

Compàirteachas Plana
Coimhearsnachd
Innse Gall



Outer Hebrides
Community Planning
Partnership

Forward Together
Single Outcome Agreement
2009 – 11

Annual Report 2009/10

**Outer Hebrides Community Planning Partnership
Single Outcome Agreement Annual Report 2009/10**

1. Introduction	p. 3
2. Overview of progress and achievements	p. 5
3. Partnership working	p. 11
4. Community engagement	p. 12
5. Fairer Scotland	p. 13
6. The way forward	p. 15
7. Report on indicators and outcomes	p. 16
Appendix 1: Economic Situation for the Outer Hebrides	p. 48

1. INTRODUCTION

Our vision for the Outer Hebrides is a prosperous, well-educated and healthy community enjoying a good quality of life and fully realising the benefits of our natural environment and cultural traditions.

In 2008/09 Comhairle nan Eilean Siar opted for a Council SOA in response to the Concordat with the Scottish Government. It was acknowledged that it would take time for all the Community Planning Partners to become familiar with the concept of the SOA, and to reach consensus on what should be included. The 2008/09 SOA was then followed by the Outer Hebrides Community Planning Partnership Single Outcome Agreement 2009-11.

The SOA recognises the important contributions of all community planning partners in the Outer Hebrides and outlines the partnership's outcomes which reflect local needs, circumstances and priorities, but are also relevant to the national outcomes agreed in the Concordat.

Locally, the Outer Hebrides Community Planning Partnership continues to make steady progress with its local outcomes. Significant outcomes include the introduction of the Harris Tweed Investment Fund, the rise in Social Enterprises, fuel poverty initiatives, drug and alcohol awareness, reduction in alcohol discharge rates from hospitals, reduction in obesity in children, extension of research facilities and opportunities and the introduction of RET.

The Outer Hebrides has also made a significant contribution to national outcomes:

- 2 We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people.
- 4 Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens
- 8 We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk
- 9 We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger
- 11 We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others

Overall progress towards achieving the Local Outcomes in the SOA is in the right direction, with population being the only Local Outcome that is significantly not reaching targets originally predicted.

Individually the Local Outcomes are achieving as follows:

Local Outcome 1 Population	RED
Local Outcome 2 Economy	AMBER
Local Outcome 3 Well educated, well trained, well skilled	GREEN
Local Outcome 4 Health and wellbeing	GREEN
Local Outcome 5 Communities	GREEN
Local Outcome 6 Natural and cultural resources	AMBER
Local Outcome 7 Services	GREEN

2. OVERVIEW OF PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS TOWARDS LOCAL OUTCOMES

Section 7 gives the detailed report on all the indicators and achievements within each Local Outcome Area

I. The populations of the islands of the Outer Hebrides are stable, with a better balance of age, gender and socio-economic groups

One of the biggest continuing challenges for the Outer Hebrides is maintaining a population that is balanced in age and gender. These challenges have only been heightened by the current economic climate and these challenges will continue into the foreseeable future. Within this local outcome there has been limited progress. Issues such as migration and birth rate indicators have continued to travel in the wrong direction, which continues to affect the gender and age balance of the islands' populations, as well as decreasing the overall population living in the Outer Hebrides. External factors play a significant part in improving the statistics on population trends and with the current economic climate it is foreseeable that this downward trend will continue for some time. It is hoped that with a review of SOA priorities in areas such as Economic Development and Renewable Energy that this downward trend can be reversed.

II. The economy of the Outer Hebrides and the economies within the Outer Hebrides are thriving

The recent economic slowdown has impacted on economies across the world. Although there have been significant challenges for a number of individual businesses within the Outer Hebrides the net impacts have been broadly similar to those seen in the rest of the country. Despite the current economic climate, the Outer Hebrides has seen a small growth in GVA per head over the last few years, and a small rise in GDHI. There have also been several very successful advances in improving economic opportunities within the Outer Hebrides: most notably the Harris Tweed Investment Fund. There continues to be a range of training courses to encourage people into work where there are skill gaps. Business start-ups and renewable energy growth have been slower, though evidence of investments made in the last few years are beginning to show. Renewable Energy and other growth sectors, such as research, creative industries and tourism are currently being supported to maximise benefit to the islands. Economic Development will be a priority area for the revised SOA.

III. The people of the Outer Hebrides are well educated, well trained and well skilled

One of the continuing challenges for the Outer Hebrides is maintaining working age population with the skills needed for the local workforce. There continues to be a range of opportunities for people to participate in training programmes to develop the skills required for locally based jobs. Developments in the emerging and growth sectors are also being supported by local training and up-skilling of the workforce as reflected in Local Outcome 2. Initiatives such as Pupil Councils, Youth Voices, Learning Community Councils and Youth Councils have enabled young people and children to actively participate in democratic processes. Participation in these initiatives has increased over the last couple of years. Schools in the Outer Hebrides have improved their access to resources; 100% of schools have Broadband access and Smart boards. This enables pupils and teachers to access the most up-to-date technologies, resources and information. The well educated, well trained and well skilled Outcome Group has decided on a way forward that focuses on the priorities of Economic Development and Sustainable Population.

IV. The physical and mental health and wellbeing of the people throughout the Outer Hebrides is improved

Issues of alcohol misuse, mental wellbeing and cardiovascular diseases particularly affect the population of the Outer Hebrides. There has been continued work to address these issues, including specific work with young people as an early intervention, to improve their health and wellbeing. The Outer Hebrides has seen a reduction in children's BMI obesity levels since 2006. Fuel poverty is a major concern for the Outer Hebrides and recently there has been a wide range of initiatives that have gone some way to help stem the previous trend of increasing number of households affected by fuel poverty. In addition initiatives such as the Financial Inclusion project has helped significant numbers access the correct benefits and financial advice. Early interventions, through partnership initiatives, continue to work with the most vulnerable children and young people and their families. More information on these initiatives can be found in page 9. The Health and Wellbeing Outcome Group has decided on a way forward that will focus on the priorities of early interventions and alcohol misuse.

V. The communities of the Outer Hebrides are stronger and more able to identify, articulate and take action and responsibility regarding their needs and aspirations

The Outer Hebrides is well known for its culture of a strong sense of community and continues to be one of the safest places to live in Scotland. The OHCPP has continued to build on this by putting in support through community coordinators and the establishment of Local Area Outcome Agreements; enabling local people to prioritise the issues within their local area. Prevention work on drug and alcohol misuse is ongoing to help reduce the fear of drug and alcohol related crime and inform communities, parents, young people and children of the impacts of drug and alcohol misuse. Initiatives with young people and vulnerable adults have assisted them in gaining skills which enable them to ensure their views are heard and that they can contribute to their communities effectively. Early interventions through partnership initiatives continue to work with the most vulnerable children and young people and their families. More information on these initiatives can be found in page 9. A programme of measures put in place after the 2005 storm, to protect communities from similar harm is near completion and the CoastAdapt pilot project is due to complete in 2012, which will further help communities deal with the effects of climate change. The Communities Outcome Group will be focusing on the priority of early intervention and alcohol misuse.

VI. The people of the Outer Hebrides derive maximum benefit from the natural and cultural resources of the area, whilst at the same time safeguarding those resources to benefit future generation

One of the Outer Hebrides biggest assets is the unspoilt natural environment and its strong cultural identity. The Outer Hebrides has a number of environmental designations and work has continued to ensure ongoing protection and improvement in these areas. Public bodies are beginning to address issues of their carbon footprint, waste and recycling, with the introduction of the Joint Carbon Management Plan and support from the Carbon Trust, the impact of which is expected to be seen in the coming years. A specialist centre for arts and music in Uist has been established with a full range of courses available in 2012. The Natural and Cultural Resources Outcome Group will be assessing its work and how it will strategically fit into revised SOA priorities.

VII. The services of the Outer Hebrides are of high quality, continuously improving and reflective of local needs

Social infrastructure and services are seen as vital to community viability and regeneration. Joined up service provision is a continued aspiration of the OHCPP and there are examples of successful partnership working in the Outer Hebrides. In the current economic climate it is imperative that these successes are built upon and extended to benefit the islands' populations. Communities will have seen a rise in services delivered jointly for the Outer Hebrides. These have primarily been through Social Work and Community Care services, lead by the Joint Services Committee. The Connected Communities Broadband Network has grown and has exceeded its targets in regard to subscribers. Other services such as transport have seen some positive changes with road improvements and the introduction of RET which has had a large impact on the numbers of visitors to the islands, as well as enabling more islanders to go to the mainland for business and recreation. The Service Improvement Outcome Group will ensure focus on improvement of services is in line with the revised SOA priorities.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY

The recent economic slowdown has impacted on economies across the world including the British, Scottish and local economies. As the economy of the Outer Hebrides has traditionally lagged behind that of the Highlands and Islands, Scotland and the UK it remains vulnerable to economic shock. Over the last period, however, the impacts at the local level have been broadly similar to these seen in the rest of the country and in some ways, due to the dominance of the public sector the area has been insulated from many of the most damaging impacts of the slowdown.

The Community Planning partners have sought to put in place a number of interventions to seek to boost economic activity in key sectors and encourage business development and growth as the economy entered the slow-down. These activities can be summarised as follows:

- increased the loan intervention rate to support new business development and growth in keys sectors such as Harris Tweed
- introduced the Harris Tweed Investment Fund
- investigated options to extend support for fishing businesses through the Outer Hebrides Fisheries Support Scheme including the introduction of the Community Quota Scheme
- increased the intervention rate and extended the eligibility criteria on the Inter-Island Business Development Scheme
- accelerated the CnES capital programme as quickly as possible through the introduction of Community Capital Investment Schemes programme
- made a successful bid to the Scottish Government's Town Centre Regeneration Fund and agreed additional match funding to support the retail sector in Stornoway and the regeneration of the town centre
- engaged directly with the business community to agree actions to help lessen the impact of the economic situation
- agreed a draft strategy for the economic diversification of the Uist economy for the next decade up to 2020
- supported VisitScotland to market the benefit of RET to visitors thereby ensuring a significant uplift in the number of visitors to the Outer Hebrides

- supported a successful bid on behalf of the Outer Hebrides Employability Partnership for 20 places under the Future Jobs Fund
- submitted successful bids to the HIPP for £3m ERDF/ESF funding for a number of projects including Roads to Communities, Creative Industries and Media Centre, Vocational Skills, Employability, Archiving and a new Outer Hebrides Business Assistance Scheme
- worked with Skills Development Scotland on a joint agreement in regard to accelerating training activities
- continued support towards the activities of the Hebrides Range Taskforce
- Developed link with University of Highlands and Islands (UHI) and Scottish Poverty Information Unit and others to develop Research and Development activity around key areas of rural health and rural inequalities.
- Developed joint UHI and NHS research project around mental health and Gaelic culture as part of Clisham Project.
- Established the Western Isles Condition Management scheme administered by Public Health Division which aims to improve employability of clients adversely affected by health-related conditions.

These activities will release new spend of circa £10m into the local economy and attract further investment from leverage of other external funding at a critical time and will help ameliorate some of the worst impacts of the slowdown.

Over the next period it is anticipated that a number of new opportunities will emerge through a range of areas. Some of these opportunities can be summarised as follows:

- New school build programme
- Completion of the Creative Industries and Media Centre
- Expansion of aquaculture - both growing and adding value
- Continued tourism growth, with added impetus through the Scotland's Islands 2011/12 initiative
- Regeneration of Lews Castle
- Development of the renewables sector through the implementation of commercial and community on-shore wind projects and capturing early marine energy development
- Development of activity at Lews Castle College
- Growth and the expansion of Arnish Point
- Commercialisation opportunities at Hebrides Range
- Expansion of the Harris Tweed industry
- Completion of the NHS WI capital grant investment scheme

Net impacts over the next period are unclear as the opportunities outlined above have to be balanced against a range of existing and emerging challenges. Some of the key challenges for the next period can be summarised as follows:

- Population: continued population loss and population drift
- Challenges arising from public sector retrenchment and resulting private sector impacts
- Capturing the renewables opportunity including solving grid issues; achieving an equitable transmission charging regime and preparation for West of Hebrides

- Decreasing viability in the primary sectors
- Ensuring the on-going operation of Hebrides Range
- Ensuring high-quality transport infrastructure and the continuation of RET
- Improving the quality of visitor infrastructure and service quality
- Ensuring high-quality broadband connectivity and maximising the arising business opportunities

Further information regarding key indicators for the economic situation in the Outer Hebrides can be found in Appendix 1 (Page 48).

Planning Service and Economic Development

Comhairle nan Eilean Siar has on a regular basis reviewed its Planning Service staffing to ensure that it remains fit for purpose. The Planning Service, through business planning, has set out a series of actions to ensure the long term and ongoing improvement of the service in line with the national modernisation of the planning system. In addition, the role that the Planning Services plays to support economic activity locally is set to play a key role in determining priorities for resources in the challenging months and years ahead.

Specifically the Comhairle's planning service:

- Chairs a ministerial taskforce to deliver planning reform for aquaculture developments;
- is regenerating the historic fabric of Stornoway town centre through successful implementation of a Townscape Heritage Initiative in tandem with the Governments Town Centre Regeneration Fund
- approves around 98% of all planning applications and maintains good turnaround times for the determination of applications;
- has demonstrated effective management of applications for 5 new schools at one time – the islands largest ever capital programme of works;
- provides an integrated approach to the management and planning aspects of the Affordable Housing Investment Programme for the Outer Hebrides;
- provides grant support in its Conservation Areas and for traditional thatching in partnership with Historic Scotland;
- has prepared supplementary guidance for large scale wind farms; and
- is on track to deliver its' new and up-to-date Outer Hebrides Local Development Plan on schedule.

EARLY INTERVENTIONS

Early Years Interventions are increasingly recognised as key to the patterns set for adult life. It is therefore essential that interventions are made at the earliest opportunities in order to break the cycles of inequality and deprivation. A proactive approach to early interventions in the lives of children and young people at risk is becoming more evident in the Outer Hebrides.

The Western Isles Early Years Partnership have produced a local Early Years and Early Intervention Strategy (EY&EI) 2009-2014 to take forward the key targets outlined within the Scottish Governments Early Years Framework. Various sub groups have been set up to take forward the targets set within the strategy including:

Early Intervention, Parenting, Early Years, Birth to Three, Workforce Development, Gaelic Development and Curriculum.

The OHCPP partners are implementing a number of early intervention initiatives which aim to:

- Meet the long term needs of vulnerable children, young people and families at risk
- Decrease the numbers of young people and families affected by their own or parental substance misuse
- Provide an enhanced programme of antenatal and postnatal support that meets a range of medical and social needs based on parental capacity building model.

Recent initiatives have included:

- Obesity Management Activities via schools
- Fit Clubs
- Alcohol and Drug Partnership funded Child Protection Committee intervention activities
- Young Mums at Risk Initiative
- Triple P Training (parenting skills)
- Baby Friendly Western Isles Initiative
- Food is Fun
- Food for Tots

In addition in the Outer Hebrides there are five Learning Communities in operation. Each holds regular interagency meetings to discuss children with specific needs and agree appropriate action to support the children and their families.

The Early Years Partnership has also funded and provided support for a variety of training programmes for service providers to enable them to implement early interventions more effectively:

- Positive Parenting Programme training provided for a multi agency group of professionals, including two Early Years Support Officers who have been working with families with pre-school children.
- Developed a Positive Behaviour training programme for practitioners in Childcare/Pre-school settings. This enables nursery staff to develop strategies to support children and families manage difficult behaviour.
- Early Years Support Officers provide regular meetings and training to support pre-school staff implement the Curriculum for Excellence.
- Training for Early Years Officer to deliver Play at Home training. It is hoped that this will be delivered to parent groups within the Learning Communities.

It is too early to comment on the full impact of these initiatives on the lives of children and young people. The impact of early interventions can only be measured over a longer period of time, to gauge their benefit, but early indications are positive. Obesity levels are falling in P1 age children, rates of alcohol related incidents are also falling, awareness raising sessions and information about drug and alcohol misuse has received positive feedback, enabling young people to make more informed choices about their risk-taking behaviours. The OHCPP has agreed that early interventions will be a priority area for the SOA 2010/11 when it is reviewed.

3. PARTNERSHIP WORKING

The Outer Hebrides Community Planning Partnership has a good record of partnership working and ownership, with the 2009-11 SOA being developed by the Partnership.

During 2009/10 the Outer Hebrides Community Planning Partnership has under-gone various changes in its structure to improve partnership working, and reporting, monitoring and implementation of the SOA.

The new structure with seven Outcome Groups reflecting the seven local outcome areas was implemented in December 2009. Each of these groups operates at a high strategic level and report into the OHCPP. Each of the chairs of the seven Outcome Groups also sits on the Executive Group, where matters pertaining to the future direction of the SOA, cross outcome area working and direction is discussed.

In the Outer Hebrides there are some excellent examples of Partnership working through partnerships such as:

- Joint Services Committee
- Alcohol and Drug Partnership
- Community Safety Partnership
- Data Sharing Partnership
- Community Learning Development Partnership
- Community Health and Social Care Partnership

All of these partnerships (and others) are making a contribution to achieving the SOA Outcomes. The Partnerships also report to the Local Outcome Groups or the OHCPP.

In addition:

- The OHCPP drives the implementation and development of the SOA and ensures effective reporting across Partner agencies, through the Outcome Group Structure.
- The SOA is a standing item on the OHCPP agenda, and the OHCPP minutes are routinely submitted to Comhairle nan Eilean Siar's Policy and Review Committee, as well as any other reports as requested.
- Various partners have begun to work together to ensure engagement with young people across the Outer Hebrides, ensuring they are able to influence decisions within the OHCPP, SOA and other democratic processes. The Comhairle have established a Young Persons Joint Liaison Committee.
- Community Engagement Events were held by the Partnership, to consult on the SOA implementation. Members of the OHCPP attended each event to meet with members of the public and to hear their views on the SOA implementation. The views that came out of these events will inform revisions of the SOA.
- The OHCPP, Communities Outcome Group and the Third Sector, with the Scottish Government, are working together to form an effective Third Sector Interface within the Outer Hebrides.

4. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT EVENTS

Throughout development of the SOA, the OHCPP was, and continues to be, committed to reflecting the aspirations and needs of communities within the Outer Hebrides. This was done through a series of community engagement events over a 12 month period in four geographical locations throughout the Outer Hebrides.

The OHCPP hosted four SOA community engagement events between December 2009 – March 2010. The events were held in Barra, Uist, Harris and Lewis. At each event, participants were asked to comment on the seven Local Outcomes and almost 500 comments were generated.

As might be expected each geographical area had its own local priorities, but some common themes emerged from all four sessions. Key amongst these were:

- the importance of the economy
- provision of affordable housing
- inter-reliance of each outcome area

The Community Engagement Events have provided a beneficial opportunity for communities in the Outer Hebrides to contribute to the Community Planning process in a meaningful way.

In the first instance the programme provided useful feedback to the OHCPP, building on the earlier consultation using an on-line questionnaire during the time the SOA was being formulated. The information gathered from the engagement events will be fed-back through the seven Local Outcome Groups and form part of the refinement process for the implementation of the SOA 2010/11.

In addition to the Community Engagement Events, the OHCPP has been considering meaningful engagement of young people into the democratic and decision-making processes and informing future iterations of the SOA. The OHCPP has invited the Young Persons Joint Liaison Committee to appoint two young people to the Partnership. Events are planned in the near future for the islands young people to be able to feedback and inform progress on the SOA.

5. FAIRER SCOTLAND FUNDING

The Fairer Scotland Fund has provided a good opportunity for the OHCPP to be able to fund initiatives that are directly linked to the SOA Outcomes.

The OHCPP was allocated £1,077,302 from the Fairer Scotland Fund (year 1: £559,551 year 2: £517,751). Twenty-four projects were allocated funding out of fifty-two applications. Two projects elected to relinquish their full grant; and one project elected to relinquish their grant after the first year.

Each project, as well as working towards its own individual indicators, has been working towards making a contribution to the National Outcomes. The evaluation conducted at the end of Year 2 of funding, indicates that there has been a significant contribution towards the national outcomes and that the majority of projects have met or exceeded their individual targets.

As of July 2010, the projects have spent £952,718 of the allocated Year 1 and 2 FSF grants, which is equivalent to 90% of the available funding.

Through the evaluation on Fairer Scotland funded projects 2008-10, all projects were asked to report on their contribution to the following four priority National Outcomes:

2. We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people.
78% of projects working towards this outcome have achieved what they set out to do and contributed significantly to this outcome.
17% of projects contributing to this outcome made some contribution to this outcome.
4. Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens.
73% of projects working towards this outcome have achieved what they set out to do and contributed significantly to this outcome.
20% of projects contributing to this outcome made some contribution to this outcome.
5. Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed.
90% of projects working to this outcome have achieved what they set out to do and contributed significantly to this outcome.
8. We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk.
71% of projects working to this outcome have achieved what they set out to do and contributed significantly to this outcome.
21% of projects contributing to this outcome made some contribution to this outcome.

From the evaluation it is reported that 2438 individuals have benefited from the FSF grants. In addition there have been 3046 contacts with young people, through the Detached Youthwork project, and 7738 community contacts through the Community Coordinators project. (The figures for these two projects do not necessarily reflect different individuals and people may have been beneficiaries on more than one occasion.)

Gender of Beneficiaries: The benefit has been in line with percentage distributions across the island.

Age of Beneficiaries: There appears to be a reasonable distribution of benefit across the age range. Young people and children have benefited most in proportion of the population they represent. Older people have not received as much benefit in proportion to percentage of the population of the Outer Hebrides that they represent.

Geographical distribution of Beneficiaries: From the evaluation it seems that Harris has benefited mainly from the Community Coordinators project, without this, the benefit to Harris from the Fairer Scotland Fund has been negligible. Uist also has not received as much benefit in proportion to percentage of the population of the Outer Hebrides that they represent.

The Barra population has received most benefit from the Fairer Scotland Fund with a higher rate of intervention in proportion to the percentage of population of the Outer Hebrides.

Employment: Fairer Scotland Fund has funded 52 FTE paid posts and 31.7 volunteer FTE posts. Women seem to have benefited more from employment and voluntary opportunities created through the Fairer Scotland Fund grants. This might be due, in part, to the high percentage of part-time posts that were created through the funding.

The Fairer Scotland Fund has contributed to the OHCPP being able to move towards achieving some of the Local Outcomes. Particular successes have been in providing training opportunities for young people and vulnerable adults, supporting at risk young people in care or leaving care, working with those that are facing mental health issues and alcohol misuse.

6. THE WAY FORWARD

During 2010/11 the OHCPP Executive Group will be reviewing the SOA 2009-2011.

The SOA has not been reviewed since 2009 and with the changes in the economic climate, the OHCPP agreed in principle on 19 August 2010 to move towards a more focused SOA with three or four overarching priorities that each local outcome area will be contributing towards. At that meeting it was agreed that Early Years Intervention be one of these priorities. Other priorities are likely to include:

- Economic development
- Renewable energy

A report will be considered at the next meeting of the OHCPP on 21 October 2010 in relation to revision of the SOA in respect of the period beyond 1 April 2011 and identification of the remaining high level targets.

In addition all current indicators will be reviewed to ensure that each Local Outcome area is monitoring its contribution to the priorities and Local and National Outcomes. In addition the focus on the overarching priorities will improve crosscutting work across the Local Outcomes areas.

7. REPORT ON INDICATORS AND OUTCOMES

NB Unless specified all baseline data is from 2006/07. Target data is for 2010/11 and progress data is for 2009/10

Local Outcome 1 The populations of the islands of the Outer Hebrides are stable, with a better balance of age, gender and socio-economic groups

Local Objectives :

- 1A Increase % of working age population
- 1B Increase % of young people
- 1C Improve gender balance
- 1D Maintain population distribution
- 1E More and better distributed affordable housing

National Outcomes:

- 1 We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place for doing business in Europe.
- 2 We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people.

Narrative

One of the biggest continuing challenges for the Outer Hebrides is maintaining a population that is balanced in age and gender. These challenges have only been heightened by the current economic climate and these challenges will continue into the foreseeable future.

There has been a slight reduction in the population since 2006, though the distribution across the island chain remains relatively stable.

There has been a rise in unemployment over the past 3 years; this will be due in part to several significant employers within the private sector closing (i.e. Lighthouse Caledonian). Though some of these employers are due to return to the island, the current economic situation is going to have a major effect on the public sector which is the largest employer on the islands. Work on improving employment opportunities and realising our full economic potential is being carried out (see Local Outcome 2) that have helped towards reducing the impact on the population trends. Overall the number of births and children on the island is falling. There has also been an increase in affordable housing on the island as well (Local Outcome 4). Initiatives have not made any significant impact on the falling trends within this outcome.

A significant percentage of the Fairer Scotland fund was granted to projects that were working towards the national outcome of:

- We realise our full economic potential and better employment opportunities for our people.

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Direction of travel, 'End' target/s & timescale/s 2010/11	Progress to date 2009/10	Notes
<p>1.1 An increase in net civilian migration through:</p> <p>1.1.1 Maintain Sub-area population</p> <p>Lewis</p> <p>Harris</p> <p>North Uist</p> <p>Benbecula</p> <p>South Uist</p> <p>Barra & Vatersay</p> <p>Outer Hebrides</p> <p><i>GROS Annual¹</i></p> <p>1.1.2 Number of Births</p> <p><i>GROS Annual</i></p> <p>1.1.3 Sex ratio of working age population</p> <p><i>SNS Annual</i></p> <p>1.1.4 Primary 1 roll as % of Primary 7</p> <p><i>CnES Annual</i></p>	<p>18,565</p> <p>1,953</p> <p>1,551</p> <p>1,237</p> <p>1,892</p> <p>1,152</p> <p>26,350</p> <p>263</p> <p>1.06</p> <p>85%</p>	<p>Maintain</p> <p>18,565</p> <p>1,953</p> <p>1,551</p> <p>1,237</p> <p>1,892</p> <p>1,152</p> <p>26,350</p> <p>Increase</p> <p>300</p> <p>Decrease</p> <p>Increase</p> <p>100%</p>	<p>18, 557</p> <p>1,882</p> <p>1,548</p> <p>1,159</p> <p>1,875</p> <p>1,159</p> <p>26,180</p> <p>RED</p> <p>227</p> <p>RED</p> <p>1.05</p> <p>AMBER</p> <p>82%</p> <p>RED</p>	<p>Information is from GROS 2009 estimates.</p> <p>This indicator has been amended to sex ratio of all people aged 16- 64</p>

¹ <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/special-area/sape/2008-sape/index.html>

1.2 An increase in working age population as % of total population <i>NOMIS</i>	61.6%	Increase 62%	61.3% RED	This indicator has been changed to all people aged 16-64 as a percentage of total population
1.3 An increase in economic activity rates <i>NOMIS</i>	79.9%	Increase	78.5% RED	
1.4 JSA Claimant Rates <i>NOMIS</i>	3.6%	Decrease TBC	3.7% RED	
1.5 Employment Rates <i>Annual Population Survey</i>	79.8%	Increase TBC	73.2% RED	
Direction of Travel				
The current direction of travel for Local Outcome 1 is RED . The indicators show that targets have not been met.				

Local Outcome 2 The economy of the Outer Hebrides and the economies within the Outer Hebrides are thriving

Local Objectives :

- 2A Increase inward investment
- 2B Increase business start-ups
- 2C Build on established areas of success
- 2D Grow emerging sectors
- 2E Increase contribution for social enterprise
- 2F Increase in research and development activity at Lews Castle College/UHI and other educational/research activities in the Outer Hebrides

National Outcomes:

- 1 We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place for doing business in Europe.
- 2 We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people.

Narrative

The recent economic slowdown has impacted on economies across the world including the Outer Hebrides. Although there have been significant challenges for a number of individual business within the Outer Hebrides the net impacts have been broadly similar to those seen in the rest of the country. Despite the current economic climate, the Outer Hebrides has seen a small growth in GVA per head over the last few years, as well as a small rise in GDHI.

There have also been some notable successes within this outcome including the number of Social Enterprises that have started and been supported within the locality, and the introduction of the Harris Tweed Investment Fund, which has led to a significant increase in the numbers of people able to produce Harris Tweed in the Outer Hebrides, the amount of Tweed being produced and the business networks being established. There Outer Hebrides has also seen an increase in the amount of research opportunities at Lews Castle College. In addition there has been investment in growing and emerging sectors such as renewable energy, with a number of energy projects receiving consent, but these are not yet operational. Work to establish business start ups within the Renewable Energy Sector has been taking place, with establishment expected within the next financial year.

RET has had a positive impact on the islands economy, with a significant increase in ferry traffic and consequently an increase in tourism and business opportunities, which has bought positive economic impact to the islands.

A significant percentage of the Fairer Scotland Fund was granted to projects that were working towards the national outcome of:

- We realise our full economic potential and better employment opportunities for our people.

This has included projects that have provided a range of opportunities for young people (16-25) and people with learning disabilities to access skills training for work and supporting people in professions such as caring to improve and build upon their skills.

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Direction of travel, 'End' target/s & timescale/s 2010/11	Progress to date 2009/10	Notes
2.1 Improvements are achieved in the structure of the Outer Hebrides economy:				
2.1.1 GVA per head ONS	£12,557	Increase £12,670	£13,254 ³ AMBER	
2.1.2 GVA per head equivalence ONS	64.4%	Increase 65%	64.8% ⁴ AMBER	
2.1.3 Decrease in trade deficit	£163.4m	Decrease £150m		Cannot Traffic Light as New figures unavailable since 2003 New figures unavailable since 2003
2.1.4 Value of Exports	£133.9m	Increase £150m		
2.1.5 Mean annual gross pay for all employee jobs ASHE, ONS	£21,202	Increase £21,500	£21,340 GREEN	
2.1.6 Mean annual gross pay for all employee jobs/UK equivalence ONS	87.3%	Increase 88%	80.6% RED	
2.1.7 GDHI per Head ONS	£11,476	Increase £11,860	12,400 ⁵ GREEN	
2.1.8 GDHI per Head/UK equivalence ² ONS	82.2%	Increase 85%	83.2% AMBER	

² Statistics from [ONS](#)

³ Indicator has been changed from GRDP to GVA.

⁴ Indicator changed from GRDP per capita to GVA per head equivalence.

⁵ Indicator changed from total Household Income to GDHI per head.

2.2 Building on established areas of success:				
2.2.1 No of jobs created as a result of the new Creative Industries & New Media Centre project <i>CnES Annual</i>	0	Increase 6 (Build due to complete July 2010)	0 RED	Estimated completion date it 01/11. Build 42% complete
2.2.2 No of metres of Harris Tweed production supported through the Harris Tweed Investment Fund <i>HTIF Applications Annual</i>	0	Increase 21,500	23,200 GREEN	
2.2.3 No of significant cultural events supported per annum <i>CnES Annual</i>	15	Increase 20	29 GREEN	
2.2.4 Tonnes of aquaculture product processed and value-added <i>CnES Annual</i>	7,000t	Increase: 8,000t	4,500t 2009/10 RED	for The drop is due to the cessation by Lighthouse Caledonia of its processing operation in Stornoway in late 2008. However it is scheduled to reopen and product processed and value added should rise over the next few years.
2.2.5 Completion and implementation of the RET Action Plan <i>HIE Annual</i>	0	Increase 1	1 GREEN	The Action Plan was created and implemented. Hacrow is currently surveying Community response to RET pilot.
2.2.6 Grow value of the tourism sector: Ferry passengers <i>Caledonian MacBrayne annual</i>	2007: 447,803	Increase	2009: 571,452 GREEN	Ferry RET was introduced in Oct 2009
Aircraft passengers <i>HIAL Annual</i>	2007: 171,000	Increase	2009: 155,558 RED	

2.3 Building on emerging key sectors, energy, research and life sciences:	6 MW	Increase 300 MW <i>494 MW consented / operational by 2012</i>	155MW consented or operational (all projects)	
2.3.1 No of MW of renewable energy consented or operational <i>CnES Annual</i>			AMBER	
2.3.2 No of MW of renewable energy in community ownership / control <i>CnES Annual</i>	3 MW	Increase 40 MW <i>100 MW consented / operational by 2012</i>	20.4MW community projects consented (not yet operational)	
2.3.3 No of MW of off-shore marine Energy <i>CnES Annual</i>	0 MW	0 MW <i>105 MW consented / operational by 2015</i>	AMBER	
2.3.4 Renewable energy business start ups <i>CnES Annual</i>	0	Increase 15	4MW marine energy consented (not yet operational)	
2.3.5 Number of bed spaces in research hotel <i>Lews Castle College</i>	0	Increase 50	AMBER	There is ongoing work for a number of projects which should establish in the next year.
			RED	
			0	Still at concept stage - research numbers have increased to 20+, with additional 14 summer studentships, in 2010.
			RED	

2.3.6 CnES	Scope potential for the development of a macro-algae (kelp) demonstration project	0	Undertake initial project research / set targets and deliver demonstration project	CnES joined the BioMara Project's Stakeholder Group. AMBER	The BioMara project, Sustainable Fuels from Marine Biomass, is studying the feasibility and viability of developing micro-algae and macro-algae (seaweed) as a competitive, sustainable feed-stock for third generation bio-fuel (bio-methane and bio-ethanol) production. Pilot scale demonstration plants are envisaged at the later stages of the project.
2.3.7 CnES	Identify opportunities for synergies / joint working with other Highlands and Islands based expertise e.g. SAMS in Dunstaffnage	0	Open discussion and seek collaboration in regard to the development of a macro-algae project	See 2.3.6 regarding macro-algae projects. Greenspace Research at LCC made contact with other UHI colleges to develop marine energy proposals AMBER	
2.4 Financial and Business Services:					
2.4.1	Grow the Membership of the Western Isles Credit Union <i>Western Isles Credit Union Annual</i>	500	Increase 1,000	1,276 GREEN	

2.4.2 Establish Western Isles Credit Union outlets in wider geographic locations <i>Western Isles Credit Union Annual</i>	2	Increase 4	1 RED	
2.4.3 Ensure responsive, accessible and joined-up business development services through the introduction of the Outer Hebrides Business Gateway. <i>CnES Annual</i>	0	Increase 1	1 GREEN	
2.5 No of FTE supported by community owned estates <i>CnES Annual</i>	20	Increase 36	22 AMBER	
2.6 Number of new business start-ups in the Outer Hebrides <i>CnES Annual</i>	34	40	35 AMBER	Revised baseline figures from original SOA
2.7 Number of new social enterprise start-ups in the Outer Hebrides <i>OHLSEP</i>	0	Increase 5	25 GREEN	
2.8 Investment in pier and harbours to support growth key sectors and supporting the fishing industries <i>CnES Annual</i>	TBC	Increase TBC	Total investment in 2009/10 was £1,038k composed of: Capital £162k Revenue fishery piers £263k Revenue transportation piers £613k	2010 – Can not traffic light as baseline not available

Direction of Travel

The current direction of travel for Local Outcome 2 is **AMBER**. Some good progress has been made within some priority areas such as Social Enterprises and increases in visitors to the islands, but there has been slower progress towards other priority areas such as developing the renewable energy sector and improving GVA.

Local Outcome 3 The people of the Outer Hebrides are <u>well educated, well trained and well skilled</u>				
Local Objectives :				
3A Ensure appropriately educated, trained and skilled local workforce				
3B Increase the % of people undertaking education and training who find relevant employment in the Outer Hebrides				
3C Provide curricular enhancements better suited to local needs				
National Outcomes:				
3 We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation				
4 Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens				
5 Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed				
Narrative				
<p>One of the continuing challenges for the Outer Hebrides is maintaining a population of working age with the skills needed for the local workforce. There has been a range of opportunities for people to partake in training programmes to develop the skills required for locally based jobs. The national training programmes that have been undertaken on the islands have seen a raise in the percentage of those leaving with a positive outcome. Lews Castle College has developed, and continues to do so, their programme of courses to reflect some of the gaps in the local workforce. A significant percentage of the Fairer Scotland Fund went to projects that were working towards the national outcomes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation • Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens • Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed. <p>These include projects providing opportunities for young people and people with learning disabilities to access skills for work, supporting young people excluded from school or in care and supporting young people to enable them to be participate in community life and the democratic processes and decisions and supporting those in caring professions gain further qualifications.</p>				
Indicator/s <i>(noting frequency / type / source)</i>	Baseline at 2006-07	Direction of travel, 'End' target/s & timescale/s 2010/11	Progress to date 2009/10	Notes
3.1 Percentage of positive outcomes achieved as a result of participation in national training programmes <i>Skills Development Scotland Annual</i>	Skillseekers / Modern Apprenticeships 80% Get Ready For	Increase TBC	Skillseekers / Modern Apprenticeships 82.7% Get Ready For	A key partner in delivery of the training pulled out of the delivery and GRFW was affected by this.

	Work 73% Training For Work 37%		Work 58.5% Training For Work 69.2% GREEN	
3.2 Implementation of LCC/UHI blueprint for University College Town, Stornoway with 200 student residential places and associated infrastructure <i>Lews Castle College</i>	20 student residential accommodation places, Bayhead Bridge Centre	Plan and funding in place. <i>2011/12 completion</i>	RED	Ongoing discussion with potential developers and UHI. Wide scoping project underway with Albyn Housing Trust, but economic climate not helpful currently.
3.3 Additional new further education courses in LCC portfolio, focused on supporting the local economy and sustainable population aspirations. <i>Lews Castle College Annual</i>	Existing LCC FE portfolio	Increase 3 new courses	4 new courses: Hairdressing, cosmetology, construction Skills, Land-based Skills. GREEN	
3.4 Implementation of funded plans for centres of research activity in Energy, Gaelic, Health, Rural Development/knowledge economy and Archaeology <i>Lews Castle College Annual</i>	Research proposals in place for Energy and Mental Health.	Active funded research in all five areas identified. Research laboratories established: Energy Visualisation & Simulation; Low Carbon Buildings Full engagement with Energy Technology Partnership. Partnership with NHS Outer	Work ongoing in all areas: Research unit established in health and wellbeing. Increased activity and active staff in energy. Research / consultancy work with developing countries in RD/knowledge	

		Hebrides and other agencies re: Mental Health Initial funded archaeology projects underway, 2009.	economy. Small scale archaeology projects undertaken, LCC are building capacity in this area. GREEN	
3.5 Number of participants in Literacy & Numeracy programmes achieving more than one learning outcome <i>CnES Annual</i>	300	Increase 305 by 2010 310 by 2011	241 participants (93%) achieving more than one learning outcome AMBER	Reduction due to a partner leaving the programme.
3.6 Young people in schools involved in the democratic process through involvement in Pupil Councils in Schools and in Learning Community Councils in five designated areas. <i>School – annual</i>	90% schools had elected pupil councils. 0 elected Learning Community Councils	Increase 100% by 2011 Increase 5 by 2011	100% of schools have elected pupil councils 5 Pupil Forums have now been established. GREEN	
3.7 Determined to Succeed and Enterprise in Education opportunities in all schools <i>CNES - annual</i>	92% pupils exceeded minimum entitlement to Enterprise in Education	Increase 100%	DtS operating in all schools with 95% pupils exceeded minimum entitlement to Enterprise in Education	

			GREEN	
3.8 Uptake of Skills for work courses <i>CNES – annual</i>	15% of 3 rd year pupils	Increase 20% by 2011	27% of S3 pupils undertook SfW courses (98 pupils) GREEN	This 80% increase in economic priority, SQA-accredited course take-up by S3 pupils reflects the implementation of the CnES Strategy on Vocational Education, Dec 08.
3.9 Percentage of pupils achieving appropriate levels of attainment in relation to national levels. <i>CNES - annual</i>	Reading P 77% S 70% Writing P 68% S 59% Maths P 81% S 73%	Increase <i>Reading</i> P 85% S 85% <i>Writing</i> P 80% S 78% <i>Maths</i> P 85% S 78%	Reading P 77% S 67% Writing P 66% S 48% Maths P 78% S 64% RED	
3.10 Educational tariff scores for each quintile of S4 school pupils <i>STACS - annual</i>	Total Points per pupil -% Quintile 1 21% “ 2 24% “ 3 20% “ 4 22% “ 5 12%	Increase Total Points per pupil -% Quintile 1 28% “ 2 17% “ 3 20% “ 4 19% “ 5 11%	Total Points per pupil -% Quintile 1 24% “ 2 32% “ 3 22% “ 4 16% “ 5 7% GREEN	
3.11 Positive outcomes from HMIE and ASE reports <i>HMIE and CNES - annual</i>	85% over 3 years	Increase 88% by 2011	85% over 3 years AMBER	

3.12 Number of young people participating in local Youth Voices / Youth Councils <i>CnES Annual</i>	Increase 20 participants	Increase 22 by 2010	37 GREEN	
3.13 Number of young people achieving full or partial Duke of Edinburgh's Award <i>CnES Annual</i>	80 participants	Increase 100 by 2010	86 AMBER	
3.14 Increase number of schools with broadband connection <i>CNES Annual</i>	90%	Increase 93%	100% of Western Isles schools have broadband links. GREEN	

Direction of Travel

The current direction of travel for Local Outcome 3 is **GREEN**. There has been a good progress on providing courses that are relevant to the gaps in the workforce in the local area and developing new areas of research, as well as providing training for young people. Slower progress has been made on reaching targets on numeracy and literacy programmes and school HMI inspections.

Local Outcome 4 The physical and mental health and wellbeing of the people throughout the Outer Hebrides is improved

Local Objectives:

- 4A Increase the number of young people participating in society and decision making
- 4B Improve the health, safety and wellbeing of our population
- 4C Reduce the number of people living in BTS accommodation
- 4D Reduce the number of households living in fuel poverty
- 4E Meet the long term needs of vulnerable children, young people and families at risk
- 4F Decrease numbers of children, young people and families affected by their own or parental substance misuse

National Outcomes:

- 6. We live longer, healthier lives
- 7. We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society
- 8. We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk
- 9. We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger

Narratives

With the Outer Hebrides experiencing particular issues with alcohol misuse, mental wellbeing and cardiovascular diseases there has been continued work to address these issues. Specific work with young people as an early intervention, has improved their access to sport, cultural activities, public health advice, as well as equipping young people to be able to positively contribute to their communities – through projects such as ‘Youth Voices’ and Pupil School Councils. There has also been a reduction in children’s BMI obesity levels since 2006.

In addition there has been a significant amount of measures taken over the last year that will improve the number of households affected by fuel poverty, which until 2008 has been increasing year on year. This rise in households affected by fuel poverty has now halted and the initiatives put in place would hopefully see a reversal of this trend. New affordable housing has been built in the Outer Hebrides and initiatives to improve private housing have also been undertaken to raise the standard of living conditions. Work in other outcome areas will have had a significant impact on the people’s health and wellbeing, such as Local Outcome 2, Local Outcome 5 and Local Outcome 6.

The Fairer Scotland Fund has contributed towards projects that have contributed to the national outcomes of:

- We live longer, healthier lives
- We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk,

These have included working with vulnerable young people improving their lifeskills and access to information regarding health and wellbeing issues, providing support to men who are at risk of cardiovascular disease, providing support to people with mental health issues and alcohol misuse. Other FSF funded projects such as the Financial Inclusion project and CAB, which increased access to benefits and financial advice will have a positive affect on people’s mental wellbeing.

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Direction of travel, 'End' target/s & timescale/s 2010/11	Progress 2009 – 2010	Notes
4.1 Number of young people engaging in sporting and cultural activities <i>CnES Annual</i>	100% of P6 pupils in receipt of free musical tuition 70% of pupils involved in sporting activities	Maintain Increase	100% of pupils in P5, 6, 7 who wish to access free musical tuition are in receipt. 70% of pupils are involved with sporting activities. AMBER	
4.2 % of children with obese BMI level at P1 <i>Annual published, ISD Quarterly, local WI NHS (CHSP-PS)</i>	11.2% (2007/08)	Reduction	2008/09 BMI obesity levels 9.0% for P1 children GREEN	
4.3 % of P1-3 pupils taking a free school meal <i>National Statistics Annual</i>	12%	Increase 30%	8.97% RED	
4.4 Alcohol related hospital discharges standardised per 100,000 population <i>ISD SMR01, quarterly – WI NHS Annual</i>	1,554/100,000 pop. (2004/05)	Reduction	1,135/100,000. (2008/09) GREEN	Note this data is provisional and may change
4.5 % of key staff receiving suicide prevention training relative to established baseline and learning levels <i>HEAT Performance Management System</i>	7%	Increase 50%	43% delivered AMBER	

4.6 Number of inequalities targeted cardiovascular health checks to be delivered <i>Quarterly data WI NHS</i>	Nil	Increase 343	485 delivered GREEN	
4.7 % of all households that suffer fuel poverty: defined as having to spend over 10% of household income on fuel <i>Scottish House Condition Survey Annual - 4 year average</i>	49.0% (2004/07)	Reduction	53% (2005/08) Continued increase in FP levels has been halted RED	
4.8 Number of households benefiting from Fuel Poverty initiatives <i>Tighean Innse Gall Annual</i>	n/a	Increase 200 households	785 houses GREEN	
4.9 Number of new affordable houses completed <i>Hebridean Housing Partnership Annual</i>	40 new houses	Maintain/increase 40 new houses per annum to 2011	58 new houses GREEN	
4.10 % of older people (65+) receiving intensive home care (10+ hours) as % of older people receiving long term care <i>Community Care Outcomes Indicators – OC8a Annual</i>	46.7% (2008)	Maintain	45.32% AMBER	
4.11 Number of private sector households assisted to ensure they meet the tolerable standard <i>CnES Uniform system quarterly</i>	150 grant completions	Decrease 120 housing grant completions per annum	65 houses brought up to the Tolerable Standard between March 2009 and April 2010.	2010 Information on grants not available but information on TS recorded.
4.12 Number of homeless applicants sustaining new tenancies <i>Scottish Government HL1 statistical return Annual</i>	95% of homeless applicants found accommodation sustaining their tenancies	Maintain: 95% of homeless applicants found accommodation sustaining their tenancies	97.2% GREEN	

<p>4.13 Number of Local Housing Strategy (LHS) objectives reflect social inclusion agenda <i>CnES research towards Draft Statute Document for Spring 2011</i></p>	<p>The four objectives in the existing LHS are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide appropriate solutions to prevent homelessness • increase assistance to homeless applicants • provide additional housing services targeted at vulnerable people • older people able to maintain independence in own community 	<p>LHS meets national criteria for social inclusion issues</p>	<p>A range of Social Inclusion issues were identified in the Comhairle's draft Local Housing Strategy. These will be subject to community consultation during 2010/11 in preparation for finalising the LHS.</p> <p>GREEN</p>	
<p>4.14 No. referrals to Children's Panel <i>SCRA (Scottish Children's Reporter Administration)</i></p>	<p>229 (2007/08)</p>	<p>Reduction</p>	<p>231 (2009/2010)</p> <p>AMBER</p>	<p>These referrals may indicate more vulnerable children being identified and better supported as opposed to an increase in incidents.</p>

4.15 No. supervision requirements in place from Children's Hearings SCRA (<i>Scottish Children's Reporter Administration</i>)	29 (31 st March 2008)	Reduction	49 (31 st March 2010) RED	This figure can only be taken from one point in the year. An increase in SRs can be read as more vulnerable young people receiving appropriate support and care as opposed to failing to be identified.
4.16 % of looked after and accommodated children in care for over 12 months with a plan for permanence <i>CnES Annually</i>	TBC	100%	80% AMBER	
4.17 % of Care Leavers aged 16 or 17 achieving one or more SCQF level 3 <i>CnES annual</i>	Est 40%	100%	50% AMBER	
4.18 Rate of Drunkenness offences recorded per 10,000 population <i>SG Recorded offences DA31a Annual</i> Alcohol related incidents, <i>Western Isles, Northern Constabulary</i>	48.54/10,000 (2004/05) 1367 (2007/08) 1212 (2008/09)	Reduction	51.95/10,000 1039 AMBER	Original SOA baseline updated as alcohol related crime reporting and classification has changed since 2004/05. Alcohol related incidents have reduced since 2007, but there has been a slight rise in recorded crimes.
4.19 Develop active travel plans to encourage modal shift to walking and cycling.	Baseline to be developed	Increase	This indicator is not measured across the islands	
4.20 Encourage development and increased usage of footpaths and woodlands, where possible in conjunction with a range of local organisations	Baseline to be developed	Increase	This indicator is not measured across the islands	

Direction of Travel

The current direction of travel for Local Outcome 3 is **GREEN**. There has significant progress on priority targets such as reducing obesity in children, targeting fuel poverty through initiatives, reducing alcohol related hospital discharges and increasing cardiovascular health checks. Slower progress has been made with other priority indicators that measure the benefit 'cared for' children and young people are receiving, and reducing drunkenness related crime.

Local Outcome 5 The communities of the Outer Hebrides are stronger and more able to identify, articulate and take action and responsibility regarding their needs and aspirations

Local Objectives:

- 5A People in the Outer Hebrides will continue to live feeling safe, with little fear of crime
- 5B Reduce risk of abuse or neglect within the community
- 5C Reduce risk of danger from climate change
- 5D Improve community engagement
- 5E Foster a more sustainable voluntary sector supporting community aspirations
- 5F Improve access to affordable community buildings

National Outcomes:

- 9 We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger
- 10 We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need
- 11 We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others

Narrative

The Outer Hebrides is well known for its culture of a strong sense of community. The OHCPP has continued to build on this by putting in support through community coordinators and the establishment of Local Area Outcome Agreements. These have been fully informed by a series of community engagement events and consultations and aim to give people more say in their local area. The OHCPP has conducted further community engagement events on the four island areas, enabling residents to discuss the SOA and its implementation. The islands continue to be one of the safest places to live in the UK and fear of crime is low, though drug and alcohol use and related crime remains an issue that the communities want to see addressed. Rates of alcohol related crime have slightly risen since 2004/05 but alcohol related incidents have dropped since 2007(LO4). The Community Safety Partnership has undertaken a series of events to raise awareness of the adverse effects of drug and alcohol misuse which have been received well. Risk of danger from climate change presents a threat to the islands and after the 2005 storm, an action plan of projects was drawn up to minimise the impact in the future and protect the communities from similar damage. These projects are on target and well on the way to completion, with all projects forecast for completion in 2012.

The Fairer Scotland Fund has contributed towards projects that have contributed towards the national outcome:

- We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others

These include the Community Coordinators project and projects which have supported young people and those more vulnerable, in learning skills to enable them to participate and inform decisions taken that will affect them and their communities. The Fairer Scotland Fund awarded a large percentage of its total funding to the Voluntary Sector within the Outer Hebrides, enabling organisations to seek further funding from other sources, provide employment opportunities to local people and continue to provide much needed services in the Outer Hebrides.

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Direction of travel, 'End' target/s & timescale/s 2010/11	Progress as at 2009/10	Notes
5.1 Effectiveness of strategy on itinerant traders <i>Outer Hebrides Northern Constabulary</i>	8 joint operations with police service.	Increase number of itinerant traders targeted through joint operations with Police Service.	6 joint operations with police service GREEN	
5.2 Awareness raising events about the adverse effects of Drug & Alcohol misuse <i>Northern Constabulary & the Alcohol and Drugs Partnership</i>	4 events	Increase to 6 events	8 events GREEN	
5.3 Programme of coast protection and flood alleviation schemes in aftermath of January 2005 storm <i>CnES</i>	10% - Applications for funding to Scottish Government	Increase to 75% of programme completed. Programme completed by 2012	75% programme completed. GREEN	5 projects: 1 completed (£240k); 1 in progress 75% complete (£900k); 1 being tendered (£1.9m); 2 projects to follow
5.4 Delivery of partnership project with CnES, SEPA, SNH & Eochdar Flood Action Group: South Ford Hydrodynamic Study – Flood risk assessment <i>CnES</i>	0	Reports during February 2010	70% AMBER	South Ford Hydrodynamic Study – Additional work has been required to complete the project and it is expected to report in Autumn 2010.
5.5 Increase community confidence through adaptation to future impacts of climate change <i>CnES</i>	0	70% of CoastAdapt project completed	This indicator can not be measured 35% completed	CoastAdapt project due to complete Jan 12

5.6 Level of implementation of the Design Awareness Action Plan tasks (2008 - 2011) <i>CnES Annual</i>	No Design Action Plan in place	Design Awareness Action Plan agreed Year one actions in progress, 50% are complete	Design guide in consultation and design champion appointed GREEN	
5.7 Completion of Conservation Area (CA) character appraisals <i>CnES</i>	1 out of 4 CAs have been subject to review	Increase Agreement to carry out three reviews	4 CA reviews carried out GREEN	CA Management Plans being prepared drawing on information provided by CA Character Appraisals.
5.8 Progress THI project for Stornoway Conservation Area <i>CnES</i>	Year one complete	Project spend under profile	Year 3 of 5 year project now complete. Spend reprofiled to ensure best overall outcomes GREEN	
5.9 Allocation of PSHG Project Support to conservation areas <i>CnES Annual</i>	£30k pa currently allocated	£30k allocated for 2009/10	£30k allocated for 2010/11 GREEN	
5.10 Local Outcome Agreements in place in each Sustainable Community Area <i>CnES Annual</i>	7	Increase to 13	11 GREEN	

Direction of Travel

The current direction of travel for Local Outcome 5 is **GREEN**. There has been good progress towards the priority targets of awareness raising events on alcohol and drugs, coastal protection schemes and improving community input into what happens in their communities.

Local Outcome 6 The people of the Outer Hebrides derive maximum benefit from the natural and cultural resources of the area, whilst at the same time safeguarding those resources to benefit future generation

Local Objectives :

- 6A Improve the management and marketing of our built and natural environment
- 6B Protect and enhance our built and natural resources for future generations
- 6C Grow, promote and enhance Hebridean culture and the Gaelic language
- 6D Achieve a carbon positive Outer Hebrides
- 6E Achieve a more self-sufficient Outer Hebrides

National Outcomes:

- 2 We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people.
- 3 We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation
- 12 We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations
- 13 We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity.
- 14 We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production.

Narrative

One of the Outer Hebrides biggest assets is the unspoilt natural environment and its strong cultural identity. The Outer Hebrides has numerous environmental designations and these areas need continued protection and improvement. 95% of protected nature sites are now in a favourable condition. Human impact on the environment is a world-wide concern. Over the last 2 years there has been a reduction in Municipal Waste and an increase in recycling throughout the Outer Hebrides. Steps have been taken to improve the carbon footprint of public sector bodies; SNH have reduced their carbon footprint and measures put in place which will see bigger impacts next year. The Comhairle and NHS WI have been working with the Carbon Trust to implement measures to reduce the carbon footprint of these two bodies and next year there should be a reduction in their carbon footprint. Lews Castle College has extended its programme of courses in Uist in relation to arts and music.

A significant percentage of the Fairer Scotland fund went to projects that were working towards the national outcome of:

- We realise our full economic potential and better employment opportunities for our people.
- We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation

In relation to this Local Outcome funding was given to the Young Musicians project that engages a wide range of children and young people in musical activities.

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Direction of travel, 'End' target/s & timescale/s 2010/11	Progress 2009-10	Notes
6.1 Number of new jobs related to natural and cultural resources	TBC	Increase TBC	This indicator is not measured across the islands	
6.2 Waterbodies in the Outer Hebrides classified as being of less than good ecological status under Water Framework Directive. <i>SEPA every 5 years</i>	27 rivers 7 lochs	Maintain 27 rivers 7 lochs	GREEN	Classification will be recorded in 2015, not an annual status. A few waterbodies are improving or have improved since first classified.
6.3 Increase % of protected nature sites in favourable condition. <i>SEPA every 5 years</i>	90% (2008)	Increase to 95%	95% GREEN	
6.4 Reduction of Public Sector carbon footprints <i>CnES / NHSWI combined Annual</i>	36,000 tonnes	Reduction 20% reduction by 2014 for CnES & NHS WI	No reduction but a Carbon Management Team has been formed. An action plan has been approved by the Comhairle. Carbon Trust has been engaged with and application made to participate in an awareness pilot being launched and requested assistance in undertaking energy surveys of	

<i>SNH Annual</i>	51 tonnes	Reduction	specific schools and buildings. RED 50 tonnes GREEN	
6.5 Tonnes of biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) <i>CnES Annual</i>	11, 176	Reduction 10, 125	10,382 GREEN	
6.6 Percentage of municipal solid waste (MSW) recycled <i>CnES Annual</i>	17%	Increase 25%	21.2% GREEN	
6.7 Number of post-school courses for music and art in Uist <i>Lews Castle College Annual</i>	Existing courses in Music (2) and Art (3)	Action plan in place to increase range of courses to degree, and provide required infrastructure, including equipment and residential accommodation. Specialist Centre established, and full range of courses on offer 2011/12	Music (2) Art (4) Specialist Centre established AMBER	
6.8 Investigate the potential of locally produced biomass as an alternative renewable source of fuel <i>CnES</i>	Audit and early research completed	Study to examine for the islands economic viability	A review of CnES properties identified viable sites for wood	

			biomass heating systems. Shortlist of for potential trial installations prepared. Desk study for the production capacity of an indigenous wood biomass supply chain completed. AMBER	
--	--	--	---	--

Direction of Travel

The current direction of travel for Local Outcome 6 is **AMBER**. There has been some progress against priority targets of recycling and waste reduction, but other priority targets such as improving access to art and music courses and reducing the public sectors carbon footprint is slower.

Local Outcome 7 The services of the Outer Hebrides are of high quality, continuously improving and reflective of local needs

Local Objectives:

- 7A Continuously improve the integration and efficiency of the delivery and quality of public services and customer satisfaction therewith
- 7B Educate our children in schools fit for the 21st Century including provision of technology
- 7C Provide appropriate and co-ordinated care of the elderly at a local level
- 7D Improve the quality, accessibility and affordability of transport and communications
- 7E Develop new services at a local level as required

National Outcomes:

- 9 We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger
- 10 We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need
- 11 We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others
- 15 Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs

Narrative

Social infrastructure and services are seen as vital to community viability and regeneration. Joined up service provision is a continued aspiration of the OHCPP and there are examples of successful partnership working in the Outer Hebrides. In the current economic climate it is going to continue to be imperative that these successes are built upon, and extended, to the benefit the islands communities. Communities will have seen a rise in services delivered jointly for the Outer Hebrides. This has primarily been through care and social work services, driven by the work of the Joint Services Committee.

There has also been some improvement to the classification of the islands' roads and funding has been sourced from ERDF to allow further improvements and upgrading of the islands spinal routes. This has improved transport networks and communications across the islands.

The 'Connected Communities' project is coming into its final phase, with subscriptions from individuals and business exceeding targets. 'Connected Communities Network' is providing broadband coverage to areas of the island that can not access broadband through telephone line providers, enabling developments for communications and business growth

The Fairer Scotland Fund has contributed towards projects that have contributed towards the national outcome:

- We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others
- Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs

Indicator/s (noting frequency / type / source)	Baseline at 2006-07	Direction of travel, 'End' target/s & timescale/s 2010/11	Progress 2009-10	Notes
7.1 Improved public services accessible to everyone; 7.1.1 Number of Community Access Points <i>CnES Annual</i>	4 ⁶	Increase 13	1 (Stornoway) RED	No Community Access points outside the main towns have been established. Restrictions on funding will effect implementation of this indicator.
7.2 Continuous improvement in the integration and efficiency of the delivery and quality of public services and customer satisfaction therewith: 7.2.1 Number of Joint services Initiatives <i>Joint Services Committee</i> 7.2.2 Number of Customer satisfaction surveys by OHCPP <i>OHCPP Annual</i>	4 ⁷ 1 ⁸	Increase 10 Increase 1 per annum	6 0 surveys but 4 Community Consultation events GREEN	Joint services initiatives Includes: - Sight Action - Carers Strategy - Telecare developments - Older Peoples Action Plan - Mainland Placement Panel
7.3 Develop new services at a local level as required: 7.3.1 Number of home care hours per 1000 population aged 65+ <i>CareFirst System</i> 7.3.2 Provision of new care facilities <i>CnES</i>	TBC TBC	Increase TBC Increase TBC	5012.32 per week (517 Service users per week) (31 march 2010) 0	2010 - Can't traffic light as baseline not available 2008 Uist TACUN built

⁶ Dates for 2008/09

⁷ Dates for 2008/09

⁸ Dates for 2008/09

<p>7.4 Connected Communities main infrastructure project complete <i>HIE Annual</i></p>	<p>Complete “in-fill project”</p>	<p>Improved and more resilient digital connectivity</p> <p>Target 1700 subscribers</p> <p>Target 200 Businesses</p>	<p>33 relay sites completed and 2 sites await landowner/planning consent</p> <p>Current 1682 connected</p> <p>Current 226 connected</p> <p>GREEN</p>	<p>Target date for remaining 2 infill relays by Dec 2010</p>
<p>7.5 Improved Conclusion of suitability rating of our transport network. <i>SRMCS - DATA ‘Red’ classified % of roads</i></p>	<p>Network 11.44</p> <p>A Class roads 7.8</p> <p>B Class roads 5.8</p> <p>C Class Roads 5.7</p> <p>Classified Roads 6.7</p> <p>Unclassified 17.9⁹</p>	<p>Reduction</p>	<p>Network 9.51 GREEN</p> <p>A Class roads 9.9 RED</p> <p>B Class roads 10.7 RED</p> <p>C Class Roads 5.3 AMBER</p> <p>Classified Roads 8.9 RED</p> <p>Unclassified 10.3 GREEN¹⁰</p>	
<p>7.6 Increase length of Spinal Route that is double track <i>CnES</i></p>	<p>175km¹¹</p>	<p>Increase</p>	<p>Currently Spinal Route double track is unchanged.</p> <p>AMBER</p>	<p>Funding for the improvements is coming from ERDF and so constrained by funding award timetable. First scheme completion expected Jan 2011 with 3 more schemes during 2011-2013</p>

⁹ 2005-07 SRMCS

¹⁰ 2008-10 [SRMCS](#)

Direction of Travel

The current direction of travel for Local Outcome 7 is **GREEN**. There has been some good progress on priority targets including joint initiatives, introduction of accessible broadband, and community engagement. There has been slower progress on priority targets such as improving the transport networks.

¹¹ Dates for 2008/09

APPENDIX 1: ECONOMIC SITUATION FOR THE OUTER HEBRIDES - JULY 2010

KEY INDICATORS

Indicator	Outer Hebrides	HIE	Scotland
Population 2009¹²			
Overall Population 2009	26,180	465,740	5,194,000
o % Change 2001-2009	-1.02%	7.4%	2.4%
o % Projected Change >2033	-4.1%	8.2%	7.3%
Working Age Population 2009	58%	60%	63%
o % Projected Change >2033	-8%	-	4%
JSA Claimant Count Unemployment - June 2010			
<i>JSA Claimant Rate (No.)¹³</i>	3.0% (459)	2.7%	4.1%
% change in <i>number</i> : June 2008-2009 ²	56.5%	68%	87.3%
% change in <i>number</i> : June 2009-2010 ²	-13.7%	-1%	3.8%
% change in <i>rate</i> : 1999-2010 ¹⁴	-2.9%	-	-0.3%
% change in <i>rate</i> : 2009-2010 ³	-0.5%	-	0.2%
% of JSA claimants aged 50+	33.5%	-	15.2%
% of JSA claimants claiming over 12 months	20.6%	-	15.9%
% change long term unemployed (1yr+) 2009-2010 ³	58.3%	-	92.5%

¹² GROS Mid Year Estimates and Population Projections

¹³ HIE Unemployment Digest July 2010

¹⁴ Scottish Government Economic Profile July 2010

Economic Activity and Employment¹⁵ (Oct 2008-Sep 2009)			
Economic Activity Rate (<i>as % of Working Age</i>)	83.6%(13,500)	84.8%	79.8%
Economic Inactivity Rate (<i>as % of Working Age</i>)	16.4% (2,500)	15.2%	20.2%
Employment Rate (<i>as % of Working Age</i>)	76.3% (12,400)	81.4%	74.3%
Vacancies June 2010¹⁶			
Vacancies All Industries (% annual change 2009-2010)	88 (-4.3%)	-	(-4.9%)
JSA claimants per unfilled jobcentre vacancy - <i>June 2010</i>	4.7	-	7.8
JSA claimants per unfilled jobcentre vacancy - <i>January 2010</i>	37.8	-	11.2
JSA claimants per unfilled jobcentre vacancy - <i>June 2009</i>	8.4	-	8.1
JSA claimants per unfilled jobcentre vacancy - <i>January 2009</i>	115.6	-	9.0
Sectoral Employment, 2008¹⁷			
Total Employee Jobs (% change since 2007)	10,500 (-13%)	-	(-0.5%)
Job Density (total employee jobs to working population)	0.87	-	0.84
○ Full time	69.5%	64.8%	67.8%
○ Part Time	40.9%	35.2%	32.3%
○ <i>Manufacturing</i>	6.1%	8.9%	8.7%
○ <i>Construction</i>	7.2%	6.9%	5.9%
○ <i>Public Admin, Education and Health</i>	42.6%	32.1%	30.1%
○			
Tourism			
% Change Tourism Visits 2008 and 2009 ¹⁸	11.9%	-	3.5%

¹⁵ FutureSkills Scotland Labour Market Profiles July 2010

¹⁶ NOMIS Labour Market Statistics July 2010

¹⁷ ONS Annual Business Inquiry 2008

¹⁸ 2009 Scottish Visitor Attraction Barometer

Productivity			
New Business Start Ups 2008 per 1,000 of pop (% change on 2007)	3.1 (-34.4%)	3.9 (-23.1%)	3.9 (-20%)
GVA per FTE £ % change 2007-2008 - Construction	-13%	-	5%
“ “ “ - Manufacturing	28%	-	-0.2%
“ “ “ - Services	-19%	-	-1.4%
Median House Prices (£) % Change - 2006-2007 ¹⁹	103%	24%	18%
“ “ “ - 2007-2008	2.4%	-2%	-3%
Road Equivalent Tariff – RET Pilot Year²⁰	<u>% Change Passengers</u>	<u>% Change Vehicles</u>	
Stornoway to Ullapool Route	20%	35%	
Uig / Lochmaddy / Tarbert	18%	36%	
Oban / Lochboisdale / Castlebay	25%	35%	

¹⁹ Scottish Government Analytical Services Division

²⁰ Scottish Govt RET Interim Evaluation Report, April 2010 Halcrow (Pilot Year Comparison 11/07-10/08 & 11/08 -10/09)

COMMENTARY

Unemployment

- Over the last two years, claimant count unemployment rates in the Outer Hebrides have fluctuated from a low of 2% in July 2008, rising rapidly through 2009, to a high of 4.1% in February 2010. It has since fallen to its current level of 3.0%. This rate has been lower than the Scottish average since May 2009 (Scotland currently at 4.1%) and higher than the HIE area (currently 2.7%) with more fluctuations from month to month and year to year – due principally to the fortunes of major employers.
- Unemployment tends to peak in the winter months when croft work is limited, tourist numbers are relatively low and weather conditions are less suitable for construction. The seasonal picture mirrors the pattern for HIE as a whole but is more pronounced, reflecting the reliance on tourism and the primary sectors.
- Male unemployment has been three times higher than female over the last three years with sharper increases and decreases, due in part to the increase of part-time employment in our economy which tends to be of more relevance to females.
- The unemployment rate has been consistently higher in Lewis and Harris than in the Uists and Barra over the past three years and the rate has risen more steeply there since the recession, reflecting job losses in the Stornoway area particularly in fish processing.
- Long term unemployment has risen much slower than for Scotland as a whole in the last year (58% compared to 92%) however a higher proportion of all claimants have been claiming long term and are aged 50 years+.

Employment, Jobs and Vacancies

- Working age people account for 58% of all people in Outer Hebrides; this is lower than for Scotland and HIE. A further 8% decline is predicted by 2033, compared to a 4% increase for all of Scotland.
- 84% of working age people in Outer Hebrides are economically active (i.e. employed or looking for work) which is higher than the Scotland average of 80%. Correspondingly, inactivity rates (those neither employed nor unemployed, e.g. long term sickness; disability; student; looking after family) are lower than the Scottish average and the employment rate is higher at 76%.
- The number of employee jobs in Outer Hebrides decreased by 13% between 2007 and 2008 (Scotland stayed fairly steady at -0.5%) with the largest fall being in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industries. Manufacturing and constructions jobs in Outer Hebrides stayed fairly steady between 2007 and 2008 (Scotland decreased by 5%). Service sector jobs decreased by 3% between 2007 and 2008 (Scotland increased by 1%).
- In common with other rural areas, the Outer Hebrides has a high proportion of its workforce in part time employment (41% compared to Scotland 33%); construction (7.2% compared to Scotland 5.9%); public services (42.6% compared to Scotland 30.1%) and a lower proportion working in manufacturing (6.1% compared to Scotland 8.7%). There is also a high proportion of female workers in the public services, 59.9% in 2008, the highest proportion of all the HIE Local Authority areas.

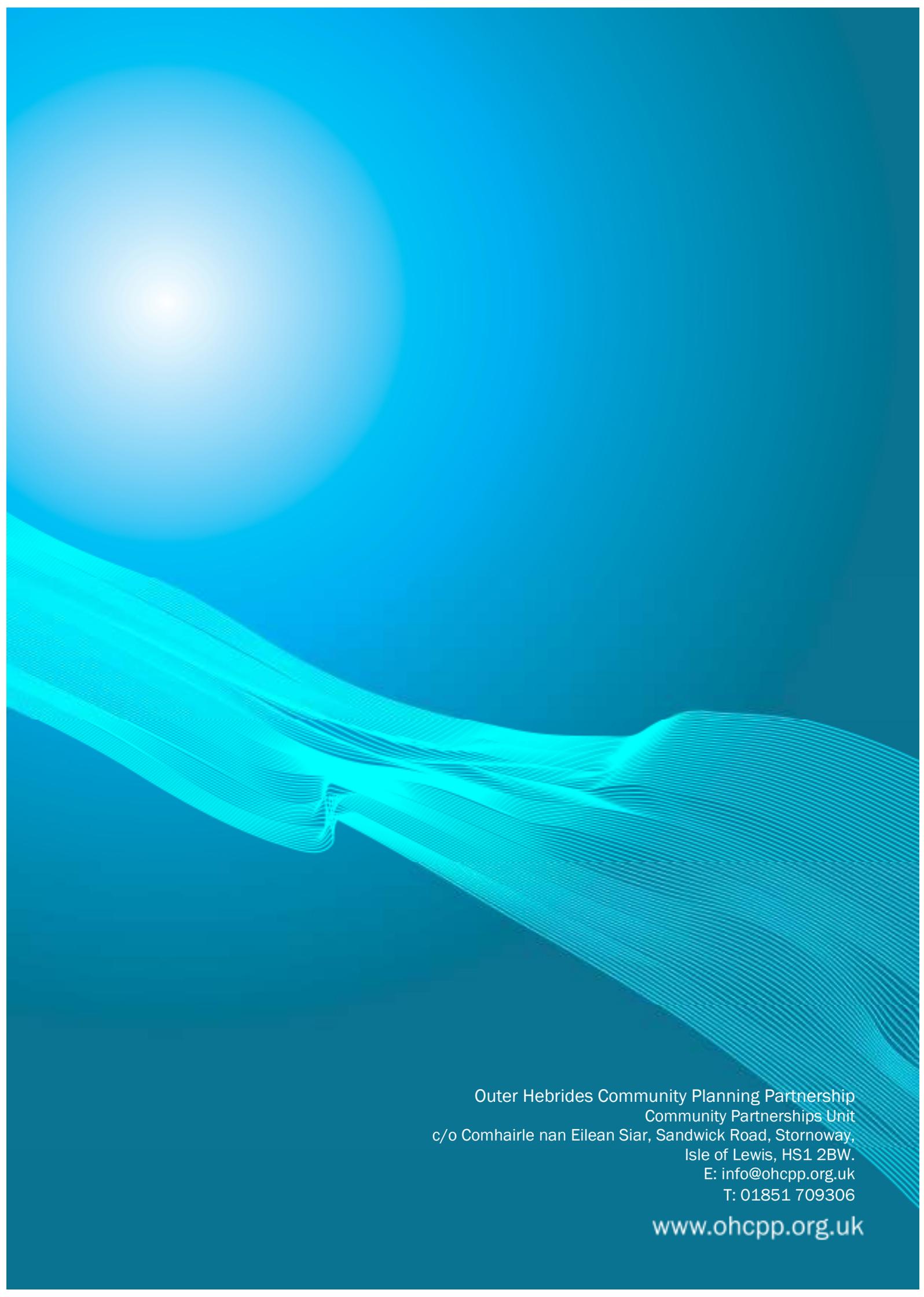
- The number of unfilled job centre vacancies remains fairly erratic but with strong seasonal variances, hitting a high of 100 in June 2008 to a low of 5 in January 2009, and rising again to the current 98. The Outer Hebrides has a higher incidence of 'JSA Claimants per Unfilled Jobcentre Vacancy' and this demonstrates high seasonal distortions, with the winter of 2009 being particularly high at 115.6 compared to a Scottish average of 9.

Tourism

- According to Visit Scotland's Visitor Attraction Barometer, the Outer Hebrides experienced the greatest increase in tourism visits (in terms of percentage change) between 2008 and 2009 of any local authority area, recorded at 11.9%, followed by Scottish Borders (8.8%) and Highlands of Scotland (7.4%).
- The 2010 Scottish Government Road Equivalent Tariff (RET) Interim Evaluation Report states that the following increases in passenger and vehicle number were experienced on island ferry routes in the RET Pilot year (compared to a year previous): Stornoway to Ullapool 20% and 35% respectively; Uig / Tarbert / Lochmaddy 18% and 36% respectively; Oban / Lochboisdale / Castlebay 25% and 35% respectively.

Productivity

- The most recent data from the IDBR, which provides key business performance information to the end of March 2009, indicated that the business base in the Outer Hebrides has performed relatively well in the period between March 2008 and March 2009, with a 1% increase in the number of business sites, a 4% increase in employment in these businesses and a 22% increase in overall turnover. This is larger than any of the comparator areas within the Highlands, Orkney, Shetland and Scotland as a whole.
- GVA per full time equivalent employee in the Outer Hebrides is lower in all three sectors (manufacturing, construction, services) than in Scotland. The manufacturing sector shows the greatest divergence suggesting that labour productivity in this sector is relatively low. In contrast, the GVA per FTE employee in construction appears to be relatively high, although a decline was recorded between 2007 and 2008.
- The 2008 New Business Start-up Rate was lower in the Outer Hebrides than for HIE and Scotland (3.1 per 1,000 population compared to 3.9 / 3.9 respectively) which represents a 34.4% decline on the previous year (HIE -23.1%; Scotland -20%). In the first three quarters of 2009, the average quarterly start up rate was 22% lower than the 2008 quarterly average for the Outer Hebrides, a higher reduction due to the recession than in Scotland (-17.4%) and HIE (-14.7%). Small businesses characterize the Outer Hebrides economy with 63.4% of its employees in 2008 working for businesses employing less than 50 people.
- The median house price in the Outer Hebrides was 30% below the Highlands and Islands median price and 28% below the Scottish median price in 2008. The Outer Hebrides, however, showed a much greater increase than both areas between 2006 - 2007 and a marginal increase in 2007 - 2008, when both other areas experienced a marginal decline.



Outer Hebrides Community Planning Partnership
Community Partnerships Unit
c/o Comhairle nan Eilean Siar, Sandwick Road, Stornoway,
Isle of Lewis, HS1 2BW.
E: info@ohcpp.org.uk
T: 01851 709306

www.ohcpp.org.uk