regarding the planning, development and delivery of services to help prevent and reduce the use of harm from alcohol and drug use and the associated health inequalities. This approach will be an integral action of the local 2020 Alcohol Drug Strategy which will set out actions and timeframes for activities to be implemented to improve health by preventing and reducing alcohol and drug use, harms and related deaths. It will cover the time period up to 31 March 2023.

6. Employee Implications

- 6.1. This new approach has involved employing two fixed term staff within the ADP Support Team and who have lived experience and who are based within the Beacons and are the conduits between the working team within the respective Beacons, the people who are in recovery and volunteering and the ADP Support Team itself. As the additional monies run from 2018–2021, fixed term employment was all that could be offered at this juncture.

7. Financial Implications

- 7.1. The Beacons are currently funded through the Local Improvement Fund which runs from April 2018 - 31 March 2021.

8. Other Implications

- 8.1. Collective leadership is sufficiently fostered within and across collaborative organisations.
- 8.2. The Beacons are being encouraged to consider sustainability in relation to the development of a social enterprise within the next 5 years.

9. Equality Impact Assessment and Consultation Arrangements

- 9.1. An Equality Impact Assessment is currently being conducted by Liber8 regarding the Recovery Beacons.
- 9.2. South Lanarkshire ADP is planning a series of engagement/consultation sessions in relation to the development of the local Alcohol Drugs Strategy.

Val de Souza

**Director, Health and Social Care,
South Lanarkshire Health and Social Care Partnership**

22 January 2020

Contact for Further Information

If you would like further information, please contact:-

Carol Chamberlain, ADP Strategic Lead, NHS Lanarkshire

Tel: 01698 453714

Email: carol.chamberlain@lanarkshire.scot.nhs.uk

Partnership Delivery Framework to Reduce the Use of and Harm from Alcohol and Drugs



ADP Chair

Copies to:
Chief Officer of Integration Joint Board
NHS Chief Executive
Chair Community Planning Partnerships
ADP Co-ordinators

PARTNERSHIP DELIVERY FRAMEWORK TO REDUCE THE USE OF AND HARM FROM ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

Dear ADP Chair

1. We are pleased to inform you that the Partnership Delivery Framework to Reduce the Use of and Harm from Alcohol and Drugs has been approved by COSLA Leaders and Scottish Ministers. A copy of the Framework is included with this letter at Annex A.
2. We recognise the importance of Alcohol and Drug Partnerships (ADPs) in taking forward the work to address these harms and that, as ADP Chairs, you play a pivotal role. The Partnership Delivery Framework sets out a shared ambition across Local Government and Scottish Government that local areas have the following in place:
 - A strategy and clear plans to achieve local outcomes to reduce the use of and harms from alcohol and drugs.
 - Transparent financial arrangements
 - Clear arrangements for quality assurance and quality improvement
 - Effective governance and oversight of delivery
3. Some dedicated support for the implementation of this framework will be offered for local areas.

Strategic planning

4. We are setting the expectation that all local areas should have a strategy and delivery plans in place to achieve local outcomes to reduce the use of harms from alcohol and drugs by 1st April 2020. The following new or existing activity can support this:
 - An initial session with ADP Leads on developing whole systems approaches within local strategies (autumn 2019). Follow up support will

be available. We would also like to highlight the Public Health Reform publication on applying a whole systems approach to reducing alcohol and drug harms¹.

- Access to the ADP Challenge Fund to support system change administered by Corra.
 - The identification and support for early adopters of whole system approaches to provide learning for Scotland
 - Publication of the Health Scotland report on the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for Rights, Respect and Recovery (November 2019). The MESAS reports set out the monitoring and evaluation plans for the Alcohol Framework².
 - A resource to support equality impact assessments for alcohol and drug services and strategies
 - A working group to review how annual reporting can be carried out through self-assessment and review (November 2019 – Jan 2020). Self-assessment should cover key issues such as:
 - Involving those with lived experience
 - The implementation of the Partnership Delivery Framework
 - Progress against national and local benchmarks
- This work will ensure that annual reports remain in line with existing requirements.

Quality improvement

5. Dedicated support to roll out quality improvement methodology within alcohol and drug services across Scotland is under development.

Governance and oversight

6. A session for ADP Chairs on implementing the Partnership Delivery Framework (September 2019). Learning from this session and ongoing engagement with ADP Chairs and Leads will inform the development of guidance on the role of the ADP Chair for local use.
7. If you would like any further information at this stage, please do not hesitate to get in touch with Nick Smith, National Support Lead (Alcohol and Drugs), at nicholas.smith@gov.scot or 0131 244 5942.

Joe FitzPatrick
Minister for Public Health,
Sport and Wellbeing

Councillor Stuart Currie
COSLA Interim Spokesperson for
Health and Social Care

¹ <https://publichealthreform.scot/media/1577/a-scotland-where-we-reduce-the-use-of-and-harm-from-alcohol-tobacco-and-other-drugs.pdf>

² <http://www.healthscotland.scot/health-topics/alcohol/monitoring-and-evaluating-scotlands-alcohol-strategy-mesas>

ANNEX A

PARTNERSHIP DELIVERY FRAMEWORK TO REDUCE THE USE OF AND HARM FROM ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

Introduction

1. This document sets out the partnership arrangements needed to reduce the use of and harms from alcohol and drugs. It aims to ensure that all bodies involved are clear about the accountability arrangements and their responsibilities when working together in the identification, pursuit and achievement of agreed, shared outcomes.
2. The new framework is designed to be consistent with, and to build directly upon:
 - The Scottish Government's Purpose and National Performance Framework³;
 - The high-level commitment between Ministers and CoSLA to work together in partnership;
 - The established performance management arrangements between the Scottish Government and NHS Boards;
 - Statutory duties for community planning, built around a purpose that local public services work together and with community bodies to improve outcomes and tackle inequalities;
 - The Public Health Reform Programme, jointly led by Scottish Government and CoSLA, which aims to reduce health inequalities and improve life expectancy across the Scottish population. This includes the Public Health Priority: Reduce the use of and harm from alcohol and drugs;and
 - Scotland's alcohol and drug strategy, Rights Respect Recovery and the Alcohol Framework 2018;
3. This Partnership Delivery Framework replaces three previously agreed memoranda of understanding (MoU) between the Scottish Government and CoSLA:
 - A New Framework for Local Partnerships for Alcohol and Drugs (2009)
 - Supporting the Development of Scotland's Alcohol and Drug Workforce (2010)
 - Updated Guidance for Alcohol and Drug Partnerships on Planning and Reporting Arrangements 2015-18 (2014)
4. The Scottish Government and CoSLA undertake, and invite community planning partners, to operate within the terms of this framework.

Context

5. Much has been achieved to prevent and reduce the harms experienced by individuals, families and communities and support people in their recovery.

³ <https://nationalperformance.gov.scot/>

However Scotland continues to experience significantly higher levels of harm and health inequalities than other parts of the UK and Europe. This is recognised in the Public Health Reform Programme which identified ‘Priority 4: A Scotland where we reduce the use of and harm from alcohol, tobacco and other drugs’, as one of the key Public Health Priorities for the country over the next decade⁴. Public Health Reform recognises that this will require a focus on prevention and reducing inequalities and is best delivered by adopting a whole system approach⁵.

6. In 2018 the Scottish Government published two strategic documents to address alcohol and drug harms:
 - Rights, Respect and Recovery⁶; and
 - The Alcohol Framework 2018⁷

These documents set out a series of outcomes and priority actions for Scotland, supporting the delivery of the Public Health Priorities. This is summarised in the table below:

Vision				
Scotland is a country where “we live long, healthy and active lives regardless of where we come from” and where individuals, families and communities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have the right to health and life - free from the harms of alcohol and drugs; • are treated with dignity and respect; and • are fully supported within communities to find their own type of recovery. 				
Prevention and Early Intervention	Developing Recovery Oriented Systems of Care	Getting it Right for Children, Young People, and Families	Public Health Approach in Justice	Alcohol Framework 2018
Fewer people develop problem drug use	People access and benefit from effective, integrated Person centred support to achieve their recovery	Children and families affected by alcohol and drug use will be safe, healthy, included and supported	Vulnerable people are diverted from the justice system wherever possible, and those in the system are fully supported	A Scotland where less harm is caused by alcohol

Rights, Respect and Recovery sets out the context for a Human Rights based approach. This requires ‘rights bearers’ and ‘duty holders’ work together to ensure that people’s human rights are recognised and met. In the context of this strategy this means that people with experience of problem alcohol and drug use as well as those who are affected need to work with those involved in the planning, development and delivery of services to deliver shared outcomes.

7. The Audit Scotland Report, Alcohol and Drug Services – An update⁸ identifies six areas where progress will help the successful implementation of the strategy:
 - Effective performance monitoring
 - Clear actions and timescales

⁴ <https://www2.gov.scot/Resource/0053/00536757.pdf>

⁵ <https://publichealthreform.scot/media/1520/phob-enabling-the-whole-system-to-deliver-the-public-health-priorities-paper-22.pdf>

⁶ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/rights-respect-recovery/>

⁷ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/alcohol-framework-2018-preventing-harm-next-steps-changing-relationship-alcohol/>

⁸ https://www.audit-scotland.gov.uk/uploads/docs/report/2019/briefing_190521_drugs_alcohol.pdf

- Clear costings
- Spending and outcomes linked
- Public performance reporting
- Evaluating harm reduction programmes

The Partnership Delivery Framework

8. Alcohol and Drug Partnerships (ADPs) will continue to lead the development and delivery of a local comprehensive and evidence based strategy to deliver local outcomes. This should be achieved through applying a whole system approach to deliver sustainable change for the health and wellbeing of local populations.
9. Since 2009 the local delivery landscape has changed significantly. This includes the introduction of Community Justice Partnerships to replace Community Justice Authorities, and Integration Authorities have been created as a new public body to oversee the integration of health and social care services, including adult alcohol and drug services. The statutory requirements of key local partnerships and organisations in relation to strategic planning and annual reporting are summarised in Appendix 1.

Key features

10. The partnership delivery framework should include the following key features:
 - A clear and collective understanding of the local system in particular its impact, how it is experienced by local communities, and how effectively it ensures human rights are met.
 - Informed by the above, a locally agreed strategic plan, which sets out the long term measureable outcomes and priority actions for the local area, focussing on preventing and reducing the use of and harm from alcohol and drug use and the associated health inequalities.
 - People with experience of problem alcohol/drug use and those affected are involved in the planning, development and delivery of services. This will require a shared understanding of the roles of duty holders and duty bearers in the context of a human rights based approach.
 - A quality improvement approach to service planning and delivery is in place.
 - Clear governance and oversight arrangements are in place which enable timely and effective decision making about service planning and delivery; and enable accountability to local communities.
 - A recognition of the role played by the third sector and arrangements which ensure their involvement in the planning, development and delivery of services alongside their public sector partners.

Strategic planning

11. Each ADP should publish agreed, measureable outcomes and priority actions to reduce the use of and harms from alcohol and drugs within a strategic plan. ADPs should use the outcomes and priority actions set out in Rights, Respect

and Recovery and the Alcohol Framework 2018, as well as the associated monitoring and evaluation plans, to support the development of their local strategy.

12. Through the development and delivery of the local strategy the ADP should identify where there are shared outcomes and priorities with other local strategic partnerships. In these cases they should develop shared arrangements to support delivery. As a result minimum agreement to the strategic plan and arrangements for delivering should to come from:
- Community Justice Partnership
 - Children's Partnership
 - Integration Authority;

The relevant statutory requirements for the local strategic plans and reporting arrangements are set out in Appendix 1.

13. Community planning requires local public sector bodies to work together with community bodies, to improve outcomes on themes they determine are local priorities for collective action. Where reducing the use of and harms from alcohol and drugs feature in these priorities, local Community Planning partners should consider how co-operation with Alcohol and Drug Partnerships can support delivery.
14. The identification of priorities and delivery of strategic plans should be underpinned by needs assessment and action plans.

Financial arrangements

15. Public money must be used to maximum benefit to deliver outcomes for the local population. Investment in the delivery of outcomes will come from a range of sources, including the Local Authority, Health Board and the Integration Authority, as well as outside of the public sector. Effective and transparent governance arrangements must be in place to invest in partnership to deliver the shared outcomes and priority actions in the strategy. Financial arrangements should enable the ADP to:
- Establish a shared understanding of the total investment of resources in prevention of harm and reducing inequalities from alcohol and drugs across the local system.
 - Make effective decisions to invest in the delivery of these outcomes.
 - Ensure there is scrutiny over investments in third sector and public sector to deliver outcomes.
 - Report to local governance structures on investment
 - Report to the Scottish Government on specific alcohol and drug funding allocated to Health Boards for onward delegation to Integration authorities; and in line with financial reporting arrangements agreed with Integration Authorities.

Quality improvement

16. The Scottish Government will work with local areas to develop an approach to quality improvement based on self-assessment and peer review. This approach will cover the breadth of Rights, Respect and Recovery, the Alcohol Framework 2018; it will apply to governance, investment plans, strategic planning and service delivery. These improvement arrangements need to complement the existing inspection frameworks applied to local areas.
17. The monitoring and evaluation plans for Rights, Respect and Recovery and the Alcohol Framework 2018 will enable the Scottish Government to identify progress in delivering the strategy as well as impact. The plans will identify national performance benchmarks which will identify progress at both the national and local level. This will be published on a regular basis and will inform the focus for quality improvement work.

Governance and oversight

18. Governance and oversight arrangements for the delivery of the strategic plan and the investment of resources needs to be consistent with local governance arrangements to meet other relevant local outcomes. In practice this means that the following members of the ADP will need to ensure that effective oversight arrangements are in place to deliver the local strategy:
 - The Local Authority
 - Police Scotland
 - NHS Board
 - Integration Authority
 - Scottish Prison Service (where there is a prison within the geographical area)
 - The third sector
 - Community members

The relationship between the ADP and the Integration Authority

19. Alcohol and drug services are included within the Integration Authority scheme of delegation, alongside other adult health and social care services. Governance and oversight arrangements are needed which ensure that the directions issued by the Integration Authority to the NHS and Local Authority support the delivery of outcomes identified in the local strategic plan. Commissioning and Planning Guidance for Integration Authorities⁹ sets out the required membership of the Strategic Planning Groups in this context.
20. ADPs will need to provide relevant performance and financial reporting to enable support the development of the Integration Authority's Annual Performance Report.

⁹ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/strategic-commissioning-plans-guidance/pages/9/>

21. Healthcare services for people in prison are also included within Integration Authority scheme of delegation. Local strategic plans will need to include plans to improve outcomes for people in prisons sited within the local area; this includes considerations about the means by which people entering and leaving prison are able to access the right support.

Appendix 1: Statutory requirements in relation to strategic planning and annual reporting

The table below summaries the statutory requirements in relation to local partnership strategic plans:

Strategic planning document	Responsible body	Legislative framework
Health and Social Care Strategic Plan	Integration Authority	Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014
Health and Social Care Annual Performance Report	Integration Authority	Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014
Children's Services Plan	Local Authority and Health Board	Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014
Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan	Community Justice Partners ¹⁰	The Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016
Locality Plan	Community Planning Partners ¹¹	Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 [Note: Duties apply to locally identified priorities. Only applies to alcohol or drugs where the CPP agrees that these or related issues are one of the priorities for the locality]
Local Outcome Improvement Plan	Community Planning Partners ¹²	Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 [Note: Duties apply to locally identified priorities. Only applies to alcohol or drugs where the CPP agrees that these or related issues are one of the priorities for its area]
Police Scotland Local Policing Plans	Divisional Commanders	Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012

Licensing Boards

Licensing Boards are made up of locally elected councillors and are distinct from local authorities, they have responsibilities in relation to the local administration of alcohol (and gambling) and are obliged to publish a licensing policy statement and annual report under the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005 and Gambling Act 2005, as amended.

¹⁰ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2016/10/section/13/enacted>

¹¹ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2015/6/schedule/1/enacted>

¹² <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2015/6/schedule/1/enacted>



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Report

3

Report to:	Partnership Board
Date of Meeting:	12 February 2020
Report by:	Executive Director (Finance and Corporate Resources) South Lanarkshire Council

Subject:	Community Planning Partnership Risk Register Update
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1. Purpose of Report

1.1. The purpose of the report is to:-

- ◆ Present the proposed updated risk register detailing strategic risks to the Community Planning Partnership Board.

2. Recommendation(s)

2.1. The Partnership Board is asked to approve the following recommendations:-

- (1) that the Community Planning Partnership risk register is approved; and
- (2) that proposals to monitor the risk register and risk control plan as a standard agenda item at Board meetings is approved.

3. Background

- 3.1. A Community Planning Partnership risk register and risk control plan is maintained to formally record, assess and aid management of strategic risks faced by the Partnership.
- 3.2. On 11 September 2019, the Partnership Board approved the process to review the risk register and noted progress with the implementation of actions to mitigate risks.
- 3.3. The review involved views being sought from Board members in September 2019 on current and new areas of risk. A risk workshop was subsequently held on 5 December 2019 to discuss and review the feedback received and to consider proposed amendments to the risk register.
- 3.4. At the workshop, the risks were reviewed by the Board to ensure that the key risk descriptions and risk scores were relevant, noting any amendments that were required.
- 3.5. Further work has since been undertaken by the Community Planning Team to update the risks and actions, giving consideration to comments received at the workshop.
- 3.6. Earlier in 2019, a separate risk workshop had been held to identify the risks posed by Brexit which could potentially affect the delivery of the Community Plan. The outcome of this workshop was reported to the Partnership Board on 28 February 2019.

4. Results of the review

- 4.1. On the whole, the risks from the last review were still deemed to be valid. However, some amendments were discussed during the workshop.
- 4.2. The main changes to the top risks are summarised below:-
- A discussion took place at the workshop regarding the CPP review and the importance of implementing appropriate structures and processes. This was considered a key element to the successful delivery of the Community Plan. As such, a new risk has been added to the risk register 'Failure to have appropriate structures in place', which replaces the previous 'Leadership' risk.
 - An overarching Brexit risk has been added to the register to capture the implications previously identified in connection with procurement and trade, finance and funding, local communities and economies and workforce issues.
 - Risk descriptions have been updated to reflect amendments since the last review.
- 4.3. As a result of the above changes, the proposed risk register for 2020 is summarised below in Table 1. Full risk descriptions are detailed in Appendix 1.

Table 1 – Proposed Community Planning Partnership Risk Register

Key risk	Inherent risk score	Residual risk score
Failure to achieve outcomes of the Community Plan 2017-2027	9	7
Ineffective engagement with communities	9	7
Differing Partner priorities	9	6
Lack of data/information sharing among Partners	7	6
The UK leaving the EU could adversely impact on partner organisations delivery of the Community Plan and those who depend on the services provided.	7	4
Failure to meet sustainable development principles	7	3
Failure to have appropriate structures in place to deliver the outcomes of the Community Plan and Neighbourhood Plans efficiently and effectively	7	2

- 4.4. Thirteen mitigating actions to further control the risks were identified, these are noted within the Risk Control Plan at Appendix 2.
- #### 5. Monitoring and reporting arrangements
- 5.1. It is proposed that the Community Planning Partnership risk register and risk control plan be considered as a standard agenda item at future Board meetings to ensure appropriate monitoring.
- 5.2. Risk wordings and scores may be amended if new information comes to light that allows the position to be reassessed. An annual report will be presented to the Board.

6. Employee Implications

- 6.1. There are no employee implications associated with this report.

7. Financial Implications

- 7.1. There are no financial implications associated with this report.

8. Other Implications

- 8.1. Failure to demonstrate that risk is actively considered and managed could adversely affect the delivery of the Community Plan and could affect the reputation of the Community Planning Partnership. The work undertaken to identify and review the Community Planning Partnership's strategic risks and to determine the risk controls and actions necessary enabled the Community Planning Partnership to manage the impact.
- 8.2. There are no sustainability issues associated with this report.

9. Equality Impact Assessment and Consultation Arrangements

- 9.1. There are no Equality Impact Assessment or consultation arrangement implications associated with this report.

Paul Manning
Executive Director (Finance and Corporate Resources)
South Lanarkshire Council

22 January 2020

Contact for Further Information

If you would like further information, please contact:-

Craig Fergusson, Head of Head of Finance (Transactions), South Lanarkshire Council
Tel: 01698 454951
E-mail: craig.fergusson@southlanarkshire.gov.uk

Appendix 1 – Community Planning Partnership Risk Register

Risk Number		CPP/2018/001			
Key Risk:		Failure to achieve the outcomes of the Community Plan 2017-2027			
Risk description	Root cause	The partnership fails to achieve the Community Planning outcomes as expressed in the Community Plan			
	Trigger	Due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners financial and budgetary pressures and constraints • Partners ineffective co-ordination of resources • Increased service demand/expectations from individuals and communities • Lack of joined up working between partners • Lack of a clear and evidence-based understanding of local needs, circumstances and opportunities 			
	Impact	This could lead to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reputational and credibility damage to the partners • Impact on individuals and communities as outcomes (poverty and equality) not realised • Political impacts • Unsuccessful future partnership working • Failure of the partnership to meet the requirements of the Community Empowerment Act 			
Classification		Planning and implementing priorities and actions			
Inherent impact:	3	Inherent likelihood:	3	Inherent risk score:	9
Control Measures:					
1	Early intervention/prevention approaches				
2	The Partners have signed up to the Community Plan 2017-2027				
3	Partnership Improvement Plans at thematic levels				
4	Individual partner targets, monitoring and reporting				
5	Performance management reporting process				
6	Consultation mechanisms				
7	Management of expectations, e.g. public information				
8	Decommissioning				
9	Community Planning Partnership budget				
10	Annual performance reporting (published report)				
11	Strategic needs analysis				
12	Scrutiny at Thematic Board/CPP Board level				
13	Use of IMPROVe to track performance (interventions and statistical)				
14	Joint Problem Solving Groups - Community Safety Partnership				
15	Community Planning Progress Group				
16	CPP maximise use of community assets				
17	Community Planning Conference				
18	Dedicated temporary Partnership Community Officer post agreed				
19	Community Plan actions mapped to National Performance Framework Outcomes				
Assessment:		Poor/Adequate/Good			
Treatment		Transfer/Reject/Accept/Mitigate			
Residual impact:	3	Residual likelihood:	2	Residual risk score:	7

Risk Number		CPP/2018/002			
Key Risk:		Ineffective engagement with communities			
Risk description	Root cause	The CPP fail to engage effectively with communities (as required in the Community Empowerment Act) in the planning, design and delivery of improved outcomes and inequalities			
	Trigger	As the CPP does not have the appropriate structures, resources and processes in place to enable full and active participation with communities.			
	Impact	This could: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affect the ability of the CPP to deliver outcomes in the Community Plan • Harm the reputation of the partners • Attract political involvement • Lead to the CPP failing to meet legislative requirements of the Community Empowerment Act 			
Classification		Community participation			
Inherent impact:	3	Inherent likelihood:	3	Inherent risk score:	9
Control Measures:					
1	Community Engagement Framework				
2	Partnership Community Engagement Co-Ordination Group				
3	Community Planning Progress Group				
4	Participation requests				
5	Neighbourhood planning approach				
6	Improved engagement with elected members, local MP/MSPs				
7	Participatory Budgeting activity				
8	The CPP maximises the use of community assets				
9	Community Planning Partnership Website				
10	Community Planning Conference				
11	Community Planning engagement activity				
Assessment:		Poor /Adequate/ Good			
Treatment		Transfer/Reject/Accept /Mitigate			
Residual impact:	3	Residual likelihood:	2	Residual risk score:	7

Risk Number	CPP/2018/003				
Key Risk:	Failure to meet sustainable development principles				
Risk description	Root cause	The partnership does not deliver its outcomes in a way which is consistent with the principles of sustainable development			
	Trigger	Due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conflicting partner priorities • lack of resources and funding • lack of awareness of sustainable development amongst partners 			
	Impact	This could lead to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • environmental impacts • political involvement • reputational damage • financial impacts to individual partners 			
Classification	Performance management and reporting				
Inherent impact:	3	Inherent likelihood:	2	Inherent risk score:	7
Control Measures:					
1	Sustainability partnership				
2	Sustainability embedded within the Community Plan				
3	Community Empowerment Act – Provision of allotments				
4	Each individual partner has sustainability targets and controls				
5	The Board are presented with the State of South Lanarkshire's Environment report every 2 years				
6	Partnership food strategy being developed				
7	Community Plan themes aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals				
Assessment:	Poor /Adequate/ Good				
Treatment	Transfer/Reject /Accept/ Mitigate				
Residual impact:	1	Residual likelihood:	2	Residual risk score:	3

Risk Number		CPP/2018/004			
Key Risk:		Differing partner priorities			
Risk description	Root cause	There is a lack of shared commitment to CPP objectives and delivery of outcomes			
	Trigger	As a result of differing partner priorities, which could be caused by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial pressures and constraints • Lack of resources • Lack of communication between partners • Varying national pressures on partners from government and other agencies • Lack of clear plans • Partners Service and Business Plans not containing relevant links to the Community Plan 			
	Impact	This could lead to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being unable to deliver the outcomes in the Community Plan/Neighbourhood Plans • Reputational and credibility damage to the partners • Impact on individuals and communities as outcomes (poverty and equality) not realised • Political involvement • Unsuccessful future partnership working • Failure of the partnership to meet the requirements of the Community Empowerment Act 			
Classification		Leadership			
Inherent impact:	3	Inherent likelihood:	3	Inherent risk score:	9
Control Measures:					
1	Partners signed up to the Community Plan 2017-2027				
2	Thematic Partnership Improvement Plans				
3	The CPP Board has a strategic overview				
4	Community Planning Progress Group				
5	Thematic Boards in place for the 4 key disciplines				
6	Exercise undertaken to ensure partners service and business plans are aligned to the objectives and outcomes of the Community Plan				
Assessment:		Poor /Adequate/ Good			
Treatment		Transfer/Reject/Accept /Mitigate			
Residual impact:	1	Residual likelihood:	3	Residual risk score:	6

Risk Number		CPP/2018/006			
Key Risk:		Failure to share data/information between partners to deliver the outcomes of the Community Plan			
Risk description	Root cause	Partners are unable/do not share service and client/named person information			
	Trigger	Due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> legislative requirements e.g. General Data Protection Regulations; IT system capabilities 			
	Impact	Which could: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduce the Partnership's ability to jointly review and improve services result in a lack of a joined up approach amongst partners impact services and outcomes for individuals, e.g. vulnerable persons 			
Classification		Performance management and reporting			
Inherent impact:	3	Inherent likelihood:	2	Inherent risk score:	7
Control Measures:					
1	Information shared at Thematic Board level				
2	It is within the remit of the Community Planning Board to develop information sharing amongst partners (systems and individuals)				
3	Ad-hoc data sharing agreements already in place throughout the CPP				
4	Lanarkshire Data Sharing Partnership				
Assessment:		Poor /Adequate/ Good			
Treatment		Transfer/Reject/ Accept/ Mitigate			
Residual impact:	1	Residual likelihood:	3	Residual risk score:	6

Risk Number		CPP/2018/008			
Key Risk:		Failure to have the appropriate structures in place to deliver the outcomes of the Community Plan and Neighbourhood Plans efficiently and effectively			
Risk description	Root cause	There is the risk that structures are not aligned to the priorities outlined in the Community Plan and Neighbourhood Plans and the requirements of the Community Empowerment Act.			
	Trigger	Structures do not fully address the requirements of the Community Empowerment Act.			
	Impact	This could result in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the failure to deliver the Community Plan • a failure to comply with legislation • adverse impact on individuals and communities • damage to the reputation and credibility of the partners 			
Classification		Leadership			
Inherent impact:	3	Inherent likelihood:	2	Inherent risk score:	7
Control Measures:					
1	CPP Board				
2	The Community Plan sets out the strategic direction				
3	Thematic Partnership Improvement Plans				
4	Thematic Groups				
5	Neighbourhood Planning Groups				
6	Neighbourhood Plans				
Assessment:		Poor /Adequate/Good			
Treatment		Transfer/Reject /Accept/Mitigate			
Residual impact:	2	Residual likelihood:	1	Residual risk score:	2

Risk Number		CPP/2020/001			
Key Risk:		The UK leaving the EU could adversely impact on partner organisations delivery of the Community Plan and those who depend on the services provided.			
Risk description	Root cause	At the European Referendum that took place on 23 June 2016, the people of the UK voted to leave the European Union (EU). Following this vote, the UK Government triggered Article 50 of the EU's Lisbon Treaty to commence the process of leaving the EU.			
	Trigger				
	Impact	<p>It is anticipated that the UK will formally leave the EU on 31 January 2020 with a withdrawal agreement, and enter an 11 month transition period to prepare for the UK's future relationship with the EU.</p> <p>Following the transition period, there could be significant impacts on the Community Planning Partners which would require to be managed effectively. Areas could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement and Trade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Costs of goods and services ○ Supply chain issues ○ Availability of goods and medicines ○ Currency/exchange rate fluctuations • Finance and Funding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Loss of EU funding ○ Difficulties accessing alternative funding streams ○ Inflation on goods ○ Trade tariffs • Local communities and economies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of planning/engagement by public sector organisations ○ Employment opportunities ○ Reduced growth investment ○ Financial pressures on individuals/families • Workforce <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Loss of the available workforce ○ Skills shortages ○ Loss of experience ○ Settlement Scheme Application Process ○ Recruitment difficulties 			
Classification		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational, continuity and performance • Financial 			
Inherent impact:	3	Inherent likelihood:	2	Inherent risk score:	7
Control Measures:					
1	Procurement and trade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement with suppliers • Identification of alternative/replacement products • Contingency Plans • Regional Resilience Planning 				
2	Finance and funding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing EU projects – funding guaranteed by HM Treasury • Monitoring of contract costs • Budget/Financial planning processes 				
3	Local communities and economies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners represented at Scottish Government Resilience Room Meetings, Lanarkshire Local Resilience Partnership, Regional Resilience Partnership and Scottish Resilience Partnership • Contingency plans • Annual reviews of the Community Plan/Quarterly reviews at Thematic Board Level 				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Councils able to assist at a local level Support and guidance to businesses located within South Lanarkshire to help them to prepare 			
4	Workforce <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication with staff Employee support teams Work undertaken to identify numbers of EU Nationals Citizens Advice Bureau funding and legal helpline to assist EU Nationals 			
Assessment:	Poor /Adequate/ Good			
Treatment	Transfer/Reject /Accept/ Mitigate			
Residual impact:	3	Residual likelihood:	1	Residual risk score: 4

Appendix 2 – Community Planning Partnership – Risk Control Plan

Key Risk	Action	Responsible person	Target completion date
Failure to achieve the outcomes of the Community Plan 2017-2027	Review of CPP Structures	CPP Board	31/03/21
	Review of governance and accountability arrangements	CPP Board	31/03/21
	SLC Public Relations team to update the CPP communications plan for 2020-21 with input from the CPP Board and implement throughout the year with support from partner communications teams.	SLC Communications Team/ CPP Board	31/03/21
Ineffective engagement with communities	CPP Participation and Engagement Strategy to be developed	Community Planning Progress Group	30/06/20
	Review CPP participation and engagement structures and update the Community Engagement Framework	Community Engagement Team	31/03/21
	Co-produce and publish the first Neighbourhood Planning Annual Reports for the three pilot areas	Community Engagement Team	30/09/21
	Co-produce and publish Neighbourhood Plans for the priority areas of Fairhill, Hamilton; Burnhill, Rutherglen; and Halfway, Westburn; and the Circuit, Cambuslang	Community Engagement Team	30/04/20
	Establish a structure to deliver local community participation and capacity building	CPP Board	31/03/21
	Establish a structure to align the Board with Neighbourhood Planning activity in priority areas	CPP Board	31/03/21
	Review Community Planning website	Community Planning Progress Group	31/03/21
Differing partner priorities	Develop a process to ensure that the Board has clearer oversight of the resourcing of community planning initiatives (resource pooling is a requirement of the Community Empowerment Act – extract from SLC BVAR report April 2019)	CPP Board/ Community Planning Team	31/03/21
Failure to have the appropriate structures in place to deliver the outcomes of the Community Plan and Neighbourhood Plans efficiently and effectively	Review membership of CPP Board to ensure that it is inclusive and representative of all partners	CPP Board	31/03/20
	Establish a structure to align the Board with Neighbourhood Planning activity in priority areas	CPP Board	31/03/21
	Establish a structure to deliver local community participation and capacity building	CPP Board	31/03/21

Report

4

Report to: **Partnership Board**
 Date of Meeting: **12 February 2020**
 Report by: **Executive Director (Finance and Corporate Resources)**
South Lanarkshire Council

Subject: **Lived Experience Fund**

1. Purpose of Report

1.1. The purpose of the report is to:-

- ◆ Request approval for the allocation of Lived Experience Funding from the 2019-20 Lived Experience Budget.

2. Recommendation(s)

2.1. The Partnership Board is asked to approve the following recommendation:-

(1) that the Lived Experience Funding is awarded as follows:-

App. No.	Applicant	Amount requested	Purpose of Grant	Amount awarded
002	Blantyre Credit Union	£500	To create a campaign for feedback from the membership base to look to the future for the credit union and build a 'wanted' portfolio of financial products and services.	£500
003	Joint Ex Service Veterans Garden	£500	To contribute towards the cost of the creation of a veterans garden with the aim to produce fruit and vegetables and provide a drop-in location for veterans and other local groups.	£500
004	PAMIS	£500	To hold Empowering Conversation Events which will allow families to meet and raise concerns around services in South Lanarkshire.	£500
005	Burnhill Action Group	£500	To host a summer barbeque which will allow members of the local community to meet and raise concerns about the effects of poverty and how working together can tackle inequalities and barriers that people are facing.	£500

App. No.	Applicant	Amount requested	Purpose of Grant	Amount awarded
006	Healthy Valleys	£500	To contribute towards the costs of running focus groups which will explore the impact of Welfare Reform on families living in poverty.	£500
007	The Manda Centre	£480	To contribute towards the costs of transport and travel costs and the supply of work books and manuals for those participating in the Freedom Programme which is specifically aimed for women who have been subjected to abusive relationships.	£487.20
008	Carluk Men's Shed	£500	To contribute towards the cost of an open day to promote the activities and benefits of being a member of Carluk Men's Shed.	£500
009	The Machan Trust	£450	To support the setting up of a Youth Forum which will inform the Machan Trust of the type of work that they should be looking to develop. The youth committee will be made up of 8-12 young people ranging in age from 12-18 years old.	£450

3. Background

- 3.1. As agreed by the Board at their meeting of 17 April 2019, a new budget line for spend relating to 'capturing the lived experience' was created. The Lived Experience application form and guidance for applicants was also approved by the Board on 19 June 2019.
- 3.2. Applications to the fund are restricted to local organisations operating in South Lanarkshire and to those whose work links with the Community Plan objective of Tackling Poverty, Deprivation, Poverty and Inequality.
- 3.3. All applications require to be supported by a constitution, a copy of the last year's final accounts and a signed Condition of Grants Acceptance Form.
- 3.4. Funding applications for 2019-20 opened on 11 November 2019 and closed on 16 December 2019. Applications were assessed against standard criteria and all applications received will be reported to the Board at the meeting on 12 February 2020.
- 3.5. Information collated by these organisations on the 'lived experiences' of the people who use their services will be reported to the Board in 2020.

4. Employee Implications

- 4.1. There are no employee implications associated with this report.

5. Financial Implications

- 5.1. The current position of the Lived Experience allocation in 2019-20 is as follows:-

Total allocation for Lived Experience Funding	£5,000.00
Lived Experience Funding previously allocated	£500.00
Lived Experience Funding recommended in this report	£3,937.20
Remaining balance	£562.80

6. Other Implications

- 6.1. The risk to the Partnership Board is that lived experience funding is not utilised for the purpose of which it was intended. This risk is mitigated by internal controls including audit procedures and a conditions of grant agreement. Successful applicants are required to submit an expenditure return and to share their findings. A 'Talking about Poverty in your Community' pack has been developed to support applicants to have conversations in their community.
- 6.2. There are no sustainability issues associated with this report.

7. Equality Impact Assessment and Consultation Arrangements

- 7.1. There are no Equality Impact Assessment or Consultation implications associated with this report.

Paul Manning
Executive Director (Finance and Corporate Resources)
South Lanarkshire Council

22 January 2020

Contact for Further Information:

If you would like further information, please contact:-

Rhonda Leith, Community Engagement Manager, South Lanarkshire Council
 Tel: 01698 455783
 Email: rhonda.leith@southlanarkshire.gov.uk

Report

5

Report to:	Partnership Board
Date of Meeting:	12 February 2020
Report by:	Executive Director (Finance and Corporate Resources) South Lanarkshire Council

Subject:	Review of Thematic Partnership Board Improvement Plans Update
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1. Purpose of Report

1.1. The purpose of the report is to:-

- ◆ Ask the Board to consider how the Partnership should proceed with Partnership Improvement Plans (PIPs).

2. Recommendation(s)

2.1. The Partnership Board is asked to approve the following recommendation:-

- (1) to consider the revised options presented at section 8 and agree to extend the four current PIP plans for 2017-2020 by one year until completion of the Board review.

3. Background

- 3.1. The South Lanarkshire Community Plan was approved in October 2017 and sets out the priorities and outcomes for the partnership over 10 years from 2017-2027.
- 3.2. The Community Plan is underpinned by four Partnership Improvement Plans (PIPs) which contain detailed action plans and performance measures for each of the Partnership's key thematic areas for 2017-2020.
- 3.3. The Board considered the future of the PIPs at their meeting on 11 September 2019 and following discussion, it was agreed that the development of plans for 2020 onwards should be put on hold until the Board reconsidered the proposals following the outcomes from the Thematic Board Development Session being held on 3 October 2019.
- 3.4. Much of the original report considered by the Board remains the same to set the context. It includes an overview of how the PIPs have evolved, the key legislative changes which have impacted on the Partnership since they were introduced in 2013 and the current scope and scale of delivery and reporting. All changes since September 2019 have been updated and the report also sets out revised options for moving forward from 1 April 2020 onwards.

4. Key stages of the development of the Partnership Improvement Plans

4.1. Five Partnership Improvement Plans (PIPs) were developed alongside the Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) (2013-2023) in order to provide the Partnership Board with a wider understanding and overview of progress being made in specific priority areas. A timeline outlining the stages of development of the PIPs is attached at Appendix 1.

4.2. The PIPs were developed to serve a very clear purpose:-

- to form a suite of plans with clear links to the SOA outcomes and priorities;
- to be partnership documents, jointly developed by the Community Planning Partners;
- to link into the work of the Thematic Partnerships; and
- to follow a standard format with common reporting arrangements.

4.3. When first developed, it was recognised that, as the SOA priorities became more embedded within planning structures, the actions and measures within the PIPs would increasingly be incorporated into other plans and strategies. Which over time could suggest that there is no longer a need for separate PIPs.

4.4. The Board also agreed that whether or not a PIP is required will depend on how far the alternative plans or strategies meet the requirements as set out in the guidance and that any alternative plans proposed in place of the PIP should be subject to scrutiny by the Delivery Officers Group (now known as the Progress Group) to ensure that they adequately support the reporting framework for the SOA and that they are consistent with the approach and priorities in place across the Partnership.

5. Legislative changes impacting on the partnership

5.1. Since the establishment of the PIPs, changes to legislation have introduced additional partnership plans for two Partnership Boards:-

- The Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014 placed a duty on the Health and Social Care Partnership to have a Joint Strategic Commissioning Plan detailing the strategic objectives of the Partnership in place by 1 April 2016; and
- Part 3 of the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 introduced the requirement to have a Children's Services Plan in place by 1 April 2017.

5.2. Whilst these two plans have clear links to their respective PIPs and reporting processes have been automated as far as possible, there remains duplication in effort and reporting. For example, actions and measures in the GIRFSLC PIP are also in the Children's Services Plan.

5.3. The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 introduced the requirement for CPPs to produce a Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (known as the South Lanarkshire Community Plan) and locality plans for those areas that experience significantly poorer outcomes than the rest of South Lanarkshire (known as Neighbourhood Plans). There is also a statutory requirement to produce an Annual Report for the Community Plan and each Neighbourhood Plan.

5.4. Other Partnership Plans have also been developed. The Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017 introduced a requirement on South Lanarkshire Council and NHS Lanarkshire to produce an annual Child Poverty Action Report. South Lanarkshire Council were required to prepare a Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan by 31 December 2018 to be implemented from April 2019. The Board agreed at their meeting in October 2019 that the priorities of these plans should be aligned with the Community Plan. This work is currently ongoing.

6. CPP Plans scope and scale of delivery and reporting

6.1. There are 294 measures and actions across the Community Plan and PIPs. The scope and scale of delivery against the plans and reporting is set out in the following table:-

Document	Objectives/Themes	Statistical measures	Interventions (actions)
Community Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 overarching objective; and 8 themes 	6	101
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14 thematic objectives 	76	0
Partnership Improvement Plans (x4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14 thematic objectives 	76*	111
Total number of statistical measures and actions		82	212

*All thematic objective statistical measures appear in both the Community Plan and the respective PIP, therefore in arriving at the total, this figure has only been counted once.

7. Development of other Thematic Partnership Plans

7.1. At present, three out of the four Thematic Groups have/will have two partnership plans. In relation to the other statutory plans of the Thematic Partnership Boards, work on a new Joint Strategic Commissioning Plan (2019-2022) was concluded in March 2019 and work on a new Children's Services Plan for 2020 onwards is underway.

7.2. In addition, the Economic Growth Partnership's strategy "Promote" (this is a non-statutory plan) is currently being reviewed and the completed review will be reported to the council's Community and Enterprise Services Committee around April 2020.

8. Proposal for the future development of plans

8.1. Taking into consideration the background to the current PIPs, the legislative changes and the current Board review, the following options are proposed*:-

*the board is asked to take into account that the Thematic Partnerships also contribute to the delivery and reporting of the Community Plan priorities.

- Maintain the status quo and renew the four Partnership Improvement Plans for 2020-2023.** This would mean that three out of the four Thematics would be delivering and reporting actions across three partnership plans;
- Agree to extend the four current PIP plans for 2017-2020 by one year until completion of the Board review.** This would mean that three out of the four Thematics would be delivering and reporting actions across three partnership plans for a further year until completion of the Board review (see also 8.3 below);
- Remove the requirement for all Thematic Partnerships to have a PIP and place a renewed focus on delivery through the Community Plan priorities.** This means that three out of the four Thematics would be delivering and reporting actions for one partnership plan and the Community Plan.

- 8.2. Appendix 2 provides a visual summary of each option in terms of the partnership planning and reporting requirements for each Thematic Partnership.
- 8.3. The Board is asked to approve option two as an interim solution until the current review is complete and new reporting arrangements have been agreed. As highlighted at section 7 above, two new partnership plans (GIRFSLC/Economic Growth) will be in place for the 2020-21 reporting year and it is also recommended that the actions within these plans are adopted as their PIPs. The alternative being that two new PIP plans would need to be developed and the reporting structures put in place for 1 year.
- 8.4. In relation to the update on the Self-Assessment/Best Value Assurance Review, a discussion paper which outlined structural options for the Board to consider was presented at the December 2019 Board meeting. A working group has now been established to further develop these proposals and the first meeting took place on 3 February 2020. Regular progress updates will be provided to the Board.

9. Employee Implications

- 9.1. There are no employee implications associated with this report.

10. Financial Implications

- 10.1. There are no financial implications associated with this report.

11. Other Implications

- 11.1. There are no risk or sustainability issues associated with this report.

12. Equality Impact Assessment and Consultation Arrangements

- 12.1. This report does not introduce a new policy, function or strategy or recommend a change to existing policy, function or strategy and therefore no impact assessment is required.

Paul Manning

Executive Director (Finance and Corporate Resources)

South Lanarkshire Council

22 January 2020

Contact for Further Information

If you would like further information, please contact:-

Rhonda Leith, Community Engagement Manager, South Lanarkshire Council

Tel: 01698 455783

Email: rhonda.leith@southlanarkshire.gov.uk

Timeline of the development of the Partnership Improvement Plans (PIPs)

Date	Actions Agreed by the Board
7 December 2011	Board agrees that the PIPs will be separate documents to the SOA, providing a more detailed account of how the Community Planning Partners, through the thematic groups, were taking forward the commitments and priorities identified in the SOA itself. Five plans covering the themes of Early Years; Economic Development; Health and Social Care; Tackling Poverty; and Community Safety and Crime were to be developed.
30 January 2013	Board approves the five PIPs; annual review and reporting.
10 December 2014	Board approves a new Integrated Partnership Improvement Plan consolidating the five PIPs into a single document reflecting the pace and scope of change taking place within Community Planning since the development of the SOA in 2013.
16 September 2015	<p>Board agrees that the annual refresh of the PIP will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take account of new developments; ensure that the PIP clearly identifies activity through which the CPP can add value to what is being done; • take a consistent and co-ordinated approach to cross-cutting issues such as transformation change; • incorporate the findings of Strategic Needs Assessments or other prioritisation exercises; and • continue the process of improving how the PIP articulates outcomes and connects these to the specific actions being taken forward by all the Partners.
9 December 2016	Board agrees that the day-to-day core business would be removed from the PIP to ensure that the remaining elements were the joint initiatives through which the Partners add most value and that the refreshed PIP for 2016-17 should achieve a new specificity about the responsibilities of different Partners for the delivery of joint improvement actions and projects, with timescales, milestones and accountabilities established for all PIP priorities.
12 April 2017	Board agrees the overarching objective for the Community Plan, Tackling Poverty, Deprivation and Inequality and that the remaining four Thematic Partnership Boards consider its own objectives and their contribution to the achievement of the overarching objective. Four Thematic PIPs are reinstated.

Partnership Improvement Plan Options

Option number and summary	Thematic Partnership Plans and Reporting			
	Community Safety	Economic Growth	Getting it Right for South Lanarkshire Children	Health and Social Care
1 – no change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Plan Community Safety PIP (new plan will need to be developed and Community Plan updated) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Plan Economic Growth PIP (new plan will need to be developed and Community Plan updated) 'Promote' Economic Growth Strategy 2020-2023 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Plan GIRFSLC PIP (new plan will need to be developed and Community Plan updated) Children's Services Plan 2020-2023 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Plan HSCP PIP (new plan will need to be developed and Community Plan updated) Joint Strategic Commissioning Plan
2 – 1 year extension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Plan Community Safety PIP 2017-21 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Plan Economic Growth PIP (adopt 'Promote' actions as the new PIP for 1 year and update the Community Plan updated) 'Promote' Economic Growth Strategy 2020-2023 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Plan GIRFSLC PIP (adopt the new Children's Services Plan actions as the new PIP for 1 year and update the Community Plan) Children's Services Plan 2020-23 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Plan HSCP PIP 2017-21 Joint Strategic Commissioning Plan
3 - removal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Plan 'Promote' Economic Growth Strategy 2020-2023 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Plan Children's Services Plan 2020-2023 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Plan Joint Strategic Commissioning Plan 2019-2022

Report

Report to:	Partnership Board
Date of Meeting:	12 February 2020
Report by:	Executive Director (Finance and Corporate Resources) South Lanarkshire Council

Subject:	Community Planning Conference Feedback
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1. Purpose of Report

1.1. The purpose of the report is to:-

- ◆ Provide the Partnership Board with an overview of the Community Planning Conference and an update on the resulting and planned activity; and
- ◆ Advise the Partnership Board that a further Community Planning Partnership event has been proposed to take place on 29 May 2020.

2. Recommendation(s)

2.1. The Partnership Board is asked to approve the following recommendations:-

- (1) that the overview of the Community Planning Conference is noted;
- (2) that the action outlined in paragraph 4.4 is progressed through the Community Engagement Team; and
- (3) that a further Community Planning Partnership event is held on 29 May 2020.

3. Background

3.1. A Community Planning Conference was held on Monday 9 December 2019 within Hamilton Academicals Football Stadium.

3.2. The event provided an opportunity to increase the understanding and awareness of 'Community Participation and Empowerment'. Members of the Partnership Board and community organisations were invited to attend the event to discuss how to connect communities and empower people and places.

3.3. The proposed aims and themes for the conference were:-

- ◆ Fostering connections between local organisations;
- ◆ Share learning and resources between local organisations;
- ◆ Increasing Community Planning Partnership Board Members' awareness of local activity; and
- ◆ Thinking together about what we can do next.

3.4. This report provides an overview of the event; some of the key messages and the next steps.

4. Overview of the Event

- 4.1. The event was very well attended with approximately 100 people from 47 organisations coming along including members of the Partnership Board and representatives/volunteers from local organisations. There were 9 information stands covering funding opportunities, community engagement, advice, community and voluntary services. The list of organisations represented is attached at Appendix 1.
- 4.2. Dr Claire Bynner of the University of Glasgow gave a presentation regarding ‘Having community conversations that matter’ and this was circulated to the Partnership Board and delegates on 20 December 2019 for information.
- 4.3. During the event, conversation cafés took place where representatives from community groups shared with delegates what they were doing within their local community in relation to a specific category of interest. These are outlined below:-

Category	Community Group
Asset Transfer	Blantyre Soccer Academy
Local Planning	Neighbourhood Planning, South Lanarkshire Council
Innovation in Poverty	The Machan Trust
Involving People	Coalburn
Sustainability	Hamilton Churches Drop-in Centre
Local Planning	Cambuslang Community Council
Building and Celebrating Communities	Autism Resources Co-ordination Hub (ARCH)

- 4.4. Delegates were also asked the challenge question of ‘How can South Lanarkshire have community conversations that matter?’ Feedback from this question has been provided to the Community Engagement Team and used to inform the new Community Participation and Empowerment Strategy. Some of the key messages provided by delegates are listed below:-
- Clear boundaries of where the council/community responsibilities lie;
 - Provision of clear and transparent information;
 - Conversations must be tied to REAL resources;
 - REAL commitment to inclusion (age, gender, disability, race);
 - REAL commitment to engagement;
 - Recognise barriers to residents’ participation and act on them;
 - Work with people already working in the community;
 - Engagement should be properly resourced and supported by staff; and
 - Officers should have more face to face conversations with a wider range of stakeholders.
- 4.5. A Graphic Facilitator was also in attendance to record the events of the day and the output is attached at Appendix 2.

5. Next Steps

- 5.1. Work will continue to progress the new Community Participation and Empowerment Strategy and a draft copy of this will be submitted to the Board in spring 2020 for consideration.
- 5.2. Actions are also currently being taken from the conference feedback and these are listed below:-

Conference Feedback	Actions Being Taken	Date
Secure early engagement of local people in decision making that affects them	A series of 8 focus groups have been arranged to provide a further opportunity for local people to shape the Community Participation and Engagement Strategy.	February 2020
	Over 2,000 responses to Neighbourhood Planning surveys which will create new plans for 3 more areas; further roll out planned for 2020-21.	New plans by March 2020
Community should be invited to be part of the Community Planning Partnership	Review of CPP structures currently being undertaken and includes consideration of how the community should be involved.	By April 2020
Make the Community Asset Transfer process easier to understand	Updated information and fact sheets being developed for the website. Focus group being held with groups who have successfully been through the process to see how to make it easier to access.	May 2020
Use a variety of communication techniques	Communications Plan for the partnership being updated for 2020; new fixed term officer post to lead on face to face communication with communities.	Updated plan by June 2020 Post filled April 2020
Invest in volunteer training	Discussions under way to provide more Activate training for community volunteers through Glasgow University.	Course to be held in 2020

- 5.4. A provisional date of 29 May 2020 is proposed for a further Community Planning Partnership event to take place which will include the launch of the Community Participation and Empowerment Strategy.

6. Employee Implications

- 6.1. There are no employee implications associated with this report.

7. Financial Implications

7.1. Conference costs will be met from the 2019-20 Community Planning Budget and outlined in future Budget Reports.

8. Other Implications

8.1. There are no risk or sustainability issues associated with this report.

9. Equality Impact Assessment and Consultation Arrangements

9.1. There are no Equality Impact Assessment or consultation arrangement implications associated with this report.

Paul Manning

**Executive Director (Finance and Corporate Resources)
South Lanarkshire Council**

22 January 2020

Contact for Further Information

If you would like further information, please contact:-

Rhonda Leith, Community Engagement Manager, South Lanarkshire Council

Tel: 01698 455783

Email: rhonda.leith@southlanarkshire.gov.uk

List of Organisations/Partners in attendance

Access Panel
Autism Resources Co-ordination Hub (ARCH)
Biggar Community Council
Blantyre Community Council
Blantyre Soccer Academy
Bothwell Road Action Group
Cambuslang Community Council
Carluke Mens Shed
Citizens Advice Bureau
Coalburn Community Council
Coalburn Miners Welfare
Coalfields Regeneration Trust
Community Action Lanarkshire
CORRA
Covey Befriending
Community Links
Forth Development Trust
Friends of Westwoodhill
Hamilton Churches Drop-in Centre
Hamilton Information Project for Youth
Health and Social Care Forum
Health and Social Care Forum (Clydesdale)
Health and Social Care Partnership
Healthy n Happy Community Development Trust
Healthy Valleys
Hillhouse, Udston and Burnbank Group
Lanarkshire Association for Mental Health (LAMH)
Lanarkshire Credit Union
Larkhall Community Council
Larkhall District Volunteers Group
Larkhall Growers
Machan Trust
NHS Lanarkshire

Police Scotland
Regen:fx Youth Trust
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
Seniors Together
Skills Development Scotland
South Lanarkshire Carers Network
South Lanarkshire Council
South Lanarkshire Youth Council
Springhall and Whitlawburn Our Place Our Plan Group
Stonehouse Community Council
Tenant Participation Coordination Group
Terminal One
Voluntary Action South Lanarkshire (VASLan)
Whitehill Fun Day Group



Discussion Note

Note to:	Partnership Board
Date of Meeting:	12 February 2020

Subject:	Board Governance Arrangements – CPP Board Membership
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1. Purpose

- 1.1. To provide the Board with information (see section 2.1.) to help facilitate a discussion on the membership of its Board. The Board are also asked to approve the recommendation set out at section 3.1.

2. Discussion documents

- 2.1. The following documents have been provided to the Board to inform the discussion on the future membership of the CPP Board:-

1. Current Board members by organisation
2. Statutory duties of partners as defined by the Community Empowerment Act 2015
3. Community Plan priorities
4. Partner representation across the CPP
5. Overview of other Partnership Structures
6. Current Board Remit

3. Recommendation

- 3.1. The Partnership Board is asked to approve the following recommendation:-

- (1) that following discussion, the Review Group is tasked with bringing back a proposal on the Board membership which is aligned with the work taking place on the review of the structures.

South Lanarkshire Partnership Board Members by organisation as at January 2020

Partner Organisation	Name	Job title
Health and Social Care Partnership/South Lanarkshire Council	Val de Souza	Director, Health and Social Care
NHS Lanarkshire	Calum Campbell	Chief Executive
NHS Lanarkshire	Philip Campbell	Non-Executive Board Member
NHS Lanarkshire	Gabe Docherty	Interim Director of Public Health
NHS Lanarkshire	Neena Mahal	Chair, Lanarkshire NHS Board
Police Scotland	Alan Waddell	Chief Superintendent
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	Alan Fairbairn	Area Manager
Scottish Enterprise	Mark Newlands	Head of Partnerships
Scottish Government	Clare Hicks	Scottish Government Location Director for South Lanarkshire
Skills Development Scotland	Hazel Mathieson	Head of Region, South West
South Lanarkshire Council	Cllr Maureen Chalmers	Depute Leader of the Council
South Lanarkshire Council	Rhonda Leith	Community Engagement Manager
South Lanarkshire Council	Paul Manning	Executive Director, Finance and Corporate Resources
South Lanarkshire Council	Aileen Murray	Community Planning and Governance Advisor
South Lanarkshire Council	Eleanor Paterson	Community Planning and Governance Officer
South Lanarkshire Council	Cleland Sneddon	Chief Executive
Strathclyde Passenger for Transport	John Binning	Principal Policy Officer
Strathclyde Passenger for Transport	Allan Comrie	Senior Transport Planner
University of the West of Scotland	Elizabeth O'Reilly	Head of Campus Services
VASLAN	Gordon Bennie	Chief Executive

Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 (Part 2 – Community Planning)

Statutory duties of partners as defined by the Community Empowerment Act

7

Section 13 – Governance

- (1) For the area of each local authority, **each person mentioned in subsection (2) must—**
- (a) **facilitate community planning,**
 - (b) **take reasonable steps to ensure that the community planning partnership carries out its functions under this Part efficiently and effectively.**
- (2) The persons are—
- (a) the **local authority,**
 - (b) the **Health Board** constituted under section 2(1)(a) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1978 whose area includes, or is the same as, the area of the local authority,
 - (c) Highlands and Islands Enterprise where the area within which, or in relation to which, it exercises functions in accordance with section 21(1) of the Enterprise and New Towns (Scotland) Act 1990 includes the whole or part of the area of the local authority,
 - (d) the chief constable of the **Police Service of Scotland,**
 - (e) the **Scottish Fire and Rescue Service,**
 - (f) **Scottish Enterprise.**

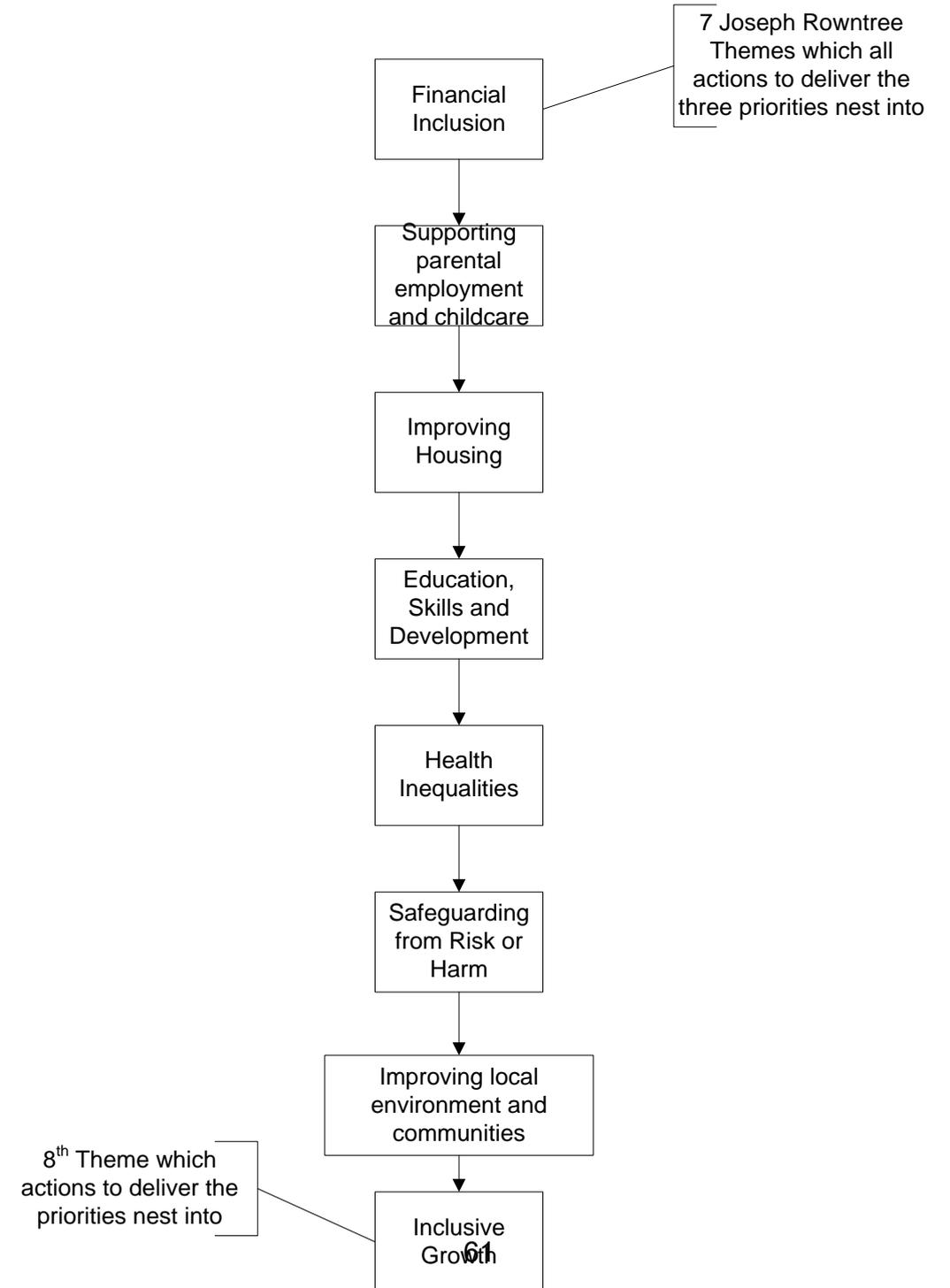
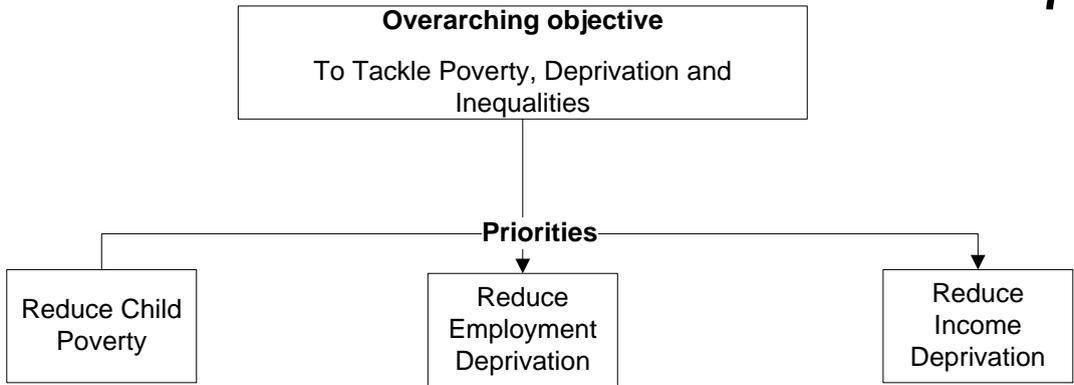
Section 4 – Community Planning

- (1) **Each local authority and the persons listed in schedule 1 must carry out planning for the area of the local authority** for the purpose mentioned in subsection (2) (“community planning”).
- (2) **The purpose is improvement in the achievement of outcomes resulting from, or contributed to by, the provision of services delivered by or on behalf of the local authority or the persons listed in schedule 1.**
- (3) In carrying out community planning, **the local authority and the persons listed in schedule 1 must—**
 - (a) **participate with each other**, and
 - (b) **participate with any community body** (as mentioned in paragraph (c) of subsection (6)) in such a way as to enable that body to participate in community planning to the extent mentioned in that paragraph.

Community Planning Partners as outlined in Schedule 1 of the Act

- The board of management of a regional college designated by order under section 7A of the Further and Higher Education (Scotland) Act 2005 which is situated in the area of the local authority
- The chief constable of the **Police Service of Scotland**
- The **Health Board** constituted under section 2(1)(a) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1978 whose area includes, or is the same as, the area of the local Authority
- Highlands and Islands Enterprise where the area within which, or in relation to which, it exercises functions in accordance with section 21(1) of the Enterprise and New Towns (Scotland) Act 1990 includes the whole or part of the area of the local authority
- Historic Environment Scotland
- Any **integration joint board** established by virtue of section 9 of the Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014 to which functions of the local authority and the Health Board are delegated
- A National Park authority, established by virtue of a designation order under section 6 of the National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000, for a Park whose area includes the whole or part of the area of the local authority
- A regional strategic body specified in schedule 2A to the Further and Higher Education (Scotland) Act 2005 which is situated in the area of the local authority
- **Scottish Enterprise**
- The Scottish Environment Protection Agency
- **The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service**
- Scottish Natural Heritage
- The Scottish Sports Council
- **The Skills Development Scotland Co. Limited**
- A **regional Transport Partnership** established by virtue of section 1(1)(b) of the Transport (Scotland) Act 2005 whose region includes, or is the same as, the area of the local authority
- VisitScotland

7



Partner Representation (level 1) - Community Planning Partnership as at January 2020

Item 4

Key: denotes a CPP Board member

Summary: Partnership Boards x 9; Partnership Progress Group x 1; 44 Organisations/Committees/Groups

Organisation/Committee/Group	7 Board(s) Represented on										Total no. of boards organisations represented on
	Community Learning and Development Partnership	Corporate Connections Board	Community Planning Progress Group	Sustainable Economic Growth Partnership	Getting It Right for South Lanarkshire's Children Partnership	Safer South Lanarkshire Partnership	South Lanarkshire Integration Joint Board	South Lanarkshire Partnership Board	Sustainability Partnership	Community Justice Partnership	
South Lanarkshire Council	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10
Carers Network	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
Adult Protection Committee	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
Child Protection Committee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
Community Justice Scotland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	1
Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	2
Department for Works and Pensions	✓	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	3
Federation of Small Business	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
Forestry Commission Scotland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	1
Green Health Partnership	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	1
Health and Social Care Forum	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
Health and Social Care Partnership	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	✓	N/A	✓	✓	N/A	✓	5
Historic Environment Scotland	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
Lanarkshire Chamber of Commerce and Trade	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
Liber8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	1
MAPPA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	1
New College Lanarkshire	✓	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2
NHS Lanarkshire	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10
Police Scotland	N/A	✓	✓	N/A	✓	✓	N/A	✓	N/A	✓	6
Regen: FX	✓	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2
Scottish Care	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
Scottish Children's Reporter Administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2
Scottish Enterprise	N/A	N/A	✓	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	3
Scottish Environment Protection Agency	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	1
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service	N/A	✓	✓	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	✓	✓	✓	6
Scottish Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	1
Scottish Natural Heritage	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	1
Scottish Prison Service (Addiewell and Shotts)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
Seniors Together	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
Sheriff Courts and Tribunals	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	1
Skills Development Scotland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	✓	7
South Lanarkshire Alcohol and Drug Partnership	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	2
South Lanarkshire Biodiversity Partnership	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	1
South Lanarkshire College	✓	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	3
South Lanarkshire Leisure and Culture	✓	✓	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3
South Lanarkshire Outdoor Access Forum	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	1
South Lanarkshire Youth Council	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
Strathclyde Partnership for Transport	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	✓	N/A	3
University of the West of Scotland	✓	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	✓	4
VASLan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	N/A	✓	✓	N/A	✓	8
Victim Support	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	2
VisitScotland	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
Who Cares? Scotland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
Trade Unions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
No of partners engaged per board	11	9	10	13	9	9	9	11	11	16	108

Community Planning Partnership Structures Overview as at January 2020

CPP Structure	South Lanarkshire	East Ayrshire	North Ayrshire 7	Glasgow	Renfrewshire	Fife	North Lanarkshire	West Lothian
Community Planning Partnership	<p>South Lanarkshire Partnership Board</p> <p>Membership:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NHS Lanarkshire Police Scotland Scottish Enterprise Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Scottish Government Skills Development Scotland South Lanarkshire Council (4 – 1 elected member (Chair)) South Lanarkshire HSCP Strathclyde Partnership for Transport Third Sector Interface (VASLan) University of the West of Scotland 	<p>CPP Board</p> <p>Membership:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ayrshire Chamber of Commerce and Industry Ayrshire College East Ayrshire Council (5 elected members including the Leader) East Ayrshire HSCP* NHS Ayrshire and Arran Police Scotland Scottish Enterprise Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Scottish Government Scottish Police Authority Skills Development Scotland Strathclyde Partnership for Transport Voluntary Action East Ayrshire The community through representatives of Community Councils and Community Led Action Plan Groups <p>* The member from the East Ayrshire HSCP should not be a representative of the Council or the NHS.</p>	<p>CPP Board</p> <p>Membership:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ayrshire College Job Centre Plus KA Leisure NHS Ayrshire and Arran North Ayrshire Council (5 – 4 elected members/chief executive) North Ayrshire HSCP Police Scotland Scottish Enterprise Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Scottish Government Skills Development Scotland Strathclyde Partnership for Transport Third Sector Interface 	<p>CPP Strategic Partnership</p> <p>Membership:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glasgow Chamber of Commerce Glasgow City Council (4 elected members includes Chair) Glasgow Colleges Regional Board Glasgow HSCP Glasgow Housing Association Glasgow Third Sector Interface Network Glasgow and West of Scotland Forum of Housing Associations NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Police Scotland Scottish Enterprise Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Skills Development Scotland Strathclyde Partnership for Transport VisitScotland 	<p>Renfrewshire CPP Board has been terminated.</p> <p>CPP Oversight Group</p> <p>Membership:</p> <p>7 elected members</p>	<p>Fife Partnership Board</p> <p>Membership:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DWP Fife Business Community Fife College Fife Council (4 – 3 elected members/chief executive) Fife HSCP/IJB Fife Voluntary Action NHS Fife Police Scotland Scottish Enterprise Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Scottish Government Skills Development Scotland South East Scotland Transport Partnership (SEStran) University of St Andrews 	<p>North Lanarkshire Partnership Board</p> <p>Membership:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further education colleges Jobcentre Plus NHS Lanarkshire North Lanarkshire Council (no. of elected members tbc) North Lanarkshire's Voluntary Sector Police Scotland Scottish Enterprise Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Strathclyde Partnership for Transport 	<p>West Lothian Partnership Board</p> <p>Membership:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic Environment Scotland JobCentreplus NHS Lothian Police Scotland Scotland's Rural College Scottish Enterprise Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Scottish Natural Heritage Scottish Sports Council Scottish Water Skills Development Scotland SEStran Visit Scotland Voluntary Sector Gateway West Lothian West Lothian Chamber of Commerce West Lothian College West Lothian Council (5 – 4 elected members/chief executive) West Lothian IJB West Lothian Leisure West Lothian Youth Congress

CPP Structure	South Lanarkshire	East Ayrshire	North Ayrshire	Glasgow	Renfrewshire	Fife	North Lanarkshire	West Lothian
Other Senior Groups	Community Planning Progress Group Membership: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police Scotland • Scottish Enterprise • Scottish Fire and Rescue Service • Skills Development Scotland • South Lanarkshire Council • South Lanarkshire HSCP • South Lanarkshire Leisure and Culture (SLLC) • Strathclyde Partnership for Transport • Third Sector Interface (VASLan) 	Executive Officers Group Membership: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ayrshire College • East Ayrshire Council • East Ayrshire HSCP • NHS Ayrshire and Arran • Police Scotland • Scottish Enterprise • Scottish Fire and Rescue Service • Scottish Government 	CPP Senior Officers Group Membership: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KA Leisure • North Ayrshire Council • Police Scotland • Scottish Enterprise • Scottish Fire and Rescue Service • Third Sector Interface 	N/A	Community Planning Executive Group Membership: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage Renfrewshire • NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde • Police Scotland • Renfrewshire Chamber of Commerce • Renfrewshire Council (Chief Executive is Chair) • Renfrewshire HSCP • Renfrewshire Leisure • Scottish Enterprise • Scottish Fire and Rescue Service • Scottish Government • Skills Development Scotland • West College Scotland Local Partnerships - a new model of Local Partnerships has replaced the Local Area Committees. Key functions such as the administration and disbursement of grants to local organisations have been retained however, the key aim is to ensure that the Local Partnerships reflect the views and requirements of local communities and encourage people to be more involved.	Fife Delivery Leads Group - is responsible for supporting the co-ordination and implementation of the Plan for Fife. Delivery Leads also have a local role in terms of the Plan for Fife where they provide leadership support and champion work across Fife's seven areas to strengthen links between local and strategic planning. Community Planning Partners: Chief Executive, Fife Council Chief Executive, NHS Fife Chief Executive, Fife Voluntary Action Vice Principal, Fife College Chief Superintendent, Police Scotland Delivery Leads: Director of Health and Social Care Executive Director – Communities Executive Director – Education and Children's Services Executive Director-Enterprise and Environment Executive Director – Finance and Corporate Services Director of Public Health, NHS Fife Police Scotland Scottish Natural Heritage Head of Communities and Neighbourhoods Community Managers x 8	Locality Partnership Groups (7) 'Community Matters' (Locality Partnerships) is the strategic arm of local community planning and is made up of senior officers from NHS Lanarkshire, Scottish Fire and Rescue, Police Scotland, elected members, Local Community Forum, local residents and the third sector. Locality Partnership meetings provide people in communities with the opportunity to get involved in the work of the partnership in a local setting.	Community Planning Steering Group - consists of senior representatives from 5 partner agencies. It meets four times a year, 2 weeks prior to the Community Planning Board, and is chaired by the council's Chief Executive. The Steering Group progresses work on behalf of the CPP Board and oversees performance management in relation to the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan.

Remit of the South Lanarkshire Community Planning Partnership Board ⁷

- Identifying and addressing the key economic, social, physical and environmental issues facing South Lanarkshire;
- Developing and setting out a joint vision for the area;
- Setting challenging outcomes for performance through the Community Plan along with identifying the contribution expected from individual partners;
- Ensuring that programmes and projects highlighted in strategies and action plans are addresses and progressed by partners;
- Monitoring and evaluating progress with regard to the agreed outcomes;
- Providing forums through which organisations can meet and work together to address service needs and priorities;
- Engaging with the community; and
- Overseeing the work of the Theme Partnerships.

Meeting Frequency

- Six times a year

Report

8

Report to:	Partnership Board
Date of Meeting:	12 February 2020
Report by:	Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources), South Lanarkshire Council

Subject:	Approval of the South Lanarkshire Good Food Strategy
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1. Purpose of Report

1.1. The purpose of the report is to:-

- ◆ Inform the Partnership Board of the approval by South Lanarkshire Council of the Good Food Strategy, attached as Appendix 1 to the report; and
- ◆ Inform the Partnership Board about the next steps for the launch and implementation of the Good Food Strategy.

2. Recommendation(s)

2.1. The Partnership Board is asked to approve the following recommendations:-

- (1) Note that the Good Food Strategy has been approved by South Lanarkshire Council;
- (2) Note the next steps for the launch and the implementation of the Council Good Food Strategy including the development of the year one action plan;
- (3) Note that a further report which provides an overview of partner actions for the delivery of the Good Food Strategy will be presented to the Board when the action plan has been finalised.

3. Background

3.1. South Lanarkshire Council's Community and Enterprise Resources Committee approved the plan for the development of the Good Food Strategy on 22 January 2019. The Community Planning Partnership Board was informed of the plan on 28 February 2019.

3.2. A proposal of vision and objectives for the Good Food Strategy was made and approved by the council's Community and Enterprise Resources Committee on 3 September 2019. Subsequently, the Partnership Board was informed of the proposal on 11 September 2019.

3.3. The process of definition of the vision and objectives included two stages. First, a mapping exercise was carried out to identify food initiatives within the council and in the council's area including initiatives developed by Partners. A baseline of information with key statistics related to food was also established. A review of local, national and international policy frameworks was undertaken.

- 3.4. Second, a consultation period lasted two months with the publication of an online survey and the organisation of meetings and focus groups. Partners were also consulted. A high number of responses were received and the results showed that respondents were in agreement with the proposal of vision and objectives.
- 3.5. The vision and objectives are aligned with national policies, will contribute to the achievement of specific council's and Partners' objectives and will address the main issues related to food in the council's area.
- 3.6. In addition to approving the vision and objectives, the council's Community and Enterprise Resources Committee approved the next steps for the definition of the strategy that is to say the production of the Good Food Strategy document including the definition of the key intentions to implement the strategy.

4. Good Food Strategy

- 4.1. The draft Good Food Strategy is attached as Appendix 1.
- 4.2. The strategy covers the period 2020 to 2025. It provides a framework for actions to move towards healthier, fairer and more sustainable food systems in the council's area and seeks to ensure that food plays a positive role in everyone's life. Change in the food systems has the potential to tackle challenges and bring positive outcomes in relation to health, well-being, social connections, poverty and inequalities, economy including agriculture and tourism, environment and climate change and animal welfare.
- 4.3. By taking into account all the aspects of food, the council has set out objectives and intentions for the council to deliver the vision of the strategy but also to work in collaboration with Partners and support the community because everyone can play a role in the development of the Good Food Council.
- 4.4. In summary, the strategy includes the following sections:-
- 4.5. Introduction – This section provides a definition of Good Food and Good Food Council and the vision is stated. Since it is the first council food strategy, the purpose of this introduction is also to explain why this strategy was developed and in which context. Moreover, it gives information about the targeted audience and the formulation process.
- 4.6. Overview of the food system - The objective of the section is to present the main challenges that are related to food in South Lanarkshire. It offers a baseline of information.
- 4.7. Policy context – The section gives an overview of the local and national policy frameworks. It shows that food is a cross-cutting thematic and that the strategy builds on policy from different sectors and levels.
- 4.8. Themes and objectives of the strategy – For each of the objectives of the strategy, the following sections are included to provide supporting explanation and justification for the objectives:-
 - ◆ “Why did we set this as an objective?”. It gives an explanation of why the objective has been identified and why it is important for the council;
 - ◆ “What do we want to achieve?”. It presents the expected outcomes;

- ◆ “What we will do to deliver and support change”. It refers to the intentions of actions; and
- ◆ “Some examples of what is already happening in South Lanarkshire”. It aims at recognising and showcasing some of the good practices undertaken by the council, partners or third sector.

In particular, the section “Good Food Governance” presents the governance and reporting mechanisms at council and Community Planning Partnership levels. It also shows how the council intends to work with the third and private sector.

- 4.9. Monitoring framework – The section provides the list of indicators that will be used to monitor the impacts of the strategy against the various dimensions of the vision.
- 4.10. Further actions for household and businesses – The objective of the section is to show that everyone can play a role and contributes to deliver the vision of the strategy. In particular, it provides a list of straightforward actions that households and businesses can carry out.

5. Approval of the strategy, next steps and timescales

- 5.1. The Good Food Strategy was endorsed by the Council’s Community and Enterprise Resources Committee on 12 November 2019 and approved by the council’s Executive Committee on 4 December 2019.
- 5.2. The strategy will be launched in March 2020. To prepare the different steps of the launch of the strategy, a communication plan has been prepared in collaboration with the council’s Corporate Communications. This includes the graphic design of the strategy document for publication in the website and printing, a mini-campaign to introduce the publication of the strategy and its implementation and the organisation of an event to launch the strategy.
- 5.3. The event to launch the strategy will take place on 26 March 2020 in the Banqueting Hall in Council HQ. The purpose of the event will be to present the strategy to South Lanarkshire food stakeholders from the public, private and third sectors. This will also be an opportunity to showcase good food practices in South Lanarkshire and foster partnership and collaboration.
- 5.4. The official implementation of the Good Food Strategy will begin on 1 April 2020 so that it can start at the same time as the different Council Resource Plans and Services Plans.

6. Action plan for the implementation of the strategy

- 6.1. The action plan for the first year of implementation of the strategy is currently under development and progress will be reported to the Community Planning Partnership Board in due course.
- 6.2. The action plan is developed together with relevant Council services and partners. While a partnership approach will be required to advance most of the objectives of the strategy, it is suggested that partners will focus in particular on the following objectives during the first year:
 - Objective 2: By working with existing community food initiatives and partners, help reducing food insecurity and poverty by building the resilience of individuals and families and preventing crisis. If emergency support is needed, encourage dignified and respectful responses.

To achieve this objective, work with partners and community organisations is taking place under the South Lanarkshire Food Partnership.

- Objective 4: Engage with partners and the private sector to explore and research opportunities to improve public procurement of food, including in relation to the provision of local food.

The purpose of this objective is to improve food which is served in public places and in particular by partners so that it is aligned with the objectives of the Good Food Strategy. Actions aiming at increasing the availability of healthy food are already undertaken in the framework of the Lanarkshire Healthy Weight Strategy and new actions will be examined. Further actions to increase the availability of sustainable food including local food will also be considered this year.

- 6.3. During the implementation phase, regular updates on the implementation of the strategy will be provided to relevant council committees and Community Planning Partnership boards as appropriate.

7. Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 7.1. Following the SEA pre-screening exercise and communication with the Scottish Government, it was concluded that no further action was required in relation to the SEA process for the Good Food Strategy.

8. Employee Implications

- 8.1. There are no employee implications associated with this report.

9. Financial Implications

- 9.1. The costs associated with making the post permanent within 2019-2020 will be met from existing budgets within the council's Community and Enterprise Resources.

10. Other Implications (Including Environmental and Risk Issues)

- 10.1. The Good Food Strategy will support the outcomes of the current council Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy.

- 10.2. There are no implications for risk in terms of the information contained within this report.

11. Equality Impact Assessment and Consultation Arrangements

- 11.1. Consultation with the public has been undertaken at a previous stage. The Equalities Impact Assessment as well as a Fairer Scotland Impact Assessment are ongoing and will be compiled in advance of the publication of the strategy. The evaluation criteria of these two assessments were considered throughout the process of formulation of the strategy.

Michael McGlynn

**Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources)
South Lanarkshire Council**

22 January 2020

Contact for Further Information

If you would like further information, please contact:-

Hélène Gourichon; (Policy Officer for Food Development), South Lanarkshire Council

Tel: 01698 454276

Email: helene.gourichon@southlanarkshire.gov.uk



Agenda Item 4 - Appendix 1

Good Food Strategy

2020-2025

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Introduction: A Good Food Strategy for South Lanarkshire

“Good Food”: what does it mean?

In South Lanarkshire, when we talk about Good Food, we mean food that is produced, processed, transported, bought, sold, eaten and disposed of in ways that is:

- Celebrated and provides social benefits
- Healthy and nutritious food for all culture and needs
- Safe
- Affordable and accessible
- Fair, profitable and produced by skilled workers
- Environmentally-friendly and helps tackle climate change
- Animal welfare-friendly

By considering all these dimensions when developing strategies, implementing programmes and initiatives, doing business, or simply consuming food, we -as individuals, households, stakeholders from the third, private and public sector- contribute to the development of a *Good Food Council*.

What is the South Lanarkshire Good Food Strategy?

The strategy covers the period 2020-2025. It provides a framework for actions to move towards healthier, fairer and more sustainable food systems in the Council’s area and to make sure that food plays a positive role in everyone’s lives. A food system includes all the complex web of activities from field to fork. Change in food systems has the potential to tackle challenges and bring positive outcomes in relation to health, well-being, social connections, poverty and inequalities, economy including agriculture and tourism, environment and climate change, and animal welfare. Therefore, by taking into account all the aspects of food, the Council has set out key objectives and intentions for us to deliver changes but also to work with partners and support the community. To achieve our objectives, it is imperative to collaborate, build on existing good initiatives and encourage new collective actions.

The vision of the strategy is to contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of everyone in South Lanarkshire through the development of a Good Food Council where food is celebrated, supports healthy life and well-being, is affordable and accessible to all, encourages a fair and inclusive food economy, has limited impacts on the environment and climate change, and promotes animal welfare.

For more information: definition of food system

Food systems encompass the entire range of stakeholders and their interlinked activities in the production, processing, distribution, consumption and disposal of food products. This includes products from agriculture and fisheries. Food systems take into account the broader economic, societal and natural environments in which actors and activities are embedded.

Source: based on the definition from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Why has the Council developed a Good Food Strategy?

This is the Council’s first food strategy and South Lanarkshire is one of the first local authorities in Scotland to do this. The Council’s commitment is aligned with the international, national and local recognition that local authorities have a role to play in the transition towards more sustainable food systems. In particular, the Scottish Government, as part of its programme for 2019-2020, will bring forward the Good Food Nation bill to deliver the Good Food Nation ambition in Scotland (more information about this national ambition is available in the policy context section). The bill will place

responsibilities on Scottish Ministers and selected public bodies - including local authorities – to set a statement of policy on food to cover food matters related to their current functions.

Local authorities are suitable places for empowerment, innovation and bespoke responses to local needs and they already have a number of responsibilities related to food. Therefore, proposing a local food strategy can help to make sure that all food related initiatives implemented in the Council's area are brought together, point towards the same objectives and are delivered within one single strategic framework. Main food activities in the Council currently include: improvement of food hygiene and standards, food waste collection, preparation of school meals and food for breakfast and lunch clubs, initiatives tackling food poverty, provision of allotments and food growing opportunities, and support to food businesses. The food strategy is also designed to foster co-operation and partnership across Council's services.

Moreover, there are several food initiatives in South Lanarkshire led by partners or community based-organisations such as the Clydesdale Community Initiatives, Healthy Valleys or Lanarkshire Community Food and Health Partnership and they are playing a key role in tackling food related challenges and proposing tailored solutions. Therefore, the strategy offers a structured framework to collaborate with partners, in particular from the Community Planning Partnership (see who is involved in the partnership in the Food Governance section), and to support third sector organisations. Indeed, we all have a role to play to move towards healthier, fairer and more sustainable food systems, drawing from the expertise and experience of the different local food stakeholders whether they are from the third, public or private sector.

Who is the Good Food Strategy for?

On one hand, the Good Food Strategy is for officers of the Council directly and indirectly involved in activities related to food. It provides guidelines to deliver and support positive change with respect to South Lanarkshire food systems.

On the other hand, because everyone can contribute, the strategy is also a framework of action for partners, communities, businesses and residents who would also like to move towards healthier, safer and more sustainable food systems. The strategy encourages and provides a basis for all stakeholders to develop food initiatives, improve current food practices, raise awareness on food issues or, simply, change their food consumption.

How was the strategy developed?

The Good Food Strategy was developed from the identification of food related challenges and opportunities in the Council's area. This included a mapping of Council's food activities, partners and communities initiatives. A review of international, national and local policy frameworks and programmes was also undertaken. Consultations with employees, partners and other organisations were held along the process as well as public consultation.

What are the objectives of the Good Food Strategy?

There are 12 objectives categorised into six themes.

Good Food at Home and in the Community

1. Support individuals, families and communities in strengthening Good Food culture, in particular in relation to health and well-being, in developing interest and skills for food, including food growing and cooking. Promoting Good Food during pregnancy, childhood and old age is a priority.
2. By working with existing community food initiatives and partners, help reducing food insecurity and poverty by building the resilience of individuals and families and preventing crisis. If emergency support is needed, encourage dignified and respectful responses.

Good Food in the Public Sector

3. Ensure that the Council prepares, serves and promotes enjoyable, healthy, and sustainable food in Council properties and schools by seeking to meet the Soil Association Food for Life standards as appropriate.
4. Engage with partners and the private sector to explore and research opportunities to improve public procurement of food, including in relation to the provision of local food.

Good Food Economy

5. Support the development of safe, healthy and affordable local retail and catering food environments.
6. Encourage the development of a thriving and sustainable local food economy that is fair and inclusive, and contributes to the creation of decent and skilled jobs in the food sector.

Good Food Growing

7. Increase the provision of high quality food growing opportunities.
8. Engage with partners and local food growing initiatives to promote and support sustainable food growing.

Good Food for the Environment

9. Reduce food waste and food packaging in the public sector and support the community and the private sector to do so, redistribute food surplus and support food composting.
10. Connect with the community, partners and the private sector to reduce the impacts of the food system on the environment and its contribution to climate change and promote animal welfare.

Good Food Governance

11. Engage with, build on and support the various local food initiatives and encourage collaboration and partnership.
12. Ensure that healthy, sustainable, fair food is embedded in local policies, increase policy coherence and guarantee that food has a high profile across the Council by connecting with partners.

Towards positive change: What are the main food challenges we want to tackle?

The current industrial food system has many negative consequences. For every £1 spent on food, £2 is incurred in economic, health and environmental costs¹. These are costs for the society which results from the negative impacts of the food system on both the production sides (negative impacts on the environment, on health of workers including farmers and on the economy given the unbalanced distribution of profits) and consumption sides (obesity, hunger and micronutrient deficiency).

More specifically, the negative impacts of the food system on health, food poverty and inequalities, social connections, economy and the environment in South Lanarkshire are evidenced by local statistics.

¹ Ellen MacArthur Foundation, 2019, Cities and Circular Economies for Food

Is our food consumption suitable for a healthy life?

Fruit and Veg

Portions of fruit and vegetables consumed per person per day



Breastfeeding



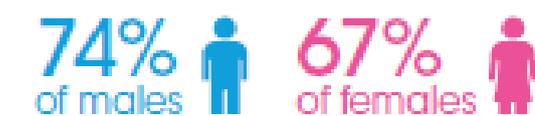
What do children say?



☞ Daily fruit and veg consumption is by no means established as the norm.

Overweight and obesity

☞ There are, on average, more people overweight or obese in South Lanarkshire than in the rest of Scotland.



 **UK** - Half of our diet is ultra-processed food.

Do we all have the same access to food?



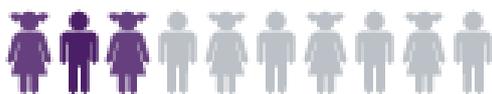
41,670 people are income deprived.

Children eating fruit or vegetables every day

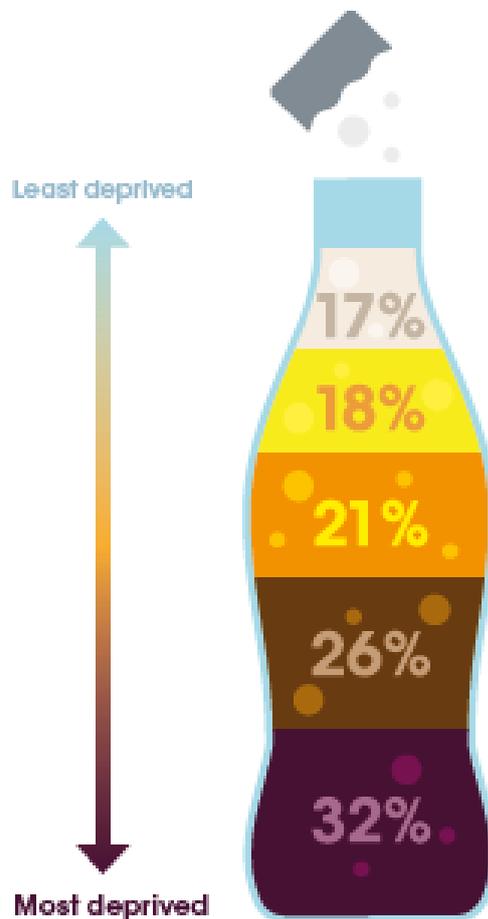
Least deprived area: **5/10**



Most deprived: **3/10**



Proportion of children consuming sugary drinks every day



In the most deprived areas, diets are poorer with a lower consumption of fruit and veg, less fibre and more sugar.



Scotland - 4% of adults have run out of food due to lack of money or resources in the previous 12 months.

8% said that, at some point, in the previous 12 months, they were worried they would run out of food due to a lack of money or resources.

Do our eating habits encourage social connections?

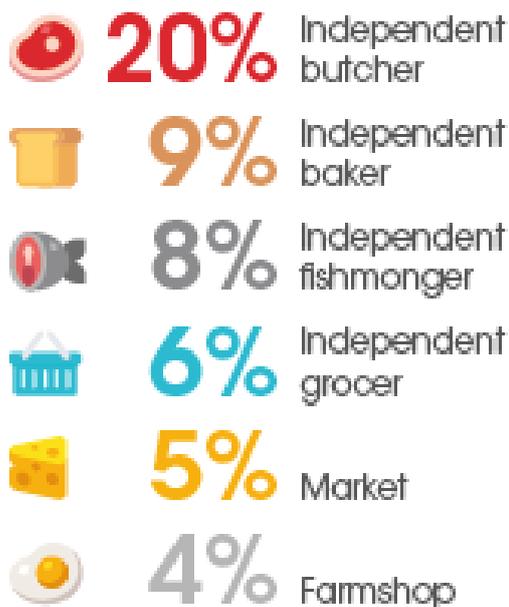
57% of pupils in secondary schools sit down to eat a main meal with one or both of their parents or carers every day.



9% hardly ever or never do so.



Do we regularly buy produce from independent food shops? 



UK - 50% of the food consumed is imported.

The UK produces 15% of the fruit it consumes and 55% of its vegetables.

Are we growing our own food and spending time outdoors?

34%   
of adults visit the outdoors at least once a week compared to **52% in Scotland**.

59%  
of inhabitants live within a **5 minute walking distance** from useable green space.

There are at least



community growing sites and allotment sites are increasing to **4 in South Lanarkshire**.

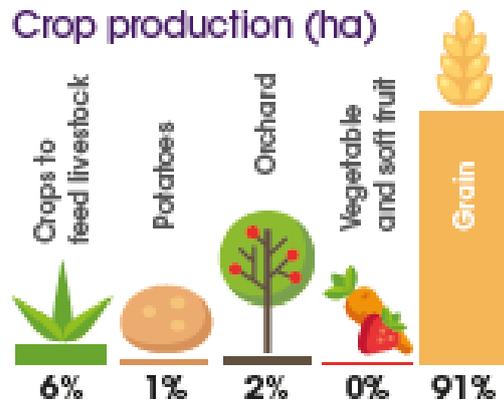
Is our local food economy thriving?

Livestock



There are almost as many sheep as people in South Lanarkshire.

Crop production (ha)



Most of the land dedicated to crop production is used for grain and in particular barley.

Management of orchard sites



Only 10% of the fruit produced in orchards is sold.

2,272 people working in agriculture



Food and drink companies (including agriculture):
635 with 6,042 workers



Scotland - Only 8% of farmers are less than 41 years old and 34% are more than 64 years old.

In 2016-2017, 45% of farms did not make enough to pay the farmers the minimum agricultural wage.

What impact does our food production and consumption have on the environment?

Methods used to dispose of food waste



 Scotland - Agriculture and related land use is the 2nd highest source of greenhouse gas emissions (26%) after transport.



 Scotland - 2% of the total amount of farmland is certified as organic compared to 7% in the EU.

 Scotland



 **60%** of waste is avoidable - items that could have been eaten.

Cost of buying food which has not been eaten: **£460 per year per household.**

Policy context: Food as an opportunity to achieve different objectives

Policy documents for health and well-being, education, poverty and inequality, environment and climate change, economic development, tourism and agriculture all have something in common: food.

Since food is a cross-cutting topic, the Good Food Strategy builds on policies from different sectors. Therefore, despite being the first food strategy developed by the Council, it reflects and complements the objectives of existing strategies at national and local levels (Figure 2 below). These policy documents offer a framework as well as guidelines for the Good Food Strategy. Specifically, the Good Food Strategy is aligned with the vision of the Good Food Nation policy (box below).

For more information: Vision of the Good Food Nation policy

- It is the norm for Scots to take a keen interest in their food, knowing what constitutes good food, valuing it and seeking it out whenever they can;
- People who serve and sell food – from schools to hospitals, retailers, cafes and restaurants – are committed to serving and selling good food;
- Everyone in Scotland has ready access to the healthy, nutritious food they need;
- Dietary-related diseases are in decline, as is the environmental impact of our food consumption;
- Scottish producers ensure that what they produce is increasingly healthy and environmentally sound;
- Food companies are a thriving feature of the economy and places where people want to work;
- Other countries look to Scotland to learn how to become a Good Food Nation.

Having a cross-sectoral policy for food is to foster cooperation between Council officers and partners and communities and to increase efficiency and maximise the chance of success of the strategy. It also helps to take into account all aspects of the food system and their interrelation within a single strategic framework. As a consequence, food is a vehicle to advance the policy objectives of numerous sectors.

The Good Food Strategy will also help to deliver some of the Sustainable Development Goals which are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. The 17 goals were developed by the United Nations General Assembly defined in 2015. More in particular, the strategy will help to advance the following objectives.

Figure 1. Contribution of the Good Food Strategy to the Sustainable Development Goals



Source: United Nations and modifications from authors

Figure 2. Selected South Lanarkshire (two inner circles) and Scottish policy documents (middle circle) offering a policy framework for the Good Food Strategy per themes (outer circle)



Source: Authors

Good Food at Home and in the Community

The way food is bought and meals are prepared and eaten directly impacts on health and well-being; the relationships people have with their families, friends and their community; the economy; the environment and climate change. Therefore, we want to make sure that residents of all ages in South Lanarkshire are able to make informed food choices, regardless of their personal or financial situation.

Objective 1. Support individuals, families and communities in strengthening Good Food culture, in particular in relation to health and well-being, in developing interest and skills for food, including food growing and cooking. Promoting Good Food during pregnancy, childhood and old age is a priority.

Why did we set this as an objective?

Food decisions are complex and are the results of several drivers: biological, economic, physical, social, psychological or knowledge and education². While some of these are external – and are considered in other sections of the strategy – individuals also play a significant role as food choices are influenced by education, skills, beliefs and knowledge. The Council, in particular through education and campaigns, wants to support individuals and communities so that they can make positive food choices for themselves and their family, for the local economy and the environment. For instance, having the capacity to prepare fresh ingredients and using local and seasonal food can make a difference.

Furthermore, we want to make sure that residents throughout life, from pregnancy and childhood to old age, benefit from food with increased social connections and healthier food choices and lifestyle. This is a priority as Lanarkshire faces a major issue in this area: 71 per cent of adults are considered as overweight or obese and this is higher than the Scottish average (65 per cent)³. Beyond the risk of being overweight, a well-balanced diet provides the energy to keep active, stay healthy and prevent diet-related illness⁴. Eating well, having a healthy weight and enjoying being physically active has been set as one of the six Scotland Public Health priorities and the national government aims at halving childhood obesity by 2030. Healthy weight is also part of the priorities of NHS Lanarkshire. Consultations have also shown the importance of food education for South Lanarkshire residents⁵.

Concentrating efforts on promoting and supporting healthy eating habits in early years and childhood is a priority. This will reduce the likelihood of children becoming overweight in later life⁶. Moreover, if good food habits, beyond health, are maintained into adult life, this will also help to promote the health and well-being of the following generations and the sustainability of the food system more generally⁷.

What do we want to achieve? South Lanarkshire residents of all ages have the capacity to make informed food choices regardless their socio-economic situation.

² European Food Information Council

³ Scottish government, health survey

⁴ NHS inform

⁵ Public consultation through online survey (May, June 2019)

⁶ Scotland's Diet & Healthy Weight Delivery Plan, 2018

⁷ Education Scotland – Curriculum for excellence

What will we do to deliver and support change?

1. Support and increase the delivery of food educational programmes and initiatives in schools by adopting a whole school approach in collaboration with food stakeholders (e.g. catering service, NHS, food growing organisations, farmer organisations).
2. Continue to support and expand the development of food knowledge and skills for targeted groups (e.g. Community Payback Unpaid Work, Senior Together).
3. Join and support national campaigns promoting Good Food (e.g. Veg Cities), increase communication around Good Food and support food events.

Some examples of what is already happening in South Lanarkshire

Community Payback Orders supporting food skills and knowledge

The council facilitates 500 unpaid work placements each year in the framework of the Community Payback Orders. Among other activities, work placements support local food growing initiatives and are an opportunity for service users to develop food growing skills. In addition to the placement, the council offers them the possibility to improve cooking knowledge and skills and increase their employability opportunities in the food sector. They can participate to Bread Making Classes or attend the Kitchen Learning Hub to gain REHIS qualifications in Food and Health and Food and Hygiene. These courses are delivered by a nutritionist in collaboration with the organisation Lanarkshire Community Food and Health Partnership.

Opportunities to know more about wild Scottish food with the Foraging Fortnight

As part of the LEADER programme, Foraging Fortnights are held to celebrate Scotland's natural environment and Scottish wild food. In particular, public events such as wild food walks, conferences and workshops are organised in Lanarkshire. They are an opportunity to enjoy the rural landscape, discover wild food and increase responsible foraging knowledge.

Weigh to Go: an adult weight management and physical activity programme offered by South Lanarkshire Leisure and Culture Ltd in partnership with NHS Lanarkshire

In addition to physical activity sessions, the programme delivers factual nutrition based sessions for residents of South Lanarkshire who may be overweight, obese or wanting to find out more about how to maintain a healthy weight by have the capacity to make informed food choices for their own lifestyle changes. The sessions cover different topics such as fat, sugar or alcohol over the 15 week programme. A similar programme is also available for new mothers (WTG-New Mum).

Harris Farm Meats gives visitors a hands on experience of farm life

Harris Farm Meats strongly advocates a therapeutic and educational ethos of farming, the reason why they organise free farm visits for nurseries, day care, schools, elderly, and people with learning disabilities or living with dementia. Visits are geared to specific needs and in 2019, they receive over 100 visitors. Visits involve lambing, feeding, bedding, animal husbandry, bio security, seasonal planning and animal therapy. They are an opportunity to provide hands on experience and to show to visitor traditional farming and food production. For instance, home economics classes come to investigate farm to fork, local production and enjoy the opportunity to cook local meat. Visits have also a positive impact on well-being as groups of adults with learning disability benefit from animal therapy every week. More generally, the farm promotes traditional farming and farm to fork and supports the five rights of animals as well as ethical farming.

Objective 2. By working with existing community food initiatives and partners, help reducing food insecurity and poverty by building the resilience of individuals and families and preventing crisis. If emergency support is needed, encourage dignified and respectful responses.

Why did we set this as an objective?

Food is a fundamental human right. However, 8 per cent of Scottish adults experienced food insecurity in the last 12 months and this figure rises to 21 per cent for single parents and 20 per cent for adults living alone⁸. There are no statistics available to understand food poverty in South Lanarkshire but we know that 41,670 people are income deprived and 22 per cent of children live in poverty⁹. Even if the use of food banks is not a good indicator of the scale food poverty because many people suffering from it does not go to food banks, it is estimated that around 20,000 food parcels (three days of food for one person) were provided by food banks in South Lanarkshire in 2018. Supply of food parcels in Scotland has increased by 23 per cent in one year.

Food poverty and insecurity is a significant threat to health and also has negative psychological, social and economic impacts¹⁰. It is also part of the key drivers of obesity. In South Lanarkshire, data shows that in the most deprived areas, diets tend to be poorer with a lower consumption of fruit and veg, less fibre and more sugar. The difference in what people can eat across economic groups strongly contributes to wider health inequalities¹¹.

Food poverty is a symptom of poverty and inequalities. Even though it is complex and results from different environmental and socio-economic factors (for instance, income, physical access to food, access to cooking facilities and appropriate skills and knowledge), the main driver is income deprivation. In particular, in Scotland, this issue has been exacerbated by rising living costs, including for food, as well as low wages, job insecurity, unemployment and changes in the welfare system¹². Ultimately, food poverty is entrenched in social and political changes and decisions¹³. Finally, Brexit, and in particular a no-deal Brexit, could worsen the situation with increased food price due to taxes on import products, slowdown in imports and depreciation of the currency.

Given the underlying drivers of food poverty, we recognise that the Good Food Strategy will not solve the issue on its own. Nonetheless, food poverty is preventable and the Council is committed to do what it can and to work closely with partners and support community initiatives. Actions will be guided by the principles of dignity and inclusion.

Tackling deprivation, poverty and inequality is a key priority for the Council and forms an overarching objective for the Community Planning Partnership. A particular focus is given to tackling child poverty.

⁸ Scottish Health Survey, 2017

⁹ Local Child Poverty Action Report, 2019

¹⁰ NHS Scotland, inequalities briefing, 2018

¹¹ NHS Position statement on Food Poverty

¹² NHS Scotland, inequalities briefing, 2018

¹³ United Nations, Special Rapporteur in extreme poverty and human rights, 2019

For more information: definition of food insecurity and poverty

Food insecurity describes the phenomenon when people are worried about not having enough food for themselves and their families. Food poverty refers to more extreme occasions when lack of food results in people going hungry because of a lack of money or resources. Food should be acquired or consumed both on adequate and sufficient quantity and in socially acceptable ways.

Source: Independent Working Group on Food Poverty, 2016 & NHS Position statement on Food Poverty, 2015

What do we want to achieve? The number of individuals and family suffering from food insecurity and poverty has strongly reduced in the Council's area and emergency support is embedded in dignity principles.

What will we do to deliver and support change?

1. Increase awareness and understanding of food insecurity and poverty in South Lanarkshire (e.g. prevalence, nature, causes and consequences).
2. Help to prevent chronic and episodic food insecurity and poverty by improving the provision of free or affordable food or its support (free breakfast in all primary schools, free lunch for targeted groups - including free school meals-, lunch clubs for children and older people); improving financial advice through Money Matters; and supporting a partnership approach with community food initiatives and partners.
3. Respond to food crisis by continuing to assess all applications made to the Scottish Welfare Fund and exploring other options to pursue the transition from emergency food aid to more dignified and empowering approaches by supporting and working with community food initiatives and partners.

Some examples of what is already happening in South Lanarkshire

The Council service Money Matters provides financial advice to help prevent food insecurity
Money Matters Advice Service provides residents of South Lanarkshire with help and advice ensuring access to all appropriate benefits and income and in alleviating worries around debt. They can help people to maximise their income allowing them to proceed towards greater financial well-being or reduce outgoings helping prevent food insecurity. The service is free and confidential and last year brought in over £28 million of additional benefit income to South Lanarkshire and resulted in almost £1.5 million in debt being written off.

Lunch clubs for children organised during holiday periods

To alleviate some of the pressures that families can face during holiday periods, the Council provides holiday lunch clubs for children across South Lanarkshire. As well as providing free healthy and nutritious meals, the lunch clubs also promote learning through engaging activities. Some of the clubs were organised in partnership with local organisations such as the Machan Trust and Healthy Valleys.

Clydesdale Food Bank delivers fresh fruit and vegetables provided by from local food growers

The food bank provides food parcels to families and individuals suffering from food insecurity in rural South Lanarkshire. During the growing season, local food growers and in particular the Clydesdale Community Initiatives, Castlebank Horticultural Forth & District Initiative Eco Project Centre, Larkhall Community Growers, Lesmahagow Allotments, Clyde Valley Orchard Co-operative, and some NHS hospitals donate fruit and vegetables to the food bank every week. This

initiative ensures that people in situations of food insecurity can access fresh, local, wholesome and good quality food along with non-perishable food items.

Healthy Valleys contributes to advance health education and mitigates against rural food poverty

Healthy Valleys aims to improve the health and well-being of local communities in rural South Lanarkshire and supports people to reduce health inequalities. The organisation tackles food poverty by delivering practical cooking courses to educate people how to prepare and cook tasty, healthy meals on a budget for families, and individuals.

Also, on offer, are five weekly Community Cafés which provide an opportunity for families and individuals from all ages to meet, socialise around food and access further support from the organisation or other agencies. Families struggling financially can also access the weekly Rural Café where they have access to a free hot meal, and one to take home. The Family Financial Project Worker assists families to access the support and services they need in relation to food insecurity.

Moreover, the community led initiative also offers a range of REHIS courses to further develop skills and knowledge to increase employability opportunities.

Healthy Valleys supports people of all ages from pregnancy to older people through a wide range of programme activities such as Healthy Weaning Workshops, Weigh to go, Nourish and Natter, Eat Well - Live Well, Healthy Bump and Feeding the Family Cooking Courses.

The Organisation has a large team of volunteers who are given opportunities to develop and gain skills and knowledge throughout their volunteering journey. Volunteers are at the heart of the community food programme and the organisation currently holds the Queen's Award for Volunteering and has recently won the VASLan Enterprising Organisation of the Year.

Good Food in the Public Sector

On one hand, transforming food in the public sector can be an important driver of change to move towards fairer, healthier and more sustainable food systems and foster changes from farm to fork. On the other hand, people want to make sure that issues they care about such as health, biodiversity, climate change or animal welfare have been considered when procuring food. The public sector has a role to play in leading by example, educating and inspiring. While valuing health, environmental, economic and social benefits when sourcing food such as looking at the impact of food on climate change or paying a fair price, it will be crucial to work together with suppliers, industries and farmers to support opportunities for good food within public markets.

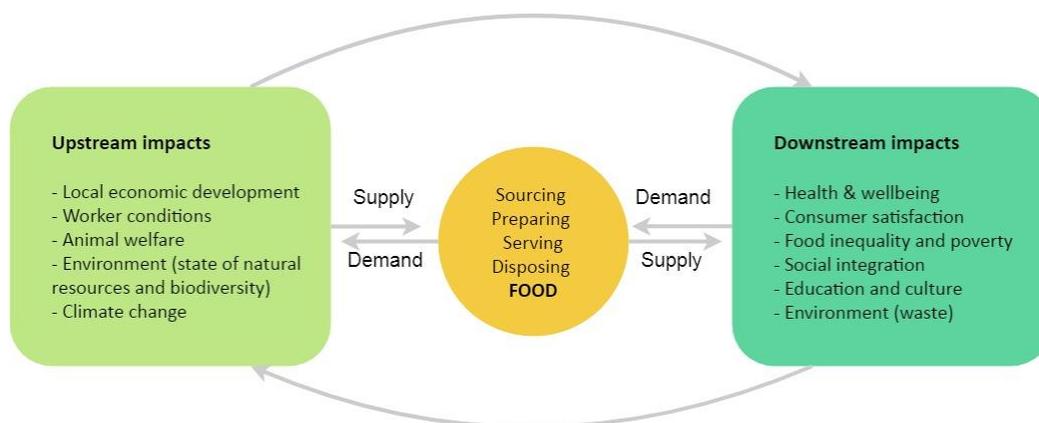
Objective 3. Ensure that the Council prepares, serves and promotes enjoyable, healthy, and sustainable food in Council properties and schools by seeking to meet the Soil Association Food for Life standards as appropriate.

Why did we set this as an objective?

In South Lanarkshire, many of us eat food prepared and served directly by the Council. Four million of school meals are served every year to 49,000 children and young people. Breakfasts are also delivered in all primary schools and some children benefit from lunches during holiday periods. The Council distributes more than 40,000 community meals per year in 23 locations. Meals are also prepared in 14 Care Homes for children and older people. Finally, Council employees have access to cafés and restaurants in the Council properties.

Therefore, the Council can encourage and support positive changes with regards to all components of the food system. Improving the way we source, prepare, serve and dispose food goes beyond the commitment to support nutritious and healthy outcomes. As reflected in the Procurement Strategy, the Council seeks to support positive social, economic and environmental outcomes on both the production and consumption sides (figure below).

Figure 3. Potential impacts of food decisions on the production and consumption sides



Source: Authors

Moreover, communication with children, employees and older people on the topic is also important to raise awareness and interest for food. This also contributes to increase connections between food consumers and the food producers or caterers. Improving food in schools and other Council properties is also about enhancing food experiences and using food as a factor to support social integration.

While the school meals already meet the national nutritional requirements for food and drink in schools, the Council will progress joining the [Food for Life programme](#). The programme, implemented by the Soil Association and funded by the Scottish Government, supports local authorities so that they can serve more local, sustainable, healthier and fresher food. Participating in the programme and achieving the awards also represents an independent and recognised assessment of food served in schools.

Beyond the food in schools, the Council will progress aligning food served in Council buildings with the Healthy Working Lives Award programme, supported by NHS, and the gold standards achieved by the Council. This award shows the commitment of the Council to improve health, safety, and well-being both within the workplace and in the wider community. More specifically, meeting the specific Healthy Living Awards, a national award exclusively for the food service sector, will be a guarantee for employees and other groups eating food prepared by the Council that they can easily access healthier food options.

What do we want to achieve? Food sourced, prepared and served in schools and Council properties supports the development of a healthier, fairer and more sustainable food systems.

What will we do to deliver and support change?

1. Improve the way the Council source, prepare and promote food in schools with the aim of meeting the Soil Association Food for Life standards.
2. Support employee's health and well-being by meeting the Healthy Living Award.
3. Develop and implement a Good Food Charter promoting healthy, local and sustainable food in Council properties.
4. Support Fairtrade by serving Fairtrade products and promoting its principles.

Some examples of what is already happening in South Lanarkshire

Facilities Services have a commitment to health and well-being of school pupils

The council has developed the following pledge to promote the local, sustainable and healthy food served in primary & secondary schools.

1. Our dishes are freshly prepared daily in schools by our accredited catering staff;
2. We will continuously endeavour to increase the amount of farm assured and red tractor food we use;
3. Our meals are free from undesirable additives and trans fats with no genetically modified ingredients;
4. All our milk comes from Scottish farms;
5. We will make our menus seasonal;
6. All of our meat can be traced back to a Scottish or U.K. farm;
7. We do not serve any endangered fish due to the fish we procure being MSC accredited;
8. We put in place measures to continuously reduce food waste and packaging to meet the Council's sustainability targets;
9. We train our catering employees to provide food and health guidance and become actively involved in food education activities;
10. We developed an information platform on the Council's website providing menus, recipes, nutritional content and allergen information.

Better Eating Better Learning, an initiative to create more “links between the classroom and the dining room”

Facilities Catering Services engage with Education colleagues to create a series of Theme Days every year across all 17 secondary schools in South Lanarkshire. The concept and content of each theme is created with contribution from pupils, catering and teaching employees. These activities demonstrate a whole school approach and help “linking the classroom with the dining room” in the context of Better Eating Better Learning.

Objective 4. Engage with partners and the private sector to explore and research opportunities to improve public procurement of food and experiences, including in relation to the provision of local food

Why did we set this as an objective?

In addition to food provided by the Council, a high number of South Lanarkshire residents regularly enjoy food prepared by other public organisations whether it is in sport centres, community halls or hospitals. With the objectives of becoming a Good Food Council – an area promoting Good Food, we seek to encourage a collective approach to improve food experiences in public places and to make sure that food contributes to positive health, economic and environmental outcomes.

In addition, because moving towards Good Food in the public sector while keeping cost low is a complex task, sharing good practices and learning from others will be a factor of success – even if we recognise that each organisation will face its own constraints. Working with local agencies and organisations from the public, private and voluntary sectors is already a well-established practice of the Council that takes place within framework of the Community Planning Partnership.

It will also be important to work together with suppliers, manufacturers, farmers including social enterprises to promote and encourage opportunities for healthy, local and sustainable food in public procurement.

The public sector also has a role to play in improving food environment for mothers and babies by supporting breastfeeding in public places and encouraging a supportive return to work environment for breastfeeding women. Breastfeeding rates in South Lanarkshire are lower than the Scottish average with 19 per cent of babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks compared to 27 per cent in Scotland.

What do we want to achieve? Increased collaboration across partners so that food sourced, prepared and served in public places supports the development of a healthier, fairer and more sustainable food system.

What will we do to deliver and support change?

1. Work with partners to improve the way food is sourced, prepared and served in order to increase the availability of Good Food in public places.
2. Collaborate with partners to support the development of a breastfeeding friendly environment in public places.
3. Engage with producers and suppliers with the objective of increasing the provision of local food in public places.

Good Food Economy

Agriculture, food manufacturing and food services -including retailing and catering- form the South Lanarkshire food economy. Stakeholders from the sector can contribute to the development of a Good Food Council.

Objective 5. Support the development of safe, healthy, affordable and sustainable retail and catering food environments.

Why did we set this as an objective?

The food retail and catering environment influence food choices and provide the ability to access healthy and affordable food. The number of meals eaten outside home is significant in Scotland: four times a week people purchase food to be consumed outside home or takeaways that are brought back home or delivered¹⁴. However, market forces determine the food offer and food composition with limited consideration for nutrition and health. They also strongly influence the nature and location of food retail and catering without prioritising farm to fork value chains.

There is an increasing demand for retail and catering serving healthy, affordable, local or sustainable food according to the results of the consultation on the Good Food Strategy. Moreover, a survey undertaken by Food Standards Scotland indicated that most of the respondents agree that a range of actions should be adopted by the public sector to support healthy eating in the out of home environment¹⁵.

Supporting safe and healthy retail and catering environments has been identified as a key action to achieve dietary goals and halve child obesity¹⁶. Indeed, there is a growing body of evidence on the effects of exposure to fast food outlets on obesity¹⁷. In particular, there are increasing concerns about the food environment around schools as reflected in the survey undertaken for the development of the strategy. Improving food choices in the school community is also part of the priorities of the Scottish Government which listed opportunities for actions in the report “Beyond the School Gate”. Access to healthy and affordable food is often more challenging in areas of deprivation where there is a higher number of fast food outlets¹⁸.

Supporting local food shops and fostering more direct links between producers and consumers can also help the development of a thriving local economy. With more local food businesses, more income can be generated for local people. If more income is retained locally, this also means more jobs, higher pay and more tax revenue leading to better living standards¹⁹. A thriving local food economy also contributes to keeping high streets vibrant and diverse and foster tourism. It also encourages connections between urban consumers and local food stakeholders including farmers. At the moment, use of independent food shops is fairly limited in Scotland with only 6 per cent of households regularly buying food to independent grocers.

14 Food Standards Scotland, 2019, The Out of Home Environment in Scotland (June 2015 - June 2018)

15 Food Standards Scotland Public Consultation on Improving the Out of Home Food Environment in Scotland, 2019

16 Scotland Diet and Healthy Weight Delivery Plan, 2018

17 Public Health England, 2017, Obesity and the environment Density of fast food outlets 31/12/2017

18 Ibid

19 New Economic Foundation

For more information: what does the Local Development Plan say about food outlets in local centres?
Planning Policy on town centres in the Local Development Plan supports a mixture of uses to reflect their role as focal points for the community. Neighbourhood and village centres provide day-to-day services and it is important to preserve their retail function. In particular, the retention of convenience shopping outlets, including food outlets, is a key aim of this policy.

We recognise that improvement in this area is a long term challenge and will require working in partnership with food businesses. Furthermore, change should also be supported by incentives and regulation from national government with regard to planning, promotion and advertising, and food composition. We also understand that it is important to provide support to the sector rather than creating additional burden to local or small food businesses.

What do we want to achieve? Safer, healthier and sustainable options are increasingly available and accessible in the retail and catering food environment.

What will we do to deliver and support change?

1. Continue to ensure that food businesses comply with food safety standards.
2. Encourage food retailers and caterers to promote and serve Good Food and in particular healthy food in the vicinity of schools.
3. Engage with other local authorities and the Scottish Government to identify solutions for the development of healthy and affordable retail and catering food environments.
4. Explore and support alternative food retail and distribution options that encourage short, fair and sustainable value chains.

Some examples of what is already happening in South Lanarkshire

Lanarkshire Community Food and Health Partnership supplies healthy food at low price

The community led organisation supports local people in deprived area to improve health inequalities in relation to the effects of poor diet on health. Among several other programmes, they have developed a community retailing initiative that supports around 400 healthy eating initiatives, food co-ops, food banks, community cafés, lunch clubs or sport associations by selling and delivering healthy food at low price. The main purpose of this initiative is ensure access to affordable and healthy food to all. For instance, fruit at reduced cost is sold to visitors in South Lanarkshire hospitals. East Kilbride Community Food Bank also buys fresh food at affordable prices for their food parcels.

Objective 6. Encourage the development of a thriving and sustainable local food economy that is fair and inclusive, and contributes to the creation of decent and skilled jobs in the food sector

Why did we set this as an objective?

The local food economy in South Lanarkshire is diverse and includes agriculture, food manufacturing and food and beverage services. Agriculture employs 2272 workers, 4200 people work in the food manufacturing industry in 51 companies and the food and beverage service activities represent 5600

workers and 678 companies²⁰. There are also four social enterprises active in the food sector. The local food economy accounts for approximately 14 per cent of South Lanarkshire employment.

For more information: definition of social enterprise

A social enterprise is a third sector organisation having a business approach. Compared to charities, they trade to be financially self-sufficient. Therefore, they seek to maximise profits but their primary objective is to achieve social and environmental benefits.

Source: based on the definition provided by SenScot

Food and drink including agriculture and fisheries is part of the six key sectors where Scotland has an advantage with the creative industries, sustainable tourism, energy, financial & business services and life sciences. This is why the Scottish Government has invested in the sector in the last ten years. Since the launch of the Scotland Food and Drink partnership in 2007, the food industry turnover has increased by 44 per cent and export by 56 per cent²¹. In South Lanarkshire, between 2008 and 2017, turnover of the food and drink industry has increased by 49 per cent²². Rural activities in South Lanarkshire like farming and food production are key natural and business resources for the food and drink sector.

Despite the good results of the sector, it faces several challenges. Half of the food consumed is imported and British farmers produce only 15 per cent of the fruit that is consumed in the country and 55 per cent of the vegetable²³. Import of cheap food with lower standards puts pressure on the national agricultural sector. The share of Scottish farmers who were able to pay themselves a minimum agricultural wage was 45 per cent in 2016/17 and has increased to 60 per cent in 2017/18²⁴. On average, Scottish farms make a loss from their agricultural activities which is offset by subsidies²⁵. Moreover, only 8 per cent of Scottish farmers are less than 41 years old and 34 per cent are more than 64 years old²⁶.

With regards to the food industry, wages have increased in South Lanarkshire but they tend to be lower in the sector compared to others. In the UK, 18 per cent of employees of the food industry earn the minimum wage compared to only 7 per cent of workers across all industries. In particular, 83 per cent of waiters are paid below the real Living Wage, 62 percent of food retails and 81 percent of kitchen staff²⁷. Wages in the food and beverage services in South Lanarkshire have also strongly declined in the last 10 years.

Furthermore, both the agriculture and food industry have a significant impact on natural resources and climate change (see Objective 10). Climate change is also a threat for the businesses and they need to identify measures to adapt or mitigate its impact.

Finally, the uncertainty of Brexit represents also a major challenge for the food sector with the potential modifications of trade agreements and regulations, depreciation of the currency, change in the labour market and decrease of funding allocated to the farming sector and rural areas in general.

²⁰ The Scottish Government, 2017, Local Authority tables

²¹ Scotland Food and Drink, 2019, Ambition 2030

²² The Scottish Government, 2017, Local Authority tables

²³ DEFRA, 2017, Food statistics pocketbook

²⁴ The Scottish Government, 2019, Scottish Farm Business Income Estimate 2017-18

²⁵ Ibid

²⁶ The Scottish Government, 2016, Results from the June 2016 Scottish Agricultural Census

²⁷ Food Foundation, 2019, The Broken Plate

Given these challenges and the prominent and obvious role of the sector to advance the objectives of the strategy, it is imperative to support local food production and the development of local food supply chains. This is particularly important if we want to source more local products in the public sector. We also want to continue to support the food industry and services so that the sector can contribute to the development of a fair and inclusive economy in South Lanarkshire but also an economy that is aligned with other Council's strategies such as the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy, the Child and Young People's Health Plan or the Lanarkshire Healthy Weight Strategy. Working closely with partners and the private sector will be a prerequisite for success to advance this objective. In particular, there is scope to increase collaboration with agricultural stakeholders.

What do we want to achieve? The local food economy is thriving and attractive, promotes decent employment and is increasingly sustainable.

What will we do to deliver and support change?

1. Support local food producers, manufacturers, suppliers and social enterprises in accessing public food procurement with the help of national programmes (e.g. Supplier Development Programme, Partnership for Procurement).
2. Encourage connections among local businesses and between businesses and their local communities.
3. Showcase and promote the local food sector to South Lanarkshire residents and visitors.
4. Support food businesses willing to implement good practices and promote them.
5. Promote careers in the food sector.

Some examples of what is already happening in South Lanarkshire

A guide to the food and drink of Lanarkshire: "Lanarkshire Larder"

To promote the diverse food landscape of Lanarkshire, the second version of the guide "Lanarkshire Larder" was recently published. It was independently researched and developed by The List in collaboration with North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire Councils. The guide includes articles about the food and drinks produced in the region. Addresses of places where to buy food and where to eat are provided as well as a food map.

Good Food Growing

The benefits of food growing, whether it takes place in allotments or community gardens, are recognised by the Council as they contribute to healthier and more sustainable food systems. For this reason, the Council aims to work towards meeting demand for food growing and promoting sustainable food growing opportunities.

Objective 7. Increase the provision of high quality food growing opportunities

Why did we set this as an objective?

There are currently four allotment sites and 15 existing community growing projects in the Council's area. However, in recent years, the demand for food growing opportunities, and in particular for allotments, has been exceeding the availability and a survey undertaken by the Council has shown that 89 per cent of respondents have expressed a desire to see more allotment provision. Moreover, an increasing demand from local groups and schools has been observed in a context where there is a rising interest for sustainable and local food. Therefore, it is important that these individuals and groups have the possibility to grow food and have access to land.

The Council, along with partners, recognises the benefit of food growing for people directly involved, those visiting community gardens or having the opportunity to eat the food which is produced. At the moment, only 34 per cent of adults living in South Lanarkshire benefit from being outdoors at least once a week compared to 52 per cent in Scotland, while 59 per cent live within a five minutes walking distance from useable green spaces in the Council's area. Food growing encourages healthy lifestyles through higher consumption of fresh food including fruit and vegetables, more physical activity and it can also have a positive impact on mental health. Redistribution of food surplus also fosters the consumption of healthy food in communities. In addition, growing food creates opportunities for social interaction and inclusion including across ages as it offers spaces for socialisation and gathering. It also provides opportunities for learning and development, for instance, around 50 nurseries, primary and secondary schools have developed sites for food growing.

Gardens in their many forms are also beneficial for the environment and can help to tackle climate change. The provision of green spaces have an impact on air quality – trees and plants filter it and help reducing the level of pollutants. Trees and plants also capture CO2 emissions mitigating the risk of climate change and can also encourage resilience by moderating temperature. They support biodiversity by providing good places for plants to grow and animals to live including pollinators. Green spaces are also places for composting and thus recycling food waste, which fosters the development of a circular economy. By being in contact with nature, individuals involved in food growing also show a higher willingness to protect the environment and this is particularly important for the next generation.

Supporting access to land for food growing purposes is aligned with the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015. It aims at empowering communities across Scotland and in particular those wanting to join "Grow You Own" activities. In the framework of this recent government initiative, the Council is developing a Food Growing Strategy and the provision of food growing opportunities is part of its main objectives. The provision of food growing sites is also considered in the Council planning policies.

For more information: what does the Local Development Plan say about allotments and community growing areas?

The Local Development Plan states that development proposals should safeguard the green network and greenspace and it lists the opportunities for their enhancement and/or extension. This includes the provision of areas for allotments and community growing areas. New developments are required to include new green infrastructures.

In addition, an Open Space Strategy will be developed which will include protection of existing food growing areas and explore opportunities for new provision.

What do we want to achieve? The availability of allotments and other growing food growing opportunities meets the demand.

What will we do to deliver and support change?

1. Increase the provision of high quality food growing opportunities based on needs.
2. Consider opportunities for the provision of additional food growing opportunities in housing areas, care homes, schools and other public places where there is a demand.
3. Contribute to neighbourhood planning initiatives by supporting food growing opportunities where there is a demand.
4. Promote formal and alternative food growing opportunities to South Lanarkshire residents (e.g. fruit trees, community growing sites).

Some examples of what is already happening in South Lanarkshire

New food growing opportunities developed in South Lanarkshire

In 2019, the council has continued to work with partners and communities to provide new food growing opportunities. A new site with 5000m² of growing space has been created at Fernbrae Meadows in Cathkin which currently has 67 plot holders. The site is part of a wider urban park providing new outdoor facilities for the local community and improving biodiversity.

Moreover, a new raised bed site has been recently established at Murray Recreation Area in East Kilbride and provides food growing opportunities for up to 70 people. A small number of raised beds have also been installed in Strathaven Park and are managed by a local group with support from the Council and benefit for the wider community.

Finally, the development of a Mediterranean herb garden is planned within Castlebank Park and will be managed by a local group.

Objective 8. Engage with partners and local food growing initiatives to promote and support sustainable food growing

Why did we set this as an objective?

There is an increasing interest and growing demand from local groups, schools and individuals looking for advice and assistance from the Council on a wide range of food growing matters. In addition to having access to land, individuals and communities who are already growing food, or want to do it, should be able to benefit from the significant expertise and experience already available in the Council's area. Support needs range from the identification of land, assistance with Land Registry, investigation into contaminated land, securing funding, acquiring equipment or other inputs, training or advice.

While some types of support can be provided by the Council, it is important to continue to establish links between the Council, partners, food growing groups, communities and individuals to exchange knowledge and good practices, to share opportunities to join groups or distribute food surplus, and consider the development of training opportunities. This is particularly important for prospective tenants of allotments so that they can be equipped with the knowledge and skills to begin to grow their own food. Indeed, the consultation undertaken by the Council has also shown that 83 per cent of the respondents indicated that more support for local gardening clubs and societies could foster good growing initiatives.

The promotion of sustainable practices is also an imperative to ensure that food growing has positive outcomes for the environment and to help tackle climate change (for instance, developing wildlife friendly sites, supporting biodiversity including pollinators with bee hives when needed, providing variety of habitats, using natural pest control, encouraging composting and recycling and reversing soil degradation).

Encouraging local food growing is also key to increasing the production of fruit and vegetables in South Lanarkshire. At the moment, half of the cropland area (49 per cent) in Scotland is used for animal feed²⁸. Despite the number of community growing projects and allotment sites in South Lanarkshire, very limited amounts of fruit and vegetables are distributed or sold.

What do we want to achieve? An increasing number of people are growing food and adopting sustainable practices.

What will we do to deliver and support change?

1. Encourage and provide advice and support to communities or social enterprises who wish to create food growing sites.
2. Support the development of a food growing network to facilitate exchange of good practices, sharing of training or volunteering opportunities, inputs and equipment.
3. Promote and identify opportunities to encourage sustainable food growing practices that will ensure the protection of natural resources and mitigate climate change.

Some examples of what is already happening in South Lanarkshire

Lanarkshire Green Health Partnership encourages food growing to improve mental and physical health

The partnership helps to connect health & social care with nature and in particular Scotland's outdoors. This takes place as part of the initiative "Our Natural Health Service" which is led by Scottish Natural Heritage and supported by national partners including Transport Scotland, Scottish Forestry and NHS Health Scotland, and local ones with the Lanarkshire health board, North and South Lanarkshire Councils, leisure services and voluntary sector organisations. In particular, the partnership encourages food growing given its benefits on mental, physical and social health as well as nutritional bonus. Community gardening opportunities are available in several areas and are listed in the greenspace portal. Volunteer gardening opportunities for both patients and volunteers are also offered within three community hospitals in South Lanarkshire (Udston, Kirklands and Lady Home) and two sites in North Lanarkshire. From June to September 2019, 200kg of vegetable were harvested across the five hospital sites and most of it was donated to food banks.

²⁸Harvard Law Schools, 2019, Eating away at climate change with negative emissions

Good Food for the Environment

There is growing evidence on the impact of the food system - not only agriculture but also processing, storage, transport, consumption and waste disposal - on natural resources and climate change. This ranges from the depletion of natural resources (for instance, soil, water, land, terrestrial and maritime resources) and biodiversity and the generation of greenhouse gas emissions. Supporting the transition towards more environmentally and sustainable food systems is an imperative to meet the sustainable development and climate change objectives of the Council.

Objective 9. Reduce food waste and food packaging in the public sector and support the community and the private sector to do so, redistribute food surplus and support food composting.

Why did we set this as an objective?

One third of all the food produced for human consumption is wasted²⁹. In Scotland, households threw away 600,000 tonnes of food and drink waste in 2014³⁰. Among food waste, 60 per cent is avoidable waste (items that could have been eaten), 17 per cent is possibly avoidable, and the rest is non avoidable food waste such as meat bones, egg shells or orange peels³¹.

Avoidable food waste has a significant effect on climate change: it generates 8 per cent of the world's greenhouse gas emissions³². The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change, has identified the reduction of food waste as one of the key responses that have large positive impact to foster climate change mitigation³³.

Moreover, it has a significant economic repercussion for households, which is all the more important in a context of food poverty: the cost of buying food which has not been eaten represents £460 per household per year³⁴. Finally, it has an impact on the Council's budget given the cost of uplifting and processing waste. Therefore, reducing avoidable food waste through prevention and redistribution of food surplus can have significant economic and environmental benefits. The national objective in Scotland is to reduce food waste by 33 per cent by 2025 (from 2013 levels) as determined by the Food Waste Reduction Action Plan published this year.

For more information: difference between climate change mitigation and adaptation

Climate change mitigation refers to actions to reduce or prevent greenhouse gas emissions, while climate change adaptation involves responding to the changes induced as a result of climate change.

Recycling or recovering non-avoidable food waste is also important and is aligned with the commitment of the Council to continue to divert waste from landfill by providing and encouraging the effective use of household waste management services across South Lanarkshire. The national household surveys show that, in South Lanarkshire, 66 per cent of households use their food caddies to dispose of food waste. However based on observations during the day to day collections, we assume that this figure overestimates the use of food caddies. If food waste is separated at source and collected with garden waste, it can be a valuable resource. In South Lanarkshire, food and garden

²⁹ Zero Waste Scotland, 2019, Food Waste Reduction Action Plan (national statistic)

³⁰ Zero Waste Scotland, 2016, How much food and drink waste is there in Scotland?

³¹ Ibid

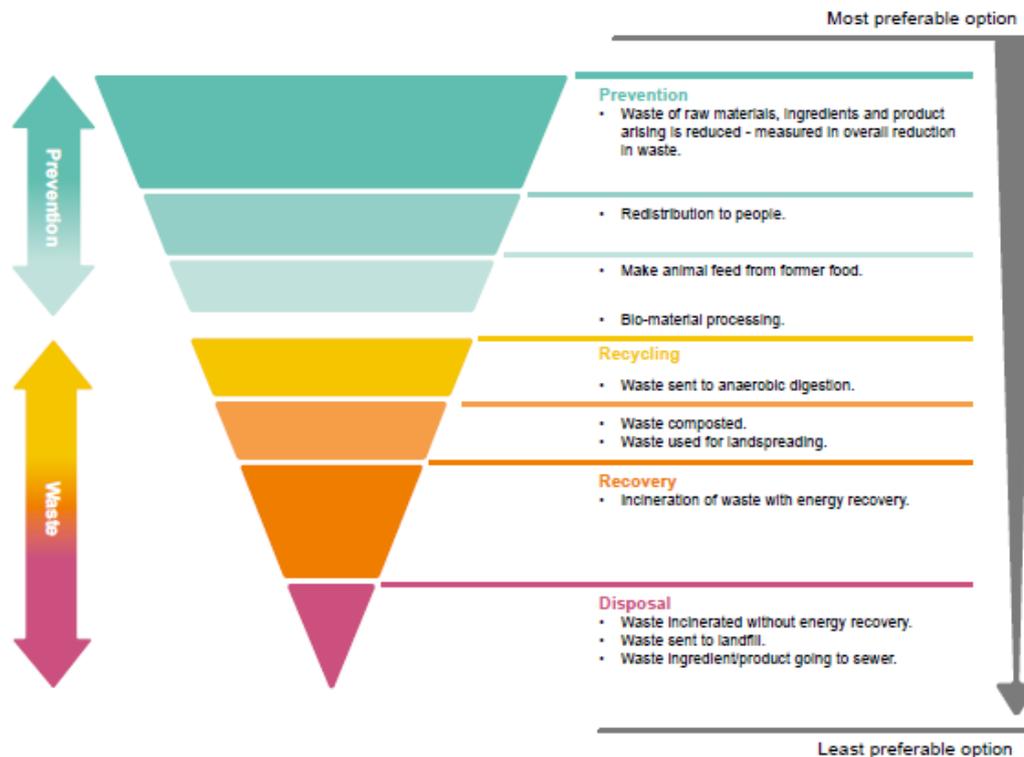
³² Ibid

³³ IPCC, 2019, Climate Change and Land

³⁴ Ibid

waste is collected and composted to generate fertiliser used in parks or for food growing. Compost is important to improve soil composition and characteristics in a context of soil depletion associated with intensive agriculture.

Figure 4. Options to dispose of food waste from most to least preferable options



Source: [Zero Waste Scotland](#)

Both reducing the amount of single-use packaging and increasing recycling rates can also have significant environmental and economic impacts. The consultation undertaken for the development of the Good Food Strategy has shown that food waste and the excess of food packaging is a major concern for South Lanarkshire residents. Consumers in Scotland buy more than 300,000 tonnes of single-use packaging for their groceries every year³⁵. It has a significant environmental impact generating 650,000 tonnes of carbon emissions annually. While packaging can be of different compositions, plastic has the highest environmental impact. Single-use packaging also has a cost for Scottish households: on average, they buy 130kg of single-use grocery packaging each year, costing almost £250 or 7 per cent of the average annual grocery bill³⁶. Change needs to happen in the private and public sectors to increase the offer of food with limited single-use packaging, and in particular plastic. At household level, recycling rates could also be improved: on average each Scottish household is binning 27kg of food and drink plastic that could have been put in the relevant recycling bins. If recycled, this would have generated £5.7 million of raw material but instead it has a cost of £5.3 million for local authorities to send the plastic to landfill³⁷.

³⁵ Zero Waste Scotland, 2019, The Hidden Cost of Grocery Packaging

³⁶ Ibid

³⁷ Zero Waste Scotland, 2018, Dumping plastic food packaging and bottles costs Scotland £11m annually

Re-using products, recycling and reducing waste is aligned with the national ambition to foster the development of a circular economy. For instance, Scotland will be soon introducing a Deposit Return Scheme for drinks containers to make it easier for everyone to recycle used bottles and cans. Whether it is the reduction of avoidable food waste, reduced consumption of single-use packaging or higher recycling rates of food waste and single-use packaging, the public and the private sectors and households in general can help make a difference.

What do we want to achieve? Avoidable food waste and food packaging have reduced and non-avoidable food waste is systematically recycled as well as food packaging when possible.

What will we do to deliver and support change?

1. Monitor the recycling and composting rates of food waste in South Lanarkshire.
2. Reduce avoidable food waste in Council properties and encourage households and the private sector to do so.
3. Promote the redistribution of food surplus and encourage recycling and recovering of non-avoidable food waste.
4. Raise awareness about the environmental impact of avoidable food waste and the benefit of composting non-avoidable food waste.
5. Reduce food packaging in Council properties including the reliance on single-use plastic and encourage householders and the private sector to do so.

Some examples of what is already happening in South Lanarkshire

Reduction of single-use plastic in the Council

The Council has already removed a number of single-use items from its procurement catalogue such as all single-use plastic cutlery, plastic stemmed cotton buds, plastic straws, plastic water cups and plastic stirrers. There is an ongoing effort to continue to reduce single-use plastics by targeting items within the catering provision. Trials of alternative solutions are underway. Furthermore, employees of the Council are encouraged to reduce their reliance on single-use items at home as well as at work.

“Good to go”, a campaign to change the culture around food leftovers supported by the Council

The campaign proposed by Zero Waste Scotland aims at tackling “plate waste” from restaurants. Plate waste is food left by customer at the end of the meal and it represents 34 per cent of the food waste in Scottish restaurants. The Council supported the campaign through publication in the website and social media in order to encourage both restaurants and customers to change their culture around leftovers.

Schools are piloting initiatives to reduce the consumption of bottles of water and increase recycling of cans and bottles

The Council in collaboration with a local supplier has introduced a “Reverse Vending Machine” in one of the secondary schools. The machine accepts used and empty beverage containers and returns money to the user. In addition to increase recycling of aluminium bottles and cans, it educates pupils about proper and responsible waste disposal.

Water fountains were also introduced in four secondary schools (Biggar, Duncanrig, Larkhall, St Andrews and St Brides). The pilot aims at encouraging consumption of water, removing the need for bottles of water to be sold and helps to reduce the amount of single-use plastic bottles. It introduces a more sustainable way for pupils to access water. The pilot was developed in collaboration with a local waste disposal contractor and pupils had the opportunity to design their own reusable bottles.

Food surplus is sold by the Whitlawburn Food Co-op at reduced prices in order to tackle food insecurity

The Whitlawburn Food Co-op, which is part of the Whitlawburn Housing Co-operative, receives food surplus every week and the food is sold in the community shop at a reduced cost. Food surplus is delivered by the charity FareShare which collects it from supermarkets and food industries, thus reducing the quantity of food waste. The money raised from the sales made by the coop is used to cover the FareShare membership fee and any additional benefits go to charities. The shop has helped reduce the number of tenants referred to foodbanks

Objective 10. Connect with the community, partners and the private sector to reduce the impacts of the food system on the environment and its contribution to climate change and promote animal welfare.

Why did we set this as an objective?

Food systems rely on natural resources and account for the main use of land, soil, fresh water and biodiversity³⁸. In South Lanarkshire, 71 per cent of the land is allocated to agriculture. However, dominant models of food systems deplete them with for instance large scale monoculture, heavy use of chemical fertilizers, excessive transport of food due to the globalisation of food production or the increased production of ultra-processed food. Negative impacts include water contamination, soil depletion, loss of biodiversity and greenhouse gas emissions contributing to climate change. Climate change is a major concern for South Lanarkshire residents with 69 per cent of them thinking it is an immediate and urgent problem³⁹.

Agriculture is part of the solution to climate change since the sector and related land use is the second highest emitter of greenhouse gases emissions in Scotland after transport. It accounts for 24 per cent of emissions⁴⁰ even if the agricultural sector is already playing its part in reducing emissions and transitioning to sustainable agriculture⁴¹. In particular, livestock (animals for meat, eggs and milk) generates 14.5 per cent of global greenhouse gas emission. Emissions outside the farm gate represent a further 5 to 10 per cent of the total⁴². Almost half of ecosystem services provided by Scottish habitats are in decline. Ecosystem services are the direct and indirect contributions of natural environment to human being, such as for instance water supply or soil of good quality⁴³. The state of ecosystems in Scotland might have fallen below the point at which they can reliably meet society's needs⁴⁴ such as providing air, food or water. Land allocated to organic farming which is a nature-friendly farming system have also declined over the last ten years in Scotland and now represent only two per cent of agricultural land compared to seven per cent in the EU.

For more information: what does the Local Development Plan say about agricultural land?

Policies in the Local Development Plan seek to strongly control development on both the Green Belt and the Rural Area whose function is primarily for agriculture, forestry and recreation. Development on Prime Agricultural Land is very restricted.

³⁸ UNEP, 2016, Food system and natural resources

³⁹ Scottish Government, 2019, Scottish Household Survey

⁴⁰ Scottish Government, 2017, Scottish greenhouse gas emissions

⁴¹ Scottish Government, 2019, The Government's Programme for Scotland 2019-2020

⁴² IPCC, 2019, Climate Change and Land

⁴³ Scottish Food Coalition, 2016, Food and the environment

⁴⁴ Ibid

Given these issues, looking at the sustainability of our diet and the way food is produced is increasingly important. The Scottish Government committed, as part of its programme for 2019-2020, to develop guidance on sustainable, climate-friendly and healthy diets as part of the effort to end Scotland's contribution to climate change. Supporting sustainable development and limiting greenhouse gas emissions in South Lanarkshire is also a priority for the Council. Reducing meat consumption or eating more sustainable animal produces (for instance, free-range eggs, pasture-raised or organic meat) opting for more plant-based product, choosing seasonal and local products and reducing food waste are part of the answer. It is important that households are aware of the issue but also have the ability to access sustainable food at an affordable price. The public sector has also a role to play by sourcing more sustainable food. Furthermore, a transition toward more nature friendly farming practices is needed.

There is also a growing interest for animal welfare and this reflected by the upcoming amendment of the national Animal Health and Welfare Bill. This is particularly important in Scotland where cattle and sheep livestock farming account for 50 per cent of the agricultural output⁴⁵. Beyond ethical principles, increasing animal welfare improve animal's health but can also reduce its environmental impact with better grazing management and more natural diet.

What do we want to achieve? Negative impacts of the food system on the environment and climate change have decreased and animal welfare have improved.

What will we do to deliver and support change?

1. Raise awareness about the impact of food system on the environment and climate change.
2. Increase the offer for sustainable food in Council properties including food promoting animal welfare.
3. Work with partners and the private sector to explore and implement practices that will help to tackle the impact of food system on the environment and climate change.

Some examples of what is already happening in South Lanarkshire

Actions are undertaken by the Council to source and serve sustainable food

- An increased amount of farm assured and red tractor food are sourced;
- Consumption of meat has reduced in school meals and meat comes from Scottish or UK farms;
- Milk comes from Scottish farms;
- No endangered fish are served as they are accredited by the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC);
- Food waste is collected in school kitchens and monitored by cooks.

Bothwell Beekeepers aim to *Keep Bees Well*

Bees, through the production of honey, are one of the most important food-producing animals in Western Europe. The group is an offshoot of the Organic Growers of Bothwell and members are founder members of Lanarkshire Beekeepers Association. Their aims are to maximise pollination of fruit and vegetables in Bothwell Community Garden and in the local area by reintroducing beekeeping to Bothwell and supporting honey bees which are in decline throughout the world. They give talks and set up displays to raise awareness about the connections between bees and the food on our plates with the public, including gardeners and young people. They instigated Bee Friendly Bothwell, distributing free nectar and pollen rich plant seeds throughout Bothwell. Proceeds from the sale of honey is reinvested in the project.

⁴⁵ Scottish Government, 2016, Animal health and welfare in the livestock industry, strategy 2016-2021

Good Food Governance

On one hand, the purpose of improving governance of food systems in South Lanarkshire is to ensure that an increasing number of stakeholders, whether they are from the third sector, the private or public sectors, can influence or contribute to the development of a Good Food Council through higher engagement and participation in policy decisions. On the other hand, it is to enhance accountability of all these stakeholders and in particular the public sector: people know who are responsible for actions related to food and can ask them to give information about their progress.

Objective 11. Engage with, build on and support the various local food initiatives and encourage collaboration and partnership

Why did we set this as an objective?

There are numerous stakeholders involved in food activities or matters in South Lanarkshire such as food banks, community food organisations, food growers, farmers, food retailers and caterers, food manufacturers, different Council's services and other local public organisations.

Improving local governance through higher collaboration and partnership is important since all stakeholders with their different areas of expertise are playing a role in the food systems and thus can all contribute to positive changes. This is particularly important given the scale and the complexity of food issues. Moreover, this can help to gain a better common understanding of food challenges at different levels and discuss and explore innovative solutions. Food issues are also interrelated and cannot be taken in isolation, justifying the need for a collective approach. Working together is also legitimate as improving the food system means pursuing common objectives and protecting public goods such as the environment. Finally, working towards more equitable and fairer food systems is also a social goal that can impact the whole society.

Change and success will depend on commitment and proactive participation from a wide range of stakeholders as well as coordinated actions and strong working relationships across levels and sectors. To do this, there is an opportunity for the Council to better identify the different local food initiatives and stakeholders and engage with them, provide support when possible and facilitate partnership when needed. There is also scope for food stakeholders to foster their connections, especially across sectors. This is particularly important to rebalance the role and power of food stakeholders in a market concentrated around a limited numbers of companies. Strengthening partnerships and policy dialogue is also an opportunity to reinforce the accountability of the Council.

Currently, there are formal and informal networks in specific areas such as Greening CamGlen that are directly or indirectly related to food in South Lanarkshire. Therefore, we want to build on the existing networks and establish new ones based on needs and priorities. Joining international and national networks such as Sustainable Food Cities will also be beneficial to receive support from other places and people, to explore together practical solutions and develop good practices.

What do we want to achieve? Food stakeholders are increasingly connected and work in partnership. Governance of food systems has improved and food stakeholders in South Lanarkshire have the capacity to influence or contribute to the development of a Good Food Council.

What will we do to deliver and support change?

1. Continue to support key voluntary organisations in particular by securing external funding.
2. Identify and map local food initiatives to inform food stakeholders, foster collaboration and guide the development of new initiatives.
3. Facilitate partnership at local level depending on needs and priorities.
4. Connect with international and national food networks such as Sustainable Food Cities to benefit from external expertise.
5. Enhance stakeholders' participation in Council level political dialogue.

Objective 12. Ensure that healthy, sustainable, fair food is embedded in local policies, increase policy coherence and guarantee that food has a high profile across the Council by connecting with partners.

Why did we set this as an objective?

Within the Council, a number of initiatives, services and resources implement actions that contribute to the development of a Good Food Council. These services include: Amenity Services, Community Payback, Economic Development, Education, Facilities Services, Food Safety, Funding and Development, Housing and Technical, LEADER, Money Matters, Planning, Procurement, Refuse and Recycling, Senior Together, Scottish Welfare Fund, Social Work, Sustainable Development and the Tackling poverty team.

Regarding partners of the Community Planning Partnership, some simply serve food to their employees or visitors such the University of West of Scotland or the Scottish Fire Rescue Service, while others directly take actions or support programmes related to food and health, food growing, food and education or food economy as NHS Lanarkshire, South Lanarkshire Leisure and Culture or the Chamber of Commerce.

Strengthening collaboration and partnerships within the Council and across partners will reinforce coherence between policy documents and between actions. To do this within the Council, the Food Steering Group, which could be developed in the framework of the new Council Climate Change and Sustainability Committee, will monitor the progress of the strategy, take policy decisions and guide its implementation. Progress will also be reported to other relevant Council Committees such as the Executive Committee as required. Moreover, we will ensure that current forum and groups such as the Sustainable Development Coordination Group will consider and work towards the objectives of the strategy.

In relation to the Community Planning Partnership, we will focus on improving the food sourced, prepared and served in public places to deliver the Objective 4 of the strategy. Moreover, we will build on existing cross-partners group to deliver the objectives of the strategy.

For more information: the South Lanarkshire Community Planning Partnership involves the following stakeholders

- NHS Lanarkshire
- Police Scotland
- Scottish Enterprise
- Scottish Fire and Rescue Services
- Scottish Government
- Skills Development Scotland
- South Lanarkshire Council
- Strathclyde Partnership for Transport
- University of the West of Scotland
- VASLan (Community and Voluntary Sectors)

What do we want to achieve? Good food is a priority within the Council and across partners and policy documents and programmes that are related to food are implemented in a coherent and coordinated manner to advance the objectives of the strategy.

What will we do to deliver and support change?

1. Establish an active Council Food Steering Group for monitoring, advisory and decision making.
2. Ensure that the objectives of the strategy are considered in all food related strategies, actions, groups and forums.
3. Reinforce collaboration across partners of the Community Planning Partnership to advance the objectives of the strategy.

Monitoring framework

The implementation of the strategy will be monitored by tracking the outputs per objectives and actions. Moreover, the impacts or the outcomes of the strategy will be assessed. More specifically, we will follow the progress made to advance the vision of the Good Food Strategy and its different dimensions: healthy life and well-being, affordable and accessible food for all, fair and inclusive food economy, environment and climate change and animal welfare. We will also monitor the progress towards the development of governance as it is one of the conditions to deliver the vision.

While tracking the implementation (the outputs) is straightforward, monitoring the impacts is more complex. One objective can contribute to different dimensions of the vision. For instance, providing food growing opportunities (Objective 7) contributes to health and well-being, affordable and accessible food for all and environment and climate change. Therefore, indicators selected to measure the outcomes of the strategy refer to the different dimensions of the vision. Furthermore, it is important to consider that for some indicators, the Council plays a major role and a change can be attributed to its actions, however for other indicators such as overweight and obesity, the Council only contributes to change and other actors and factors have to be taken into account to understand the evolution of the indicator.

For more information about the indicators to monitor progress towards the dimensions of the vision of the Good Food Strategy and its objectives, please refer to Appendix 1.

How can you support change?

As an individual or a business you can help delivering the vision of the strategy and contribute to the development of a Good Food Council.

10 actions for South Lanarkshire residents

1. Add an extra portion of fruit and vegetable to your meal and reach you five a day
2. Cook fresh, local and seasonal food
3. Waste less by planning your meals, use up your leftovers and perfect your portion size
4. Recycle non-avoidable food waste by throwing it in your food caddy or composting it
5. Reduce single-use plastics, bring your reusable cups to café and your own shopping bags
6. Reduce your meat and dairy consumption, buy from trusted and animal welfare suppliers and try to replace meat by plant-based proteins
7. Know your food, how it was produced, and chose trusted labels when you buy food (for instance, organic, Fairtrade, MSC for fish)
8. Support independent food shops, restaurants and pubs and look for accredited businesses (for instance, Healthy Living Awards, Living Wage)
9. Use the on-line map Locator.org.uk and find out how to volunteer at a food bank, a community garden or a community food project
10. Enjoy cooking and eating together

10 actions for South Lanarkshire food businesses

1. Offer smaller portion sizes and doggy bags
2. Make healthy food options available to employees or clients
3. Source more local, sustainable and fair food (for instance, organic, Fairtrade, MSC for fish) and offer more vegetarian options
4. Undertake food waste audit, redistribute food surplus to local organisations or via FareShare
5. Offer the opportunity to refill bottles of water
6. Go for accreditations (for instance, Healthy Living Award, Taste Our Best, MenuCal)
7. Consider paying the Living Wage and ensure good employment conditions and job security
8. Promote the range and excellence of carers in the food sector
9. Support the development of a breastfeeding environment for employees and clients
10. Join Council's food initiatives

Appendix 1. Indicators to monitor progress of the Good Food Strategy

Dimensions of the Good Food Strategy vision	Objectives of the Good Food Strategy	Indicators to monitor the dimensions of the vision
Governance	1-Improving food education and culture 11-Developing food partnership 12-Making food a priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of an active steering group - Presence of an active multi-stakeholder food partnership - Presence of an inventory of local food initiatives and practices
Health and well-being	1-Improving food education and culture 2-Reducing food insecurity 3-Improving food in schools and in the council 4-Improving food in public places 5-Enhancing the retail and catering environment 6-Developing the local food economy 7-Providing food growing opportunities 8- Providing food growing opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of adult being overweight or obese - Portion of fruit and vegetables eaten per day - Percentage of babies being breastfed - Percentage of businesses compliant with food safety standards
Affordable and accessible food for all	1-Improving food education and culture 2-Reducing food insecurity 3-Improving food in schools and in the council 4-Improving food in public places 5- Enhancing the retail and catering environment 7-Providing food growing opportunities 8-Promoting food growing 9-Reducing food waste and packaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of food parcels delivered by food banks - Percentage of children eating fruit and vegetables every day in most deprived areas - Percentage of crisis grants processed within the same working day (Scottish Welfare Fund)
Fair and inclusive food economy	1- Improving food education and culture 3-Improving food in schools and in the council 4-Improving food in public places 5- Enhancing the retail and catering environment 6-Developing the local food economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surface allocated to food production - Turnover of the food, beverage and tobacco manufacture - Gross wages and salaries per head in the manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco - Turnover of food and beverage services

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gross wages and salaries per head in food and beverage services - Percentage of procurement spent in food produced or manufactured in South Lanarkshire - Percentage of procurement spent in food produced or manufactured in Scotland - Town vacancy rates
Environment and climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Improving food education and culture 3-Improving food in schools and in the council 4-Improving food in public places 5- Enhancing the retail and catering environment 6-Developing the local food economy 7-Providing food growing opportunities 8-Promoting food growing 9-Reducing food waste and packaging 10-Reducing the impact of food on the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of people using food caddy to dispose food waste - Greenhouse gas emissions from household food waste - Percentage of total food waste recycled - Surface allocated to organic production - Percentage of procurement spent in organic food
Animal welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Improving food education and culture 3-Improving food in schools and in the council 4-Improving food in public places 5- Enhancing the retail and catering environment 6-Developing the local food economy 10-Reducing the impact of food on the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of procurement spent in animal produce respecting animal welfare

Report

9

Report to:	Partnership Board
Date of Meeting:	12 February 2020
Report by:	Executive Director (Finance and Corporate Resources) South Lanarkshire Council

Subject:	Community Planning Budget and Expenditure (to 6 December 2019 – Period 9)
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1. Purpose of Report

1.1. The purpose of the report is to:-

- ◆ provide the Partnership Board with an update on the Community Planning Partnership Budget and Expenditure as at 6 December 2019 (Period 9).

2. Recommendation(s)

2.1. The Partnership Board is asked to approve the following recommendation:-

- (1) that the content of the report is noted.

3. Background

3.1. Details of the South Lanarkshire Community Planning Partnership Budget and Expenditure are reported to every Partnership Board meeting. This provides the Partners with an opportunity to seek clarification on the budget and sums spent during the relevant period.

4. Budget and Expenditure

4.1. The total available budget for 2019-20 is £93,724.

4.2. The total expenditure at the end of Period 9 is £33,378.88. Appendix 1 provides a breakdown of the expenditure.

5. Income and Expenditure during 2019-20

5.1. Specific spend within this period relates to costs for equipment.

5.2. At the Board meeting on 5 December 2019, members committed £41,731 expenditure for the temporary post of a Community Participation and Empowerment Officer. This post is at the recruitment stage and it is unlikely that the money will be spent by the end of the financial year, therefore the money will require to be carried forward to the new financial year.

5.3. Costs committed for the Community Planning Conference held on 9 December 2019 are approximately £2,500.

5.4. A further update will be provided at the next meeting of the Partnership Board on 23 April 2020.

6. Employee Implications

6.1. There are no employee implications associated with this report.

7. Financial Implications

7.1. There are no financial implications associated with this report.

8. Other Implications

8.1. There are no risk or sustainability issues associated with this report.

9. Equality Impact Assessment and Consultation Arrangements

9.1. There are no Equality Impact Assessment or Consultation implications associated with this report.

Paul Manning

Executive Director (Finance and Corporate Resources)

South Lanarkshire Council

22 January 2020

Contact for Further Information:

If you would like further information, please contact:-

Rhonda Leith, Community Engagement Manager, South Lanarkshire Council

Tel: 01698 455783

Email: rhonda.leith@southlanarkshire.gov.uk

Community Planning Budget 2019-20			
<u>Opening Balance April 2019</u>			£45,374
<u>Income</u>			
Partner Contribution			Budget Actual to Date
NHS Lanarkshire			18,350 18,350
South Lanarkshire Council			22,000 22,000
Police Scotland			5,000 5,000
Fire Scotland			3,000 3,000
Total Income			£48,350 £48,350
Total available funding			£93,724 £93,724
<u>Proposed Expenditure</u>			Proposed Expenditure Expenditure
Neighbourhood Planning			30,000 30,000.00
Community Plan Delivery			45,500 0.00
Printing/Stationery/Advertising/General			1,800 996.29
Reports, Strategies and Plans			1,500 1,382.59
Training and Development			5,000 0.00
Lived Experience Fund			5,000 0.00
Travel			424 0.00
Community Planning Events			4,500 1,000.00
Total Expenditure			£93,724 £33,378.88

Report

Report to:	Partnership Board
Date of Meeting:	12 February 2020
Report by:	Executive Director (Finance and Corporate Resources) South Lanarkshire Council

Subject:	South Lanarkshire Register of Information
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1. Purpose of Report

1.1. The purpose of the report is to:-

- ◆ provide the Partnership Board with a summary of the information that has been circulated to Community Planning Partners.

2. Recommendation(s)

2.1. The Partnership Board is asked to approve the following recommendation:-

- (1) that the content of the report is noted.

3. Background

3.1. This report provides a summary of the information circulated to Community Planning Partners and gives partners an opportunity to seek clarification or an update on any matters contained therein.

4. Period covered – 7 November 2019 to 14 January 2020

4.1. Appendix 1 provides a summary of the information circulated from 7 November 2019 to 14 January 2020.

5. Employee Implications

5.1. There are no employee implications associated with this report.

6. Financial Implications

6.1. There are no financial implications associated with this report.

7. Other Implications

7.1. There are no risk or sustainability issues associated with this report.

8. Equality Impact Assessment and Consultation Arrangements

8.1. There are no Equality Impact Assessment or Consultation implications associated with this report.

Paul Manning
Executive Director (Finance and Corporate Resources)
South Lanarkshire Council

22 January 2020

Contact for Further Information

If you would like further information, please contact:-

Rhonda Leith, Community Engagement Manager, South Lanarkshire Council

Tel: 01698 455783

Email: rhonda.leith@southlanarkshire.gov.uk

Register of Information circulated to the Partnership

From 7 November 2019 to 14 January 2020

Date	Subject	Received From	Summary	Action taken
7/11/19	The Contribution of Volunteering to Scotland's Health and Wellbeing - Report and Influencing Policy Guide	VASLan	Volunteer Scotland and the Scottish Volunteering Forum have launched a major new report and policy guide 'The Contribution of Volunteering to Scotland's Health and Wellbeing'. This reveals how volunteering can help Scottish society face some of its biggest challenges.	Circulated to the Community Planning Progress Group for information.
12/11/19	Violence against women and girls: Primary prevention guidance for Community Planning Partners	Improvement Service	Guidance published by the Improvement Service and Zero Tolerance, in partnership with the National Violence Against Women Network, to support local Community Planning Partners to develop local strategies and activities to promote and embed gender equality and prevent violence against women and girls (VAWG) from ever occurring.	Circulated to the Partnership Board for information.
27/11/19	Review of the Local Child Poverty Action Reports	Poverty and Inequality Commission	Publication of the report on the review of the Local Child Poverty Action Reports carried out by The Poverty and Inequality Commission on behalf of the Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Local Government: Local Child Poverty Action Reports	Circulated to the Community Planning Progress Group for information.
6/12/19	Police Scotland Public Consultation	Police Scotland	Public online consultation to inform and shape local and national policing priorities. The closing date for the consultation is 31 December 2019: https://consult.scotland.police.uk/surveys/you-r-police/	Circulated to the Community Planning Progress Group for information.

Date	Subject	Received From	Summary	Action taken
6/12/19	Second Strategic Transport Projects Review (STPR2)	Transport Scotland	<p>Online survey regarding a Scotland-wide review of the strategic transport network across all transport modes. The STPR2 will inform transport investment in Scotland for the next twenty years and the input received will help Transport Scotland to deliver the vision, priorities and outcomes for transport set out in the draft National Transport Strategy (NTS2).</p> <p>The closing date for the survey is 10 January 2020: www.transport.gov.scot/stpr2</p>	Circulated to the Community Planning Progress Group for information.

Report

Report to:	Partnership Board
Date of Meeting:	12 February 2020
Report by:	Director, Health and Social Care, South Lanarkshire Health and Social Care Partnership

Subject:	Annual Care Day Celebration 2020
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1. Purpose of Report

1.1. The purpose of the report is to:-

- ◆ Update the Community Planning Partnership Board on the Annual Care Day 2020 Celebration and advise how South Lanarkshire Council will support and celebrate the event.

2. Recommendation(s)

2.1. The Community Planning Partnership Board is asked to approve the following recommendations:-

- (1) that they note the content of the report; and
- (2) agree to support the actions to celebrate this event included within section 4 of the report and promote through social media.

3. Background

- 3.1. Care Day, the world's biggest celebration of children and young people with care experience, is happening on 21 February 2020. Care Day 2020 is an opportunity to celebrate the rights of care experienced children and young people and is a joint initiative between five children's rights charities across the U.K. and Ireland, under the 5 Nations 1 Voice alliance.
- 3.2. Who Cares? Scotland, Become in England, Empowering People In Care (EPIC) in Ireland, Voice of Young People in Care (VOYPIC) in Northern Ireland and Voices from Care in Wales. The alliance wants a world where the childhoods of these children and young people allow them to thrive and achieve their dreams so that they go onto have a future that is fulfilled, and they are proud of.
- 3.3. Those who care for and support these children and young people are also asked to celebrate. It is also an opportunity to illustrate how care experienced people can feel different to others and why. Care Day is an opportunity for everyone to get vocal, get social, or to get together in celebration of the care experienced community.

4. Promotion of Care Day in South Lanarkshire

- 4.1. South Lanarkshire Council have commissioned a Care Day Flag and this will be flown all day on 21 February 2020 from the Council Headquarters, Almada Street Hamilton. The Town House, Hamilton will be illuminated in the Care Day colours to commemorate the day.
- 4.2. Elected Members, the Chief Executive, Head of Services and other members of Corporate Parenting bodies will have tea with care experienced young people, members of Who Cares? Scotland and carers at Council Headquarters at 2.00pm on 21 February 2020. This will allow elected representatives and corporate parents to hear first-hand about the experiences of those in care and those who have left care.
- 4.3. The events will be publicised through media, with elected members and young people joining a photography session, highlighting the Care Day Flag and the meeting between care experienced young people, elected members and corporate parents. A press release will be available to media outlets. The event will also be promoted through South Lanarkshire Council Twitter and Facebook accounts.
- 4.4. The Social Work Resources Family Placement Team will be launching their new Facebook page on Care Day 2020. Care experienced young people, their carers and support staff from social work resources will celebrate these events which will allow the experiences of carers and young people to be communicated to a wider audience within South Lanarkshire and across Scotland.
- 4.5. South Lanarkshire Council is hosting the annual Day Care Cup Football Tournament at Hamilton Palace Leisure Centre on either 13 or 14 February 2020. This tournament in conjunction with Who Cares? Scotland, brings together care experienced young people from throughout Scotland to competes for the Day Care Trophy, but more importantly, the tournament allows corporate parents to spend a day with young care experienced people, getting to know them, sharing their views and allowing corporate parents to understand their experiences.

5. Employee Implications

- 5.1. There are no employee implications associated with this report.

6. Financial Implications

- 6.1. There are no financial implications associated with this report.

7. Other Implications

- 7.1. There are no risk issues associated with this report.
- 7.2. There are no sustainable development issue associated with this report.
- 7.3. There are no other issues associated with this report.

8. Equality Impact Assessment and Consultation Arrangements

- 8.1. This report does not introduce a new policy, function or strategy or recommend a change to an existing policy or function or strategy and therefore no impact assessment is required.

Val de Souza
Director, Health and Social Care
South Lanarkshire Health and Social Care Partnership

22 January 2020

Contact for Further Information

If you would like further information, please contact:-

Liam Purdie, Head of Children and Justice Services, South Lanarkshire Council

Telephone: 01698 454887

Email: liam.purdie@southlanarkshire.gov.uk

