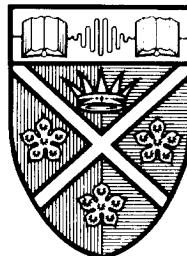


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COMMUNITY COUNCILS IN SCOTLAND: A REVIEW AFTER FIVE YEARS

Annette Rutherford

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COMMUNITY COUNCILS IN SCOTLAND

A REVIEW - AFTER FIVE YEARS

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Introduction

This paper is a result of a research project to look into the state of health of community councils throughout Scotland. The project was undertaken by the staff of the Community Council Resource Centre under the direction of Dr. Jack Brand in the Politics Department of the University of Strathclyde. The staff of the Resource Centre are employed by Strathclyde University to provide an information and advice service to over 100 community councils in Glasgow on behalf of the District Council.

We were concerned that after more than five years of actual operation we had no overall picture of how community councils were developing in other parts of the country. As information workers working closely with community councils but not directly employed by Central or Local Government we felt that our unique position would enable us to independently review the establishment of community councils in Scotland.

The broad objectives of the project were firstly to see the extent to which the Schemes to establish community councils had been implemented within each District Council area in Scotland. Secondly to build up a picture of the amount of support given by District Councils to see if this related to the extent of their development. The study also aimed to find out the extent to which community councils are able to express their views, participate in decisions on matters effecting their areas and take action in the interests of their communities.

Legislation

The idea for community councils grew out of the review of local government in Scotland undertaken by the Wheatley Commission in 1969. Wheatley proposed that community councils should fulfil three main purposes:-

- to "bridge the gap" between local authorities, with their division of functions
- to preserve community traditions and identities
- to develop greater involvement and participation

The Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 in line with the Wheatley Commission's recommendations expresses the general purpose of community councils to be:

to ascertain, co-ordinate and express to the local authorities for its area, and to public authorities the views of the community which it represents in relations to matters for which those authorities are responsible, and to take such action in the interests of that community as appears to it to be expedient and practicable.

The legislation therefore allowed each community council wide scope to define its own field of work and its own way of working. Community councils were not given any specific statutory duties to perform as it was not intended that they become a third tier of local government. Their remit was to be that of expressing local opinion on issues which effect the community and organising activities in the community interest. So community councils were unique to Scotland

and a new concept in local democracy intended to increase public participation and involvement in decision-making by local bodies representing the interests of their communities.

However, during the debate on local government reorganisation in Scotland many members of Parliament, Local Authority Councillors and interested members of the public were bewildered by the establishment of community councils without any defined responsibilities for services. There was a lack of understanding about the idea of a neighbourhood council which could link representation with public participation and whether this could be encouraged by statute. The various discussions which followed the legislation expressed concern that community councils would control community action rather than produce any real grass-roots activity. Other questions were raised about public participation being a "sop" to the people - rather than giving people any real decision-making power, merely making local authority decisions easier to implement.

So the concept of community councils was completely new and a very difficult one to get across not only to members of the public but also to people in government. Both hopes and fears were expressed about how community councils would actually function and whether they would develop the role envisaged for them by Wheatley.

Schemes and Code of Practice

The Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 required the 53 new

District Councils and 3 Island Councils to prepare in consultation with the public, a scheme for the establishment of community councils in their area and to submit their scheme to the Secretary of State for his approval before May 1976. Each scheme was to provide a map showing the boundaries and define the population of each community council area. The fifty six District and Island Schemes made provision for 1,343 community councils to be established throughout Scotland.

The Schemes for different areas vary considerably due to the public involvement in drawing up each scheme. The variations reflect the different requirements expressed by individual communities to meet particular circumstances. There is obviously no one "model" scheme which can guarantee representativeness but the majority of schemes have made provision for nominated and co-opted members as well as directly elected members to create a broad base for bringing a wide range of views to community councils.

The Act recognised that if community councils were to play an effective role in representing community views much would depend on the quality and the timing of the information they received. The Act therefore required schemes to contain "provisions concerning the procedures to be adopted by which the community councils on the one hand and local public authorities on the other will keep each other informed in matters of mutual interest".

advised District and Island Councils to include in their Schemes a provision to the effect that after the establishment of community councils the sponsoring authority would initiate discussions between representatives of community councils and of regional and public authorities operating in the area with a view to exchanging information between them. The Circular urged local and public authorities e.g. Scottish Transport Group, Scottish Gas, British Rail, the Post Office, to examine their responsibilities and identify matters e.g. planning and applications, service alterations and new development projects which could be notified to the appropriate community council before final decisions were taken.

The terms of the Codes of Practice are sufficiently general as to allow a wide interpretation of the extent to which community councils may be consulted by local and public authorities. Nevertheless the Codes do provide practical information for community councils which takes the form of guidelines or channels of communication when contacting public bodies. Without a Code of Practice community councils may be less aware of their rights to information and on what matters and by which public authorities they should be consulted.

Financial and Other Support

The Act also allows local authorities to make grants and loans to community councils and to provide them with staff, services, accommodation, furniture, vehicles and equipment on agreed terms. In addition to any grants or loans they may receive, community councils

are free to raise funds themselves by voluntary means. Although the Act did not make it mandatory for authorities to specify the initial grants the majority of Schemes specify grants. The Schemes distinguish between general grants towards administrative expenses and grants for specific projects. The administrative grants come in three different forms -

- (i) a fixed grant to each community council
- (ii) a per capita grant (per elector)
- (iii) a combination of fixed basic grant plus a per capita amount.

In addition to grants towards community councils administrative costs and special projects, local authorities can also provide assistance "in kind" to community councils. A number of Schemes include provisions to the effect that office services and accommodation be made available by the local authority either free of charge or on such terms as may be agreed between the local authority and community councils. However, no allowance was made in original Schemes for inflation, and at the same time no clear definition of the divided responsibility of financial provision to community councils between Regions and District with each having a shared but indeterminate financial responsibility towards the councils in their areas.

Subsequent to this research project, Section 23 of the Local Government Planning (Scotland) Act, 1982 which came into force on 1 April 1983 withdraws from Regional Councils the power to make contributions to the expenses of community councils, to make loans to

them and provide them with staff, accommodation, furniture, vehicles, equipment and services. This power now lies with the District Councils alone. This new legislation may reduce the finances which are presently available to community councils. Some Regional Councils have already chosen not to fund community councils and the new legislation may provide more Regional Councils with the excuse not to fund community councils at all.

Previous Research

Most of the research into community councils in Scotland has taken place under the auspices of the Scottish Office. The first research to be published in September 1978 was "An Analysis of the Approved Community Council Schemes" by W. R. McQueen and I. C. Freeman. This Research concentrated on the starting basis for the composition of community councils as provided omit by District Councils Schemes. They concluded that schemes provided for the complete geographical coverage of Scotland whereby local authorities and other public agencies could consult the public about decisions and policies effecting local communities.

The Schemes allow flexible arrangements for the composition of community councils and provide a base for representation within communities. There is a wide range of activities that community councils may choose to develop within their areas but only their actual operation will reveal successes and limitations.

The second phase of research published by the Scottish Office in September 1978 was "Community Council Research Projects" by M. P.

Masterson and E. M. Masterman (University of Dundee) and D. F. Cosgrove and H. N. Sheldon (Paisley College of Technology). This research included an analysis of election results from twenty nine out of the fifty five authorities with approved Schemes; a survey of community councillors in Orkney and a study of candidates in contested elections in Dundee. The research also included interim reports or case studies of community councils in the Tayside, Fife and Strathclyde Regions.

The case study research was finally published in 1980 as two separate reports on "Community Councils in Strathclyde Region 1976/79" by D. F. Cosgrove and H. N. Sheldon and "Community Councils in Tayside and Fife Regions 1976-79" by M. P. Masterson. This research concentrated on the first three years of community council operation within three Regions in Scotland, providing a detailed picture of community councils at an early stage in their development.

M. P. Masterson concludes that the first three years of community councils have been a partial success, in some cases a considerable success. This success should be reinforced and time should be given to the weaker or missing councils. A problem of equity has arisen in those authorities where the development or survival of community councils has been patchy. Where councils are active and receive financial support from their authorities these areas will benefit from more public funds than areas without councils. More should be done in areas where councils have been unsuccessful such as a stronger commitment to community councils by the local authorities, local

councillors and officers and local voluntary bodies.

Cosgrove and Sheldon conclude that community councils do contain elements of both participatory and representative democracy. In terms of representative democracy reacting on behalf of the community and expressing opinions and in terms of participatory democracy being consulted and participating in decision making. But although community councils are representing views and being consulted actively, few elections are being contested and there is a lack of clarity about the whole concept. Councils may be seen as talking shops without any real power or, being established by statute, may be seen as part of the local government system. Clearly they feel that community councils after the first three years still have to define their role.

The Survey

We sent out questionnaires to all the District and Island Councils who are responsible under the 1973 Local Government (Scotland) Act for the establishment and development of community councils in Scotland. In administering the questionnaire by post, the survey response was subject to District Council officers finding the time to complete the questionnaire and the quality of the response varies accordingly. The last section of the questionnaire is open-ended and asked the officers to make comments and express their views. The views expressed were those of the officers who completed the questionnaires who ranged from Chief Executives to Administrative

Officers to Liaison Officers with special responsibility for community councils.

We realise that our survey of District Councils can only produce a very general overview of community council development in Scotland. The number of community councils established in each area has been used as an indicator of their state of health although we know that this can only give a very crude impression of the extent to which they are progressing. However, in the absence of individual case studies of community councils which in turn present problems of comparison and being able to generalise, this survey has produced a great deal of valuable information about community council development within each District Council area.

We received fifty three returned questionnaires from the fifty six local authorities in the survey and the results are analysed and presented in this report. We hope that the information gathered will prove to be of interest to those reviewing the current legislation, local authorities and other organisations involved with community councils and community councillors throughout Scotland.

Number of Community Councils Established

Since the original Schemes for the establishment of community councils were first implemented, the potential number of community councils in Scotland has increased. The "Analysis of Approved Community Council Schemes" by McQueen and Freeman stated that the

potential number of community councils in Scotland was 1,343 - this has now risen to 1,359 due to subsequent amendments to Schemes mainly in the Strathclyde Region and particularly in the Glasgow District.

Out of the 50 District and 3 Island Councils who responded to our questionnaire, there are 1,300 potential community councils. Our results show that within the Councils surveyed 1,082 i.e. 83 per cent of community councils in Scotland have been established. Early research indicated that about 95 per cent of community councils within each Scheme would probably come into being. However, our research shows that after five years a lower level of community councils has been achieved with some considerable variation between different parts of the country. (See Appendix 1).

Eleven out of fifty three District Councils have their full compliment of community councils established, including Badenoch and Strathspey, Ross and Cromarty, Skye and Lochalsh, Ettrick and Lauderdale, Stewartry, Argyll and Bute, Eastwood, Kilmarnock, East Lothian and the Orkney and Shetland Islands. In Aberdeen, Caithness, Kirkcaldy, Bearsden and Milngavie and Edinburgh, half or less than half the potential number of community councils have been established. At the time of our survey Edinburgh District only had 25 per cent of its community councils established because the Council did not fully implement its Scheme until 1982. In our survey we have classified twenty eight District and Island Councils as rural and twenty five District Councils as urban. Our classification into urban and rural

Districts is based on the size of population in each community council area within each District and based on the description of each area in the Municipal Year Book. We wanted to see if there was any difference between urban and rural areas in the development of community councils.

TABLE 1

No. of C.C.s Established in Urban and Rural Areas

No. of C.C.s Established (%)

AREA	Very Low 60%	Low 61-70%	Medium 71-80%	High 81-90%	Very High 91-100%	TOTAL
Urban	5 (20%)	1 (4%)	4 (16%)	6 (24%)	9 (36%)	25 (100%)
Rural	1 (3%)	3 (11%)	3 (11%)	3 (11%)	18 (64%)	28 (100%)
TOTAL	6 (11%)	4 (8%)	7 (13%)	9 (17%)	27 (51%)	53 (100%)

From Table 1 we can see that in urban cases, only 36% of districts have a very high percentage of community councils established compared to 64% of rural areas. Also in urban areas, 20% have a very low proportion of their community councils established compared to 3% in rural areas.

Taken overall, in all rural districts in Scotland, the percentage of community councils established is 90% whereas in all urban districts in Scotland 76% of community councils have been established. The proportion of community councils established is highest in the Borders Region (97%) and the Island Council areas (92%) where all

districts are rural. However 91% of community councils have been established in the Strathclyde Region which is predominately urban (See Appendix 1). The Lothian Region has the lowest proportion (60%) of community councils established but this is chiefly explained by Edinburgh District Council which took up a political stance against community councils.

As a result of this we looked to see if there was any relationship between the number of community councils established and the political control of the local District Council. Out of 53 District and Island Councils in our survey 24 District councils have a Labour majority, 16 District Councils have a Conservative or Independent majority and 13 District Councils have majorities held by other parties such as Liberals, Scottish Nationalists, non-party or a coalition of parties. (Nine District Councils have no overall majority including one Labour Council, six Conservative/Independent Councils and two other party Councils). Table 2 shows the proportion of community councils established according to the political control of the District Councils.

TABLE 2

No. of C.C.s Established (%) by Political Control

No. of C.C.s Established

Political Party	Very Low 60%	Low 61-70%	Medium 71-80%	High 81-90%	Very High 91-100%	TOTAL
Labour	3 (13%)	1 (4%)	4 (17%)	6 (24%)	10 (42%)	24 (100%)
Con./Ind.	2 (13%)	1 (6%)	1 (6%)	1 (6%)	11 (69%)	16 (100%)
Other	1 (8%)	2 (15%)	2 (15%)	2 (15%)	6 (47%)	13 (100%)
TOTAL	6 (11%)	4 (8%)	7 (13%)	9 (17%)	27 (51%)	53 (100%)

Table 2 shows that 75% of Conservative/Independent Districts have a high or very high level of community councils established. In Labour Districts 66% have a high or very high level of community councils and in 62% of other Districts a similar level has been established. From the information in Appendix 1 taken overall the proportion of community councils established in Labour Districts is 82%, in Conservative/Independent Districts it is 84% and Other Party Districts it is 85%. So the proportion of community councils established in Districts controlled by all parties averages out. In fact there is very little difference between the political parties in the numbers of community councils established.

It must be noted that the majority of Labour Councils are in urban areas and the majority of Conservative/Independent and Other Party Councils are in rural areas. So differences in the proportion of community councils established between areas of different political

control are better explained by differences between urban and rural areas. Although the attitude of a local council's majority party towards community councils will obviously affect their development in that area, there is no direct relationship between political parties and the numbers of community councils established throughout Scotland.

Financial Assistance

In our questionnaire we asked what financial support was available to each community council from the District and Regional Councils. We requested information on types of grants including administrative, special project, gala and festival grants, the source of these grants and amount spent and budgeted for 1980-81 and budgeted for 1981-82. Although the response to these questions was very varied, we can get some kind of picture of the financial support given to community councils throughout Scotland. (See Appendix II).

Out of the 53 District councils in our survey, 47 gave figures on their administrative expenditure for 1980-81. Unfortunately some District Councils lumped in expenditure for other purposes e.g. projects and galas, so these councils are marked (+) in Appendix II. Six District Councils did not give adequate information on finance including Berwick, Cumbernauld, Cumnock, Doon, Edinburgh, Nairn and Shetland. Nairn stated that administrative money was given on application only and Edinburgh gave figures for 1981-82 because their community councils had not been established.

However from the information in Appendix II, we can see the financial support given by 47 District and Island Councils for administrative purposes during 1980-81. The provision varies tremendously across the country tending to be higher in some of the District Councils of Strathclyde, Lothian and Central Regions and lower in the Grampian and Highland Regions. Seven Councils fell into Group A and in the case of Clydebank, East Kilbride, Inverclyde and Strathkelvin this was solely for administration. Six Councils in Group E allowed up to £100 per annum for each of their community councils including Banff, Moray, Skye and Lochalsh, Clackmannan, Kirkcaldy and Lanark (Clydesdale).

TABLE 3
Financial Support and Numbers of C.C.s Established

No. of C.C.s Established (%)

Annual Financial Support	Very Low 60%	Low 61-70%	Medium 71-80%	High 81-90%	Very High 91-100%	TOTAL
A £400 +	-	-	1 (14%)	1 (14%)	5 (72%)	7 (100%)
B £300 +	1 (17%)	-	-	1 (17%)	4 (66%)	6 (100%)
C £200 +	1 (10%)	-	3 (30%)	2 (20%)	4 (40%)	10 (100%)
D £100 +	2 (11%)	1 (6%)	3 (17%)	4 (22%)	8 (44%)	18 (100%)
E Up to £100	1 (17%)	2 (33%)	-	-	3 (50%)	6 (100%)
N/A	1 (16%)	1 (16%)	-	1 (18%)	3 (50%)	6 (100%)
TOTAL	6	4	7	9	27	53

From Table 3 we can see that there is a relationship between the amount of financial support given and the proportion of community councils established. In Category A 86% have a high or very high level of community councils and in Category B 83% have a high or very high level of community councils established. In Category E financial support 50% have a low or very low proportion of community councils established. From the information Appendix II taken overall, Category A and B District Councils have 88% of their community councils, Category C have 85%, Category D have 79% and Category E have 77% of community councils established. So the amount of financial support given in any area does relate to the number of community councils established.

It is interesting to look at the levels of financial support given by District Councils according to the political party in control. From Table 4 we can see that 50% of Labour Councils give Category A and B financial support with only 6% of Conservative/Independent Councils giving similar levels of support. We can see that 69% of both Conservative/Independent and other Party Councils give Category D and E financial support whereas only 25% of Labour Councils give this level of support.

TABLE 4
Political Control and Financial Support
Financial Support 1980-81

Political Control	A	B	C	D	E	N/A	TOTAL
Labour	6 (25%)	6 (25%)	4 (17%)	4 (17%)	2 (8%)	2 (8%)	24 100%
Con./Ind.	1 (6%)	-	4 (25%)	7 (44%)	1 (6%)	3 (19%)	16 100%
Other/NP	-	-	2 (15%)	7 (54%)	3 (23%)	1 (8%)	13 100%
TOTAL	7	6	10	18	6	6	53

So although the number of Community Councils established does not relate to political control there is some evidence that in areas of high levels of financial support there tends to be a higher proportion of Community Councils established. Similarly there is some evidence that a higher proportion of Labour Councils than Conservative or Other Party Councils give these high levels of financial support. However this evidence only gives an indication as to the reasons for different levels of community councils as there is no clear relationship between political control and the numbers of Community Councils established.

Looking at the figures for amounts budgeted for 1980-81 compared to figures for amounts budgeted for 1981-82, out of 38 District Councils who provided information we know that 14 (37%) planned the same level of expenditure for 1981-82 as for 1980-81 despite the fact that only 4 of these councils had fully spent the 1980-81 allocation. Out of the 38 District Councils providing information, only 8 (21%) planned to increase their budget allocation in 1981-82, 5 of those had

fully spent their 1980-81 allocation and 3 had underspent. More interestingly the majority 16 (42%) including 9 Labour, 4 Con/Independent and 3 Other Party planned to decrease their budget allocation in 1981-82, and 5 of these had fully spent their previous year's budget. Out of those that planned a reduction 7 were making an actual "cut" in expenditure on community councils, reducing the budget for 1981-82 to less than the amount spent in 1980-81.

Additional financial support for projects was given by 19 District Councils and in 10 Districts the Regional Council provided funding for projects. Community Councils in 13 District Council areas received funding for galas and festivals, 11 from the District Council, 2 from the Regional Council and 2 received funding from both the District and the Region. Other financial support was mainly from Regional Councils in the case of Strathclyde, Highland and Grampian Regions.

So we know that out of 47 District Councils in Scotland 23 allowed more than £200 per annum and 24 allowed less than £200 per annum as financial support to community councils. The figures show a great variation across the country and a positive relationship between the amount of financial support given and the proportion of community councils established. Although it only accounts for 12 out of the 24 Labour controlled districts in Scotland all but one out of the thirteen councils which give Category A and B financial support to community councils are Labour controlled.

But at the same time 16 District Councils, 9 Labour, 4 Conservative, 1 Independent and 3 Other Party planned to decrease their budget allocation for 1981/82 i.e. 38% of Labour Councils, 25% of Conservative and 23% of Other Councils. However as we have already stated not all budgets have been spent and there is considerable underspending. Unfortunately decisions being made over increasing or decreasing budgets are clearly not being made on the basis of current spending where 7 District Councils plan to make an actual cut in expenditure on community councils.

Support and Training

District Councils were asked if they provided any support services to community councils in the form of secretarial help, stationery supplies, printing, photocopying, publicity, advice and information and premises. They were also asked whether these services were provided free or on a token or economic cost basis.

Table 5 SUPPORT SERVICES

Type of Held	Free	Token	Cost	Total
Secretarial	6	2	-	8
Stationery	4	3	5	12
Printing/ Photocopying	10	7	8	25
Publicity	3	2	2	7
Advice & Information	39	-	-	39
Premises	31	4	-	35

From Table 5 we can see that the type of assistance most often given to community councils by District Councils is free advice and information (74%), help with premises (66%) which on the whole is given free and printing and photocopying (47%) where a service is offered free or on a token or economic cost basis.

Only 10 District Councils stated that they did not provide any support services although this did not necessarily relate to low levels of financial support. However, in Caithness, Kirkcaldy and Clackmannan there were no support services in addition to low levels of financial support and these Councils are among the Districts which have the smallest proportions of community councils established. Taken overall from the information in Appendix II those Councils who do not provide extra support have 71% of their community councils established. Asked whether community councils have received support from any other organisations, 14 District Councils said that the Regional Council gave assistance and in 4 District Council areas other voluntary organisations gave help to community councils. Strathclyde, Fife, Dumfries and Galloway, Central, Grampian and Highland Regions gave help mainly with premises e.g. schools for meeting places. Councils of Social Services gave assistance in Dundee, Lanark, the Orkney and Shetland Islands. The Borders, Lothian and Tayside Regions do not provide any extra support to community councils.

In response to questions about training only 10 District Councils said that they had ever provided any. Six had provided initial

teach-ins for community councils when they were first set up, two have seminars on a regular basis and two have seminars from time to time. In only two areas training had been provided by universities or voluntary organisations for community councils in Stirling and Glasgow. There has been a real lack of training for community councillors across the country and where training has been tried it has generally not been followed up.

Consultation

We wanted to find out the degree to which community councils were being consulted on matters effecting their areas and the extent to which they could participate in the decision making process of local authorities throughout Scotland. Only 29 District Councils had drawn up a Code of Practice to provide for the exchange of information between community councils and District, Regional and public authorities. Therefore 45% of District Councils had chosen not to adopt the suggestions contained in SDD Circular (No. 46/1976).

Out of the 38 planning authorities, 25 of them notify community councils directly about planning applications in their areas. However, all District Councils in Scotland are responsible for liquor licences and have Liquor Boards but only 7 District Councils notify community councils about liquor licence applications. Although having a Code of Practice is not the deciding factor on whether District Councils notify community councils of planning applications, taken overall a higher percentage of District Councils with a Code of

Practice do notify community councils.

Each District Council was asked whether they consulted with community councils on issues affecting their areas. Only 4 District Councils out of the 53 in our survey said that community councils had not been consulted on any matters at all, these were Banff, Caithness, Ettrick and Lauderdale and Edinburgh. (See Appendix III). From Table 6 we can see that 27 District Councils consulted with community councils on various unspecified matters affecting their areas. Community Councils in 28 districts have been consulted on Local Plans and other planning matters by District and Regional Councils. In the case of transport authorities community councils in 12 Districts have been consulted on bus, rail and ferry-boat services although mainly in Strathclyde and Island Council areas.

Community councils in 9 districts were consulted on environmental issues such as bus shelters, refuse tips, vandalism, street naming and sign-posting. In 6 District Council areas community councils were specifically consulted on conservation issues such as tree planting and rights of way. Other areas of consultation included community projects, recreational matters, housing and health matters.

Table 6

CONSULTATION ON ISSUES

REGIONS

Issues	Grampian	Highland	Borders	Central	Dumfries Galloway	Fife	Strath- clyde	Tayside	Lothian	Isles	TOTAL
1. Local Plans	3	2	1	3	-	3	12	1	1	2	28
2. Housing	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	4
3. Transport	-	-	1	-	-	1	6	1	-	3	12
4. Community Projects	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	5
5. Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
6. Conservation	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	6
7. Licence Areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
8. Various Matters	1	6	1	-	1	3	8	3	3	1	27
9. Environmental Issues	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	2	9
10. Boundary Changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
11. Grant Distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
12. Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
No. of District in Region	4	8	3	3	4	3	18	3	4	3	53

So throughout Scotland, we know that community councils are most frequently consulted on planning matters by District and Regional Councils, transport matters by transport authorities and environmental issues by District Councils. It would appear that in the case of some important matters such as housing and health community councils are not generally being consulted, perhaps because other organisations such as tenants associations and health councils are already being consulted on these matters. Perhaps it is more appropriate that community councils, who have a broader remit are consulted on more general matters such as community projects, recreational facilities and environmental issues. However, it is very difficult to say overall what patterns of consultation are emerging as different areas have different issues arising for consultation. Unfortunately so many District Councils did not specify the particular matters on which they had consulted with community councils. Although it would appear that in some District Councils areas public and local authorities are more actively consulting with community councils than others, because of the varied response it is impossible to say if this is for any particular reason other than in some areas there may be more issues arising than in others.

Participation

In nearly all District Council areas in Scotland, community councils are being consulted on matters effecting their area but very few have been involved in decision making concerning local authority initiatives in their area (See Appendix III). Only 10 District

Councils in Scotland have involved community councils in decision making mainly on housing and environmental matters. In Badenoch and Strathspey community councils have participated in decisions concerning the siting of park-benches and play facilities. In Dumbarton community councils have been involved in decision making about the District Heating System and house modernisation programme. In Dunfermline community councils have helped to decide on the location and type of leisure facilities.

Community councils in Glasgow are gradually becoming more involved in decision-making as some are now community representatives on the area management committees. Area Management Committees are a new experiment in de-centralising local government to provide better co-ordinated services in each area of the city. There are eight area management areas in Glasgow and the committees consist of MP's, Regional Councillors, District Councillors and community representatives. Although mainly advisory committees they consider all housing, planning, environmental and community issues for each area and can make decisions about the allocation of their area budget. Community council involvement in this is an important issue in the further development of community councils as bodies representing the views of their areas.

We also asked each District Council if community councils had assisted the District Council in carrying out its statutory functions. Again only a very small number i.e. 9 (17%) District Councils have involved community councils in this way. The majority of those who

involved community councils in decision making also involved community councils in assisting the District Council in carrying out its statutory functions. It would seem that once the District Council begins to involve community councils in its affairs then it is more likely that a relationship of co-operation will develop. In East Kilbride community councils have become involved in the leasing and managing of local community halls. In Orkney community councils are given financial assistance to caretake local burial grounds and look after gardening equipment.

District Councils were asked if community councils in their areas had participated in any special projects or campaigns. In 26 District Council areas community councils had launched special projects or campaigns, most frequently clean-up campaigns, accident prevention, recreational activities such as summer festivals, Christmas celebrations and bonfire nights, best village competitions, OAP's Weeks, Job Creation Schemes, home insulation schemes, advice and information projects, youth clubs, old peoples luncheon clubs, house-bound library service and various other community projects.

So, throughout Scotland the majority of District Councils are consulting with community councils although some are consulting more actively than others. Very few District Councils are allowing community councils any participation in decision making but perhaps this is in its early stages of development. Certainly those local authorities that involve community councils in decision making tend also to involve community councils in carrying out some of its

statutory duties. This development may be strengthening community councils and giving them a more positive role to carry out. Obviously at a time of economic restraint community councils may be asked to take on services previously provided by the local authority which could be detrimental and detract from the real purpose of community councils. But if community councils are to develop and progress then it may well be in their interests to become more involved in running local community services as part of community councils taking action in the interests of the community.

Liaison

In 38 District Councils there is a specific committee which considers community council affairs, although only 7 have a specific sub-committee on community councils alone. Most councils who do not have a committee to deal with community council affairs fall into the Grampian and Highland Regions and the Island Council areas which are rural areas. One would expect in rural areas that District Councils would have smaller administrations and fewer committees required to deal with council business. At the same time councils who do have specific committees for community councils range from Glasgow to the Western Isles. (See Appendix IV).

It is interesting to note that nearly all i.e. 49 District Councils said that they had a particular liaison person or section of the District Council which deals with community councils. Out of these 44 District Councils have an administrative or liaison officer

responsible for community councils on a part-time basis. Only 5 have an officer employed on a full time basis on community council matters and among these 5 District Councils the proportion of community councils established is very high (93%).

In seven District Council areas other organisations provided a particular liaison person to deal with community councils. This is provided by the Regional Council in the case of the Highlands, Central and Tayside Regions. In the case of Glasgow the Community Council Resource Centre funded by Glasgow District Council and staffed by Strathclyde University provides four information workers who liaise with community councils and attend evening meetings.

District Councils were asked if they had a liaison person who attended community councils in an advisory capacity and if they had any other means of liaison with community councils. A total of 34 District Councils stated that they had some form of additional liaison. In the majority of cases this involved the normal exchange of minutes and newsletters, officers of the District Council attending meetings on request and District Councillors attending meetings as ex-officio members. However, as can be seen from Appendix IV, 5 District Councils have specific liaison officers who attend community council meetings in advisory capacity on a regular basis - these include Roxburgh, Glasgow, East Kilbride, Strathkelvin and Orkney. In addition to this 9 District Councils have regular joint meetings with community councils on an annual or half-yearly basis, including Dundee, East Lothian, Lanark, Kyle and Carrick, Eastwood, Glasgow,

Dunfermline, Wigtown and Annandale.

So in a total of 13 District Councils some specific form of liaison has been adopted either in regular attendances of meetings or special joint meetings. The proportion of community councils established in these areas is 93% which is well above average over the whole of Scotland. In the main these District Councils give above average financial support to community councils in particular Roxburgh, Dunfermline, Glasgow, East Kilbride, Strathkelvin and East Lothian. Therefore there is some evidence to show that the general administration of the local District Council and its attitude towards community councils can affect their state of health.

Comments and Views

District Councils were asked if they had any views or comments to make on the success or failure of community councils in carrying out their aims. This question was open-ended and the views given were those of the officers who completed the questionnaire who varied from Chief Executives to Administrative Officers to Liaison Officers with special responsibility for community councils. It is very hard to generalise about community councils because each one is different and their success and failure depends to a large extent on the people living in the area, the amount of time they have to give and their skills and experience.

So only 35 out of 53 District Councils in our survey expressed an

opinion on the relative success or failure of community councils in their area. Fourteen (40%) of District Councils thought they were a success, 7 (20%) saw them as a failure and the remaining 14 (40%) had mixed feelings about whether community councils had achieved their objectives. These opinions did not relate to urban or rural District Councils, opinions were varied in both urban and rural areas. It is interesting to note that 42% of Labour District thought community councils were a success, 19% of Conservative/Independent Councils and 8% of Other Councils thought community councils had been successful in achieving their aims.

Taken overall, those District Councils who thought community councils were a success had 93% of their community councils established and out of those who thought community councils a failure 76% of their community councils were established. Those District Councils which thought that community councils were a success do not on average give more financial support. Those who give most financial support are equally critical of community councils and point out their failings as much as District Councils which give less in the way of financial support. Specific comments on the success of community councils were that they make their views known, co-operate over matters of public concern, help to improve their areas, carry out projects of benefit to the community and help to give a local community identity through various events e.g. local festivals. Some District Councils commented that community councils were more successful in rural areas than urban areas and also in former Burgh Council areas. Specific comments on failure were that community

councils raised trivial matters, tended to be ineffectual talking shops and were not very good at ascertaining the views of the local residents. There were generally problems of lack of publicity and still little appreciation among the general public of what community councils were about, lack of response to community council elections and problems of apathy.

District Councils were also asked what aspects of community council development they saw as being most important and if there were any additional comments they would like to make. These last two questions were open-ended and in many cases officers put all their comments down together - so we have grouped the response into six categories. (See Appendix IV).

Twelve District Councils, said that they thought the most important aspect of community council development was that community councils expressed the views of communities on matters affecting their areas and acted as watchdogs. Nine District Councils thought that community councils acting as channels of communication between local authorities and the public, making suggestions and providing information was an important aspect of their work. Ten District Councils felt that community councils forged a sense of identity in their areas through local events and seven District Councils saw self-help community projects, sponsoring local groups and improving local amenities as an important part of community council development.

On the other hand 8 District Councils made the point that

community councils required more publicity and training and greater participation by the public in their elections, meetings and activities. Nine other District Councils made critical comments to the effect that there was a lack of public support and despite early publicity few people participated. As a result elections were not contested and therefore community councils could not be representative. In some areas there was concern about the general lack of finance and community councils being too dependent on local authorities with whom they were often in conflict. If community councils were to develop it was thought unrealistic not to allow them to raise revenue and provide some local services.

Generally from Appendix IV it can be seen that those District Councils who made comments 1-4 saw community councils as having developed some kind of significant role either in expressing views, acting as a channel of communication, fostering community spirit or in self-help community projects. However, not all of these 22 District Councils who did see community councils as having adopted a role for themselves thought that they were successful. In addition to this, 12 District Councils commented critically on the need for improvement, greater participation, independent financing and giving community councils a more defined role to carry out.

No clear pattern of views on community councils emerges. Those community councils which use channels of communication constructively and concentrate their efforts on self-help projects would seem to be most welcome by local authorities. Where there is local initiative

and drive community councils tend to be successful. Effectiveness depends to a large extent on the people who get involved, the time they have to give, their skills and experience. Failure seems to come from lack of publicity where community councils are not attracting enough active members nor canvassing public opinion widely enough and as a result they tend to raise trivial matters of no real benefit to the community.

All we can really say, given that comments were very general, is that there are some successes and some failures. Although there are a lot of encouraging comments about developments so far, there are a lot of mixed feelings and criticisms which would indicate a need for improvement, a critical review of the legislation and a closer examination of community councils in the light of 5 years experience.

Conclusions

(1) Establishment of community councils in Scotland

The extent to which Schemes to establish community councils have been implemented is less than was originally expected and varies considerably across the country. However, early expectations about the numbers of community councils could have been over optimistic not allowing for the fact that in some areas the concept of community councils would not attract members of the public or support from local authorities.

One of the most striking factors to emerge is the difference

between urban and rural areas throughout Scotland. The lower level achieved in urban areas may reflect the fact that there were already existing community organisations such as tenants and residents associations. Whereas in rural areas community councils may have filled a gap where no other community organisations existed and taken the place of the small burgh or county council. Rural communities are perhaps more "community conscious" as Wheatley described, than urban areas where many urban communities have been destroyed by urban renewal and relocation. Where this is the case we would expect community councils in urban areas to take longer to establish themselves.

It is interesting that the difference between Conservative/Independent, Labour and Other Party District Council areas in the number of community councils established is minimal i.e. ~ Other Party Councils having the highest proportion (85%) and Labour Party Councils having the lowest proportion (82%). Obviously the attitude which a majority party adopts towards community councils will affect the amount of support given and therefore their development. But our results show that there should be no political dogma concerning policy over the development of community councils as they would appear to have all-party support.

(2) Financial Assistance and Support

The level of financial support given by District Councils to community councils has an effect on their establishment and

development throughout Scotland. No logical pattern emerges of District Council spending and budgeting for community councils. There is considerable underspending where some budgets are being maintained or increased and evidence of planned decreases where budgets are fully spent. Only 21% planned to increase their funding for community concils in 1981/82 and 42% planned to decrease their financial support to community councils. Decreases and cuts in expenditure were being planned by Labour, Conservative/Independent and Other District Councils alike.

In 10 District Council areas financial support for projects were given by the Regional Council but only 3 Regions i.e. Grampian, Highland and Strathclyde gave any additional grants. This source of financial support to community councils may be affected by the Section 23 of the Local Government Planning (Scotland) Act 1982 which withdraws from Regional Councils the power to make contributions to the expenses of community councils and to provide them with staff, accommodation, furniture, vehicles, equipment and services.

Most District Councils provided additional support services on a free or token cost basis. Those councils who did not provide this additional support had overall a low proportion of community councils established and where this was combined with a lack of financial support very low levels of community councils were established. This provides us with evidence of the fact that District Council support is very important to the development of community councils and will be even more so if the Regional Councils are not able to give as much as

they have in the past.

There has been a real lack of training for community councillors across the country and where training has been tried in the early stages this has generally not been followed up. As there will always be a considerable turnover in the people who get involved in community councils there is a need for on-going training courses and workshops.

(3) Consultation and Participation

It is interesting that 45% of District Councils have not adopted the suggestions contained in SDD Circular (No. 46/1976). Although not a decisive factor in whether community councils are informed of matters affecting their areas e.g. planning applications, a Code of Practice must encourage a policy of consultation as well as keeping community councils informed about which public bodies should be consulting with them and on which matters they should be consulted.

The majority of District Councils are actively consulting with community councils on matters affecting their areas but very few have involved community councils in decision making. This raises the question of whether the public participation in local government planned for community councils involves merely consultation or public participation in decision making. If community councils are to develop beyond "talking shops" or "watchdogs" then they must become involved in local government as part of decision making processes. It is interesting that where community councils are participating in

decision making they are also tending to get involved in helping the District Council to carry out its statutory functions. This development may be strengthening community councils and giving them a clearer and more positive role to carry out. Obviously at a time of economic restraint and cuts in local government expenditure community councils may be asked to take on services previously provided by the local authority which could be detrimental and detract from the purpose of community councils. But if community councils are to develop and progress then it may well be in their interests to become more involved in running local community services and be seen as community councils taking action in the interests of their communities.

(4) Liaison

Very few District Councils have employed a special liaison officer to deal with community councils affairs full-time or to regularly attend the evening meetings of community councils. Also very few have regular meetings with the District Council and community councils. This additional liaison has an effect on the establishment and development of community councils. The level of community councils established is very high where some form of special liaison takes place. Therefore there is some evidence to show that the system of administration of the local District Council can affect the state of health of community councils in its area.

(5) Comments and Views

The views expressed were those of District Council Officers but they represent a spectrum of opinion throughout Scotland on the subject of community councils. As many officers have mixed feelings as thought community councils were a success, but only half as many saw them as having completely failed. More officers felt that community councils had developed a significant role for themselves than those who commented on their lack of development.

There is a lot of evidence to support the conclusion that community councils have gone a long way in developing the role envisaged for them and there are a lot of encouraging developments so far. At the same time, there are a lot of mixed feelings and criticisms which would indicate a need for improvement, a critical review of the legislation and a closer examination of community councils in the light of 5 years experience.

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Establishment of Community Councils.

Appendix I

Regions District Councils	No. C.C.	No. in Scheme	%	Urban-U Rural-R	Politi- cal Control
* Grampian Region	67	102	66		Con.
Bonff/Buchan	27	28	96	R	Other
Aberdeen	8	30	27	U	Lab.
Gordon	19	24	79	R	Other
Moray	13	20	65	R	Other
Highland Region	127	148	87		Other
Inverness	23	29	79	R	Ind.
Caithness	7	15	47	R	Other
Badenoch/Strath.	10	10	100	R	Ind.
Lochaber	18	19	95	R	Ind.
Nairn	4	6	67	R	Ind.
Ross & Cromarty	33	33	100	R	Other
Skye and Lochalsh	20	20	100	R	Other
Sutherland	14	16	88	R	Other
* Borders Region	56	58	97		Ind
Berwick	20	21	95	R	Con
Ettrick & Lauder	17	17	100	R	Ind
Roxburgh	19	20	95	R	Ind
Central Region	56	74	76		Lab.
Clackmannan	8	13	62	U	Lab.
Falkirk	15	26	58	U	Lab.
Stirling	33	35	94	U	Lab
Dumfries & Galloway	81	99	82		Other
Annandale	17	20	85	R	Other
Nithsdale	25	39	64	R	Other
Stewartry	22	22	100	R	Other
Wigtown	17	18	94	R	Ind
Fife Region	76	95	78		Lab
Dunfermline	28	34	82	U	Lab
Kirkcaldy	13	27	48		Lab

Appendix I Contd.

Regions District Councils	No. C.C.	No. in Scheme	%	Urban-U Rural-R -cal Control	
N. East Fife	35	36	97	R	Con.
* Strathclyde Region	390	427	91		Lab
Argyll & Bute	54	54	100	R	Ind
Bearden & Milngavie	2	4	50	U	Con.
Glasgow	97	103	94	U	Lab
Clydebank	5	7	71	U	Lab
Cumbernauld	10	11	90	U	Lab
Cunninghame	15	17	88	U	Lab
Cumnock & Doon	13	14	93	R	Lab
Dumbarton	14	19	74	U	Lab
East Kilbride	13	14	93	U	Lab
Eastwood	5	5	100	U	Con
Hamilton	10	14	71	U	Lab
Inverclyde	20	22	91	U	Lab
Kilmarnock	21	21	100	U	Lab
Kyle & Carrick	24	27	89	U	Lab
Loark (Clydesdale)	27	29	93	R	Ind
Motherwell	21	23	91	U	Lab
Renfrew	26	29	90	U	Lab
Strathkelvin	13	14	93	U	Lab
Tayside Region	93	104	89%		Con.
Angus	25	28	89	R	Con.
Dundee	21	25	84	U	Lab
Perth & Kinross	47	51	92	R	Con
Lothian Region	78	130	60%		Lab.
East Lothian	19	19	100	R	Lab
Edinburgh	14	55	25	U	Con.
West Lothian	30	40	75	U	Lab
Midlothian	15	16	94	U	Lab

Appendix I Contd.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER SUPPORT TO COMMUNITY COUNCILS

District Council	80-81 Admin.	80-81 Budget	81-82 Increase/ S/Decrease	Project DC	Project RC	Gala DC	Other Grants	Suppo
Bonff	E	✓	I	✓			-	-
Aberdeen	D (+)	U	"	✓		✓	RC	✓
Gordon	D	-					RC	✓
Moray	E	-					-	✓
Inverness	C	U	D	✓			RC	✓
Caithness	D	U	S		✓			
Bad & Strathspey	D (+)	-	-	✓		✓	-	✓
Lochaber	D (+)	✓	S	✓		✓	-	✓
Nairn	*On appl	-			✓		RC	
Ross & Cromarty	D	✓	S	✓		✓		✓
Skye & Loch.	E	✓	S	✓			RC	
Sutherland	D	✓	I		✓		RC	✓
Berwick	*N/A	-	-					✓
Ettrick	D	-	-					✓
Roxburgh	A (+)	✓	D *Cut	✓				✓
Clackmannan	E	✓	D *Term					-
Falkirk	B	U	S	✓		✓		✓
Stirling	B	U	D				DC	✓
Annandale	D	✓	D *Cut					✓
Nithsdale	D	U	D	✓			DC	✓
Stewartry	C	U	D *Cut					✓
Wigtown	D	✓	I			✓		✓
Dunfermline	A(+)	U	D	✓		✓	Vol.Org	✓
Kirkcaldy	E	U	S					
N. E. Fife	D	U	D					✓
Argyll & Bute	D	U	D *Cut	✓				✓
Bearsden & Mingavie	C	-	S				RC	✓
Glasgow	B	U	S	✓	✓	✓	RC	✓
Clydebank	A	U	I				RC	✓

Appendix II Contd.

Cumbernauld	*N/A								✓
Cunninghame	B	U	D	✓	✓	✓	✓	RC	✓
Cumnock & Doon	*N/A	-	-		✓			MSC/RC	✓
Dumbarton	D	U	D		✓	✓		RC	✓
E. Kilbride	A	✓	*D Cut	✓				RC	✓
Eastwood	C							RC	
Hamilton	C							RC	✓
Inverclyde	A	U	S	✓				RC	
Kilmarnock	C	U	S		✓		✓	RC	✓
Kyle & Carrick	C	U	I					RC	✓
Lanark	E	-	-		✓			DC/RC	✓
Motherwell	A (+)	U	S	✓				DC/RC	✓
Renfrew	D	U	I					RC	✓
Strathkelvin	A	✓	I					RC	✓
Angus	C		S						✓
Dundee	D	✓	*D Cut	✓		✓			✓
Perth	D	-	-						✓
E. Lothian	B		D			✓			✓
Edinburgh	*B (81-82)	-	-	✓				DC	
W. Lothian	C	✓	S						
Midlothian	B	U	D						✓
W. Isles	D	✓	I	✓ IC					✓
Orkney	C	-	-	✓ IC					✓
Shetland	*N/A								✓

(+) Where DC has not given separate figures for administrative grants Figures include projects and galas

E up to £100; D up to £200; C up to £300; B up to £400;
 A over £400; U - Underspent; D - Decrease; S - Same
 Budget for 1981-82 * Decrease means Cut *N/A - No Answer

✓: Fully Spent

↑: Increase

CONSULTATION & PARTICIPATION

APPENDIX III

* DC-not planning au
N/A - no answer

District Council	Code of Practice	Planning	Liquor	Consult on Issues	Participation	Assist DC	Proj
Banff	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗		✗
Aberdeen	✓	✓	✗		✗		✗
Moray	✗	✓	✗	1,2	✗		✗
*Inverness	✓	✗	✗	1,8	✗		✗
Caithness	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗
B. & Strathspey	✓	✗	✗	8	5,9	✓	✓
Lochaber	✗	✗	✗	8	✗		✓
Nairn	✓	✗	✓	4	✗		✓
Ross & Cromarty	✗	✗	✗	1,8	✗		✗
Skye & Loch.	✓	✗	✗	6,8,9	✗		✗
Sutherland	✗	✗	✗	8	✗		✓
* Berwick	✓	✓	✗	8	✗		✓
Ettrick	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗		✗
Roxburgh	✓	✓	✗	1,3,9	2		✗
Clackmannan	✓	✓	✗	1,9	✗		✓
Falkirk	✓	✗	✗	1	✗		✓
Stirling	✗	✓	✗	1,4	✗		✗
* Annandale	✓	✗	✗	8	✗		✓
Nithsdale	✗	✗	✗	6,9	✗		✓
Stewartry	✗	✗	✗	6,9	✗	✓	✓
Wigtown	✗	✗	✗	2	✗		✓
Dunfermline	✗	✓	✗	1,8	1,5	✓	✓
Kirkcaldy	✗	✓	✗	1,8	✗		✗
N. E. Fife	✓	✗	✗	1,3,8,9	✗		✓
Argyll and Bute	✓	✗	✗	1	✗		✗
Bearsden and Milngavie	✓	✓	✗	1	✗		✗
Glasgow	✓	✓	✓	1,2,3,4, 5,6,7,10	2,3,8	✓	✓
Clydebank	✗	✓	✗	1,3,4,	✗		✓
Cumbernauld	✗	✗	✗	8	✗		✗
Gordon	✗	✓	✗	1,8	✗		✓

Appendix III Contd.

Cumnock & Doon	X	X	X	E	X		✓
Dumbarton	X	✓	X	1,8	2,9	✓	✓
E. Kilbride	✓	✓	✓	3,4,5	X	✓	✓
Eastwood	X	✓	X	1,7,8, 10,12	X		✓
Hamilton	✓	✓	X	1,3	X		✗
Inverclyde	✓	✓	X	8			✓
Kilmarnock	✓	✓	✓	1,3,6	X		✓
Kyle & Carrick	✓	✓	X	5,11	X		✗
Lanark	✓	X	X	1,2,5, 11	X		✓
Motherwell	X	✓	✓	1,8	X		✓
Renfrew	✓	X	✓	8			✓
Strathkelvin	✓	✓	X	1,3,5,9, 12	X		✓
Angus	X	✓		1,3,6, 8,12	X		✗
Dundee	✓	X	X	8	X		✗
Perth	✓	✓	X	8	X		✗
East Lothian	✓	✓	X	8	X		✗
Edinburgh	✓	✓	✓	X	X		✗
W. Lothian	✓	✓	X	8			✓
Midlothian	✓	✓	X	1,8			✓
W. Isles		X	X	3,9	X		✗
Orkney	X			1,3,8			✓
Shetland	X	X	X	1,3,9	X	✓	✗
Cunninghame	X	N/A	N/A	8	X		✗

Key to Issues

- 1 - Local Plans
- 2 - Housing
- 3 - Transport
- 4 - Community Project
- 5 - Recreation
- 6 - Conservation
- 7 - Licence Areas
- 8 - Various Matters
- 9 - Environmental Iss
- 10 - Boundary Changes
- 11 - Grant Distributio
- 12 - Health

Key to Comments

1 - Expressing Views
 2 - Communication
 Channels

3 - Sense of Community
 4 - Self-help projects
 5 - More publicity
 6 - More participation

Appendix IV Contd.

Cumbernauld	GP	Admin. PT	X	✓		
Cunningham	GP	Admin. PT	X	✓	S/F	1
Cumnock and Doon	GP	Admin. PT	X	✓	S	3,4
Dumbarton	GP		X	X	S	1,3
E. Kilbride	GP	Comm. PT Liaison	X	✓	S	5,6
Eastwood		X Admin. PT	X	☒		
Hamilton	C.C. Ctee		X	X		
Inverclyde	C.C. Ctee	Admin. PT	X	✓	S/F	
Kilmarnock	Policy	Admin. PT	X	✓	S	
Kyle and Carrick	GP	Legal PT	X	☒	S/F	
Lanark	Policy	Admin. PT	X	☒	S	3,4
Motherwell	Policy	Admin. PT	X	✓	S	2
Renfrew	Comm. Ctee	Liaison Officer PT	X	X	F	1
Strathkelvin	GP	Liaison Officer PT	X	✓	S	1,3
Angus	GP	Admin. PT	X	✓	S/F	2,4
Dundee	Comm. Ctee	Admin. PT	RC ✓	☒	F	5,6
Perth and Kinross	GP	Admin. PT	X	X	S/F	2
E. Lothian	GP	Admin. PT	X	☒	S	
Edinburgh	C.C. Ctee	Liaison Officer PT	X	✓		
West Lothian	Policy	Admin. PT	X	✓	F	5,6
Midlothian	GP	Admin. PT	X	X		
Western Isles	C.C. Ctee	Admin. PT	X	✓	S/F	1,3
Orkney		X Liaison Officer	X	✓	S/F	1,2,3
Shetland		X	X	✓		

C.C. Ctee: Community Council Committee
 G.P.: General Purposes

F.T.: Full Time

P.T.: Part Time

R.C.: Regional Council

C.C.R.C.: Community Council Resource Centre

*: Liaison Officer regularly in attends meeting

Q: Regular joint Meetings with CCs

S: Success
 F: Failure

Key to Comments

1 - Expressing Views

3 - Sense of Community

2 - Communication

4 - Self-help projects

Channels

5 - More publicity

6 - More participation

Appendix IV Contd.

Cumbernauld	GP	Admin. PT	X	✓		
Cunningham	GP	Admin. PT	X	✓	S/F	1
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E. Kilbride	GP	Comm. PT Liaison	X	✓	S	5,6
Eastwood	X	Admin. PT	X	✓		
Hamilton	C.C. Ctee	X	X	X		
Inverclyde	C.C. Ctee	Admin. PT	X	✓	S/F	
Kilmarnock	Policy	Admin. PT	X	✓	S	
Kyle and Carrick	GP	Legal PT	X	✓	S/F	
Lanark	Policy	Admin. PT	X	✓	S	3,4
Motherwell	Policy	Admin. PT	X	✓	S	2
Renfrew	Comm. Ctee	Liaison Officer PT	X	X	F	1
Strathkelvin	GP	Liaison Officer PT	X	✓	S	1,3
Angus	GP	Admin. PT	X	✓	S/F	2,4
Dundee	Comm. Ctee	Admin. PT	RC	✓	✓	F
Perth and Kinross	GP	Admin. PT	X	X	S/F	2
E. Lothian	GP	Admin. PT	X	✓	S	
Edinburgh	C.C. Ctee	Liaison Officer PT	X	✓		
West Lothian	Policy	Admin. PT	X	✓	F	5,6
Midlothian	GP	Admin. PT	X	X		
Western Isles	C.C. Ctee	Admin. PT	X	✓	S/F	1,3
Orkney	X	Liaison Officer	X	✓	S/F	1,2,3
Shetland	X	X	X	✓		
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