

**REPORT TO: POLICY & RESOURCES COMMITTEE – 11 NOVEMBER, 2013**  
**REPORT ON: NEW NATIONAL RESILIENCE ARRANGEMENTS**  
**REPORT BY: DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE SERVICES**  
**REPORT NO: 472-2013**

## **1.0 PURPOSE OF REPORT**

1.1 This report advises the Committee of new national arrangements for the management of resilience responsibilities in Scotland under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 and Contingency Planning (Scotland) Regulations 2005 which came into effect on 1 November 2013.

## **2.0 RECOMMENDATION**

2.1 It is recommended that the Committee notes the implementation of the new national arrangements.

## **3.0 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

3.1 There are no new financial implications arising from this report.

## **4.0 MAIN TEXT**

4.1 The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 and Contingency Planning (Scotland) Regulations 2005 (CCA), deliver a single framework for civil protection in the United Kingdom. The CCA focuses on three types of threat:

- An event or situation which threatens serious damage to human welfare
- An event or situation which threatens serious damage to the environment
- War, or terrorism, which threatens serious damage to security.

The CCA also divides responders into two categories. Those in Category 1 are:

- Local Authorities
- Police Scotland
- The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS)
- The Scottish Environment Protection Agency
- The Maritime and Coastguard Agency
- The National Health Service
- The Scottish Ambulance Service

Category 1 Responders have duties placed on them to assess, plan for emergencies, develop and apply internal business resilience arrangements, warn, inform and advise the public, share information and work together. In addition, a specific duty falls only upon Local Authorities to promote business resilience amongst communities.

Category 2 Responders (primarily utility companies and transport operators) have a duty to co-operate with Category 1 Responders and share relevant information.

There are other organisations such as the Met Office who will work with all responders as required.

In the past the primary vehicle for this work has been the Tayside Strategic Coordinating Group (SCG) drawing together all relevant agencies in the former Tayside Police area. This model was applied nationally with 8 SCGs directly responsible for work in their area working with and accountable to the Scottish Government.

4.2 With effect from 1 November 2013 the Tayside SCG ceased to exist and has been replaced by a new Tayside Local Resilience Partnership (LRP) which sits below a North of Scotland Regional Resilience Partnership (NSRRP) with oversight of the LRPs in the Tayside, Grampian and Highland and Islands areas. These geographic boundaries reflect the new

divisional and territorial boundaries in Police Scotland and the SFRS. Membership of the NSRRP includes all local authorities in the three regions in the NSRRP area.

Within the new structures the role of the LRP is to maintain effective local liaison and co-ordination across Tayside. The LRP will also maintain and develop a local work programme, which is aligned with the NSRRP Business Plan. Local plans will be developed and maintained where required. A key role of the LRP is to respond effectively to incidents which require multi-agency co-ordination. The LRP will be attended by a core of Category 1 and 2 Responders. Other members will be determined locally according to business need. The Chair of the LRP will be determined by its membership.

The remit of NSRRP is to agree strategies for building resilience in the North of Scotland, to set policy on multi-agency emergency planning, response and recovery and to approve, manage and deliver the Partnership's Business Plan. Chief Officers from all Category 1 Responders will be invited to attend each meeting of NSRRP. The Chair of the NSRRP will be the Assistant Chief Constable (North) from Police Scotland.

A Resilience Partnership (RP) will be the primary forum for multi-agency coordination during response to a widespread incident or emergency and the level of management involvement will be tailored to suit the circumstances. It is anticipated that the key organisation in the majority of instances impacting on Tayside and Dundee in particular will be the LRP offering the same assurances and security as the current Tayside SCG.

- 4.3 In order to mitigate the risks that may arise from the events managed within CCA procedures it is essential that comprehensive local, regional and national structures and systems are in place and that Dundee City Council as a Category one Responder is fully informed of and engaged with relevant systems and procedures.

## **5.0 POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

- 5.1 This Report has been screened for any policy implications in respect of Sustainability, Strategic Environmental Assessment, Anti-Poverty, Equality Impact Assessment and Risk Management. There are no major issues.
- 5.2 The maintenance of internal business resilience arrangements is in keeping with the Council's overarching Risk Management framework.

## **6.0 CONSULTATIONS**

- 6.1 The Chief Executive, and Head of Democratic and Legal Services have been consulted in the preparation of this report.

## **7.0 BACKGROUND PAPERS**

- 7.1 None.

Marjory Stewart,  
Director of Corporate Services ..... DATE: 29 October, 2013