

Agenda

Community Planning West Dunbartonshire Management Board

Date: Thursday, 23 November 2017

Time: 09:30

Venue: Committee Room 3,
Council Offices, Garshake Road, Dumbarton

Contact: Craig Stewart, Committee Officer
Tel: 01389 737251 craig.stewart@west-dunbarton.gov.uk

Dear Member

Please attend a meeting of the Community Planning West Dunbartonshire Management Board as detailed above. The business is shown on the attached agenda. **Please note the time of the meeting.**

Yours faithfully

JOYCE WHITE

Chief Executive

WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE COUNCIL
Council Offices, Garshake Road, Dumbarton G82 3PU

Distribution:

Councillor Jonathan McColl (Chair)
Councillor Caroline McAllister
Councillor Martin Rooney
Councillor Jim Finn [substitute]
Councillor John Mooney [substitute]
Vacancy [substitute]
Ms Joyce White, Chief Executive, West Dunbartonshire Council
Ms Angela Wilson, Strategic Director – Transformation & Public Service Reform,
West Dunbartonshire Council
Ms Beth Culshaw, Chief Officer of West Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care
Partnership
Mr Richard Cairns, Strategic Director – Regeneration, Environment & Growth, West
Dunbartonshire Council
Ms Laura Mason, Chief Education Officer, West Dunbartonshire Council
Mr Malcolm Bennie, Strategic Lead – Communications, Culture and Communities
Ms Amanda Coulthard, Performance & Strategy Manager, West
Dunbartonshire Council
Mr Peter Barry, Strategic Lead – Housing and Employability, West Dunbartonshire
Council
Ms Jackie Irvine, Head of Children's Health, Care & Criminal Justice, West
Dunbartonshire Council
Ms Catriona Morton, District Manager, Jobcentre Plus
Mr James Russell, Acting Director of Operations, Skills Development Scotland
Mr Jim McNeil, Group Commander – West Dunbartonshire, Scottish Fire &
Rescue Service
Mr John Binning, Principal Transport Policy Officer, Strathclyde Partnership for
Transport
Chief Superintendent Hazel Hendren, Divisional Commander, Police Scotland
Ms Selina Ross, Manager, West Dunbartonshire Community Volunteering Service
Mr Sean Neill, Scottish Government Location Team
Mr Tony McGale, Scottish Government Location Director Support
Mr Steve Dunlop, Chief Executive, Scottish Canals
Mr Gordon Watson, Loch Lomond & Trossachs National Park
Ms Audrey Cumberland, Principal, West College Scotland
Mr John Anderson, Manager, West Dunbartonshire Leisure Trust
Ms Linda Murray, Scottish Enterprise
Mr Nick Allan, Dunbartonshire Chamber of Commerce
Ms Sharanne Findlay, Scottish Prison Service
Ms Kerry Wallace, Unit Manager, Scottish Natural Heritage
Ms Anne MacDougall, Chair of the Community Alliance

Date of Issue: 9 November 2017

COMMUNITY PLANNING WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE MANAGEMENT BOARD

THURSDAY, 23 NOVEMBER 2017

AGENDA

1 APOLOGIES

2 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Members are invited to declare if they have an interest in any of the items of business on this agenda and the reasons for such declarations.

3. APPOINTMENT OF VICE-CHAIR OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Members are requested to consider nomination(s) for the appointment of Vice-Chair.

4 MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING 5 - 8

Submit for approval as a correct record, the Minutes of Meeting of the Community Planning West Dunbartonshire Management Board held on 14 September 2017.

5 PRESENTATION FROM DWP ON UNIVERSAL CREDIT

A presentation will take place on the above.

6 LOCAL POLICE & FIRE SCRUTINY – QUARTER 2 REPORT 9 - 76

Submit report by the Divisional Commander, Police Scotland and Local Senior Officer, SFRS providing a quarterly performance update on delivery of both the local fire and police plans and presenting the new Local Fire and Local Police Plan for West Dunbartonshire to the Management Board. For consideration

7 CPWD GOVERNANCE 77 - 80

Submit report by the Performance & Strategy Manager, West Dunbartonshire Council highlighting the need to refresh partnership guidance arrangements, including the development of a partnership risk register, in light of the new Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP).

8 SPT TRANSPORT OUTCOMES REPORT 81 - 106

Submit report by the Head of Policy and Planning, SPT informing the Partnership of the preparation by Strathclyde Partnership for Transport (SPT) of the West Dunbartonshire Transport Outcomes Report (TOR) 2017/18.

9 DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT FOR WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE ON THE PREVALENCE OF DOMESTIC ABUSE 107 - 136

Submit report by the Health and Social Care Partnership providing report and findings to the Management Board to help inform our approach to tackling a significant issue for the community of West Dunbartonshire considering the prevalence rate.



COMMUNITY PLANNING WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE MANAGEMENT BOARD

At a Meeting of the Community Planning West Dunbartonshire Management Board held in Committee Room 3, Council Offices, Garshake Road, Dumbarton on Thursday 14 September 2017 at 9.35 a.m.

Present: Councillors Jonathan McColl and Caroline McAllister; Angela Wilson, Strategic Director – Transformation & Public Service Reform; Richard Cairns, Strategic Director – Regeneration, Environment & Growth; Beth Culshaw, Chief Officer, West Dunbartonshire H&SCP; Chief Inspector Donald Leitch, Police Scotland; Andrew Maclure, Group Manager, Scottish Fire & Rescue Service; John Anderson, Manager, West Dunbartonshire Leisure Trust; Scott McLellan, Scottish Prison Service; James Russell, Operations Director, Skills Development Scotland; Brian Fleming, Operations Manager, Department of Work and Pensions (DWP); Liz Connolly, Vice Principal, West College Scotland; Kerry Wallace, Area Manager, Scottish Natural Heritage; and Damon Scott, Dunbartonshire Chamber of Commerce.

Attending: Amanda Coulthard, Performance & Strategy Manager; Jackie Irvine, Head of Children's Health, Care & Criminal Justice; and Craig Stewart, Committee Officer, West Dunbartonshire Council.

Apologies: Apologies were intimated on behalf of Councillor Martin Rooney; Joyce White, Chief Executive and Malcolm Bennie, Strategic Lead, West Dunbartonshire Council; Jim McNeil, Group Commander, Scottish Fire & Rescue Service; Chief Superintendent Hazel Hendren, Divisional Commander and Superintendent Gail McClymont, Police Scotland; Catriona Morton, District Manager, DWP; Tony McGale and Sean Neill, Scottish Government; Gordon Watson, Loch Lomond & Trossachs National Park; Sharanne Findlay, Scottish Prison Service; Audrey Cumberland, Principal, West College Scotland; Bruce Kiloh, Strathclyde Partnership for Transport; Steve Dunlop, Scottish Canals; Linda Murray, Scottish Enterprise; Selina Ross, West Dunbartonshire Community Volunteering Service; Sharon Kelly, Skills Development Scotland and Nick Allan, Dunbartonshire Chamber of Commerce.

Councillor Jonathan McColl in the Chair

CHAIR'S REMARKS

Before commencing with the main business of the meeting, Councillor McColl, Chair, welcomed everyone present, and advised that expressions of interest for the vacant position of Vice-Chair, should be communicated to Amanda Coulthard, Corporate & Community Planning Manager and this would also be on the agenda for the next meeting of the Board. He then invited all Members and officers of the Management Board to introduce themselves.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

It was noted that there were no declarations of interest in any of the items of business on the agenda at this point in the meeting.

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The Minutes of Meeting of the West Dunbartonshire Management Board held on 24 May 2017 were submitted and approved as a correct record.

MINUTES OF COMMUNITY ALLIANCE – 9 AUGUST 2017

The Minutes of Meeting of the Community Alliance held on 9 August 2017 were submitted for information and noted.

LOCAL OUTCOME IMPROVEMENT PLAN

A report was submitted by the Corporate and Community Planning Manager presenting the final draft of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) 2017-2027 for consideration and endorsement.

After discussion and having heard the Corporate and Community Planning Manager and the Chief Officer of West Dunbartonshire H&SCP in further explanation of the report and in answer to Members' questions, the Board agreed:-

- (1) to endorse the final draft of the LOIP; and
- (2) that the LOIP be published by 1 October 2017 as required by Scottish Government, following any amendments requested during consideration.

COMMUNITY BUDGETING – PHASE 2 UPDATE

A report was submitted by the Corporate and Community Planning Manager providing an overview of phase 2 of community budgeting across West Dunbartonshire.

After discussion and having heard the Corporate and Community Planning Manager in further explanation of the report and in answer to Members' questions, the Board agreed to note the contents of the report.

LOCAL POLICE & FIRE SCRUTINY – QUARTER 1 REPORT

A report was submitted by the Divisional Commander, Police Scotland and Local Senior Officer, Scottish Fire & Rescue Service providing a quarterly performance update on delivery of both the local fire and police plans.

After discussion and having heard Chief Inspector Donald Leitch on the local police plan and Andrew Maclure on the local fire plan and in answer to Members' questions, the Board agreed:-

- (1) to note the comprehensive, full and detailed presentations on their respective reports and for the helpful analysis behind the statistical data contained within; and
- (2) otherwise to note the contents of the report and the terms of the discussion that had taken place in respect of this matter.

DELIVERY & IMPROVEMENT GROUP UPDATES

After discussion and having heard the relevant Delivery and Improvement Group (DIG) Chairs (or representatives) in elaboration and in answer to Members' questions, the Board agreed to note the progress made to date on delivery of the 2017-18 DIG priorities.

COMMUNITY PLANNING WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE ANNUAL PUBLIC PERFORMANCE REPORT 2016/17

A report was submitted by the Corporate and Community Planning Manager providing the Community Planning West Dunbartonshire (CPWD) SOA annual performance report for 2016/17.

After discussion and having heard the Corporate and Community Planning Manager and the Strategic Director – Transformation and Public Service Reform in further explanation of the report and in answer to Members' questions, the Board agreed to note the progress made in 2016/17, in delivering the ambitions of the Single Outcome Agreement (SOA).

HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE PARTNERSHIP (HSCP) ANNUAL PUBLIC PERFORMANCE REPORT 2016/17

A report was submitted by the Head of Strategy, Planning & Health Improvement, H&SCP presenting the Annual Public Performance Report 2016/17 for the Health & Social Care Partnership.

After discussion and having heard the Chief Officer, West Dunbartonshire H&SCP and the Head of Children's Health, Care & Criminal Justice in elaboration and in answer to Members' questions, the Board agreed to note the Annual Public Performance Report 2016/17 for the Health & Social Care Partnership.

WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE CPP CHILDREN SERVICES PLAN 2017-2020

A report was submitted by the Head of Children's Health, Care and Criminal Justice, H&CP and the Chief Education Officer presenting the West Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership (CPPP Integrated Children's Service Plan, in line with the requirements of the Children and Young People's Act (2014).

After discussion and having heard Jackie Irvine, Chair of Children and Families DIG in further explanation of the report and in answer to Members' questions, the Board agreed:-

- (1) to approve the contents of the report and the Integrated Children's Service Plan 2017-2020, as detailed within the Appendix to the report; and
- (2) to re-affirm its commitment to the priorities within the Children Services Plan across West Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partners.

DATE OF FUTURE MEETINGS

The Board agreed to note the following dates of future meetings:-

Thursday, 23 November 2017
Thursday, 22 February 2018
Thursday, 24 May 2018
Thursday, 23 August 2018

The meeting closed at 11.27 a.m.



COMMUNITY PLANNING WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Report by the Divisional Commander, Police Scotland and Local Senior Officer, SFRS

**Community Planning West Dunbartonshire Management Group
23 November 2017**

Subject: Local Police & Fire Scrutiny – Quarter 2 Report

1. Purpose

- 1.1** This report provides a quarterly performance update on delivery of both the local fire and police plans and presents to CPWD the new Local Fire and Local Police Plan for West Dunbartonshire.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1** Community Planning West Dunbartonshire is asked to scrutinise performance based on the contents of this report.

3. Background

- 3.1** As part of the Police & Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2013 new arrangements were put in place for local scrutiny and engagement. These arrangements place a requirement on Local Authorities to scrutinise local police and fire and rescue services. In West Dunbartonshire, as with many Local Authorities, a decision was taken to transfer this accountability to the Community Planning Partnership.

4. Main Issues

Local Fire Plan

- 4.1** Scottish Fire & Rescue Services (SFRS) for West Dunbartonshire report on performance against key local priorities on a quarterly basis. The report attached at appendix 1 details the SFRS performance in quarter 2, covering the year to date period up to end September 2017. It details performance against the key local priorities detailed in the local fire plan for West Dunbartonshire and shows trends over time for these priorities.

- 4.2** CPWD members will see that the reporting style and format has changed. This reflects a desire from SFRS to make the report easier to read and understand.
- 4.3** As can be seen from page 4 of the report, primary and secondary fires are reduced by 24%, and total incidents by 8%. However special services required have increase by 8% and false alarms by 5%. Fire and non-fire casualties have increased by 152% which in part is influenced by a single incident.
- 4.4** Attached at appendix 2 to this report is the draft Local Fire Plan which is currently open for consultation, until 5 December 2017. This plan has been developed in the context of the SFRS Strategic Plan 2016-2019 and the West Dunbartonshire Plan for Place 2017-2027.
- 4.5** Local priorities outlined in the plan are informed by feedback and engagement. The plan prioritises domestic fire safety, unintentional harm, deliberate fire setting, non-domestic fire safety, and unwanted fire alarm signals. Underpinning this is a commitment to resilience and operational preparedness.

Local Police Plan

- 4.6** The report attached at appendix 3 details performance against the local police plan for 2017/18, covering the period July – September 2017 (quarter 2). The content focuses on performance against local police priorities such as violence, disorder and anti-social behaviour, public protection, and acquisitive crime.
- 4.7** The report details a downward trend across total number of group 1-7 crimes in West Dunbartonshire, including a 26% reduction in violent crime and a 16% reduction in anti-social behaviour. While sexual crimes remain 29% higher than the previous year, there has been significant improvement on the quarter 1 performance.
- 4.8** At appendix 4 to this report, members will find the Local Police Plan 2017-2020. This plan details the local priorities for Police Scotland, informed by consultation, engagement and local feedback. The plan reflects the Police Scotland 2026 Strategy as well as the West Dunbartonshire Plan for Place 2017-2027.
- 4.9** The plan details how local and national police priorities contribute to the local priorities as outlined in the West Dunbartonshire Plan for Place and how Police Scotland will deliver on these.
- 4.10** The Local Police Plan takes a new format for this period to allow closer alignment to, and reporting against, the West Dunbartonshire Plan for Place. This innovative new approach was developed by the local division and is now being replicated as best practice in a number of other partnership areas.

5. People Implications

5.1 There are no personnel issues.

6. Financial & Procurement Implications

6.1 The commitments made in the local plans will be delivered within available resources.

7. Risk Analysis

7.1 There may be risks associated with not taking actions to deliver on the key priority areas as detailed in the plans. These are picked up through the strategic risk register of SFRS and Police Scotland.

8. Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA)

8.1 Any equalities impacts arising from this report, and associated Equalities Impact Assessment, will be carried out through SFRS and Police Scotland

9. Consultation

9.1 The performance report is presented for discussion and review. Both local plans were developed in consultation with communities and key partner agencies.

10. Strategic Assessment

10.1 This report details performance and local actions taken by SFRS and Police Scotland in relation to priority areas for West Dunbartonshire CPP.

Jim McNeill
Local Senior Officer –
West Dunbartonshire, SFRS

Hazen Hendren
Divisional Commander,
Police Scotland

Person to Contact: Gail McClymont (Police Scotland) – 01389 822002
Stuart McDonald (SFRS) – 01389 385101

Appendices: Appendix 1: Local Fire Plan 2017/18 Q2 update
Appendix 2: Local Fire Plan 2017 Draft
Appendix 3: Local Police plan 2017/18 Q2 update
Appendix 4: Local Police Plan 2017-2020

Background Papers: None

Wards Affected: All



**West Dunbartonshire
Performance Report
1st April 2017 - 30th Sept 2017**



SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE
Working together for a safer Scotland

**Working together
for a safer Scotland**

West
Dunbartonshire
COUNCIL

West Dunbartonshire Performance Report

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Local Fire and Rescue Service Plan Priorities

The Local Fire and Rescue Service Plan has been developed to set out the priorities and objectives within West Dunbartonshire and allows our local authority partners to scrutinise the performance outcomes of these priorities. We will continue to work closely with our partners in West Dunbartonshire to ensure we are all **“Working Together for a Safer Scotland”** through targeting risks to our communities at a local level.

The plan has been developed to complement key partnership activity embedded across West Dunbartonshires Community Plan and associated Delivery and Thematic plans. Through partnership working we will seek to deliver continuous improvement in our performance and effective service delivery in our area of operations.

The Local Fire and Rescue Plan for West Dunbartonshire identified six areas for demand reduction and is subject to regular monitoring and reporting through the Police & Fire and Rescue Committee. A summary of the priorities and current activity is detailed below with further detail and analysis contained within this performance report.

	Accidental Dwelling Fires	Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties	Unintentional Injury and Harm	Deliberate Fire Setting	Non-Domestic Fire Safety	Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals
Clydebank Central Ward	18	4	5	22	1	13
Clydebank Waterfront Ward	8	3	12	31	7	84
Dumbarton Ward	12	0	24	58	1	51
Kilpatrick Ward	9	0	10	31	3	9
Leven Ward	15	0	5	34	5	35
Lomond Ward	9	3	11	15	2	51
Total Incidents	71	10	67	191	19	243

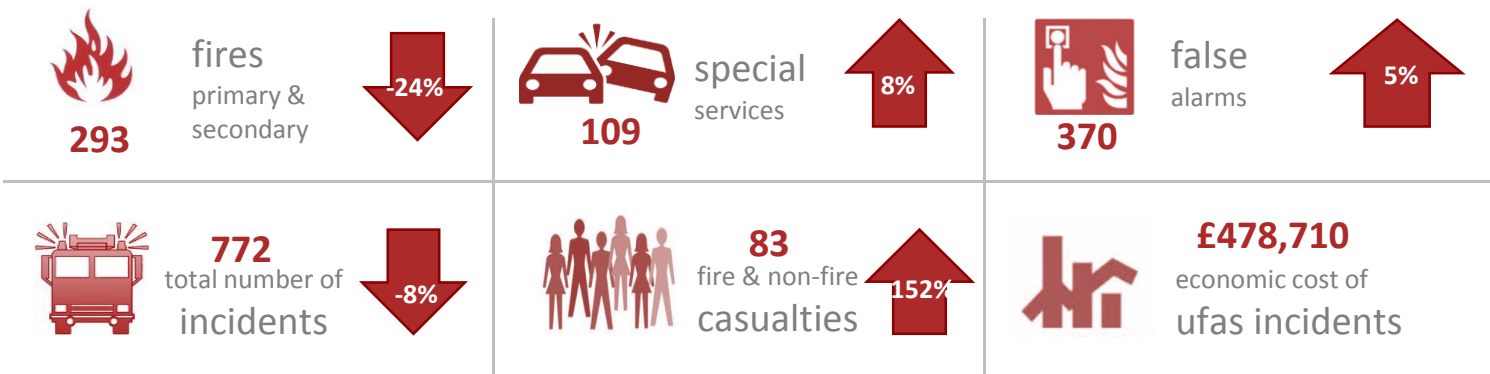
Year on Year Change	◆ 15%	◆ 43%	◆ 205%	● -35%	● -10%	◆ 15%
3 Year Average Change	◆ 20%	◆ 47%	◆ 98%	● -7%	◆ 13%	◆ 5%
5 Year Average Change	◆ 13%	◆ 21%	◆ 47%	● -8%	◆ 3%	◆ 4%

About the statistics within this report

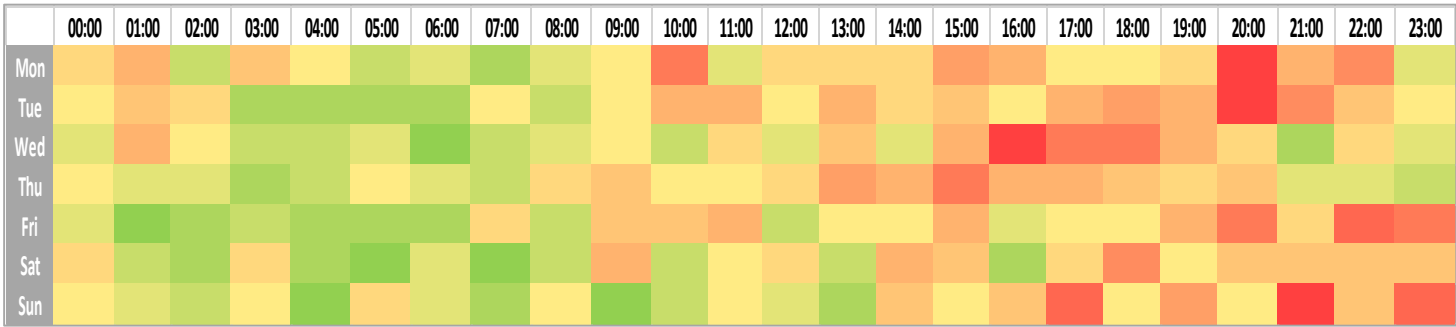
The activity totals and other statistics quoted within this report are published in the interests of transparency and openness. They are provisional in nature and subject to change as a result of ongoing quality assurance and review. Because all statistics quoted are provisional there may be a difference in the period totals quoted in our reports after local publication which result from revisions or additions to the data in our systems. The Scottish Government publishes official statistics each year which allow for comparisons to be made over longer periods of time.

- Activity levels have reduced by more than 5%
- ▲ Activity levels have reduced by up to 5%
- ◆ Activity levels have increased overall

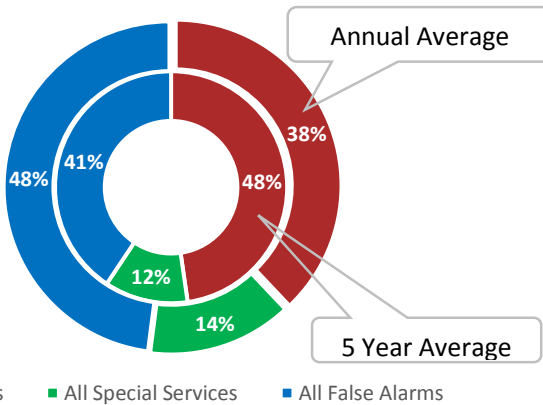
West Dunbartonshire Activity Summary



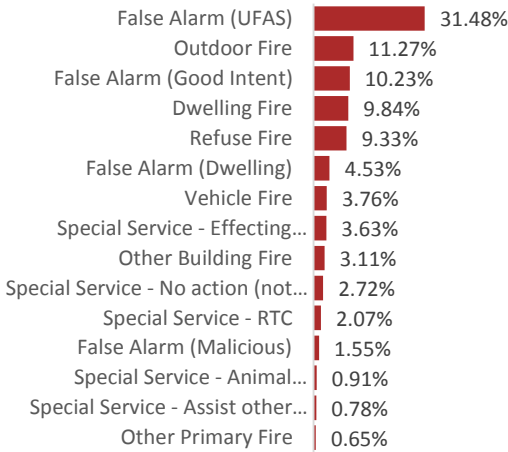
Activity by Time of Day



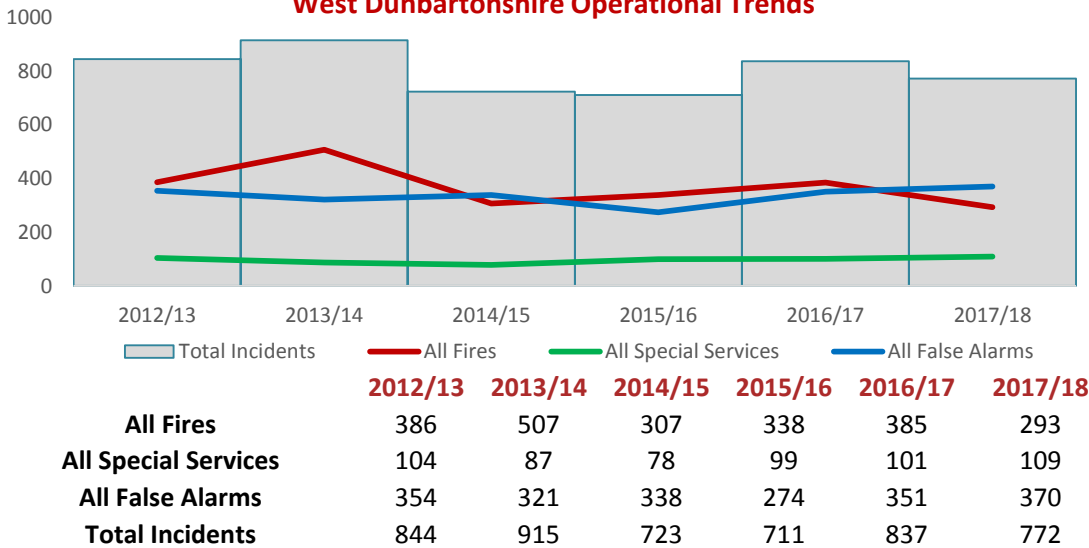
Incidents by Classification



Top 15 Incident Types by % of Total Incidents



West Dunbartonshire Operational Trends



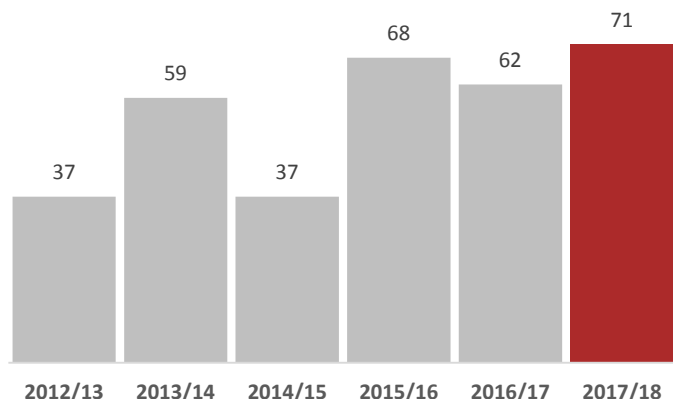
Domestic Safety - Accidental Dwelling Fires



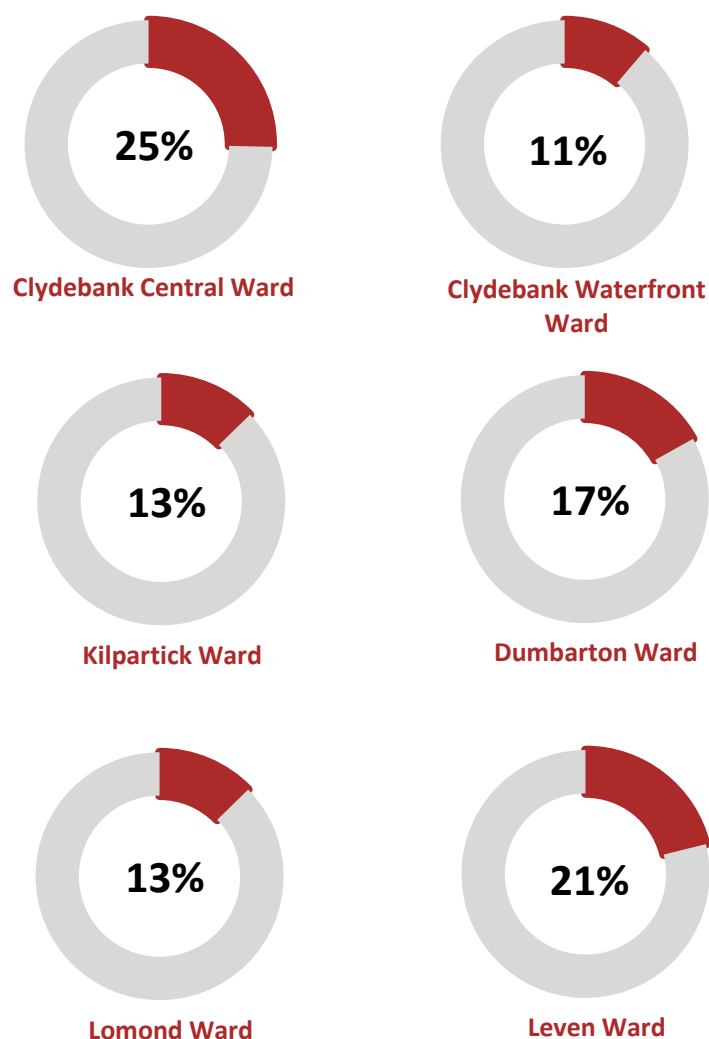
Performance Summary

Year on Year	3 Year Average	5 Year Average
15%	20%	13%

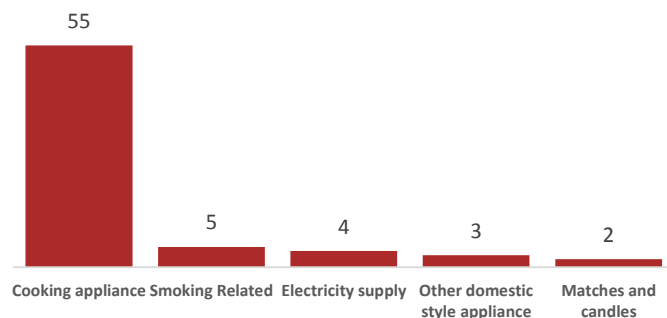
Accidental Dwelling Fires to Date



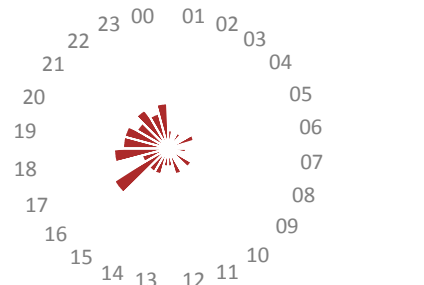
Accidental Dwelling Fires Activity by Ward (% share)



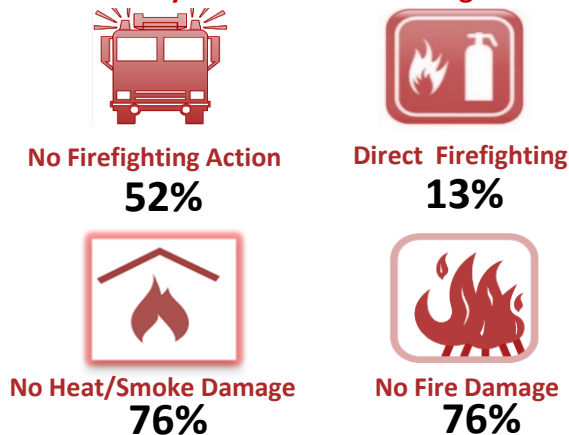
Main Source of Ignition



Accidental Dwelling Fires by Time of Day



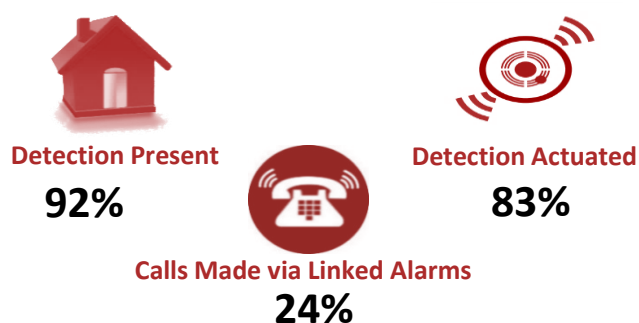
Severity of Accidental Dwelling Fires



Human Factors



Automatic Detection & Actuation



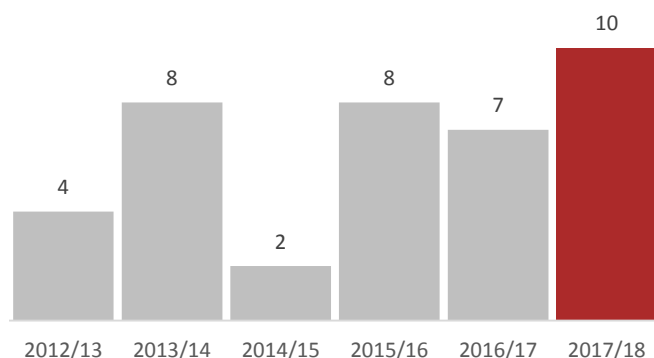
Domestic Safety - Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties



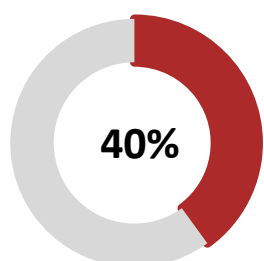
Performance Summary

Year on Year	3 Year Average	5 Year Average
43%	47%	21%

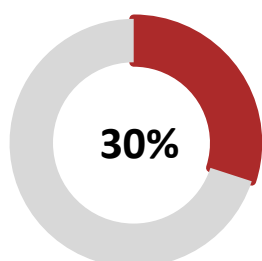
Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties Year to Date



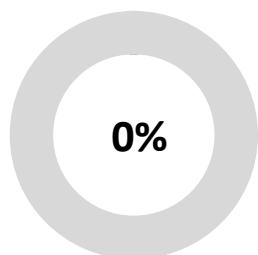
Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties by Ward (% share)



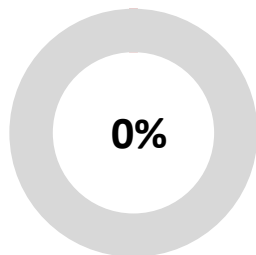
Clydebank Central Ward



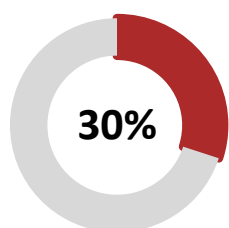
Clydebank Waterfront Ward



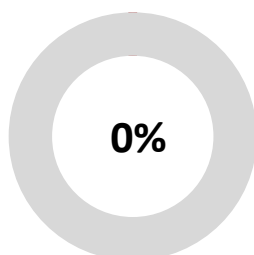
Kilpartick Ward



Dumbarton Ward

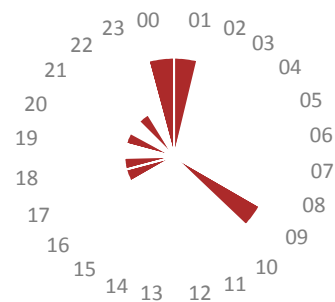


Lomond Ward

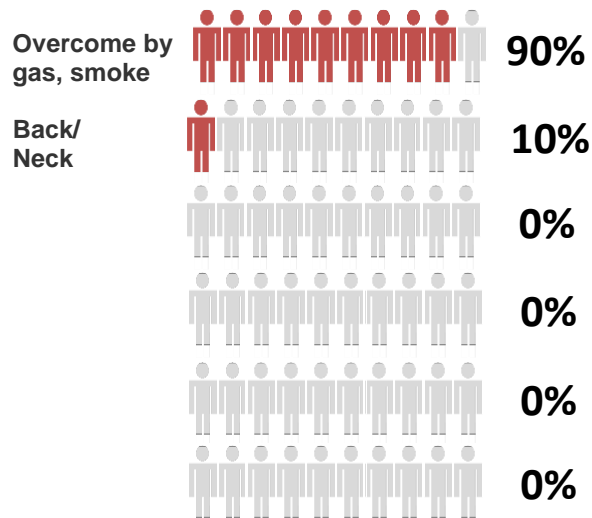


Leven Ward

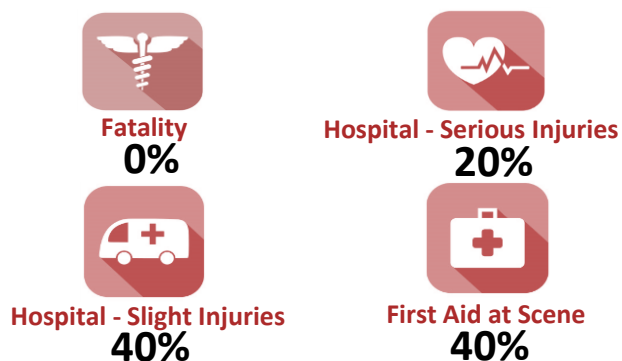
Fire Casualties by Time of Day



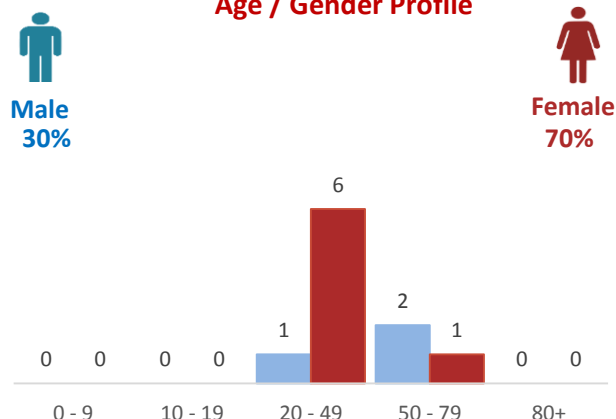
Nature of Injury



Extent of Harm



Age / Gender Profile



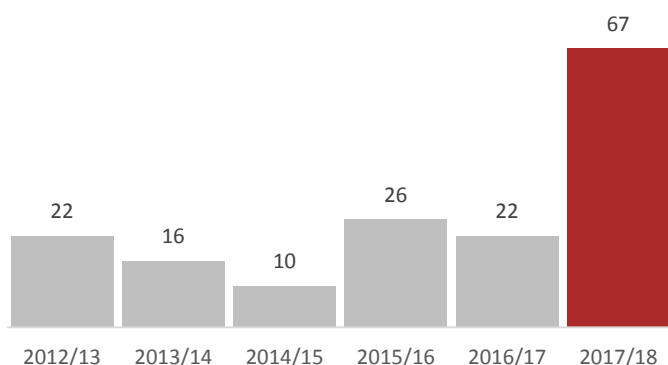
Unintentional Injury or Harm



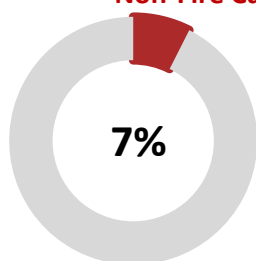
Performance Summary

Year on Year	3 Year Average	5 Year Average
205%	98%	47%

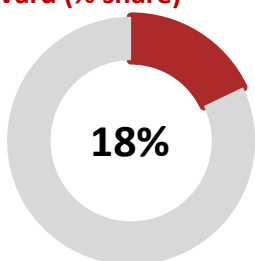
Non-Fire Casualties Year to Date



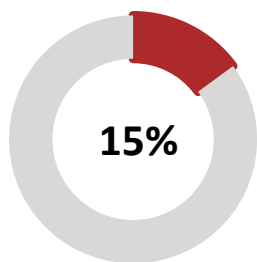
Non-Fire Casualties by Ward (% share)



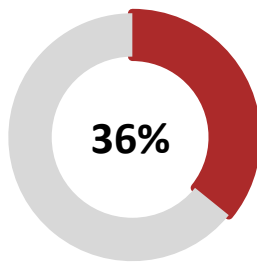
Clydebank Central Ward



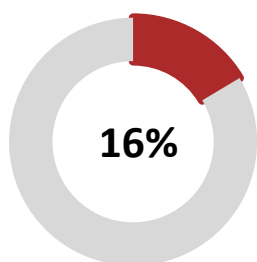
Clydebank Waterfront Ward



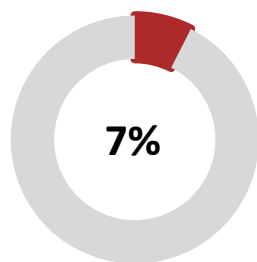
Kilpatrick Ward



Dumbarton Ward

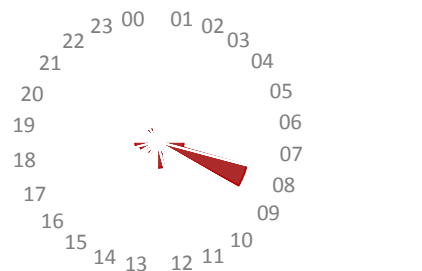


Lomond Ward

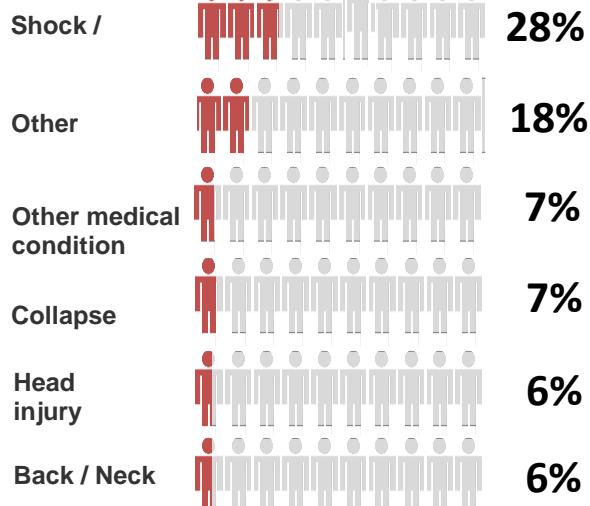


Leven Ward

Non-Fire Casualties by Time of Day



Nature of Injury



Fatality
3%



Hospital - Serious Injuries
15%



Hospital - Slight Injuries
48%



First Aid at Scene
4%

Non-Fire Emergency Activity



Road Traffic Collision
67%

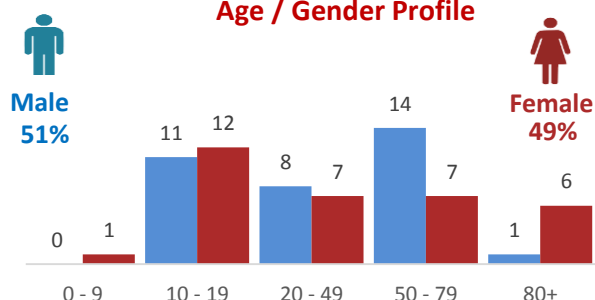


Assisting Other Agencies
33%



Water Rescue
0%

Age / Gender Profile



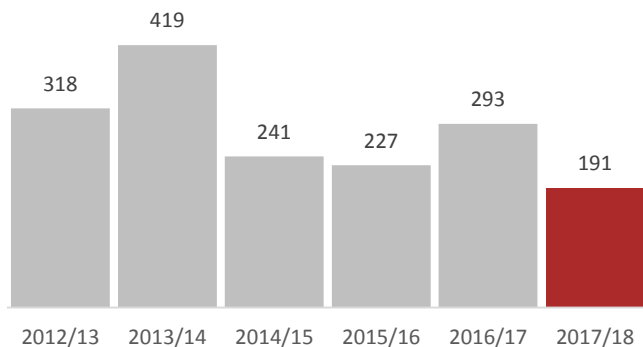
Deliberate Fire Setting



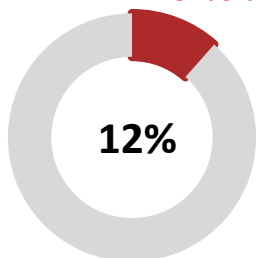
Performance Summary

Year on Year	3 Year Average	5 Year Average
-35%	-7%	-8%

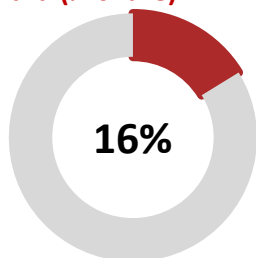
Deliberate Fires Year to Date



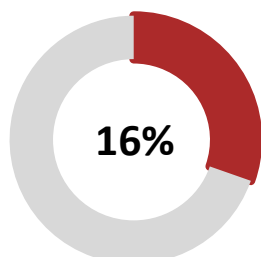
Deliberate Fires by Ward (% share)



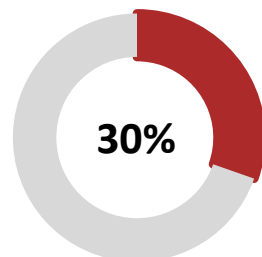
Clydebank Central ward



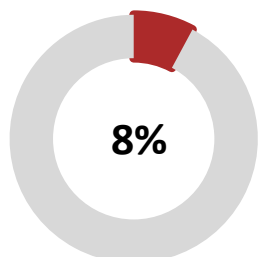
Clydebank Waterfront Ward



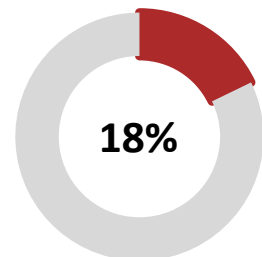
Kilpatrick Ward



Dumbarton Ward

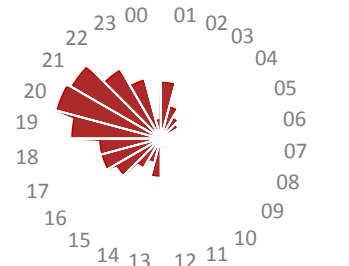


Lomond Ward

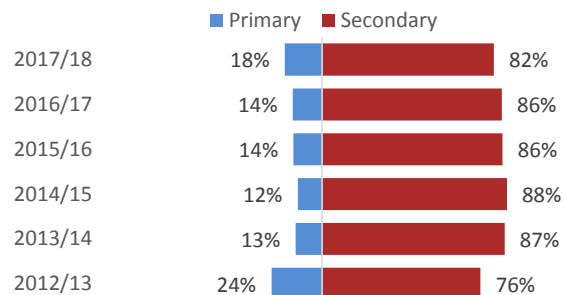


Leven Ward

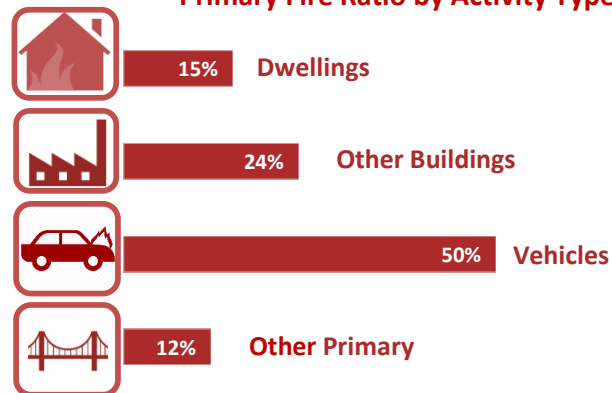
Deliberate Fires by Time of Day



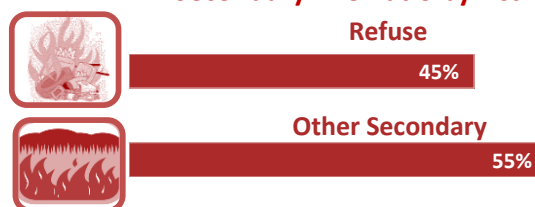
Deliberate Fires by Classification



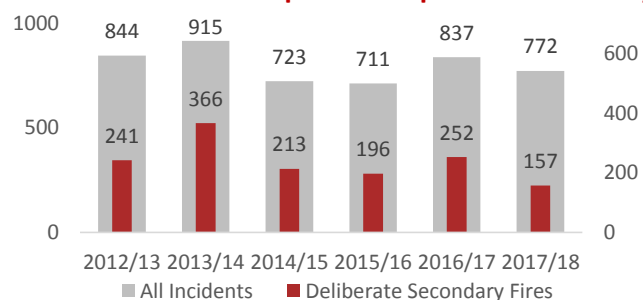
Primary Fire Ratio by Activity Type



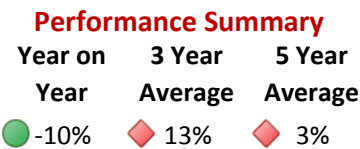
Secondary Fire Ratio by Activity Type



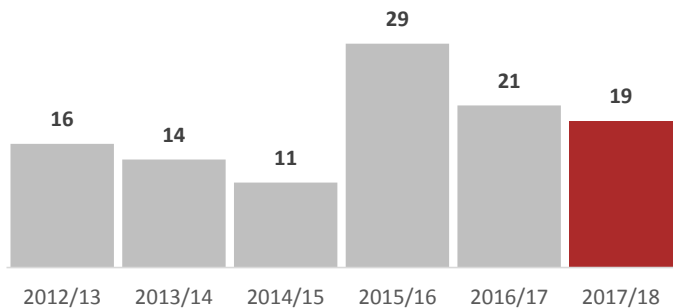
Deliberate Fires Compared to Operational Activity



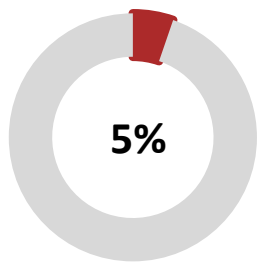
Non Domestic Fire Safety



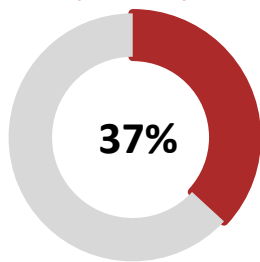
Non-Domestic Fires Year to Date



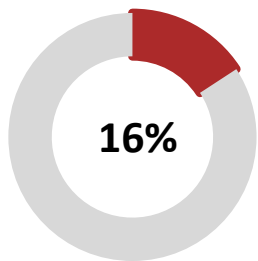
Non-Domestic Fires by Ward (% share)



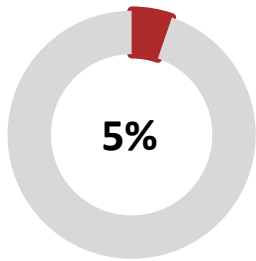
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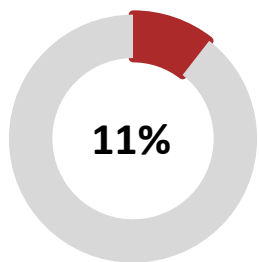
Clydebank Waterfront Ward



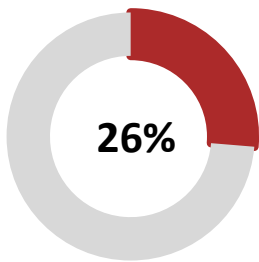
Kilpatrick Ward



Dumbarton Ward

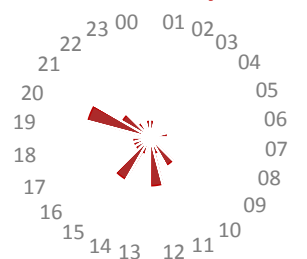


Lomond Ward

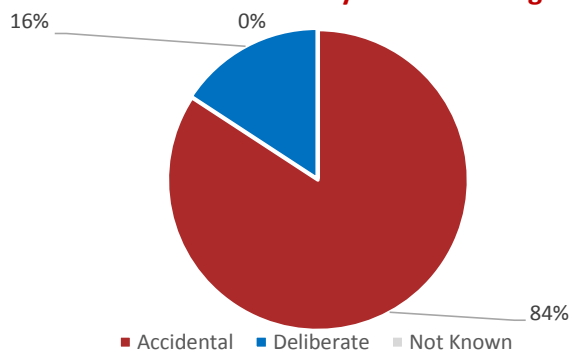


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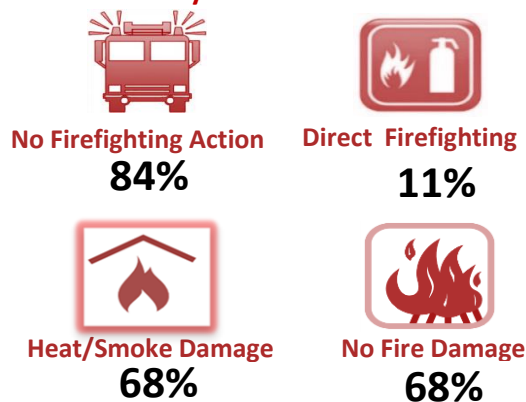
Non-Domestic Fires by Time of Day



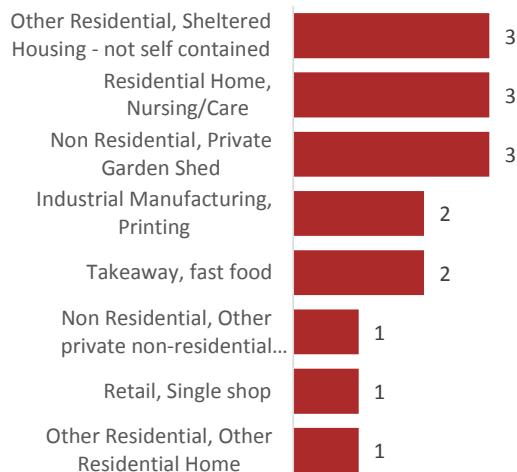
Non-Domestic Fires by Nature of Origin



Severity of Non-Domestic Fires



Non-Domestic Fires by Premises Type



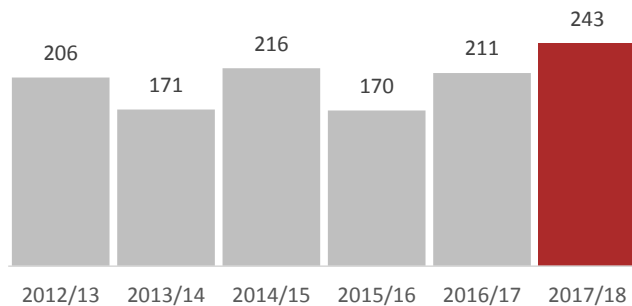
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals



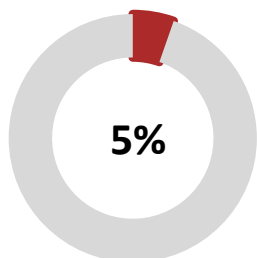
Performance Summary

Year on Year	3 Year Average	5 Year Average
15%	5%	4%

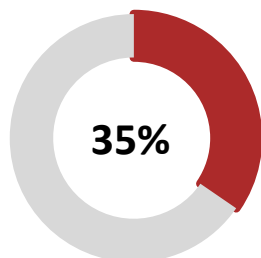
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals Year to Date



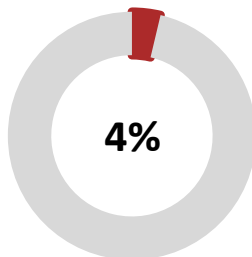
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals by Ward (% share)



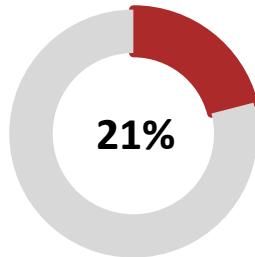
Clydebank Central Ward



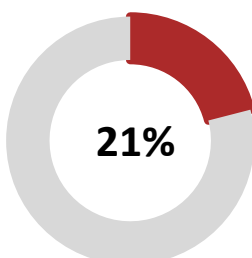
Clydebank Waterfront Ward



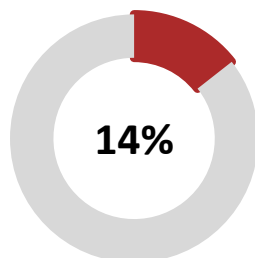
Kilpatrick Ward



Dumbarton Ward

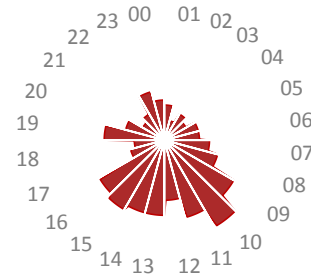


Lomond Ward

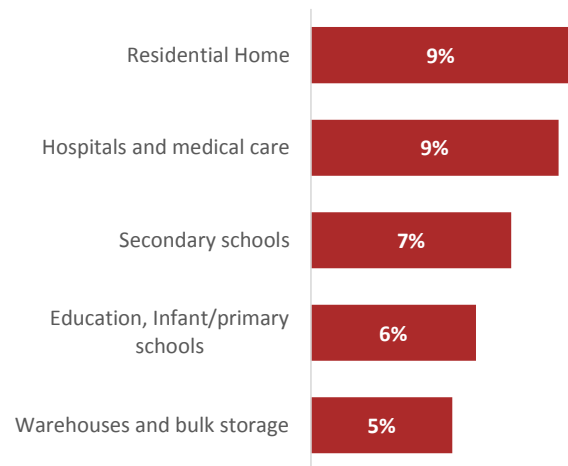


Leven Ward

Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals by Time of Day



Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals - Top 5 Premises



Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals Activity Ratios



UFAS Percentage Against all Incidents

31%



UFAS Percentage Against all False Alarms

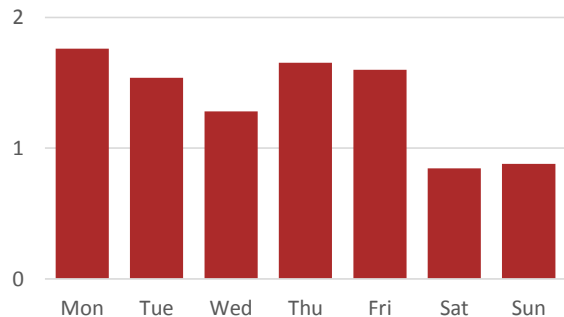
66%



Human Influence and Alarm Activations

26%

Average Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals per Day



**Working together
for a safer Scotland**



SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

Working together for a safer Scotland

LOCAL FIRE AND RESCUE PLAN

FOR WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

2017



DRAFT PLAN FOR CONSULTATION

West
Dunbartonshire
COUNCIL

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

James McNeil

Local Senior Officer

National Context

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

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

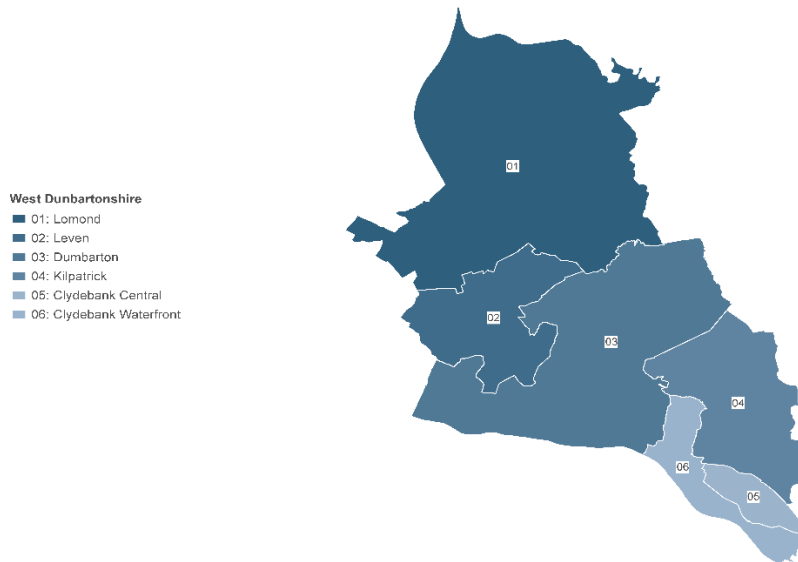


These have been shaped with due regard to the challenges we face and to what we need to achieve to be a highly effective, sustainable public service. Operating within a climate of significant public service reform means we need to transform how we operate. This will include how we prepare for and respond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

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

Local Context

The current population of West Dunbartonshire, which is around 89,500 and constitutes 1.7% of the total number of persons living in Scotland, is predicted to decrease, while the population in Scotland is expected to increase by 2037. Whilst the overall population within West Dunbartonshire decreases, the demographical aspect of the area suggests a projected increase in elderly residents over 75 and decrease of 15% of children under 16.



To enable the SFRS to plan and deliver on a proactive and reactive basis, it is important to understand where and how demand for fire and rescue resources may arise in the short, medium and longer term. As a local authority area, West Dunbartonshire is constituted by six multi-member electoral wards covering mainly urban areas within a rural setting over approximately 159 square km. Emergency response within the local authority area is provided from three (3) locations comprising of two (2) wholetime stations (permanently crewed) and one (1) station which operate on an 'On Call' basis.

Review of operational activity across West Dunbartonshire indicates a small increase in overall activity levels over the last five years. In terms of fire related activity, accidental dwelling fires have remained fairly static however the current trend is showing a very slight increase. The provision of early warning has contributed significantly to reducing the severity of fires within the home with the majority of incidents being dealt with in their initial stages. We will continue to work with our partners within West Dunbartonshire to improve the safety of communities.

Within West Dunbartonshire over the last five years, there has unfortunately been two occasions on which individuals have lost their lives. Non-fatal fire casualty rates have remained fairly static over the corresponding period there was a small decrease in the current year. The majority of recorded fire casualties are not required to attend hospital. Of those who have attended hospital, the majority have been deemed to have sustained only very slight injuries.

Deliberate fire setting on average accounts for 31% of operational responses and trend analysis indicates a very slight increase in levels of this activity type over the last five years. Analysis identifies deliberate fire setting is occurring on an ongoing basis, although peak activity has been identified in the same periods each year.

Whilst attendances at non-fire related emergencies on average account for around 54% of operational mobilisations, the number of fatalities and casualties are notably higher than fire related injuries (fatal and non-fatal). Moreover the majority of non-fire emergency casualties (non-fatal) are as a result of road traffic collisions. Another emerging trend has been identified in those persons requiring assistance from other organisations, which results in support being requested from the SFRS in the form of forcing entry into premises to render assistance to occupants or the provision of first responder (medical) assistance.

Whilst many incidents within West Dunbartonshire are as a result of a confirmed genuine emergency, 41% of all emergency responses made by the SFRS turn out to be false alarms. These alarms may be as a result of a genuine belief that a fire is occurring which subsequently is confirmed not to be the case or through malicious activity resulting in a report of fire being made knowing this report is false in its nature. There are also a number of warnings of fire generated by fire alarm systems which, following an attendance and investigation, turn out to be false in their origin. Currently attendances to premises which generate these false signals account for 58% of all emergency responses to fire alarm systems within West Dunbartonshire resulting in disruption to those within the premises in which the alarm activates and also to the SFRS who, on many occasions, are diverted from other activities to attend these incidents.

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

The delivery of shared outcomes is embedded within West Dunbartonshire through its range of community planning approaches. West Dunbartonshire's Community Planning Partnership is committed to the delivery of its vision of *"A prosperous West Dunbartonshire recognised as a dynamic area within a successful Scotland"*

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

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

Local Priorities

1. Domestic Fire Safety

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Unintentional Harm and Injury

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

Out with the domestic environment, the SFRS respond to a range of non-fire related emergencies. The most common incidents of this type within West Dunbartonshire are attendances at Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs), which results in the majority of non-fire related injuries, flooding or assisting other partner agencies. A collective approach is required amongst community planning partners to support risk reduction measures. As a partner, the SFRS will support a variety of initiatives in response to these types of incident across East Dunbartonshire.



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

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

We will monitor the effectiveness of our intervention strategies by:

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

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

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

3. Deliberate Fire Setting

Deliberate fire setting accounts for 31% of all operational incidents within West Dunbartonshire and takes various forms. Whilst a small proportion involves occupied buildings, vehicles and outdoor structures (primary fires), the majority of deliberate fires are classed as secondary in nature and on most occasions occur in an outdoor location.

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

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

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

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

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

- *Reviewing the number and type of deliberate fire setting incidents within West Dunbartonshire*
- *Evaluating the effectiveness of our youth engagement programmes.*

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

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

4. Non-Domestic Fire Safety

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

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

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

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

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

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

- *Reviewing the number of fires in non-domestic premises and the type of premises involved in fire*
- *Reviewing the number and types of fire safety audits carried out across West Dunbartonshire*
- *Reviewing the outcome of fire safety audits carried out in non-domestic premises.*

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

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

5. Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Operational Resilience and Preparedness

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

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

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

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

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

We will seek to ensure operational response and preparedness within West Dunbarton is maintained by:

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

Review

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

Tell us what you think

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

We would like you to tell us what you think of our plan. The formal consultation for this draft Local Fire and Rescue Plan opens on 5 October 2017 and will run until 22 December 2017. To ensure we review and manage all responses consistently you are invited to provide comment in our online survey. This can be accessed at <https://firescotland.citizenspace.com/planning-and-performance/west-dunbartonshire-draft-local-fire-plan>. After the consultation is closed we will publish the results.

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

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

Phone: 01389 385999

Visit our website: www.firescotland.gov.uk

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**POLICE
SCOTLAND**
Keeping people safe

West Dunbartonshire

Local Policing Plan 2014 – 2017

Quarterly Report/Q2 – 2017/18

West 
Dunbartonshire
COUNCIL

Local Police Commander, Chief Superintendent Hazel Hendren

As Divisional Commander for Argyll and West Dunbartonshire Division I am pleased to present the second quarterly update in relation to the West Dunbartonshire Local Policing Plan for 2017/18. The purpose of this report is to highlight current crime trends and issues identified in the previous 3 month period and provide some context around crime trends over the longer term.

As outlined in the Local Policing Plan for West Dunbartonshire our focus - **Keeping People Safe** – and the policing principals which it encapsulates continue to be at the centre of all police activity carried out across the area. Public consultation, partnership working and our own detailed crime analysis has determined that the priorities going forward in 2017/18 remain unchanged:-

- ❖ ***Violence, Disorder and Antisocial Behaviour***
- ❖ ***Road Safety & Road Crime***
- ❖ ***Public Protection***
- ❖ ***Major Crime and Counter Terrorism***
- ❖ ***Acquisitive Crime***

National performance frameworks continue to be utilised to measure progress, monitor activity, identify key areas where resources need to be focused and demonstrate how successful we are in meeting our key priorities and objectives. The policing priorities for each of the six Multi Member Wards within the West Dunbartonshire boundary are reviewed regularly to ensure that new and emerging issues within local towns and communities continue to be addressed.

Integrity, Fairness and Respect are our policing values and the touchstones for all our interactions, forming the basis of everything we do and every decision we reach. By applying our values, we continue to receive public consent through improved relevancy, trust and support.

Local Area Commander Chief Inspector Donald Leitch continues to have responsibility for addressing crime issues and concerns as they arise on a day to day basis across West Dunbartonshire. He is supported by dedicated Area Inspectors David Quinn (Clydebank) and John Mullen (Dumbarton) who lead the local Community Policing Teams.

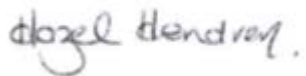
Building on the relationships created through the recently introduced community policing model, officers based at Clydebank, Dumbarton and Alexandria police stations continue to record and address problems and concerns raised across the community council structure. The Scottish Football League football season kicked-off late July with Dumbarton Football Club hosting a number of league and league cup fixtures which to date have passed safely and incident free. All parades and processions held across July also passed without incident as did the Scottish Pipe Band Championships held at Levensgrove Park in Dumbarton.

Benchmarking

Benchmarking is a process used by organisations to compare their processes and performance metrics against like organisations that are recognised as being the leader in their respective field. This offers organisations the opportunity to learn from the information and experience developed by those considered to be 'best in class'. Benchmarking ensures that organisations maintain both an internal and external perspective on their relative performance and challenges potential organisational complacency over results achieved.

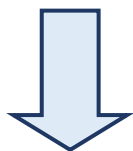
Local Authorities in Scotland have been engaged in benchmarking over the past four years as part as of the Scottish Local Government Benchmarking Framework (LGBF). They have been working with the Improvement Service (IS) over the last four years on developing a common approach to benchmarking.

Research continues into this topic to ensure the most accurate comparisons are being drawn, particularly given that the geographic and demographic profile of an area is a significant factor in determining the nature and volume of crimes reported therein. Similar to previous reports, comparative data has been included in relation to the Inverclyde Local Authority area however this information **MUST** only be used for guidance purpose.



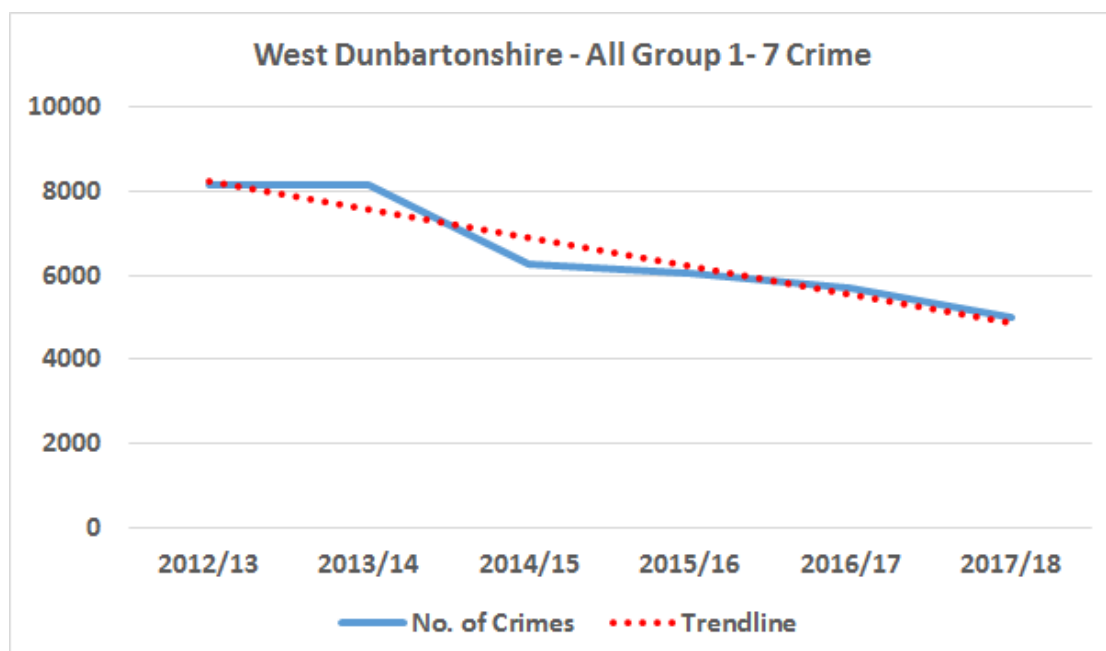
Hazel Hendren
Chief Superintendent
Local Police Commander

Crime Overview



Group 1 -7 Crime

The total number of Group 1 – 7 crimes recorded across West Dunbartonshire continued in a downward trend during Quarter 2. Set against figures recorded for the same period last year crime levels have reduced by 12.5%, remaining 27.5% below the 5 year average. In number terms this equates to 714 fewer crimes being recorded and almost 120 fewer crimes per month. Most crime categories have seen a reduction including violent crime which has reduced by 26.4%. Acquisitive crimes have reduced by 4.9% and antisocial behaviour (ASB) related crimes have reduced by 16%. Group 2 sexual crimes remain slightly higher (29.5%) than last year however there has been significant improvement from Quarter 1. Detection rates remain slightly lower at 72.2% compared to 77.2% last year.



Local Authority Comparison

Figures recorded at the end of Quarter 1 show that the total number of Group 1–5 crimes recorded per 10,000 population remains higher within West Dunbartonshire at 120.2 compared to 113.6 in the Inverclyde Local Authority area, however this is a reduction from 143.3 compared to the same YTD period last year.

West Dunbartonshire continued to record a higher ratio per 10,000 population than Inverclyde all crimes categories. Ratios for both ASB crime and road traffic offences were considerably higher at 85.6 and 69.3 respectively compared to 61.4 and 48.3 in Inverclyde.

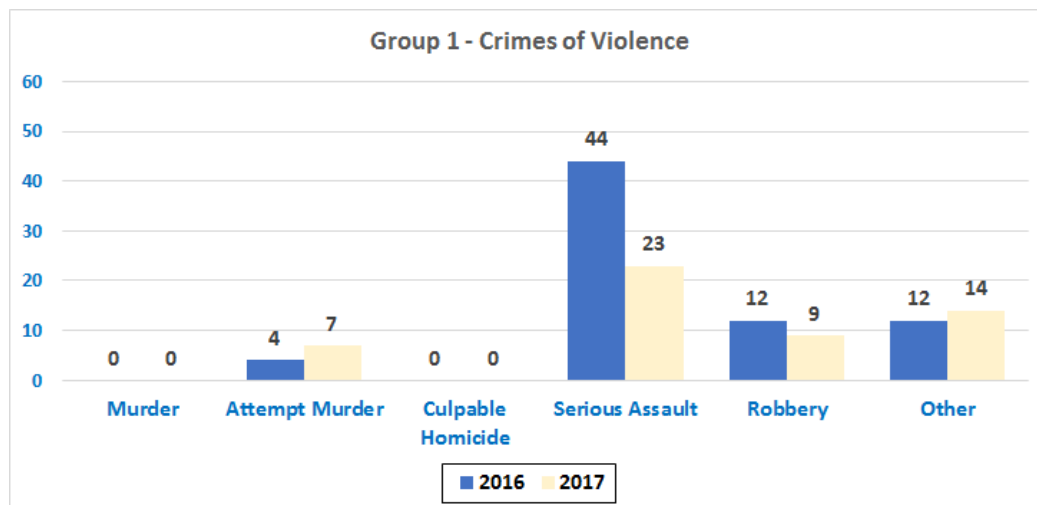
Violence, Disorder & Antisocial Behaviour

Police Scotland remain dedicated to reducing violence, disorder and antisocial behaviour within the local communities of West Dunbartonshire in order to 'Keep People Safe'. Operational police activity carried out on a daily basis continues to be driven by the objectives outlined in the local policing plan:-

- ❖ *To reduce the number of victims of violent crime.*
- ❖ *To reduce the number of reported incidents of antisocial behaviour.*
- ❖ *To impact on alcohol related violence, antisocial behaviour and disorder with particular emphasis in and around licensed premises.*
- ❖ *To increase the number of people detected for violent and domestic crime.*

Group 1 – Crimes of Violence

Levels of serious violence occurring within West Dunbartonshire continued to reduce during Quarter 2. In total, 53 crimes have been recorded which is 19 fewer than in the same period last year, keeping the figure significantly lower (35.5%) than the 5 year average. As shown below, a slight increase in the number of Attempted Murder crimes has been offset by a significant reduction in Serious Assaults and Robberies.



Crimes involving lower level violence and ASB also continued in an overall downward trend. Although crimes involving common assaults show a slight increase of 5.4% (25 more crimes), crimes relating to Breach of the Peace and Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010, Sec.38 (CJLS) remain 19% lower (159 fewer crimes). Crimes involving drunkenness and other disorderly conduct have also reduced by 44.1% (131 fewer crimes). Despite noticeable reductions in ASB related crime, the number of public report complaints relating to disorder remains 9.3% higher than last year which equates to 256 more incidents being recorded.

Local Authority Comparison

At the end of Quarter 1, figures show the total number of Group 1 crimes recorded per 10,000 head of population remained marginally higher than in the Inverclyde Local Authority area at 3.3 and 3.0 respectively.

In terms of low level violence and ASB, the rate recorded per 10,000 head of population for public reported ASB also remained slightly higher within West Dunbartonshire at 212.6 compared to 189.6 in Inverclyde Local Authority area. Common Assault crimes also remained higher at 25.8 versus 21.3, as did crimes relating to Breach of the Peace and CJS S.38 at 37.6 in West Dunbartonshire and 21.3 in Inverclyde however this is an improvement from 27.6 and 47.0 last year.

The Divisional Violence Prevention Strategy and Directed Policing Plans, which are informed by analytical products produced at a local level, continue to be fully exploited to ensure local officers manage the threat and risk posed by specific individuals and at identified problematic locations. In addition various pro-active policing tactics have been utilised in order to impact on crime and incident levels.

Focussed Police Activity

Notable Drug Seizure

As a result of an Antisocial Behaviour Action Plan in Dalmuir, intelligence was gained through officers patrolling within high flat blocks which led to a warrant being granted to search a premises. This search led to approximately half a kilogram of heroin being recovered and a male being reported to the Procurator Fiscal.

Operation Code

During Quarter 2, a significant amount of partnership work took place involving Police Scotland, British Transport Police, Scotrail and West Dunbartonshire and Argyll and Bute Local Authorities in relation to high levels of antisocial behaviour, absconding and child protection concerns. This work was complex in nature and involved a great deal of collaboration and negotiation to resolve.

Alcohol Test Purchase Operations

Eleven premises were recently visited for alcohol test purchase operations. Nine passed and two premises failed albeit both passed on the follow up operation. Both staff involved and the relevant designated premises managers were charged. One premises sacked their member of staff and the second premises has suspended their staff member.

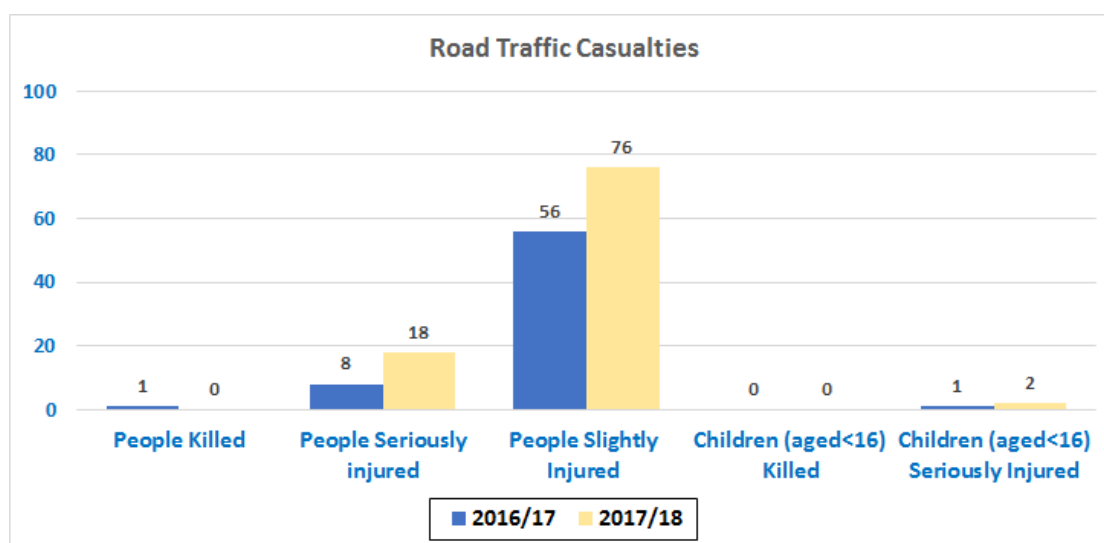
Road Safety & Road Crime

Priorities outlined in the Local Policing Plan 2014 – 2017 continue to be at the forefront of operational activity carried out in respect of road safety and road crime. These are as follows:-

- *To work with partners to develop a strategy to reduce the numbers of those killed and seriously injured on the road network within West Dunbartonshire.*
- *To increase enforcement activity to improve driver behaviour.*
- *To improve road safety through enhanced partnership working and preventative initiatives within the community.*

Road Traffic Casualties

Compared against figures recorded for the end of Quarter 2 last year, the number of fatalities on the road network has remains low and has reduced from 1 to zero. Road collision resulting in serious injury have however increased from 8 to 18 and slight injuries have increased from 56 to 76 which equates to an additional 29 casualties overall.



Local Authority Comparison

At the end of Quarter 1 figures show the total number of road casualties recorded within West Dunbartonshire was higher at 36 than in Inverclyde Local Authority area where 29 casualties were recorded. When comparing data relating to the number of road collisions overall per 10,000 head of population, West Dunbartonshire also recorded the highest number at 30.4 compared to 28.7 in Inverclyde.

At the end of Quarter 1 figures show a 17.1% reduction in the total number of offences recorded relating to motor vehicles within West Dunbartonshire. Similar to previous trends, reductions in offences relating to speeding, mobile phones and driving licenses account for much of the overall reduction. It is also notable that dangerous driving offences have reduced with 9 fewer detections recorded YTD.

	April 2016 – Sept 2016	April 2017 – Sept 2017	% Change
Dangerous driving	16	7	-56.3%
Speeding	247	207	-16.2%
Disqualified driving	11	9	-18.2%
Driving Licence	80	49	-38.8%
Insurance	154	137	-11.0%
Seat Belts	97	104	7.2%
Mobile Phone	85	31	-63.5%

Focussed Police Activity

Force Drink/Drug Campaign

The drink/drug campaign took place between 11 and 17 August 2017. Road checks were carried out across division at varying times which produced 3 detections for contraventions of Sec 5 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 and 1 detection for a contravention of Sec 4 of the Road Traffic Act 1988. Road checks also produced a number of detections for document and construction and use offences.

West Dunbartonshire Taxi Initiative

This initiative took place between 1 and 8 September 2017 recognising that our public transport network can often be utilised by those involved in serious and organised crime. As such it was deemed appropriate to evidence our response to this potential threat, influence users and operators as well as test and gather information regarding potential criminal associations. In total, 148 taxis and private hire vehicles and drivers were stopped and checked. 32 were in relation to minor offences, 23 were issued with defect notices for rectification, one was reported in relation to defective tyres and 3 were reported for document related offences.

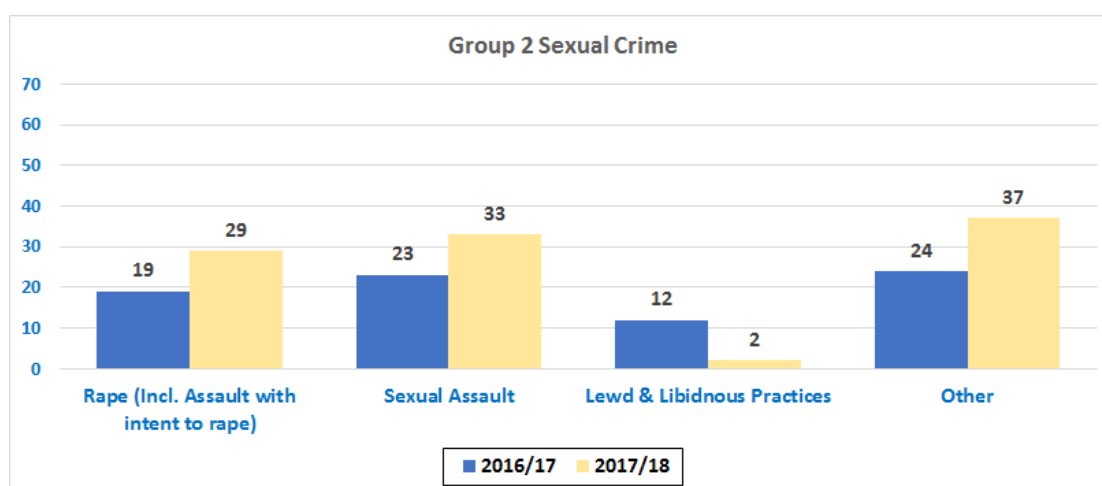
Protecting Vulnerable People

As set out in the Local Policing Plan 2014 – 2017, our priorities in respect of protecting vulnerable people remain unchanged:-

- ❖ *To work with our partners to identify those children, young people and vulnerable adults who are most at risk and through joint action reduce that risk.*
- ❖ *To continue to develop proactive strategies to deal with managed offenders, particularly those that present the greatest threat, risk and harm.*
- ❖ *To increase the number of persons detected for sexual crimes.*
- ❖ *Together with partner agencies, strive to provide a better quality of service to the victims of sexual crime.*

Group 2 – Sexual Crime

Continuing the upward trend in Group 2 crimes recorded at the end of Quarter 1, the total number of sexual crimes recorded remains 29.5% higher than in the same period last year which equates to 23 more crimes. This represents an increase of 58.3% on the 5 year average figure. As shown below increased crime levels continue to be due to a rise in the number of rape crimes recorded and crimes relating to indecent communication/images. Crimes involving sexual assault have also increased. Almost all rape crimes have occurred within residential dwelling homes and around half were reported to be committed by a partner/spouse or family member. Around 26.8% of all Group 2 crimes have been historical reports.



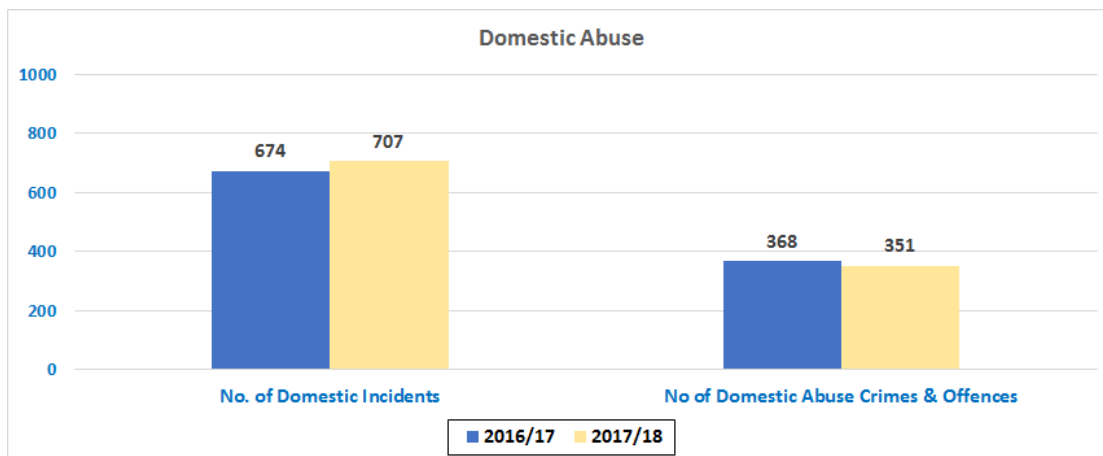
Detection Rates

Set against figures recorded at the end of Quarter 2 last year, detection rates have reduced slightly from 64.1% to 52.5% and remain significantly below the 5 year average (80.6%). There has however been only a marginal change in the detection rate for Rape crime from 63.2% down to 62.1%.



Domestic Abuse

Figure recorded at the end of Quarter 2 show levels of domestic abuse being recorded across West Dunbartonshire remain relatively unchanged. As shown below crimes have reduced by 4.6% which equates to 17 fewer crimes being recorded however domestic abuse incidents have increased from 674 to 707. Clydebank Waterfront and Clydebank Central Multi Member Ward areas continue to record the highest number of domestic abuse incidents with a higher concentration noted in the Dalmuir area.



Local Authority Comparison

At the end of Quarter 1, the number of Group 2 crimes recorded per 10,000 population was higher in West Dunbartonshire at 7.5 compared to 5.9 in the Inverclyde Local Authority area. Rape crimes were also marginally higher at 2.1 versus 1.1 respectively.

Domestic abuse incidents remained considerably higher in West Dunbartonshire at 349 versus 235. Recent statistics show West Dunbartonshire Local Authority area recorded the higher number of crimes per head of population during 2016/17 than any other local authority area in Scotland however there has been a slight improvement in the current YTD period.

Focussed Police Activity

Domestic Abuse - Notable Detections

Two significant detections were made in respect of serial domestic offenders during Quarter 1. The first involved to a 21 year old male from Clydebank who has been charged with a number of crimes involving two females he had previously been in a relationship with. A further 3 victims of sexual assaults have been identified.

The second detection related to a 45 year old man has been charged crimes against two females, one from West Dunbartonshire and one from Central Scotland who he was previously in a relationship with. These included Rape, Sexual Assault, Indecent Assault and Common Assault.

Major Crime & Counter Terrorism

Keeping people safe by reducing the threat posed from organised crime and terrorism across West Dunbartonshire remains a high priority for all local police officers. The Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre (JTAC) is the UK's centre for the analysis and assessment of international terrorism. JTAC has responsibility for setting international terrorism threat levels which is currently assessed as **SEVERE**. Recent events in Manchester and London highlight the necessity for vigilance at all times. Police across Argyll & West Dunbartonshire Division continue to implement the UK Government CONTEST strategy with local and national partners. Police Scotland also continues to target and disrupt the activities of those involved in organised crime at a local level through focused and robust interventions based on the objectives set out in the local policing plan:-

- ❖ ***To disrupt organised crime groups by targeting individuals, the businesses they operate and their access to public contracts.***
- ❖ ***To target those individuals who are intent on supplying drugs.***
- ❖ ***Through education and partnership, reduce the impact that serious and organised crime and terrorism has on our communities.***
- ❖ ***Through the Multi-Agency Serious and Organised Crime and Contest Group, raise awareness and improve information sharing between agencies.***

As per the most recent intelligence assessment (June 2017) relating to Serious and Organised Crime (SOC), the overall threat/risk posed to the communities within West Dunbartonshire remains unchanged. There continues to be 3 identified SOC Groups in operation within the area. Two continue to be assessed as Low Risk and one as Medium Risk. Proactive and reactive intelligence and evidence gathering opportunities continue to be fully exploited in an attempt to reduce the threat and harm posed by individuals linked to these groups and to identify new and emerging groups. Police activity continues to focus on arresting individuals linked to these groups, depriving them of cash and assets through full use of POCA legislation, and as well as depriving them of legitimate enterprise to ensure the maximum impact.

In line with trends identified across Scotland, the primary function of these groups continues to be assessed as drug supply and distribution within the local area. As shown in the table below, detections relating to drug supply show an increase compared to the same YTD period last year.



Serious & Organised Crime	April 2016 – Sept 2016	April 2017 – Sept 2017	% Change
Number of detections for drugs supply, drugs productions, drugs cultivation	42	49	16.7%

Local Authority Comparison

Data recorded at the end of Quarter 1 shows the number of drug supply crimes detected per 10,000 head of population was marginally higher within West Dunbartonshire at 3.1 compared to 2.3 in Inverclyde. However, when considering all drug crime, West Dunbartonshire recorded a slightly lower rate of 20.3 compared to 23.5 in Inverclyde.

Focussed Police Activity

Youth Engagement Officers – Development Day

L Division held its first Youth Engagement Officer (YEO) Development day where they received an updated threat assessment and a CT Awareness briefing. Plans are in place to work with the Counter Terrorism Liaison Officer to develop suitable inputs to S3 and S5 pupils.

Project Griffin

On 10 July, a Project Griffin event was held at Cameron House Hotel for 60 members of local businesses. Project Griffin is a national counter terrorism awareness initiative to protect our cities and communities from the threat of terrorism by engaging, encouraging and enabling members of the community to work in partnership with the police to deter, detect and counter terrorist activity.

Human Trafficking – Day of Action

On 8 September, a joint operation involving Police, Home Office and HMRC aimed at addressing illegal working within takeaway premises resulted in two illegal workers being identified within a premises in Dumbarton. Referrals were subsequently sent to WDC Licensing in an attempt to remove the late catering license from premises due to it not being fit or proper.

Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) - Interventions

In addition to our work around Human Trafficking and the links this has to serious and organised crime, we are also focusing on acquisitive crime and in particular on Bogus Workmen operating within the area, cognisant of the impact this has on the most vulnerable members of our local communities. This is being progressed in partnership, through education, disruption and enforcement. This focus will continue as we head towards the Festive Season utilising Social Media to highlight the issue and offer advice and guidance to the public and to professionals working within our communities.

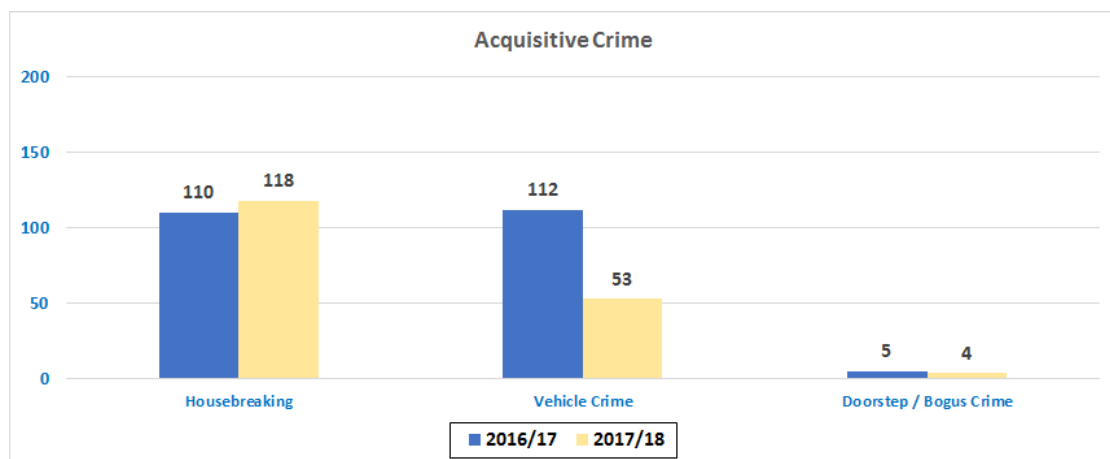
Acquisitive Crime

In the Local Policing Plan 2014 – 2017, Police Scotland have identified that the objectives in relation to acquisitive crime will be:

- ***To reduce the number of housebreakings and improve detection rates.***
- ***To target individuals involved in doorstep crime and support the victims through partnership working.***

Group 3 - Acquisitive Crime

Compared to figures recorded at the end of Quarter 2 last year, the total number of acquisitive crimes being recorded across West Dunbartonshire has reduced by 4.9%. Crime levels also remain 9.9% below the 5 year average. While vehicle related crimes have seen a significant decrease, crimes involving housebreaking have seen a slight increase of 7.3% (8 more crimes). Crimes involving theft by shoplifting, common theft and fraud are also showing a slight upward trend.



Detection Rate

Overall there has been a marginal decrease in the detection rate for acquisitive crime which is currently 43.5%, down from 45.6%. The detection rate for housebreaking crime also remains below last year's figure at 15.3% however for vehicle crime it has improved from 45.5% to 50.9%.

Local Authority Comparison

Data recorded at the end of Quarter 1 shows that the number of Group 3 crimes recorded per 10,000 head of population remains marginally higher within West Dunbartonshire at 45.4 than in the Inverclyde area 44.1. Rates recorded in respect of housebreaking and vehicle related crime are however lower within West Dunbartonshire at 6.0 and 3.7 respectively, compared to 8.1 and 5.3 in Inverclyde.

Focussed Police Activity

Community Watch Scheme

'Community Watch West Dunbartonshire' is an extension of the Neighbourhood Watch concept. It operated by using Neighbourhood ALERT, a targeted, two way messaging system specifically designed in the UK for the purposes of community engagement which provides consistent, locally relevant and inclusive communication with people living and working within West Dunbartonshire particularly in relation to doorstep crime.

The Community Network partnership is currently supported by Neighbourhood Watch Scotland. Funding for the promotion and development of the scheme has been obtained by Trading Standards and Your Communities from West Dunbartonshire Councils Antisocial Behaviour Task Group and Housing Departments. Police Scotland now have three trained administrators locally within L division with one member of Trading Standards also trained. The first stage of the network was rolled out in June 2017, following which a second and third stage roll out will take place. It is anticipated that in establishing the service on a stage by stage basis, we will be able to fully engage with residents and communities, making for a far reaching messaging network. The ultimate aim is to have the ALERT system covering the whole local authority area.



West Dunbartonshire

Local Policing Plan

2017 – 2020

1. Introduction

This is the third local policing plan (LPP) for West Dunbartonshire published by Police Scotland. This bespoke plan should be viewed as a living document which will evolve to meet emerging threats and needs, and will be subject to formal review on at least an annual basis. It has been formulated through careful consideration of the most current data, feedback from consultation with local communities and stakeholders, and giving due regard to national policing priorities. The publication of this LPP is a statutory requirement derived from the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 and demonstrates Police Scotland's legislative responsibility and operational commitment to the delivery of local, national, and corporate outcomes with regard to crime, safety, and wellbeing in our communities.

However, Police Scotland in West Dunbartonshire is not working in isolation. Section 6(1) of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 required each Community Planning Partnership (CPP) to produce and publish local outcome improvement plans (LOIPs), with the key focus on the delivery of shared outcomes at a local level. LOIPs will replace single outcome agreements (SOAs) and take a more systematic and collaborative approach to performance improvement in areas of identified need. More than 80% of police activity in West Dunbartonshire does not relate to crime, but to providing emergency and acute support to individuals and communities in a huge variety of crisis situations, and exercising other functions for the benefit of communities. Accordingly, this iteration of our local policing plan has been designed to articulate our broader contribution to the LOIP for West Dunbartonshire, in keeping with our commitment to tackling chronic and long term issues in partnership with local partners and communities.

At a national level, The Scottish Police Authority (SPA) and Police Scotland has developed a new long term strategic plan, which influences how we deliver policing services in West Dunbartonshire. The main themes that have emerged from this plan are:

- **Prevention – *Tackling crime inequality and chronic issues.***
- **Protection – *Based on Threat, Risk and Harm***
- **Communities – *Focus on localism, diversity and the virtual world.***
- **Knowledge – *Informing the development of better services.***
- **Innovation – *Dynamic, adaptable and sustainable.***

We believe that our 2017-2020 local policing plan fits well with these themes for policing over the next decade and, moreover, will contribute to the delivery of a safe and successful West Dunbartonshire in the shorter term.

2. Consultation

In 2016 Police Scotland introduced “*Your View Counts*”, an ongoing electronic and paper based public survey process. This living document ensures that local needs and expectations are captured and reflected in West Dunbartonshire's Local Policing Plan. In addition, Police Scotland has taken into account information captured from other sources, including surveys, public events, internal dialogue, and personal communication and consultation with Local Authority and other Community Planning Partners.

The results from this ongoing engagement process have identified the issues that affect people from communities across West Dunbartonshire.

3. Police Priorities and Objectives

Police Scotland has created this 2017-2020 local policing plan to support West Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership's Local Outcome Improvement Plan. This plan also supports national and local policing priorities and it is critical that all three sets of priorities are linked. We have listed all priorities, both local and national below:

National Policing Priorities

Police Scotland has set national priorities derived from Scottish Government, Scottish Police Authority and national consultation exercises.

These priorities are:



Violence, Disorder and Antisocial Behaviour



Road Safety and Road Crime



Protecting People at Risk of Harm



Serious Organised Crime



Counter Terrorism

Local Policing Priorities

Police in West Dunbartonshire constantly engage with the local communities by means of the “*Your View Counts*” Survey, which is both an online and a traditional paper-based survey. We also regularly seek the views of our key partners including community councils, and we use qualitative and quantitative data to create our 2017- 2020 divisional strategic assessment to identify the most important policing priorities for West Dunbartonshire. **It must be stated that our local priorities are shaped on an ongoing basis and that, as we continue to consult the public, local priorities may change.** Currently, the local policing priorities are:



Drug Dealing / Drug Misuse



Antisocial Behaviour / Disorder



Violent Crime



Homes being broken into



Child Abuse including Child Sexual Exploitation

Local Outcome Improvement Plan Priority Local Outcomes

West Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership has an overarching strategic vision to make West Dunbartonshire “...a great place to live, work and visit”. It identifies five priority areas to deliver its vision which are overseen by the delivery and improvements groups (DIG):-

- **Flourishing** (Local Economy)
- **Independent** (Adults and Older Residents)
- **Nurtured** (Children and Young People)
- **Empowered** (Residents)
- **Safe** (Communities)

Using the LOIP outcomes and its supporting priorities as the principle driver for this LPP, we will evidence how Police Scotland will support each priority area, and outline generic policing tactics that will be used to deliver policing services in line with them.

Flourishing (Local Economy)

West Dunbartonshire has a diverse range of industry which contributes to the economic growth of the area. Retail, tourism, and local industries are all heavily represented in West Dunbartonshire. The area also has some heavy industry and, of course, the world famous scotch whisky industry. Whilst some of these sectors of the local economy are thriving, others are finding the current economic climate challenging. Police Scotland recognises that crime and wider social issues can make the difference between the success and failure of a business or indeed a community. Over the next 3 years Police Scotland will carry out the following activity to ensure conditions are right to encourage economic regeneration in support of outcome 1.



Target Serious Organised Crime

Tackling serious organised crime (SOC) is a national priority. However, a wide range of illegal activity across West Dunbartonshire affects local and rural economies. From the simple act of people shoplifting in our towns to pay for illegal drugs, through to the establishment of fake companies, organised criminality affects the economy in one way or another. Drug misuse has also been identified as a local priority, and those concerned in the large scale supply of illegal drugs into West Dunbartonshire are actually organised crime groups (OCGs), some of which are based in the local area. During the lifetime of this plan we will continue to target the kind of criminality identified above and not only arrest the perpetrators, but also seize their assets under the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) so that they can eventually be re-invested legitimately to benefit West Dunbartonshire's citizens and economy.



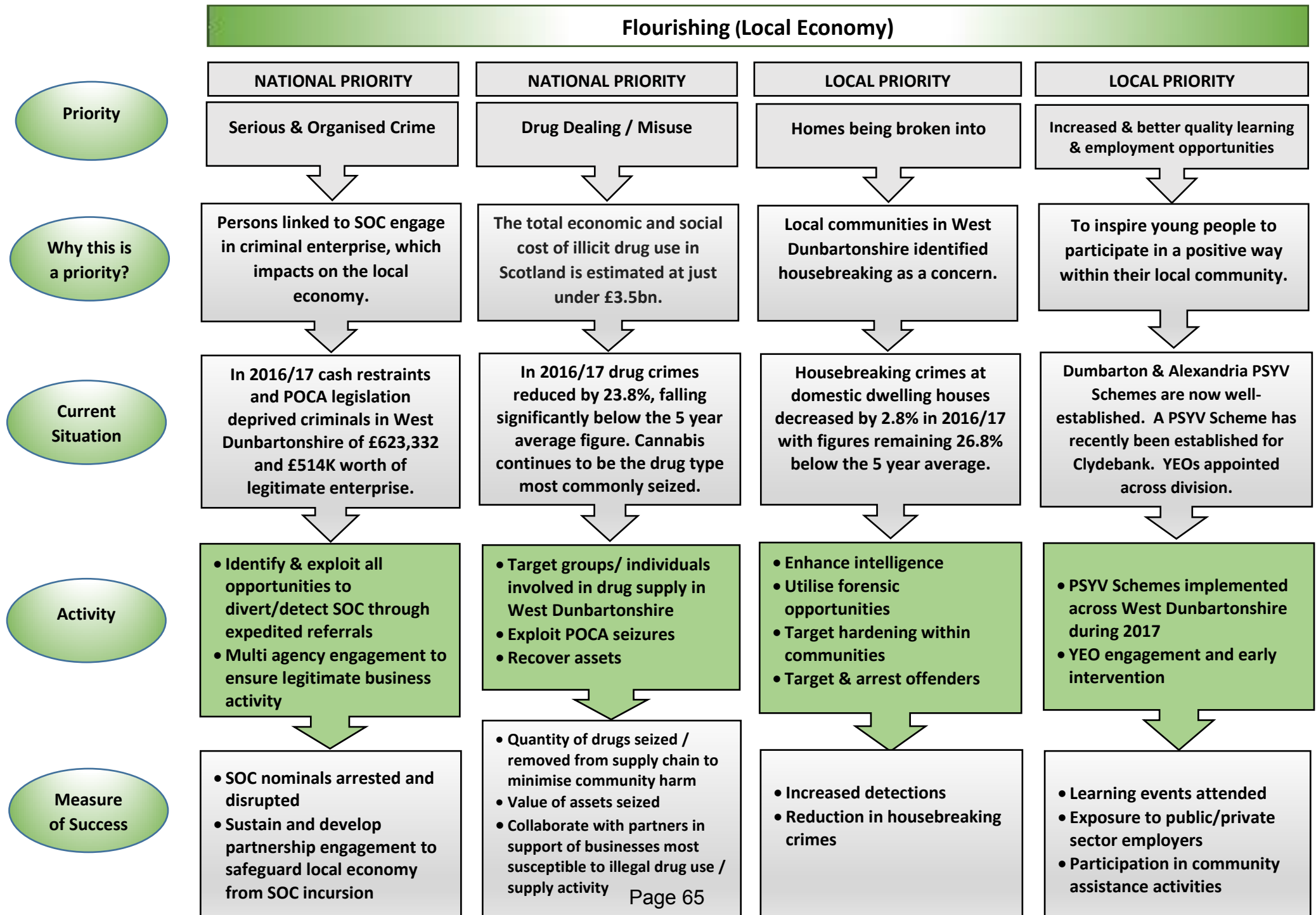
Target Drugs

Through the use of "Your View Counts" and via consultation with partners, local communities have identified that drug misuse and drug dealing are priorities for our local policing teams. These crimes directly affect the economy in West Dunbartonshire and impacts on workforce efficiency, educational attainment and investment in the area.



Target Housebreaking

Houses being broken into has a significant impact on the overall fear of crime, and does not promote a positive image of West Dunbartonshire as a place to live, work or invest. In addition, break-ins to commercial premises impact directly on existing businesses and inhibits potential investment required to support local economic regeneration.



Independent (Older People)

Police Scotland recognises the importance of people leading active, healthier and independent lives. Every day its officers attend calls in support of, and to protect, vulnerable older people, many of whom live with varying mental health issues. Police Scotland supports our mature residents throughout West Dunbartonshire and recognises the important part they play in creating stable and resilient local communities. The impact on communities from drug dealing and drug misuse, or from antisocial behaviour, often associated with alcohol, and their close relationships to violence, are well documented. Over the next 3 years Police Scotland will carry out the following activity to promote independence for older people in the community in support of outcome 2.



Target Violence & ASB

The impact of violence, disorder and antisocial behaviour is considerable within local communities across Scotland and has a significant impact on elderly persons and their perception of crime. Whilst levels of violence within West Dunbartonshire have seen a significant reduction over recent years, the number of ASB incidents reported by members of the public shows an overall upward trend. Public consultation has consistently identified these areas as a top priority for local officers. Police Scotland remain committed to reducing violence, disorder and ASB through effective deployment of resources and partnership working to ensure within local towns and communities continue to be addressed.



Protect Adults at Risk of Harm

Protecting adults at risk of harm features as local and national priorities. 80% of all incidents managed by Police Scotland are non-crime related. In total there were 599 incidents reported during 2016/17 which related to absconders and missing persons. A high proportion of these related to children absconding from the various residential homes located within the West Dunbartonshire area. Every report has significant resource implications for Police Scotland and its partners, therefore it is critical that Police Scotland supports partner agencies to ensure that vulnerable persons are managed effectively.



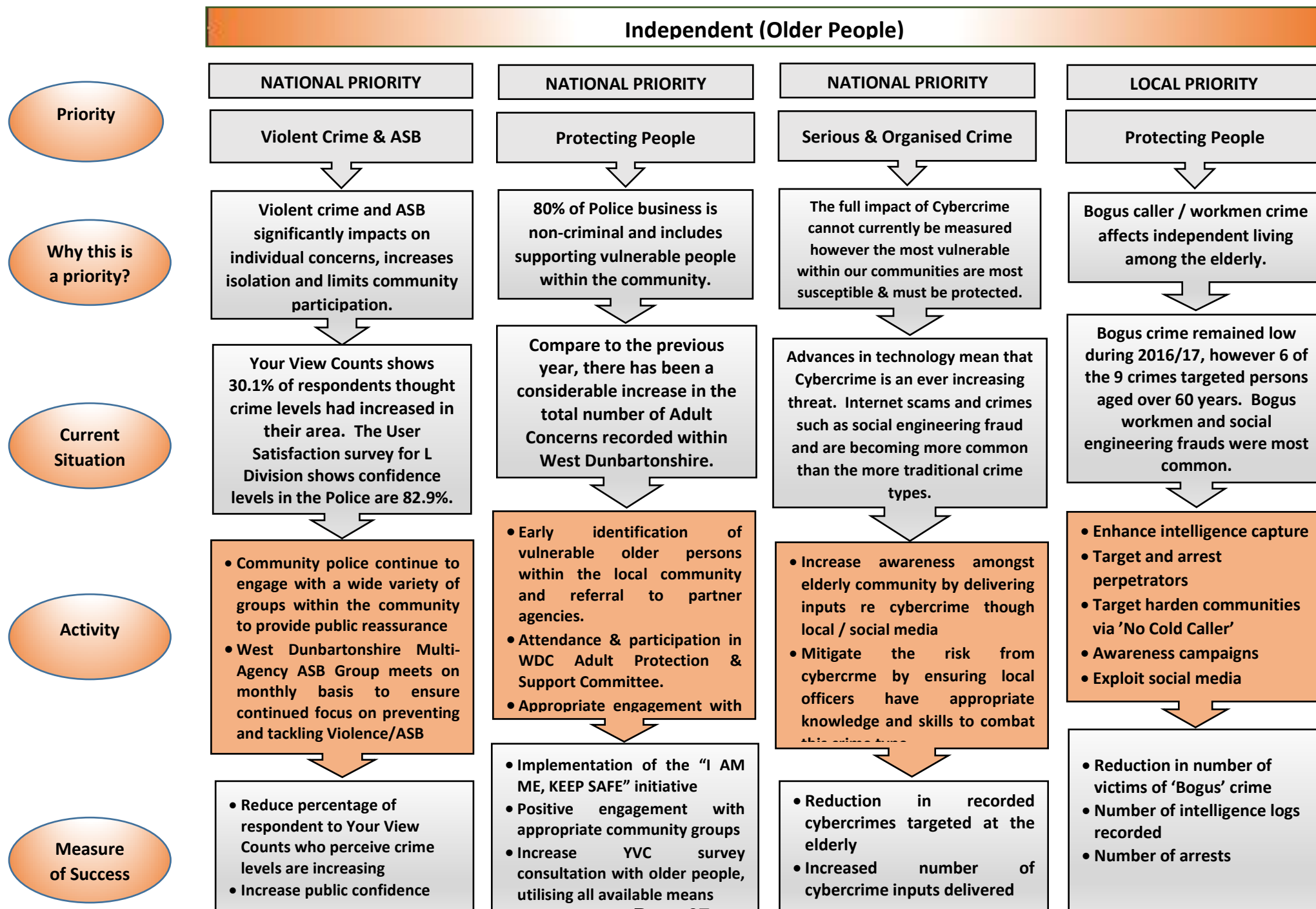
Increased Awareness of the Threat / Impact of Cybercrime

Cybercrime is a fast-growing area of crime. More and more criminals are exploiting the speed, convenience and anonymity of the Internet to commit a diverse range of criminal activities that know no borders, either physical or virtual, cause serious harm and pose very real threats to victims worldwide. New trends in cybercrime are emerging all the time, with estimated costs to the global economy running to billions of dollars. The nature of cybercrime means elderly persons within the community are typically more susceptible and indeed are often targeted due to their vulnerability.



Target Bogus Callers / Workers

Bogus caller and bogus worker crimes impact on the elderly and erode confidence in independent living. This issue has been identified as a local priority in West Dunbartonshire and, although actual incident rates remain low, they significantly impact on vulnerable individuals and communities when they do occur.



Nurtured (Children & Young People)

A highly skilled and well educated local population will enhance life chances for children and young people. Life skills and life learning make young people more confident and self-resilient, less inclined to fall victim to crimes and better equipped to succeed as active citizens in their communities. Over the next 3 years Police Scotland will carry out the following activity to nurture West Dunbartonshire's children and young people in support of outcome 3.



Target Child Abuse

Child abuse including child sexual exploitation has been identified as both a local and national priority. To this end Violence Against Women (VAW) in Argyll and Bute and West Dunbartonshire have been merged, and continue to provide a local version of national Equally Safe initiative. West Dunbartonshire Child Protection Committee (CPC) also continues to promote the Early Help strategy. Both initiatives are designed to support young people exposed to domestic abuse. Police Scotland are an integral part of the IRD (Initial Referral Discussion) Audit Group, a multi-agency group that retrospectively scrutinises the initial response by all agencies to emerging child protection issues within the local authority area, measuring how well we responded and how effective that response was.



Target Serious Organised Crime

Serious organised crime continues to be a national priority and falls under the Scottish Government's national outcomes - 1, 8, 9 and 11. Locally, youth engagement officers (YEOs) and community policing officers will carry out presentations across West Dunbartonshire highlighting the most common form of serious and organised crime, and how it impacts locally; they will also highlight how the public can report or act when faced with this type of criminality.



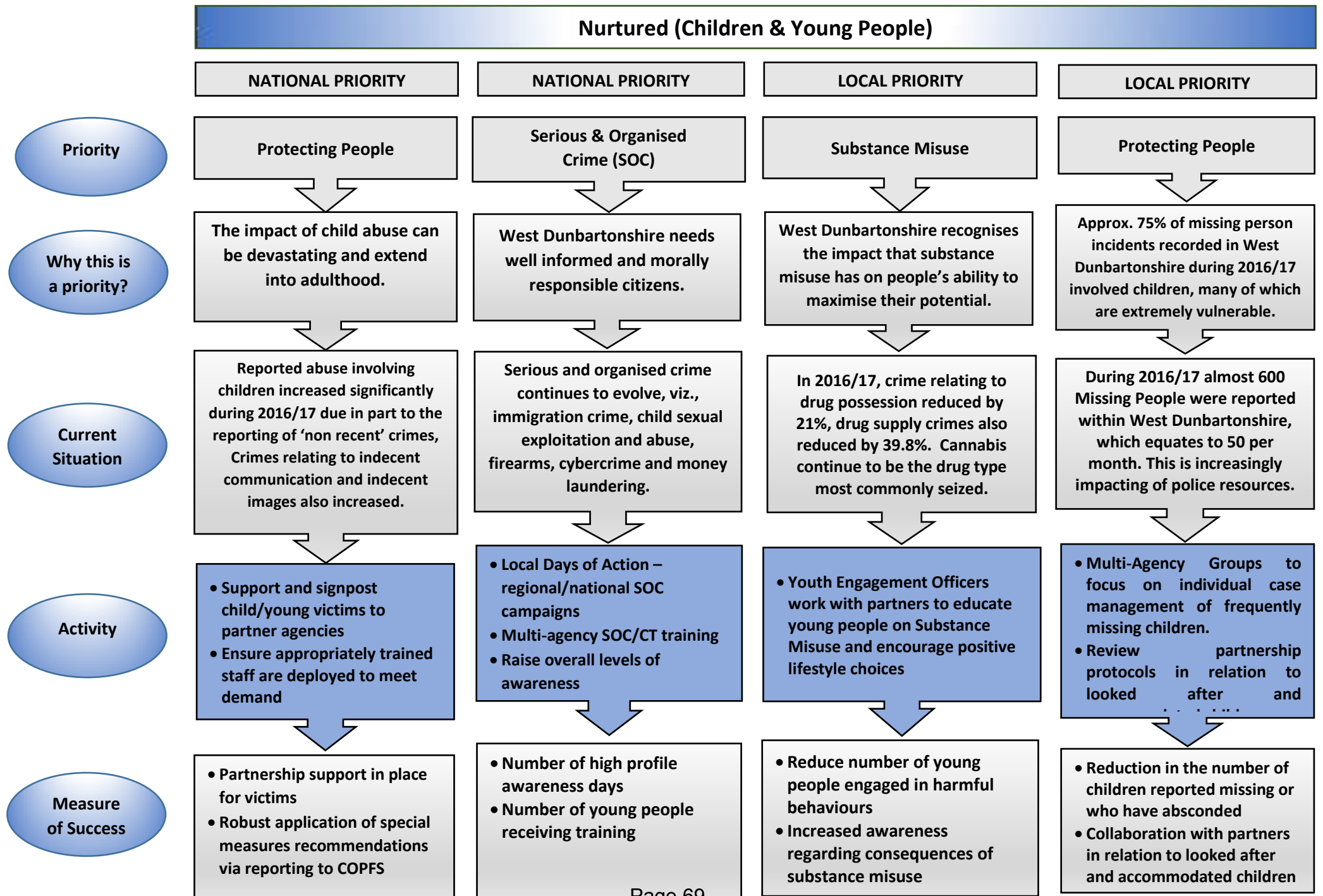
Target Drug Dealing / Drug Misuse

Drug dealing / drug misuse continues to be an issue throughout West Dunbartonshire and has been identified as a local and national priority. Through engagement in schools, Police Scotland YEOs will carry out drug awareness presentations to educate young people across West Dunbartonshire to raise awareness of drug abuse, including emerging drugs and trends, for example new psychoactive substances (NPS).



Missing Persons

Year on year there has been a significant increase in the number of Missing Person incidents recorded within West Dunbartonshire. Increased incident levels are primarily due to a rise in incidents occurring at residential care homes for children with a high proportion of these attributable to a small number of problematic individuals. Since there are a variety of causal factors for persons going missing which can require different solutions, Police Scotland continue to work closely with appropriate partner agencies to ensure individuals have access to resources and ongoing support to address their individual needs.



Empowered (Residents)

Police Scotland is committed to strengthening society through collective responsibility for safety, security and wellbeing. Our commitment to communities includes listening more and responding to diverse needs and working positively with other services to support communities. Over the next 3 years Police Scotland will carry out the following activity to strengthen our approaches to community engagement and participation across West Dunbartonshire in support of Outcome 4.



Violent Crime and ASB

The impact of violence, disorder and antisocial behaviour is considerable across Scotland. Whilst levels of violence within West Dunbartonshire have seen a significant reduction over recent years, the number of ASB incidents reported by members of the public shows an overall upward trend. Public consultation has consistently identified these areas as a top priority for local officers. Police Scotland remain committed to reducing violence, disorder and ASB through effective deployment of resources and partnership working to ensure issues identified by the local community continue to be addressed.



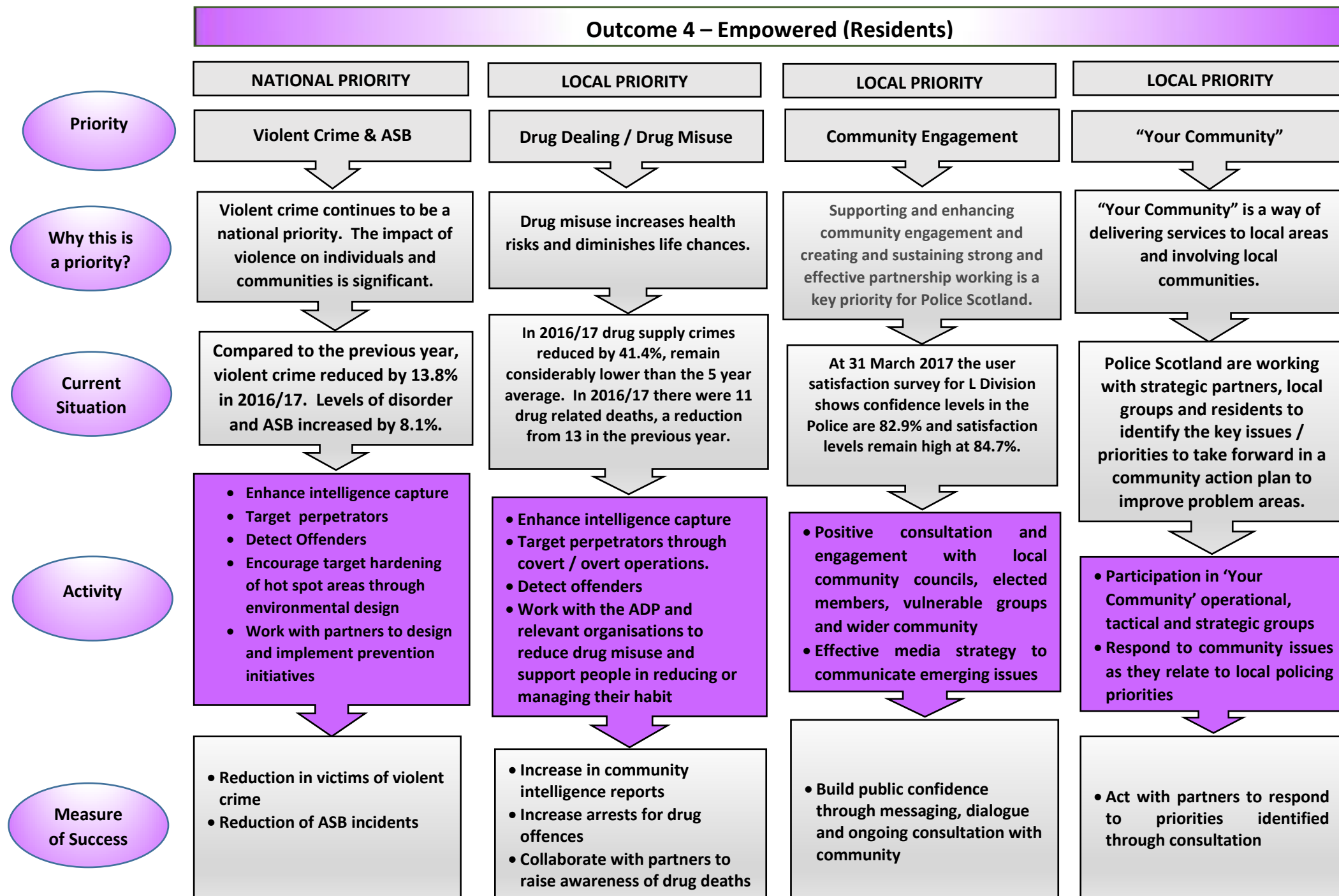
Target Drug Dealing / Drug Misuse

Drug misuse has been identified as a local priority in West Dunbartonshire and it is also a national priority under serious and organised crime. Police Scotland is committed to supporting outcome 5 through enforcement activities to reduce the availability of drugs in communities across West Dunbartonshire.



Sustained and Improved Community Engagement

Community engagement is the foundation of effective policing. Police Scotland actively seeks to improve and develop partnerships with the local communities that it serves and recognises the need to listen to local communities and ascertain community needs.



Safe (Communities)

Police Scotland works closely with its partners to address enduring problems facing communities. We will maintain order and ensure national security. Together with key partners at COPFS, and within the wider justice system, we will keep West Dunbartonshire safe from crime and provide victims and witnesses with the support they need. We will also maintain a key role in supporting vulnerable individuals and communities. Over the next 3 years Police Scotland, working with partners, will carry out the following activity to intervene at an early stage to address high impact issues such as domestic abuse, substance misuse, sexual offending and mental health in support of outcome 5.



Promote Counter Terrorism Awareness

Counter terrorism is a national priority. To ensure a safe and strong West Dunbartonshire, Police Scotland will continue to carry out training and awareness events to public sector partners. Police Scotland will continue to deliver the UK Contest Strategy 4P (Prevent, Prepare, Protect and Pursue) model, and through our work with partners to ensure that communities understand their responsibilities and how to report information or behaviours that are unusual.



Target Violent Crime and Antisocial Behaviour

Violent crime is a national priority, and is linked to the local priority of ASB. A significant amount of violence in West Dunbartonshire centres around domestic abuse which is covered in outcomes 3 & 4. Violent crime is one of the few areas where crime has increased, and although this increase is marginal, it is an area of concern, and will remain a priority for Police Scotland.



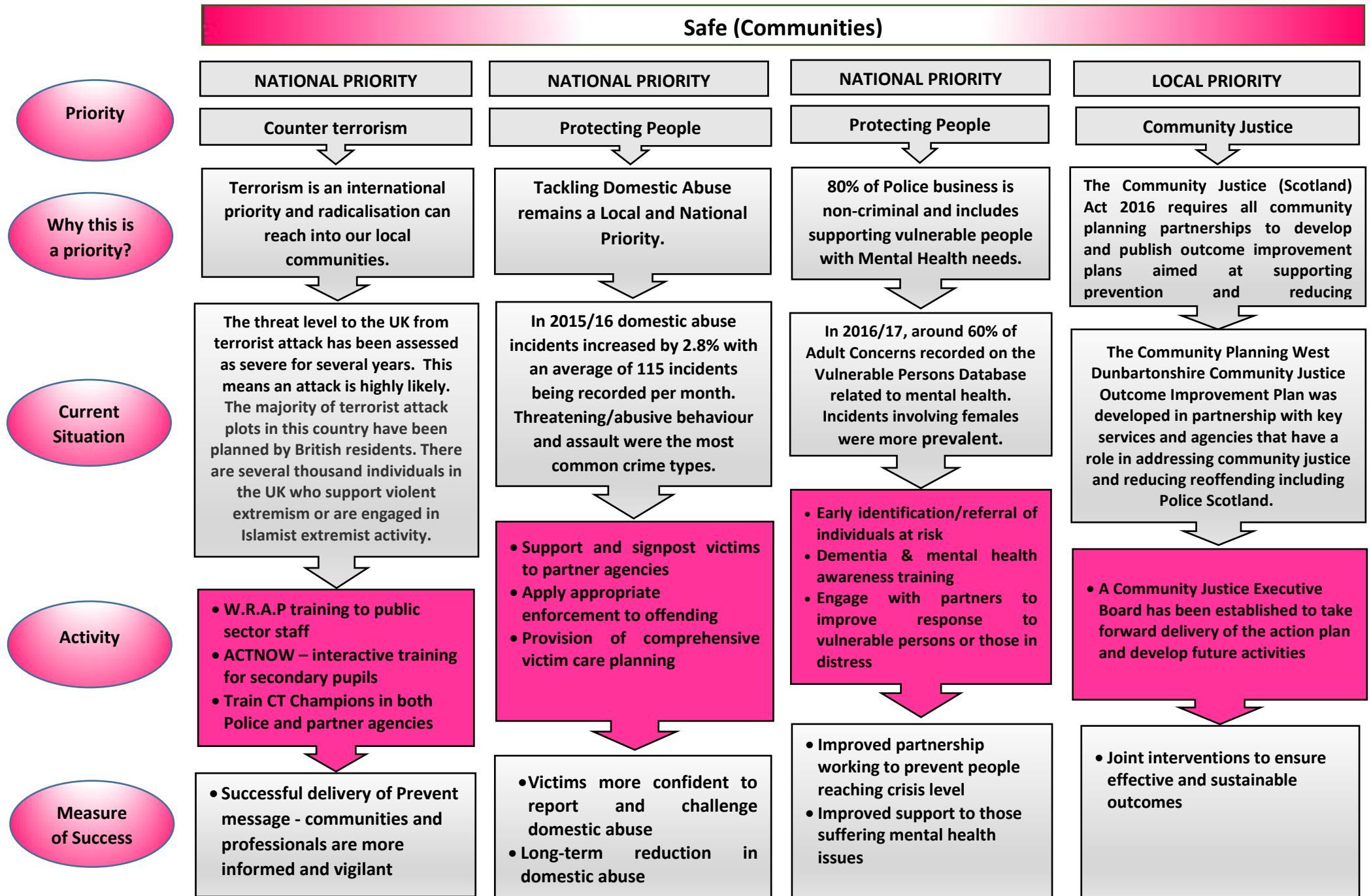
Protect People – Mental Health

Protecting people is a local and national priority. 80% of all incidents managed by Police Scotland are non-crime related. 36% of all incidents recorded on the Vulnerable Persons Database (VPD) relate to people in distress or displaying mental health issues. This takes up a significant amount of police resources in West Dunbartonshire, and requires officers to be trained and have expertise in dealing with individuals. It also requires a multi-agency partnership approach.



Community Justice

Police Scotland prioritises offending prevention and reduction measures and collaborates with Community Planning West Dunbartonshire (CPWD) partners to support prior offenders to reintegrate into local communities, become active citizens and make positive contributions to community wellbeing. This is underpinned by a shift towards early and effective policing interventions, embedding youth engagement officers (YEOs) in local communities and recommending alternatives to custodial sentences (in close consultation with prosecuting partners).



4. Local Policing arrangements

We aim to deliver policing that is visible, accessible and responsive to the needs of the people of West Dunbartonshire. We acknowledge the presence of diverse communities, including dense population hubs to smaller towns and villages.

Effective policing in diverse environments can be challenging. However, we believe that we are succeeding due to the excellent joint working we enjoy with our partners within the West Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership (CPP).

The divisional senior leadership team are responsible for the delivery of policing in West Dunbartonshire. At a local level we have local management teams that are proportionate both to the number of staff working in our communities and to actual crime and incident levels. At a time when Police Scotland is still going through organisational change, it is critical that our operational response delivers against the key priorities identified by our local communities.

In 2017 we will review our multi member ward policing plans and will be replacing them with localised plans. These plans will form part of the LOIP that will shape how Police Scotland and our partner agencies will address local priorities across West Dunbartonshire.

5. Performance and Accountability

We will aim to achieve the highest standard of performance within West Dunbartonshire, whilst recognising that we are a values based organisation and that how we serve our communities is as important as the results we achieve.

Our values, **Integrity, Fairness and Respect** are the touchstones for all our interactions and form the basis of everything we do and every decision we reach. By applying our values we will continue to receive public consent to policing through improved relevancy, trust and support.

National performance frameworks have been developed allowing the service to measure progress, monitor activity, identify key areas where resources need to be focused and demonstrate how successful we are in meeting our key priorities and objectives.

We are committed to publishing our performance information and will use this as the foundation for reporting to West Dunbartonshire Council and local communities.

This information is available upon request or at www.scotland.police.uk.

6. Local Scrutiny and Engagement

Performance against this Local Policing Plan will be continuously scrutinised by the performance and scrutiny committee of West Dunbartonshire Council. The local police commander will present a report to the committee for scrutiny on a quarterly basis, outlining policing performance in respect of the priorities highlighted within the plan.

This scrutiny process is vitally important as we recognise that local communities must influence policing services in West Dunbartonshire.

The local authority, elected members and partners have a role to play and their views are all taken into account by the local police commander. This is a formal route to influence police services and to retain and develop the already successful CPP.

The Scottish Police Authority (SPA) is the body with formal responsibility for scrutiny and to hold Police Scotland to account. It will continue to actively engage with West Dunbartonshire Council to build and develop the relationships already formed, ensuring an understanding of policing performance at a local level.

7. Equalities

Crime in West Dunbartonshire is falling and public confidence in the police is high. However, we will not be complacent and will continue to work with all sections of our community, including the most vulnerable, to improve our service. We will strive to make our organisation reflective of the communities we police, which will increase public trust and confidence in us.

We recognise that effective and fair policing is about addressing the needs and expectations of individuals and local communities and our aim is to ensure that our service meets and exceeds these expectations.

With the introduction of the Equality Act 2010 we have a duty that requires us, both as an employer and in policing our communities, to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation, and other prohibited conduct
- Advance equality of opportunity among people who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not
- Foster good relations among people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not

Equality and diversity outcomes have been developed across Police Scotland in consultation with equality organisations and our staff associations, with representation across all protected groups.

We have also engaged with our community to identify local equality and diversity priorities that link into Police Scotland's strategic equality outcomes. Through this engagement we have formed our relevant policing priorities, and these reinforce our commitment to equality and diversity.

8. Local Contact Details



Local Police Commander
Dumbarton Police Station
Stirling Road
Dumbarton
G82 3PT



Dial 999 for an emergency
Dial 101 for routine matters and non-emergency attendance
TextRelay 18000 for an emergency
TextRelay 18001101 for a non-emergency response
Dial 0800 555111 for Crimestoppers



ArgyllDunbartonshireDCU@scotland.pnn.police.uk



<https://www.facebook.com/ArgyllDunbartonshirePoliceDivision>



[@WestDunbartPol](https://twitter.com/WestDunbartPol)



Report by the Performance & Strategy Manager, West Dunbartonshire Council

Community Planning Management Group: Thursday 23 November 2017

Subject: CPWD Governance

1 Purpose

- 1.1** The purpose of this report is to highlight to members of Community Planning West Dunbartonshire (CPWD) the need to refresh partnership governance arrangements, including the development of a partnership risk register, in light of the new Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP).

2 Recommendations

- 2.1** It is recommended that members
- Agree to participate in a dedicated governance and risk development session

3 Background

- 3.1** CPWD came into being in 2013 following a refresh of community planning arrangements for West Dunbartonshire. At this point the membership was reviewed and expanded and the Delivery & Improvement Groups (DIGs) were established.
- 3.2** This refresh of community planning arrangements also coincided with the publication of the Single Outcome Agreement 2013-2017. The new arrangements put in place delivery mechanisms for the SOA and scrutiny of key local action plans.
- 3.3** CPWD also assumed responsibility for scrutiny of the Local Police and Fire Plans, following creation of single agencies for Police and Fire in Scotland. This role is discharged on behalf of West Dunbartonshire Council and requires quarterly monitoring of progress against the local plans.

4. Main Issues

- 4.1 The LOIP covering the period 2017-2027 was agreed for publication in September 2017, in line with requirements from the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015. This is a new format of plan, focused on Place and with a reduction in inequalities at its core.
- 4.2 To support delivery of this document the DIGs structure has been reviewed and two new groups are being established to ensure each of the five priority outcome areas has a supporting delivery structure. At the same time membership of CPWD has been revisited and invitations made to key national partner agencies to join the management group.
- 4.3 In support of this strengthening of arrangements nominations were sought for a formal vice-chair of CPWD, as covered elsewhere on the agenda for the meeting. This puts in place a more robust structure for oversight of Community Planning locally.
- 4.4 Further action is required to review the partnership agreement for CPWD, which was last reviewed in 2013 at the refresh of the partnership. It is important that this governance document is refreshed to reflect new arrangement following adoption of the LOIP.
- 4.5 Additionally there is a need to put in place a partnership risk register which reflects any strategic risks identified by CPWD and the plan for management of these risks. It is recommended that a session specific to governance and risk is arranged to allow this to be done.

5 People Implications

- 5.1 There are no people implications resulting from this report.

6 Financial & Procurement Implications

- 6.1 There are no direct financial implications associated with this report. However, there may be financial implications resulting from implementing actions identified as a result of this information, which will be funded from existing budgets.

7 Risk Analysis

- 7.1 This report demonstrates that the CPWD has in place robust arrangement for governance and the management of risk.

8 Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA)

- 8.1** An EIA screening has not been carried out on this report. However a screening and full assessment may be required for any actions taken forward from this report.

9 Consultation

- 9.1** This report proposes a development session which would allow consultation on the governance framework to be undertaken.

10 Strategic Assessment

- 10.1** The information in this report and presentation support delivery of the CPWD strategic objectives.

Angela Wilson
Strategic Director – Transformation & Public Service Reform
West Dunbartonshire Council

Person to Contact: Amanda Coulthard
E-mail: amanda.coulthard@west-dunbarton.gov.uk

Appendices: None

Background Papers: None



Report by the Head of Policy & Planning, Strathclyde Partnership for Transport

Management Group 23 November 2017

Subject: West Dunbartonshire Transport Outcome Report (TOR).

1. Purpose

1.1 The purpose of this report is to:

- inform the West Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership of the preparation by SPT of the West Dunbartonshire Transport Outcome Report (TOR);
- highlight the connection between SPT activities and local outcomes from the Single Outcome Agreement; and
- highlight the focus given within the TOR to the services and benefits that SPT has delivered in 2016/17 together with details of the SPT – West Dunbartonshire joint work streams for 2017/18.

2. Recommendations

2.1 The Community Planning Management Board is asked to note the contents of the report.

3. Background

3.1 SPT has prepared a TOR for West Dunbartonshire annually since 2008 as a means of demonstrating our commitment and contribution as a Community Planning partner through the delivery of key services, projects and initiatives.

3.2 The TOR is now directly linked to the SPT Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) Delivery Plan 2014 – 2017 ¹ and is the local monitoring and planning element of SPT's suite of strategic plans.

¹ http://www.spt.co.uk/wmslib/Documents_RTS/RTS%20Delivery%20Plan%202014-17.pdf?2

3.3 SPT officers worked with West Dunbartonshire colleagues to agree the key areas for partnership working (known as the 'joint work streams') for 2017/18.

3.4 The TOR summarises our commitment and contribution as a Community Planning Partner by detailing the links between the joint work streams and West Dunbartonshire's local outcomes from the Single Outcome Agreement.

4. Content

4.1 The detailed content of the 2017/18 TOR is as follows

- *Working in Partnership* - This section sets out the 4 RTS Outcomes and the associated joint workstreams, as agreed with each council;
- *Improving outcomes for local residents* – This section explains the relationships between the local outcomes from each council's Single Outcome Agreement and the TOR joint workstreams that most support the achievement of the local outcomes;
- *Delivering transport improvements* – This section highlights the SPT activity including services and initiatives that have benefitted that council area's residents over the past year and capital investments made over the past three years;
- *Measuring progress* – This section shows a key transport-related measure for each strategic outcome with figures for both the local area and SPT area as a whole;
- *Main body of the document* – The main body of the TOR includes four sections – one for each of the four RTS Outcomes – and each section provides a progress update on investments, other work undertaken under each joint workstream and a look at the year ahead. Key supporting statistics are provided².
- *Appendices* – These sections provide a list of supported bus services operating in the council area during 2016/17 and a list of the 2017/18 capital projects for the council area.
- *Back cover* – The back cover includes contact details for the main public transport operators within the council area.

5. Joint work streams

5.1 The SPT – West Dunbartonshire joint work streams for 2016/17 are as follows:

- Bus Policy, Statutory Quality Partnerships & Bus Infrastructure Improvements and Smart & Integrated Ticketing;

² Detailed background information for each workstream is located in the RTS Delivery Plan and the 2014/15 TOR

- Fastlink, Strategic Rail Enhancements, Strategic Road Enhancements and Integrating Land-Use and Transport Planning;
- Socially Necessary Bus Services, Access to Healthcare and Equal Access Improvements;
- Park and Ride, Cycling and Travel Behaviour Change.

5.2 The joint work streams will be reviewed annually and any new local priorities can be accommodated within the TOR structure.

6. Local outcomes for West Dunbartonshire

6.1 The TOR summarises the role of transport in achieving local outcomes with the following outcomes specifically highlighted:

- Families are confident and equipped to support their children throughout childhood;
- Improved care for and promote independence with older people;
- Created attractive, competitive and safe town centres and enabled the development of our major regeneration sites;
- Improved core employability skills and assisted people into work;
- Stronger, confident and more involved communities; and
- Home, Fire and Road Safety.

6.2 The TOR summarise the role of transport in achieving local outcomes. The relationship between the joint work streams and the SOA local outcomes is set out in section 3 of the TOR.

7. People Implications

7.1 None directly

8. Financial Implications

8.1 None directly

9. Risk Analysis

9.1 None directly

10. Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA)

10.1 Not directly

11. Strategic Assessment

- 11.1 This report details SPT activities and services and joint work streams being taken forward by SPT and West Dunbartonshire Council that help underpin SOA local outcomes.

Communication Bulletin

Community Planning West Dunbartonshire noted the content of the SPT Transport Outcomes report and links with Single Outcome Agreement Outcomes and is committed to working in partnership to improve transport related outcomes for West Dunbartonshire.

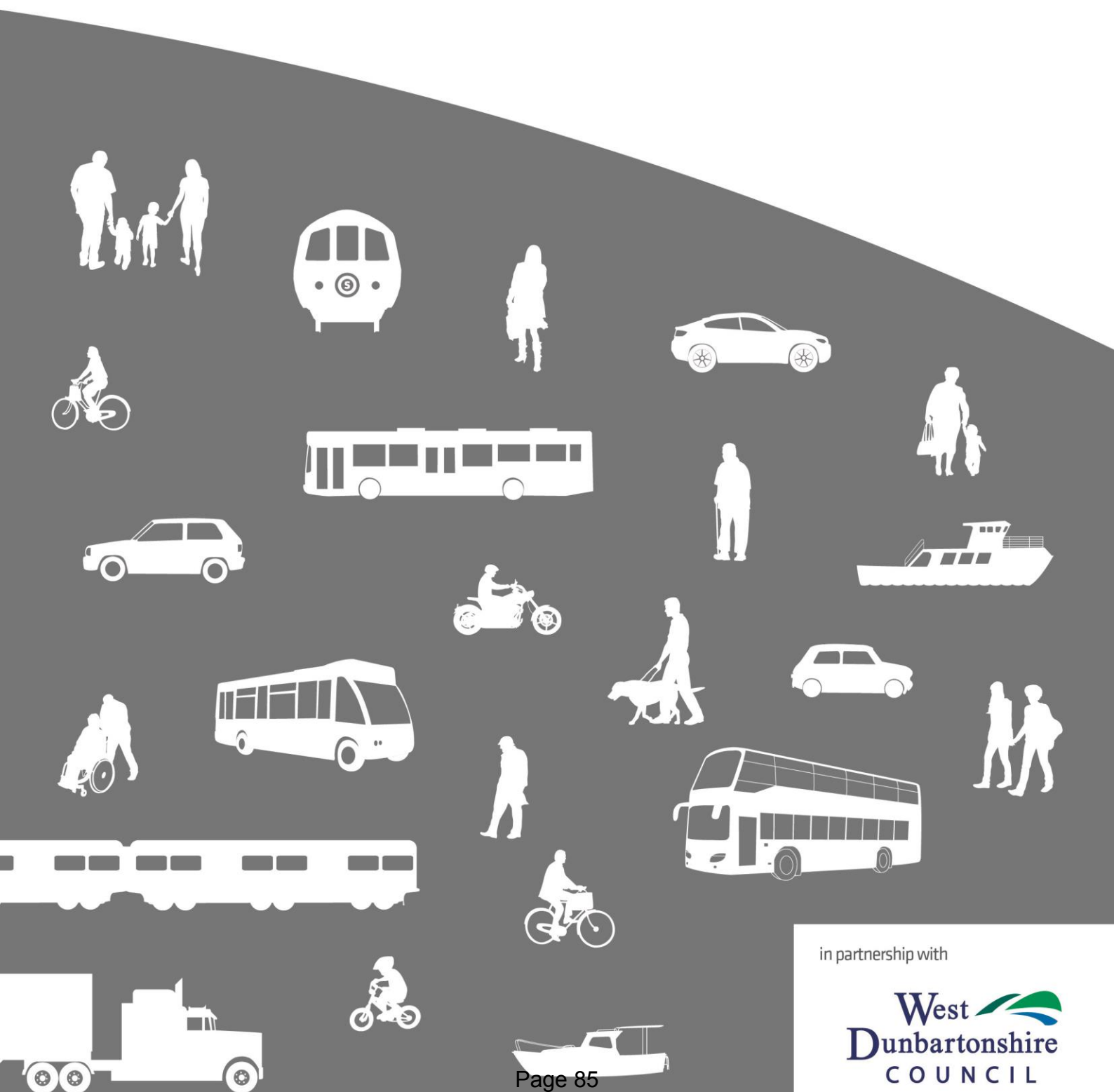
Person to Contact: Bruce Kiloh, Head of Policy & Planning,
Strathclyde Partnership for Transport

Appendices: West Dunbartonshire Transport Outcomes Report 2017/18

Background Papers: N/A

Wards Affected: All

Transport Outcomes Report: West Dunbartonshire 2017/18



in partnership with

West 
Dunbartonshire
COUNCIL

ABOUT US

Strathclyde Partnership for Transport (SPT) is the Regional Transport Partnership for the west of Scotland and is a partnership of twelve councils. SPT was established by the Transport (Scotland) Act 2005, which created Scotland's seven Regional Transport Partnerships and is responsible for the development of the Regional Transport Strategy (RTS).¹ SPT is a statutory participant in Community Planning and a 'key agency' in the Development Planning process.

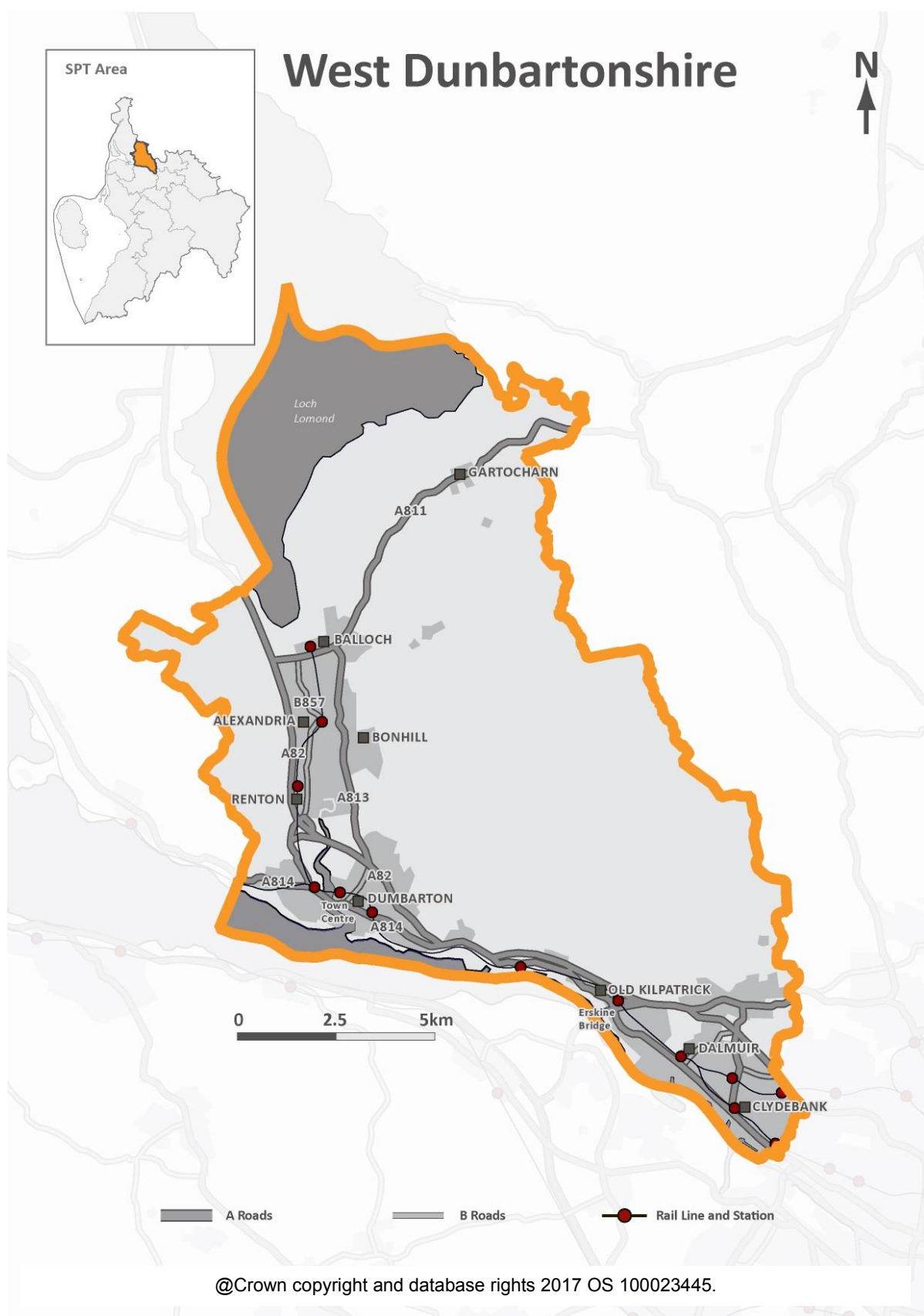
SPT has a range of operational responsibilities including the management and operation of the Subway, bus stations and bus infrastructure, supporting socially necessary bus services, delivering schools transport on behalf of eleven of our partner councils and coordinating the MyBus demand responsive transport service. SPT also acts as the secretariat for the Strathclyde Concessionary Travel Scheme on behalf of our partner Councils and the coordination of ticketing schemes including Subway smartcard and the ZoneCard multi modal scheme.

West Dunbartonshire Council (WDC), in addition to wider responsibilities, is the local Roads Authority and Planning Authority for West Dunbartonshire. WDC is responsible for the development of the Local Transport Strategy² and Local Development Plan³ and is lead partner in the development of the Community Planning West Dunbartonshire Single Outcome Agreement⁴ and emerging Local Outcome Improvement Plan. WDC has a duty to manage and maintain local public roads, footways, street lighting and traffic signals and the powers to improve infrastructure as necessary. WDC also has responsibility for road safety and flood risk management.

SPT, WDC and partners work together to deliver a range of solutions to enhance and develop our transport network, infrastructure and services; to promote sustainable development; to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change on the transport network and to promote accessible travel choices. This includes investment in and delivery of public transport infrastructure, active travel infrastructure, park and ride and strategic roads projects.

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1. Introduction

This Transport Outcomes Report (TOR), produced annually by SPT in partnership with each council in the west of Scotland, outlines the impact of transport improvements in each area to achieve more sustainable, healthy, inclusive and resilient communities across the SPT area.

SPT continues to focus on achieving the four strategic outcomes from the Regional Transport Strategy – Attractive, Seamless, Reliable Travel; Improved Connectivity; Access for All; and Reduced Emissions – which underpin the successful delivery of key social, economic, environmental and health outcomes at national, regional and local levels.

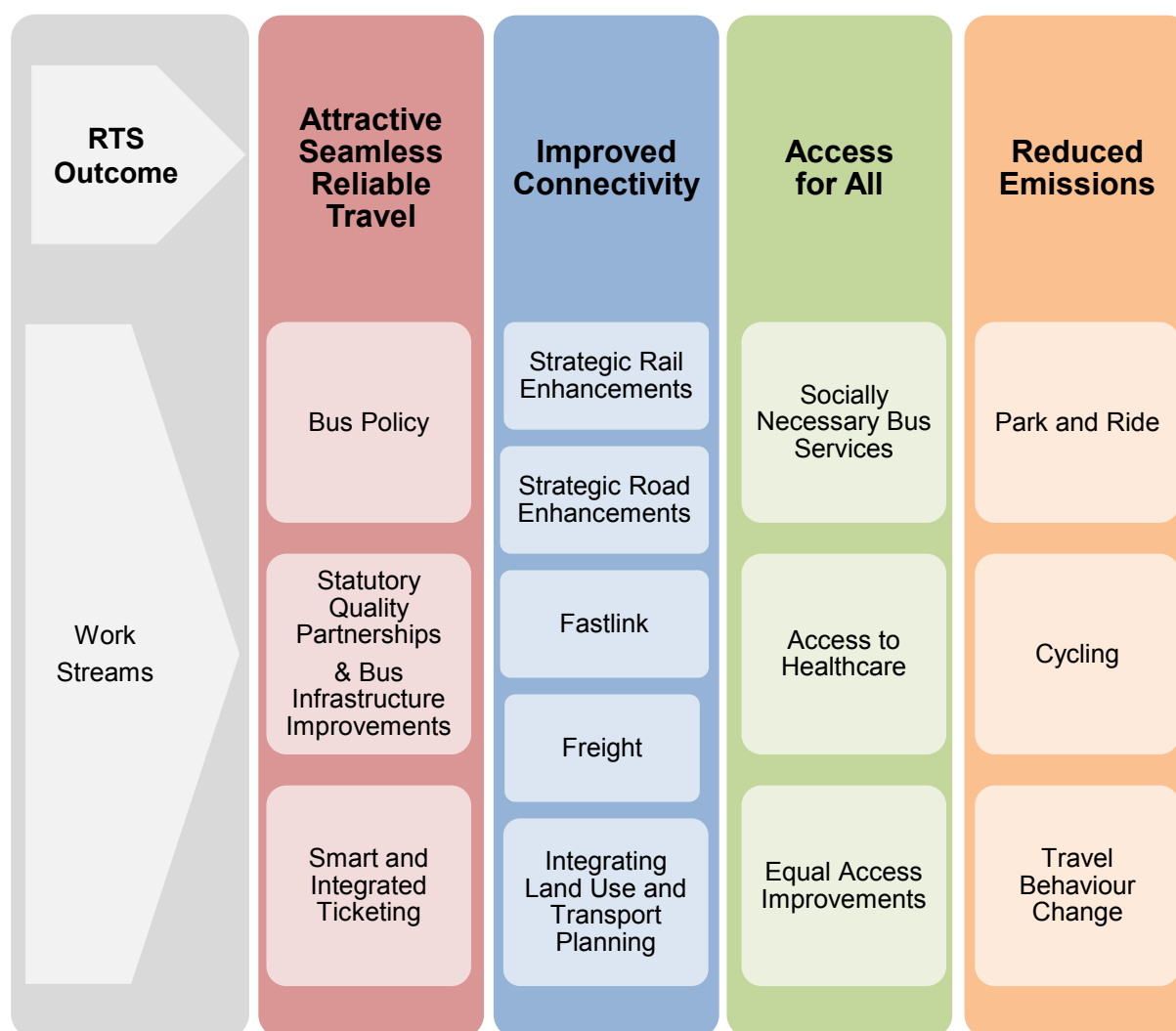
This TOR outlines SPT's investments, projects and services for the past year and current year. The TOR also sets out the role of transport in achieving improved outcomes for local residents and business in West Dunbartonshire.

This TOR outlines SPT's investments, projects and services for the past year and current year. The TOR also sets out the role of transport in achieving improved outcomes for local residents and business in West Dunbartonshire, with the aim of supporting the achievement of West Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership's long-term vision *to make West Dunbartonshire a great place to live, work and visit*.

SPT will continue to work with West Dunbartonshire Council and our other partners on key issues for the area including the development of transport options in the Glasgow City Region City Deal, the regeneration of Clydebank and improving accessibility for vulnerable communities. We will work together to deliver material change to the regional bus market and public transport ticketing, and to strengthen the role of community transport to help ensure all residents have access to safe, integrated, affordable and stable transport services.

2. Working in partnership with West Dunbartonshire

The 2017/18 Transport Outcomes Report follows the same structure as last year's report, with the principal sections based on the four strategic outcomes and the associated work streams, which fall from the Regional Transport Strategy Delivery Plan 2014-2017.⁵ These are set out in Figure 2.1 on the next page. This year's report provides an update on the work streams, whilst the 2014/15 TOR and the Delivery Plan provide additional background information on the work streams. Services, projects, investments and initiatives that benefit West Dunbartonshire residents are detailed under each work stream within the main body of the report (sections 6 – 9).

Figure 2.1: RTS Outcomes and SPT-West Dunbartonshire 2017/18 work streams

3. Improving outcomes for West Dunbartonshire residents

SPT is a statutory participant in Community Planning and works in partnership with West Dunbartonshire Council (WDC) and other partners across a range of themes including health, education, accessibility, social inclusion, equalities and community safety. Our four strategic outcomes are closely linked to national community planning policy priorities including independence for older people, improving the lives of young people, economic growth, stronger communities, more employment and reducing health inequalities.

Transport has an important role in achieving the aims of the Community Planning West Dunbartonshire Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) 2014 – 2017. Figure 3.1 shows the relationship between the TOR work streams and the SOA local outcomes. The text below provides more detail on the relationships.

For outcomes 1 and 2 (as numbered in figure 3.1) - Good access to education, healthcare and safe leisure opportunities is essential for every child to thrive and a safe, high-quality walking and cycling network supports all residents to be more active and live healthier lives. Sustainable development encourages reduced car usage and increased active travel; improves road safety and improves local access to goods and services.

For outcome 3 - Safe, accessible transport supports independent living by improving access to services and facilities and reducing isolation by making it easier to visit family and friends and attend social events. Improving conditions for active travel encourages healthy, active lifestyles. Sustainable development improves local access to goods and services.

For outcome 4 - Good access to services supports residents in fully realising the benefits of available healthcare, education, training, employment and voluntary opportunities. A stable, affordable bus network provides reliable everyday transport for commuting purposes.

For outcome 5 - High-quality, modern transport infrastructure supports physical regeneration efforts; an efficient, reliable transport network built upon sustainable land use and development patterns reduces the cost of transport and congestion for business and residents and supports environmental targets; and good access improves employment opportunities.

For outcome 6 – A combination of factors can achieve improved road safety including infrastructure improvements, awareness and training programmes and pedestrian-friendly development.

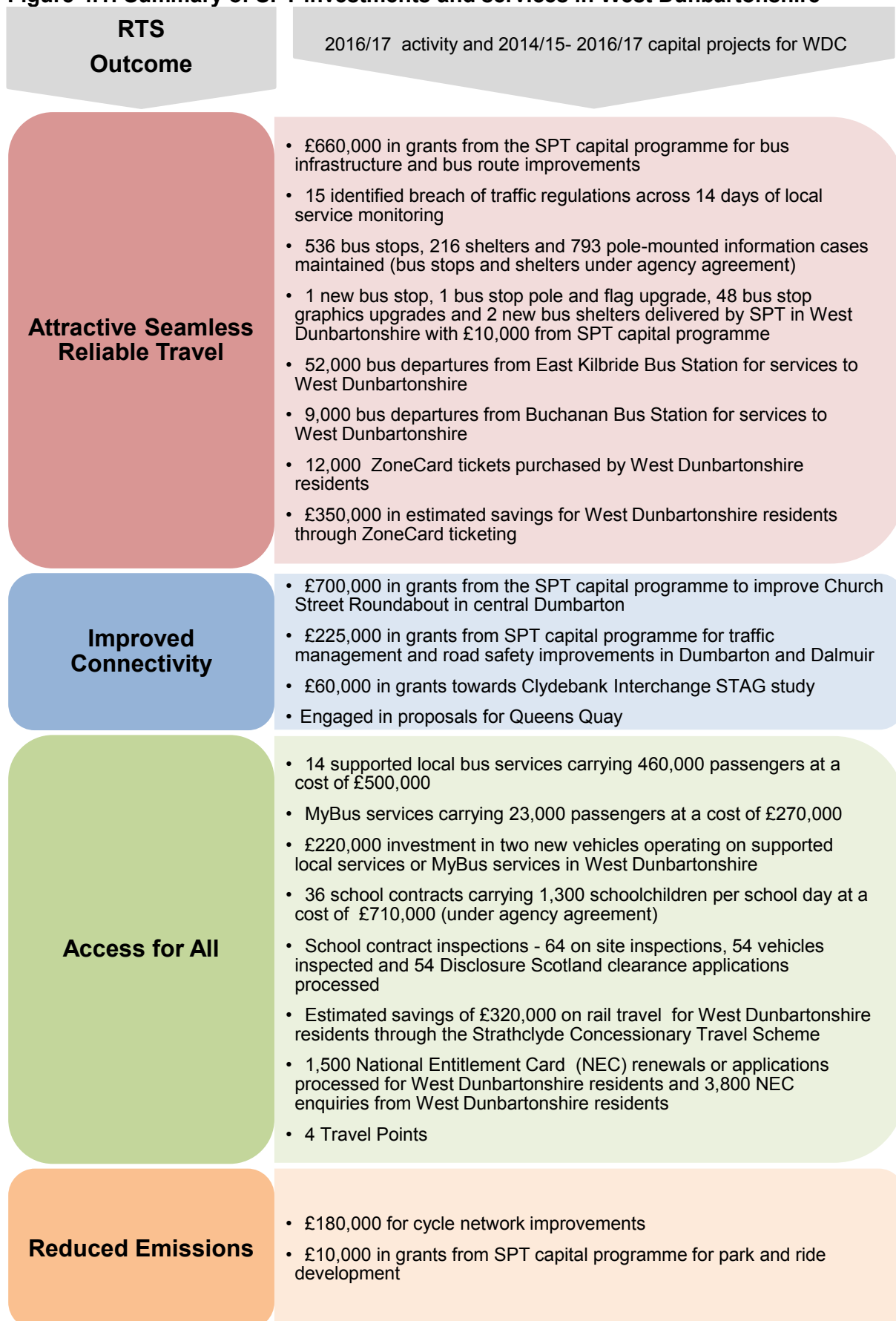
Figure 3.1 West Dunbartonshire local outcomes and TOR work streams

Work streams														
West Dunbartonshire CPP SOA Local Outcomes	Bus Policy	SQP / Bus Infrastructure	Ticketing	Rail	Road	Freight	Fastlink	Land use & transport planning	Socially necessary services	Access to healthcare	Equal Access	Park & Ride	Cycling	Travel Behaviour Change
								✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
					✓			✓					✓	✓

ATTRACTIVE SEAMLESS RELIABLE • IMPROVED CONNECTIVITY • ACCESS FOR ALL • REDUCED EMISSIONS

4. Delivering transport improvements for West Dunbartonshire

Figure 4.1: Summary of SPT investments and services in West Dunbartonshire



5. Measuring progress

The figures below are measures of key travel and transport issues at the local and regional level.

Figure 5.1: Satisfaction with public transport⁶

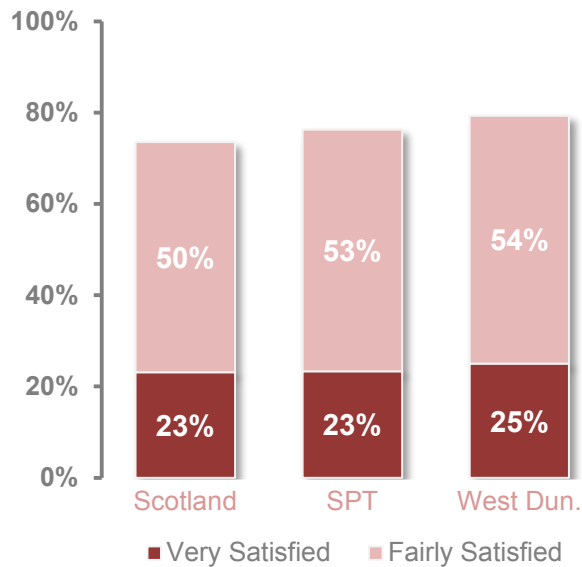


Figure 5.2: Congestion delays experienced by drivers⁷

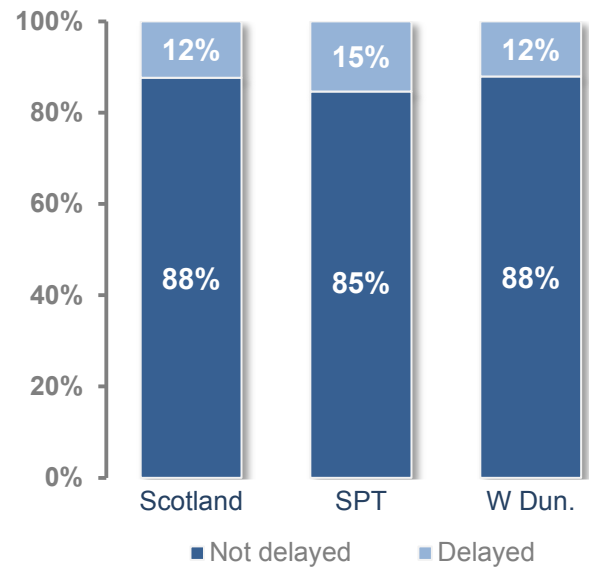


Figure 5.3: Convenience of public transport⁸

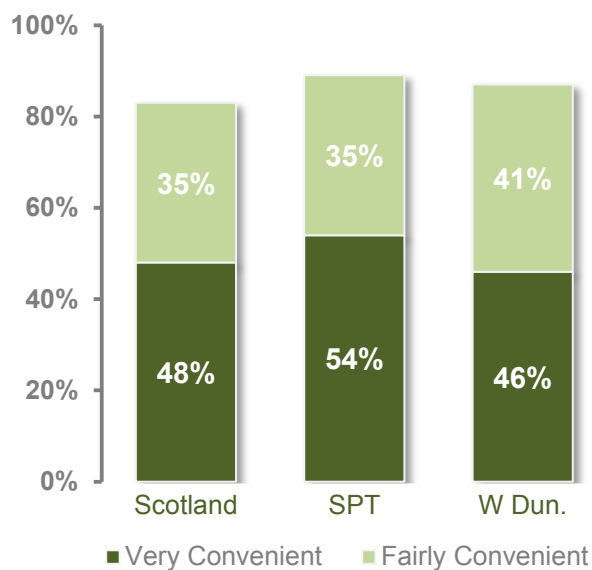
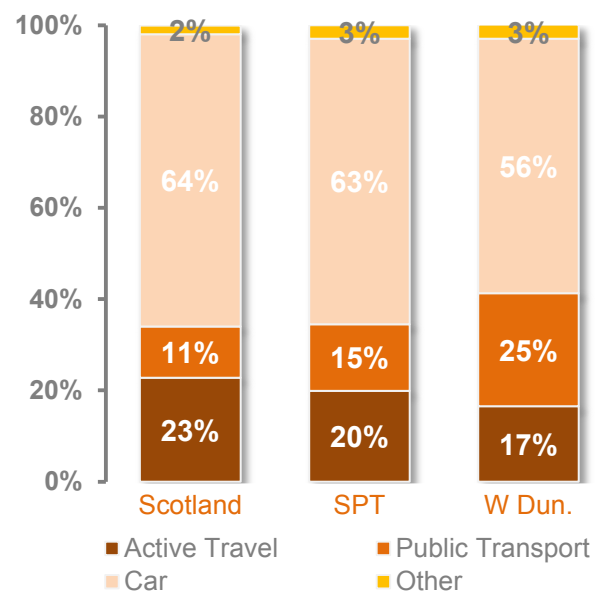


Figure 5.4: Main mode of travel⁹



6. Achieving 'Attractive Seamless Reliable Travel'

6.1 Bus Policy

SPT, working together with Transport Scotland, local bus operators and other members of the Bus Stakeholder Group, continues to progress its '10 Point Plan' of proposed changes to legislation, regulations and powers to deliver a better offering for bus passengers and a more active return for the considerable public sector investment in the bus market.

In 2016, SPT invited bus operators, local authorities and other partners to join a Strathclyde Bus Alliance (SBA), a new partnership with the purpose of changing the long term trends in bus patronage from a declining trend to year on year growth by 2020. The SBA is promoting the establishment of powers to implement enhanced SQPs to deliver more integrated bus network with more reliable and attractive services to improve conditions for existing passengers and attract more passengers. The SBA is committed to reversing long term trends in bus patronage, aiming for year on year growth from 2020 onwards.

In 2017/18, SPT will continue dialogue with bus operators, local authorities, Transport Scotland and other partners to advance the SBA in preparation for the forthcoming Transport Bill expected during the current Scottish Parliament.

6.2 Statutory Quality Partnerships & Bus Infrastructure

SPT service compliance inspectors identified 15 breaches of traffic regulations of a service not operating as registered following 14 days of local service monitoring in West Dunbartonshire during 2016/17. Inspectors will continue to undertake local monitoring throughout 2017/18.

SPT bus station staff managed 52,000 departures at East Kilbride Bus Station and 9,000 departures at Buchanan Bus Station for bus services operating within West Dunbartonshire during 2016/17.

In 2016/17, SPT maintained 536 bus stops and 216 shelters under agency agreement and maintained 793 SPT-owned, pole-mounted information cases in West Dunbartonshire. SPT delivered 1 new stop, 1 bus stop pole upgrades, 48 bus stop graphics upgrades and 2 new bus shelters in 2016/17 with £10,000 from the SPT capital programme.

West Dunbartonshire Council delivered infrastructure improvements throughout West Dunbartonshire including bus stop improvements and 4 new passenger shelters in Clydebank and Dumbarton with £70,000 grant from the SPT capital programme in 2016/17.

WDC will seek to deliver additional infrastructure improvements throughout West Dunbartonshire with £30,000 in approved SPT capital funds in 2017/18.

SPT will continue to monitor existing sQPs and to take forward proposals for new sQPs in partnership with local authorities and bus operators.

6.3 Smart and Integrated Ticketing

SPT continues to promote ZoneCard integrated ticketing products and provides administrative and secretarial support to the ZoneCard Forum. West Dunbartonshire residents bought an estimated 12,000 ZoneCards and made around 530,000 trips using a ZoneCard in 2016/17 – saving West Dunbartonshire residents an estimated £350,000. SPT also improved access to integrated ticketing by launching an improved online sales portal for ZoneCard ticket renewals and multi-modal Daytripper ticket sales in 2016/17.

SPT continues to work towards the vision of one card multi-modal, multi-operator travel across the region. In 2016/17, interoperable smartcard ticketing was delivered across ScotRail and Subway services. SPT also launched online registration and ticket sales for Subway smartcard passengers. Further, Nevis Technologies, SPT's joint venture with Rambus, provided back office systems for McGill's Buses smartcard including online registration and ticket sales.

6.4 Additional figures in support of Attractive Seamless Reliable Travel

Figure 6.1 Bus mileage in West Dunbartonshire¹⁰

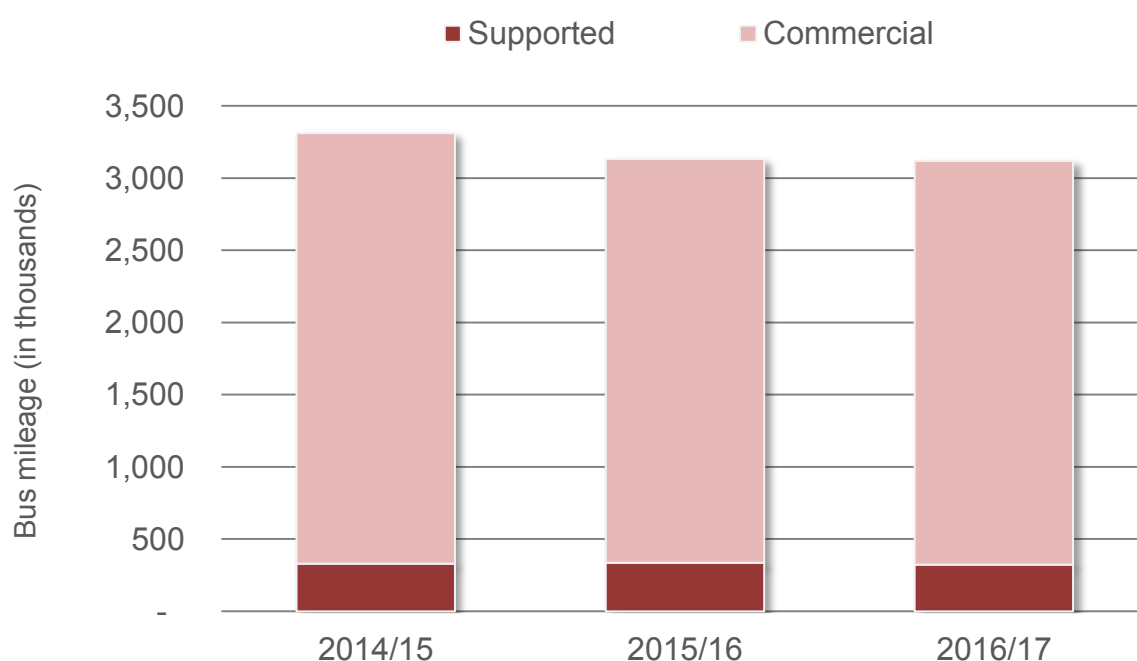
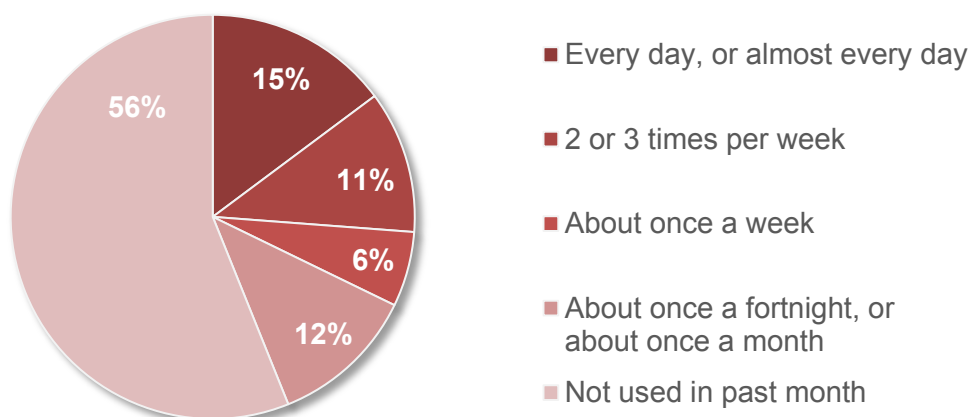


Figure 6.2 Use of local bus services (adults aged 16+ living in West Dunbartonshire), 2015¹¹

7. Achieving 'Improved Connectivity'

7.1 Rail

SPT, through the West of Scotland Rail Forum and other engagement activities, will continue to co-ordinate and lead on regional input to the ScotRail franchise including service and timetable changes, fares and ticketing; investment in rail infrastructure; network planning and integration; and new station development.

SPT will continue to play a key role in the Edinburgh-Glasgow Improvement Programme (EGIP) including working with partners to ensure the re-development of Glasgow Queen St station, the third busiest station in Scotland, delivers improved accessibility and integration of all sustainable modes.

7.2 Roads and Freight

In 2016/17, WDC commissioned a study using a £30,000 grant from SPT to look at options to reduce congestion and improve conditions for bus operation through the Dalmuir corridor. The study identified options including the widening of carriageways within and on the approach to the signalised junction of the A814 Dumbarton Road / Beardmore St / Duntocher Road (phase 1) and improvement measures through the junction of Mountblow Road/ Durban Avenue/ Dumbarton Road (phase 2). In 2017/18, WDC will seek to complete detailed design for phase 1 and phase 2 and complete complete construction of phase 1 improvements with £200,000 in capital funding from SPT.

In 2016/17, SPT, with partners and industry stakeholders, delivered a regional freight strategy, building on work undertaken previously for Ayrshire. The strategy identifies key issues and opportunities and sets objectives for improved air quality, increased safety, intermodal freight movements, enhanced quality of life, economic competitiveness and improved communication between public and private sector stakeholders. The freight strategy findings will feed into the development of the Regional Transport Strategy.

In the longer term, WDC will seek to deliver new transport infrastructure to support the re-development of the Exxon/Esso site near Bowling as part of their City Deal project. This includes construction of the 'A814 missing link' to provide access through the site and to provide an alternative through route for all traffic at times when the A82 is closed.

7.3 Fastlink

Fastlink is a bus-based public transport service that transcends conventional bus services by providing a highly attractive, faster, accessible, customer-focused service with very high standards for reliability and punctuality. The initial core scheme was delivered between Glasgow city centre and the Queen Elizabeth University Hospitals campus in 2015.

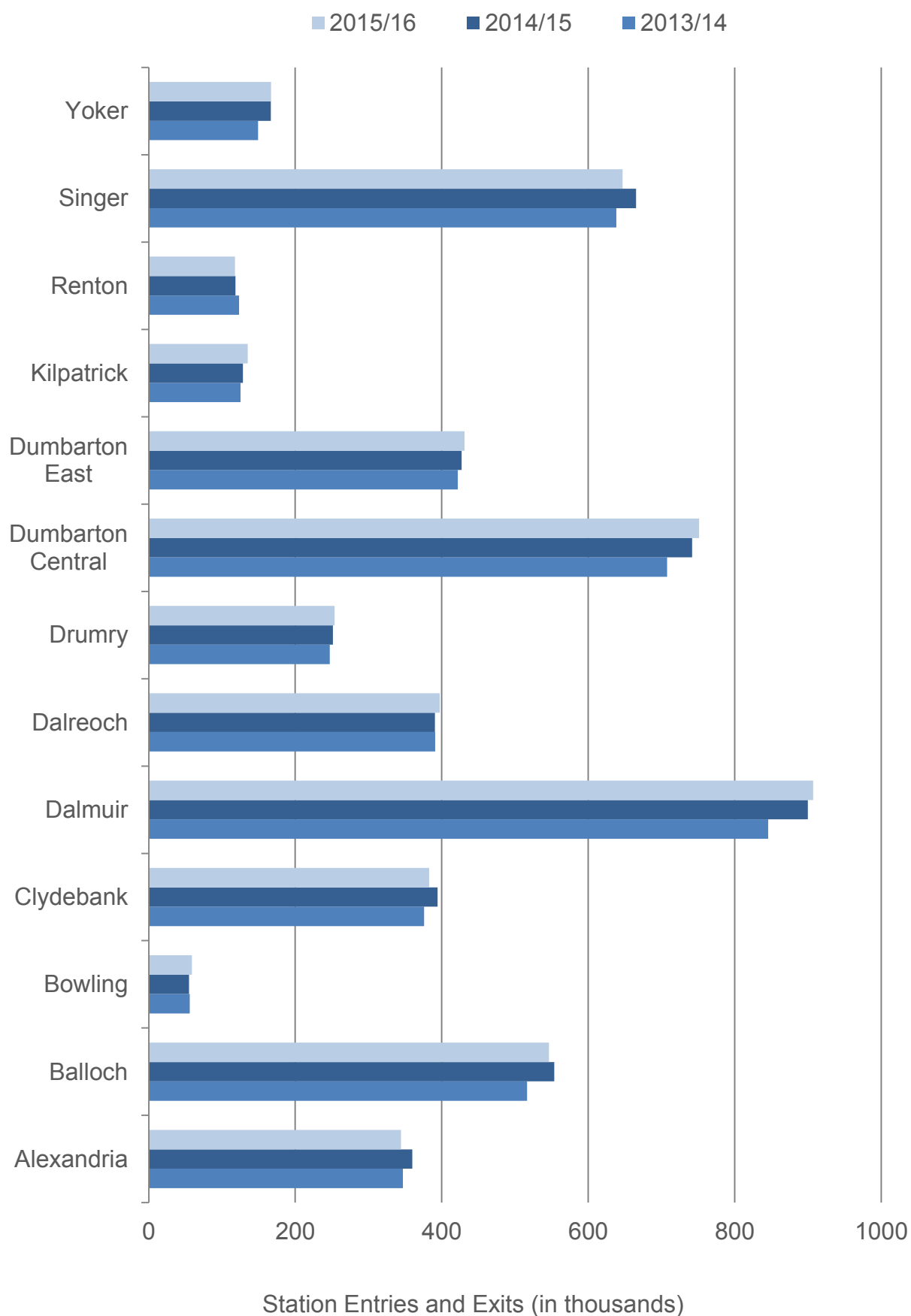
The Fastlink standard will be rolled out across other strategic corridors in future years, subject to available funding. This could potentially include routes to Clydebank that could support West Dunbartonshire's plans to regenerate former industrial land, build the local business base and develop the tourism industry. SPT will continue to work with WDC to develop the Fastlink standard.

7.4 Integrating Transport and Land Use Planning

SPT will continue to work with WDC and developers to embed sustainable transport measures in all new developments, including at Queens Quay. In 2016/17, SPT and WDC jointly commissioned a transportation study for Clydebank to look at the issues and options to improve sustainable access to and from the town centre and Queens Quay.

In 2017/18, SPT and WDC will work together to deliver outcomes from the transport study including development of proposals and designs for improvements to walking and cycling links, bus/rail interchange and bus passenger infrastructure, travel information provision and accessibility and wayfinding measures. SPT will continue to work with all partners in the assessment of the transport impacts of Glasgow City Region City Deal projects through participation in the Transport Group.

7.5 Additional figures in support of Improved Connectivity

Figure 7.1 Patronage at rail stations in West Dunbartonshire¹²

8. Achieving 'Access for All'

8.1 Socially Necessary Services

In 2016/17, SPT supported 14 local bus services in West Dunbartonshire on contracts that carried 460,000 passengers. SPT MyBus services in West Dunbartonshire carried 23,000 passengers.

In 2016/17, SPT managed 36 school bus contracts on behalf of West Dunbartonshire Council that transported 1,300 children to school every school day. SPT service inspectors made 64 inspections on site at schools, SPT vehicle examiners inspected 54 vehicles operating on school contracts and SPT processed 54 Disclosure Scotland clearance applications for potential drivers on school contracts.

In 2017/18, SPT will continue to provide socially necessary services in West Dunbartonshire to support greater access to education, employment, healthcare, shopping and other travel purposes.

8.2 Access to Healthcare

In 2016/17, SPT supported local bus services that provided direct access to Gartnavel Hospital, Vale of Leven Hospital, Queen Elizabeth University Hospital and Royal Alexandra Hospital and provided MyBus services for healthcare appointments. In 2017/18, SPT will continue to provide socially necessary bus services to improve access to healthcare.

8.3 Equal Access

In 2016/17, SPT maintained 4 Travel Points in Alexandria, Golden Jubilee Hospital, Loch Lomond Shores and Vale of Leven Hospital to provide public transport timetables and journey planning information in easily accessible locations.

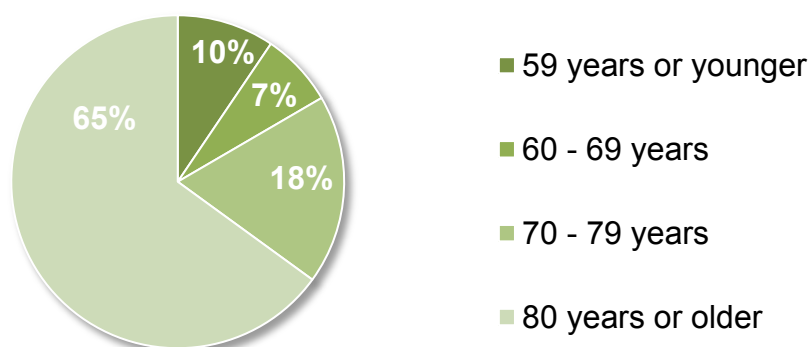
In 2016/17, West Dunbartonshire residents saved an estimated £320,000 on rail and Subway travel through the Strathclyde Concessionary Travel Scheme and SPT processed 1,500 National Entitlement Card (NEC) applications or renewals on behalf of WDC and handled 3,800 enquiries on NECs from West Dunbartonshire residents. SPT will continue to deliver these services in 2017/18.

8.4 Additional figures in support of Access for All

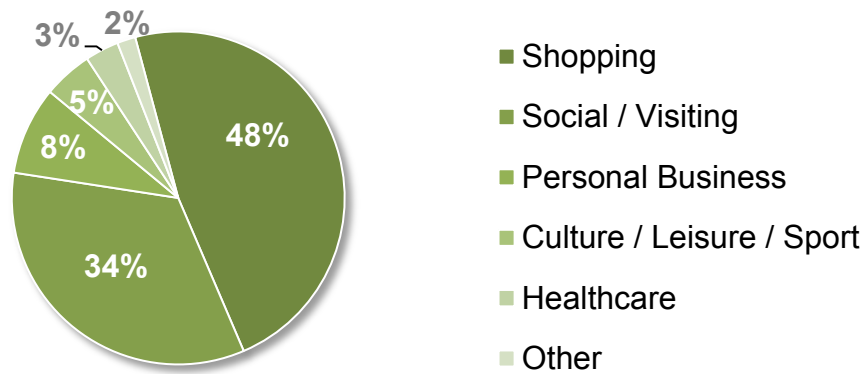
Figure 8.1 Supported bus services in West Dunbartonshire, 2016/17 (indicative network)



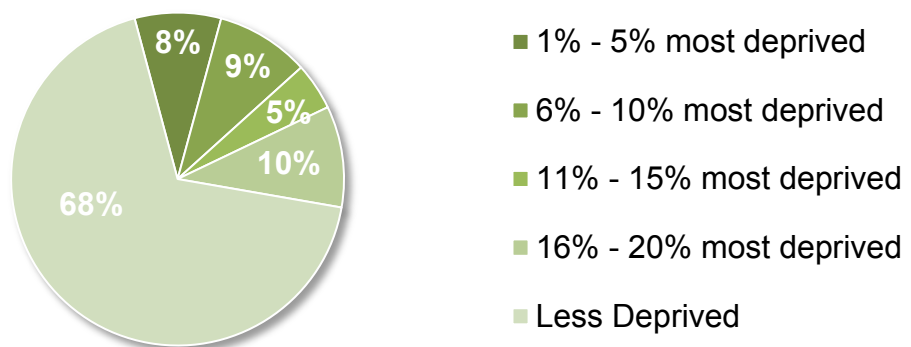
Figures 8.2 MyBus passengers by age, 2016/17



Figures 8.3 MyBus passengers by journey purpose, 2016/17



Figures 8.4 MyBus passengers by deprivation levels (of areas of residence), 2016/17¹³



9. Achieving 'Reduced Emissions'

9.1 Park and Ride

SPT and WDC will continue to work together to deliver park and ride solutions where there is an identified opportunity to increase access to public transport and reduce car mileage. WDC will seek to deliver additional park and ride capacity at Dumbarton Central station in 2017/18 with £70,000 in capital funding from SPT.

9.2 Cycling

In 2016/17, WDC completed initial designs for a shared use path between St. James Retail Park and Strathleven Place with £5,000 in capital funding from SPT. In 2017/18, WDC will seek to complete design phases for 3 shared use paths to improve access to rail stations at Clydebank, Alexandria and Yoker with £20,000 in grant funding from SPT.

9.3 Travel Behaviour Change

SPT will continue to support interventions that seek behaviour change towards more sustainable behaviours. SPT continues to support car sharing through JourneyShare, the regional car-sharing scheme, which currently has 6,000 active members.

9.4 Additional figures in support of Reduced Emissions

9.5

Figure 9.1 Park and ride sites and capacity in West Dunbartonshire, 2015

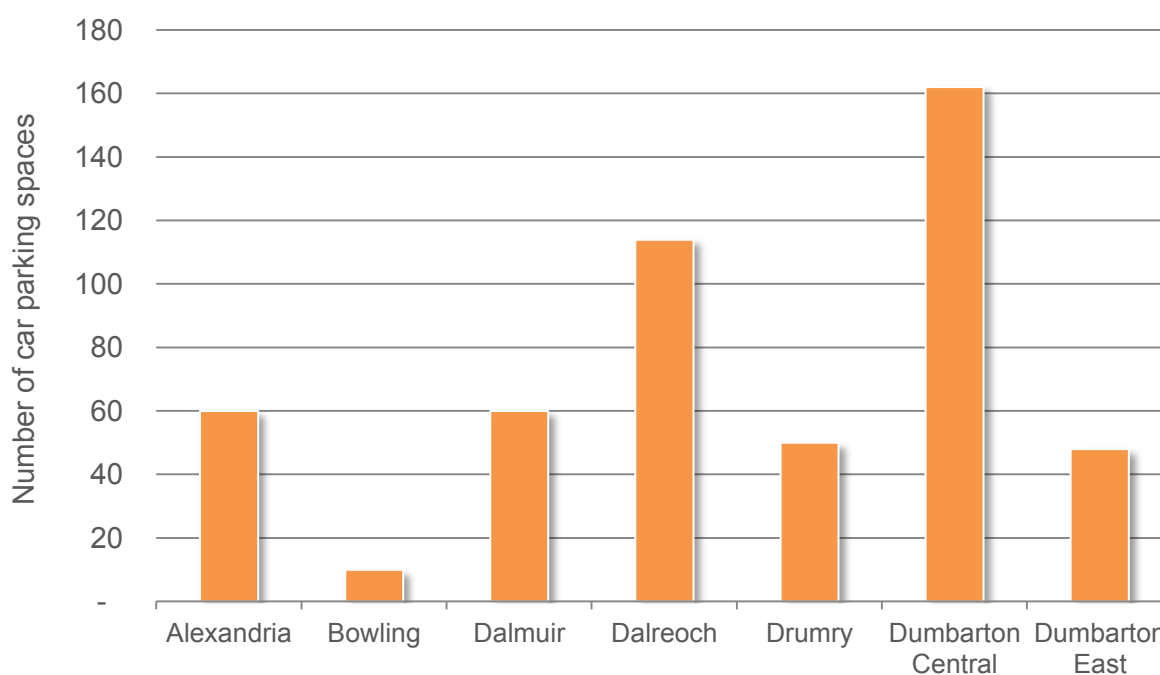


Figure 9.2 Number of bicycles available for private use by households(in West Dunbartonshire), 2015¹⁴

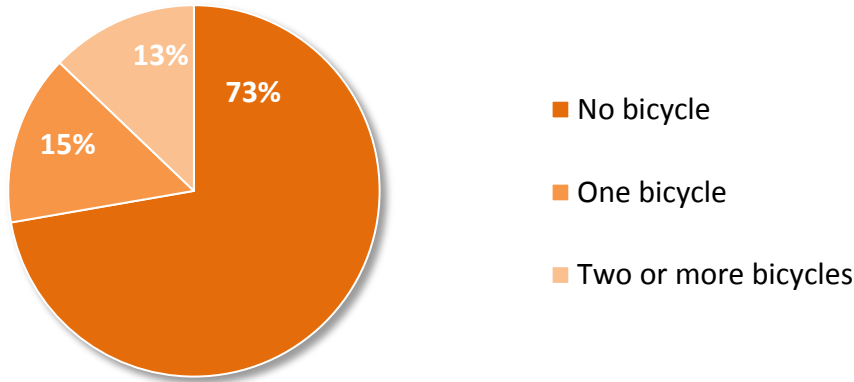
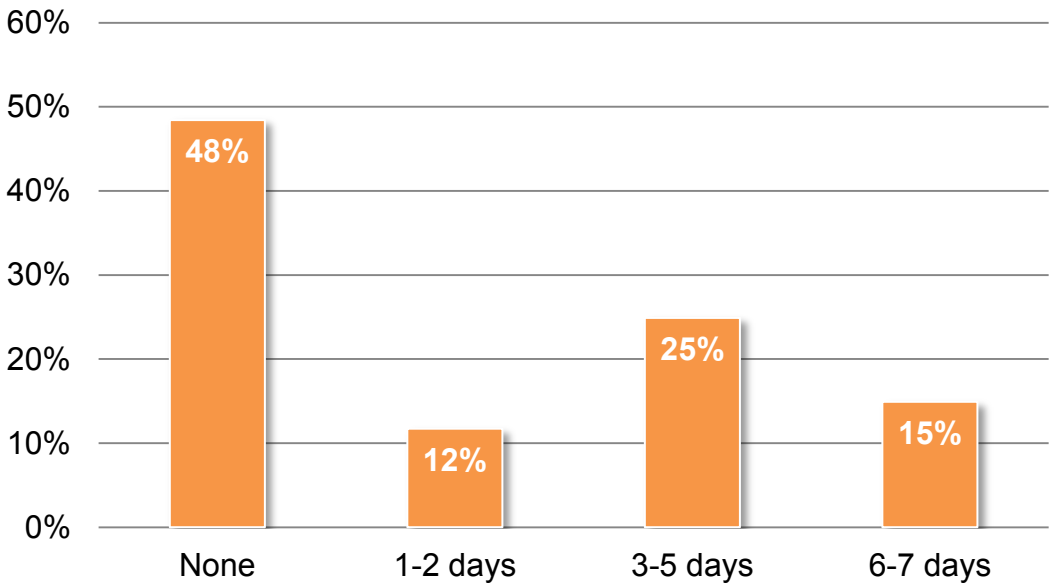


Figure 9.3 Frequency of walking in past week as a means of transport (adults aged 16+ in West Dunbartonshire), 2014¹⁵



Appendix 1: 2016/17 supported bus services in West Dunbartonshire

Service Number	Route
11	Gartnavel Hospital - Clydebank
81/81A	Linnvale - Clydebank - Duntocher
118/6B	Duntocher/Baljaffray - Gartnavel Hospital
184 / 184A	Mountblow - Antonine Park - Clydebank
206	Dumbarton – Tullichewan/Balloch
207	Bonhill - Rosshead - Balloch - Loch Lomond Shores
208/218	Silverton - Dumbarton - Westcliffe
305/306/309	Luss/Helensburgh/Balmaha – Alexandria (Old Bonhill)
340	Helensburgh/Vale of Leven Hospital – Royal Alexandria Hospital
757	Paisley - Clydebank
CQ1	Clydebank - Queen Elizabeth University Hospital

Appendix 2: SPT capital programme

SPT invested £1.8 million in capital projects delivered by West Dunbartonshire Council over financial years 2014/15 , 2015/16 and 2016/17.

Table 1 below provides a summary of WDC projects in the 2017/18 SPT capital programme.

Table 1: West Dunbartonshire category 1 projects in 2017/18 SPT capital programme (April 2017)

Project	Details	Approved grant
Bus Infrastructure Improvements	New bus shelters, high access kerbs and access improvements to public transport; improvements throughout West Dunbartonshire	£30,000
A814 Congestion Reduction Measures	Feasibility and design for traffic management measures to improve conditions at A814/Dalmuir	£200,000
Cycle Route Improvements	A range of cycle infrastructure improvements in Dumbarton and links between communities and the National Cycle Network.	£20,000
Clydebank Transport Improvements	Identification and appraisal of options to improve integration of public transport modes and improve conditions for bus services	£60,000
Park and Ride Improvements	Additional park and ride capacity in Dumbarton	£70,000
Total		£380,000

Data sources and references

¹ A Catalyst for Change. The Regional Transport Strategy for the west of Scotland 2008 – 2021. <http://www.spt.co.uk/corporate/about/strategy/regional-transport-strategy/>

² West Dunbartonshire Local Transport Strategy 2013 – 2018 http://www.west-dunbarton.gov.uk/media/1779733/wdc_local_transport_strategy_2013-2018.pdf

³ West Dunbartonshire Local Plan and proposed Local Development Plan available at: <http://www.west-dunbarton.gov.uk/council/strategies-plans-and-policies/local-development-planning/local-development-plan/>

⁴⁴ Community Planning West Dunbartonshire Single Outcome Agreement 2014-2017 http://www.west-dunbarton.gov.uk/media/4312136/wd_soa_2014-17.pdf

⁵ http://www.spt.co.uk/wmslib/Documents_RTS/RTS%20Delivery%20Plan%202014-17.pdf?2

⁶ Scottish Household Survey, Transport and Travel in Scotland, Local Area Analysis 2015. Transport Scotland. Sample size for West Dunbartonshire = 200.

⁷ Scottish Household Survey, Transport and Travel in Scotland, Local Area Analysis 2015. Transport Scotland. Sample size for West Dunbartonshire = 220.

⁸ Scottish Household Survey, Transport and Travel in Scotland, Local Area Analysis 2014. Transport Scotland. Sample size for West Dunbartonshire = 280. This question is asked every 2 years.

⁹ Scottish Household Survey, Transport and Travel in Scotland, Local Area Analysis 2015. Transport Scotland. Sample size for West Dunbartonshire = 450.

¹⁰ SPT PTIS database.

¹¹ Scottish Household Survey Local Area Analysis 2015, Transport Scotland. Sample size = 240.

¹² Station Usage Estimates 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16. Office of Rail and Road.

¹³ Using Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation. Figures shown are for proportion of West Dunbartonshire MyBus passengers living in areas by level of multiple deprivation. For example, 8% of WDC MyBus passengers live in areas classified as the 5% most deprived areas in Scotland.

¹⁴ Scottish Household Survey Local Area Analysis 2015. Transport Scotland. Sample size = 260.

¹⁵ Scottish Household Survey Local Area Analysis 2014. Transport Scotland. Sample size = 280. This question is asked every 2 years.

Useful contacts

Strathclyde Partnership for Transport

131 St Vincent Street
Glasgow, G2 5JF
0141 332 6811
enquiry@spt.co.uk
complaint@spt.co.uk
www.spt.co.uk

Local bus operators

Avondale Coaches Ltd.

189 Dumbarton Road
Clydebank G81 4XJ
0141 952 2727
info@avondalecoaches.co.uk
www.avondalecoaches.co.uk

First Edinburgh

Carmmuirs House
300 Stirling Road
Larbert FK5 3NJ
01324 602200
www.firstgroup.com

First Glasgow

Caledonia Depot
100 Cathcart Road
Glasgow G42 7BH
0141 420 7600
www.firstgroup.com

McColls

Block 4C
Vale Of Leven Industrial Estate
Dumbarton G82 3PD
01389 754 321
customer.services@mccolls.org.uk
www.mccolls.org.uk

McGill's Bus Service Ltd.

99 Earnhill Road
Larkfield Industrial Estate
Greenock PA16 0EQ
08000 51 56 51
www.mcgillsbuses.co.uk

Scottish Citylink Coaches Ltd.

0141 352 4444
info@citylink.co.uk
www.citylink.co.uk

West Coast Motors

Campbeltown
Argyll PA28 6DN
01586 552319
enquiries@westcoastmotors.co.uk

Wilson's of Rhu

Rhu Garage
1 Manse Brae Rhu
Helensburgh
Dunbartonshire G84 8RE
01436 820300
www.wilsonsofrhu.co.uk
info@wilsonsofrhu.co.uk

Local rail operators

ScotRail

ScotRail Customer Relations
PO BOX 7030
Fort William PH33 6WX
0344 811 0141
customer.relations@scotrail.co.uk
www.scotrail.co.uk



**Report by
Health and Social Care Partnership**

Management Board: 23rd November 2017

Subject: Director of Public Health Report for West Dunbartonshire on the Prevalence of Domestic Abuse.

1. Purpose

- 1.1** To provide the attached report and findings to members of the CPWD to help inform our approach to tackling a significant issue for the communities of West Dunbartonshire particularly considering the prevalence rate.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1** The CPWD Management Group is asked to:

- i) Note the content of this report and the attached Department of Public Health report and associated recommendations;
- ii) Note that Domestic Abuse is one of the key priority areas within the Local Outcome Improvement Plan for West Dunbartonshire;
- iii) Agree to the proposal for the Director of Public Health, Linda De Caestecker, providing a presentation on this report to the next CPMG on 22nd February 2018.

3 Background

- 3.1** The Director of Public Health report is published every two years. It is an independent report on the health of the population using data and information on health and its determinants. It also describes services, initiatives and programmes designed to improve health and well-being and prevent ill-health and identify any gaps in provision or areas for improvement.
- 3.2** This year the Director of Public Health have focused on specific challenges for public health and produced separate reports for HSCPs to ensure that local needs and priorities are recognised. This report is focused on one of the major challenges for West Dunbartonshire; that of domestic violence, the reported rates being the highest in Scotland.
- 3.3** As previously reported to the CPWD earlier this year, the Joint Inspection of

Children's Services in West Dunbartonshire highlighted the need to:

Strengthen strategic plans in recognition of national policy directives on prevention of domestic abuse.....

As a result of this and in discussion with the Director of Public Health, the Chief Social Work Officer of the Council and HSCP suggested that this would be an appropriate area of focus for the Director of Public Health's report for 2017-2019.

4 Main Issues

- 4.1** Responses to domestic abuse require efforts by communities, community planning partners and wider society to tackle gender inequality but at the same time we must address the immediate effects of abuse and ensure victims and their children can be safe and protected from harm, financial hardship or homelessness.
- 4.2** As highlighted within the report; *there is an association between the use of alcohol and domestic abuse. Although domestic violence should never be excused when alcohol and other substances are involved, there is a need to confront the problems of alcohol over provision as part of our strategy to prevent domestic violence..... and of the harm to children living in homes where there is domestic abuse.*
- 4.3** This report involved a review of published research and evaluation of what works in the prevention of domestic abuse. It also identifies activities for which there is no or limited evidence of effectiveness. The point that the report makes in this respect is that there are some promising programmes that do not yet have sufficient evidence of effectiveness rather than there is evidence that they do not work.
- 4.4** The report sets out recommendations in section 7 which apply to the HSCP, CPWD and the wider NHS Board. There is further work required to define the recommendations further and ensure responsibilities and timescales are clear. We look forward to working with the Director of Public Health on this significant and essential work in relation to responding to the impact of domestic abuse as well as finding more preventative approaches to this issue that has such a destructive impact on our communities.
- 4.5** White Ribbon UK is part of the global movement to stop male violence against women and girls. The 25th of November 2017 is International White Ribbon Day and is followed by 16 days (25th November to 10th of December) of activism against gender based violence. During this time CPWD will publicise a range of information about gender based violence in West Dunbartonshire and will work to raise the profile of this critical issue.

5. People Implications

- 5.1** There are no people implications.

6. Financial Implications

- 6.1** There are some suggestions for funding support within the recommendations, specifically in respect of;
"supporting Community Planning West Dunbartonshire consider the supports

required to re-establish the process for holding Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC) in respect of reducing risks to adult victims of domestic abuse (7.1).

- 6.2** A small task group has been established by the Violence Against Women Strategy Group (Chair Jackie Irvine) to scope out the requirements and resources required to re-establish a MARAC process in West Dunbartonshire. As the VAW Strategy Group is a joint approach with Argyll and Bute CPP the proposal would be to operate the MARAC process across both areas.
- 6.3** There is a MARAC National Coordinator and the expectation from the Equally Safe Policy on VAW is that all areas establish such a multi-agency mechanism in order to consider the most high risk victims and where relevant their children and ensure that strategies and supports are in place to reduce the risk.

7. Risk Analysis

- 7.1** There is an imperative to establish a more robust and joined up approach to tackling Domestic Abuse, both in terms of responding to the impact and risks of Domestic Abuse as well as identifying preventative measures that can reduce the overall prevalence in order to reduce the risk this poses to all communities within West Dunbartonshire.
- 7.2** It should be noted however that despite our commitment to tackling the prevalence of domestic abuse it remains a significant challenge that may take considerable time to see the reported levels of domestic abuse reduce. This is an issue which affects generations of families and therefore requires a radical cultural shift; realistically improvements may take in excess of 10 years.

8. Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA)

- 8.1** There is no requirement to conduct an EIA as this matter affects all walks of life and all communities, generations and genders.

9. Consultation

- 9.1** There is no requirement for the Director of Public Health to consult on the subject of this report; however the joint approach to this work has assisted in reflecting what work is already taking place in West Dunbartonshire in relation to tackling Domestic Abuse.
- 9.2** The outcome of the DPH report and associated presentation can be shared with a wide audience in order to improve understanding both amongst staff and managers but also the communities of West Dunbartonshire.

10. Strategic Assessment

- 10.1** The issues covered within the DPH report and the associated work required to meet the recommendations and reduce Domestic Abuse address the overarching priority of CPWD to ensure our communities are safe places to live, grow up and flourish.

Author: Jackie Irvine, Head of Children's Health, Care and Criminal Justice Services
and Chief Social Work Officer.
Chair of the Children and Families Delivery and Improvement Group

Date: 2nd November 2017

Person to Contact: Jackie Irvine, Head of Children's Health and Care and Criminal
Justice and Chief Social Work Officer.

Appendices: Director of Public Health Report for West Dunbartonshire

Background Papers: None

Director of Public Health Report for West Dunbartonshire 2017-19:

November 2017

Forward by the Director of Public Health

The Director of Public Health report is published every two years. It is an independent report on the health of the population using data and information on health and its determinants. It also describes services, initiatives and programmes designed to improve health and well-being and prevent ill-health and identify any gaps in provision or areas for improvement. It has a wide audience of the public, NHS Boards, IJBs and CPPs. The previous DPH report described the overall health of the population of NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde. This year I have focused on specific challenges for public health. I have also produced separate reports for HSCPs to ensure that local needs and priorities are recognised. This report is focused on one of the major challenges for West Dunbartonshire; that of domestic violence, the reported rates being the highest in Scotland. The report has involved a review of published research and evaluation of what works in the prevention of domestic abuse and also identifies activities for which there is no or limited evidence of effectiveness. It has to be said that there are some promising programmes that do not yet have sufficient evidence of effectiveness rather than there is evidence that they do not work.

Responses to domestic abuse require efforts by communities, community planning partners and wider society to tackle gender inequality but at the same time we must address the immediate effects of abuse and ensure victims and their children can be safe and protected from financial hardship or homelessness. As Aysha Taryam said *“If we are to fight discrimination and injustice against women we must start from the home for if a woman cannot be safe in her own house then she cannot be expected to feel safe anywhere.”*

There is an association between the use of alcohol and domestic abuse. Although domestic violence should never be excused when alcohol and other substances are involved, there is a need to confront the problems of alcohol over-use as part of our strategy to prevent domestic violence. West Dunbartonshire has led the way in overprovision policies in the past and should continue to show such courage in this matter.

We must also be very aware of the harm to children living in homes with where there is domestic abuse. Anyone who has read my previous DPH reports will be aware of my continued emphasis on the needs of children and their families. I have in previous reports made strong recommendations on the need for evidence based parenting support which is an area for which I continue to advocate and is recommended in the report.

We need to define the recommendations further and ensure responsibilities and timescales are clear. I look forward to working with colleagues in West Dunbartonshire on this.

Linda de Caestecker

Director of Public Health

Domestic Abuse in West Dunbartonshire

Contributor information:

Lead author: Catriona Carson

Contributors: Linda de Caestecker; Jackie Erdman; Kath Gallagher; Jackie Irvine; Ailsa King; Michelle Kirkwood; Tracey McKee.

1. Introduction

Domestic abuse, a form of gender based violence, can be perpetrated by partners or ex partners and can include physical abuse (assault and physical attack involving a range of behaviour), sexual abuse (acts which degrade and humiliate women and are perpetrated against their will, including rape) and mental and emotional abuse (such as threats, verbal abuse, racial abuse, withholding money, and other types of coercive and controlling behaviour such as isolation from family and friends, and withholding access to health care, education or employment opportunities. In recent years there has also been an increased use of social media to perpetrate domestic abuse (1).

Men and women are both potential victims and perpetrators, however, gender based violence is experienced disproportionately by women. 79% of all reported incidents of domestic abuse in Scotland in 2016-17 (2) had a female victim and a male accused where gender was recorded. 18% reported incidents had a female perpetrator and male victim; 2% had a male victim/male perpetrator; and 1% had a female victim/female perpetrator.

Gender based violence is not limited to domestic abuse. The term also includes rape and sexual assault, childhood sexual abuse, sexual harassment, stalking, commercial sexual exploitation, and harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and forced marriage.

2. Policy, legal and data context

2.1 Policy and legal context

Equally Safe (3) is the Scottish Government's strategy to take action on all forms of violence against women and girls. Published in March 2016, it is the most recent iteration of the government's longstanding objective to tackle gender based violence. Equally Safe prioritises a focus on prevention whilst upholding a commitment to continuous improvement in service responses to survivors of abuse. It also acknowledges that while violence against women and girls occurs in all sections of society, not all women and girls are at equal risk. Some factors can increase vulnerability to abuse and keep women and girls trapped. These include age, looked after status (current and former), financial dependence, experience of child abuse

and neglect, poverty, having a physical or learning disability, homelessness, insecure immigration status, and ethnicity.

The Equally Safe programme of work set out proposals to improve the legal framework related to domestic abuse. The Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Bill (4) introduces an offence of 'Abusive behaviour towards a partner or ex-partner'; this criminalises psychological abuse including coercive control. It also provides for an associated statutory aggravation that the perpetrator, in committing the new offence, involved or affected a child, or that a child saw, heard or was present during an incident. The law is also strengthened through the Disclosure Scheme for Domestic Abuse (5). The scheme aims to prevent domestic abuse by giving men and women the right to ask about the background of their partner, potential partner or someone who is in a relationship with someone they know, and there is a concern that the individual may be abusive. Of the 2144 requests made in the first two years of the scheme (from October 2015), 927 people have been told their partner has an abusive past (source: Police Scotland).

The Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 (6) is about strengthening the rights of children and young people and improving their wellbeing. The new responsibilities require specified public authorities, including all local authorities and health boards, to report every three years on the steps they have taken to secure better or further effect of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). The Act includes key parts of Getting it right for every child (GIRFEC) (7). GIRFEC outlines protective factors which may help to address the impact of domestic abuse on children through early intervention; a common framework, coordination and planning between agencies; and child centred approach. The Named Person scheme (8), a part of GIRFEC, provides a central contact for addressing support needs and concerns of children. In addition, The Children and Young People (Information Sharing) (Scotland) Bill (9) will introduce a duty on public and other services to consider if the sharing of information will promote, support or safeguard the wellbeing of a child or young person.

Violence Against Women Partnerships (VAW Partnerships) are the multi-agency mechanism to deliver on Equally Safe at a local strategic level. The West Dunbartonshire and Argyll and Bute Violence against Women Partnership is chaired by the West Dunbartonshire Head of Children's Health, Care & Criminal Justice and Chief Social Work Officer.

Table 1: West Dunbartonshire and Argyll and Bute Violence Against Women Partnership Agency Members

Argyll and Bute HSCP	West Dunbartonshire HSCP
Children's Services	Children's Services
Criminal Justice Services	Criminal Justice Services
Health Promotion	
Argyll and Bute Council	West Dunbartonshire Council
Education Services	Education Services
Elected Member VAW Champion	Housing
Child Protection	Equalities Officer/Policy Planning and Performance
Adult Support & Protection	
Argyll and Bute Third Sector Organisations	West Dunbartonshire Third Sector Organisations
Argyll Third Sector Partnership/Argyll Voluntary Action	Dumbarton Women's Aid
Argyll & Bute Women's Aid	Clydebank Women's Aid
Rape Crisis Argyll & Bute	
Argyll Presbytery	Agencies which cover both areas
Befrienders	Assist
Homestart MAJIK (Mid-Argyll, Jura, Islay, Kintyre, Cowal & Bute)	Police Scotland
Homestart Lorn	
VAF	
Family Mediation	

2.2 Domestic abuse data

The police and the justice systems are currently the most advanced in the availability, quality and comparability of data (10) in relation to domestic abuse.

There were 109 incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police in Scotland (2) per 10,000 population in 2016-17 (n= 58,810), an increase of 1% from 2015-16. Levels of domestic abuse recorded by the police have remained relatively stable since 2011-12 at around 58,000 to 60,000 incidents a year. West Dunbartonshire recorded 155 incidents per 10,000 population (n= 1395). This is the highest incident rate in Scotland. Previously released data suggests prevalence has been markedly worse in the most deprived areas, with 49% of reported incidents from Clydebank (11).

In 2016-17, the 26-30 years old age group had the highest incident rate for both victims (274 incidents recorded per 10,000 population) and those accused (265 incidents recorded per

10,000 population) in Scotland. Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police are more common at weekends with 36% of all incidents in 2016-17 occurring on a Saturday or Sunday (2).

Community planning partners in West Dunbartonshire have estimated that one in 10 children were adversely affected by domestic abuse. The number of children and young people involved rose from 1578 in 2014-15 to 2008 in 2015-16, allowing for repeat incidents. The numbers indicate an increase of 27% in both incidents and children (11).

According to the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2014/15 (12), partner abuse is commonly experienced on multiple occasions, over a long period of time. Over two-thirds (67.5%) of those who reported an incident of partner abuse in the last 12 months also reported at least one incident prior to this period.

The risk of partner abuse varied by gender, age, access to money and deprivation, and other types of victimisation. The risk of partner abuse (in the last 12 months) was highest amongst young people aged 16 to 24 years (6.9%) and lowest amongst those aged 65 or over (0.4%). Nineteen per cent of respondents living in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland had experienced partner abuse since the age of 16, compared to 13.2% of those living in the rest of Scotland. Victims experienced a range of abusive behaviours, both psychological and physical. Victims experienced psychological abuse more commonly than physical abuse.

For some victims, the impact of partner abuse extended to the wider family. Not all respondents who experienced partner abuse considered themselves to be a victim. Respondents were more likely to view physical abuse as a crime, compared to psychological abuse. Respondents were more likely to tell people from their informal networks about their experiences of abuse than professionals. Of those who experienced partner abuse in the last 12 months, two thirds (62.8%) had told at least one person or organisation about their most recent (or only) experience of abuse. One third (35.1%) told friends and one fifth (18.5%) told relatives about their experiences. A further 13.8% told a doctor, and 11.6% told the police. One fifth (19.5%) said that the police came to know about the most recent (or only) incident of partner abuse. A quarter (28.0%) of those who experienced partner abuse in the last 12 months appeared to have had told no one about the abuse. Men were more likely than women to have told no one about their experiences of abuse (35.0%, compared men, compared with 23.1% respectively). Therefore quoted data will be an underestimate.

3. Health and wellbeing links to domestic abuse

Gender based violence is a major public health problem. It impacts on women's physical, sexual, reproductive and mental health (13). Survivors have chronic health problems including: gynaecological disorders, chronic pain, neurological symptoms, gastrointestinal disorders, and self-reported heart disease. The most prevalent effect is on mental health,

including post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, anxiety, suicidal ideation, and substance misuse (14).

The risk of experiencing domestic abuse is increased if someone: is female; is aged 16–24 (among women) or 16–19 (among men); has a long-term illness or disability; has a mental health problem; is a woman who is separated (there is an elevated risk of abuse around the time of separation). The risk is also increased if a woman is pregnant or has recently given birth. In addition, there is a strong correlation between postnatal depression and domestic abuse (15).

There is also evidence (16) that a number of factors may mask prevalence of domestic abuse experienced by older women (e.g. domestic abuse being poorly defined among older women or subsumed under the generic term of elder abuse).

Women previously treated in hospital due to severe violence continue to live with risk of repeat violence or suicide (17). Mothers experiencing abuse may be more likely to seek medical attention for their children than for themselves (18). Evidence suggests women with higher levels of fear of physical or sexual assault at the hands of specific perpetrators are also more likely to display risk avoidance behaviour in certain situations and places. Women's quality of life, including their freedom of movement, may therefore be curtailed because of worry about victimisation (19). This can prevent women from accessing health, community, and education or training opportunities.

Children and young people experience high levels of domestic abuse. The scale of the issue is both significant and under-reported (20). 62% of children living with domestic abuse are directly harmed by the perpetrator of the abuse, in addition to the harm caused by witnessing the abuse of others (21). Children who have experienced domestic abuse in the home display increased fear, inhibition, depression, as well as high levels of aggression and antisocial behavior, which can persist into adolescence and adulthood. There is also evidence to suggest that such children may have difficulty forming adolescent and adult relationships (20). Understanding the effects of and preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES) is an emerging area of research and practice in Scotland.

4. Prevention

Equally Safe prioritises prevention. While its core objective is primary prevention – preventing violence before it occurs – Equally Safe recognises the need to also employ actions that prevent violence from recurring (secondary prevention) and which reduce the impact of violence and abuse after it occurs (tertiary prevention). There is currently insufficient high quality evidence of what works. Prevention requires an understanding of

the factors which influence violence. The social-ecological model (22) suggests that action is necessary across individual, relationship, community and societal factors at the same time.

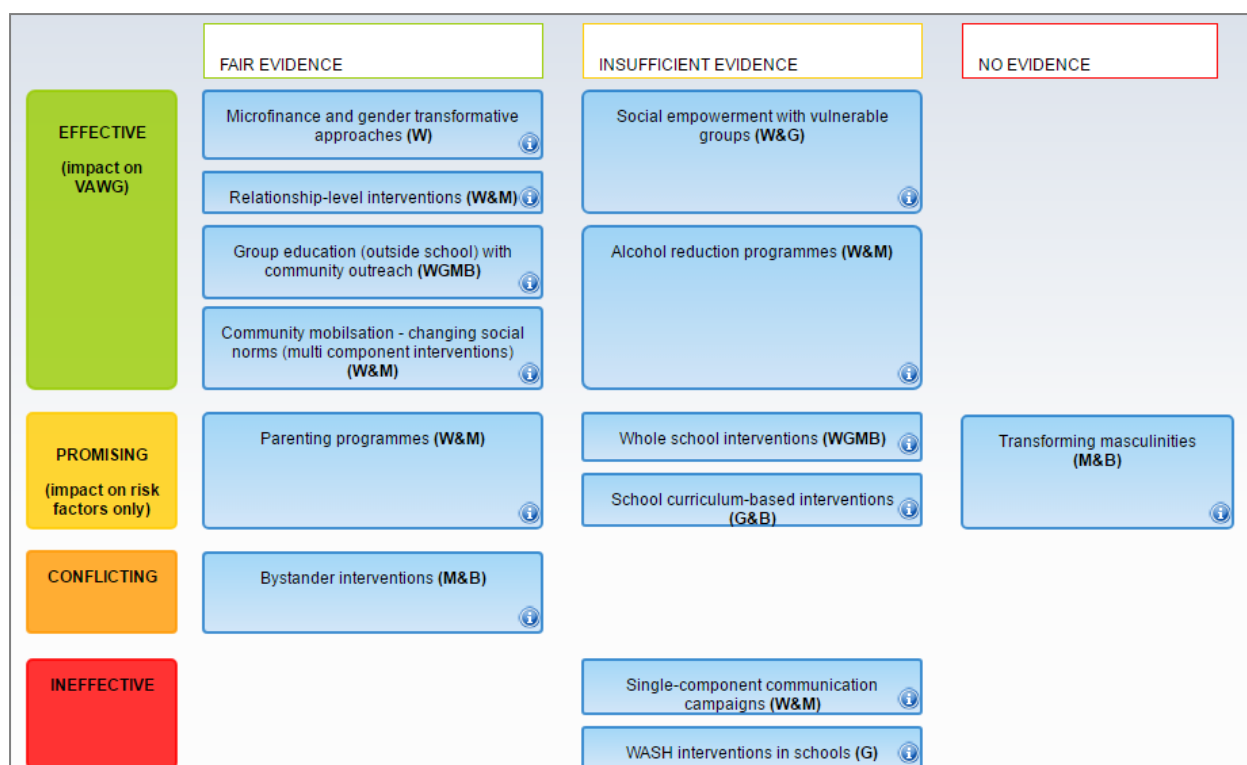
The most successful interventions (23) are considered to be those that seek to transform gender relations and that result in not only changes in attitudes, but also behaviours. Addressing men's roles in caregiving in the family or increasing women's economic participation are examples of this type of transformation.

There is also evidence that interventions that work with both men and women are more effective than single sex interventions (23). Interventions, such as the White Ribbon Campaign (24), that combine group education and adopt a gender transformative approach as intense community mobilisation are promising but need more evaluation (25). (The White Ribbon Campaign in Scotland supports men and boys have a role to play in creating a culture where abuse against women and girls is considered unacceptable. There is a school programme which aims: to raise awareness of abuse through curriculum activities and whole of school approaches; to enable teachers to deal with disclosures of abuse from girls and boys; and to provide support to teachers who may be involved in domestic abuse. The campaign acknowledges that teachers themselves may be experiences domestic abuse and aims to ensure that they are supported.)

There is inconsistent evidence on the impact of media campaigns. They may be more likely to be successful when combined with group training and efforts to develop leadership (26). Media campaigns should also link to services. Some studies reported improvements while others lacked reach to the intended audience, suggesting that media campaigns have the potential to raise awareness of domestic abuse and services but may be hindered by issues with implementation (27). In an evaluation of a past Scottish campaign, for example, it was found that most respondents expected the freephone telephone service to take the form of a staffed helpline, providing practical and emotional support, and were surprised and dismayed to discover that it consisted of a recorded message and leaflet request service. It was widely felt that callers would feel let down by such a service and considered likely that many would feel unable to leave a message (28).

Figure 1: Summary of international evidence for different types of interventions to prevent violence against women and girls

[Click here for more information and !\[\]\(35e4f762fc1cfea5610d92e2d225d5b4_img.jpg\) hyperlinks](#)



Note: Interventions with Women (W), Girls (G), Men (M), Boys (B)

Source: Based on Table 1 from Fulu, E, Kerr-Wilson, A and Lang, J (2014). [Effectiveness of Interventions to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls. A Summary of the Evidence.](#)

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4.1 Primary prevention

Primary prevention is about preventing violence before it occurs (3). This approach focuses on changing behaviour, building the knowledge and skills of individuals, and delivering a progressive shift in the structural, cultural and societal contexts in which violence occurs. Prioritising primary prevention challenges the notion that violence is inevitable or acceptable.

4.1.1 Gender inequality

Gender inequality is a root cause of violence against women and girls. Societal factors influencing gender based violence include the health, economic, educational and social policies that help to maintain economic or social inequalities between groups in society at the same time. At the same time, these broader structures and cultures are influenced by the attitudes and behaviours of individuals (26).

The Scottish Social Attitudes Survey 2014 (29) indicates that stereotypical views on gender roles persist in Scotland. Those who held stereotypical views on gender roles were consistently less likely to view a wide range of abusive behaviours as wrong or harmful.

An intended outcome of Equally Safe is that power, decision-making and material resources are distributed more equally between men and women. The gender pay gap of 9% is one example, and the overrepresentation of women in lower paid sectors and underrepresentation of women in senior posts is another. Women do not currently have the same life chances as men. To help address these issues, the Scottish Government have launched an programme of work aimed at increasing employability, addressing the gender pay gap, improving the flexibility of work and reducing occupational segregation. The Economy, Jobs and Fair Work Committee (30) reports that the Scottish Government calculates the gender pay gap in Scotland to be 6%, but state that more than one measure is needed to give an accurate reflection of the gender pay gap. (Excluding part-time workers from the calculation discounts 40% of female workers.) The Committee suggest an overall hourly pay gap of 16% to be more representative of the gender pay gap in Scotland.

West Dunbartonshire has lower levels of economic activity compared to Scotland as a whole but its labour market performance is better than that of the other authorities in Greater Glasgow and Clyde with the exception of Glasgow city.

Table 2: Labour market in West Dunbartonshire 2016

	Women in West Dunbartonshire	Women in Scotland	Men in West Dunbartonshire	Men in Scotland
Economically active¹	73.7%	73.1%	78.9%	80.9%
Hourly pay excluding overtime (full time workers)²	£11.37	£12.99	£14.22	£13.95
Claiming out of work benefits³	2.2%	1.6%	4.9%	3.2%
Unemployed⁴	5.7%	4.1%	5.6%	4.8%

¹ % are for those aged 16-64 (Apr 2016-Mar 2017)

² Median earnings in pounds for employees living in the area 2016

³ % is the number of claimants as a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64 and gender (August 2017)

⁴ % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active (Apr 2016-Mar 2017)

Source: Office of National Statistics

Victim blaming attitudes also contribute to a social climate in which domestic abuse is tolerated and legitimised. Blaming the women who are treated with violence by their partners is a form of second victimization that can undermine their mental health and hinder their recovery and psychosocial adjustment (31).

4.1.2 Alcohol and domestic abuse

In a systematic review (32) of alcohol interventions, alcohol policy and intimate partner violence (IPV), there was consistent evidence that alcohol use by one or both partners contributes to the risk and severity of IPV.

Employing strategies to reduce problematic alcohol use integrated at all levels of the ecological framework and combining alcohol and IPV interventions could have the potential to reduce the incidence of IPV and enhance the safety of victims where alcohol use is intertwined with patterns of IPV perpetration.

Population-level pricing and taxation studies found weak or no evidence for alcohol price changes influencing IPV. Studies of community-level policies or interventions (e.g. hours of sale, alcohol outlet density) showed weak evidence of an association with IPV. Three cross-sectional studies provided additional insight into the possible mediating role of alcohol consumption in the relationship between outlet density and IPV. The remaining five studies were cross-sectional designs which revealed inconsistent findings regarding the association between outlet density, type of outlet and IPV. Couples-based and individual alcohol treatment studies found a relationship between reductions in alcohol consumption and reductions in IPV but their designs precluded attributing changes to treatment.

Despite evidence associating problematic alcohol use with IPV, Wilson states the potential for alcohol interventions to reduce IPV has not been adequately tested, possibly because studies have not focused on those most at risk of alcohol-related IPV. There is sufficient evidence from the review to suggest that the association between alcohol outlet density and IPV is worth further investigation.

4.2 Secondary prevention

Secondary prevention involves targeting services for those at risk of experiencing domestic violence and preventing violence from recurring.

4.2.1 Parenting programmes

Parenting programmes aim to improve relationships between parents and their children, and teach parenting skills. Poor or harsh parenting is a risk factor for domestic abuse. Positive parenting can buffer the effects of community violence or other negative influences. Addressing child abuse, harsh parenting and conduct disorder in children are key goals in

and of themselves. These can also contribute to the prevention of other forms of gender based violence (25).

NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde and its partnering local authorities provide a range of parenting programmes including the Triple P Positive Parenting Program (33). In West Dunbartonshire, a range of HSCP and Education staff including health visitors, social care staff and early years outreach workers are trained to deliver the Triple P Parenting Programme which involves work with the parent in developing simple practical strategies to use at home on a wide range of behaviours.

Group activities for parents or those in a parenting type role are held throughout West Dunbartonshire. West Dunbartonshire is currently participating in NHS Psychology of Parenting Project focusing on the Incredible Years programme (34). Incredible Years aims to strengthen parent-child relationships, promote children's social and emotional skills, and prevent and reduce aggressive and oppositional behaviour. It does this through training programmes for parents, children and teachers. Family Learning Campuses are being developed in Clydebanks as part of the Scottish Attainment Challenge in West Dunbartonshire. This contributes to work supporting transitions from nursery to primary school, initially with parental support as an integral part of its development.

4.2.2 Work with young people

The Young People's Attitudes To Violence Against Women Report (35) suggests more may need to be done to educate and inform young people about violence against women and acceptable behaviour in relationships. It recommends a focus on educating and influencing the views of young people. Young people were less likely than adults to think the various kinds of violence against women that they were asked about were very seriously wrong, or to think that they would cause a great deal of harm. The report suggests that, in some cases, the extent to which young people appear to hold more permissive views than adults about violence against women is striking. Differences in attitudes were apparent by gender, with boys being less likely than girls to class behaviours as very seriously wrong, and in some cases less likely to cause a great deal of harm. Girls were also less likely than boys to hold stereotypical views on gender roles. The report suggests such gender differences should be taken into account when planning early intervention strategies and targeting information in a way that is accessible to boys. New strategies may also be needed to deal with online abuse.

While there is limited evidence on primary prevention programmes for young people, there is modest evidence that secondary prevention programmes which target young people at risk of partner violence may improve knowledge, attitudinal (towards violence and gender roles) and interpersonal outcomes. Programmes tended to focus on attitudinal changes

though some studies conducted with young people at high risk for abuse also measured and reported modest reductions in violent behaviours (27).

One review of studies (36) investigated any programme that delivered educational and/or skills-based interventions to adolescents or young people with the aim of preventing dating or relationship violence, compared with no intervention, a placebo intervention or standard care. With the exception of a small increase in knowledge, the results of this review showed that the interventions had no significant effect on reducing episodes of violence or improving attitudes, behaviors, and skills toward relationship violence.

Whole-of-school interventions are more effective than implementing a single strategy such as a group education programme (26). A separate review (37) found the most effective interventions have the most comprehensive programmes based in multiple settings, including individual-level curricula and community-based components. Interventions which were not effective were of shorter duration compared with those that were effective; they consisted of a curriculum only.

Relationships, sexual health and parenthood education (RSHPE) is an integral part of the health and wellbeing area of the Curriculum for Excellence (38). The West Dunbartonshire curriculum approach has been jointly developed by West Dunbartonshire Council Education, West Dunbartonshire HSCP, and Glasgow City HSCP Sandyford in line with the best practice identified in the Pregnancy and Parenthood in Young People Strategy (39). West Dunbartonshire has a strong RSHPE curriculum which is underpinned by staff training, local policy which supports implementation of the Conduct of Relationships, Sexual Health and Parenthood Education in Schools (40). This approach aims to address some of the gaps identified in the Scottish Parliament Review of Personal and Social Education (PSE) (41).

Additional programmes which have been delivered in West Dunbartonshire to support this work include which have been delivered in include arts based activities and resources by Baldy Bane Theatre (42) such as the Gold Stars and Dragon Marks (P4-7) and Crush (S3-6). The Reduce Abuse Project ran the 'What's Gender got to do With it?', initiative in Primary Schools as an integral part of the West Dunbartonshire and Argyll and Bute Violence against Women Partnership in 2011. This initiative helped children's explore their perceptions of gender, and their view of whether boys and girls should subscribe to particular gender roles. An evaluation of the initiative suggests children's attitudes had been positively informed as a result, with evidence (43) of an enhanced capacity to critique gendered inequalities. As a result Reduce Abuse has now been mainstreamed.

A number of West Dunbartonshire schools are also involved in the Unicef Rights Respecting Schools award (44). There are four areas of impact for children at a Rights Respecting school;

wellbeing, participation, relationships and self-esteem. It is intended that the Rights Respecting school makes a positive impact on the whole community.

4.3 Tertiary prevention

Tertiary prevention involves reducing the impact of violence and abuse after it occurs. Women may leave their home in order to escape domestic abuse. Just over a third of households in West Dunbartonshire stated their reason for homelessness as being a dispute within the household. Just over half of these were violent or abusive. 85% of these households were female (45). Those experiencing domestic abuse list economic concerns as the top barrier to leaving their abusers. It is therefore critical to ensure not only long-term safety for those who have experienced violence but also to assist them in gaining long-term economic stability. Offering financial literacy education to women experiencing domestic abuse may be an important aspect of supporting their empowerment process (46). Signposting and referring to income maximisation services, e.g. through NHS GGC's Healthier Wealthier Children work, may also support economic stability. There is a legal responsibility to provide safe temporary accommodation. This is usually fulfilled through temporary refuge or local authority accommodation. There is, however, also a need to ensure that women and children are able to live safely in the longer term and that, in addition to financial literacy, women have access to information and support to assist them manage a household and tenancy agreement.

4.3.1 Responding to domestic abuse in health and social care

Health appointments may be the only opportunity a woman has to be alone with someone they can trust and to whom they feel able to disclose abuse (47).

In September 2008 NHS Chief Executives Letter (CEL) 41 (48) was issued to all territorial health boards to improve the identification and management of gender based violence. CEL 41 required Boards to introduce routine screening for gender based violence in key services. It was aimed at reducing the well evidenced negative health impact of domestic abuse and other forms of gender based violence on the lives of many service users. Routine enquiry is cited in Equally Safe as an NHS priority.

In 2012 the Scottish Government provided guidance to NHS Board Chief Executives which included a commitment to enhance the public health focus on abuse and consider how the specific skills and unique perspective of public health can support the wider preventative efforts around violence and abuse.

Within NHS GGC, routine enquiry of abuse was embedded in 9 key settings (maternity; health visiting; sexual health; mental health; substance misuse; acute emergency services, emergency children's services; gynaecology; and learning disability services), some of which now operate under HSCP Partnership arrangements. CEL 41 took a systematic approach to

embed the issue firmly within policy, planning and service provision. Staff training, guidance, setting specific pathways and protocols for identification and management of disclosures have been introduced to facilitate the practice of routine enquiry within the key settings.

Recent developments in NHS GGC health care data recording systems for key services, such as EMIS (health visiting and mental health) BADGER (maternity services) and TRAKCare (acute services including emergency services) have potential to embed gender based violence in data capture and reporting arrangements. A gender based violence e-module is available to all staff via Learn Pro.

Staff guidance and care pathways and e learning modules for female genital mutilation and human trafficking are also in place and NHS GGC has developed a Forced Marriage Policy. There is also child protection and domestic abuse emodule and plans to have gender based violence dimension strengthened within adult support and protection training. Within NHS GGC, work on gender based violence is part of the Board's Equality Scheme and progress is reported within its annual Equality Scheme Monitoring Report.

The measure for gender based violence intervention in NHS GGC is "evidence of disclosure of gender based violence within maternity":

- % of patients asked about past or current experience of gender based violence.
- % of patients who disclosed past or current experience of gender based violence.
- % of care plans where action taken in response to disclosure had been taken.

At NHS GGC Board level gender based violence work is led by the Director of Public Health with operational support from the Equality and Human Rights Team. A Gender Based Violence Resource Unit within the Women and Children's Directorate leads on the implementation of local and national gender based violence action plans and builds capacity across women and children's services to ensure staff know, understand and meet their responsibilities in relation to all forms of gender based violence. Advisors in the unit can be contacted by email at: gbvunit@ggc.scot.nhs.uk or by phone on 0141 201 (1) 9777 (Monday – Friday, 9am - 5pm).

Partner organisations should also recognise that staff may be experiencing or be at risk of domestic abuse. Policies should be supportive of staff and referral and signposting pathways made available through staff health and management routes. The experiences and potential vulnerability of staff should be addressed in routine enquiry training.

4.3.2 Responding to domestic abuse in primary care

A study (49) suggests women experiencing violence want the following from their GP in relation to domestic abuse: to ask regularly how things are at home; to ask regularly about domestic abuse when women consult with low mood or anxiety or visible injuries; for GPs to

receive training on how to approach abuse issues; posters and leaflets in waiting rooms; and systems put in place for women to get referrals or make connections with an advocate.

The effectiveness of domestic violence training models for primary care clinicians remains uncertain. A trial to test the effectiveness of a programme of training and support to improve the response of primary health-care practices to domestic violence found training and organisational change within health-care systems can increase the identification of women experiencing domestic violence but revealed uncertainty about the effect of these interventions on referral to specialist services for domestic violence or other outcome measures beyond identification (15). NHS GGC ran a pilot project in 2014 with eight GP practices across NHS GGC aimed at supporting the practices to identify and respond to patient experience of domestic abuse. Training was provided by staff from the NHS GGC Gender Based Violence Unit. Overall learning from the pilot suggests that the availability of fast tracked support services are required to facilitate the involvement of GP practices.

A Police to Primary Care (P2PC) GP Notification Scheme was piloted from 2013. This provided a mechanism for police to inform GPs if a high risk patient had experienced domestic abuse. This notification was undertaken with the consent of the patient. The pilot scheme lost impetus because it coincided with the reorganisation of policing in Scotland into Police Scotland. Police Scotland and Health Scotland are, however, in the process of producing a proposal for Police Scotland to re-establish the scheme for a trial period in a limited number of localities.

4.3.3 Women's experiences of intervention

Understanding women's experiences of support and interventions can inform service development and training. A review of women's experiences of social work interventions (50) suggests the threat of having children removed by social workers is acutely felt by women. Often this threat denies the efforts women have made to protect their child from abuse, and does not take into account the challenges and the increased risk of violence face by women when leaving their abusive partner. Women are most often seen as primarily responsible for child safety, despite the perpetrators' responsibility for harm and abuse. Social workers and health and social care staff may need training and guidance in order to develop appropriate responses to women. Responsibility lies within each service to ensure staff know where to access guidance, information and training. West Dunbartonshire Council provide training for staff on the impact of domestic abuse on children and young people as well as risk assessment/management and safety planning.

The context of abuse, and of coercive control, is often not understood by practitioners, resulting in inappropriate demands being placed on women. A failure to recognise the context of women's lives and respond appropriately can re-traumatise women who have already experienced abuse and trauma.

A study (51) exploring women's experiences of support and help seeking when they are affected by co-occurring substance use and domestic abuse suggested there is a disconnect between issues and services. For example, women in the study reported being declined refuge because services were unable to meet the needs of women experiencing substance use. Relatively few of the services in the study had specialist drug or alcohol workers. Women with both substance use and domestic abuse also reported a fear of disclosure linked to concerns about children being taken away.

4.3.4 Advocacy services

Improving and increasing services for women, children and young people is an aim of Equally Safe. Advocacy services aim to help abused women directly by providing them with information and support to facilitate access to community resources. A Cochrane Review (52) suggests evidence is consistent with intensive advocacy decreasing physical abuse more than one to two years after the intervention for women already in refuges, but there is inconsistent evidence for a positive impact on emotional abuse. Similarly, there is equivocal evidence for the positive effects of intensive advocacy on depression, quality of life and psychological distress. Brief advocacy increases the use of safety behaviours by abused women. There is also equivocal evidence to determine whether intensive advocacy for women recruited in domestic violence shelters or refuges has a beneficial effect on their physical and psychosocial well-being. Reviewers were not able to determine if less intensive interventions in healthcare settings are effective for women who still live with abusive partners.

4.3.5 Perpetrator programmes

A number of local authorities outwith the Greater Glasgow and Clyde area are participating in a pilot of The Caledonian System. This programme is an integrated approach to address men's domestic abuse and to improve the lives of women, children and men. It does this by working with men convicted of domestic abuse related offences on a programme to reduce their re-offending while offering integrated services to women and children. Learning from this programme is now emerging and there is scope to influence local approaches. An evaluation (53) including interviews with male participants, staff and female partners showed that the programme is rated highly. Women reported that they felt safer, attributing this to: safety planning; support to contact the police about breaches of no-contact orders; and being better able to keep track of men's behaviour because of their involvement with the men's programme. Men who complete the programme were judged by case workers as posing a lower risk to partners, children and others by the end of the programme. Although the evaluation provides evidence of positive perceived impacts, limitations of timescale and available data mean that it cannot conclusively demonstrate impact. Recommendations for the future have included larger scale evaluation and improved data collection.

In a study (54) of domestic violence perpetrator programmes (DVPPs), it was recognised that DVPPs are more than a men's behaviour change programme. As well as their services for women (and sometimes children), they contribute to informed decision making by a wide range of agencies which are intervening in domestic violence. The study suggests that group work is part of what enables men to change. It is the length and depth of DVPPs which makes it possible to go beyond simple behaviour disruption to deeper changes which make a difference in the lives of women and children.

5. Planning and reporting across partnerships

Most women do not report violence. This means that policy and practical responses to address violence against women are not always informed by comprehensive evidence. The EU has highlighted the lack of available and comparable data in gender based violence and through The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) survey set out to provide data relating to women's experiences of violence to provide an EU-wide dataset on the extent, nature and consequences of violence against women, as reported by women (19).

The VAW Partnership Guidance (55) sets out minimum standards that the Scottish Government and the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (COSLA) expect all VAW Partnerships to work towards meeting. These include having a strategic plan that outlines how the partnership will implement Equally Safe at a local level and a performance management framework to measure the progress they are making towards achieving the partnership's agreed activities, outputs and outcomes. An Equally Safe Performance Management Framework (56) will support VAW Partnerships to capture key performance data and facilitate a consistent approach to measuring and reporting on the performance of services and processes in place at a local level to prevent and eradicate violence against women and girls. Local activity indicators will give an overview of the type and volume of work that is being undertaken at a local level to prevent and eradicate violence against women and girls (VAWG) and the numbers of people engaging with these activities. These are likely to be:

- No of women and children affected by VAWG, who are referred to specialist services for support.
- Average length of time women and children affected by VAWG need to wait to access specialist support services.
- No of perpetrators of VAWG who are referred to perpetrator interventions.
- % of women and children who report feeling safer as a result of the support they have received.
- % of women and children who report having increased levels of wellbeing as a result of the support they have received. The framework suggests VAW Partnerships may want to

supplement this information with qualitative data to provide additional learning on the internal and external factors that impact of people's feelings of wellbeing.

- % of professionals who attend VAWG training who report improvements in their knowledge, skills and behaviours as a result of this training.
- % of people who attend VAWG awareness raising sessions who report improvements in their knowledge, skills and behaviours as a result of these activities.

Guidance will be developed to support specialist services to collect and report on this information in a consistent, robust and age-appropriate way.

The West Dunbartonshire and Argyll and Bute Violence against Women Partnership Action Plan is currently being developed across the priorities outlined in Equally Safe. Domestic abuse is also identified as an area for improvement in the Joint Children's Services Inspection Improvement Action Plan 2017 (11) and is included in the Local Outcome Improvement Plan. West Dunbartonshire Council Housing and Employability Strategic area are also developing a protocol and community approach called No Home for Violence (45).

In addition to VAW Partnerships and police and justice data, routine data can be also collected from the health and social services, and other agencies that come into contact with cases of violence against women (10). Partnerships should consider how to add value to existing commissioning strategies or local datasets for violence against women and children. Suggestions from the literature follow. The majority of services collate outcomes that include reduction in risk and ensuring that the service user is safe; independent living; improvements in mental health and wellbeing and whether the service met their specific needs (57).

Outcomes can occur at many levels: individuals; families; the community; the environment; organisations; and policy. Patient or service user reported outcomes can be utilised for services. These might include: being healthy: staying safe, enjoying and achieving: making a positive contribution: achieving economic wellbeing: the legal system: and violence against women services (57).

Anonymised health data has an important role to play in preventing local violence. Health data sources available at a local level include: Accident and emergency (A&E) data, hospital admissions data, and ambulance service data. This information can inform needs assessments, support licensing decisions, and contribute to the evaluation of violence prevention activity. The use of anonymous health data in local violence prevention relies on the regular sharing of data between health services and local partners involved in addressing violence (58).

Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) are currently the mechanisms for sharing information about high-risk domestic abuse victims between local agencies with the aim of agreeing immediate actions to protect victims and disrupt the perpetrator. The multi-agency domestic abuse coordinator (MADAC) post has enhanced the earlier identification of children affected by domestic abuse and had sharpened focus on domestic abuse issues (11).

The need for clear national and local protocols, and data collection and information sharing protocols is outlined in Equally Safe. Guidance from NICE (16) suggests commissioners and service providers involved with those who experience or perpetrate domestic violence and abuse should:

- Take note of the Data Protection Act and professional guidelines that address confidentiality and information sharing in health services. This includes guidelines on how to apply the Caldicott guardian principles to domestic violence.
- Develop or adapt clear protocols and methods for sharing information, both within and between agencies, about people at risk of, experiencing, or perpetrating domestic violence and abuse.
- Ensure information-sharing methods are secure and will not put anyone involved at risk.
- Identify and train key contacts responsible for advising on the safe sharing of domestic violence and abuse-related information.
- Ensure all staff who need to share information are trained to use the protocols.
- Ensure any information shared is acknowledged by a person, rather than by an automatically generated response.

6. Structures and interventions in West Dunbartonshire

West Dunbartonshire Violence against Women Partnership has issued guidelines (59) to raise staff awareness of and understand their responsibilities in relation to domestic abuse. NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde have also provided staff with guidance and policies in relation to gender based violence including domestic abuse (60).

The Care Inspectorate found that partner agencies worked well together to support families and carers to access help and support at an early stage (11). Support services provide safety advice and support to those experiencing domestic abuse as well as delivering Relationship Level Interventions. In West Dunbartonshire these services include:

- WDHSCP Criminal Justice Women's Safety and Support Service: The women's safety support service offers support to women particularly when there has been Criminal Justice, Social Work or Court Intervention: 01389 738484

- WDHSCP CARA (Challenging and Responding to Abuse) provides a counselling support information and advocacy service for children and young people affected by Domestic Abuse. Call: 01389 738664.
- WDHSCP Cedar (Children Experiencing Domestic Abuse Recovery) is a group work programme for children, young people and their mothers who have experienced domestic abuse. Phone: 0141 562 8870
- The ASSIST specialist domestic abuse advocacy and support service aims to ensure that all victims of domestic abuse – women, children and men – are safe, informed and supported throughout their involvement with the criminal justice system. It does that through providing a high quality service tailored to individual needs and circumstances.

The Care Inspectorate also found that support from CEDAR and CARA programmes enabled vulnerable children and young people to come to terms with difficult life experiences. However, there were also instances of children who may have benefitted from similar support but there was no evidence of a service having been offered to them. The Inspectorate also found that some families affected by domestic abuse could have benefitted from support at an earlier stage to understand better the impact of domestic abuse on children.

Victims of domestic abuse can also contact:

- The 24-hour Scottish Domestic Abuse and Forced Marriage Helpline on 0800 027 1234
- Shelter's free housing advice helpline on 0808 800 4444
- ChildLine 0800 11 11
- Men's Advice Line - Tel: 0808 801 0327 for male survivors of domestic abuse
- Respect help line - Tel 0808 802 for perpetrators of domestic abuse

There are other programmes across Scotland from which learning is likely to emerge. Edinburgh, for example has adopted The Safe Lives model (61). Safe Lives helps workers to partner with domestic abuse victims and engage with people who have committed domestic abuse to enhance the safety and well-being of children. It also provides resources for front line worker as well as other professionals. West Dunbartonshire is now exploring this model.

7. Recommendations

- 7.1 Community Planning West Dunbartonshire consider the supports required to reestablish the process for holding Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences in respect of reducing risks to adult victims of domestic abuse.
- 7.2 Community Planning West Dunbartonshire consider how best to identify social attitudes that fuel domestic violence in public sector agencies and consider how to

promote positive, non stereotyped gender roles and opportunities through supportive organisational policy and communications.

- 7.3 West Dunbartonshire HSCP undertake a programme of ongoing targeted prevention group work with young people at risk for partner violence which involves both genders using resources available within the partnership.
- 7.4 Community Planning West Dunbartonshire continue to contribute to national discussions about the potential expansion of access to the Caledonian system as per the Scottish Government commitment in Equally Safe to “look at perpetrator programmes and consider where further efforts are required to identify and tackle behaviour with a view to rehabilitation and change”.
- 7.5 NHS GGC and West Dunbartonshire HSCP to increase identification of domestic abuse and strengthen health and social care service responses by:
 - a. NHS GGC to continue to improve the quality and consistency of routine enquiry in maternity, sexual health and emergency services.
 - b. NHS GGC to support auditing routine enquiry in GP practices and strengthen practice through training, effective information systems, and referral pathways. The GP role is pivotal; GPs need to be confident that local support is both available and reliable in order to raise the issue with their patients.
 - c. West Dunbartonshire HSCP to improve the quality and consistency of routine enquiry in health visiting services and scope out the implementation of routine enquiry in wider HSCP services in such as mental health and drug and alcohol services.
 - d. Local partners should use data such as TRAKCare to understand more about presentations of domestic violence in order to inform practice and identify opportunities for prevention and intervention.
- 7.6 Community Planning West Dunbartonshire to continue its bold leadership with West Dunbartonshire HSCP, as chair of the Alcohol and Drugs Partnership in its contribution to the widely recognised West Dunbartonshire Licensing Board Overprovision Policy in relation to reducing the problematic consumption and availability of alcohol.

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