

Public Document Pack



Meeting Tuesday, 24 September 2019
Time 2.00 pm to 4.00 pm
Venue Scottish Enterprise, 99 Haymarket Terrace, Edinburgh

Edinburgh Partnership Board

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1. Minutes of the previous meeting of 11 June 2019	3 - 8
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11. Date of next meeting:	

3pm - 18 December 2019 -Diamond Jubilee Room, City Chambers.

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THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP BOARD

Tuesday 11 June 2019: 14.00 – 15.30

Board Room, Edinburgh College, Milton Road East, Edinburgh

MINUTE

Board members present

Cllr Adam McVey	(Chair) City of Edinburgh Council
Ella Simpson	(Vice-Chair) EVOC
Keith Anderson	Edinburgh Affordable Housing Partnership
Cllr Cammy Day	The City of Edinburgh Council
Audrey Cumberland	Edinburgh College
Kenneth Rogers	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
Cllr Iain Whyte	The City of Edinburgh Council
Elaine Morrison	Scottish Enterprise
Richard Thomas	Police Scotland
Brian Houston	NHS Lothian
Grant McDougall	Skills Development Scotland
Angus McCann	Edinburgh Integration Joint Board
Saty Kaur	Edinburgh Association of Community Councils

Advisers present

Andrew Kerr	The City of Edinburgh Council
Stephen Garland	Scottish Government

In attendance

Hayley Gibb	Army, Edinburgh Garrison
Paula McLeay	The City of Edinburgh Council
Michele Mulvaney	The City of Edinburgh Council
Catherine Stewart	The City of Edinburgh Council
Linda Irvine Fitzpatrick	Health and Social Care Partnership
Rona Hunter	Capital city Partnership
Lorna Sweeney	The City of Edinburgh Council
Martin Higgins	NHS Lothian

Apologies

Cllr Hal Osler	The City of Edinburgh Council
Charlie Jeffrey	The University of Edinburgh

1 Minutes

- 19 March 2019 - approved as a correct record.
- 2 April 2019 - approved as a correct record.

2 Nomination of Vice-Chair

Members were invited to submit nominations for a Vice-Chair.

Decision

Ella Simpson was nominated to remain in the post of Vice-Chair.

3 Governance and Resources Update

Following the decisions taken at the Edinburgh Partnership Board in April 2019 to revise governance arrangements and formalise support from statutory partners, an update on the implementation of these decisions was provided. The change to the Edinburgh Partnership Board meeting format was highlighted and the Board was advised that the Neighbourhood Networks had all met.

Following on from these sessions a 'frequently asked questions' was being produced and an issues log created, with the latter assisting with the 12-month review that was planned. The first meeting of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) Delivery Group was proposed for July 2019, the locality community planning partnerships by September 2019 and the community nomination process was expected to be complete by the end of August 2019.

Decision

- 1) To note the update.
- 2) To note that the nomination and voting process was likely to emerge as a point for discussion at the forthcoming Edinburgh Association of Community Councils meeting on 20 June 2019.
- 3) To note the Partnership Board's intention to be proactive with communication to neighbourhood network stakeholders.
- 4) To note the progress made in establishing the governance arrangements.

- 5) To agree to the development of a business framework as set out in paragraph 2.3 with this to be considered at the next Board meeting.
- 6) To agree to revise the membership of the South West Locality Community Planning Partnership to include the Armed Forces as a core member.
- 7) To note the progress and confirmed contributions for the resourcing of the Edinburgh Partnership.
- 8) To agree to receive an implementation plan and further progress reports at future Board meetings.

4 Thrive Edinburgh: Improving the Mental Health and Wellbeing of Edinburgh's Citizens

Dr Linda Irvine Fitzpatrick, Strategic Programme Manager for Mental Health and Wellbeing, NHS Lothian, gave a verbal update on the Thrive Collaboration. The Thrive Collaboration offered a fresh and exciting public health approach to urban mental health. The collaboration allowed organisations involved a chance to promote and protect the citizens of Edinburgh's mental health, resilience, self-esteem, family strength, and joy. The Thrive Collaboration was looking for the Edinburgh Partnership to:

- Support Thrive Edinburgh and the opportunities for national and international collaboration and knowledge building.
- Accelerate and progress with shared priorities through synergistic and collaborative working.
- Agree a representative from the Edinburgh Partnership Board to join the Thrive City Assembly.
- For members to participate in the inaugural Thrive Conference in Winter 2019.
- For Edinburgh Partnership members to support and be an enabling group for Thrive public awareness.
- Receive an update in February 2020 on the work of Thrive.

Decision

- 1) To note the partnership's aspiration to leverage input from the private sector into the mental health debate with partners to raise awareness of the work across their networks.
- 2) To note that the Edinburgh Partnership expressed a unanimous consensus to support the work of Thrive Edinburgh.
- 3) To agree that Ella Simpson would be the Edinburgh Partnership's link to the Thrive Assembly.
- 4) To agree to circulate information about Thrive within the Edinburgh Partnership's own network and via social media channels.
- 5) To receive a further report in February 2020, following the conference, with proposed actions for the Edinburgh Partnership and requests of partners.

5 The Community Plan Performance Framework Update

The Edinburgh Partnership was presented with an update on the community plan performance framework, which provided a summary of progress with performance monitoring and action planning.

Decision

- 1) To note the update.
- 2) To note the progress made with the draft performance framework which was designed to provide a coherent approach to monitoring and tracking progress and performance.
- 3) To note the baseline data provided for the high-level outcomes.
- 4) To note the work to date to develop the actions and identify appropriate indicators in the absence of a formalised delivery mechanism.
- 5) To note the expectation that progress on delivering the community plan will accelerate with the establishment of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) Delivery Group, pending partners commitment to resource this work.
- 6) To agree to the inclusion of the review of data sharing across the Edinburgh Partnership in the performance framework implementation plan.
- 7) To note the next steps outlined and to agree to receive regular updates on progress on the community plan at future Board meetings.
- 8) To note the need to report to community stakeholders in a coherent and straightforward manner and have this enshrined within the framework. The purpose of this was to avoid the risk of terminology being misunderstood.

6 Community Plan – Priority 2: Access to Work, Learning and Training

Rona Hunter, Chief Executive Officer, Capital City Partnership (CCP) delivered a presentation which focussed on Priority 2 of the Community Plan. The presentation outlined the intensive support delivered to families, help for those released from prison and support for individuals with care experience.

Decision

- 1) To note the presentation.
- 2) To agree that the Edinburgh Partnership Board would feedback to the CCP any activity within the category of help to families delivered by themselves or partner agencies. This feedback would allow CCP to map existing and historical service provision, capture lessons learned and inform the design of future service delivery.
- 3) To agree that, where possible, the Edinburgh Partnership Board would continue to support the work that was underway.
- 4) To agree that the Edinburgh Partnership would be updated on the programme of work with the schedule to be considered by the LOIP Delivery Group.

7 Dates of Future Meetings:

To agree the following sequence of meetings:

- 2pm Tuesday 24 September 2019 (Scottish Enterprise – Verity House)
- 2pm Wednesday 18 December 2019 (The City of Edinburgh Council)
- 2pm Tuesday 17 March 2020 (Venue to be confirmed)



THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP

Edinburgh Poverty Commission

Executive Summary

1. This paper provides an update on progress of the Edinburgh Poverty Commission in the period since its formal launch in November 2018.
2. The paper also presents a first summary of initial findings and recommendations developed by the Commission, based on its work to date. These findings and solutions are presented for discussion and to help build early consensus on the steps Edinburgh can take to solve poverty.
3. Contact: Chris Adams, Strategy Manager (City Strategies) Paula McLeay, Policy and Insight Senior Manager,
(email: chris.adams@edinburgh.gov.uk , Paula.Mcleay@edinburgh.gov.uk ,)

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Edinburgh Partnership

- i. Note the work carried out to date by the Edinburgh Poverty Commission
- ii. Discuss the initial findings and solutions presented by the Commission
- iii. Identify which findings should be priority for the Edinburgh Partnership to address
- iv. Confirm how your organisation will engage on these emerging findings, and whether there any solutions your organisation can take forward ahead of final publication

1 Background

- 1.1 In June 2018 Edinburgh Partnership agreed to support the launch of a new Edinburgh Poverty Commission and recommendations proposed by the commission will be used to inform the implementation of the new Community Plan.
- 1.2 Edinburgh Poverty Commission was launched in November 2018, chaired by Jim McCormick of Joseph Rowntree Foundation and made up of 12 people with experience of tackling poverty and its effects, including citizens who have direct experience of living in poverty in Edinburgh.

2 Main Report

Progress to date

- 2.1 Throughout 2019 commission's process of inquiry is structured around three phases of work - considering aspects of poverty in Edinburgh relating to the themes of 'Pockets', 'Prospects', and 'Places'. Each phase includes visits to community projects in all parts of the city, evidence gathered from citizens on their experience of poverty, evidence gathered from support services, and commissioned research into the reality of poverty in this city and what solutions work best.
- 2.2 Following a final session of the year in November 2019, the Commission will publish its recommendations on the actions the city should take forward to solve poverty in Edinburgh. These will include actions for the public sector, the third sector, businesses, and communities across the city. Final recommendations will be published by the Commission by March 2020.
- 2.3 As at mid September 2019, the full Commission has:
 - 2.3.1 **Met 4 times in full session** to hear and deliberate on evidence from citizens, service providers, community groups, and researchers, covering the first two inquiry phases described above – Pockets, and Prospects
 - 2.3.2 **Made 18 additional visits** to meet and hear from community groups, citizen groups, public and third sector organisations, and other stakeholders
 - 2.3.3 **Launched 3 public calls for evidence**, hosted on the Consultation Hub, and analysed the results of some 70 submissions received through these calls so far
 - 2.3.4 Heard from and visited over **50 organisations** across the city
 - 2.3.5 Published an early summary of its **Emerging Findings**, in May 2019
 - 2.3.6 **Commissioned new research** into the experience of citizens living on low income in Edinburgh, and attitudes to poverty across all parts of the city. This research is being carried out by the Poverty Alliance, and incorporates focus groups and one to one interviews with citizens. The full cost of this research is covered by funding provided to the Commission by Scottish Government.
 - 2.3.7 Developed new branding and communications toolkit for the commission, and launched a new **independent website** at <https://edinburghpovertycommission.org.uk/>
- 2.4 The Commission has now completed the first two phases of its work, covering topics such as benefits, debt, working conditions, living costs, employment, learning, and care. As the work of the commission moves on to its next phase, it

will continue to gather evidence and pursue discussions raised in this first phases of inquiry as well as hearing evidence on the themes and topics it has not yet considered. Key elements to be considered during Autumn 2019, include housing, homeless, transport, and community building in Edinburgh.

- 2.5 Even before the full inquiry is complete, however, the Commission has been able to develop some first interim thoughts on the actions Edinburgh should consider taking. Appendix 1 to this paper sets out these interim recommendations, describing what the Commission have learned about poverty in Edinburgh, and their responses to the evidence heard so far.
- 2.6 Final recommendations from the Commission will not be presented until the end of its inquiry, so these represent very early outputs from its work. They are presented now for sharing and discussion with partners, to help gather more input, and to help form consensus on the steps Edinburgh should take to solve poverty.

Resourcing the Commission

- 2.7 Secretariat support for Edinburgh Poverty Commission is led by City of Edinburgh Council which provides project management functions for the Commission, with colleagues across the Edinburgh Partnership providing additional support and contributions as the project requires.
- 2.8 All costs for the Commission are covered by a budget of £76,000. This is made up of £16,000 of funding provided by Edinburgh Partnership to cover running costs, and £60,000 provided by Scottish Government to cover the cost of research and citizen engagement activities.
- 2.9 In addition to that funding, the project has recently secured additional research support from Joseph Rowntree Foundation covering the period to March 2020.
- 2.10 Throughout its work the project has also been dependent upon the time of its 12 commission members and their commitment and investment in the inquiry process. As at September 2019, this has equated to well over 400 hours of volunteer time from our independent commission members.

♦ Sustainability	1	2	3	4	5
♦ Equality	1	2	3	4	5
♦ Community Engagement	1	2	3	4	5
♦ Prevention	1	2	3	4	5
♦ Joint Resourcing	1	2	3	4	5

Contact details:

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Chris.adams@edinburgh.gov.uk

Solving poverty in Edinburgh – interim findings

September 2019

Summary

Interim findings and solutions

This paper provides interim findings and solutions from the work of the Edinburgh Poverty Commission so far this year. They represent the first expression of a vision and way forward to end poverty in Edinburgh, built from eight months of inquiry with citizens, service providers, and third sector organisations across the city. They are presented now for comment, feedback and discussion with key stakeholders. Over the next few months the commission will continue its programme of inquiry, working towards publication of final recommendations in March 2020.

The modern face of poverty in Edinburgh

The evidence we have gathered so far tells us that poverty is not a marginal issue in Edinburgh. It affects a sizeable proportion of the population – 80,000 people including almost one in five of all children – and there is much evidence to suggest its scale and impacts are growing larger over time.

The picture emerging is one in which the modern face of poverty in Edinburgh is not restricted solely to one of destitution and homelessness. The **majority of people in poverty in this city are of working age, probably in employment, probably living in rental accommodation in a family with children.**

Very often these families will be affected by **illness, by disabilities, and by mental health problems** brought about either as a cause of or as a result of the poverty they experience. Such families **live in every area of the city, in every type of neighbourhood and community.** The majority of people in poverty in Edinburgh do not live in those areas commonly considered as ‘poor’ or ‘deprived’.



It feels like the system is especially designed to prevent people from helping themselves and taking an active role in shaping their lives.”

#EdinPovertyCommission contributor



The cost of renting privately in Edinburgh ... is now beyond the reach of most people on low incomes even if they are working full-time.”

#EdinPovertyCommission contributor

Responding to the evidence

From the evidence we have heard so far, **Edinburgh Poverty Commission** believes that:

- People want to have control of their lives and contribute to a city where we look after each other
- Edinburgh wants to be a compassionate city that looks after everyone who lives here
- It is not right that so many people feel that the city does not care about their wellbeing, feel exhausted by the impossible decisions life on a low income demands, and feel trapped in a system that does not help them to thrive
- Poverty in Edinburgh is neither acceptable nor inevitable, and the city has many of the tools and influence it needs to end poverty
- There is no credible solution to poverty in Edinburgh that is not led by and delivered with the people those solutions are designed to support
- All people in Edinburgh, regardless of their income or assets, have the right to be treated with respect and compassion in every aspect of their lives, especially when seeking support from public agencies, or jobs from employers.

The commission further believes that **solving poverty in Edinburgh means** aiming for a future in which, by 2030:

- No-one in Edinburgh feels stigmatised because of their income or assets
- No-one in Edinburgh is destitute, having to do without the basic essentials they need to eat, keep clean and stay warm and dry.
- Fewer than one in ten people are in poverty at any given time
- No-one spends more than 2 years in poverty during their lifetime

“

Having to choose between heating a home or eating ... being left with very little money after the bills are paid... being made to feel inadequate and unable to provide the basics.”

#EdinPovertyCommission contributor

“

Cuts in benefits are forcing some people into limited lives of just surviving.”

#EdinPovertyCommission contributor

Game changers

Our inquiry so far suggests three categories of **Game Changers** through which the solutions to poverty in this city can be found.

- **Material Game Changers** - Ensuring people have more money in their pockets is the single most effective thing we can do to end poverty. We need strong solutions that are about reducing costs as well as boosting incomes.
- **Relational Game Changers** - We want people to thrive not just survive at a few pounds above the poverty line. We need solutions that remove the barriers that reduce people's ability to contribute and shape the lives they want
- **Strategic Game Changers** - Taking significant steps to tackle poverty needs a long term perspective, and investment in change. Delivering the change required needs a supportive environment of bodies (public, private, and third sector) confident enough and empowered to take appropriate risks.

Solutions to poverty in Edinburgh

Building on these principles, our work so far suggests that the following actions that should be taken to solve poverty in Edinburgh:

- **Maximise incomes, lower costs:** Edinburgh citizens are missing out on estimated £80m of unclaimed DWP benefits every year. A new approach is needed to deliver streamlined, accessible, and high impact welfare, benefits, and employment support.
- **Fair work and fair wages:** Edinburgh's employers in all sectors should pay wages at a level people can live on in this city, and should offer consistent and predictable hours and pay for all workers.
- **Affordable transport:** Edinburgh should ensure place based investment and development removes the need for costly travel to access services and support. Availability of free transport should be the norm for services targeted at people experiencing poverty
- **Family friendly:** Family and working parent friendly hours should be the norm for all services which aim to support people in poverty. Service hours should be explicitly built on an understanding of the needs and preferences of end users.
- **Early years:** Edinburgh should focus on ensuring the availability of holistic early years provision that provides modern flexible childcare and education that supports families in employment and on low incomes
- **Culture and understanding.** A change in culture is needed to tackle stigma and improve understanding of poverty and its impacts among support service providers. Such common understanding is critical to ensuring that people in poverty can rely on being treated with respect and compassion by the support services they rely on.

- **A new relationship with citizens:** A new approach is needed to change the relationship between citizens and service providers in Edinburgh. Citizens experiencing poverty must be involved in the planning, design and development of the support services they rely on.
- **Safe and welcoming:** All support services used by people in poverty should be located in places where the user feels safe and welcomed, and in places that are recognised and valued by the community they serve.
- **Trusted relationships:** Services relied upon by people experiencing poverty should be accessed through trusted community brokers with a single point of contact, not by referral and signposting to multiple agencies and locations.
- **Relationship based commissioning:** Change is needed in commissioning of services by the public sector in Edinburgh. We need a shift towards a new model of commissioning which puts priority on long term relationships between services and the people who rely on them, on building community capacity and citizen empowerment.
- **Flexibility in contracting is key.** Funding for services should be commissioned and delivered through monitoring and payment frameworks designed to support positive impacts for individual people, not to comply to rigid, often counter-productive criteria.
- **Innovation.** More of the same approaches used in the past will not be enough to solve poverty in Edinburgh. A commitment is needed to support innovation and experimentation in new ways to implement the solutions outlined in this paper.

Next steps

This document sets out our first emerging thoughts on the steps needed to end poverty in Edinburgh. At this point in our inquiry we know that these do not present a complete solution, and that there is no model of change to poverty in this city that does not include critical issues not covered here, including:

- Housing availability, cost, and homelessness
- Cost of transport and service accessibility
- Experiences of criminal justice, and
- Community led approaches to lifting people out of poverty

Over the next few months we will continue our research programme to focus on these issues, and the levers for change available in the city. In advance of publication of our final recommendations in March 2020, this phase will introduce new ideas not only around *what* needs to change, but also about *how* that change can be delivered in a city like Edinburgh.

Solving poverty in Edinburgh – interim findings

1. Introduction

This paper presents an overview of interim findings and solutions arising from the work of the Edinburgh Poverty Commission so far this year.

The paper provides:

1. An overview of the **purpose and work undertaken** by the Commission to date
2. A summary of the **evidence and findings** heard by the commission during its first two phases of inquiry
3. A proposed model to guide **the response of the city** to these findings, including a vision of what it would mean to solve poverty in Edinburgh
4. An outline set of **solutions for the city** to implement.

“There is no interest in the well-being of low income families. Food banks are keeping people fed.”



“Unaffordable and inflexible childcare leads parents to being stuck in low paid work.”

#EdinPovertyCommission contributor

2. Edinburgh Poverty Commission

Edinburgh Poverty Commission is an independent group working together to define the steps we all need to take to end poverty in Edinburgh.

The Commission was launched in November 2018 and aims to:

- Better understand the forces which drive almost one in four children in Edinburgh into poverty
- Listen to and learn from the voices of citizens in Edinburgh who are struggling to get by
- Build on what works well, but challenge the city to do better, and
- Design the changes we can make as a city to end poverty in Edinburgh.

The commission is chaired by Jim McCormick of Joseph Rowntree Foundation and made up of 12 people with experience of tackling poverty and its effects, including citizens who have direct experience of living in poverty in Edinburgh.

The work of the Commission is supported by the **Edinburgh Partnership**, and **The City of Edinburgh Council**, both of which bodies have committed to acting on the final recommendations made by the Commission. It is also supported with funding for research activity provided by the **Scottish Government**.

Process of inquiry

Throughout 2019 commission’s process of inquiry is structured around three phases of work - on **pockets**, **prospects**, and **places**. Each phase includes visits to community projects in all part sof the city, evidence gathered from citizens on their experience of poverty, evidence gathered from support services, and commissioned research into the reality of poverty in this city and what solutions work best.

Following a final session of the year in November 2019, the Commission will publish its recommendations on the actions the city should take forward to solve poverty in Edinburgh. These will include actions for the public sector, the third sector, businesses, and communities across the city. Final recommendations will be published by the Commission by March 2020.



Edinburgh Poverty Commission



As at mid September 2019, the full Commission has:

- **Met 4 times in full session** to hear and deliberate on evidence from citizens, service providers, community groups, and researchers, covering the first two inquiry phases described above – **Pockets, and Prospects**
- **Made 18 additional visits** to meet and hear from community groups, citizen groups, public and third sector organisations, and other stakeholders
- **Launched 3 public calls for evidence**, hosted on the Consultation Hub, and analysed the results of some **70 submissions** received through these calls so far
- Heard from and visited over **50 organisations** across the city
- Launched a programme of engagement with staff across all parts of City of Edinburgh Council
- Published an early summary of its Emerging Findings, in May 2019
- Commissioned new research into the experience of citizens living on low income in Edinburgh, and attitudes to poverty across all parts of the city. This research is being carried out by the Poverty Alliance, and incorporates focus groups and one to one interviews with citizens. The full cost of this research is covered by funding provided to the Commission by Scottish Government.
- Developed new branding and communications toolkit for the commission, and launched an independent website.

The Commission has now completed the first two phases of its work, covering topics such as benefits, debt, working conditions, living costs, employment, learning, and care. As the work of the commission moves on to its next phase, it will continue to gather evidence and pursue discussions raised in this first phases of inquiry as well as hearing evidence on the themes and topics it has not yet considered. Key elements to be considered during Autumn 2019, include housing, homeless, transport, and community building in Edinburgh.

Even before the full inquiry is complete, however, the Commission has been able to develop some first interim thoughts on the actions Edinburgh should consider taking. Final recommendations from the Commission will not be presented until the end of our inquiry, so these represent very early outputs from our work. They are presented now as questions we would like the city to consider, to help us gather more input, and to provoke more discussion to help us form a forward plan on the steps Edinburgh should take to reduce, prevent, and mitigate against poverty.

This paper sets out these interim recommendations, describing what we have learned about poverty in Edinburgh, and our responses to the evidence heard so far.

3. The modern face of poverty in Edinburgh

What we know

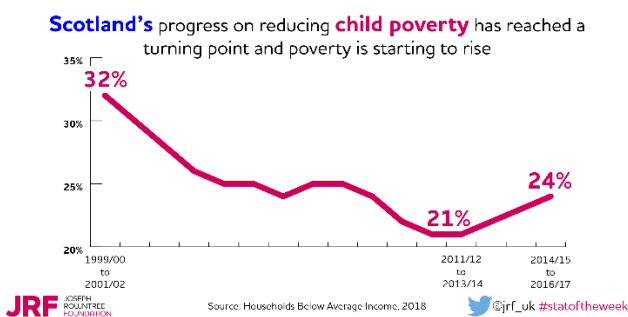
Edinburgh aspires to be a compassionate city that looks after all the people who live here. But we know that too many people in Edinburgh do not feel that compassion or that sense of care, and that

far too many people's lives are not touched by any of the prosperity and quality of life the city is known for.

The blunt numbers are by now well-rehearsed – **80,000 people** in Edinburgh live in poverty, including almost **one in four** of all children, and there is a **life expectancy gap of over 21 years** between some affluent and less affluent areas of the city.

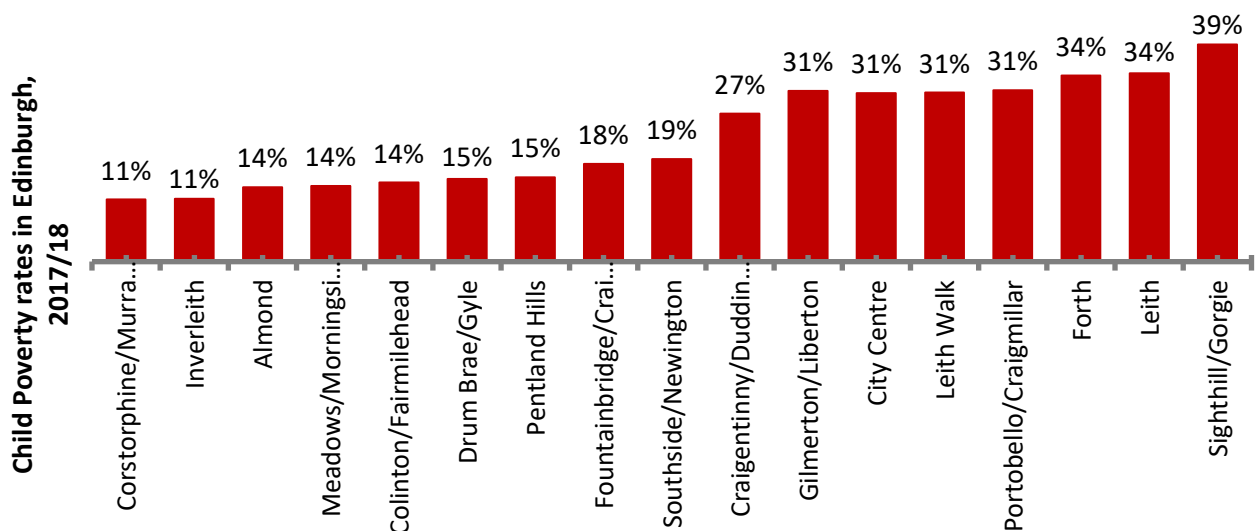
All of the evidence we have gathered tells us that the modern face of poverty in Edinburgh is not restricted to one of destitution and homelessness. **The majority of people in poverty in this city are of working age, probably in employment, probably living in rental accommodation in a family with children.**

Very often these families will be affected by **illness, by disabilities, and by mental health problems** brought about either as a cause of or as a result of the poverty they experience. **Such families live in every area of the city, in every type of neighbourhood and community.** The majority of people in poverty in Edinburgh do not live in those areas commonly stigmatised as being 'poor' or 'deprived'.



If no action is taken, Scottish Government estimates project Child Poverty Rates rising to 38% by 2030

Some parts of Edinburgh are already at that rate in 2019



Child Poverty Rates in parts of Edinburgh rank **amongst the highest in Scotland**

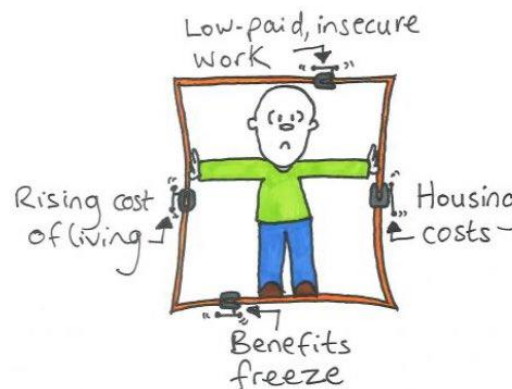
60% of people in poverty in Edinburgh live outside the city's most deprived areas

60% of all children in poverty grow up in a family where **at least one adult is in work**

40% grow up in a family **affected by disability**

Citizens voices

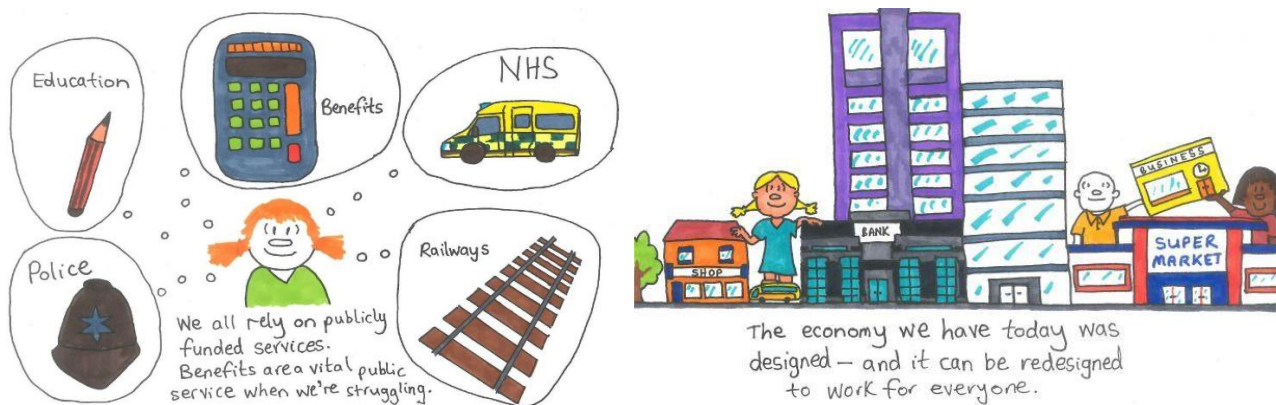
What is obvious, though, is that these numbers alone do not tell us the whole story. At the beginning of our inquiry we were clear that the most important part of our work was to listen to and respond to the real voices of citizens in Edinburgh who are experiencing poverty. From this work so far, the stories that have resonated most strongly have described a city full of:



- People who feel **trapped** in a system that does not care about them
- People **struggling** to find the support they need to help keep afloat
- The **frustration** felt by people working hard to hold down a job that pays barely enough to keep their family surviving, and never enough to prosper on
- People, particularly women and young people, who feel **exploited** in the city's labour market.
- The **shame** felt by people using foodbanks for the first time because they have nowhere else to go
- People who feel **exhausted and made unwell** by having to make the constant, impossible decisions brought by a life on a low income
- **Cruel and unfeeling** systems of support – too bureaucratic and complex to deliver help when it is needed, but very quick to remove it when situations allow
- The **fear** that rising housing costs are making ever larger parts of the city 'unliveable' for people on low incomes, even when they are in full time work
- The **impossibility** of managing a household budget when zero hour contracts mean that hours and pay from work are **volatile**, and fluctuate significantly from week to week
- The **isolation** felt by families living in temporary accommodation, disconnected from their friends and communities.

We see too that many of the patterns and experiences reported across Scotland, apply equally in its capital city. We see evidence that:

- Growth in work and wages alone is not enough to raise people out of poverty, if that work is based on hours and levels of incomes that are not enough to live on, or which are too unpredictable to manage
- Benefits freezes have been the largest single contributor to growth in poverty seen in recent years
- People in poverty face higher costs and higher rates of inflation, and poorer access to services than the rest of the population



The response of the city

Through our evidence sessions and visits during the past six months we have been inspired and encouraged by the groups and individuals we have met who are making a huge difference to the lives of people in Edinburgh who are looking for support.

All these projects, and many others, are evidence that poverty and the suffering it causes is not inevitable and there is much we can do, and are already doing, to break the locks that keep people in poverty. They also give us confidence that there is commitment and knowledge already in place across the city that are ready to take part in a long-term movement to end poverty in Edinburgh.

What is also clear, however, is that there is much progress still to be made. The testimony we have heard so far has shown examples of:

- A worrying **lack of real awareness and understanding** of the reality of life in poverty in Edinburgh among some service providers and decision makers
- Too much evidence of decisions being made **without the full participation, ownership, and participation** of the people affected most directly
- A lack of awareness among some service providers of the whole system within which they operate, resulting in **citizens in need being forced to navigate through separate/siloed services** that don't appear to share data or collaborate

- Continuing evidence of the **impact of austerity**, public sector budget cuts, and managerial responses to those pressures, affecting the levels and quality of support available for vulnerable people in the city
- An over-reliance on signposting and referral as a means to help, leaving vulnerable people feeling they are being **shifted from pillar to post** before getting the support they need
- The persistence of **myths and misunderstanding among citizens** relating to benefits eligibility, the rights of workers, and the responsibilities of employers
- Too many workers in sectors across the city who experience levels of pay, hours, and working conditions that are **insufficient to support a life without poverty**
- Too many citizens being moved from or **having to travel far out of their communities**, and support networks, to access the services they need.

4. Responding to the evidence

In response to the evidence we are gathering, the role of the Edinburgh Poverty Commission is to design a framework for change needed for the city to take the steps needed to end poverty in Edinburgh.

This framework should be built on an expression of core, shared principles and values that all citizens and stakeholders can buy into.

It should include specific recommendations, or game changers, to be taken forward and delivered by the city – including challenges and recommendations to be led by the public sector, the private sector, the third sector, and by communities.

It should also include recommendations for the legacy structures and changes needed to ensure long term delivery, scrutiny and continued development of the work begun by the Edinburgh Poverty Commission this year.

Across this framework, the Commission aims to deliver recommendations which are:

- **Authentic and Credible** – led by and reflecting the real voices of citizens experiencing poverty in Edinburgh, deliverable in the real world, and reflecting the powers and influence available to the city
- **Provocative and Positive** – bold, radical, and ambitious for real change, and willing to tell challenging, uncomfortable truths when necessary
- **Thoughtful and Clear** – reflective and creative in its response to evidence, and clear-sighted in its expression of the change needed and the owners of the actions needed to make that change
- **For the long term** – sustainable and deliverable and capable on maintaining the long term support and commitment - from different political parties, public and private

sector stakeholders, and different sections of public opinion - needed to make significant change.



Edinburgh Poverty Commission



What do we mean when we say ‘Solve Poverty’?

Poverty is often described as a complex problem with simple solutions. It is also often thought of as a perennial problem that is impossible to eradicate – after all, if we take a definition of poverty based on relative income levels, there will surely always be a proportion of the population who fall below any threshold we choose to draw?

From the work we have carried out so far, our attitude to poverty falls somewhere between these two perspectives. We believe that it is necessary for this city to set an ambitious goal. That goal is to solve poverty, not to accept that any level of poverty is in some way acceptable.

From this perspective, we can set a definition of ‘solving’ poverty that rests on a number of specific goals and expectations. These goals will be further developed as our inquiry continues, but at present include the following:

- That no one in Edinburgh feels stigmatised, abandoned, or treated with less respect by the city as a result of their income or their wealth
- That no one in a city as prosperous as Edinburgh lives in a state of destitution, having to do without the basic essentials they need to eat, keep clean and stay warm and dry
- That the number of people in Edinburgh, including children, who grow up on incomes below the standard statistical relative poverty threshold is reduced to 10% by 2030 (in line

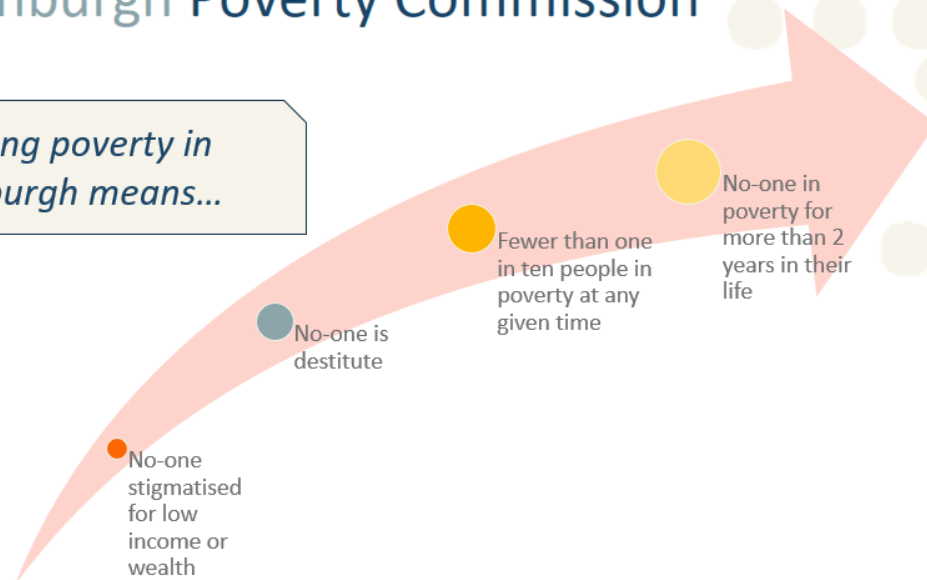
with levels achieved in other developed countries, and in line with Scottish Government child poverty targets), and that

- The experience of poverty becomes a temporary factor, rather than a permanent way of life. That no person in Edinburgh spends more than 2 years in poverty during their life.



Edinburgh Poverty Commission

Solving poverty in Edinburgh means...



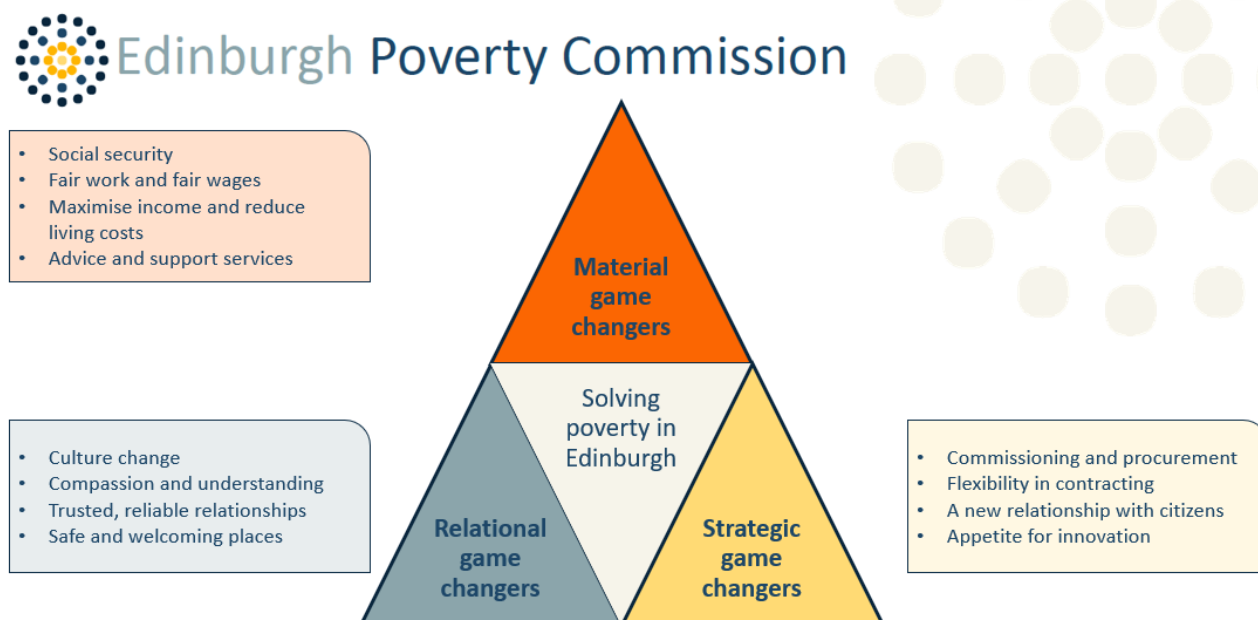
Common principles and values

From the evidence we have heard so far, Edinburgh Poverty Commission believes that:

- People want to have control of their lives and contribute to a city where we look after each other
- Edinburgh wants to be a compassionate city that looks after everyone who lives here
- It is not right that so many people feel that the city does not care about their wellbeing, feel exhausted by the impossible decisions life on a low income demands, and feel trapped in a system that does not help them to thrive
- Poverty in Edinburgh is neither acceptable nor inevitable, and the city has many of the tools and influence it needs to end poverty
- There is no credible solution to poverty in Edinburgh that is not led by and delivered with the people those solutions are designed to support
- All people in Edinburgh, regardless of their income or assets, have the right to be treated with respect and compassion in every aspect of their lives, especially when seeking support from public agencies, or jobs from employers.

Game changers

To take forward these principles, the Commission aims to identify the key solutions needed to end poverty in Edinburgh. Much more work is needed to develop the specific actions and owners needed, but our inquiry so far suggests three categories of Game Changers around which our recommendations will be structured – the **Material**, the **Relational**, and the **Strategic**.



- **Material Game Changers** - Ensuring people have more money in their pockets is the single most effective thing we can do to end poverty. We need strong solutions that are about reducing costs as well as boosting incomes.
- **Relational Game Changers** - We want people to thrive not just survive at a few pounds above the poverty line. We need solutions that remove the barriers that reduce people's ability to contribute and shape the lives they want
- **Strategic Game Changers** - Taking significant steps to tackle poverty needs a long term perspective, and investment in change. Delivering the change required needs a supportive environment of bodies (public, private, and third sector) confident enough and empowered to take appropriate risks.

5. Solutions to Poverty in Edinburgh

Across this framework for change, our work so far suggests a number of clear solutions to poverty in Edinburgh. Over the next years, Edinburgh should focus its resources and efforts on the following solutions:

- **Maximise incomes, lower costs:** Edinburgh citizens are missing out on estimated £80m of unclaimed DWP benefits every year. A new approach is needed to deliver streamlined, accessible, and high impact welfare, benefits, and employment support.

- **Fair work and fair wages:** Edinburgh's employers in all sectors should pay wages at a level people can live on in this city, and should offer consistent and predictable hours and pay for all workers.
- **Affordable transport:** Edinburgh should ensure place based investment and development removes the need for costly travel to access services and support. Availability of free transport should be the norm for services targeted at people experiencing poverty
- **Family friendly:** Family and working parent friendly hours should be the norm for all services which aim to support people in poverty. Service hours should be explicitly built on an understanding of the needs and preferences of end users.
- **Early years:** Edinburgh should focus on ensuring the availability of holistic early years provision that provides modern flexible childcare and education that supports families in employment and on low incomes
- **Culture and understanding.** A change in culture is needed to tackle stigma and improve understanding of poverty and its impacts among support service providers. Such common understanding is critical to ensuring that people in poverty can rely on being treated with respect and compassion by the support services they rely on.
- **A new relationship with citizens:** A new approach is needed to change the relationship between citizens and service providers in Edinburgh. Citizens experiencing poverty must be involved in the planning, design and development of the support services they rely on.
- **Safe and welcoming:** All support services used by people in poverty should be located in places where the user feels safe and welcomed, and in places that are recognised and valued by the community they serve.
- **Trusted relationships:** Services relied upon by people experiencing poverty should be accessed through trusted community brokers with a single point of contact, not by referral and signposting to multiple agencies and locations.
- **Relationship based commissioning:** Change is needed in commissioning of services by the public sector in Edinburgh. We need a shift towards a new model of commissioning which puts priority on long term relationships between services and the people who rely on them, on building community capacity and citizen empowerment.
- **Flexibility in contracting is key.** Funding for services should be commissioned and delivered through monitoring and payment frameworks designed to support positive impacts for individual people, not to comply to rigid, often counter-productive criteria.
- **Innovation.** More of the same approaches used in the past will not be enough to solve poverty in Edinburgh. A commitment is needed to support innovation and experimentation in new ways to implement the solutions outlined in this paper.

6. Next steps

An incomplete model

At this point in our inquiry we know that these do not present a complete solution, and that there is no model of change to poverty in this city that does not include critical issues not covered here, including:

- Housing availability, cost, and homelessness
- Cost of transport and service accessibility
- Experiences of criminal justice, and
- Community led approaches to lifting people out of poverty

Over the next few months we will continue our research programme to focus on these issues. We will also focus on developing our thoughts on the levers for change across all these issues that are held by the city, considering not only *what* needs to change but also *how* that change can be delivered in a city like Edinburgh.

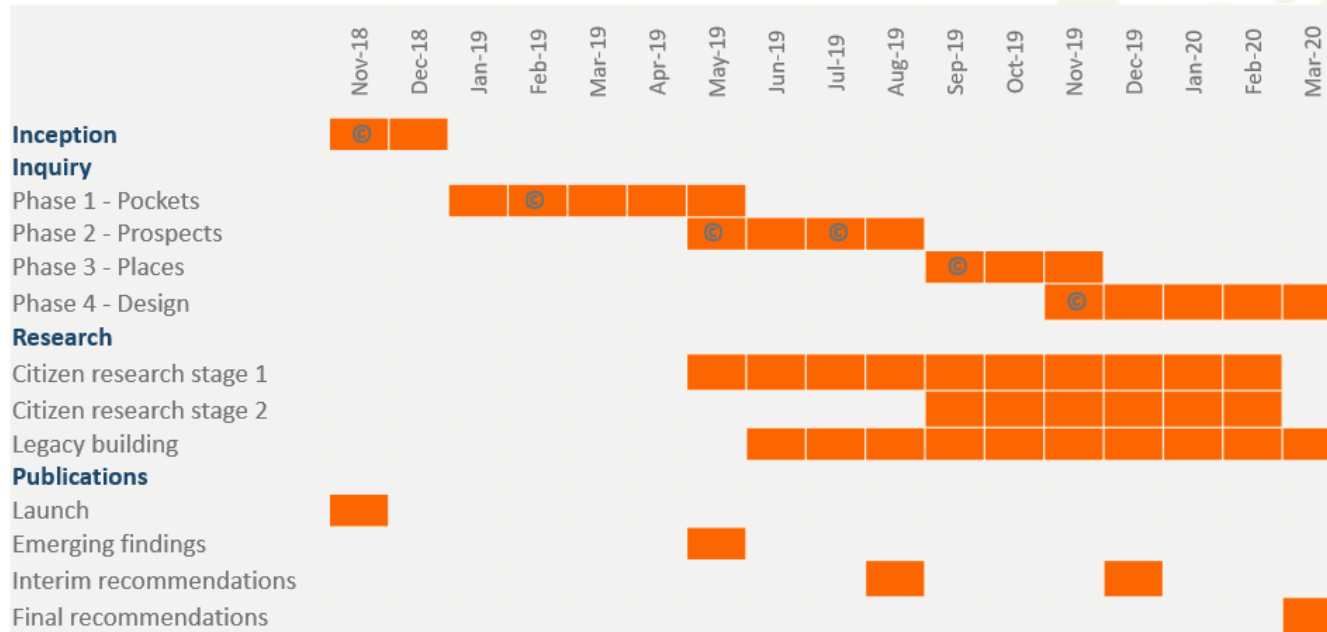
This phase will introduce new ideas and new issues to deepen our thinking ahead of publication of our final recommendations by March 2020.

Key dates for the next period of our work include:

- September 26th – a full session meeting of the Edinburgh Poverty Commission covering the theme of ‘Places’
- October 7th to 11th – Challenge Poverty Week, including a series of events attended and organised by the Edinburgh Poverty Commission
- November 26th – The final scheduled full session meeting of the Edinburgh Poverty Commission
- January 2020 – publication of draft final recommendations for public consultation and feedback
- March 2020 – launch of final recommendations from the Edinburgh Poverty Commission.

Annex 1: Workplan

Work plan



Annex 2: Meetings and Visits so far

Category	Meeting	Venue
Edinburgh Poverty Commission Meeting	Edinburgh Poverty Commission - inception meeting	Foundation Scotland
Conference	Edinburgh College: Tackling Poverty Conference	Edinburgh College Granton Campus
Visit	Business in the Community Place Leadership Group	Virgin Money
Visit	Moredun Multis	Moredun Multis, Liberton,
Visit	Trongate Foodbank	6 Craigour Gardens, Moredun
Visit	Granton Information Centre advisors workshop	The Prentice Centre, 1 Granton Mains Ave, Edinburgh
Edinburgh Poverty Commission Meeting	Edinburgh Poverty Commission - Meeting 1	Gilmerton Community Centre
Conference	Homelessness Scotland report launch	Central Hall, 2 West Tollcross, Edinburgh
Conference	Edinburgh 1in5 project conference	The Faith Mission
Visit	Employability service providers workshop	Norton Park Conference Centre
Edinburgh Poverty Commission Meeting	Edinburgh Poverty Commission - Meeting 2	North Edinburgh Arts Centre
Visit	Granton Information Centre clients meeting	134-138 W Granton Rd, Edinburgh
Visit	Session with Social Care workers and clients	Thistle Foundation, Centre of Wellbeing, 13 Queen's Walk, Edinburgh
Visit	Session with Early Years Care providers	Craigetanny Early Years Centre
Visit	Session with Employability Skills clients	North Edinburgh Arts Centre
Visit	Visit to Cyrenians Community Cook Club	Easter Road Stadium, Edinburgh
Visit	Visit to Citadel Youth Centre parents drop in group	Citadel Youth Centre - 175 Commercial St, Edinburgh

Visit	Third sector forum group meeting	City of Edinburgh Methodist Church, 25 Nicolson Square
Visit	Visit to Muirhouse Medical Group	Muirhouse Medical Group, 1 Muirhouse Ave, Edinburgh
Edinburgh Poverty Commission Meeting	Interim findings deliberation session	Grassmarket Project
Visit	City of Edinburgh Council CLT discussion session 1	City of Edinburgh Council
Visit	City of Edinburgh Council CLT discussion session 2	City of Edinburgh Council
Conference	National Association of Welfare Rights Advisors	Annual Conference 2019, Edinburgh City Chambers

Annex 3: Contributors and Participants so far (exc CEC)

EVOC	Fresh Start	Presence In Action
ADVOCARD	Granton Information Centre	Collective
Bethany Christian Trust	Grassmarket Community Project	RNIB
Business in the Community Scotland	Joined Up 4 Jobs providers forum	Scotcash
Capital City Partnership	Liberton High School	Scottish Federation of Housing Associations
Carnegie UK Trust	LINK	Shelter Scotland
CHAI	Lothian Centre for Inclusive Living	Stepping Stones
Changeworks	Low Income Families Together (LIFT)	Support in Mind Stafford Centre
Community Help and Advice Initiative (CHAI)	Mind the Craic	The Junction, young people, health & wellbeing
Community Renewal	Moredun Multis Residents Group	The Ripple
Craigentenny Early Years Centre	Muirhouse Healthy Living Centre	Thistle Foundation
Crewe Medical Centre	NHS Lothian	Tron Kirk Foodbank
DWP	One in five: raising awareness of child poverty in Edinburgh	Tynecastle High School Equity Improvement Group
Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region Deal Programme Office	People Know How	Unite Hospitality
Edinburgh City Youth Cafe	Pilmenny Development Project	University of Edinburgh
Edinburgh College	Port of Leith Housing Association	University of Edinburgh Students Association
Edinburgh College Students Association	Poverty Alliance	
Edinburgh Tenants' Federation		
Foursquare Scotland (Stopover Hostel)		

Annex 4: Edinburgh Poverty Commission members

Jim McCormick, Joseph Rowntree Foundation - chair

Councillor Cammy Day, City of Edinburgh Council - vice chair

Celia Tennant, Inspiring Scotland

Zoe Ferguson, Edinburgh citizen

Craig Sanderson, Edinburgh citizen, former CEO Link Housing Association

Betty Stevenson, Edinburgh citizen

Chris Kilkenny, Edinburgh citizen

Stephen Kelly, Liberton High School

Diana Noel Paton, Edinburgh citizen, former CEO Thistle Foundation

Mary Alexander, Unite the Union

Sandy MacDonald, Aberdeen Standard Life

Carol Tannahill, Glasgow Centre for Public Health.

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THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP

Local Outcome Improvement Plan – Priority 3 : A good place to live

Executive Summary

Since agreeing the new Community Plan 2018 – 28 in October 2018, the Edinburgh Partnership Board has been considering progress with each of the three priorities: enough money to live on; work, learning and training, and a good place to live.

This paper provides an update on progress with Priority 3: a good place to live and the two initial areas of focused action: land availability and place making and proposes next steps for each area.

Contact: Ken Shaw, Service Manager, (email ken.shaw@edinburgh.gov.uk)

Recommendations

The Board is asked to:

- i. consider how a link between the LOIP Delivery Group and the Asset Commission can be developed
- ii. discuss whether the current place making workshop fully addresses the three LOIP test questions
- iii. approve the placemaking workshop proposal
- iv. identify individuals within their organisation involved in placemaking to attend the workshop

1 Background

- 1.1 The Edinburgh Partnership Board agreed the new Community Plan 2018 – 28 (or Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2018 -28) at its meeting in October 2018.
- 1.2 The Community Plan focuses on three priorities (Enough money to live on; Work, learning and training; and a good place to live) with six areas of initial work. The Board has considered progress with Priority 1: Enough money to live on and Priority 2: Work, learning and training at its meetings in March and June 2019.

The LOIP Delivery Group has responsibility for delivering the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and discussed progress with the priorities and next steps at its initial meeting held on Wednesday 7 August.

2 Main Report

2.1 **Priority 3: a good place to live** focuses on the places people live and work and aims to ensure residents have access to affordable, well designed, safe and inclusive places to live. This priority has two areas of initial focus:

- Land availability/building houses
- Place making

2.2 Land availability/building houses

An ambitious plan is in place to delivery 20,000 new affordable and low-cost homes in Edinburgh over the next ten years. This plan is underway with over 1,600 homes approved and over 1,100 homes completed in 2018/19.

2.3 One of the key risks to the delivery of affordable homes is failure to secure land for development. An Asset Commission, chaired by the Council's Chief Executive and with members from across the Partnership, meet to consider how to maximise the value and outcomes from Edinburgh's public-sector estate and deliver opportunities for accelerated investment through strategic partnership and review of public sector assets.

2.4 The LOIP Delivery Group considered what their next steps could be but were cognisant that they should not duplicate the work of the Asset Commission. Further consideration is required for the most effective way for a link between the two groups to be developed.

2.5 Place Making

This LOIP action area aims to identify and strengthen opportunities to work in partnership, as public sector bodies and with communities and the private sector, to create good places to live. This includes seeking new placemaking approaches to support the delivery of accessible and open places, with good links to health, childcare, and other services.

2.6 In developing the current LOIP priorities, the placemaking priority was highlighted to acknowledge that good housing is only one element, albeit an important one, in creating or sustaining good places to live. The LOIP notes the need to work together to create sustainable places with well-located and co-located services.

2.7 The importance of 'good place' was a theme picked up by local communities in the development of the four Locality Improvement Plans (LIPS). As outlined in the LOIP, communities expressed a shared desire for improving various services within their localities including more integrated transport systems and improved use of civic space. A workshop was held in July 2018 to broaden discussion around the four themes to a wider audience within the partnership. This also highlighted the importance of placemaking and making homes accessible in the broadest sense – with access to transport, shopping, open space etc. There were also comments on engaging with, and investment from, other sectors and the need for long-term solutions.

2.7 During the development of the LOIP priority, each area was tested against three questions:

- can it only be achieved through partnership working
- is it a thorny issue
- does it demonstrate that it tackles poverty and inequality

2.8 The LOIP Delivery Group is aware that there is a considerable focus on placemaking across the city within existing workstreams and within the remit of different partnerships and boards. These include:

- Locality Improvement Plans (LIPs) – all four LIPs have a ‘place making’ theme where actions focus on working with communities to feel proud of, and connected to, the place where they live and to feel invested in the future of their local area.
- Local Development Plan 2 – the development of a refreshed Local Development Plan 2 which focus on spatial planning within the city. Linked to this is City Mobility Plan.
- Place Briefs have been approved by Planning Committee for a number of sites; including the Western General and Powderhall. A major community engagement exercise is taking place at Granton Waterfront to inform a Development Framework. Partnership working and engagement with communities is a key element of the Council led housing regeneration projects in the city.

2.9 A workshop with wider stakeholders, from across the partnership, is proposed to reconsider this action against the three test questions within this wider landscape. A draft outline of the workshop can be found in Appendix A. This workshop would:

- solidify a joint understanding of the current work underway across the city
- consider whether poverty and inequality are being addressed within these workstreams
- identify opportunities for the LOIP Delivery Group to enhance existing actions or initiate new actions to address any gaps.

Contribution to:	Low		Medium		High
♦ Sustainability	1	2	3	4	5
♦ Equality	1	2	3	4	5
♦ Community Engagement	1	2	3	4	5
♦ Prevention	1	2	3	4	5
♦ Joint Resourcing	1	2	3	4	5

Contact details: ken.shaw@edinburgh.gov.uk



LOIP Place making Workshop - Outline

Time	Purpose/Method	Materials
	<p>Pre-workshop activity – gathering a picture of the current placemaking landscape</p> <p>Attendees will be asked to complete and submit a proforma with the details of any placemaking workstreams they involved in or aware of.</p>	
	<p>Welcome and Purpose of Session</p> <p>Objectives of workshop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • solidify a joint understanding of the current work underway across the city • consider whether poverty and inequality are being addressed within these workstreams • identify opportunities for the LOIP Delivery Group to enhance existing actions or initiate new actions to address any gaps. 	
	<p>Discussion 1: Current landscape</p> <p>Group activity : consider all the current landscape (compiled from preworkshop activity).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there any placemaking activities missing? • Are there any gaps? • Is poverty and inequality considered as part of these workstreams? 	
	<p>Discussion 2: LOIP test questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider whether there are any areas where the three LOIP test questions apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ can it only be achieved through partnership working ○ is it a thorny issue ○ does it demonstrate that it tackles poverty and inequality 	
	<p>Round up and session close</p>	

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THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP

Community Justice Activity Report 2018/19

Executive Summary

The Edinburgh Community Safety Partnership (ECSP) has responsibility for developing and implementing Edinburgh's Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan (CJOIP) on behalf of the Edinburgh Partnership (community planning). The completed Community Justice Activity Report (Local Area Annual Return Template) attached at Appendix 1 highlights examples of partner's individual and collective community justice activity during 2018/19. The ECSP agreed the draft Community Justice Activity Report on 27 August 2019.

Contact: Rona Fraser, Community Justice Senior Manager

Email: rona.fraser@edinburgh.gov.uk

Recommendations

- i. the Edinburgh Partnership to approve the completed Community Justice Activity Report at Appendix 1, highlighting community justice activity in 2018/19.

1 Background

- 1.1 Activity detailed in the completed Community Justice Activity Report supports the Scottish Government's vision set out in the [National Strategy for Community Justice](#) which states that:

Scotland is a safer, fairer and more inclusive nation where we:

- Prevent and reduce offending by addressing its underlying causes; and
- Safely and effectively manage and support those who have committed offences to help them reintegrate into the community and realise their potential for the benefit of all citizens

2 Main Report

- 2.1 Community Justice Scotland (CJS), the national agency responsible for promoting world-leading standards of community justice across Scotland, requires that community planning partnerships report annually on community justice activity carried out in their area. CJS provide a template for this purpose, and guidance on completing the annual activity return which is underpinned by the national [Community Justice Outcomes, Performance and Improvement Framework](#) (OPI Framework). CJS will then consider the community justice activity and progress made locally, against the national outcomes and indicators

set out in the OPI Framework and provide feedback, including any recommendations for future activity returns.

2.2 Once approved by the Edinburgh Partnership, the completed Community Justice Activity Report 2018/19 will be submitted to CJS for consideration and feedback.

Contribution to:	Low		Medium		High	
♦ Sustainability	1	2	3	4	5	
♦ Equality	1	2	3	4	5	
♦ Community Engagement	1	2	3	4	5	
♦ Prevention	1	2	3	4	5	
♦ Joint Resourcing	1	2	3	4	5	

Contact details: Rona Fraser, Community Justice Senior Manager
 Email: rona.fraser@edinburgh.gov.uk

Appendices:

Appendix 1: Community Justice Activity Report 2018/19



Community Justice Scotland

Ceartas Coimhearsnachd Alba

Community Justice Outcome Activity Across Scotland Local Area Annual Return Template 2018-19

1. Background



The introduction of the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 triggered the formal implementation of the new model of Community Justice in Scotland. A number of key documents are associated with the Act including the National Strategy, Justice in Scotland: Vision & Priorities and the Framework for Outcome, Performance & Improvement.

The 2016 Act places a duty on community justice statutory partners to produce a Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan (CJOIP) which outlines key local needs & priorities and the plans & actions to address these against a backdrop of the documents noted above. Beyond this, the partners are also tasked with reporting, on an annual basis, the community justice outcomes and improvements in their area – again with reference to the associated strategy and framework documents and, when complete, submit those annual reports to Community Justice Scotland.

This guidance, which underpins the reporting template, was produced as a response to views and opinions gathered by the Community Justice Scotland Improvement Team following the publication of the 2017-18 annual report.

Community Justice Scotland is committed to working in partnership with community justice partners and have designed the template and guidance to support local areas in reporting on their annual outcomes and improvements in a meaningful way that captures necessary data in an effective and efficient manner.

2. Statement of Assurance

The information submitted to Community Justice Scotland using this template is for the purpose of fulfilling the requirement under s27 of the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 for Community Justice Scotland to produce a report on performance in relation to community justice outcomes across Scotland.

The data submitted using this template will be used for this reporting purpose only. In the report, local authority areas will not be specifically identified. However, Community Justice Partnerships should be aware that any information held by Community Justice Scotland is subject to statutory Freedom of Information obligations.



3. General principles of the template

The template is designed to capture a range of important data in a way that allows local partners to highlight key aspects of community justice activities, outcomes and improvements over the specified period without it being onerous or time/resource demanding.

Most of the template is self-explanatory and, where this is the case, there is little guidance required. In the sections that require more direction for completion, the text (in blue) will outline what is expected in terms of reporting.

It would be helpful if responses in each of the “evidence and data” boxes within section 4 of the template (“performance reporting”) is held to a maximum of 300 words to ensure the main points are captured. This allows for an efficient analysis by Community Justice Scotland on return. The use of bullet points in your answers is acceptable.

Where the template asks for evidence, a written response will suffice and there is no expectation that you send additional supporting documentation – if there are any aspects Community Justice Scotland is unclear on it will be our responsibility to request clarification where necessary.

If any response or evidence requires details about people with lived experience (e.g. evidence in respect of someone’s life story) please **NO NOT** include any personal sensitive information (as outlined in Schedules 2 & 3 of the Data Protection Act 1998) as Community Justice Scotland does not require such information. If this is unavoidable then please ensure that the data is fully anonymised.

This is the second iteration of the template and guidance. It is anticipated that this template will remain largely unchanged for the reporting periods 2018-2019 and 2019-2020.



4. Template Completion Guide

1. Community Justice Partnership / Group Details	
Community Justice Partnership / Group	Edinburgh Community Safety Partnership
Community Justice Partnership Group Chair	Councillor Amy McNeese-Mechan
Community Justice Partnership / Group Co-ordinator	Suzan Ross, Community Justice Development Officer
Publication date of Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan (CJOIP)	April 2017

2. Template Sign-off	
<p>The content of this annual report on community justice outcomes and improvements in our area has been agreed as accurate by the Community Justice Partnership / Group and has been shared with our Community Planning Partnership through our local accountability arrangements.</p>	
Signature of Community Justice Partnership / Group Chair :	Date :
.....

3. Governance Arrangements
<p>Please outline below your current governance structure for the community justice arrangements in your area :</p> <p>The Edinburgh Community Safety Partnership (ECSP) (incorporating community justice) is a sub group of the Edinburgh Partnership; the community planning group for Edinburgh. The ECSP is responsible for co-ordinating a strategic multi-agency response to community safety, community justice and for developing and implementing Edinburgh’s Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan (CJOIP) on behalf of the Edinburgh Partnership. The ECSP monitors partner’s progress both individually and collectively under the CJOIP, and reports community justice performance and activity to the Edinburgh Partnership annually.</p> <p>CJOIP activity and community justice aspirations to reduce reoffending and achieve a safer, fairer and more inclusive society, support the Edinburgh Partnership’s vision and commitment highlighted in its Community Plan 2018-28 (Locality Outcome Improvement Plan), that “<i>Edinburgh is a thriving, connected, inspired and fair city, where all forms of poverty and inequality are reduced</i>”.</p>



4. Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

NATIONAL OUTCOME ONE

Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice

Indicator	Reported?	Useful?	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)
Activities carried out to engage with 'communities' as well as other relevant constituencies	No	Yes	<p><u>Community Justice partners and locality engagement</u></p> <p>Community justice partners routinely engage with communities; examples include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop in engagement sessions in localities to encourage individuals and communities to give feedback on their experiences of prevention and intervention services • Localities engagement events for example, to ascertain priorities for local communities (detailed in Edinburgh's four Locality Improvement Plans) <p>A summary of engagement across the four localities is below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South West locality consulted local people through Neighbourhood Partnership meetings, supporting events, online questionnaire, libraries engagement, and young people's questionnaire. A phase of the engagement focused on communities experiencing higher levels of deprivation. • South East conversed with local people at fayres, libraries, community centres, through community events, foot patrols, home visits with partners. • North West engaged with Neighbourhood Partnerships and local community groups which attracted over 900 responses. Views were also gathered through local pop up stalls and knocking on doors. • North East carried out an online survey, face to face street conversations, and engaging with care home and sheltered housing residents. There was an additional focus on engagement with those experiencing the greatest inequality. <p>Key priority themes emerged across all localities and are a focus of each LIP;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and employability • Safer communities • Children and young people • Health and wellbeing • Place <p><u>Community Payback Order engagement</u></p> <p>As part of our Community Payback Order (CPO) annual report consultation, we consulted with the wider community, including elected members, statutory agencies and Third Sector partners to obtain their views</p>



			<p>on community payback and reducing reoffending. This annual exercise helps to gauge public opinion and support for Community Payback going forward and positive feedback received may be used to promote the benefits of community payback more widely. An online public consultation in July/August 2018 was supported by four focus groups with people subject to Community Payback in August /September 2018 with feedback being used where appropriate to inform ongoing development of the Community Payback service.</p>
<p>Consultation with communities as part of community justice planning and service provision</p>	No	Yes	<p><u>Service user feedback</u></p> <p>Prior to formal consultation on the CPO annual report in August 2018, a communications plan was developed which utilised email, Twitter, local media and the City of Edinburgh Council's website to raise awareness of Community Payback. The communication plan incorporates stakeholder and service user feedback which includes both an online questionnaire and exit questionnaires for service users.</p> <p>Of the four focus groups mentioned above, three were held with people subject to CPOs unpaid work requirement, and one group was undertaken with people who have finished supervision, but are attending a men's 'maintenance' group on a weekly basis. This engagement assists with quality assurance of existing service provision and feedback received presents opportunities where relevant, to further improve the service.</p> <p>People engaged in unpaid work were asked to give their views on the service; what they liked and disliked about it, whether they knew who was benefiting from their work and were given appropriate feedback on it, as well as being asked to suggest improvements to support compliance. A snapshot of recommendations as a direct result of the feedback received is below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback boards in workshop muster areas showing before and after photographs of projects and positive feedback • Holding consultation events without staff present so that service user participation is uninhibited • Service users to be fully briefed at the outset of a project so they are aware who will be benefitting from their work <p>Feedback/recommendations from the men's maintenance group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring peer mentoring opportunities within the service • Community Justice manager to look at carrying out more regular consultations with service users <p>For service users, and to support their engagement, a draft strategy is being developed for implementation later this year.</p>



Participation in community justice, such as co-production and joint delivery	No	Yes	<p><u>Peer mentoring</u></p> <p>Through the Peer Mentoring and Support Service for people currently involved in the community justice system, mentors support service users to make decisions about their lives and help them to get the right support and access to the services they need. The mentors assist service users to explore issues or obstacles, set goals and achieve the things they want to do, whilst at the same time building confidence, skills and talent.</p> <p>Volunteers with lived experience of the community justice system are now being employed to complement the work being done by paid staff, acting as positive role models for people with an offending history, encouraging them to address their offending behaviour, and re-engage with their local community. The volunteers liaise and work closely with other service-related agencies in order to support service users with addictions, mental health, literacy and housing.</p> <p><u>VOW project</u></p> <p>The VOW project led by Police Scotland engages with young people involved in offending behaviour and uses a collaborative approach with peer mentors from Aid and Abet to channel them away from the cycle of re-offending. Police officers from the project work with trained peer mentors to break down barriers to engagement and support young people who have experienced childhood trauma and are actively engaged in criminal and harmful risk taking behaviour. Work includes assisting the young people to reduce their offending and harmful behaviour, improve their mental health and build resilience skills. The project assists the young people in making positive choices and to increase their life chances; contributing to crime reduction and the wider strengthening of communities.</p>
Level of community awareness of / satisfaction with work undertaken as part of a CPO	No	Yes	<p><u>Community payback</u></p> <p>The CPO annual report for 2018/19 is not published until February 2020, therefore feedback relating to CPO activity is based on the 2017/18 report.</p> <p>Results from the CPO public online consultation showed that 90% of respondents were either fully or partly aware of community payback with all being aware of unpaid work. 73% of respondents believed that Community Payback either fully or partly supported people to reduce their offending and 91% agreed that it gives those who have committed offences an opportunity to repay the community for the crimes they had committed.</p> <p>Comments were positive including; <i>"it helps keep people out of prison and encourages them to strengthen their community's ties, improve their health</i></p>



			<p><i>and wellbeing, and routes them away from committing further offences”.</i></p> <p>Of the 894 CPOs made in 2017/18, 621 had an unpaid work requirement with 57,294 hours of unpaid work completed benefiting the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 churches and religious establishments • 18 community spaces • 8 care homes • 31 parks and green spaces • 55 charity shops and organisations • 28 nurseries and schools <p>Quote from beneficiary of unpaid work:</p> <p><i>“We would like to express our appreciation for all the work that the Safer and Stronger Communities Team have been helping with here at Duddingston Kirk, particularly the Glebe Project. In addition to the tasks where many hands have been required in a short space of time, the teams have helped build the patio for our plants area; to install the drainage for the polytunnel; and in the construction of the steps leading to the Peace Garden.</i></p> <p><i>The teams seem to appreciate the chance to work here and to contribute to our on-going project, they are always hard-working, courteous and friendly. A huge thanks to the supervisors who bring the groups along; they are always professional and ensure that the works are carried out to the highest standards”.</i> – Minister, Duddingston Kirk</p>
Evidence from questions to be used in local surveys / citizens’ panels and so on	No	Yes	<p><u>Community payback consultation questions</u></p> <p>The Community Payback Consultation asked the public to answer questions including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know what a CPO is? • Do you know what we mean by unpaid work? • Do you think Community Payback helps reduce offending? • Could you or your organisation benefit from unpaid work by offenders? <p>Key messages from the survey published in the CPO annual report 17/18 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community payback has benefited communities and charities • CPOs are of significant help as part of rehabilitation • We are interested in ideas for community payback opportunities • Feedback will help us to develop the service <p>Promoting unpaid work publicly and asking for citizen’s views, encourages requests for unpaid work submitted through the City of Edinburgh Council’s web suggestion page. The unpaid work team regularly receive</p>



			<p>enquiries, and unpaid work staff frequently meet with external agencies to discuss potential projects.</p> <p>Edinburgh People Survey</p> <p>The City of Edinburgh Council's annual citizen survey engages with around 5000 citizens each year through face to face interviews, street conversations, and door to door enquiries. The survey gathers views from the public including satisfaction with public services, public safety and crime levels in Edinburgh and identifies areas for improvement.</p>
Perceptions of the local crime data	No	Yes	<p><u>Local perceptions of crime</u></p> <p>Results from the Edinburgh People Survey (2018) showed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95% of respondents were satisfied with Edinburgh as a place to live (same as 2017) with 89% satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live (consistent with 2017) • 83% of respondents stated that violent crime was not common in their neighbourhood (down from 86% in 2017) • 61% were satisfied with the way violent crime is dealt with (down from 68% in 2017) • 71% stated that vandalism and graffiti is not common in their neighbourhood (down from 76% in 2017) • 54% were satisfied with the way vandalism and graffiti is dealt with (down from 63% in 2017) • 69% stated that antisocial behaviour is not common in their neighbourhood (down slightly from 72% in 2017) • 52% were satisfied with the way antisocial behaviour is dealt with (down from 59% in 2017) • 37% of respondents were satisfied with the way dog fouling is dealt with (down from 43% in 2017) • 73% do not consider street drinking and alcohol related disorder to be a problem in their neighbourhood (down from 76% in 2017) • 84% feel safe in their neighbourhood after dark (consistent with 2017) <p><u>Additional information</u></p> <p>Recorded Crime in Scotland 2017/18; includes information on crimes and offences recorded by local authority area.</p> <p>Link to Police Scotland performance</p> <p><u>Police Scotland survey</u></p> <p>Police Scotland's Edinburgh Survey 'Your View Counts' 17/18 also highlights issues which matter most to the general public; they include crime and antisocial behaviour.</p>



Other information relevant to National Outcome One			

Further examples supporting national indicator “**participation in community justice, such as co-production and joint delivery**”;

Willow

Staff from [Willow](#) have co-produced and co-facilitated two awareness raising events with women who have previously attended the service. The group of women, ‘Just Us’, hold events for professionals coming into contact with women in the justice system, to raise awareness of their experiences and their mental health needs. Willow co-produced the programme and provide ongoing support and input to each event.

Women using the Willow service were invited to participate in a focus group and complete questionnaires, in order to seek their views about the effectiveness of the service. Specific changes were made to the manner in which we provide our service, as a direct result. This includes training more graduates of Willow to become peer supporters and providing extra support at the beginning of a woman’s engagement with the service, by allocating every woman a Community Support Worker in addition to a social worker offering proactive outreach support to all women.

Victim Support

Work in the community continues to raise the profile of [Victim Support Scotland](#) (VSS), and secure referrals from other organisations; identifying unmet needs and looking at how VSS can work with these organisations. VSS met with a manager from [Health in Mind](#) to discuss working together in the community and explore possible joint funding for outreach facilities. VSS also works with [Social Bite](#) looking at joint funding to enable community services and drop in facilities to allow homeless people to access support after a crime; this work is ongoing.

VSS also attended a Multi-organisation Committee Agency (MOCA) at the Royal Infirmary Edinburgh, to network with other organisations and raise awareness about VSS. In addition, VSS attended a refresher training course on 3rd party reporting, delivered by Police Scotland which enabled staff to have a fuller understanding of this service.



NATIONAL OUTCOME TWO

Partners plan and deliver services in a more strategic and collaborative way

Indicator	Reported?	Useful?	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)
<p>Services are planned for and delivered in a strategic and collaborative way</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>The Edinburgh and Midlothian Offender Recovery Service (EMORS)</u></p> <p>EMORS is commissioned jointly by the City of Edinburgh Council, Midlothian Council and NHS Lothian. It brings together three services; arrest referral, prison treatment for substance misuse, and voluntary throughcare; providing a continuum of support throughout an individual's journey into prison and back into the community.</p> <p>Taking a recovery centred approach, the service works with individuals to encourage and build recovery capital; helping people to move away from problematic drug and alcohol use and to address unmet needs and issues which may increase the likelihood of reoffending. The service takes a holistic approach to an individual's care and provides robust routes into a range of supports and networks helping people to access the service/support that is right for them. EMORS has recruited peer volunteers in response to service users' feedback that they would like to see more visible recovery within the service.</p> <p><u>Early and Effective Intervention</u></p> <p>Edinburgh is also reviewing its existing Early and Effective Intervention strategies (EEI) as part of our development of Whole System Approach (WSA), part of one of Edinburgh's four local priorities.</p> <p>There is a planned development of current Early and Effective Intervention multi-agency meetings which identify and engage with young people involved in offending early in their life, and the possibility of extending this to 16/17 year olds not currently involved in adult criminal justice systems is being explored. Early and Effective intervention involves sharing of information relating to the wellbeing of individuals who offend, provided by a number of statutory agencies including Police Scotland, NHS, Education and other Local Authority services, including social work and Family and Housing Support. The aim is to align services quickly without the need for statutory orders being required to provide support.</p>
<p>Partners have leveraged resources for community justice</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>Family and Household Support</u></p> <p>The Family and Household Support service is an amalgamation of three formerly separate areas of work; community safety, family support and household support, which now operate as an integrated service delivering holistic early intervention</p>



		<p>support to individuals, families and communities. Bringing the three specialisms under one management and leadership has enabled staff to deliver various tailored interventions at different times and employ a flexibility and responsiveness not supported under the old model.</p> <p>The service is focused on tackling inequalities and includes supporting wellbeing and improved health, promoting personal and community safety, and building individual resilience in tandem with community capacity. Working with individuals to improve their quality of life, meet their needs, and better their life chances is a key element of embedding the prevention agenda and contributes to reducing reoffending. The Family and Household Support service's remit includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working to reduce poverty and inequality in communities • Reducing evictions and enforcement actions • Preventing homelessness • Reducing antisocial behaviour and vandalism • Preventing and resolving neighbour disputes through the City of Edinburgh Council's in-house Mediation Service • Employing a restorative approach to problem solving • Supporting sustainable positive change through developing constructive conversations that support building positive relationships • Delivering person-centred support; promoting social, emotional, and mental health and wellbeing • Increasing engagement and participation • Putting people in touch with the appropriate services to address their needs where more specific or intensive support is required <p><u>Partnership with Police Scotland</u></p> <p>In 2018/19, the City of Edinburgh Council provided £2.6m of funding to Police Scotland for community policing. Allocated police officers work in partnership with the Family and Household Support Teams and are co-located in each of the four localities to support and keep communities safe. A Partnership Agreement between Police Scotland and the City of Edinburgh Council underpins this work, and an Information Sharing Agreement between the parties facilitates the sharing of information between staff,</p>
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			further supporting joint working to support individuals, prevent crime, and promote community safety.
Development of community justice workforce to work effectively across organisational/professional /geographical boundaries	No	Yes	<p><u>East of Scotland Arrest Referral Faculty</u></p> <p>EMORS, delivered by Change Grow Live (CGL) and mentioned above, has been involved with the East of Scotland Arrest Referral Faculty throughout 2018/19. Faculty members include NHS, Police Scotland, and the health promotion arm of the NHS. The group meets quarterly and discussions have included improving relationships between custody staff and arrest referral providers, creating a single referral and confidentiality form for use across all custody suites in the East of Scotland, and sharing good practice. Members have also been considering ways to improve access to prescriptions for people who have been arrested, in particular those in custody on Sundays. As a result, fast track options are being explored with Edinburgh Access Practice (drop in surgery and clinic based at the Access Point), to ensure their medication needs are met.</p> <p>EMORS provider CGL, delivers arrest referral services in West Lothian and Midlothian therefore can ensure a smooth pathway to support for those arrested regardless of where they are detained.</p> <p><u>Other examples of partnership working across boundaries</u></p> <p>The City of Edinburgh Council works in partnership with three other councils in Lothian and Borders to deliver the Caledonian System to address domestic abuse. It provides the men's group work programme for partner councils in addition to case management of the men's programme for Edinburgh residents. The integrated women and children's support service to (ex)partners of men on the programme can also be shared across geographical areas, where there is a need to allocate multiple (ex)partners to ensure they can access an equal service, and to maintain source clarity where information is being shared to avoid service generated risk.</p> <p>All workers in the Domestic Abuse Service are trained in the Safe and Together approach, responsibilities related to this are, holding case mapping meetings, and informing planning at Children's Hearing's and Child Protection case conferences, to ensure a perpetrator pattern focussed approach is maintained, and strengths focussed partnering with the non-abusive parent in undertaken. The Domestic Abuse Service provides senior social workers to attend monthly Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences and Multi Agency Tasking and Co-ordinating meetings, contributing to the identification and management of risk. Workers</p>



			<p>from these teams additionally contribute to the provision of multi-agency domestic abuse awareness raising and risk assessment training, locally and nationally.</p> <p>The Community Intervention Service for Sex Offenders (CISSO) is delivered by the City of Edinburgh Council across all five Lothian and Borders councils.</p>
Partners illustrate effective engagement and collaborative partnership working with the authorities responsible for the delivery of MAPPAs	No	Yes	<p><u>Multi-agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPAs)</u></p> <p>The MAPPAs annual report for Edinburgh, the Lothians and Scottish Borders 2018/19 is not published until later this year therefore feedback relating to MAPPAs activity is based on the 2017/18 report.</p> <p><u>MAPPAs</u> brings together professionals (responsible authorities) from the police, social work, housing health and the Scottish Prison Service (SPS) in Edinburgh, the Lothians and Scottish Borders; providing a framework through which agencies can discharge their statutory responsibilities in managing high risk offenders. Arrangements are co-ordinated by a central unit in Edinburgh with practical management of offenders delivered by the responsible authorities locally. MAPPAs are supported by the following groups:</p> <p>Edinburgh, Lothian and Scottish Borders Strategic Oversight Group – co-ordinating MAPPAs and ensuring sharing of best practice, learning from significant case reviews and providing a strategic lead for developing local multi-agency policy in relation to shared priorities regarding offender management.</p> <p>Edinburgh, Lothian and Scottish Borders MAPPAs Operational Group – multi-agency group supporting the work of the Strategic Oversight Group through sharing learning, developing best practice, and ensuring consistent practice.</p> <p>Offender Management Committee – the committee monitors the performance and quality of local service delivery; providing strategic direction to local member agencies and developing local practice. Attendees include representatives from all key agencies some of whom are also members of the local adult and child protection committees, which ensures effective communication across public protection.</p> <p>NHS Lothian Public Protection Action Group – which ensures that NHS Lothian discharges its responsibilities for MAPPAs and child and adult protection. The group provides a general forum to discuss key practice issues as well as developing</p>



			good practice in management of high risk offenders in the health care setting.
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Other information relevant to National Outcome Two

Further examples supporting national indicator “**Development of community justice workforce to work effectively across organisational/professional /geographical boundaries**”;

MAPPA

[MAPPA](#), in place to manage high risk offenders, cut across local authority, geographical, and professional boundaries. Agencies from Edinburgh, the Lothians and the Scottish Borders work together to reduce both the risk posed to the public by those subject to MAPPA, and the likelihood of re-offending.

Willow

[Willow](#) (mentioned above) provides holistic support to women at any point in the justice system. The service has continued to develop its trauma informed approach, including working towards a ‘one person one plan’ model to simplify a service user’s journey through multiple interventions. [Willow](#) have provided a new model of “coaching” with training and support being offered to housing providers who are supporting the most complex and challenging service users. Willow identify those individual women that services are finding it most difficult to maintain in temporary accommodation, who are at high risk of custody and hospitalization, and provide training for the whole team including managers. Joint meetings are held to develop a psychological formulation that informs a shared plan all staff adopt across the agencies, and ongoing advice and guidance in relation to the individual woman’s care. This is being resourced jointly by Criminal Justice Social Work and NHS staff at Willow.

Four trainings were delivered to 38 people in four housing organisations. Overall, the training was well received, and the feedback from participants was favourable, with 100% of participants noting they would recommend the training to a colleague. 93% felt the training provided them with information to help them address the challenges of working with their service users, and their team to work effectively with their service users. 94% felt that training provided them with a better understanding of how to work with women with a personality disorder, and 89% felt that the training will have a positive impact on how they work with service users. Analysis showed statistically significant improvement in all areas assessed, which indicates training was effective in enhancing participant’s knowledge and confidence in working with women with personality disorder(s).

[The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service](#)

The SFRS meets with partner agencies monthly, regarding adult protection to train staff on fire safety related issues that they may encounter within domestic premises when working with service users. This is also an opportunity to share information so that if necessary, joint visits can be arranged and advice given to the relevant social worker to address an individual service user’s needs.



NATIONAL OUTCOME THREE

People have better access to the services that they require, including welfare, health and wellbeing, housing and employability

Indicator	Reported?	Useful?	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)
Partners have identified and are overcoming structural barriers for people accessing services	No	Yes	<p><u>Encompass employability service</u></p> <p>Encompass in a complex needs employability service funded by the City of Edinburgh Council and delivered by Access to Industry. The contract commenced in 2017/18 and has been extended to 2020. Encompass offers bespoke, skill-based training delivered in outreach locations and via Access to Industry's in-house community college. It also offers a wide range of employability opportunities, including supportive work placements and volunteering, where participants gain qualifications in core communication and employability skills. This support is designed to address barriers to employment that are compounded by issues around substance misuse, homelessness, offending backgrounds, and psycho-social issues or complex trauma.</p> <p><u>Trauma Informed Service model pilot</u></p> <p>Community Justice has commenced a pilot of a Trauma Informed Service model, including providing a new suite of trainings to staff to develop their practice in line with National Guidelines¹. This involves new approaches to designing, planning, delivering and reviewing services that takes account of the impact of complex trauma into adulthood.</p> <p>The model also entails providing mental health training to staff that allows them to undertake routine screening in trauma and mental health prevalence and impact, training staff in Stage 1 Safety and Stabilisation trauma interventions, training some to deliver specific evidence-based courses to men, and reviewing the impact of environmental factors and existing policies and procedures. 43 staff have commenced the training pathway of five days training; the training pilot is due to be completed by mid-December 2019.</p> <p>The pilot also involves leadership coaching for nine managers in groupwork services and a programme of "training for trainers" to build capacity for future trauma trainings.</p>
Existence of joint-working arrangements such as processes / protocols to ensure access to services	No	Yes	<p><u>Data sharing arrangement</u></p> <p>The City of Edinburgh Council (Community Justice) and the Scottish Prison Service (SPS) have developed and agreed a Data Sharing Agreement (DSA) to enable SPS to share information with a point of contact in both</p>

¹ The Scottish Psychological Trauma and Adversity Training Plan; NHS Education for Scotland and Scottish Government (2019)



to address underlying needs			<p>Criminal Justice Social Work, and Access to Housing. The DSA allows for the transfer of information which underpins the reintegration of people back into their community. The information shared will include details of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People being admitted to custody each week from the City of Edinburgh Council area • People liberated over the preceding week into the City of Edinburgh Council area • People scheduled for liberation to the City of Edinburgh Council area in the forthcoming twelve weeks <p>Sharing this information will enable better co-ordination of activities in preparation for individuals leaving custody, and improved planning for community based service provision. For example, sharing admission and liberation dates with Access to Housing staff ensures that appropriate steps can be taken in line with the Sustainable Housing on Release for Everyone (SHORE) standards, to sustain accommodation, or where this is not possible due to sentence length, ensuring individuals have somewhere to live on release, with appropriate supports in place; reducing the risk of reoffending.</p> <p><u>Joint working and co-location</u></p> <p>EMORS provides an arrest referral service to people in custody in St Leonard's Police Station and at Edinburgh Sheriff Court. In 18/19, the service assessed 381 individuals and service provision was extended to cover Sundays at St Leonards, and evenings where this is required. EMORS continues to develop positive relationships with police custody and NHS staff at St Leonards with 85 referrals received from police/NHS staff at the location. This voluntary service supports people at point of arrest, offering an immediate assessment to establish their needs so that they may link in with the EMORS and access relevant supports they require including health, welfare, substance misuse, finance, and housing.</p>
Initiatives to facilitate access to services	No	Yes	<p><u>Edinburgh Alcohol Problem Solving Court</u></p> <p>The Edinburgh Alcohol Problem Solving Court has been overseen by a named Sheriff since February 2016 and uses community payback legislation, with frequent court reviews. Key to its success, is the partnership with CGL which supports service users to engage and maintain engagement with services aimed at addressing alcohol use. The community justice social work service provides the court with speedy assessments with a focus on alcohol, and ensures streamlined access to substance misuse services through close partnership working.</p> <p>Following an evaluation of the Alcohol Problem Solving Court which took into consideration the views of service users, staff (including CGL), managers and the named Sheriff, the court assessment was reviewed and a</p>



			<p>community detox is being developed which aims to offer another intervention for service users whose offending is directly related to their alcohol use.</p> <p><u>Throughcare</u></p> <p>EMORS mentioned above, offers voluntary Throughcare support to individuals returning to Edinburgh, to those within HMP Edinburgh, and to those in HMP Edinburgh with Edinburgh or Midlothian liberation addresses. As shown at table 1 below, in 2018/19, the service saw an increase in the numbers provided with support ranging from assessing clinical treatment, accessing group work and mutual aid, motivational interviewing, relapse prevention work, and pre-release planning.</p> <p><i>Table 1</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">EMORS Throughcare</th> <th colspan="3">2017-18</th> <th colspan="3">2018-19</th> </tr> <tr> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>Total</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Voluntary Assistance Cases commenced</td> <td>381</td> <td>79</td> <td>460</td> <td>536</td> <td>85</td> <td>621</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Individuals who received assistance</td> <td>243</td> <td>105</td> <td>348</td> <td>265</td> <td>160</td> <td>425</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Peer mentoring</u></p> <p>The Peer Mentoring and Support Service mentioned under National Outcome one above, is also relevant to this national indicator.</p>	EMORS Throughcare	2017-18			2018-19			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	Voluntary Assistance Cases commenced	381	79	460	536	85	621	Individuals who received assistance	243	105	348	265	160	425
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Individuals who received assistance	243	105	348	265	160	425																								
Speed of access to mental health services	No	Yes	<p><u>Work to improve access to mental health services</u></p> <p>The NHS in Scotland has a target set by the Scottish Government that 90% of patients referred for Psychological Therapies should commence treatment within 18 weeks. Latest figures from the NHS Lothian Local Delivery Plan 2017-18 show that 65.2% of patients achieved the target in January 2017. This figure relates to the whole population; there is currently no available breakdown of people awaiting treatment by background and circumstance including people in the criminal justice system who are disproportionately impacted by poor mental health and likely to be over represented in this statistic. Improving the mental health and wellbeing of service users is addressed through peer mentoring, Throughcare, and other support services. Specialist psychiatric help is limited to NHS provision.</p> <p>The Edinburgh Integration Joint Board (EIJB) (Health and Social Care Partnership) is working to improve the wellbeing of people who use health and social care services, particularly those with complex needs.</p> <p>The EIJB's draft Strategic Plan 2019-22 contains three workstreams, one of which includes mental health, and</p>																											



			<p>outlines plans to work intensively with people in crisis, with mental health hubs to provide an increase in response to crisis management not able to be contained in primary care, along with increased capacity in selected practices reducing referrals to acute mental health services.</p> <p>The EIJB's draft Annual Performance report 2018/19 captures areas of progress that the EIJB and the Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership (EHSCP) have made over the last financial year, and measures performance against the national health and wellbeing outcomes. A series of engagement and co-production events with stakeholders across the City led to the development of Thrive Edinburgh; a response to addressing the mental health and wellbeing needs of all our citizens explained in the report.</p>
<p>% of people released from a custodial sentence :</p> <p>a) registered with a GP</p> <p>b) have suitable accommodation</p> <p>c) have had a benefits eligibility check</p>	No	Yes	<p><u>Work in HMP Edinburgh to prevent and reduce homelessness on liberation</u></p> <p>Edinburgh implemented the SHORE standards in April 2018. Early intervention was delivered by Four Square; case numbers showed that between April and September 2018, 73 people entering HMP Edinburgh received housing related assistance including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • homelessness advice • homelessness assessment • tenancy sustainment • rent arrears • repossession advice • housing benefit and council tax reduction advice • neighbour issues • security of tenure advice • information on housing allocations, transfers and exchanges • private landlord rent and arrears <p>The Housing Offender Management Team undertook a Housing Options Prison Outreach role, engaging with prisoners being managed under MAPPAs, and other prisoners due for release, who were going to be homeless at that time. Housing options were discussed, and where appropriate, a homeless assessment took place ahead of release, meaning that those prisoners had silver priority for housing at the earliest possible opportunity and were supported to complete their Housing application (EdIndex form) and commence bidding. Where possible, referrals were also made for temporary accommodation to coincide with liberation dates.</p> <p>As part of the Advice Service Review, a decision was taken to cease the third sector provision and to merge the early intervention and homelessness prevention tasks into one Prison Based Housing Outreach worker. This is currently in the early stages of recruitment.</p>



			<p>The DSA mentioned above, between the Scottish Prison Service and the City of Edinburgh Council, effectively means that information will be sent to a generic Housing In-box, on a weekly basis, advising of all prisoners entering prison and those due for release. This will allow development of targeted communication with prisoners to establish if they need any housing options advice at the start and end of their time in HMP Edinburgh.</p> <p>Partners are considering effective ways of gathering data on GP registrations for those leaving prison.</p>
Targeted interventions have been tailored for and with an individual and had a successful impact on their risk of further offending	No	Yes	<p><u>Targeted interventions through community payback</u></p> <p>People undertaking unpaid work receive a personal assessment which addresses both risk and needs. Appropriate work is then identified which takes into account an individual's personal circumstances, skills and aspirations, in recognition that the work placement is likely to be more successful, useful and fulfilling if they are active participants in identifying a suitable placement. This is evidenced from in service user comments for example: "Loved it, still volunteer with Sue Ryder. Developed structure, increased self-worth" "I learned how to build sheds, use certain equipment...painting, building, grave restorations, woodwork skills, customer services...fixing bikes, joinery work, masonry work"</p> <p>Community payback requirements are used to address offending driven by drug and alcohol misuse and mental health issues. Those issues are also addressed through supervision plans with the development of recovery hubs in Edinburgh and the strong working relationships between criminal justice social work, substance misuse, homelessness services, and mental health, ensuring a clear pathway into services to address an individual service user's needs.</p> <p>Sheriffs can refer men over 18 years of age who frequently appear in court for alcohol related offences, to the Alcohol Problem Solving Court. This court uses community payback legislation (supervision requirement) and the individual is offered a fast track alcohol focus assessment and the immediate offer of engagement with substance misuse services along with regular court reviews with the sentencing Sheriff.</p> <p>A service user who agreed to participate in an interview concerning his experience of the Alcohol Problem Solving Court provided the following feedback: <i>"I'm still drinking, but not every day... I'm drinking less"</i> <i>"I've distanced myself form certain people and that has helped"</i> <i>I just want to see this Order through, and don't want to get in any trouble again... then I can make a fresh start."</i></p>
Other information relevant to National Outcome Three			



A further example supporting national indicator **“Targeted interventions have been tailored for and with an individual and had a successful impact on their risk of further offending”**;

Groups to support men

A review of groupwork services has taken place over the last 12 months, in relation to groups for men over the age of 18 years, convicted of general offending including crimes of violence (non-sexual/non domestic). This involved a review of a range of literature and research related to desistance, reducing offending and the impact of trauma in men as adults. It also involved consultation with stakeholders and took account of the views of service users previously consulted; this has led to the development of a new day service for men which will include provision of a new range of interventions and is due to commence in early September 2019.



NATIONAL OUTCOME FOUR

Effective interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending

Indicator	Reported?	Useful?	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)
Use of 'other activities requirements' in CPOs	No	Yes	<p><u>Developments in 'other activities' for CPOs</u></p> <p>As well as continuing with group work initiatives, the delivering of 'other activity' has become more focused on individual needs. The opportunity to participate in other activities is now introduced to service users individually at their unpaid work induction and provision has been extended to include attendance at mental health support groups, health initiatives and maintaining contact with treatment providers. Developments in this area now ensures that each service user will have an individual support plan which identifies the issues that are contributing to offending, and be given the opportunity of addressing those difficulties.</p> <p>In 2017/18, 214 people requested 'other activities, with 85 attending and undertaking learning or training; this represents almost 100% increase in the uptake of 'other activity' within twelve months. Staff continue to develop partnerships for 'other activity with various organisations to ensure that where possible, activity options are available to suit all abilities, skills and needs.</p> <p>Twenty organisations now provide 'other activities' including new partners:</p> <p>All Clean Up – employability programme targeted at individuals over 25 with a criminal conviction which focuses on integrating participants into a team and building their confidence, while undertaking industry recognised vocational training. Those who successfully complete the course, receive the BICSc License to Practice (Health and Safety in the workplace qualification).</p> <p>Skillset – a new programme designed to allow young people the opportunity to gain practical experience to enhance their skills. Participants in this service have gained manual handling and safety awareness certifications, taken part in practical activities, improved their knowledge through attending education sites, worked on CVs, and participated in community projects.</p>
Effective risk management for public protection	No	Yes	<p><u>MAPPA training events</u></p> <p>MAPPA partners held a number of training events in 2018, including the Edinburgh Lothian and Borders Strategic Oversight Group which co-ordinates MAPPA, hosting a multi-agency half day workshop for staff and managers directly involved in the management of Registered Sex Offenders who present a risk of serious harm and are also in need of support and protection. The workshop provided</p>



			<p>advice and guidance on the legislation relating to adult support and protection to further understanding of managing offenders who present risk, but who are also at risk. The training included considering case studies and discussing the challenges associated with working with this group of service users.</p> <p>The Community Intervention Service for Sex Offenders (CISSO) supports risk management of partner agencies through delivering community based group treatment programmes and individual interventions, addressing behaviour and attitudes associated with sexual offending. The service has delivered the accredited groupwork programme Moving Forward; Making Changes (MF:MC), delivering five groups run weekly. The programme incorporates new approaches in line with the latest research and theories into sexual offending. An adapted version of the programme is run for men with lower cognitive functioning. 49 men were involved in the MF:MC groupwork over the reporting year. Additionally, CISSO runs a specific internet Offending Behaviour Programme delivering 18 sessions biannually, and giving places to 16 men per year.</p> <p>The project also offers training for local criminal justice staff on working with people with sexual offending convictions including a three day management course for MF:MC consolidating learning with case management and risk assessment courses. National training in the use of risk assessment tools is also part of the service.</p> <p><u>Domestic Abuse Service</u></p> <p>The Domestic Abuse Service mentioned under National Outcome two above, is also relevant to this national indicator.</p>
Quality of CPOs and DTTOs	No	Yes	<p><u>Service user feedback; CPOs</u></p> <p>Performing unpaid work gives participants the opportunity to learn new practical skills such as masonry and woodwork, and team building alongside improving self-confidence and repaying and benefiting the community. A snapshot of comments from unpaid work participants taken from consultations and unpaid work exit questionnaires is below:</p> <p><i>“It mainly helped me get back out and socializing with people and also being involved in projects that were beneficial to others”</i></p> <p><i>“There is a lot of pride in what we are putting out”</i></p> <p><i>“Painting fences, built rabbit hutches, being part of a group and getting on well with them, team building. Time passed quickly”.</i></p> <p>For people subject to community payback, outcomes are summarised in exit questionnaires completed at the end of each order. Comments received are from</p>



			<p>those who have complete their orders, with positive outcomes reported in many areas for example;</p> <p>Reduction in drug and alcohol use – 37% Improved employment and training – 35% Improved relationships – 33% Housing – 29% Supervision helping to stop or reduce offending – 88% Being treated with respect and courtesy – 96% Having their personal circumstances taken into account – 95%.</p> <p>Service user feedback included the following comments:</p> <p><i>“It’s been hard but the support has had a positive effect, even when I relapsed, I came back from it and I wasn’t judged”</i> <i>“Pushed me to get a job. Kept me focused on not drinking alcohol. Worker’s been really helpful and easy to talk to and always had good advice”</i></p> <p><u>Support for people subject to a DTTO</u></p> <p>For individuals subject to DTTOs, a blood borne virus service is provided for every service user, should they wish to engage with this. The service offers testing for hepatitis and HIV, vaccinations for hepatitis A and B, and information on reducing transmission and lowering risk. A hepatitis C nurse is also available to see service users who have a positive diagnosis, and to link them into services within the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh and Western General Hospital.</p>																												
<p>Reduced use of custodial sentences and remand :</p> <p>a) Balance between community sentences relative to short custodial sentences under one year</p> <p>b) Proportion of people appearing from custody who are remanded</p>	No	Yes	<p><u>Prison figures for Edinburgh</u></p> <p>A snapshot of prison figures and liberations over the past three years has shown the following:</p> <p>Table 2</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="786 1440 1431 1993"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Males</u></th> <th>April 2017</th> <th>April 2018</th> <th>April 2019</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number of male prisoners in HMP Edinburgh</td> <td>781</td> <td>730</td> <td>806</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total number of male prisoners with an Edinburgh postcode currently in prison across the prison estate, including HMP Edinburgh</td> <td>506</td> <td>472</td> <td>501</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of male prisoners with an Edinburgh postcode in HMP Edinburgh</td> <td>271</td> <td>254</td> <td>290</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of male prisoners with an Edinburgh postcode in other prisons across the estate</td> <td>235</td> <td>218</td> <td>211</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode on remand across the prison estate</td> <td>80</td> <td>78</td> <td>107</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving short term sentences (under 2 years) across the prison estate</td> <td>121</td> <td>93</td> <td>96</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Males</u>	April 2017	April 2018	April 2019	Number of male prisoners in HMP Edinburgh	781	730	806	Total number of male prisoners with an Edinburgh postcode currently in prison across the prison estate, including HMP Edinburgh	506	472	501	Number of male prisoners with an Edinburgh postcode in HMP Edinburgh	271	254	290	Number of male prisoners with an Edinburgh postcode in other prisons across the estate	235	218	211	Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode on remand across the prison estate	80	78	107	Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving short term sentences (under 2 years) across the prison estate	121	93	96
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Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving longer term sentences (over 2 years) across the prison estate	297	293	291
Number of males liberated who have an Edinburgh postcode (from across the prison estate)	52	41	42

Table 3

<u>Females</u>	April 2017	April 2018	April 2019
Number of female prisoners in HMP Edinburgh	92	104	111
Total number of female prisoners with an Edinburgh postcode currently in prison across the prison estate, including HMP Edinburgh	23	20	23
Number of female prisoners with an Edinburgh postcode in HMP Edinburgh	9	16	15
Number of female prisoners with an Edinburgh postcode in other prisons across the estate	14	4	8
Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode on remand across the prison estate	7	5	5
Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode serving short term sentences (under 2 years) across the prison estate	5	4	5
Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode serving longer term sentences (over 2 years) across the prison estate	11	10	13
Number of females liberated who have an Edinburgh postcode (from across the prison estate)	4	3	8

- Short term prison figures shown are for sentences under two years
- Prison numbers for sentences under one year are not available
- We know how many prisoners in HMP Edinburgh have an Edinburgh address, and also how many with an Edinburgh address are in other prisons (figures in blue)
- Prison numbers can be broken down by status (remand, short term, long term) **across the estate for those with an Edinburgh postcode**. A further breakdown showing this information **by individual prison** is unavailable
- For example, we cannot say how many females **with an Edinburgh address** are on remand **in HMP Edinburgh**.

Community sentences –

Table 4 below relates to outcomes for which criminal justice social work reports were completed in 2018/19

Table 4

Outcome	Male	Female	Total
Restriction of Liberty Order	86	11	97
Deferment for DTTO assessment	8	7	15



			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>CPO with unpaid work or other activity requirement and no offender supervision requirement</td> <td>191</td> <td>27</td> <td>218</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CPO with offender supervision requirement* and no unpaid work or other activity requirement</td> <td>200</td> <td>52</td> <td>252</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CPO with unpaid work or other activity requirement and offender supervision requirement*</td> <td>122</td> <td>10</td> <td>132</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Monetary penalty</td> <td>69</td> <td>12</td> <td>81</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>676</td> <td>119</td> <td>795</td> </tr> </table> <p>*also includes those where, in addition to supervision, the main outcomes also included at least one of the other 7 requirements (conduct, compensation, alcohol treatment, mental health treatment, programme and residence)</p>	CPO with unpaid work or other activity requirement and no offender supervision requirement	191	27	218	CPO with offender supervision requirement* and no unpaid work or other activity requirement	200	52	252	CPO with unpaid work or other activity requirement and offender supervision requirement*	122	10	132	Monetary penalty	69	12	81	Total	676	119	795
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The delivery of interventions targeted at problem drug and alcohol use [NHS Local Delivery Plan (LDP) Standard]	No	Yes	<p><u>Alcohol interventions</u></p> <p>The Alcohol Problem Solving Court mentioned above, provides a targeted intervention to men who frequently appear in court for alcohol related offences. A fast track assessment with an alcohol focus, alongside the immediate offer of engagement with substance misuse services is offered; referrals are made by Sheriffs.</p> <p>Table 5 below shows numbers of CPOs made with alcohol treatment over a 3 year period; 18/19 figures will be available on publication on the CPO annual report.</p> <p><i>Table 5</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>2015/16</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Drugs interventions</u></p> <p>DTTO outcomes in 2018/19 are shown at table 6 below.</p> <p><i>Table 6</i></p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number of cases returned to community prescribers (GPs)</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of cases using recovery hubs</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of cases returned to custody on prescriptions</td> <td>37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number no longer on a prescription/detoxed</td> <td>49</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>As mentioned above, targeted interventions for those subject to a DTTO include health advice and provision of a Blood Borne Virus service offering hepatitis and HIV testing, and hepatitis A and B vaccinations. A specialist hepatitis C nurse is also available to support</p>	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	3	2	7	Number of cases returned to community prescribers (GPs)	35	Number of cases using recovery hubs	10	Number of cases returned to custody on prescriptions	37	Number no longer on a prescription/detoxed	49						
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			<p>those living with hepatitis C and can refer them to appropriate interventions at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh/ Western General Hospital.</p> <p>At the men's service we signpost service users to Chalmers Street Clinic for Sexually Transmitted Infection testing and we also have a supply of condoms that we can offer.</p> <p>With regard to other health interventions, we offer naloxone packs and training for overdose, brief interventions regarding alcohol, checking an individual's Body Mass Index, and offer support around weight and diet, offer harm reduction advice, run benzodiazepine and relapse prevention groups, and monitor service users' mental health; through work on anxiety management and offering CBT, and liaising with GPs regarding their treatment and other medications the service users are prescribed.</p>																																	
<p>Number of Police Recorded Warnings, police diversion, fiscal measures, fiscal diversion, supervised bail, community sentences (including CPOs, DTTOs and RLOs)</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><u>Data from Criminal Justice Social Work</u></p> <p>Table 7 below shows the data comparison with the previous year.</p> <p><i>Table 7</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="786 1003 1358 1469"> <thead> <tr> <th>Outcome</th> <th>2017/18</th> <th>2018/19</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Restriction of Liberty Order</td> <td>8</td> <td>97</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferment for DTTO assessment</td> <td>23</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CPO with unpaid work or other activity requirement and no offender supervision requirement</td> <td>198</td> <td>218</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CPO with offender supervision requirement* and no unpaid work or other activity requirement</td> <td>171</td> <td>252</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CPO with unpaid work or other activity requirement and offender supervision requirement*</td> <td>134</td> <td>132</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Monetary penalty</td> <td>91</td> <td>81</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferred (3 months or more)</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diversion from prosecution cases</td> <td>289</td> <td>247</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bail supervision cases</td> <td>31</td> <td>42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>945</td> <td>1084</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Supervised bail</u></p> <p>A supervised bail assessment is offered to all under 21 year olds appearing from custody and all women appearing from custody are offered an enhanced supervised bail assessment. We are in the process of establishing an agreement with the Fiscals whereby we will be alerted to all cases where bail is being opposed and we would therefore be able to make a supervised bail assessment available to the Court immediately.</p>	Outcome	2017/18	2018/19	Restriction of Liberty Order	8	97	Deferment for DTTO assessment	23	15	CPO with unpaid work or other activity requirement and no offender supervision requirement	198	218	CPO with offender supervision requirement* and no unpaid work or other activity requirement	171	252	CPO with unpaid work or other activity requirement and offender supervision requirement*	134	132	Monetary penalty	91	81	Deferred (3 months or more)	0	0	Diversion from prosecution cases	289	247	Bail supervision cases	31	42	Total	945	1084
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Number of short-term sentences under one year	No	Yes	<p><u>Short term sentences (under 2 years)</u></p> <p>Table 8 below shows snapshot figures of short term sentences for males over the past three years.</p> <p><i>Table 8</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="786 398 1433 770"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Males</u></th> <th>April 2017</th> <th>April 2018</th> <th>April 2019</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of less than 3 months across the prison estate</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of between 3 months and less than 6 months across the prison estate</td> <td>18</td> <td>10</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of between 6 months and less than 2 years across the prison estate</td> <td>101</td> <td>82</td> <td>86</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The figures in table 8 do not include numbers on remand <p>Table 9 below shows snapshot figures of short term sentences for females over the past three years.</p> <p><i>Table 9</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="786 1005 1433 1429"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Females</u></th> <th>April 2017</th> <th>April 2018</th> <th>April 2019</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of less than 3 months across the prison estate</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of between 3 months and less than 6 months across the prison estate</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of between 6 months and less than 2 years across the prison estate</td> <td>5</td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The figures in table 9 do not include numbers on remand Figures for short term sentences under one year specifically, are not available 	<u>Males</u>	April 2017	April 2018	April 2019	Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of less than 3 months across the prison estate	2	1	1	Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of between 3 months and less than 6 months across the prison estate	18	10	9	Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of between 6 months and less than 2 years across the prison estate	101	82	86	<u>Females</u>	April 2017	April 2018	April 2019	Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of less than 3 months across the prison estate	0	1	0	Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of between 3 months and less than 6 months across the prison estate	0	1	1	Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of between 6 months and less than 2 years across the prison estate	5	2	4
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Other information relevant to National Outcome Four

Additional information supporting this national outcome that “**Effective interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending**”;

Criminal Justice Social Work reports are now delivered directly to the Sheriff Clerks which has streamlined the disposals’ process.

Welfare assessments for young people

All under 21 year olds appearing from the cells are interviewed and offered a welfare assessment which identifies areas of difficulty, and allows staff to undertake rapid and focused interventions and also refer to specialist agencies.



CPO 'other activity' provision

All service users subject to an unpaid work requirement are offered the opportunity to address issues connected with their offending through the use of the "other activity" provision. DTTO resource workers also have direct access to Housing Information Systems and can fully assist service users with accommodation problems.

Women's group

The unpaid work service has started a women's group which allows vulnerable women to opportunity to complete their Order in a safe and calm environment; this has increased attendance and reduced breach rates.

Data collection

We are reviewing our data collection system to ensure that we are capturing all the instances where we are offering early interventions.

Substance misuse focus

The EMORS service mentioned above provides complete continuity of care and is offered from point of arrest, through to an individual's stay in prison, and back into the community. The service has a substance misuse focus and provides recovery-orientated support to reduce the risk of reoffending; the substance misuse treatment intervention is provided by the NHS to individuals in prison. For those exiting the criminal justice system, the service assertively links individuals into long term community recovery supports to minimise the risk or relapse; providing crisis care for the most vulnerable. The service aims to deliver continuity where possible, through use of the same case worker and supports individuals to gain recovery capital that will continue into the community.



NATIONAL OUTCOME FIVE

Life chances are improved through needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety, being addressed

Indicator	Reported?	Useful?	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)
Individuals have made progress against the outcome	No	Yes	<p><u>EMORS; service user feedback</u></p> <p>The EMORS routinely measures the progress of individuals towards and during recovery using the Recovery Outcomes Web (ROW) tool. Examples of service user feedback:</p> <p><i>“very helpful and got me thinking about my drug use and how and what I can do to change”</i> <i>“my worker has done mostly everything in including me in planning and reviewing my care”</i> <i>“I am happy to be working with you, and will continue outside, hopefully until I make better life choices”</i></p> <p><u>Risk assessment tool for young people</u></p> <p>For young people, a new risk assessment tool (START-AV) is being used for under 18’s involved in offending, and it is proposed that this will identify both protective and criminogenic factors and allow analysis of need, including unmet need. Work is also being undertaken to strengthen service user feedback and consultation. Some of this work is taking place as part of ongoing Youth Talk events (community safety issues for young people in small localities), and other objectives involve widening service user consultation to involvement in strategic planning; using regular feedback from consultations and service evaluations.</p> <p><u>SFRS safety projects</u></p> <p>The SFRS are working on two separate projects which aim to reduce offending in relation to alcohol; one with the NHS and one with North East Action on Alcohol. In addition, SFRS work to reduce unintentional harm and continue to carry out home safety visits jointly with criminal justice social work to people who have recently been released from prison; providing safety advice to help minimise risk in the home.</p> <p><u>Supporting victims</u></p> <p>Victim Support supported 101 victims of crime through giving practical safety advice, emotional support and provision of personal safety alarms. 144 victims of crime were supported with information about the criminal justice system.</p> <p><u>Additional examples</u></p> <p>Other examples which support this outcome are expanded upon throughout this document for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work to embed the SHORE standards



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health interventions as part of DTTOs • Health and substance misuse treatments accessed through the Alcohol Problem Solving Court
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Other information relevant to National Outcome Five

Willow and service user feedback

Willow mentioned above; a partnership between NHS Lothian and the City of Edinburgh Council works with partners to address the social, health and welfare needs of women in the justice system who are resident in Edinburgh or returning to Edinburgh from custody elsewhere. Willow runs a programme specifically designed to meet the needs of women and provides interventions including:

- assessment of physical, mental and sexual health
- help to cope with trauma and abuse
- improve mental health and wellbeing
- address offending behaviour
- address substance misuse problems
- develop plans for education, training and employability

Women who attended Willow were asked for their views and they mentioned that it was helpful to have a range of services there for them and that it was a women only environment. They felt their confidence had increased and they were able to deal with situations better. The women appreciated the welcoming environment at Willow, including reception staff and proactive follow ups evidenced by their comments below:

“When I was scared to come out and didn’t make an appointment, Willow was reassuring, said it was fine and told me not to get upset. When I missed a few appointments, the worker did a home visit to check in. When I attended another group work programme and didn’t attend appointments I was closed. No one checked in on me then. The experience here is positive and you don’t get fobbed off. I have never come into a building before where all the people are nice!”

“Willow is quite an amazing place, anyone who says different is lying”

“Having the connection with Just Us (a service group) and continuing to be part of stuff that includes women – ex service users/active service users. Like the open days and this questionnaire”

NATIONAL OUTCOME SIX

People develop positive relationships and more opportunities to participate and contribute through education, employment and leisure activities

Indicator	Reported?	Useful?	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)
Individuals have made progress against the outcome			<p><u>SFRS interventions</u></p> <p>The SFRS runs a number of programs for young people both for the wider school audience and targeted to those at risk of offending as follows:</p> <p><u>FireSkills</u> is a targeted programme in Edinburgh’s high schools managed by Education, SFRS and the third sector; engaging with young people who have difficulty in education and are identified as on the cusp of low level offending. The programme delivers awareness raising on the impacts of antisocial behaviour and highlights the dangers of fire related antisocial behaviour. The course aims include developing an individual’s ability to work in a team, confidence building and improving healthy eating.</p>



			<p><u>Young Drivers Event</u> at which SFRS and other partners attend is an event targeted at High school students approaching driving age and aims to raise awareness of road safety and the consequences of dangerous driving; it engages with around 6000 students from across Edinburgh over the course of a week.</p> <p><u>Fire Setters Intervention</u> - A program of guidance and training is being delivered to SFRS staff to ensure their effective engagement with young people identified by Police Scotland and Young People's Service (YPS) social work, as having an unhealthy interest in fire, or who have been involved in fire related antisocial behaviour.</p> <p><u>Ignite</u> is a ten day course working with partners to educate the students on issues including sexual and mental health, online and digital safety, drugs and alcohol misuse, and onward employability. These are additional attributes which build upon the founding principles of the FireSkills course (mentioned above), such as team building and discipline.</p> <p>For the wider audience, SFRS works with partners to support the <u>Risk Factory</u> Primary 7 interactive student programme where the consequences of antisocial behaviour are discussed using a variety of scenarios and settings. The programme teaches young people how to keep safe and deal with emergency situations.</p>
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Other information relevant to National Outcome Six

Support for young people

As mentioned above, Edinburgh works hard to engage with those who offend (under 18's) without the need for statutory intervention and we would like to expand this further if at all possible. Both employment and education are significant factors for 16/17 year olds and the City of Edinburgh Council has invested in a number of Third Sector services to provide training opportunities, including working closely with Skills Development Scotland in promoting employability for young people.

Edinburgh Travel Service

In recognition of the importance of support networks for those in prison, the City of Edinburgh Council commissions Sacro to operate the Edinburgh Travel Service' to provide transport for adults and accompanied children who are eligible for the Assisted Prison Visit Scheme (AVPU). The Service provides transport to all Scottish prisons and secure hospitals for visitors who may have difficulty travelling to those establishments. Reasons for this include remote location of some prisons, lack of personal transport, lack of suitable public transport, passenger age and/or infirmity, and problems travelling with children on lengthy, multi-stage journeys.

The Service enables prisoners and patients to maintain contact with their families and friends which in turn, helps to sustain family relationships and facilitates prisoners/patients re-integration into the community on release. Maintaining family and friends' relationships as a support network contributes to reducing the risk of reoffending and increases the chance of successful rehabilitation on their release. In addition, it helps to mitigate the negative impact of separation on children of people in prison/hospitals and promotes the importance of maintaining good quality, stable visiting arrangements. Feedback from service users:



Service User travelling to State Hospital, Carstairs – “I just want to thank you for helping me see my son, I really can't express to you how much it meant to me to see him after all this time. I think what you do is fantastic and I'm so very grateful to you”

Service user travelling to HMP Glenochil - “On my last run to see my son just before Christmas my benefits were paid into my post office account early for the holiday and I wouldn't have been able to get into the post office to take it out due to visiting that day if W (volunteer driver) had not stopped on our way back from the visit and let me go in, I would have spent Christmas without money until they opened again. He saved Christmas for me”

NATIONAL OUTCOME SEVEN
Individuals' resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced

Indicator	Reported?	Useful?	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)															
Individuals have made progress against the outcome			<p><u>Peer mentoring</u></p> <p>Throughout 2018, the Peer Mentoring and Support Service funded by the City of Edinburgh Council to work with people over 16 years of age and under a statutory supervision order, has continued to develop since starting up in October 2017. A key element of the service is using fully trained volunteer mentors with 'lived experience' of the criminal justice system and this has proved hugely beneficial to the service users. Training events for mentors have provided input on how to work with people with convictions for sexual offences; this is particularly relevant, as during the reporting period (1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018), 50% of the service user group supported had a history of sexual offences. (One of the reasons for this may be that few services in Edinburgh will work with individuals with sexual offences). The service will work with individuals for up to two years where required, irrespective of when their order finished.</p> <p>The service uses the Outcomes Star assessment tool to monitor an individual's progress and performance monitoring has shown high outcomes achievements across most areas. A snapshot of results is shown at table 10 below. The service received 30 referrals in the reporting period and by the end of 2018 was working with 23 service users.</p> <p>Table 10</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Outcomes</th> <th>Target</th> <th>% Achieved</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>For those who have substance misuse issues, evidence of abstinence/stable use of illegal drugs/NPS/alcohol</td> <td>80</td> <td>81</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Evidence of a reduction in offending behaviour</td> <td>90</td> <td>97</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Evidence of a reduction in pro-offending attitudes</td> <td>90</td> <td>92</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Evidence of increase in ability to withstand pressure from peers who are still offending and/or involved in substance misuse</td> <td>90</td> <td>94</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Outcomes	Target	% Achieved	For those who have substance misuse issues, evidence of abstinence/stable use of illegal drugs/NPS/alcohol	80	81	Evidence of a reduction in offending behaviour	90	97	Evidence of a reduction in pro-offending attitudes	90	92	Evidence of increase in ability to withstand pressure from peers who are still offending and/or involved in substance misuse	90	94
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			Evidence of a reduction in chaotic or risky behaviour	90	88
			Evidence of improved motivation to change negative behaviour	90	98
<p><u>Restorative Justice</u></p> <p>Restorative Justice, also relevant to this outcome is highlighted below.</p>					

Other information relevant to National Outcome Seven

Domestic Abuse Services

[Domestic Abuse Services](#) have recently concluded an organisational review which in part was designed to improve access for men who perpetrate domestic abuse but are not prosecuted, and support to their ex/partners. Part of this has been to agree a new referral pathway involving multi-agency working with police, colleagues in FHS, and Women's Aid. Now the review has concluded, we are moving to implement the changes on a permanent basis. This will improve access to support for women and children affected by domestic abuses, aiming to reduce risks posed to them. Men will have access to an increased type of supports and interventions aimed at reducing the likelihood of future violence.

These services are engaged in a programme of self-assessment, training, and development activity to become trauma enhanced, including ensuring workers can identify and respond to complex trauma presentations, and support the safety and stabilisation of service users. We will contribute to the delivery of a pilot of a community forensic Survive and Thrive course for men, and will provide workers to become trainers accredited to deliver Trauma Skilled Practice (level 2) Training, to contribute to the delivery of NHS Education for Scotland trauma training framework.

Supporting young people

All staff supporting those under 18, are trained in child development and adverse childhood experiences/trauma (ACEs). In addition, staff draw on motivational interviewing techniques when working with our young people. We strive to engage with them in a way that is warm and understanding whilst maintaining clarity of the responsibilities associated with supervising young people in the community. Our engagement with young people assists us in developing stronger relationships, which is a central component of enhancing motivation to change.

Several YPS staff will become 'Train the Trainers' in relation to ACEs and we are reviewing how trauma friendly our workplace and associate staff are in welcoming and engaging with our service users. This includes wider training for a range of staff including security staff, reception staff, as well as social workers. We hope this assists young people who have experienced multiple adversities to feel welcomed and positively regarded when attending appointments with staff.

Feedback from victims and witnesses supported by Victim Support

Victim Support routinely gathers feedback from victims and witnesses; monitoring progress across three areas; health and wellbeing, feeling safer, and feeling informed. Service user feedback included the following comments;

"I could not have managed to get through all this without your help."
"I feel my life is getting back to normal, thanks"



5. Priority Areas of Focus

Data sharing

The ECSP continues to work to improve data sharing between partners where doing so will facilitate improved outcomes for service users and/or quicker access to the services they require to address their needs. The DSA between SPS and the City of Edinburgh Council developed in 2018 and explained under outcome 3 above is a big step to achieving improvements in this area. Prior to development of the DSA, social work staff would receive information relating to statutory prisoners; representing some of those eligible for services. Personal data would not be routinely shared consistently. The DSA allows for the sharing of personal data on the full cohort of individuals (non-statutory and statutory prisoners) being liberated which will allow more effective service planning and for relevant social work staff to:

- Identify those who are leaving and who have left custody which will assist in determining their eligibility for social work support
- Offer individuals in prison an option (via specific consent) to access social work services similar to those in the community
- Offer individuals in prison support around offending behaviour, to address personal problems such as family breakdown or drug/ alcohol issues, and support to reintegrate into society on release

The DSA allows for data to be shared on people being liberated to Edinburgh both from HMP Edinburgh and from across the prison estate. The DSA however, only covers the sharing of information on people who have been convicted therefore, further work will be required to ensure that remand prisoners being liberated are able to access the support they need.

6. Case Studies

Restorative Justice

The City of Edinburgh Council's Community Justice service is now offering Restorative Justice (RJ) to those who are subject to statutory supervision, having been convicted of a hate crime (an offence aggravated by race, religion, sexual orientation, disability, or transgender identity), and the victim and of that offence (or a representative). The Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 and the creation of Community Justice Scotland are drivers for this project, and seeking input from victims of crime and communities affected by crime will also be of key importance when delivering our service. RJ is a medium which includes victims, offenders, and communities in repairing the harm caused by crime.

Police Scotland, specifically the Preventions, Interventions, and Partnership Department (E-Division, Torphichen Street, Edinburgh), are a key partner in this process, and an Information-Sharing Protocol has been agreed and signed off with them, allowing our service to contact the victim of the hate offence. Police Scotland have agreed to provide victims of hate crime information about RJ and gain explicit consent for the Council's RJ service to contact them, as well as undergoing joint RJ training with staff from our service, and to co-facilitate RJ where appropriate.

The RJ service is initially focusing on hate crime and operating across all community justice services where appropriate. It is the intention in the future, to extend the project to encompass all offences following successful implementation and evaluation with hate offences. Relevant staff across Criminal Justice Social Work, Young People's Service, Family and Household Support, and the residential accommodation service for men who pose a risk of serious harm, have been trained in the Anti-Discriminatory Awareness Practice Training (ADAPT) toolkit; a one to one hate crime intervention that can be used by all staff, not just those involved in delivering RJ.



Specifically RJ contributes to National Outcome 7 through enhancing victims' resilience and by supporting behavioural and attitudinal change, self-management and reducing the risk of reoffending in those who have committed hate offences. RJ also support National Outcome 2; national indicator "partners have leveraged resources for community justice" through collaboration, co-facilitation, information sharing and attending joint training.

7. Challenges

Employing people with lived experience

To promote community justice, reduce re-offending and deliver effective interventions, partners are keen to tap into the wealth of experience, knowledge and understanding that exists in those who have lived experience of the criminal justice and have turned their lives around. Employing ex-service users and people with lived experience brings a legitimacy to support services as it provides visible evidence of recovery which can be particularly appreciated by service users; inspiring and motivating them to make changes in their own lives. However, employing mentors with lived experience presents procedural challenges with PVG Scotland checks.

In terms of challenges to employing mentors with lived experience, the main issue relates to Protecting Vulnerable Groups (PVG) Scotland scheme. When the PVG is submitted, this automatically triggers consideration for listing (i.e. adult or child listing) and results in considerable delays to the recruitment process. This could potentially discourage those with lived experience from taking on professional mentoring roles. To mitigate the impact, service providers are now seeking to conduct PVG checks before the recruitment processes begins.

Data collection and analysis

Accessing readily available and easy to interpret community justice and health/drugs/alcohol data, broken down by local authority area to inform a strengths and needs assessment, remains a challenge, as information is often difficult to find and is found across a number of different sources. In addition, some of the data requested in the CJOIP return such as "number of short term sentences under one year" is not available from current systems. Similarly, gathering accurate data showing the balance between community sentences and custodial sentences has not been possible.

Social work reports are not requested for every individual entering the criminal justice system. The City of Edinburgh Council holds data on those for whom a social work report was requested but has no information on those for whom reports are not requested. As those individuals are absent from the social work system, the data, which seeks to portray an accurate picture of the community justice landscape in Edinburgh, is incomplete and further work is required to capture the range of data across partners that will provide a fuller picture of community justice.

Resources

A further challenge is the impact of the 2018/19 pay increase for social work staff which is having to be met from the existing budget, as no additional monies have been made available to fund this; the three years of pay increases amount to almost 10% of the staffing budget. The money available for social work services therefore, has reduced in real terms in 2018/19, putting greater pressure on services. This pressure is compounded by the additional demand generated by an increasing population and the shift to community sentences, where more people will require to be supported in the community.

8. Additional Information



Housing; access and sustainability

A priority for ECSP in its Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan 2019-22, is that people in the criminal justice system experience improved access and sustainability of housing; a challenge because of the pressures on affordable housing in the City, but necessary to support an individual's stability and reduce their risk of reoffending.

HMP Edinburgh is currently involved in a tripartite agreement with Community Justice Scotland and Castle Rock Edinvar. The purpose of this project/study (The Edinburgh Re- entry Study) is to evaluate the outcomes from releasing people from custody into the community with a permanent tenancy and employment prospects. To date, the partners have secured five tenancies and are hopeful that this will signify the start of something very promising. This is in direct response to the difficulties some people have faced trying to get to the stage where they have secured permanent tenancies, whilst trying to refrain from further contact with the police/courts.

SPS staff from HMP Edinburgh have also had an initial meeting with Cyrenians regarding the [Housing First](#) initiative. They currently have a number of opportunities for people exiting custody with significant needs including homelessness. The intention is to formulate a referral system and grow this relationship for the benefit of those leaving custody, and with an aim to having a positive impact on reducing potential further offending.



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THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP

Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan 2019-22

Executive Summary

The Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 introduced a new model for community justice and from 1 April 2017, devolved decision making for the planning and delivery of community justice services to local community planning partnerships. The Edinburgh Community Safety Partnership (ECSP) has responsibility for developing and implementing Edinburgh's Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan (CJOIP) on behalf of the Edinburgh Partnership (community planning). The ECSP agreed the draft CJOIP 2019-22 on 27 August 2019.

Contact: Rona Fraser, Community Justice Senior Manager

Email: rona.fraser@edinburgh.gov.uk

Recommendations

- i. the Edinburgh Partnership to approve the CJOIP 2019-22 at Appendix 1.

1 Background

1.1 Partners have continued to build on work and activities set out in the previous CJOIP, and developed a revised three year working CJOIP 2019-22 which will be revised and updated annually to reflect progress and any new emerging priorities. The CJOIP supports and aspires to the Scottish Government's vision for community justice where Scotland is a safer and more inclusive nation where we:

- Prevent and reduce offending by addressing its underlying causes; and
- Safely and effectively manage and support those who have committed offences to help them reintegrate into the community and realise their potential for the benefit of all citizens

2 Main Report

2.1 The CJOIP 2019-22 identifies four local outcomes, supported by eight local priorities, listed in table 1 below.

Table 1

<u>Local priority</u>	<u>Local outcome</u>
○ Establishing closer links with communities and localities	Increased community and service user engagement

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increasing service user engagement which actively informs service development and delivery 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Creating reporting arrangements into the ECSP that demonstrate the impact of our interventions and services ○ Establishing closer working links with the third sector 	Improved communication and engagement with partners and the third sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improving access and sustainability of housing for people in the criminal justice system ○ Developing and delivering trauma informed leadership ○ Delivering services which demonstrate a greater awareness of men's experiences of trauma 	People in the criminal justice system experience improved access to and engagement with, housing and other support services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Early identification of opportunities to support vulnerable people so that positive interventions can be implemented sooner (through developing an early intervention strategy) 	Needs are identified and services made available at the earliest opportunity

- 2.2 ECSP partners will hold a planning and priorities meeting in December 2019 to agree subgroups and partner leads to take forward the CJOIP priorities. This will also include developing SMART actions to deliver the Action Plan at Appendix 3 in the CJOIP.
- 2.3 Once approved by the Edinburgh Partnership, the CJOIP 2019-22 will be submitted to Community Justice Scotland; the national agency for promoting leading standards of community justice across Scotland.

Contribution to:	Low		Medium		High
◆ Sustainability	1	2	3	4	5
◆ Equality	1	2	3	4	5
◆ Community Engagement	1	2	3	4	5
◆ Prevention	1	2	3	4	5
◆ Joint Resourcing	1	2	3	4	5

Contact details: Rona Fraser, Community Justice Senior Manager
 Email: rona.fraser@edinburgh.gov.uk

Appendices:

Appendix 1: Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan 2019-22

Edinburgh Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan

2019 - 2022



SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE
Working together for a safer Scotland



Edinburgh Integration Joint Board



Edinburgh Community Safety Partnership
Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan 2019-22

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Background
3. Local community justice outcomes and corresponding priorities
4. The community justice landscape
5. Contextual information
6. Priority areas for improvement (aligned to national outcomes and indicators)
7. Governance arrangements and community planning
8. Participation statement

Appendix 1: Community Justice Partners

Appendix 2: Resources; Links to local and national strategies and plans

Appendix 3: Community Justice Action Plan

1. Introduction

The Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 introduced a new model for community justice and from 1 April 2017, devolved decision making on the planning and delivery of community justice services to local community planning partnerships. Edinburgh's Community Safety Partnership (ECSP) (incorporating community justice), has responsibility for developing and implementing the Edinburgh Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan (CJOIP) on behalf of the Edinburgh Partnership (community planning).

The ECSP is committed to improving outcomes for people in community justice and aspires to achieving the Scottish Government's vision for community justice where Scotland is a safer, fairer and more inclusive nation where we:

- prevent and reduce offending by addressing its underlying causes
- safely and effectively manage and support those who have committed offences to help them reintegrate into the community and realize their potential for the benefit of all citizens.

2. Background

The [CJOIP 2017/18](#) provided an overview of the work of community justice partners in Edinburgh in relation to the national outcomes and indicators, as well as listing the improvement actions to which partners had committed. Partners have reviewed the work carried out under those 2017/18 improvement actions and measured collective performance in relation to the national Community Justice [Outcomes, Performance and Improvement Framework](#). Examining the progress made against the CJOIP 2017/18 not only highlighted the success stories, but allowed partners to sharpen their focus onto areas which they agree should be priorities for the ECSP in delivering improved community justice outcomes locally. Those include, for example:

Increasing service user engagement – in 2017/18, engagement events which explored the experiences of people subject to a Community Payback Order (CPO) or other form of supervision, were extended to include families visiting relatives and friends in HMP Edinburgh so that their views can help develop community justice services. It is recognized however, that extending the engagement reach has not enabled us to capture the views of people who disengage with community justice services and that more work is needed to ensure that services are developed to be as accessible and inclusive as possible.

Housing sustainability for people in the criminal justice system – during 2017/18, housing options and homelessness services operating within HMP Edinburgh and HMYOI Polmont were reviewed to coincide with the introduction of the [Sustainable Housing on Release for Everyone](#) (SHORE) standards and their implementation from April 2018. Adopting the standards has meant that staff engage with anyone entering prison to establish their housing situation, so that appropriate interventions can be put in place for those who may present as homeless before the end of their sentence. Embedding the standards and focusing on housing sustainability are the next steps in this work to be taken forward in 2019 and beyond.

Developing services which demonstrate a greater awareness of trauma – throughout 2017/18, [Willow](#) continued to embed its trauma informed approach to supporting women in the criminal justice system through the provision of training to accommodation providers to enable them to support women that services find it most difficult to maintain in temporary accommodation, and who are at high risk of custody and hospitalization. A trauma informed care system approach has also been introduced, which includes training on managing complex cases so that a psychological formulation that informs a shared plan which all staff adopt across agencies, can be put in place for delivering an individual woman's care. This individualized approach ensures each woman receives a tailored consistency of care, which increases the

safety and effectiveness of the intervention for both staff, and the woman being supported. This successful model is being introduced into men's services in 2019.

The above outlines some of the 2017/18 progress made under specific, developing areas of work identified as requiring further improvement and therefore, captured in Edinburgh's community justice local outcomes and supporting priorities for 2019-22.

Emerging trends

Edinburgh's revised CJOIP is a three year working document, in recognition of the ambition contained within the priorities and the realistic progress partners expect to achieve over this period. The CJOIP however, will continue to be revised and updated annually as required, to reflect progress made and ensure new and emerging priorities are included. For example, the CJOIP will be amended accordingly to reflect any work priorities as a result of changes in legislation such as, extending the presumption against short sentences from three to twelve months approved by the Scottish Parliament's Justice Committee in June 2019. This may require a specific focus on service planning to ensure that appropriate supports and supervision options are available to manage a possible increase in community interventions.

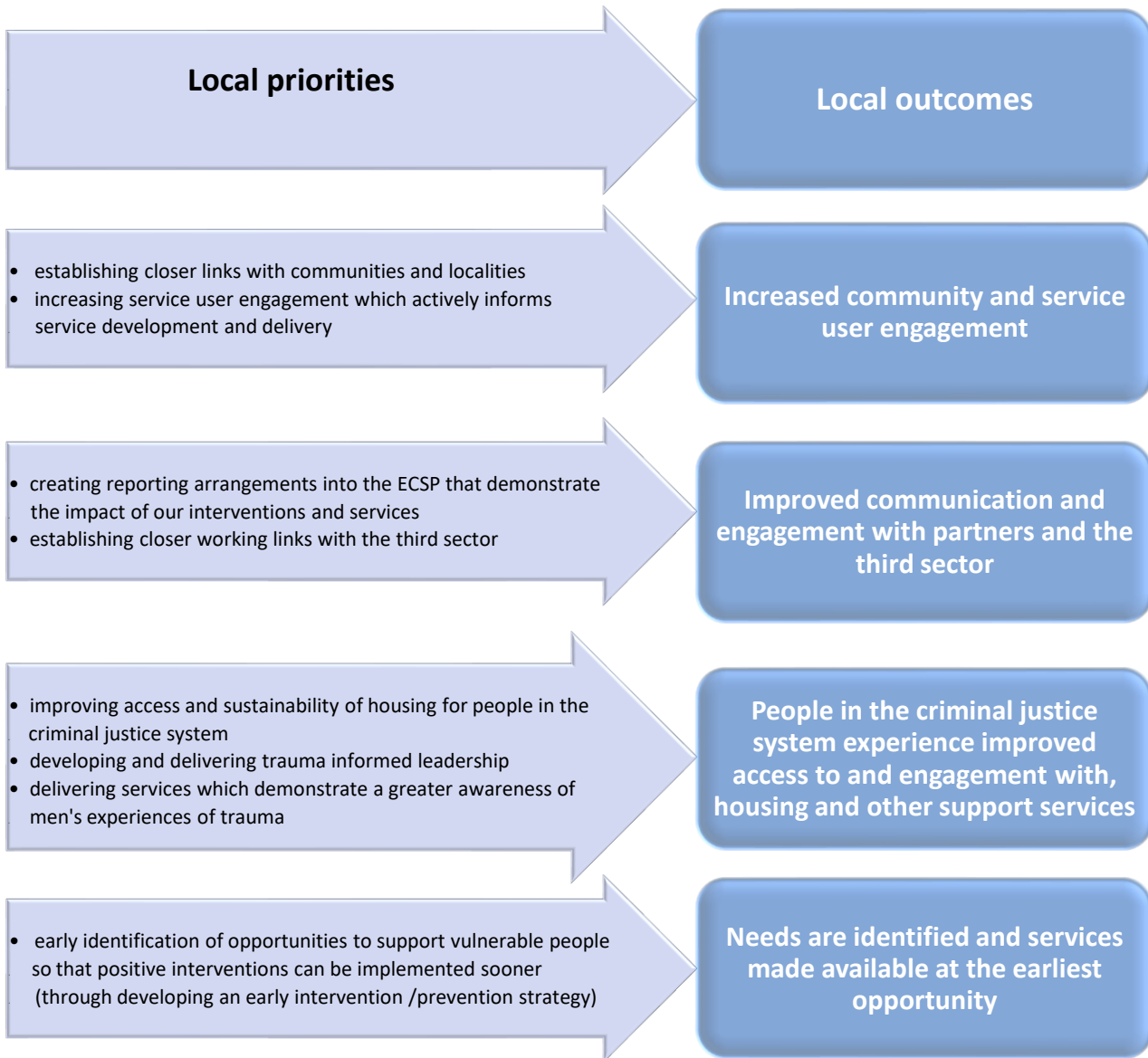
As it would not be possible to predict which community disposals would see an increase in demand, prior to implementation and in preparation, Criminal Justice Social Work (CJSW) may be required to research the needs of individuals who received sentences of between three and twelve months. Information on those for whom a CJSW report was prepared will be available however, there are many individuals who receive custodial sentences of twelve months or less who have had no contact with criminal justice and their risks and needs will not be readily known.

Similarly, following the Management of Offenders (Scotland) Bill for an Act of the Scottish Parliament which includes making provision for electronic monitoring (EM) of people who have been convicted of offences, the extension of EM to a wider range of disposals to strengthen community justice sentences is likely to be implemented as part of a package of support for individuals. Therefore, CJSW may need to be more creative in its approaches to dealing with both the impact of these changes and the resultant resource implications.

3. Local community justice outcomes and corresponding priorities

Edinburgh's CJOIP 2019-22 has identified four local outcomes shown in Diagram 1 below, to which eight supporting local priorities are aligned. Planned partner activity individually and collectively, to progress the local priorities is detailed in the improvement actions section of the Action Plan at Appendix 3, which in turn illustrates how local aspirations will contribute to the national outcomes. The CJOIP 2019-22 introduces new and further developing areas of work to achieve the local outcomes, while highlighting snapshots of ongoing activity under the related national outcomes. Most of the activity detailed in the [CJOIP 2017/18](#) continues and is outlined and referenced throughout the CJOIP 2019-22 but is not expanded upon extensively to avoid duplication.

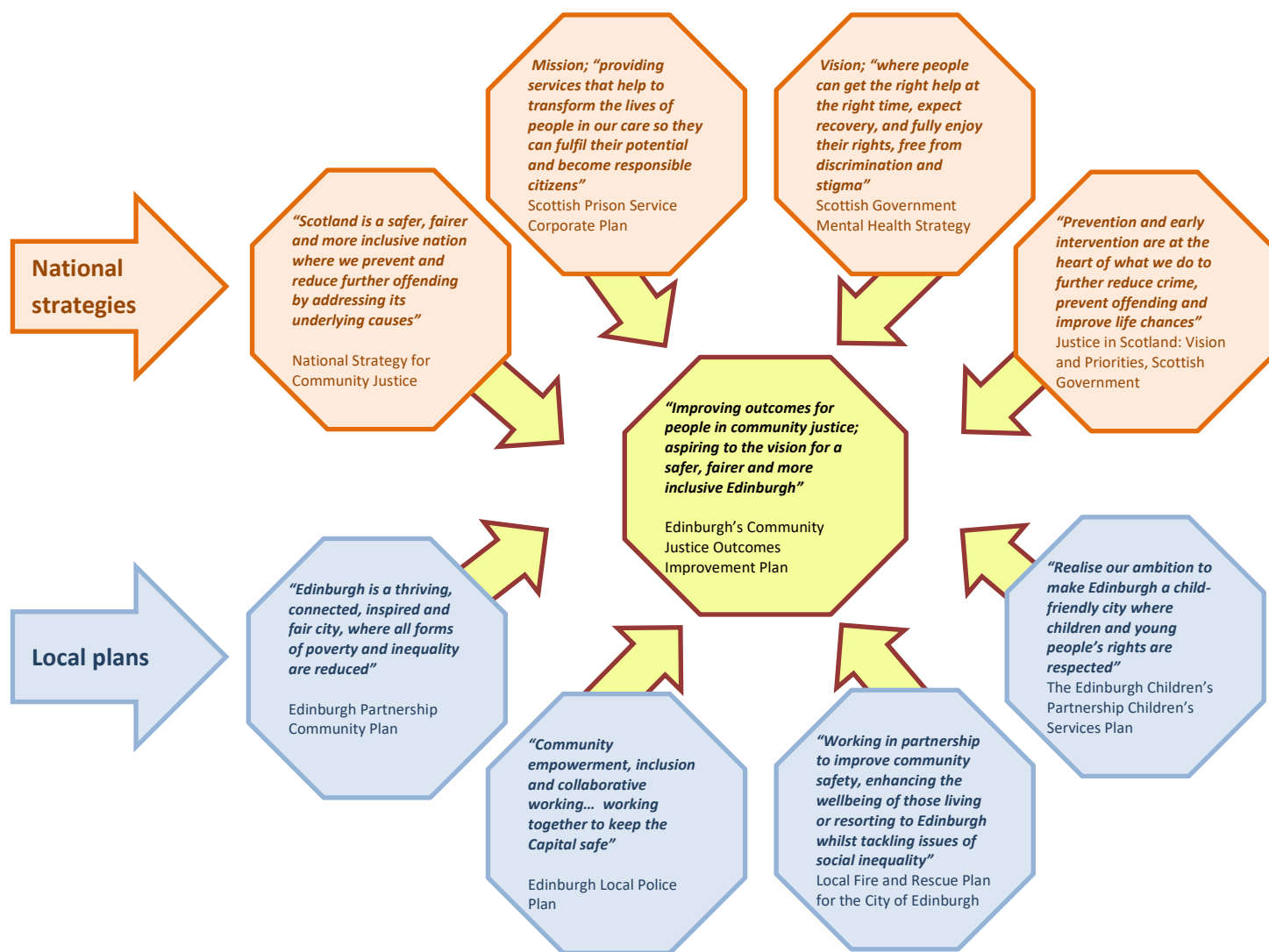
Diagram 1



4. The community justice landscape

Community justice is a complex landscape within which a range of national strategies and local plans crossover, interlink, and provide the basis for collaborative working across partners and agencies. Diagram 2 below highlights individual partner outcomes and missions which collectively support the community justice vision to improve outcomes for people in community justice and to create safer, fairer, and more inclusive communities. Across partner priorities and plans, key themes emerge; a shift to prevention, collaborative working, fairness, assisting recovery, supporting people to fulfil their potential, reducing inequality, and preventing and reducing offending and crime.

Diagram 2



5. Contextual information

Edinburgh is recognized as an affluent and growing city however, it is a city of contrasts with wide levels of inequality, and is home to some of the most deprived communities in Scotland¹. Community justice planning takes place within this local context and some characteristics of the city are outlined below:

- Edinburgh has one of the fastest growing populations of any city in the UK. In the ten years to 2018, Edinburgh's population grew by 13.1% from 458,500 to 518,500. The latest (2016 based) projections suggest the trend will continue with the population expected to grow by a further 7.2% to 555,400 by 2029², putting greater pressure on services.
- Edinburgh's child population (those between 0 and 15 years old) saw significant growth at 12.7% when compared with the rest of Scotland where the child population remained largely unchanged. Edinburgh also has a higher proportion of people aged 16 to 49 than the rest of Scotland³.
- Average incomes within the city are high with 75.6% of the working age population in employment; unemployment remains low at 3.6% in the year to March 2018; lower than other major UK cities³. Despite this, 13% of households have no adult in employment and over 80,000 residents live on

¹ [SIMD \(2016\)](#),

² National records of Scotland 2018

³ [Edinburgh by Numbers \(2018\)](#)

incomes below the UK poverty threshold⁴.

- 22% of Edinburgh's children grow up in poverty⁵, and in the most deprived areas, as many as 30% live in households below the poverty threshold, compared with Edinburgh's average of 16% of citizens living in poverty.
- People living in areas of deprivation are at greatest risk of crime, and those areas where poverty is highest tend to show that residents are less satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live and feel less safe in it after dark⁶.
- Police Scotland has recorded an increase in the number of [crimes committed in Edinburgh](#), from 29,581 in 2016/17, to 33,080 in 2017/18 and the [economic and social costs of crime](#) (adult criminal justice system, criminal procedures, community services/disposals) to the local authority and to communities is significant.
- Latest Scottish Government figures show that [reconviction rates in Edinburgh](#) (based on residence) were 24.7% in 2015/16 compared with the national average of 27%, and 24.6% in 2016/17 compared with the national average of 27.2%.
- The average house price in Edinburgh is six times the average gross annual earnings in the city making it the least affordable city in Scotland to buy a home; demand for affordable housing is high and rising housing costs are a major contributor to poverty, inequality, and homelessness.
- Latest estimated figures show that 6500⁷ people aged between 15 and 64 in Edinburgh are experiencing problem drug use.
- Edinburgh faces a particular challenge around alcohol with the cost of alcohol related harm estimated at £221 million per year. The issue is not confined to a small minority, with research suggesting that 43% of the adult population drinks more than the Scottish Government's recommended limits⁸.
- Mental illness is one of Scotland's major public health challenges with one in three people estimated to be affected by mental ill-health in any one year. [Latest figures](#) show that 14.2% of Edinburgh's population was prescribed drugs for anxiety/depression/psychosis compared with a national average of 17.4%.
- A greater focus on prevention and early intervention has seen the number of people experiencing homelessness in Edinburgh fall from a peak of 5190 in 2006/7⁹ to 3340 in 2018/19. However, there remains significant pressure on temporary accommodation services due to the acute lack of affordable housing. Housing costs in Edinburgh continue to rise and for those on lower incomes, the number of new homes being built does not meet housing need and demand.
- [Latest figures](#) show that there were 1053 instances of exclusion from local authority schools in Edinburgh in 2016/17; down from 1095 the previous year. [Research](#) shows that pupils excluded from school at age twelve are four times more likely than other children to be imprisoned as adults. Boys, children living in single parent families, and those from the most deprived communities were most likely to be excluded from school.
- Edinburgh's [Locality Improvement Plans](#) contain more detailed local area profiles and local priorities for each of the City's four locality areas; partners seek to plan, develop and deliver services that are proportionate to need and through regular engagement with communities of place and interest.
- Prison numbers remain stubbornly high; a snapshot of prison numbers taken in April over the past three years, showed that there were 781, 730 and 806 male prisoners in HMP Edinburgh in 2017, 2018, and 2019 respectively. Of those numbers of male prisoners, 271, 254, and 290 were males in HMP Edinburgh who had an Edinburgh postcode.
- Female snapshot figures taken over the same period showed that there were 92, 104, and 111 females in HMP Edinburgh over the past three years. Of those numbers of females in HMP Edinburgh, 9, 16, and 15 had an Edinburgh postcode.

⁴ defined as 60% of the UK median household income (DWP)

⁵ End Child Poverty (ECP) coalition data 2018

⁶ [Edinburgh People Survey \(2018\)](#)

⁷ <http://www.isdscotland.org>

⁸ <http://www.edinburghadp.co.uk/>

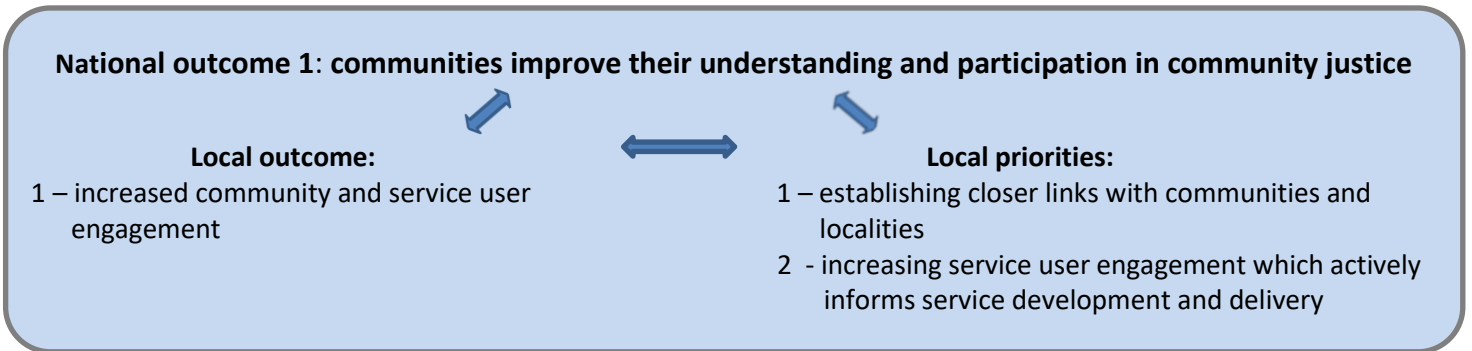
⁹ http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/download/meetings/id/53301/item_74_-_strategic_direction_for_tackling_homelessness

- Snapshot figures for males taken in April over the past three years, showed 80, 78 and 107 prisoners with an Edinburgh postcode were held on remand across the estate. For females, the figures were 7, 5 and 5 respectively.
- A sample of monthly release figures taken in April over the past three years showed that figures remained relatively stable, with 52, 41 and 42 males liberated to Edinburgh from across the prison estate. In April each year, female liberations from across the estate to Edinburgh were 4, 3, and 8 respectively.
- In 2018/19, we completed 1625 Criminal Justice Social Work Reports.
- Social Work Diversion Reports showed that in 2018/19, 237 individuals were diverted from prosecution, down from 279 in 2017/18.
- At the time of reporting, following preparation of a Criminal Justice Social Work Report, 264 people received a custodial sentence.
- 836 individuals commenced Community Payback Orders and 231 commenced Drug Treatment and Testing Orders.

6. Priority areas for improvement (aligned to national outcomes)

This section outlines the work of community justice partners in Edinburgh in support of the four local outcomes, and sets out the eight local priority areas for improvement actions. Each local priority is aligned to a local outcome and its corresponding national outcome for ease of presentation and reporting however, the local priorities may cut across more than one of the national outcomes. Planned activity to progress each priority is listed below and summarized in the Action Plan at Appendix 3.

STRUCTURAL OUTCOMES



Local priority 1: establishing closer links with communities and localities

The multifunctional Family and Household Support service incorporating family support, household support and community safety has a key role in promoting prevention and early intervention work in communities. Family and Household Support works with individuals and families to prevent problems escalating, assist with neighbour disputes, and ensure that people get the support they need to empower them to make positive changes in their lives, whilst challenging antisocial attitudes and behaviour. Family and Household Support shares many of its priorities with community justice and therefore community justice services are looking to make closer links with Family and Household Support and establish a fully co-ordinated and mutually beneficial approach to improving outcomes for individuals and communities. This priority will complement existing partnership working.

How will we achieve this priority?

- By ensuring that Criminal Justice Social Work is represented at Community Improvement Partnerships in each locality to improve collective understanding of community justice
- Through aligning the ECSP (community justice and community safety planning) with the locality planning process currently being established
- Ensure connections are made across the related strategies in Community Safety and Youth Justice
- By establishing a suitable mechanism to capture local Family and Household Support activity which supports community justice outcomes and facilitates opportunities for joint working between Family and Household Support and Criminal Justice Social Work
- Promoting the Council's Safer and Stronger Communities structure, which brought together related areas of activity including community justice, homelessness and housing support, and addressing crime and antisocial behaviour through promoting community safety
- Making links with the 'Stronger Edinburgh' model; a roll out citywide of the [Stronger North](#) approach
- By working with our Communications colleagues to create an effective local media campaign to promote community justice and its benefits to both internal and external partners

Partners are building on the structural changes outlined below, to support this local outcome.

Locality planning

Over the past year, community planning in Edinburgh has been examining its organizational structure and considering ways it can improve both its transparency and focus to address some of the key challenges faced by the city. The Edinburgh Partnership has agreed a new structure which includes establishing four new local community planning partnerships; one representing each of the four localities, to deliver their respective locality improvement plans. The creation of local partnerships represents an opportunity for greater alignment between the ECSP and locality planning through establishing a fully coordinated approach to addressing community justice and community safety priorities both centrally and locally.

Safer and Stronger Communities

In 2016, as part of a wider Council reorganization, and in response to the need to deliver more effective and responsive services which are more preventative in nature, a new division was created entitled Safer and Stronger Communities, led by the Council's Chief Social Work Officer. The establishment of Safer and Stronger Communities required comprehensive structural transformation, bringing together areas of work focused on protecting people which had previously been delivered under different service areas. The four areas of work sitting together under the revised structure are listed below:

- **Regulation and professional governance** spanning children and adult services – includes public protection, Chief Social Work Officer functions, quality assurance roles, and regulation functions covering statutory requirements for housing services and social work.

- **Community Justice** – bringing together Criminal Justice Social Work and city-wide community safety to improve community cohesion, wellbeing, and the management, co-ordination and rehabilitation of people who have committed offences.
- **Homelessness and Housing Support** – including access to housing and support services to tackle homelessness, supporting recovery for people with complex needs, and assisting people to remain secure in their tenancies. Support also includes advice services providing benefits and welfare assistance, as well as outreach debt advice for prisoners in HMP Edinburgh.
- **Locality management** – the Council and key statutory partners (Police Scotland and Scottish Fire and Rescue Service), agreed four coterminous geographical areas referred to as localities and managed locally by a Locality Manager responsible for all locality based Council services in their area. The focus is on addressing the specific needs of each locality, increasing collaborative working with statutory and voluntary partners, and ensuring the emphasis is on prevention. The aforementioned Family and Household Support service sits within the locality management element of Safer and Stronger Communities.

All four work streams are committed to protecting people, in particular those who are the most vulnerable by focusing on welfare and social justice, and by tackling poverty and inequality. Regulation and professional governance, community justice (including community safety), and access to housing and support services, collectively support the work of the ECSP.

Local priority 2: increasing service user engagement which actively informs service development and delivery

Although routine engagement takes place with communities of interest and extensive engagement was carried out with communities during the development of the [Locality Improvement Plans](#) to understand community needs, encouraging disenfranchised and vulnerable people to share their views remains a challenge. More work is needed to establish why people do not feel they can or want to engage with services, and to capture their views on how services and consultation exercises may be adapted to encourage engagement.

How will we achieve this priority?

- By supporting and engaging with the service user led group Just Us, which was developed by women being assisted by Willow; a service providing group work /key work support to women with involvement in the criminal justice system to address a range of issues including mental health, trauma, offending, wellbeing, substance abuse, relationships and coping strategies
- Developing a framework for regular service user engagement which will assist with the quality assurance of existing service provision and see appropriate improvements introduced based on feedback received
- Through the development of 'People's Stories'; this model is about social work staff meeting with individuals who use social work services to hear about their life experiences and the impact on their lives of a social work intervention. This work will champion good practice while identifying areas for improvement. The model will see twelve people each year who have experienced community justice /the criminal justice system, participating in the research with regular progress reports submitted to the Chief Social Work Officer

- By employing a co-production process; consulting with men throughout the development of the men's service
- By ensuring the ECSP is kept updated with the feedback from service users' input through the aforementioned engagement framework and model

Some of the work carried out which continues to build on existing links with partners, communities and service users is outlined below.

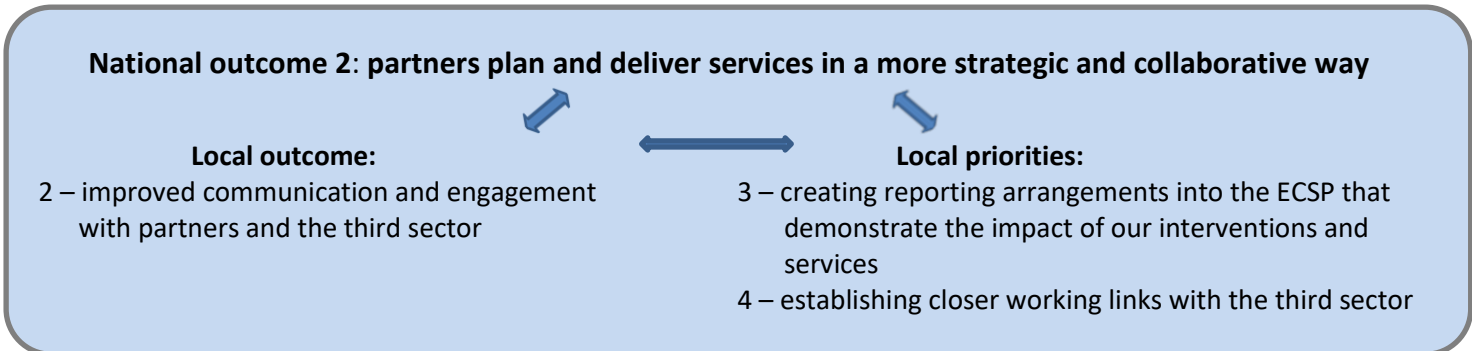
Co-production, and community engagement

The Edinburgh and Midlothian Offender Recovery Service (EMORS) provides a continuum of support to people across three services; arrest referral, substance misuse prison treatment, and voluntary throughcare. It is commissioned jointly by the Council, NHS Lothian and Midlothian Council, and works with individuals to address their unmet needs with a particular focus on helping people to steer away from problematic drug and alcohol use which may increase their likelihood of reoffending.

The Council provides funding for Police Scotland to deliver community policing services under a [Partnership Agreement](#), whereby Community Police Officers work within local communities alongside Family and Household Support teams to reduce crime, violence and antisocial behaviour, and support people to address issues in their lives which may cause them to offend /reoffend.

A consultation exercise was carried out to obtain the views of Edinburgh's citizens on the City's priorities set out in the draft strategy "[Planning for Change and Delivering Services](#)"; it included asking people to comment on both the prevention approach (intervening before problems escalate for individuals and communities), and how services should be delivered.

Police Scotland's Edinburgh Survey '[Your View Counts](#)' 17/18 also highlights issues which matter most to the general public; they include crime and antisocial behaviour.



Local Priority 3: Creating reporting arrangements into the ECSP that demonstrate more clearly the impact of our interventions and services - both positive and negative

The ECSP is reviewing its priorities and internal reporting mechanisms; creating themed sub groups with shared responsibility across partners to deliver on the CJOIP 2019-22 priorities. The ECSP has yet to establish a suitable working arrangement with the locality model to enable work carried out under CJOIP 2019-22 to be shared at regular intervals across Edinburgh's four localities and feed into Locality Improvement Plans (LIPs). However, the annual revising of LIPs later in 2019 will present an opportunity to establish closer links between those plans and the CJOIP. Capturing work in the localities which contributes to the CJOIP outcomes will facilitate opportunities to further develop joint working between community justice and the localities for example, through introducing shared community consultations.

How will we achieve this priority?

- ECSP core membership to develop appropriate and workable sub groups to support the activities outlined in the CJOIP action plan
- Identifying common ground across CJOIP activity and the work detailed under the respective LIP's community safety themes
- ECSP to explore with locality managers how best to improve linkages between the ECSP and the newly created local community planning partnerships
- ECSP to begin developing a dataset on its performance using relevant quality indicators
- Through development of a Community Safety Strategy which will link into key CJOIP activity and report to the ECSP

Community Safety Strategy 2020 - 2023

The new 2020-2023 Community Safety Strategy is currently being developed to contribute to the Scottish Governments national outcome for citizens to "live in communities that are inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe". In developing the new strategy, the Edinburgh Community Safety Partnership took the decision to further widen the scope of the previous requirement to produce an Antisocial Behaviour Strategy and provide a framework for partners to tackle antisocial behaviour, as well as identifying and addressing broader community safety issues.

In working towards identifying priorities to be taken forward through partnership working, a series of key stakeholder events have taken place where three city wide key priority themes have been identified:

- Young People at risk of offending or who become victims of crime
- Tackling antisocial behaviour specifically and the impact of noise
- Cyber Safety

The Community Safety strategy will cut across and link with a very broad range of existing plans and strategies, specifically the CJOIP and the Youth Justice Strategy, in providing early intervention and preventative opportunities and approaches over planned phases of activity under the governance of the ECSP and the Edinburgh Children's Partnership; offering clearer links and areas of common interest, exploiting synergies created by aligning aspects of the strategies, and coordination of effort to maximise impact and outcomes for the people of Edinburgh.

Short life working groups have been created to explore each of the three themes, utilising intelligence, data, trends and patterns and the broader national context to identify existing relationships, promote a partnership approach, and realise the potential benefits of strategic alignment to complement rather than duplicate effort.

Local priority 4: Establishing closer working links with the third sector

A development session between the ECSP and third sector partners held in early 2018 and hosted by the [Criminal Justice Voluntary Sector Forum](#), highlighted that although Edinburgh benefitted from a large and active voluntary sector, for many third sector organizations, engagement and communication with the ECSP was limited. This had led to a lack of clarity within the third sector about the work of the ECSP and how those organisations could contribute to the community justice agenda. Recommendations are being taken forward in 2019-22 to address those issues including:

- Establishing clear routes for consistent and meaningful communication and engagement between ECSP and the third sector
- Exploring whether there is appetite within the voluntary sector for establishing a local community justice forum and whether it could serve as a suitable vehicle in supporting stronger ECSP /third sector collaboration in community justice

How will we achieve this priority?

- An ECSP member from the Third Sector is consulting with those organizations contributing to the community justice agenda, on the most effective way for the sector to be represented at the ECSP
- The Third Sector will also explore how it would like to be informed of the work and developments of the ECSP to ensure that it can support, respond, and contribute to the work of community justice at the right time
- By engaging with community planning to ensure third sector connectivity; this will be explored via Neighbourhood Networks which are being established in each locality and will link in with the Third Sector

Some existing working examples which contribute to local outcome 2 are noted below.

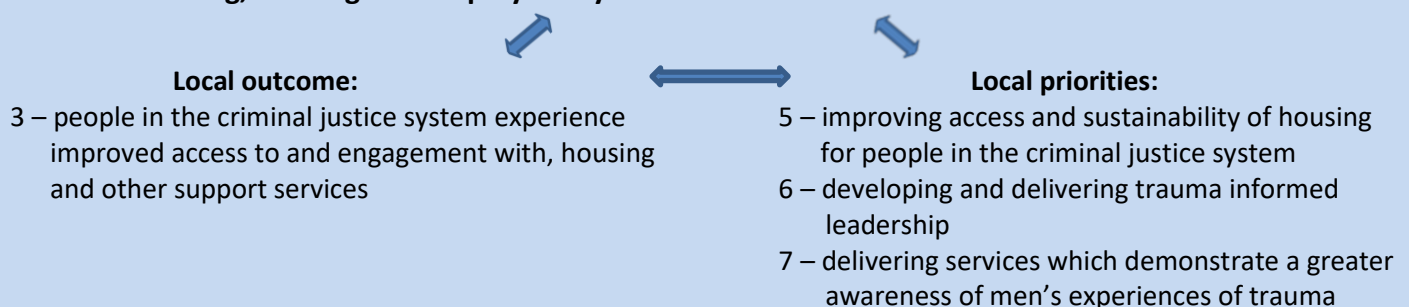
Collaborative working

- The EMORS mentioned above, is commissioned jointly by Edinburgh Council, Midlothian Council and the NHS.
- The Family and Household Support service is a collaboration of community safety, housing support and family support, brought together to deliver a holistic approach to supporting people to live fulfilling, safe and healthy lives. Community police officers work closely with Family and Household Support to employ a preventative approach to reduce crime, antisocial behaviour and offending.
- Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) partners in [Edinburgh Lothians and Scottish Borders](#) continue to work across geographical boundaries to ensure risk is managed appropriately and that the public is protected.
- The Community in Motion initiative which promotes problem solving, restorative approaches to build safer and stronger communities, has been reviewed and two areas of development are being progressed as follows:
 - The [Stronger North](#) model which involves listening to residents' concerns about antisocial behaviour and community safety, and working to make communities safer, is being extended to the whole of Edinburgh
 - A mapping exercise is being conducted to clarify pathways for people in the criminal justice system who access and receive mentoring support; this will facilitate better co-ordination of mentoring interventions across Criminal Justice Social Work services and partner agencies

Leveraging resources for community justice

As part of the ECSP's review of its priorities and supporting sub group structure, community justice partners will collectively consider the human and financial resources they can contribute to the aspirations of the CJOIP 2019-22. This exercise will ensure that the responsibilities for community justice activities are shared appropriately and fairly across all relevant partners.

National outcome 3: people have better access to the services they require, including welfare, health and wellbeing, housing and employability



Local priority 5: Improving access and sustainability of housing for people in the criminal justice system

Having settled accommodation is vital to successful community reintegration. It contributes to stability in a person's life and supports desistance however, national statistics show that spending time in prison increases the risk of homelessness and that half of prisoners lose their tenancy or accommodation whilst in custody, while over a third did not know where they would be staying on their release¹⁰. Data on the percentage of households presenting as homeless in Edinburgh due to being discharged from prison has remained constant over the past six years averaging 120 per annum, representing 3.3% of homeless presentations. It is recognized that addressing the housing needs of people released from a short term prison sentence (less than four years) is complex, but that good practice employs a proactive approach of assessing housing need on entry into custody so that avenues for retaining a tenancy during a sentence can be explored, for example putting a payment arrangement in place from prison where possible, to prevent eviction due to rent arrears.

The high cost of housing in Edinburgh coupled with demand for affordable and social housing outstripping supply, has seen increasing numbers of people being housed in the private rented sector. This puts people in the criminal justice system at a particular disadvantage since they are often marginalized, have complex needs, and may be perceived as 'undesirable or undeserving' by private landlords /private housing providers. Therefore, the challenge to improve housing outcomes for this group is a priority for partners.

How will we achieve this priority?

- Council staff working in Access to Housing and Support Services being co-located in HMP Edinburgh to support collaboration with Scottish Prison Service residential staff in implementing the [Sustainable Housing on Release for Everyone](#) (SHORE) standards
- Establishing the housing situation of each person entering prison, irrespective of the length of their sentence, including those on remand
- Supporting short term prisoners to retain their tenancies where possible, through implementing the [SHORE](#) standards
- Ensuring that every prisoner's housing situation is assessed prior to release, with an emphasis on those who will be accessing homelessness services
- Supporting pre-release prisoners to access housing on release, including the opportunity to have a housing options interview, a homelessness assessment if appropriate, and assistance to complete an Edindex (application for social Housing in Edinburgh), to enable clients to start bidding for social housing as soon as possible
- Reducing barriers to accessing housing e.g. financial barriers; exploring rent deposit and guarantee schemes as part of housing options
- Ensuring vulnerable groups within the prison population e.g. those on remand, those serving very short sentences, women, young people, and those who were homeless on entering prison, are assessed and signposted to housing support where appropriate
- Engaging with partner landlords e.g. Housing Associations, through the Edindex social housing application process, to secure accommodation on a case by case basis
- Monitoring access to housing services for people leaving custody; Throughcare Support Officers try to gather this information however, it may not be readily available for prisoners who do not engage

¹⁰ <http://www.sps.gov.uk/Corporate/Publications/Publication-6101.aspx>

Some examples of ongoing activity which supports this local outcome are outlined below.

Working to improve access to housing services

Since April 2018, partners have implemented the SHORE quality standards mentioned above, which are driving improvements in this developing area of work. Staff engage with those entering prison so that interventions to prevent homelessness on release may be employed as early as possible. Prisoners subject to the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) are overseen by the Housing Sexual and Violent Offender Liaison Officer (SAVOLO) Prison Outreach Officer. The appropriate interventions are employed with prisoners eight weeks ahead of their release date.

The structure established under Safer and Stronger Communities mentioned above, which brought together community justice and homelessness and housing support services, has supported the work taken forward to implement the SHORE standards, and facilitated building links and strategic planning across Criminal Justice Social Work, Access to Housing and Support Services, and Scottish Prison Service staff.

Financial inclusion

The Council's Advice Services provides an outreach debt advice service, accessed by referral, to prisoners in HMP Edinburgh. The service also offers debt advice to prisoner's families; this takes place in the Visitors Centre at HMP Edinburgh. In implementing the SHORE standards, it is the intention to assess a prisoner's housing status on entry to prison and as part of this assessment, financial situation may be taken into account, for example when accessing benefits to cover rent and/or rent arrears. In addition, the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) hold outreach appointments in HMP Edinburgh providing pre-release prisoners with benefits advice; engagement with the service is voluntary. For people serving their sentences in the community, procedures exist to support them so that they do not experience financial loss as a result of complying with their sentence.

The Advice Services are currently being reviewed to ensure that people can access tailored welfare benefits and debt advice at the right time; this includes looking at provision of specialist income/benefits advice to pre-release prisoners.

A specialist Income Maximization Officer is based in each of Edinburgh's four locality offices and supports Council tenants to sustain their tenancies by providing advice on accessing benefits and assisting with rent arrears. A universal service offering benefits and income advice is available to all citizens through the Council's city centre based Advice Shop.

Employability

The Council funded Encompass employability programme supports people living with complex needs who have lived experience of the criminal justice system and/or homelessness. During 2017/18, its first year of operation, it has supported 325 people. The service has recently benefited from a new look environment funded by the Clothworkers' Foundation which has enabled new learning zones to be created and the provision of more up to date technology in a welcoming environment which encourages creativity.

Local priority 6: Developing and delivering trauma informed leadership – this includes training across service areas and training evaluation

Research has shown that people who have lived through trauma and adversity are over represented in the criminal justice system. Partners recognize that providing appropriate responses to encourage meaningful and motivated service user engagement requires staff to develop an increased understanding and awareness of trauma, how it impacts on behaviour, and how to appropriately support people who have experienced trauma, including supporting people to enhance existing resilience. The Scottish Government commissioned NHS Education for Scotland (NES) to deliver [Transforming Psychological Trauma: A Knowledge and Skills Framework for the Scottish Workforce](#) which is designed to help staff build an understanding of their strengths and areas for development across different levels of service delivery from specialist to non-specialist. It also aims to help managers understand the training needs of their staff,

and to assist trainers in developing evidence based training packages. The ECSP seeks to fully embrace this work and embed trauma informed leadership across its services.

How will we achieve this priority?

- Through piloting a trauma informed leadership coaching approach, as part of Community Justice “Towards Trauma Enhanced Practice” pilot
- By extending trauma leadership coaching across all Safer and Stronger Communities
- By working to mainstream trauma informed approaches across Safer and Stronger Communities to mitigate the impact of trauma and reduce barriers to accessing services for those affected, so that they experience improved outcomes, including better health outcomes
- Through evaluating the impact of trauma leadership training sessions and coaching
- Building service user engagement into areas where trauma informed practice will be taken forward to ensure efficacy of the model
- Sharing learning from the development of trauma informed approaches in Safer and Stronger Communities, across other partner agencies

Local priority 7: Delivering services which demonstrate a greater awareness of men’s experiences of trauma and common impacts into adulthood, including effects on mental health

Trauma informed approaches have been developed and implemented across some women’s services for example, the Willow service mentioned above under Local Priority 2. Willow is a partnership between the Council, NHS Lothian and the third sector providing individualized support to women in the criminal justice system and working with them to reduce barriers to their accessing and engaging with services to improve their health, wellbeing and skills; supporting them live offence free lives. Willow has been shown to successfully facilitate improvements in women’s lives across a range of areas, and partners recognize that the opportunity exists to pilot the successful evidence based approaches used in women’s services, within men’s group work services.

How will we achieve this priority?

By piloting the application of a trauma informed service model in group work services for men, including:

- Undertaking a prevalence study to ascertain trauma experiences in men accessing criminal justice social work services
- Developing a trauma informed men’s service; specifically designed to support men in the criminal justice system
- Developing and delivering a trauma and mental health training for social work staff in groupwork services to align with [The Scottish Psychological Trauma and Adversity Training Plan](#), and working towards Trauma Enhanced Practice (Level 3)
- Provision of trauma informed leadership coaching for social work managers
- Providing support to embed trauma enhanced practice across all group work services, including implementing routine trauma and mental health screening assessment
- Trialling a stage 1 trauma intervention specifically designed for men in contact with the criminal justice system

Where possible, Community Justice Social Work seeks to collaborate with partners in developing this work; further supporting activity will include:

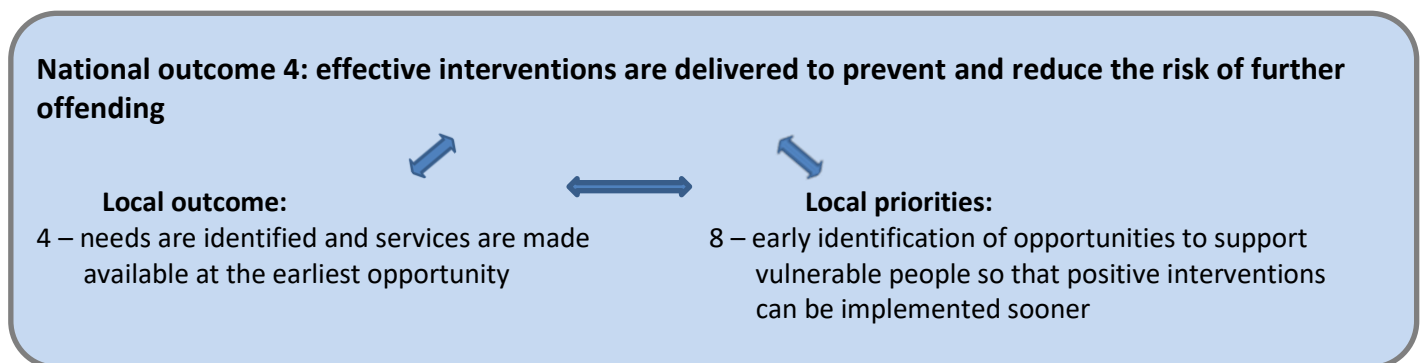
- Evaluating the application of this trauma informed service model, reviewing learning of its applicability out with a mental health setting
- Considering learning and potential applicability across all Criminal Justice Social Work services

Mental health and wellbeing

The Scottish Government has set a target for the NHS in Scotland that 90% of patients referred for Psychological Therapies should commence treatment within 18 weeks. The [NHS Lothian Local Delivery Plan 2017-18](#) reports that in January 2017, 65.2% of patients achieved the target. This figure relates to the population as a whole and there is no breakdown of people awaiting treatment by background and circumstance. People in the criminal justice system are disproportionately impacted by poor mental health therefore are likely to be over represented in this statistic. Throughcare, peer mentoring and other support services provide support to improve the mental health and wellbeing of service users however, specialist psychiatric help is limited to NHS provision.

The [Edinburgh Integration Joint Board \(EIJB\)](#) is currently developing an Outline Strategic Commissioning Plan (OSCP) for mental health as part of its production of detailed plans for key service areas supporting the [EIJB Strategic Plan 2019-22](#). The mental health strategy has adopted the title 'Thrive Edinburgh' to reduce any stigma which may be associated with mental health services. This localized strategy once developed, will support the wider national approach where all discrimination and stigma relating to mental health is challenged and there is a commitment to delivering effective and timeous person-centred care.

The Scottish Government's [Mental Health Strategy 2017-27](#) identifies the need to increase trauma informed support for the mental health of young people who have committed offences and acknowledges that more needs to be done to improve mental health outcomes for those in the justice system. This work is underpinned by the national [Justice Strategy](#) which includes a priority to improve health and wellbeing in justice settings, with a focus on mental health and addictions. The Scottish Government has also committed to increasing the workforce so that every police station custody suite and all prisons have improved access to dedicated mental health professionals.



Local priority 8: Early identification of opportunities to support vulnerable people so that positive interventions can be implemented sooner

ECSP partners recognize that getting people the right support at the right time is crucial to delivering effective interventions. Identifying and taking steps to address problems earlier before they become entrenched or intractable are key to improving outcomes for people and to making better use of resources in the face of increasing demand for services. Partners are committed to working together to continue to make the shift from crisis intervention to a focus on earlier remedies and prevention; and an approach which will also ease future demand.

Partners recognize the challenges faced in making a meaningful shift to prevention, but are confident that a collective commitment to partnership working on shared priorities to improve outcomes for people in the justice system and prevent and reduce offending, will help deliver this preventative agenda. To continue

the positive trajectory and build on existing prevention work, partners have agreed to work together to identify early opportunities to assist vulnerable people, as an important step in ensuring their needs are considered and met appropriately.

How will we achieve this priority?

- Through development of an Early Intervention Strategy
- Reviewing current service delivery to ensure that all opportunities to maximize the potential for positive interventions are explored; the establishment of the Restorative Justice service led by Criminal Justice Social Work is an example of this
- By getting it right first time and employing a 'one person, one plan' co-ordinated approach to intervention where possible
- Embedding and reinvigorating the Whole System Approach for young people who offend; ensuring the focus is on diversion and addressing their needs through provision of community alternatives; keeping them out of the criminal justice system where possible
- By tailoring interventions according to individual needs
- By evaluating interventions to ensure they are effective in meeting needs for example, through service user feedback
- Focusing on opportunities to support people at key transitions in their lives (which are often key risk points) e.g. being arrested, being sentenced, commencing a community disposal, being in prison, being released from prison, experiencing difficulty or crisis
- Developing effective partnership working processes to allow for the early identification of vulnerable people at risk of remand
- Working with partners to expand opportunities for bail supervision through extending community supports to those who would otherwise be placed on remand
- Ensuring the options for enhanced bail supervision are available to the most vulnerable for example, young people between 16 and 21 years of age and women who have been charged with an offence
- Improving support and engagement with young people who attend court and receive a custodial sentence
- Developing the use of the "other activity" component of an unpaid work requirement which encourages service users to tackle the causes of their offending
- Engaging with service users who have breached a community disposal to gather their views and identify learning opportunities
- Developing an evidence base of what works to inform future service delivery, for example establishing the efficacy of extending bail supervision and its impact on reducing reoffending
- Making links with communities for example through the [Turn Your Life Around](#) (TYLA) project; a schools based initiative that uses extraordinary mentors who have lived through adversity and managed to turn their lives around

A snapshot of work ongoing in support of this local outcome is below.

Many of the interventions designed to reduce the risk of offending were explained in the previous CJOIP for example, diversion from prosecution, Drug Treatment and Testing Orders, community payback orders, Alcohol Problem Solving Court, the Caledonian System (integrated approach to addressing domestic abuse combining a programme for males who have committed offences, with support services for women and children affected by domestic abuse, as both victims and witnesses), MAPPA, the Community Intervention Service for Sex Offenders (CISSO), and the aforementioned Willow, EMORS, and Community in Motion.

Restorative Justice

Edinburgh's Criminal Justice Social Work service offers Restorative Justice (RJ) to people on statutory supervision having been convicted of a hate crime, and the victim of that offence (or a representative). Police Scotland provides victims of hate crime with information about RJ and gains explicit consent for the Council's RJ service to contact them. An Information Sharing Protocol has been agreed and signed between the Council and Police Scotland which allows the RJ service to contact the victim of the hate offence. A fuller explanation of the RJ service is included under the Person Centric Outcomes /national outcomes 5, 6, and 7 section of this document.

Person-centred transitions

The ECSP recognizes the importance of employing effective person-centred transitions for people leaving supervision to improve their chances of achieving and sustaining positive destinations. This work is supported by the [Peer Mentoring and Support Service](#) delivered by Sacro; it is voluntary and available to people over the age of 16 under a statutory supervision order. EMORS mentioned above, provides voluntary throughcare support to people being released from prison which includes prison gate pickups and access to community support services to aid desistance.

The NHS is currently carrying out a Health Needs Assessment in HMP Edinburgh looking at current pathways in health treatment for prisoners, which includes treatment for substance misuse and addictions, and considering the positives and negatives of those in meeting people's needs. The findings will inform future pathways and improvements going forward for delivering healthcare within the prison.

Self evaluation

The Criminal Justice Community Intervention sector is planning to carry out a self-evaluation exercise across its teams followed by a case file audit. The findings will highlight any gaps in service provision and identify areas for improvement.

PERSON CENTRIC OUTCOMES

National outcome 5: life chances are improved through needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety being addressed

National outcome 6: people develop positive relationships and more opportunities to participate and contribute through education, employment and leisure activities

National outcome 7: individuals' resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced

The national indicators for the person centric outcomes require that individuals have made progress against those. Many of the services mentioned under national outcomes 1 to 4 and Edinburgh's local priorities such as, Family and Household Support, Peer Mentoring and Throughcare services, contribute to the person centric outcomes. Individual progress is measured using appropriate wellbeing indicators and holistic outcomes monitoring tools, such as the [Recovery Outcomes Web](#).

A snapshot of partners' work ongoing, both individually and collectively, in support of the person centred outcomes, and mainstreaming prevention is below:

Victim Support

The Council provides funding to Victim Support Scotland in Edinburgh to work with victims and witnesses of crime so that they feel supported and encouraged to participate at all stages of the criminal justice process. Person centred support is delivered to mitigate any health problems related to the impact of crime, alongside personal safety and crime prevention advice to reduce the risk of re-victimisation. Victim Support is developing its outreach work by proactively linking in with relevant agencies /services supporting people who have past experience of the criminal justice system; recognizing that many people who have previously committed offences are also victims.

Police Scotland

Hate Crime: A Collaborative Approach to Using Restorative Justice (RJ) to Repair the Harms:

Hate crime can have a devastating impact on individuals, groups, and the very fabric of society. RJ offers the opportunity for a person who has been harmed ('the victim') to meet the person responsible for the harm ('the person who committed the crime'), following conviction, in a safe and positive environment, facilitated by a trained RJ facilitator. The RJ process seeks to empower the victim to express the impact that the offence has had on them and to receive answers to any questions they may have. For the person who committed the crime, understanding the human impact of their offending could have a bearing reducing shame, and on future desistance.

This newly launched service, situated within the partnership between Police Scotland's Edinburgh Division's Preventions, Interventions and Partnerships department and the Council's Criminal Justice Social Work service, seeks to capture the exciting national momentum of the Scottish Government in ensuring RJ services are widely available across Scotland by 2023, with the interests of victims at their heart, by bringing together people who have been convicted of hate crimes with the victims of the crimes. The ultimate aim is to empower victims and reduce fear and anger, and potentially reduce re-offending, through this completely voluntary process.

A collaborative, partnership approach between Police Scotland and the Council has been invaluable in developing and implementing the service, and breaking down barriers to participation for victims of hate crime. As the service is in its infancy, evaluation has not yet been possible; nonetheless, key measures of success will include participants' satisfaction (with a particular focus on victims' experience of the process and a reduction of the prejudice-based behaviours), decrease in re-offending rates, and ultimately a safer, more inclusive society.

Police Scotland VOW Project – Inspiring Young People to break the cycle of re-offending using peer mentors:

Police Scotland engage with and empower vulnerable young people to break the cycle of re-offending and pick up their shattered lives, by assisting them to make positive decisions and changes to their lives. This will in turn strengthen communities, transform lives and reduce crime and its associated victims.

No other professional bodies in Scotland are delivering this unique collaborative approach to diverting young people away from offending and it has been highlighted as best practice nationally. Police officers on the project, work with peer mentors, to break down the barriers to engage with young people, who have

suffered childhood trauma and are actively engaged in criminal and harmful risk taking behaviour. Police officers and peer mentors with formal mentoring qualifications and mental health resilience training, create knowledge and understanding from the impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences and trauma; employing a Cognitive Behavioural Therapy approach to dealing with young people’s trauma based feelings, with an increased toolkit for staff to use to support young people who have been through trauma. These resilience skills are then passed on to the young person, allowing them to understand their own behaviour and what may have caused it, along with resilience techniques to improve their mental health and reduce their risk taking behaviour.

The young people are assisted in making positive choices and this is then taken further when they establish a plan of action around training, mental health resilience awareness, and finally work /further education. The project transforms the lives of the young people involved in the project, dramatically reducing their offending and increase their life chances, which will in turn reduce the number of victims from crime and strengthen communities.

Skills Development Scotland

In relation to education and employment, Skills Development Scotland (SDS) is taking a coaching approach to support young people who are at risk of not moving into a positive destination. This will include those involved or about to be involved in the justice system. SDS works intensively with them in school and beyond allowing them to develop career management skills. This gives them the confidence to make informed life choices with the support of an SDS work coach; SDS also support sustainable destinations. Once someone is in a positive destination SDS will maintain regular contact to ensure they sustain this, or provide support where difficulties arise.

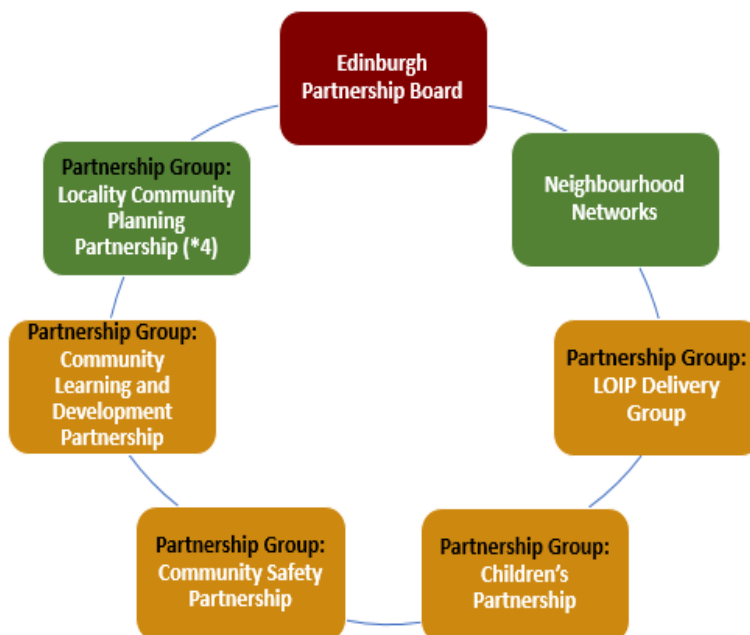
7. Governance arrangements and community planning

The [Edinburgh Partnership](#) (the Partnership) is Edinburgh’s community planning partnership, bringing together public, business, voluntary, and community organisations to tackle significant challenges facing the City such as poverty. During 2018, the Edinburgh Partnership reviewed its decision making structure with the aim of;

- Strengthening community influence
- Increasing joint working
- Delivering clarity of purpose across the partnership

The new structure shown in the diagram below shows the Partnership family into which the Partnership Groups and Neighbourhood Networks feed:

Diagram 3



The ECSP is the sub group responsible for developing, delivering and reporting on both the CJOIP 2019-22, and the Community Safety Strategy (effective from 2020 and currently being developed), on behalf of the Partnership. The ECSP will carry out an annual review of the CJOIP as well as reporting progress under the national indicators and local priorities to the Partnership annually. The CJOIP priorities and community justice aspirations to achieve a safer, fairer and more inclusive society, support the wider community planning partnership's vision and commitment highlighted in its [Community Plan 2018-28](#) that "*Edinburgh is a thriving, connected, inspired and fair city, where all forms of poverty and inequality are reduced*", and its three priorities, that people have;

- Enough money to live on
- Access to work, learning and training opportunities
- A good place to live.

8. Participation statement

The CJOIP 2019-22 has been developed in collaboration with community justice partners and its local priorities identified through group discussion and reviewing progress under the CJOIP 17/18, including drawing upon the experiences of service users and of partners at ECSP meetings. The public, including victims of crime and service users, were invited to express their ambitions for community justice going forward and to feed into the CJOIP; feedback from the public consultation exercise has informed the activities outlined in the action plan at Appendix 3.

The ECSP is keen to raise awareness of community justice across a wide network of internal and external stakeholders, and to support this, will develop a communications plan to promote the community justice vision. This work will be jointly resourced and will include engagements events, delivery of joint training to increase staff knowledge of community justice, and promotional activity to raise the public profile of community justice locally.

Appendix 1: Community Justice Partners

Community Justice partners and members of ECSP

Elected member and Chair of the CSP

Chief Social Work Officer, the City of Edinburgh Council

Senior Manager, Community Justice, the City of Edinburgh Council

Senior Manager, Quality, Governance and Regulation, the City of Edinburgh Council

Head of Children's Services, the City of Edinburgh Council

Strategy and Quality Manager, Mental Health and Substance Misuse, Edinburgh Integration Joint Board

Strategic Programme Manager, Mental Health and Wellbeing, NHS Lothian

Superintendent, Police Scotland

Area Manager, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service

Governor, HMP Edinburgh, Scottish Prison Service

Chief Executive, Edinburgh Voluntary Organisations Council

Lead partner, Third Sector

Area Manager, Skills Development Scotland

Procurator Fiscal, Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service

Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service

Appendix 2: Resources – links to other plans

Links to local plans

[City Housing Strategy 2018](#)

[Edinburgh Partnership Community Plan 2018-28](#)

[Integration Joint Board Strategic Plan 2019-22 \(draft\)](#)

[The City of Edinburgh Council Business Plan 2017-22](#)

[Edinburgh Local Police Plan 2018-21](#)

[Antisocial Behaviour Strategy 2016-19](#)

[Local Fire and Rescue Plan for the City of Edinburgh 2017-20](#)

[Edinburgh Alcohol and Drug Partnership Strategy and Delivery Plan 2015-18](#)

[Edinburgh Children's Partnership; Children's Services Plan 2017-20](#)

[Locality Improvement Plans 2017-22](#)

[Links to national strategies/plans](#)

[National Strategy for Community Justice](#)

[Community Justice Outcomes, Performance, and Improvement Framework](#)

[Justice in Scotland; Vision and Priorities](#)

[Scottish Prison Service Corporate Plan 2017-20](#)

[Mental Health Strategy 2017-27](#)

[Transforming Psychological Trauma; A Knowledge and Skills Framework for the Scottish Workforce](#)

[Scotland's National Performance Framework](#)

Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Action Plan

National outcome 1: Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice

National indicators:

- Activities carried out to engage with communities as well as other relevant constituencies
- Consultation with communities as part of community justice planning and service provision
- Participation in community justice, such as co-production and joint delivery
- Level of community awareness of/satisfaction with work undertaken as part of a CPO
- Evidence from questions to be used in local surveys/citizens panels, etc.
- Perceptions of the local crime rate (quantitative)

Local outcome 1: Increased community and service user engagement

	Priority area	Improvement action/activity	Lead partner(s)	Timescales	Local performance indicator
1	Establishing closer links with communities and localities	1.1 Criminal Justice Social Work is represented at locality Community Improvement Partnerships (CIPs) 1.2 Align community justice and community safety planning with locality planning 1.3 Ensure connections are made across the related strategies in Community Safety and Youth Justice 1.4 Establish mechanism for capturing Family and Household Support activity which support community justice outcomes (e.g. through making connections with Stronger Edinburgh model) 1.5 Create a local media campaign to promote community justice benefits	ECSP partners collectively	Update March 2020	Sub group to be created and SMART actions developed; 1.1 sub group to review Terms of Ref. for CIPs 1.2 Lead officer to attend the Edinburgh Partnership (EP) lead officer group and implement actions 1.3 ECSP to hold a planning and priorities meeting in December 2019; action plans to be developed linked to CJOIP, Community Safety Strategy and Youth Justice Strategy

					1.4 Invite Family and Household Support to be part of sub group 1.5 Sub group to establish communication plan
2	Increasing service user engagement which actively informs service development and delivery	2.1 Supporting and engaging with Just Us 2.2 Developing a framework for service user engagement 2.3 Developing “People’s Stories” 2.4 Deliver regular updates to the ECSP on service user engagement	Community Justice Management Group (CJMG)	Update March 2020	A Service User Strategy statement is being developed; once completed, the CJMG will develop SMART actions to progress this priority
<p>National outcome 2: Partners plan and deliver services in a more strategic and collaborative way</p> <p>National indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services are planned for and delivered in a strategic and collaborative way • Partners have leveraged resource for community justice • Development of community justice workforce to work effectively across organisations/ professional/geographical boundaries • Partners illustrate effective engagement and collaborative partnership working with the authorities responsible for the delivery of MAPPA 					
Local outcome 2: Improved communication and engagement with partners and the third sector					
	Priority area	Improvement action/activity	Lead partner(s)	Timescales	Local performance indicator
3	Creating reporting arrangements into ECSP that demonstrate the impact of our interventions and services	3.1 ECSP to create sub groups to deliver action plan activities 3.2 Identify common ground across CJOIP and LIP’s community safety themes to improve reporting 3.3 Improve links between ECSP and local community planning partnerships 3.4 Develop a dataset to demonstrate ECSP performance 3.5 Develop a Community Safety Strategy	ECSP partners	Update March 2020	ECSP planning meeting in December 2019 will establish relevant sub group and SMART actions
4	Establishing closer working links with the third sector	4.1 Consult with the Third Sector on their representation at the ECSP	Third Sector partner(s)	Update March 2020	SMART actions to be developed by lead Third Sector partners – to be

		4.2 Strengthen the relationship between the ECSP and the Third Sector 4.3 Engage with community planning to ensure third sector connectivity			confirmed December 2019
<p>National outcome 3: People have better access to the services they require, including welfare, health and wellbeing, housing and employability</p> <p>National indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partners have identified and are overcoming structural barriers for people accessing services Existence of joint-working arrangements such as processes/protocols to ensure access to services to address underlying needs Initiatives to facilitate access to services Speed of access to mental health services % of people released from a custodial sentence (quantitative) who are: registered with a GP; have suitable accommodation; have had a benefits eligibility check 					
<p>Local outcome 3: People in the criminal justice system experience improved access to and engagement with, housing and other support services</p>					
	Priority area	Improvement action/activity	Lead partner(s)	Timescales	Local performance indicator
5	Improving access and sustainability of housing for people in the criminal justice system	5.1 Council Housing staff to continue co-location at HMP Edinburgh 5.2 Establishing housing situation of each person entering prison 5.3 Support short term prisoners to retain their tenancies 5.4 Assess prisoners' housing situation prior to release focussing on those who will be homeless on release 5.5 Ensure vulnerable people in prison are assessed and referred for housing support where required 5.6 Engage with partner landlords to secure accommodation for people in the community justice system	Access to Housing sub group	Update March 2020	Sub group will develop SMART actions to deliver on activities
6	Developing and delivering trauma informed leadership	6.1 Pilot a trauma informed leadership coaching approach, as part of Community Justice "Towards Trauma Enhanced Practice" pilot 6.2 Extend trauma leadership coaching across all Safer and Stronger Communities	ECSP sub group	Update March 2020	Relevant sub group will be created and SMART actions developed

		<p>6.3 Work to mainstream trauma informed approaches across Safer and Stronger Communities</p> <p>6.4 Evaluate the impact of trauma leadership training sessions and coaching</p> <p>6.5 Take learning from the developments in Safer and Stronger to other partner agencies for their consideration</p>			
7	Delivering services which demonstrate a greater awareness of men's experiences of trauma and common impacts into adulthood, including effects on mental health	<p>7.1 Undertake a study to ascertain trauma experiences in men accessing Criminal Justice Social Work services</p> <p>7.2 Develop a trauma informed men's service</p> <p>7.3 Develop and deliver trauma and mental health training for social work staff in groupwork services</p> <p>7.4 Provide support to embed trauma enhanced practice across group work services, including implementing routine trauma and mental health screening assessment</p> <p>7.5 Trail a stage 1 trauma intervention for men in contact with the criminal justice system</p>	ECSP sub group	Update March 2020	Report will be presented at ECSP meeting in December 2019, and sub group created to develop SMART actions

National outcome 4: Effective interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending

National indicators:

- Targeted interventions have been tailored for and with an individual and had a successful impact on their risk of further offending
- Use of 'other activities requirement' in Community Payback Orders (CPOs)
- Effective risk management for public protection
- Quality of CPOs and DTTOs
- Reduced use of custodial sentences and remand (quantitative)
 - Balance between community sentences relative to short custodial sentences under 1 year
 - Proportion of people appearing from custody who are remanded
- The delivery of interventions targeted at problem drug and alcohol use ((quantitative)
- Numbers of police recorded warnings, police diversion, fiscal measures, fiscal diversion, supervised bail, and community sentences (including CPOs, DTTOs and RLOs)
- Number of short-term sentences under 1 year

Local outcome 4: Needs are identified and services are made available at the earliest opportunity

	Priority area	Improvement action/activity	Lead partner(s)	Timescales	Local performance indicator
8	Early identification of opportunities to support vulnerable people	8.1 Develop and Early Intervention Strategy 8.2 Review current services to ensure opportunities for positive intervention are explored 8.3 Employ a 'one person, one plan' approach to intervention 8.4 Embed the Whole System Approach for young people who offend 8.5 Tailor interventions according to individual needs 8.6 Evaluate interventions to ensure they are effective at meeting needs 8.7 Focus on opportunities to support people at key transition points in their lives e.g. arrest, release from prison 8.8 Develop process for early identification of vulnerable people at likelihood of remand 8.9 Ensure options for enhanced bail supervision are available to the most vulnerable groups including those who would otherwise be placed on remand 8.10 Improve support for young people who attend court and receive a custodial sentence 8.11 Develop the use of the 'other activity' component of unpaid work requirement 8.12 Engage with people who have breached a community disposal to identify learning opportunities 8.13 Develop an evidence base of what works e.g. impact of bail supervision, reduced reoffending rates 8.14 Making links with communities through TYLA	ECSP sub group	Update March 2020	Sub group to be established and develop SMART actions

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THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP

Edinburgh Partnership Governance – Implementation Update

Executive Summary

The Edinburgh Partnership at its meeting on 1 April 2019 agreed a new governance framework. In addition to establishing new partnership arrangements, the work programme provides for a range of other activity to strengthen participation and partner working including the development of a communications strategy and community participation strategy.

This paper provides details of the overall programme of work, together with summary details of the progress to date, with delivery being the responsibility of the interim Community Planning Support Team. A separate paper detailing progress on resourcing is presented elsewhere on the agenda.

Contact: Michele Mulvaney, Strategy Manager (Communities) (email: michele.mulvaney@edinburgh.gov.uk)

Recommendations

- i. agree the implementation programme as set out in Appendix 1;
- ii. note the progress made in the development and delivery of each of the workstreams as set out in paragraphs 2.3 to 2.13; and
- iii. agree to progress on the implementation plan being a standing item on the Board agenda.

2 Main Report

2.1 The Community Planning Support Team have produced an implementation plan which encompasses all aspects of the agreed work programme for the Edinburgh Partnership. This is attached as Appendix 1. The Board is asked to agree the programme whilst recognising that it is an iterative document and subject to change as additional activity is identified as part of the development process.

2.2 A summary of progress made in relation to each work streams is set out below.

Board Operating Model

2.3 The Board agreed to consider a new business framework with this designed to support a different way of working and a shift to a greater action focus. To ensure these arrangements are tailored to the Board's needs, work is required to engage members, with this now planned to be carried out in October and

November 2019, with the final proposals being presented to the Board for agreement at the next meeting. This will allow the new model to be implemented from the new year onwards.

Future Support Model

- 2.4 A programme of structured interviews, both within and across multi-agency partners, is currently ongoing. Focused on governance and facilitation, interview themes include current baseline data such as types of support, capability and capacity, hours invested, financial considerations and wider challenges. Views are also being sought around a sustainable future state model, referencing aggregated/disaggregated elements, enablers/dis-enablers and mitigations. The completion timescales rely on securing full stakeholder participation which, if achieved, will allow a for an options paper to be presented to the Board at its meeting on 18 December 2019.

Communications

- 2.5 A multi-agency Working Group has been established. An initial exploratory meeting has been held where the aim and scope of the activity were considered. It was agreed, as a first step, to hold a facilitated workshop to consider the stakeholder mapping, both internal and external, and consequent segmented messaging and approaches, with this to inform a phased programme of work. This recognises the need for quick wins, specifically to support community participation, whilst the longer-term strategy is developed. The immediate focus will include consideration of online solutions with an options paper anticipated to be available for the meeting of the Board on 18 December 2019.

Community Participation

- 2.6 A multi-agency Working Group has been established. A first meeting has been held where a similar approach to that of the communications group was taken, where the Board's aspirations from the programme of work and how best to take this forward were explored. The next step will be to hold a broader workshop to shape the programme. Recognising the inter-dependency between the communications and community participation work streams, a joint workshop will also be held to ensure appropriate linkages are made. It is proposed to hold this by November 2019. A critical consideration in relation to both work streams is to ensure the community are actively engaged and involved in the development processes. A proposed approach is to establish a Checkpoint Group of community bodies recruited from the neighbourhood networks to provide insight and scrutiny to support the development processes.

Third Sector Support and Participation

- 2.7 Supporting the third sector to participate in community planning is an important consideration for the Edinburgh Partnership Board. Work is currently underway to scope the issues involved and deliver a well-defined programme to promote an effective mechanism to enable organisations that deliver services or provide activities to local people to continue to be involved in community planning processes. Edinburgh Partnership's aspiration for greater involvement from all partners wielding constructive influence, as a culture change in participation in the city, is the cornerstone to this piece of work which will involve third sector organisations in an event(s) in late autumn.

Performance

- 2.8 Progress is being made in several areas that form the overall programme. A stocktake of Locality Improvement Plans is underway with a series of interviews with theme leads in each Locality as well as with other key stakeholders carried out. A summary report from these interviews will be considered at the first meetings of the locality community planning partnerships. The LOIP Delivery Group has considered the draft performance framework at their initial meeting. Work to develop a progress report format and identify the key datasets for monitoring actions under the three priorities with the lead officers is underway. A workshop to look at data sharing across the partners is being considered as part of the data sharing strand. An initial meeting is scheduled to discuss the reporting requirements for the Criminal Justice Outcome Improvement Plan.

Locality Community Planning Partnerships

- 2.9 The nomination of members for the locality community planning partnerships has now been agreed with only NHS Lothian to provide named officers. Arrangements for the holding of the first meetings is in hand with these scheduled to take place between 30 September and 4 October 2019. The agenda for the first meetings will focus on the terms of reference, progress on delivery of the locality improvement plans and the next steps, recognising the Board agreement that the plans and the supporting operational working arrangements are to be reviewed.

Neighbourhood Networks

- 2.10 Work in recent weeks has focused on completing the nomination process of community bodies to sit on the locality community planning partnerships and arrangements for the second meetings of each network, with these taking place during September and October 2019. Feedback from the initial meetings has

been collated and a frequently asked questions produced and distributed to members of the networks. An issues log has also been created which will be used to inform the review process after the first 12 months of operation as agreed by the Board.

Partnership Links

- 2.11 Arrangements are in place for joint meetings of the interim Community Planning Support Team, Council internal Community Planning Support Group and lead officers for each of the strategic partnerships. This will facilitate greater integrated working and support the delivery of the Board’s ambitions for more transparent and integrated working across the Edinburgh Partnership.
- 2.12 Initial discussions have taken place with the Edinburgh Integration Joint Board on establishing greater links, recognising the synergies between the respective strategic priorities. Officers have been nominated from the Health and Social Care Partnership to sit on the locality community planning partnerships which will support joint working at a locality level.
- 2.13 An initial workshop of the Equality and Rights Network was held in June 2019. This provided an update on the new community planning arrangements for the city and an opportunity for members to discuss how the Network might better engage in these arrangements and the impact from an equalities and human rights perspective. A report on the session is being produced which will inform the further development of work in this area.
- 2.14 It is proposed that progress on delivery of the implementation plan will be a standing item on the Board agenda using a RAG assessment to enable matters to be considered as appropriate to their status.

Contribution to:	Low		Medium		High
♦ Sustainability	1	2	3	4	5
♦ Equality	1	2	3	4	5
♦ Community Engagement	1	2	3	4	5
♦ Prevention	1	2	3	4	5
♦ Joint Resourcing	1	2	3	4	5

Contact details:

michele.mulvaney@edinburgh.gov.uk

	Lead	RAG Status	Current position	4 - 17 Jul	18 - 31 Jul	1 - 13 Aug	14 - 27 Aug	28 Aug - 10 Sept	11 - 24 Sept	25 Sept - 8 Oct	9 - 22 Oct	23 Oct - 5 Nov	6 - 19 Nov	20 Nov - 3 Dec	4 - 17 Dec	18 - 31 Dec
EP Board			In progress						24-Sep							18-Dec
CP Support Team																
Identify co-location of team	MM		Completed													
Confirm identification of partner members	CPST		In progress													
Shared access to files	LM		In progress													
Creation of programme plan	CPST		In progress													
BOARD OPERATING MODEL																
Action tracking template	MM		Scheduled													
Report template	MM		Scheduled													
Develop internal communication process	CPST		Scheduled													
Draft operating model	MM		Scheduled													
EP Board paper	MM		Scheduled													18-Dec
FUTURE SUPPORT MODEL																
Scoping paper	SA/CS		Completed													
Mapping interviews	SA		In progress		31		21, 23, 26, 26									
Business model options review and paper	LM		Scheduled													
Production of research paper	SA		Scheduled													
Engagement with partners	CPST		Scheduled													
Production of EP Board paper	SA		Scheduled													18-Dec
COMMUNICATIONS																
Immediate communications																
Edinburgh Partnership webpage review	CS		Completed													
Edinburgh Partnership webpage update	CS		In progress													
Neighbourhood Network communications	CPST		In progress													
Development of simple guide to community planning	CWG		Scheduled													
Development of communication strategy																
Establishment and meetings of Working Group	CS		In progress				26-Aug									
Mapping exercise	CS		Completed													
Create development plan	CWG		Scheduled													
Options appraisal	CWG		Scheduled													
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION																
Scoping discussion	MM/IB		Completed													
Establishment and meetings of Working Group	MM/IB		In progress					30-Aug								
Scoping paper	MM		Scheduled													
Create development plan	CPWG		Scheduled													
THIRD SECTOR SUPPORT AND PARTICIPATION																
Scoping paper	IB		In progress													
Engagement plan	CPST		Scheduled													
EP Board paper	IB		Scheduled													18-Dec
PERFORMANCE																
Project plan development	CS		In progress													
LOIP performance framework	CS/LOIPDG		In progress													
LIP performance framework	CS/LCPPs		In progress													
Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan	CS/CSP		Scheduled													
Community Learning and Development Plan	CS/ECLDP		Scheduled													
Children's Services Plan	CS/CP		Scheduled													
Data sharing	CS		In progress													
National outcome linkages	CS		Scheduled													
Horizon scanning	CS		Scheduled													
Case study development	CS		Scheduled													

	Lead	RAG Status	Current position	4 - 17 Jul	18 - 31 Jul	1 - 13 Aug	14 - 27 Aug	28 Aug - 10 Sept	11 - 24 Sept	25 Sept - 8 Oct	9 - 22 Oct	23 Oct - 5 Nov	6 - 19 Nov	20 Nov - 3 Dec	4 - 17 Dec	18 - 31 Dec
EP BUDGET																
Neighbourhood Network resource requirement estimation	Locality Teams	Orange	Completed													
Secure partner contributions	MM		In progress													
Budget split discussion	CPST		Completed													
Develop process for spend approval	CPST		Scheduled													
EP Board paper	SA		In progress							24-Sep						
LOCALITY COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIPS																
Member nominations	CPST/Localities	Green	In progress													
Establishment	CS		In progress													
Briefings for elected members	MM/Localities		Scheduled													
Briefings for partners	CPST		Scheduled													
Review of Locality Improvement Plans	CPST/LCPP		Scheduled													
Review of operational working arrangements	CPST/LCPP		Scheduled													
Staff training/upskilling	CPST	Scheduled														
NEIGHBOURHOOD NETWORKS																
Establishment	CPST/Locality Teams	Green	Completed													
Production of FAQs	CPST/Locality Teams		Completed													
Staff training/upskilling	CPST		Scheduled													
PARTNERSHIP LINKS																
Council Community Planning Group	MM	Green	Completed		23-Jul											
Strategic partners - lead officers	MM		Completed			13-Aug										
IJB (including Edinburgh Drug & Alcohol Partnership)	MM		In progress													
Equality and Rights Network	MM		In progress													
COMPACT Partnership	IB		In progress													

RAG status

	serious issues, dates being missed, recovery plan required
	some issues, being managed, needs to be closely monitored
	work is on track

Acronyms

CPST	Community Planning Support Team
CP	Children's Partnership
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
CWG	Communications working group
CPWG	Community Participation working group
ECLDP	Edinburgh Community Learning and Development Plan
EP	Edinburgh Partnership
IJB	Integrated Joint Board
LCPP	Locality Community Planning Partnership
LOIPDG	LOIP Delivery Group
LIP	Locality Improvement Plan
LOIP	Local Outcome Improvement Plan
Community Planning Support Team members	
MM	Michele Mulvaney
SA	Samantha Ainslie
IB	Ian Brooke
LM	Lee Ann MacCallum
PO	Peter O'Brien
CS	Catherine Stewart



THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP

EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIPS RESOURCES

Executive Summary

1. The purpose of this report is to provide the Board with an outline of the budget collectively provided to meet the development and operational cost of the Partnership, seek approval for proposed spend, while also noting the Community Planning Support Team's ambition to explore alternative / additional funding streams.

Recommendations

2. The Board is asked to:
 - i. Acknowledge that while City of Edinburgh Council have not contributed to the Community Planning revenue budget, as per custom and practice, they have provided support 'in kind' through the provision of resource and direct funding such as the development budget for the Community Safety Partnership;
 - ii. Note the contributors to and the collective revenue, £20,000, currently available to meet the development and operational costs of the Partnership;
 - iii. Note that the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service are still to confirm a financial contribution;
 - iv. Note that NHS Lothian's financial contribution has yet to be received;
 - v. Agree to:
 - a. provide up to £1,000 to support the development of each of the 13 neighbourhood networks;
 - b. allocate £1,000 to meet revenue costs associated with the Board;
 - c. allocate the remaining budget, including contributions still to be received, to meet research and project costs, with initial work to include an independent review of the interim support arrangements.

Main Report

Background

3. As reported previously, having agreed a revised governance model, each of the five Statutory Partners were asked to financially support the Partnership's development and operational budget.
4. The contribution, set at £10,000, replicated that of legacy public sector partners' contribution, and as articulated at the time, the monies were requested for the purposes of funding activity across all levels of the governance arrangements, including costs associated with the neighbourhood networks.

Budget Outline

5. NHS Lothian has committed to provide £10,000 contribution, however, transfer to the Edinburgh Partnership budget remains outstanding at time of writing.
6. The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service have been unable to confirm a financial commitment to date.
7. The City of Edinburgh Council was not asked to provide a direct financial contribution recognising its existing support across all levels of the Edinburgh Partnership, both in kind, staffing and direct budget.
8. Having received matched financial contributions from two of the five Statutory Partners, namely Police Scotland and Scottish Enterprise, the Partnership budget currently totals £20,000.
9. Wider funding opportunities are currently being explored and may become available to support specific pieces of work or projects. Independent funders, as well as initiatives, such as 'innovation' funding provided by the Scottish Government, may deliver additional revenue should a compelling case be developed, with partners seen to be working in concert alongside demonstrably strong community participation.

Proposed Spend

10. Recognising the significant development work required, it is proposed to set aside £13,000 of the available for the neighbourhood networks, based notionally on £1,000 per network subject to specific requirements. The funds will be utilised to support general administrative costs such as venue and catering, together with development costs such as publicity and capacity building activity.
11. It is proposed that £1,000 should be set aside to discharge costs associated with the running of the Board, to include for example, circumstances wherein a suitable meeting room cannot be sourced from partner organisations.
12. It is proposed that the remainder of the budget be utilised to support development and project costs associated with the delivery of the implementation programme considered elsewhere on the agenda. This will include potential costs associated with commissioning an independent review of the interim Community Planning Support Team arrangements, to inform the future support model, options for which will be presented to the Board at its meeting on 18 December 2019.
13. Further budgetary updates will also be tabled at the next meeting.

Relevance to:	Low		Medium		High
♦ Sustainability	1	2	3	4	5
♦ Equality	1	2	3	4	5
♦ Community Engagement	1	2	3	4	5
♦ Prevention	1	2	3	4	5
♦ Joint Resourcing	1	2	3	4	5

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THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP

The Edinburgh Children's Partnership – Annual Report 2018-19 for the Children's Services Plan 2017 – 2020

Executive Summary

The Annual Report for 2018-19 for the Children's Services Plan 2017-2020 sets out, for each of the strategic outcomes, progress made in the first two years of the plan alongside some of the key challenges being faced.

Contact: Alistair Gaw, Executive Director for Communities and Families

Recommendations

- i. This report seeks approval for the second Annual Report on the Edinburgh Children's Partnership's Children's Services Plan 2017 – 2020.

1 Background

- 1.1 The Edinburgh Children's Partnership undertakes strategic planning, development and delivery of children and young people's services on behalf of the Edinburgh Partnership. The work of the Partnership is underpinned by a multi-agency, integrated strategic plan which is regularly reviewed.
- 1.2 The 2017-2020 plan was approved by the Education, Children and Families Committee and NHS Lothian Health Board in 2017.
- 1.3 Statutory Guidance on Part 3 (Children's Services Planning) of the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014, requires that each local authority and the relevant partner health board publish an annual report demonstrating how children's and related services have been provided in accordance with the aims and objectives we set in our Children's Services Plan.

2 Main Report

- 2.1 The Edinburgh Children's Partnership undertakes strategic planning, development and delivery of children and young people's services on behalf of the Edinburgh Partnership. The work of the Partnership is underpinned by a multi-agency, integrated strategic plan which is regularly reviewed.
- 2.2 The Children's Partnership vision is that 'Edinburgh's children and young people enjoy their childhood and achieve their potential'. Its ambition is to create a child friendly city where children and young people's rights are respected. There is also a focus on restorative practice, where preventing problems becomes as important as dealing with crisis.

2.3 The Children's Services Plan underpins the work of the Partnership and:

- Sets out a shared vision and strategic direction to guide the work of the Edinburgh Children's Partnership over the period 2017-20;
- Describes the outcomes we aim to achieve together and the improvements we need to deliver;
- Sets out an integrated approach to implementing our strategy and delivering those improvements.

2.4 At the heart of the plan, there are five strategic outcomes, informed by engagement activity with children and young people, service managers and community planning partners:

- Every child will have the best start in life.
- Children and young people's attendance, engagement and achievement will be improved and the poverty related attainment gap will be reduced.
- Every child and young person will have good wellbeing and achieve the best possible health.
- Equity amongst children and young people and their families will be advanced.
- Children and young people, their families and their communities will be empowered to improve their wellbeing.

2.5 The Annual Report, attached as Appendix 1, sets out, for each of the strategic outcomes, progress made in the first two years of the plan alongside some of the key challenges being faced.

Contribution to:	Low		Medium		High
♦ Sustainability	1	2	3	4	5
♦ Equality	1	2	3	4	5
♦ Community Engagement	1	2	3	4	5
♦ Prevention	1	2	3	4	5
♦ Joint Resourcing	1	2	3	4	5

Contact details:

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The Edinburgh Children's Partnership Children's Services Plan 2017 to 2020



Annual Report for Year 2 2018-19

Introduction

This is the second annual report by the Edinburgh Children's Partnership setting out the progress made in delivering the vision and outcomes set out within our three-year Children's Services Plan (2017 to 2020).

Statutory Guidance on Part 3 (Children's Services Planning) of the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014, requires that each local authority, here being the City of Edinburgh Council, and the relevant partner health board, here being NHS Lothian, must publish an annual report demonstrating:

- How children's and related services have been provided in accordance with the aims and objectives we set in our Children's Services Plan.
- That our service provision has achieved the five aims of statutory children's services planning (see Appendix 1).

This report contains the following sections.

What we said we are going to do

A summary of the vision, strategic outcomes and objectives and the core principles underpinning the work we do with children, young people, families and communities as set out in the Children's Services Plan 2017-20.

How we will know we are making progress

A description of the governance and reporting arrangements put in place to ensure we are able to monitor and communicate the progress of work within the plan.

The progress we have made in the past year

A description, structured around the five strategic outcomes, of what has been working well for partners and achievements during the second year of the plan alongside some of the key challenges being faced.

The priorities for the next year

A summary of the key priorities for the year ahead emerging from the ongoing work within the plan as well as from the various self-evaluation and engagement activities undertaken by partners.

What we said we are going to do

At the heart of this Children's Services Plan is an ambition to create a child friendly city, where children and young people's rights are respected. There is also a focus on strengths-based and restorative practice, where preventing problems becomes as important as dealing with crisis.

The aims of this plan are aligned with the Edinburgh City Vision 2050. Children and young people across the city helped shape this vision and the things they said that were most important to them are education and schools; physical and mental health; transport and cycling; sport and physical activity; and housing. Delivery of this Edinburgh Children's Services Plan will ensure that children and young people's views are responded to.

The Edinburgh Children's Partnership's vision is:

'Edinburgh's children and young people enjoy their childhood and achieve their potential'

Towards delivery of this vision, our work is structured around five Strategic Outcomes which sit at the heart of all our planning along with 25 improvement objectives. Over the period 2017 to 2020, the Children's Partnership is committed to ensuring that Edinburgh is a city in which:

1. Every child will have the best start in life.
2. Children and young people's attendance, engagement and achievement will be improved and the poverty related attainment gap will be reduced.
3. Every child and young person will have good wellbeing and achieve the best possible health.
4. Equity amongst children and young people and their families will be advanced.
5. Children and young people, their families and their communities will be empowered to improve their wellbeing.

This plan is built around a set of core principles that guide everything we do as a Partnership. We are committed to ensuring that we:

- Place children and young people at the centre of practice
- Focus on strengths and building resilience
- Prioritise prevention
- Improve fairness
- Listen to and respond to children and young people

Appendix 2 summarises this vision and the 25 objectives sitting underneath the five strategic outcomes.

How we will know we are making progress

The Edinburgh Children's Partnership is responsible for coordinating delivery of the improvement actions and objectives outlined in our plan. The Partnership, which meets on a bi-monthly basis, comprises representatives from the City of Edinburgh Council, the voluntary sector, NHS Lothian, the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration, Police Scotland and Edinburgh College.

To take forward the delivery of the plan and reporting progress on this, joint strategic leads were identified for each outcome from across the partners. Additionally leads, joint where possible, were identified for each of the 25 objectives.

A schedule of progress briefings across the year was established to allow joint strategic leads to update the Partnership. These briefings included what is working well, what is a key challenge and what are children, young people and the wider community telling us. These briefings were also an opportunity to seek further support from the Partnership if required and to set out the priority actions for the year ahead.

The Partnership meetings also allow for reports relating to any of the objectives, core principles or other wider developments to be presented and discussed.

In addition to the progress briefings and associated papers, the Partnership looked to establish a set of indicators that could be used to provide another view of progress across the strategic outcomes and objectives set out in the plan.

As the plan progresses it is expected that these, and other measures where available, will be used to complement the narrative provided through the progress briefings. Together this will describe progress towards achieving the strategic outcomes of the plan. The set is provided in Appendix 3.

A performance and improvement sub – group of the Partnership has been established to oversee and co-ordinate self-evaluation work around the Five Strategic Outcomes set out within the plan, deliver and evaluate wider improvement activities.

The progress we have made in the past year

The following sections set out for each strategic outcome and related objectives what has been working well and what the key challenges are.

Strategic Outcome 1

Every child will have the best start in life

Objectives
Implement the new universal pre-birth to pre-school pathway
Continue to provide high quality early years services across the city whilst implementing the increase in hours to 1140
Improve early years pathways for young disabled children
Improve partnership working in the provision of early years services
Increase the percentage of children across all SIMD quintiles reaching developmental milestones

Implement the new universal pre-birth to pre-school pathway

What is working well

Health Visiting staff are reporting that the pathway is being well received by the client group. In particular the client and professional negotiation of need for service enables flexibility within universal pathway delivery. Our electronic record keeping system has been redesigned for universal pathway data capture and practitioner ease of entry.

Routine Enquiry and DASH Risk assessments have been rolled out for use by all Health Visitors. Children and Young Person Improvement Collaborative is supporting service improvements e.g. development of the antenatal contacts as part of universal pathway.

All Health Visiting staff are trained to deliver Solihull Training across Lothian in recognition of junior workforce.

For those going to school in the summer of 2020 intake, the new 4-5 year CHS assessment will be introduced.

What the key challenges are

The service redesign of health visiting is a significant transformational change, for both increasing the qualified health visitor workforce numbers and change in model of delivery. The trajectory to the Scottish Government target is constantly under pressure due to a variety of factors outwith our direct control, e.g. maternity leave, retirements.

Continue to provide high quality early years services across the city whilst implementing the increase in hours to 1140

What is working well

The City of Edinburgh Council's Early Years Service started phasing in 1,140 hours of funded Early Learning and Childcare (ELC) in August 2017. 49 local authority settings and 22 partner providers are now providing the increased funded hours to children aged 3-4 years eligible 2 year olds in their settings, enabling approximately 2,000 children and families to benefit from access to the increase funded hours in advance of August 2020, when 1,140 hours will become an entitlement.

Overall feedback from settings involved in phasing in the expansion continues to be positive.

Our workforce development plan to support the delivery of the programme is on schedule with approximately 300 of the estimated required 650 staff recruited to date.

What the key challenges are

The funding gap between our local expansion estimates and the allocated Government funding presents a risk that we will be less able to provide flexible models of delivery for the 1140 hours to support parents being able to access work. This risk has been increased by the fact that the cost returned following the tender process for new build nurseries is significantly higher than estimated.

Improve early years pathways for young disabled children

What is working well

Our Additional Support for Learning Service (ASLS) has established a multi-disciplinary early years team who work closely with allied health professionals and other partners to meet the needs of children 0-5 years, including those making the transition to primary 1. The team supports families, working with children and parents at home as well as working directly in the early years or school setting. The service provides training and support for parents whose children have an autism presentation, with or without a formal diagnosis, helping them to develop their understanding, consider a range of support approaches and signposting them to relevant information and supports in the community. Staff working in early years settings are trained by experienced ASL Service teachers and nursery nurses in how best to provide anticipatory support.

What the key challenges are

The level of need is increasing due to population growth and better diagnosis of autism. Psychological Services are developing clear early years pathways in conjunction with the ASL Service and NHS colleagues to help to identify younger children with a learning disability.

The increasing level of requests from families for respite support at home and the increasing complexity of children and young people's health care needs and the staff training required to meet these.

Meeting the needs of children who have complex needs but do not meet exceptionality for LENS nor have the level of complex health care needs for Sunndach & Calareidh.

Improve partnership working in the provision of early years services

What is working well

We currently have 114 Funded Providers in partnership with the City of Edinburgh Council to deliver funded ELC to approximately 4,000 (40%) of eligible 2-4 year olds.

Edinburgh has 35 voluntary playgroups and 12 are now in partnership with the council. All voluntary playgroups can access support and advice from a designated member of the central early year's team and they can apply for a council grant to fund resources and the development of their indoor and outdoor learning environments. 15 Third Sector projects in receipt of 3-year funding until 31st March 2020 have an early year's remit supporting families with children under 5 years. These Early Years projects are located across the City and offer a range of early intervention services.

What the key challenges are

Approximately 40% of children entitled to funded ELC attend our partner provider provision. The National Standard states the criteria to be a funded provider and was published in December 2018. From August 2020, all providers of ELC will be required to pay the real living wage to staff working directly with children. This may have a significant impact on the business sustainability of some of our partners who have already expressed concern that they are unable to retain workforce numbers due to the local authority workforce recruitment programme. The National Standard also sets out the requirement that funded providers should not charge parents top up fees for any element of the 1,140 hours. This may also impact on the business sustainability of some of our providers and some the independent sector settings have detailed their intention to no longer work in partnership with the local authority from August 2020.

Increase the percentage of children across all SIMD quintiles reaching developmental milestones

What is working well

The uptake of the 27-30 month assessment in Edinburgh in 2017/2018 was 87% which is an increase from 83.1% in 2016/17 and this increase is evident across the quintiles, e.g. SIMD 1 has increased from 86% to 88.9% (and is now similar to the Scottish average). In addition the uptake gap (i.e. between SIMD 1 and SIMD 5) has continued to decrease over the past 5 years.

This has been achieved through a sustained effort by Health Visitors to increase uptake and accessibility to the 27-30 month review. This has been supported by the launch of the National HV Pathway introduced in 2016 and a related increased in national funding for Health Visitors at NHS Board level. There are now a minimum of 9 home visits offered to families the first 3 years of a child's life. This includes the 27-30 month review moving from a clinic based contact to a dedicated home visit, where a more holistic assessment can be carried out.

We have robust data on the uptake of this assessment for children and the developmental outcomes for children at this point in their early years. We have a data system where we can explore this at area level and explore variations in SIMD, neighbourhoods, and explore areas for increased joint effort, e.g. communication development, child healthy weight.

NHS Lothian has developed a suite of tools for staff which captures outcomes for all the main indicators captured nationally. This makes the data easily and quickly accessible for our service users.

Both the national reports (for comparisons) and local dashboard are used to produce activity/trend and outcome data at all levels in NHS Lothian. As we have such well developed processes we were selected as the test site for the both the Community Health Activity Data for Health visiting and the Excellence in Care quality measures for Health visiting measuring completion of the child's health plan.

What the key challenges are

The Health Visitor pathway is increasing access, and support to families, but there will be a continued need for effective workforce planning to ensure there are adequate HV available to carry out the model of practice.

Although between 2013/14 and 2015/16 the percentage of reviewed children who reached all developmental milestones was stable (~79%) the last two years show a slight decline (~72%). Since April 2017 the review form has changed so that the number of developmental domains has been reduced from 9 to 8. This has resulted in data recording issues affecting the numbers of reviews with meaningful information collected with the rate of completed forms has decreasing. Therefore, one of the main reasons for the reported decline in the children who reached all developmental milestones is the increase in the proportion of reviews with missing incomplete data. This has affected data at local and national level and being addressed.

Strategic Outcome 2

Children and young people’s attendance, engagement and achievement will be improved and the poverty related attainment gap will be reduced

Objectives
Deliver school improvement plans that are effective across the four areas of the National Improvement Framework
Reduce the poverty-related attainment gap through the Pupil Equity Fund
Improve educational outcomes for disadvantaged groups, including Looked After Children and children with disabilities
Support the Edinburgh College Curriculum Strategy to create the best opportunities for the learner journey
Improve the level of participation in education, employment and training for all 16-19 years and continue to increase positive destinations

Deliver school improvement plans that are effective across the four areas of the National Improvement Framework

What is working well

There is a clear improving trend in literacy and numeracy CfE levels over the past three sessions in P4, P7 and S3, according to teacher judgement. After a successful pilot the Raising Attainment in Writing Strategy will be extended to more schools next session, while the SEAL (numeracy) strategy has shown significant improvements in attainment.

Five of our secondary schools have achieved the LGBT Youth Scotland Charter Award with many more working hard to make their schools meet the needs of our LGBT young people. Our young people benefit from a wide range of Active Schools Programmes. These are free of charge for young people living in poverty. 45 primary and 20 secondary schools have registered for the School Sport Award to date in Edinburgh. 35 of the 69 registered schools completed a self-assessment, with three schools achieving a bronze award, 17 schools achieving a silver award and 15 schools achieving a gold award (including validations).

The Edinburgh Learns Pathways Strategic Board has representatives from education sectors 3-18, Skills Development Scotland, Edinburgh College and the DYW (Developing the Young Workforce) Regional partners. Ensuring that the Youth Employment strategy milestones are achieved is a key focus and this is helping to drive DYW.

Employer engagement with schools has improved with the development of DYW Locality partnerships and DYW events in schools are now being more effectively supported by local industry. Events such as the DYW Conference and Jobs Fair ensure that young people across Edinburgh are having greater opportunities to explore vocational pathways.

The Edinburgh Learns Pathways Board is also developing an online regional prospectus for the senior phase to provide an overview of the learning choices and pathways available to promote value and viability of vocational and academic learning and equity in the offer to all of Edinburgh's young people.

What the key challenges are

The widening of the gap in both literacy and numeracy for S3 (Fourth Level) needs addressed, though it should be noted that in each case the performance at quintile 1 has increased from 2016-17 to 2017-18. The effects of interventions to raise attainment and narrow the gap will take time to embed and show impact. A period of 3-4 years is suggested as an appropriate timescale.

Education providers 3-18 need to implement the Career Education Standard to ensure children and young people are receiving their entitlements. Although there is improved awareness, embedding DYW within the learning experience, is required. Professional learning for practitioners will support the implementation of My World of Work from P5 upwards. This will enable children and young people to reflect on their skills development and support the P7 and S3 learning profile. The ability to track employer engagements across 3-18, as part of the Work Placement Standard, is an aspect for further development.

Reduce the poverty-related attainment gap through the Pupil Equity Fund

What is working well

Almost all schools use Pupil Equity Funding to support the building of cultural, social and emotional capital for children and young people experiencing poverty-related disadvantage. For example a significant number of schools have used this funding to "poverty proof" school activities, in line with the guidance from the "1 in 5" approach. This includes providing free access residential experiences, school trips and extra-curricular clubs, including those provided by Active Schools. Many schools are using new and creative ways to engage with business and community partners to support their work.

Fully-funded breakfast and after-school/homework club places are available to those with the greatest need. Schools are working closely with community learning partners to engage families in the Discover! programme of funded, planned activities and meals over holiday periods.

Some schools are reporting the positive impact of initiatives based on outdoor learning, gardening and Forest Schools/Kindergarten on identified groups in terms of supporting mental health and well-being.

Based on data gathered from school Standards and Quality reports June 2018, it is clear that literacy and numeracy approaches are being enriched and expanded, and this includes an offer of social and cultural activities leading to wider achievement. Schools continue to target their offers effectively to those facing poverty-related barriers to learning and achievement.

Some schools have appointed Literacy and Numeracy Development Officers to support this and work closely with learners and families facing significant poverty-related barriers

to learning. There is practice which demonstrates how parents can be included in supporting literacy – from co-designing a school library, to reading groups targeted at fathers, to “Books for Breakfast” and “Bedtime Stories” initiatives, to making the school library available to parents and carers at the end of the school day.

Children and young people's engagement in national initiatives such as the First Minister's Reading Challenge (primary and secondary) are considerable. The development of “junior librarians” in several primary schools is underway. Author visits and excursions to the Edinburgh Book Festival “for all” are taking place. Read, Write, Count resources are distributed and used widely.

What the key challenges are

Providing permanent contracts for staff has greatly helped the recruitment and retention of staff to deliver PEF-related interventions, however as the funding stream is still effectively temporary there is no provision for absence or maternity cover for these posts. This increases the risks to the delivery of service and means in some cases, work has to stop. It is possible for contingency funds to be made available by ring-fencing funding, a decision that has been taken by other local authorities, following discussion with Headteachers. The Finance Board will consider this next session.

Improve educational outcomes for disadvantaged groups, including Looked After Children and children with disabilities

What is working well

We have provided clear leadership for all staff to ensure that School Improvement Plans focus on closing the attainment gap and improving outcomes for care experienced children and young people. We have drafted current, research based guidance for schools which positions the Included, Engaged, Involved in Edinburgh policy at the heart of all Inclusive Practice in the city. We have ensured that the governance around Inclusive Practice sits within an empowered, collaborative system through the creation of the Edinburgh Learns Inclusion Board. Our most recent results for attainment in the Broad General Education confirm that we are narrowing the poverty-related attainment gap in almost all measures.

Provision for children and young people with severe and complex additional support needs has been enhanced by an increase of two special school classes over the last school session, in addition to the increased number of classes the previous session. Strategies for meeting needs are being enhanced in special schools through a focus on improving social communication and emotional regulation to support the development of independent living skills.

Processes for assessment and allocation of support from the social work practice team for children affected by disability have been reviewed, providing enhanced supports for a wider range of children and young people to support improved outcomes. This has been supported by closer joint working between the Children Affected by Disabilities Practice Team and schools to enable more cohesive approaches to the identification of and provision for support for our most vulnerable learners.

What the key challenges are

Raising attainment for young people in poverty remains a high priority, particularly for those learners achieving 4th Level at secondary school. Raising attainment for care-experienced learners is an even greater priority and requires urgent action to reduce the gap, particularly at secondary school. Achieving this requires all agencies to work together to improve attendance and reduce the numbers of part-time timetables. In addition, more learner pathways need to be created in more schools, emphasising the parity of esteem of different qualifications, including Foundation Apprenticeships. Ensuring better coherence between Communities and Families' service areas of mainstream schools and Additional Support for Learning (ASL) in the forthcoming ASL Review should result in better partnership working and improvements in the flexibility and efficiency of support for learners, and schools.

Post-school transitions for young people affected by disability is a priority area. A strategic group comprising City of Edinburgh Council officers, representatives from Edinburgh College and partners from the Chamber of Commerce has been established to improve access to college courses and workplace experiences and training in order to support the progression of young people with a disability into further education or paid employment. More robust processes for transition planning have been developed to further support this process.

Support the Edinburgh College Curriculum Strategy to create the best opportunities for the learner journey

What is working well

Our post-15 provision in schools is enhanced by the School College partnership delivering additional vocational pathways at Edinburgh College campuses throughout the city. This includes Foundation Apprenticeships (FA), alongside other Level 5 and 6 qualifications. There are more effective communication channels between schools and colleges and a commitment to a regional senior phase offer. This has resulted in an improved uptake for FA courses.

What the key challenges are

There are logistical obstacles, such as travel, transport, timings, that can inhibit young people from fully engaging with the school-college offer. Partners continue to review delivery models to overcome these. To build relationships with young people and parents at an earlier stage events in school and at Edinburgh College have been organised and will continue to be developed. SDS, The City of Edinburgh Council and Edinburgh College have committed to reviewing attainment outcomes for young people engaged in the SCP offer, to ensure equity and excellence is being upheld.

Improve the level of participation in education, employment and training for all 16-19 years and continue to increase positive destinations

What is working well

The 2017/18 City of Edinburgh Participation Measure is now 94.3% with a national average of 94.4%. This is a marked improvement on last year as the figure for 2016/17 in Edinburgh was 92.5%. Progress has been achieved through partnership working between the City of Edinburgh Council and Skills Development Scotland at strategic level and at individual school level. SDS Careers Advisers have strong relationships in schools and this is backed up by regular strategic meetings.

A key driver has been enhanced understanding of the 16plus Data Hub's role in improving outcomes for young people. Across Edinburgh schools, data entry is more rigorous, therefore our tracking of anticipated leave date, preferred occupation and preferred route is much better. We can better identify leavers and those at risk of a negative destination. This has enabled us to coordinate resources effectively across schools, SDS, Edinburgh College, Edinburgh Guarantee and other partners to support young people with the right guidance at the appropriate time.

A review of each school's approach to 16+ planning has enabled us to identify best practice and the 16+ partner network has co-designed a revised structure for the format of 16+ Meetings. Guidelines to ensure consistency will shortly be issued, including remit responsibilities for each partner and timeline outlining key tasks and transition points throughout the school year. SDS have developed the transition team to bridge in-school and post-school provision, placing relationships with young people at the centre. By having more cohesion and coordination we hope that our young people in Edinburgh will be better supported into the right path at the right time

The post-15 offer is improving with an increase in vocational pathways, such as Foundation Apprenticeships and alternative NPA qualifications, and uptake is also higher. Recognition of parity alongside traditional academic routes is better and has been helped by the SDS media campaign and partner events, however we need to continue upskilling all those who provide advice to young people on the learner journey.

What the key challenges are

Ensuring young people, parents and carers, are supported with accurate information and advice about the range of pathways and current labour market, is critical to sustaining positive leaver destinations. Delivering a programme of apt professional learning for key adults leading pupil support conversations will be important.

Improving outcomes for targeted equity groups, such as Care-experienced young people, Additional Support Needs and BME is still a focus for all partners.

Strategic Outcome 3

Every child and young person will have good wellbeing and achieve the best possible health

Objectives
Improve mental health services for children and young people and implement the children and young peoples' mental health review recommendations
Improve the quality of drugs and alcohol prevention work and substance misuse services
Minimise the need for children and young people to become looked after and improve the balance of care
Reduce the number of children who are overweight or obese, or malnourished
Achieve the outcomes contained within the Child Protection Committee's Child Protection Improvement Plan and the Corporate Parenting Plan

Improve mental health services for children and young people and implement the children and young peoples' mental health review recommendations

What is working well

Recommendations were made following a review of children and young people’s mental health and wellbeing support. These are set out in italics with a note on progress to date:

Align Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services Outpatient Teams to four locality teams reflecting coterminous boundaries with educational and social work.

The North East “Every Contact Counts” programme will build a community of practice comprising of statutory and third sector partners. A data sharing agreement is being signed off and practitioners are identified from providers in Leith. It is the intention to grow this approach to form the basis of coterminous locality teams.

Ensure emotional wellbeing support is available on a 1:1 and group work basis for children and young people in each locality through reviewing existing services and redesigning where needed to provide adequate evidenced based coverage in each locality and ensure that staff providing this support are adequately supported themselves.

The Building Resilience whole school approach is a 3-year programme which highlights the 10 things that help to support our mental health and emotional wellbeing. The Wellbeing Academy is a collaborative test of change project delivered by Psychological Services and Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS), The project involved 14 schools in 2017-18 and an additional 10 schools have joined for 2018-19. An assigned member of staff is a key point of contact, providing additional support in schools focussing on emotional wellbeing. Delivery of a CBT informed low intensity intervention for experiences of anxiety, (LIAM) primarily being delivered by School Nurses across Lothian alongside the Pupil Support Officers (PSOs).

Over 140 City of Edinburgh Council staff trained as nurture practitioners by Psychological Services in 2017 and 2018. Nurture practice addresses mental health

needs by allowing school staff to capitalise on their relationships with all children but particularly those who are vulnerable or at risk.

Research into Curriculum, Learning and Education (CIRCLE) is embedded in 87 Primary Schools, 23 Secondary Schools reaching 49,638 pupils and 2,948 teachers. The aim of CIRCLE is to:

- Develop and share inclusive practice and provide advice and strategies for improving the participation and inclusion of learners with Additional Support Needs in schools.
- Support the development of inclusive classroom environment
- Provide suggestions for successful collaborative working between education staff, parents/carers and health staff
- provide a universal, first level framework for therapists, teachers and other staff

In addition, there has been increased engagement in A Sense of Belonging Arts Programme and increased participation from a range of services in a 'ACEs, Trauma and Resilience Community of Practice' event

Ensure that appropriate interventions are available at A & E for children and young people presenting at A & E with self harm, suicidal ideation or presenting significant risk to self or others and staff are cognisant of issues relating to children and young people's mental health and wellbeing

Additional funding has been secured for nursing staff to deliver time limited intervention to children and young people presenting with self harm at A & E Departments

Ensure appropriate interventions are available within secure settings or there are clear and agreed pathways for children and young people with self harm, suicidal ideation, mental health problems or presenting significant risk to self or others and that staff are trained and supported in relating and responding to children and young people's mental health and wellbeing.

A literature review summarising best practice is being completed. This will be used to drive forward a training and education programme for staff.

The Health Promotion Service within NHS Lothian in partnership with Lothian Association of Youth Clubs has delivered Scottish Mental Health First Aid for Young People to raise awareness of mental health and wellbeing amongst 58 youth workers. Following a needs assessment the same training was delivered to 50 Skills Development Scotland staff to allow them to support young people.

What the key challenges are

Continued long waits for children and young people referred to and accepted for treatment by CAMHS.

There is scope to improve services through better joint commissioning. A Planning and Commissioning sub group of the Children's Partnership has been established in part to take this forward. An initial focus of this group is children and young people's mental

health and well-being. Clarity will be sought from Scottish Government on flexibility of funding for children and young people's mental health and wellbeing.

Improve the quality of drugs and alcohol prevention work and substance misuse services

What is working well

The Edinburgh Alcohol and Drugs Partnership (EADP) holds a high-level outcome - children, young people and adults' health and wellbeing is not damaged by alcohol and drugs. There are three key workstreams within this: Developing Services for Children / Young People with Alcohol/Drug Problems; Preventing of Alcohol and Drug Problems amongst Young People School based prevention; and Improving Services for Children Affected by Parental Substance Use.

Services in Edinburgh are good at sharing information, especially around patterns of drug use and a coordinated response, harm reduction, shared assessment and outcome measures.

Children Affected by Parental Substance Use (CAPSU) - collaborative of voluntary organisations that have the contract to deliver a range of services for young people experiencing this issue.

Circle services now co-located in the hubs in all four localities and work increasingly closely with adult treatment. They offer intensive assessment of and support with parenting for parents with substance misuse. Sunflower garden is available to offer 1:1 support to the children and young people themselves. These services were jointly tendered in 2016 and both performance and current fitness are currently being evaluated.

Informal interventions through universal youth work services are making a significant contribution.

To support tobacco prevention work, ten secondary schools within Edinburgh have become Smoke free and are developing policies and work to support sustainability of this beyond the pilot project. In addition eleven primary schools have been supported to develop smoke free homes and zones.

What the key challenges are

Ensuring that the structured psychological therapies are consistently available for young people at risk of or experiencing problematic substance use.

Improving the reach of young people's substance use services to reach the highest risk groups.

Minimise the need for children and young people to become looked after and improve the balance of care

What is working well

Through the Looked After Children's transformation programme, there has been steady progress in shifting the balance of care since 2012. Over time there has been good progress made in reducing use of residential care, reducing use of secure care,

increasing the percentage of foster care that is provided by the City of Edinburgh, and increasing use of kinship care (including children who cease to be looked after because they have settled placements in kinship care).

The activity and services which have contributed to this are:

- GIRFEC planning focussed on strengths and building capacity within families and their wider networks.
- Implementation of Self Directed Support.
- Embedding Family Group Decision Making in our planning approach where we see a risk that a child may need to be accommodated, or where they have been accommodated in an emergency. The staffing establishment of this service has been increased significantly.
- Risk management of young people who present risk to others, supported by a practical multi agency approach, led by senior managers, which includes a daily conference call between residential managers and police about any young people who have been missing from units, and a monthly multi-agency meeting which provides face to face support and challenge to lead professionals for the highest risk young people.
- Multi Systemic Therapy team.
- Kinship care assessment and Kinship Support team.
- Behaviour support for families with children affected by disability.
- Partnerships with third sector.
- Maintaining inclusion in mainstream education for children with Additional Support Needs.

What the key challenges are

We continue to work hard to maintain a relatively low usage of out of authority residential care. We are making good progress on the proportion of foster care that is provided by CEC and while continuing care has been challenging to implement, 81% of eligible young people have remained in placement

Reduce the number of children who are overweight or obese, or malnourished

What is working well

We have a strong prevention agenda to support children developing a health weight and growth pattern. This includes supporting healthy maternal weight in pregnancy, healthy birth weight, advice on infant feeding, monitoring of growth at child health development assessments. Our breast-feeding support via drop in community based groups continues to increase and we were successful in securing funding via Scottish Government Programme for Government to develop a project, with the aim of reducing formula supplementation.

We continue to support the uptake of healthy start vitamins for both women and children and are increasing awareness of healthy start foods via training for staff. Training for community based staff around weaning is offered by the infant feeding teams.

The new universal pre-birth to preschool pathway has introduced increased contacts for families with health visitors, and this will support the prevention and early intervention agenda for child healthy weight.

We have a paediatric obesity collaborative service 'Get Going' delivered locally by Edinburgh Leisure with additional support from our specialist NHS Lothian services. This service is also complemented by the maintenance programme Keep Going available to families either pre or post participation in the Get Going programme.

What the key challenges are

Recording of growth at child developmental and wellbeing assessments has been a challenge to date, linked to a number of factors such as: not attendance at clinic, children not wanting to be measured, parental sensitivities to growth assessment.

Ongoing public health and societal increases in obesity remain a challenge in Edinburgh similar to all of Scotland, and the Edinburgh partnership continues to work with Scottish Government to help address some of these contributory factors (e.g. healthy eating options in schools, leisure and recreation availability). There is a clear widening of the inequalities gap.

Achieve the outcomes contained within the Child Protection Committee's Child Protection Improvement Plan and the Corporate Parenting Plan

What is working well

Following a multi-agency inspection the Care Inspectorate published a report on the performance of the Partnership in meeting the needs of children requiring care and protection on 25 June 2019. The report was generally very positive. Recommendations for improvements from the inspection will be incorporated into the Children's Services planning process.

<http://www.careinspectorate.com/images/documents/5075/Joint%20inspection%20of%20services%20for%20children%20and%20young%20people%20in%20City%20of%20Edinburgh%20June%202019.pdf>

As of Feb 2019, 6 out of 16 actions in the Child Protection Improvement Plan were completed, with the remainder on track for completion within the life of the plan (July 2019).

The use of GIRFEC and a focus on building on the strengths in families through initiatives such as Family Group Decision Making, have contributed to the decreasing number of children requiring formal child protection processes.

The Partnership has been a key contributor to the Pan-Lothian Multi-Agency Chronologies model, which will improve the quality of assessment and information sharing for children. Testing of this model is live.

Safe and Together training is available for professionals across the Partnership to tackle domestic abuse. In 2018/19, we funded five members of staff to become certified trainers, enabling us to increase our capacity to embed this model locally.

Quality assurance of the assessment and planning process through the Child Protection Committee makes sure decisions are made in the child's best interests and plans keep children as safe as possible.

Innovative practice around how we engaged with young people who have been missing from residential care has contributed to an ongoing positive trend. Missing episodes have decreased by 25% in the last year. The Child Protection Committee has funded an independent evaluation of a pilot project being undertaken in the City, and it is intended that learning from this will further inform and strengthen our approach.

A Champions Board for care experienced young people has been established to improve corporate parenting across the partnership. We want to get more young people involved in shaping services, so we have recruited two care experienced young people to work as Participation and Engagement Officers. They work closely with elected members and staff to put the voice of young people at the heart of decision making and deliver the objectives outlined in the corporate parenting action plan such as free leisure access, subsidised travel and Council tax exemption.

We have opened and expanded our Edinburgh Young' People's Hub in 249 High Street. This allows us to provide better support for our care experienced young people through effective collaboration and creative approaches from our services and partner providers.

Our young people tell us they don't like attending multiple meetings, so the hub hosts weekly drop-ins where they can access one-stop support from a range of services like housing, benefits advice, employment and health and wellbeing.

What the key challenges are

One of key challenges is how services assess and respond to accumulative risk, including neglect. We continue to work with partners to develop our approach. Related to this, the impact of poverty and inequality on families is significant and is being considered in our partnership work with national organisations such as the NSPCC, with whom we are developing a public awareness campaign.

Strategic Outcome 4

Equity amongst children and young people and their families will be advanced

Objectives
Deliver the '1 in 5' project and develop an equity framework for each school
Deliver income maximisation programme amongst all families on low incomes
Improve the availability of accessible, affordable and flexible early learning and childcare, particularly in areas of deprivation
Reduce the number of children, young people and their families who need homeless and emergency accommodation services and improve access to suitable housing
Co-produce a community entitlement for children and young people in each locality to improve access to universal services

Deliver the '1 in 5' project and develop an equity framework for each school

What is working well

The 1 in 5 Raising Awareness of Child Poverty training delivered to over 90 schools (secondary, primary, special and early years), all of which are implementing its recommendations and developing poverty-proofing approaches. A recent survey of staff showed that just over 90% stated (agreed or strongly agreed) that they had an increased understanding of the scale of child poverty, just under 90% stated that they had an increased understanding of the impacts of poverty on children's outcomes and just over 80% that they had an increased understanding of the causes of child poverty.

The Lothian Association of Youth Clubs (LAYC) has delivered the 1 in 5 training to youth and children's organisations. As well creating improved understanding and awareness, this is also promoting improved partnership working with schools.

The Pupil Equity Framework provides guidance to schools in reducing the poverty-related attainment gap through practical steps to minimise costs and reduce pressure on family budgets and ensure equal access to opportunities regardless of income.

The Discover (holiday hunger) programme is now established in each locality. A programme is offered for each school holiday period, with six hubs operating across the city. The most successful programmes are where parents and children attend together. It aims to contribute towards raising attainment, alleviating hunger during school holidays and breaking down social isolation. A range of activities for parents and children are provided at each hub together with access to support and advice services.

What the key challenges are

Ongoing funding to support the roll-out of 1 in 5 to all schools and other sectors.

To encourage more joined-up thinking between service areas, e.g. does the Parent Pay system and systems for refunds undermine the 1 in 5 message?

Support schools to ensure that pupils are not deterred from curricular subjects by ability to pay for materials.

Ensure that the two Equity Strategies (1 in 5 and within Edinburgh Learns) are used in combination and that all staff who work with children, young people and families are familiar with their content.

Deliver income maximisation programme amongst all families on low incomes

What is working well

Welfare advice has been delivered in 22 schools across the city by partnerships developed between schools and third sector organisations. Partnership has developed, building on 1 in 5 work, between Lifelong Learning, NHS Lothian and Community Help and Advice Initiative (CHAI). The aim of this work, initially developed in the Tynecastle area, was to embed and co-locate money, debt and welfare advice in schools. This approach provided a full-time worker who offered support and advice in relation to benefits entitlement, income maximisation and housing. The adviser also identified unclaimed disability benefits for children in two schools where children have additional needs.

In 2017 an enhanced partnership model was piloted. CHAI and Children 1st – with additional support from Capital City Partnerships – brought together their individual experience of delivering co-located support to create the Maximise! Advice and Support service. The aim is to increase children's positive participation in school life and education attainment, reducing the attainment gap between higher and lower income families. The pilot was launched in 7 schools in South East locality.

Maximise! adopts a whole family support approach, addressing the wider issues that often impact families affected by poverty. This hybrid model is informed by and addresses main public health priorities through its focus on education, income maximisation, welfare, employability and housing. Maximise! provides:

- advice – income maximisation, debt and housing issues. Creating greater financial stability where applicable and addressing inequalities.
- intensive family support – for core issues stemming from poverty which affect the whole family, stabilising families, providing practical and social support and developing sustainable change around financial resilience, school attendance, family relationships. It may also include prevention work and assisting people to move forwards.
- employability – promoting independence and supporting families to engage in employment related activities.

Funding has now been secured to deliver Maximise! in one cluster in each locality.

The co-located income maximisation work in schools (including Maximise!) has worked with 283 individuals to achieve financial gains for families of £399,818. The voluntary sector also delivers income maximisation programmes using an outreach model, e.g. in family homes and early years settings. This has enabled families to increase their resilience, improve their budgeting skills, better manage debts, sustain tenancies and avoid bankruptcy.

To support families, there are income maximisation services within GP practices across the city and in both Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh and Western General Hospital.

Within the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Kindred deliver a advocacy, information, support and guidance for families of children with complex needs.

What the key challenges are

Sustainability, including funding, for the income maximisation work and creating a plan for income maximisation services across the city as part of the community plan priorities.

Continuing to measure impact on culture change and maintain momentum.

Improve the availability of accessible, affordable and flexible early learning and childcare, particularly in areas of deprivation

What is working well

The City of Edinburgh Council started phasing in 1,140 hours of funded Early Learning and Childcare (ELC) in August 2017. Settings in areas of deprivation were a priority. 49 local authority settings and 22 partner providers are now providing the increased funded hours to children aged 3-4 years and eligible two-year olds in their settings, enabling approximately 2,000 children and families to benefit.

210 settings provide ELC in Edinburgh and since August 2017 we have increased the options for delivering the funded entitlement by bringing ten childminders into partnership with the local authority and establishing three forest kindergartens in the North West of the city. 110 children are now able to access their ELC through these approaches. Overall feedback from settings involved in phasing in the expansion continues to be positive. As well as supporting the development and learning needs of the children, parents are reporting the positive impact on family life, household income opportunities for parents and carers to access work and training.

Reduce the number of children, young people and their families who need homeless and emergency accommodation services and improve access to suitable housing

What is working well

The Council took a range of actions to reduce the need for placing families with children in bed and breakfast these placements including, but not limited to:

- Increasing the stock of temporary flats from the Council's stock,
- Provision of additional suitable accommodation from Registered Social Landlord partners,
- Increase in funding for the Private Sector Leasing scheme,
- Introduction of a Rent Deposit Guarantee Scheme,
- Development of a Private Rented Accommodation framework.

Regular monitoring by officers and a structured introduction of the activities noted above has seen a decrease in numbers from the peak of 85 households in February 2018 to 9 households in April 2019. We aim to eliminate the needs for families to access bed and breakfast accommodation by September 2019.

The Families in Temporary Accommodation Project was established in 2014 with the aim of helping young children under 5 years of age, being placed in temporary accommodation, get the key support they need at a time of transition and upheaval in their lives, this has led to some good working relationships and joint support for families.

What the key challenges are

The number of homeless households presenting from private sector tenancies has risen significantly in the last 3 years.

The Families in Temporary Accommodation project team have identified several areas of improvement and include:

- Ensure that a robust process for linking children in temporary accommodation with the Named Person/Agencies is properly integrated and prioritised within services
- Identifying a sustainable process for linking school age children and young people in temporary accommodation with the Named Person/School Nursing Service
- Identify a mechanism to continue the collection of data.

Co-produce a community entitlement for children and young people in each locality to improve access to universal services

What is working well

This work has evolved into two strands, the first of which is engagement with young people, principally in localities and using Youth Talk, to gauge their views in relation to local issues and ask them what they would like to see done. Youth Talk events have taken place in localities and are generating a wealth of useful ideas. The What Kind of Edinburgh? project has been similarly successful on a citywide basis in relation to the five strategic outcomes in the Children's Services Plan.

The second strand is on the development of 'entitlements' and other opportunities for care-experienced young people as part of Edinburgh Learns.

What the key challenges are

The key challenge is to ensure that information and ideas gleaned from young people via engagement mechanisms such as Youth Talk are considered and acted upon, as appropriate, by senior decision-makers to support their planning of citywide and community-based services. This needs to be planned and systematic and treated as a priority activity.

Child Poverty Action Report

On 4 July 2019 the Council and NHS Lothian published the first Local Child Poverty Action Report. The report provides an overview of the actions taken by Edinburgh's Children's Partnership to mitigate the impact of and/or reduce child poverty in Edinburgh. It also identifies gaps and sets out the actions that it proposes to take that will contribute to meeting the targets in the Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017.

Strategic Outcome 5

Children and young people, their families and their communities will be empowered to improve their wellbeing

Objectives
Extend personalisation and choice including expansion of self-directed support and direct payment
Ensure continued delivery of effective universal youth work programme
Enhance children's rights across the city in line with the UNCRC
Implement the Parenting Framework and improve engagement between parents and schools and wider community sector
Deliver a citywide partnership learning and development programme to improve restorative practice

Extend personalisation and choice including expansion of self-directed support and direct payment

What is working well

A well attended practice network of Self Directed Support (SDS) Champions has been established and newsletters for sharing information produced. A half day training session on SDS was incorporated in the Post Induction Course in 2018. Local experiences have been gathered and will be shared with the Network to help inform consultation and advice given by reps locally. The Network provides a good mechanism for sharing information such as Option 2/3 Framework developments and updates. Improved recording mechanisms have been agreed and the Swift systems are now complete and due to go live.

What the key challenges are

To increase support of the work of the Champions Board and champions to lead culture change to expand personalised approaches.

We need to increase the numbers of staff at training, initially focussing on new staff. The planned survey should be agreed and implemented.

Ensure continued delivery of effective universal youth work programme

What is working well

The youth work sector continues to engage with increasing numbers of young people with over half of the provision delivered in areas of deprivation (i.e. SIMD 1 and 2). Effective workforce development has resulted in staff reporting increased skills, knowledge and confidence. A new Youth Work Strategy Group has been established. It links with locality-based providers, helping to lead on current improvement themes from the Youth and Children's Work Strategy for Edinburgh 2017 – 2020. Youth participation is underway in all localities through Youth Talks, involving engagement opportunities, flash polls and mapping exercises, with key themes emerging. There continues to be strong cross sector youth work, an effective umbrella organisation in Lothian Association

of Youth Clubs, a broad range of universal youth work activity in localities and a sector leading engagement team in the form of Young Edinburgh Action.

What the key challenges are

Work to bring together youth engagement processes across the city (e.g. Youth Talk, Young Edinburgh Action and What Kind of Edinburgh) to generate the most effective and inclusive young people's voice is ongoing. The Council has expressed a clear commitment to continue to support youth work and the platform this provides needs to be put to best effect.

Enhance children's rights across the city in line with the UNCRC

What is working well

95 schools are now registered as working within the UNICEF Rights Respecting Schools Award (RRSA) and head teachers continue to report positive impacts on children and young people's relationships, behaviour, respect for self and others, engagement in learning and positive attitudes to diversity.

NHS Lothian is reviewing the integrated impact assessment process and how to incorporate children's rights into this process. This will continue throughout 2019/2020.

The Champions Board of Care Experienced young people is guiding the development of corporate parenting. What Kind of Edinburgh? is now complete and was very effective, with high and consistent participation from young people. In response to the wide range of information and opinions gathered, adult decision makers made pledges to take specific actions forward. Young people continue to be engaged in several ways and work is now underway to consider how the various youth engagements activities in the city are more consistent and coherent.

A training course was developed and delivered by young people for the Planning department in 2018, helping include youth voice in planning processes.

Councillor Alison Dickie, Vice-Chair of the Education, Children and Families Committee has introduced another way for young people to make their views known at #makeadifference

Family Group Decision Making has expanded and builds strengths in families, engaging kinship networks around children in ways that improve relationships and can prevent the need for removing children from their own families.

A baseline for the Better Hearings programme was completed in Edinburgh with the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration, Children's Hearings Scotland and the council. From this, action plans are being developed to improve processes and engagement before, during and after hearings.

Edinburgh is engaged in a digital hearing programme to make better use of technology (for example allowing vulnerable people to attend hearings via video link), ascertaining children's views through video statement.

What the key challenges are

Increasing the number of schools registered for RRSA and increase the proportion of those schools that have evidenced bronze, silver or gold level. This could be supported through increased focus on children's rights in improvement plans.

Creating a shared understanding, positive change and improvement in the Hearings System through young people's lived experiences.

Implement the Parenting Framework and improve engagement between parents and schools and wider community sector

What is working well

A multi-agency group of practitioners met to check progress of the "Supporting Parents and Carers – Framework for Practitioners 2017-20" and a Supporting Parents and Carers Collaborative Group was set up and meets termly to update the Outcome group. A number of further events continue to raise the profile and a toolkit was delivered to staff. There is ongoing demand for Connecting with Parents motivation training delivered in 2018/19 and some staff achieved City and Guilds accreditation. 85 staff were trained as facilitators of the six citywide parent and carer support programmes with around 1,200 parents/carers benefitting annually.

What the key challenges are

For managers and staff to be supported by the Children's Partnership in their own agencies to participate in the delivery of parenting programmes.

Deliver a citywide partnership learning and development programme to improve restorative practice

What is working well

A digital toolkit on Restorative Practice (RP) has been produced. Work is ongoing to make all the material easily accessible to staff and partners. Restorative approaches have been highlighted in existing learning and development events such as Conversation Spotlights and Coaching Bank and a working group will take forward the development of the RP strengths-based approach. Over 1,500 people have attended RP learning events in 2018-19 with representation including health, voluntary sector, police, young people and the Council.

The events have been well received and participants understand and engage with restorative and strengths-based approaches. This gives a strong foundation on which to build.

What the key challenges are

Rather than develop new communities of practice, engagement took place with existing groups (single and multi-agency) to explore and reflect on how restorative approaches are helping them in their work. Now that the two secondments, who worked on the RP training, are finished, rights based and restorative approaches need to continue to be embedded by staff and partners with the support of the resources currently being refined.

Priorities for the year ahead

In addition to addressing the key challenges set out in this report we will prioritise:

- the role of children, young people and their families and communities in designing and evaluating services, making sure we give voice to the lived experience of children, young people and families
- continued focus on our Five Strategic Outcomes
- the children's inspection improvement plan
- multi-agency self-evaluation and quality assurance
- joint strategic planning and commissioning to maximise joint impact on our Five Outcomes
- working with children, young people, families and communities to create the new 2020-23 Children's Services Plan

Appendix 1 – the five aims of statutory children's services planning

That “children’s services” in the area are provided in the way which –

1. best safeguards, supports and promotes the wellbeing of children in the area concerned.
2. ensures that any action to meet needs is taken at the earliest appropriate time and that, where appropriate, action is taken to prevent needs arising.
3. is most integrated from the point of view of recipients.
4. constitutes the best use of available resources.
5. that “related services” in the area are provided in the way which so far as consistent with the objects and proper delivery of the service concerned, safeguards, supports and promotes the wellbeing of children in the area concerned.

Appendix 2

The Edinburgh Children's Partnership

Children's Services Plan 2017-20

Our vision

'Edinburgh's children and young people enjoy their childhood and achieve their potential'

We aim to ensure that:

1. Every child will have the best start in life.
2. Children and young people's attendance, engagement and achievement will be improved and the poverty related attainment gap will be reduced.
3. Every child and young person will have good wellbeing and achieve the best possible health.
4. Equity amongst children and young people and their families will be advanced.
5. Children and young people, their families and their communities will be empowered to improve their wellbeing.

In doing so we will always look to:

1. Place Children and young people at the centre of practice
2. Focus on strengths and building resilience
3. Prioritise prevention
4. Improve fairness
5. Listen to and respond to children and young people

Supporting this we will:

1. Work better together
2. Develop our people
3. Commit to participation

And realise our ambition to make Edinburgh a child-friendly city where children and young people's rights are respected

getting
it right
for every child





Best Start in Life

Implement the new universal pre-birth to pre-school pathway

Continue to provide high quality early years services across the city whilst implementing the increase in hours to 1140

Improve early years pathways for young disabled children

Improve partnership working in the provision of early years services, particularly playgroups and communityrun early years services

Increase the percentage of children across all SIMD quintiles reaching developmental milestones



Attendance and Achievement

Deliver school improvement plans that are effective across the four areas of the National Improvement Framework

Reduce the poverty-related attainment gap through the Pupil Equity Fund

Improve educational outcomes for disadvantaged groups, including Looked After Children and children with disabilities

Support the Edinburgh College Curriculum Strategy to create the best opportunities for the learner journey

Improve the level of participation in education, employment and training for all 16-19 years and continue to increase positive destinations



Health and Wellbeing

Improve mental health services for children and young people and implement the children and young peoples' mental health review recommendations

Improve the quality of drugs and alcohol prevention work and substance misuse services

Minimise the need for children and young people to become looked after and improve the balance of care

Reduce the number of children who are overweight or obese, or malnourished

Achieve the outcomes contained within the Child Protection Committee's Child Protection Improvement Plan and the Corporate Parenting Plan



Equity

Deliver the '1 in 5' project and develop an equity framework for each school

Deliver income maximisation programme amongst all families on low incomes

Improve the availability of accessible, affordable and flexible early learning and childcare, particularly in areas of deprivation

Reduce the number of children, young people and their families who need homeless and emergency accommodation services and improve access to suitable housing

Co-produce a community entitlement for children and young people in each locality to improve access to universal services



Empowered

Extend personalisation and choice including expansion of self-directed support and direct payments

Ensure continued delivery of effective universal youth work programmes

Enhance children's rights across the city in line with the UNCRC

Implement the Parenting Framework and improve engagement between parents and schools and wider community sector

Deliver a citywide partnership learning and development programme to improve restorative practice

Appendix 3 – Progress Indicators for the Strategic Outcomes

Our aim is to have a relatively small number of relevant and robust indicators for each Strategic Outcome that allow further quantitative analysis of progress sitting alongside the narrative provided by the strategic leads.

This set should:

- 1) Wherever possible use existing measures that partners have available.
- 2) Have updates at least on an annual frequency.
- 3) Build trend data as the plan progresses.
- 4) Support more detailed analysis of progress to be included in the annual reports.

The set should also be dynamic, so that additional indicators that are felt to add value to this view of progress can be included.

Strategic Leads are encouraged to reference other related data and indicators, in the regular progress briefings to the Children's Partnership, where this enhances our understanding of progress and/or the challenges faced.

The following page lists the indicators with the detail on these set out on the pages after this.

The Red/Amber/Green (RAG) status for each Progress Indicator is based on the following:

Green	positive trend visible or level meeting any target or desired level
Amber	no trend visible, too little data or level below any target or desired level
Red	negative trend visible and level below any target or desired level

Progress Indicators for the Strategic Outcomes

Strategic Outcomes and Progress Indicators
Every child will have the best start in life
% of preschool children on the new Universal Pathway
% of Early Years settings providing 1140 hours of funded Early Learning and Childcare
% children with no concerns at 27-30 month assessment
% of P1 achieving Early Level Literacy
Children and young people's attendance, engagement and achievement will be improved and the poverty related attainment gap will be reduced
Percentage point gap between least and most deprived for Primary Literacy
% of Primary pupils with low attendance
Percentage point gap between least and most deprived for 1+ SCQF level 5 for school leavers
Number of senior phase age pupils studying vocational qualifications delivered by Edinburgh college
% of 16-19 year olds participating in education, training or employment
Every child and young person will have good wellbeing and achieve the best possible health
% of children and young people seen for CAMHS treatment within 18 weeks of referral
Number of Drugs and Alcohol related A&E attendances for young people (rate per 1,000)
Number of Looked After Children (rate per 1,000)
% of healthy weight children in Primary 1
Equity amongst children and young people and their families will be advanced
Numbers of families engaging with the income maximisation service
% of LA Early Years settings offering a flexible and accessible service
Number of children in temporary accommodation
Children, young people, their families and communities will be empowered to improve their wellbeing
Number of financial transactions for SDS packages within the Locality Practice teams
% of schools working at Bronze Level or above for the Rights Respecting School Award

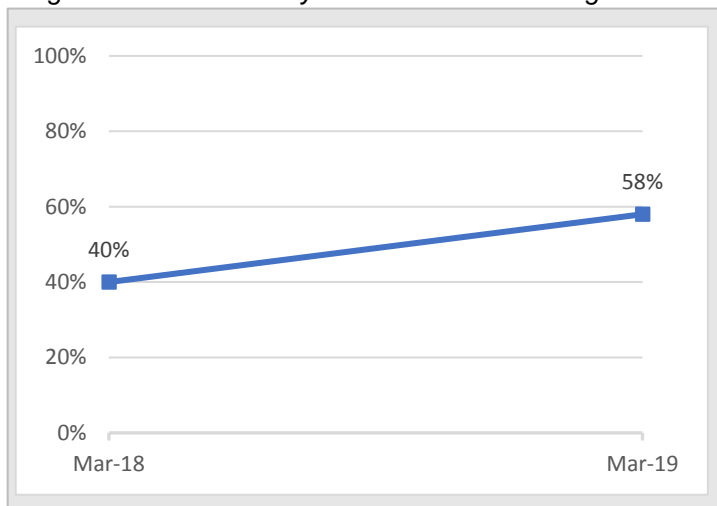
Outcome: **Every child will have the best start in life**

Progress Indicator: % of preschool children on the new Universal Pathway



Description: The percentage of the pre-school population in Edinburgh that is on, at whatever stage, the new Health Visitor Universal Pathway (UP)

Progress will be shown by this indicator increasing



All children born from 1st May 2017, are being offered the Health Visitor (HV) Pathway. This is just over 10,000 children and makes up 38% of the total HV caseload/preschool population. Children born from 1st May 2016 are also receiving the new CHSP contacts at 13-15 months (one of the UP pathway contacts). The total percentage of preschool children who have either received the full pathway or entered on to it at 13-15 months (the accelerated pathway) is 58%.

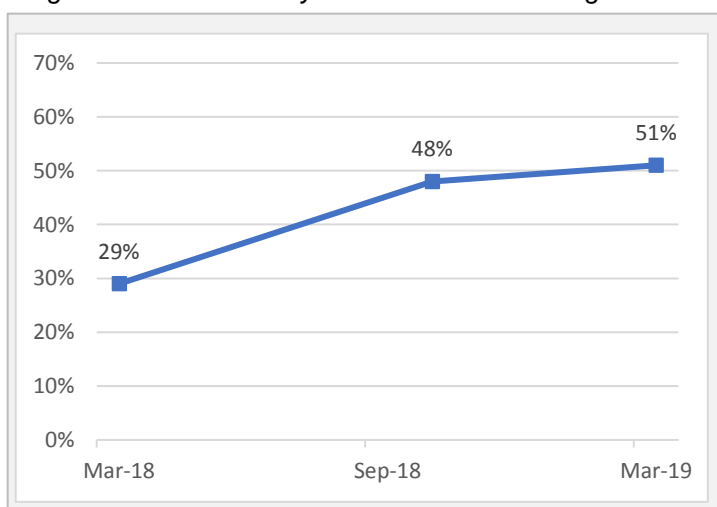
In addition from 1st March 2019 we have now introduced the formal 'preschool' screening – 4-5 year review (which is the final UP HV pathway contact) for children born from 1st March 2015). In addition to offering the programme to all the eligible children, we closely monitor the uptake of elements within the programme on a monthly basis, and feedback at the HV steering group.

Progress Indicator: % of Early Years settings providing 1140 hours of funded Early Learning and Childcare



Description: % of Local Authority Early Years settings providing 1140 hours of funded Early Learning and Childcare

Progress will be shown by this indicator increasing



The increase between March 2018 and 2019 is in line with the target that had been set. In addition to the 51% (49/96) of Local Authority settings there is also 19% (22/114) of partner provider settings. The increase for LA settings is due to the introduction of forest kindergartens across the city.

The current position is enabling approximately 2,000 children and families to benefit from access to the increase funded hours in advance of August 2020. The actions to deliver on this are set out in the Early Learning and Childcare Expansion Plan.

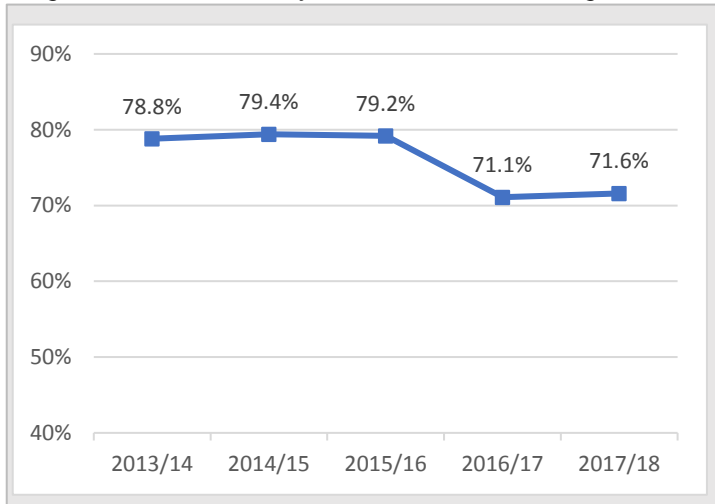
Outcome: **Every child will have the best start in life**

Progress Indicator: **% children with no concerns at 27-30 month assessment**



Description: Children eligible for screening and within the age cohort and who attended will have no developmental concerns

Progress will be shown by this indicator increasing



The rate for all children achieving their developmental milestones by SIMD ranges from SIMD quintile 1, at 64.5 % to 74.8% in SIMD quintile 5.

The main reason for the decline in the overall figure is the increase in the proportion of reviews with incomplete data. This has affected data at local and national level and being addressed.

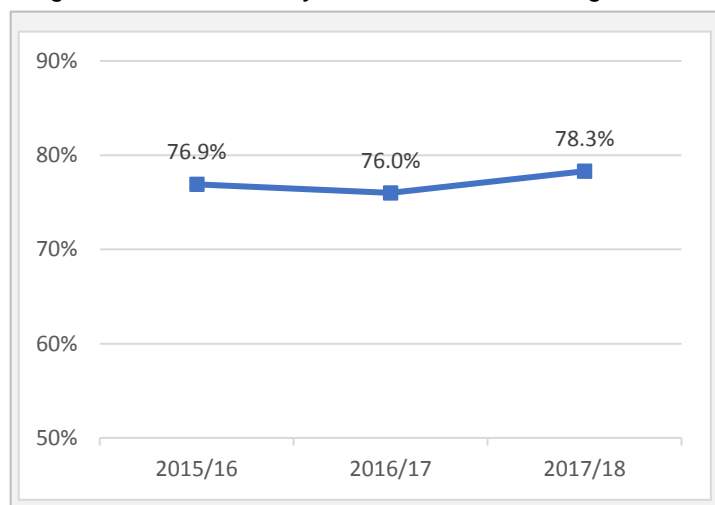
Uptake across all SIMD quintiles had been dropping over the previous 4 years but all have shown improvement in the last year and is now 88% overall and similar to the rest of Scotland for our most deprived children in SIMD 1. This gap between has been decreasing over the past 5 years.

Progress Indicator: **% of P1 achieving Early Level Literacy**



Description: The percentage of Primary 1 pupils achieving Curriculum for Excellence Early Level Literacy (combined Reading, Writing and Listening & Talking)

Progress will be shown by this indicator increasing



The 2017/18 individual component figures are:
 83% for Reading
 80% for Writing
 89% for Listening & Talking
 all of which are above the 2016/17 levels. The gap between the most deprived and least deprived is 26 percentage points (89% v 63%) and is similar to the gap from 2016/17.

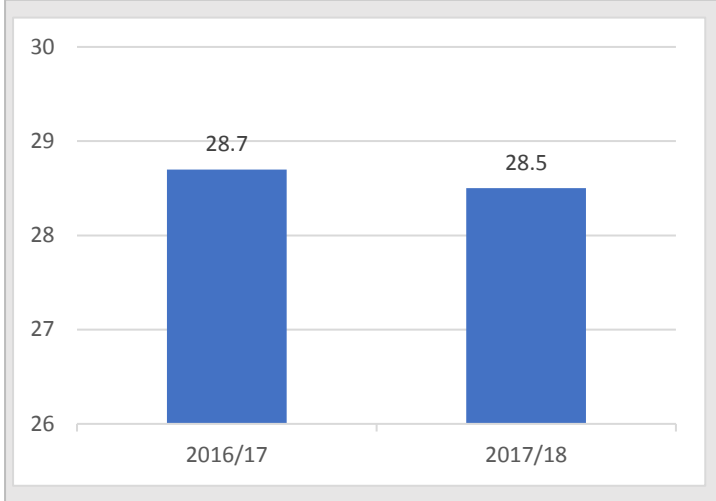
In December 2016 we trained a team of CEC Hanen trainers who are qualified to deliver high quality staff development sessions on Hanen approaches to supporting early language acquisition. We targeted establishments with high levels of SIMD 1 & 2 initially, and we have gradually extended the offer more widely. So far 36 Early Years settings have undertaken Hanen Teacher Talk.

Outcome: Children and young people's attendance, engagement and achievement will be improved and the poverty related attainment gap will be reduced

Progress Indicator: Percentage point gap between least and most deprived for Primary Literacy ●

Description: The poverty related gap in achievement of Curriculum for Excellence levels in Literacy for Primary 1, 4 & 7 pupils combined

Progress will be shown by this indicator decreasing



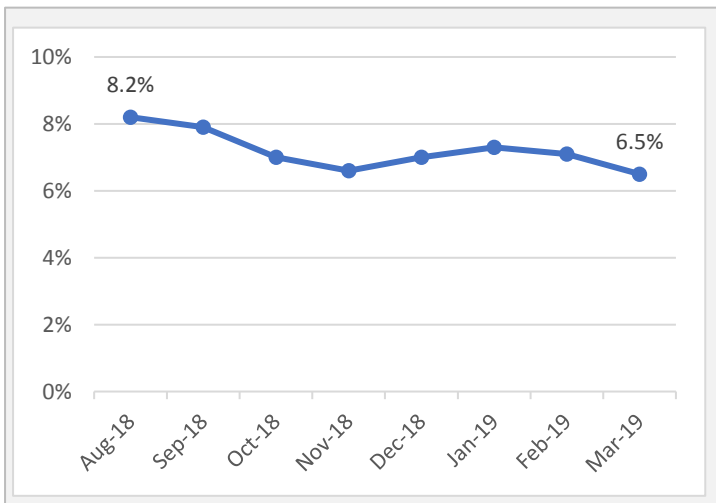
In 2017/18 the least deprived pupils (living in SIMD Quintile 5) achieved 87.5% compared to 59.0% for those most deprived (living in SIMD Quintile 1) giving a gap of 28.5 percentage points. This was marginally less than the 28.7 in 2016/17.

Almost all schools use Pupil Equity Funding to support the building of cultural, social and emotional capital for children and young people experiencing poverty-related disadvantage. The 1 in 5 Raising Awareness of Child Poverty training delivered to over 90 schools (secondary, primary, special and early years), all of which are implementing its recommendations and developing poverty-proofing approaches.

Progress Indicator: % of Primary pupils with low attendance ●

Description: The percentage of Primary pupils, P1 to P7, whose attendance is less than 85%

Progress will be shown by this indicator decreasing



The figure has decreased from 8.2% to 6.5% during the session. The end of March 2019 figure is marginally above the 6% target that had been set for the full session. The full year figure for the previous session was estimated at 6.8%.

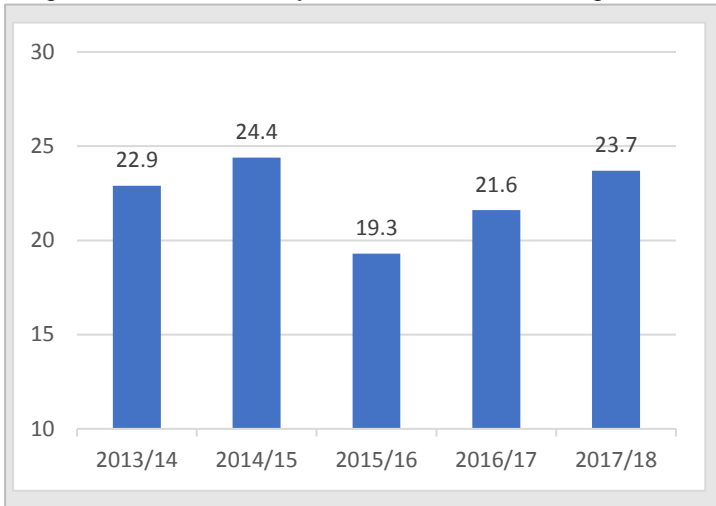
The 2018/19 school session is the first where the reporting of attendance has explicitly focused on the numbers of pupils with low attendance. Work will continue next session to track which schools are beginning to make a difference.

Outcome: **Children and young people's attendance, engagement and achievement will be improved and the poverty related attainment gap will be reduced**

Progress Indicator: Percentage point gap between least and most deprived for 1+ SCQF level 5 for school leavers ●

Description: The poverty related gap in achievement of school leavers achieving one or more subjects at National 5 or equivalent

Progress will be shown by this indicator decreasing



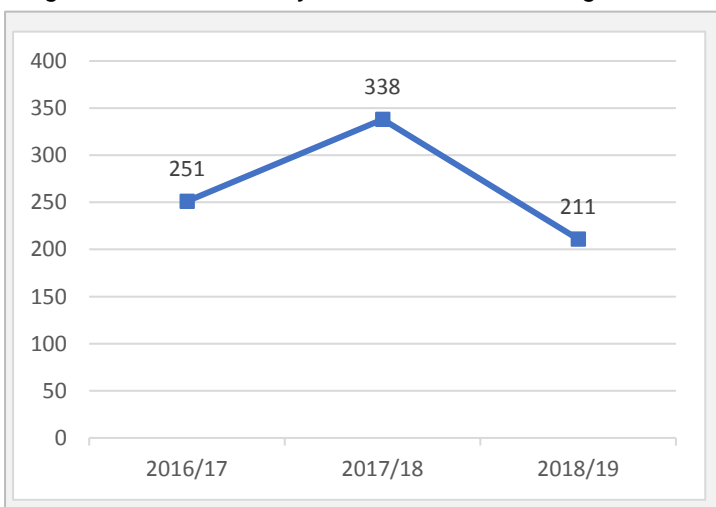
The gap has increased over the last two years and shows no sign of narrowing over the five years of figures. Whilst there is evidence of addressing the gap at SCQF level 3 it is clear that there is not progress at levels 4, 5 and 6.

The Edinburgh Learns Equity framework includes advice to schools about closing the poverty-related attainment gap. The Edinburgh Learns Team will be offering targeted support in sharing effective pedagogies and practices for closing the gap. Session 2017-18 saw the introduction of Pupil Equity Funding and work is ongoing to identify and share effective practice in the deployment of these funds.

Progress Indicator: Number of senior phase age pupils studying vocational qualifications delivered by Edinburgh college ●

Description: This measure reports on the number of senior phase school pupils studying vocational qualifications delivered by colleges.

Progress will be shown by this indicator increasing



After an increase in 2017/18 the latest figure shows a significant drop rather than the agreed target with the Scottish Funding Council of 452.

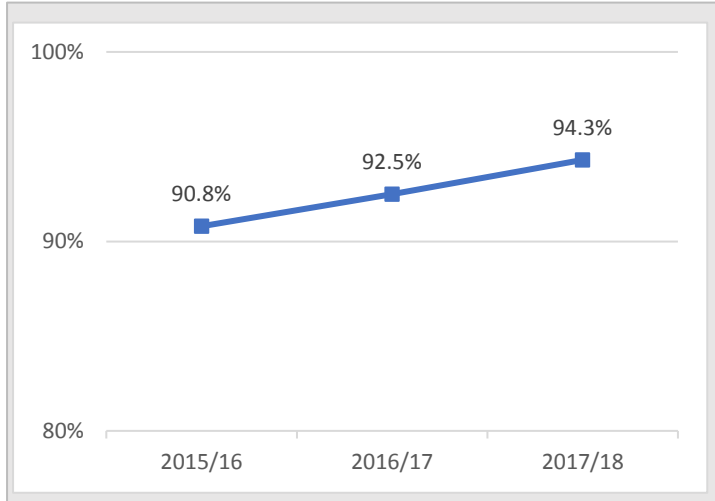
Following Queen Margaret University's support for the 'Academies' programme there was confusion with schools that the courses no longer existed, but these had always been delivered by Edinburgh College as a route into University. Despite new courses coming online the awareness, value and understanding of these was not sufficient to increase the numbers this year.

Outcome: **Children and young people's attendance, engagement and achievement will be improved and the poverty related attainment gap will be reduced**

Progress Indicator: % of 16-19 year olds participating in education, training or employment ●

Description: The Participation Measure for the activity of the wider 16-19 year old cohort, including those at school, takes account of all statuses for individuals over the whole year

Progress will be shown by this indicator increasing



The figure has increased in each of the last two years and is now in line with the national figure of 94.4%. Improving outcomes for targeted equity groups, such as Looked after/care-experience, ASN, BME is still a focus for all partners.

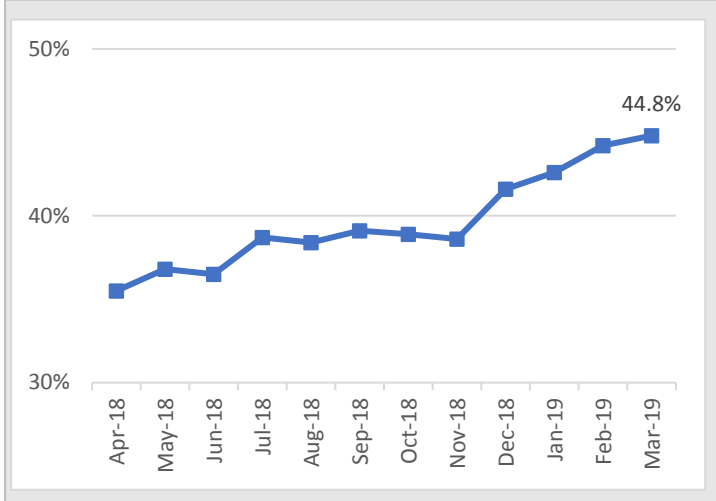
A key driver has been enhanced understanding of the 16plus Data Hub's role in improving outcomes for young people. This has enabled the coordination of resources effectively across schools, Skills Development Scotland, Edinburgh College, Edinburgh Guarantee and other partners to support young people with the right guidance at the appropriate time.

Outcome: **Every child and young person will have good wellbeing and achieve the best possible health**

Progress Indicator: % of children and young people seen for CAMHS treatment within 18 weeks of referral

Description: % of children and young people seen for CAMHS treatment, by the out-patient teams, within 18 weeks of referral (six-month rolling figure)

Progress will be shown by this indicator increasing



The six-month rolling average figure has increased steadily through 2018/19.

Whilst the 2018/19 figure was still relatively low at 42% the annual figures have shown improvement.

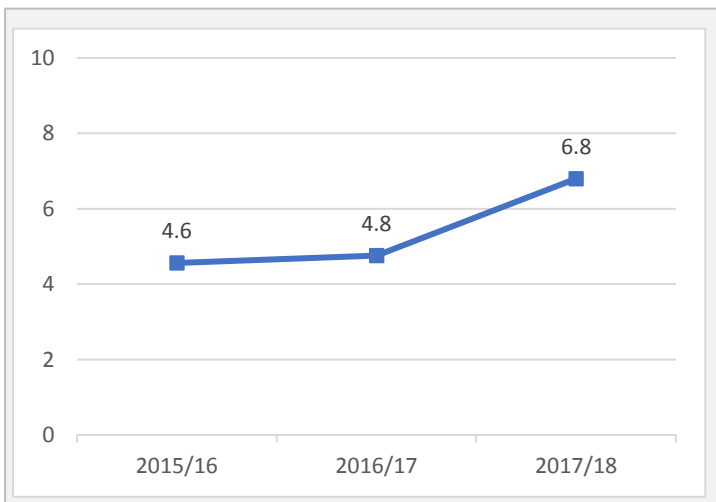
2017/18 = 37.2%
2016/17 = 30.9%

Modelling has shown that there is insufficient capacity within the Edinburgh teams to meet demand and therefore the 18 week Referral to Treatment standard. The bulk of Scottish Government funding to support Health Boards increase the specialist CAMHS workforce has been invested in developing a Neurodevelopmental Team for North Edinburgh. The impact of this is not yet known, but will help reduce long waits. NHS Lothian has also invested additional funding in CAMHS and it is anticipated that the 18 week standard will be achieved no later than December 2020.

Progress Indicator: Number of Drugs and Alcohol related A&E attendances for young people (rate per 1,000)

Description: Number of A&E attendances for young people, aged 10 to 17, where drugs or alcohol were recorded, expressed as a rate per 1,000

Progress will be shown by this indicator decreasing



The number of cases recorded and rate per 1,000 has shown an increase over the three year period. The 2017/18 figure related to 233 individual cases.

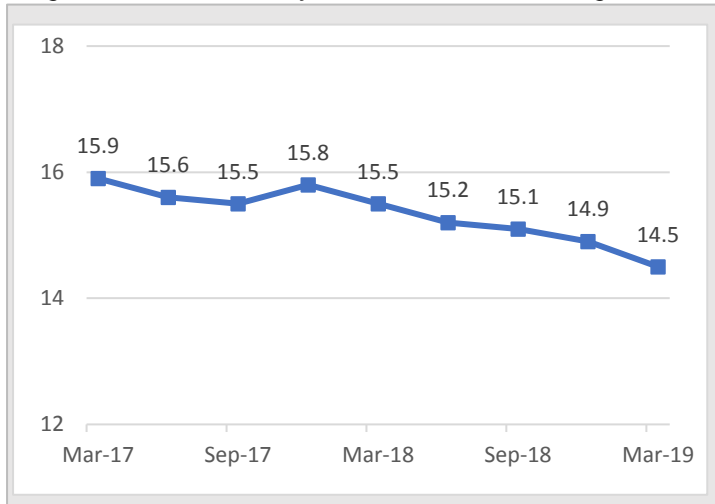
Issues with collecting and reporting this data mean this indicator is not available going forward.

Outcome: **Every child and young person will have good wellbeing and achieve the best possible health**

Progress Indicator: **Number of Looked After Children (rate per 1,000)** ●

Description: The number of Looked After Children expressed as a rate per 1,000 population aged 0 to 17

Progress will be shown by this indicator decreasing



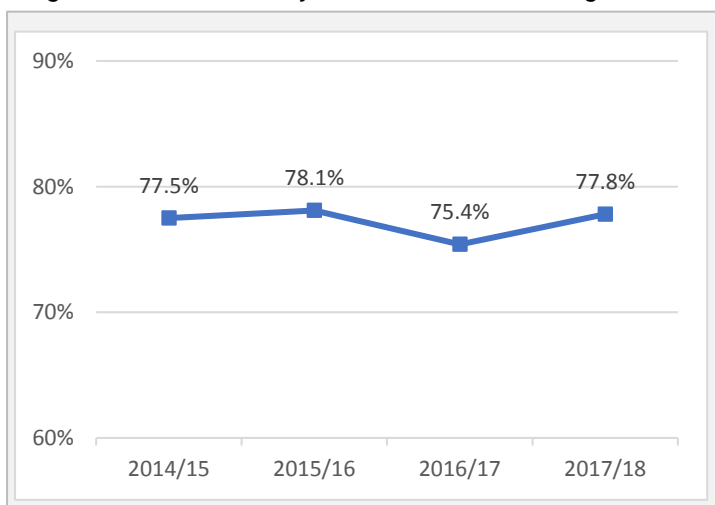
This has shown a steady decrease with the number of Looked After Children falling from 1,327 to 1,256 between April 2018 and March 2019. The numbers in kinship care, foster care and residential have decreased whilst the number LAC at Home has remained relatively static. The changing age profile, with a higher number now aged 16 & 17, has contributed to the recent trend as more are reaching 18 and ceasing LAC or moving into Continuing Care.

The reduction in the need for children to be Looked After can be attributed to a number of positive developments including the implementation of restorative, strengths based and relationship based practice across services, the impact of specialist services and the increasing confidence and competence of staff in the Getting it Right for Every Child approach.

Progress Indicator: **% of healthy weight children in Primary 1** ●

Description: Percentage of children in Primary 1, in each school session, receiving a review whose BMI is healthy, i.e. not underweight or at risk of overweight or obesity

Progress will be shown by this indicator increasing



The number of children at risk from overweight and obesity in Edinburgh and Lothian has remained relatively stable over the past 10 years. In 2017/18 69.7% of those in the most deprived quartile were of healthy weight compared to 82.9% in the least deprived quartile, giving a gap of 13 percentage points.

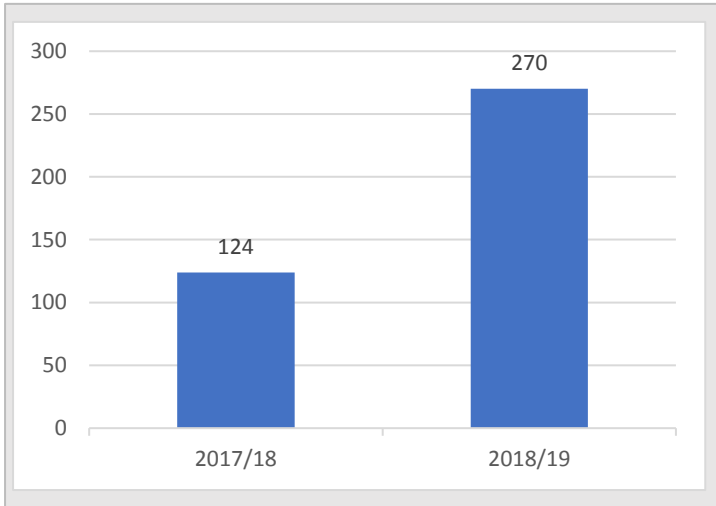
The demographics of the children affected has shifted. There is an increase in the number of children in SIMD 1/2 at risk of overweight and obesity whilst there is a decrease in the number of children in SIMD 4/5 at risk. This is a widening of the inequalities gap and the trend is replicated across Scotland.

Outcome: **Equity amongst children and young people and their families will be advanced**

Progress Indicator: Numbers of families engaging with the income maximisation service ●

Description: Numbers of families engaging with the income maximisation service

Progress will be shown by this indicator increasing



The number of families engaging more than doubled from the 2017/18 figure.

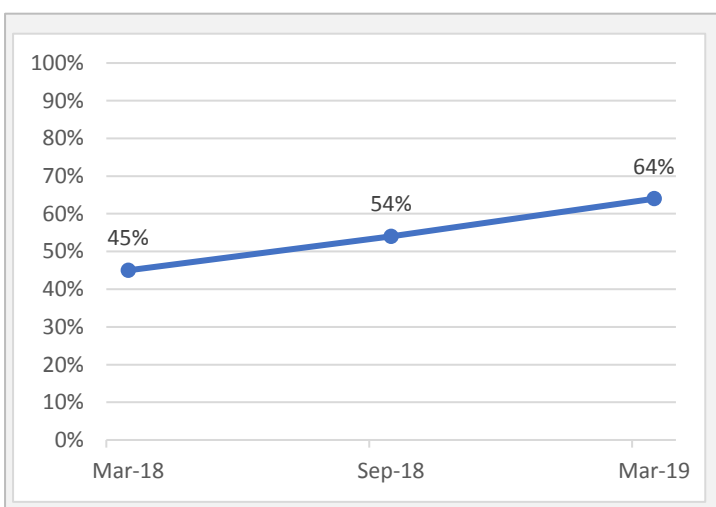
During 2018/19 the financial gains by families engaging with the service was in excess of £450k.

There were over 600 appointments attended and 25 schools engaged with the service during 2018/19, both of which were large increases on 2017/18.

Progress Indicator: % of LA Early Years settings offering a flexible and accessible service ●

Description: The % of LA EY settings (i.e. nursery classes/schools, EY centres & campuses) that are able to offer more than one option of funded Early Learning and Childcare.

Progress will be shown by this indicator increasing



The figures are increasing in line with the current target set.

The 64% represents 61 from 96 local authority settings.

In addition for 2019, 91% (104 from 114) partner provider settings are offering more than one option and overall the figure is therefore 74%: 165 from 210 total settings providing funded Early Learning and Childcare.

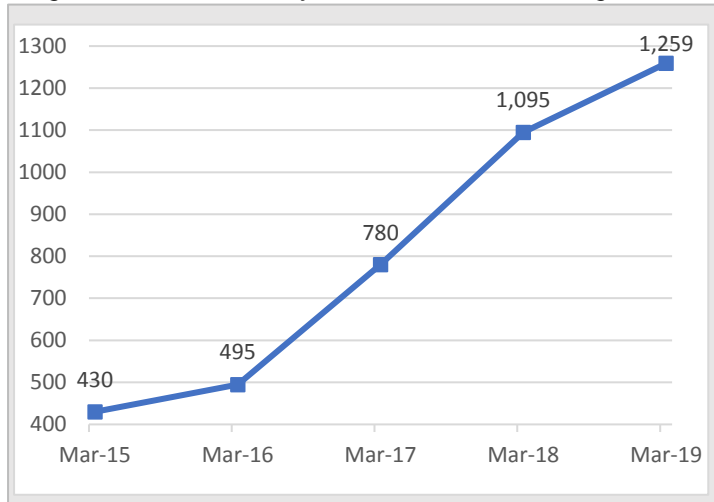
Outcome: **Equity amongst children and young people and their families will be advanced**

Progress Indicator: Number of children in temporary accommodation



Description:

Progress will be shown by this indicator decreasing



There has been a year on year increase since 2015.

As on 31 March 2019, there were 2,147 children included as part of a current homeless case and of this number 1,259 children were residing in our Temporary Accommodation.

There is a trend in larger families impacting on this number and not an increase in the number of households presenting as homeless.

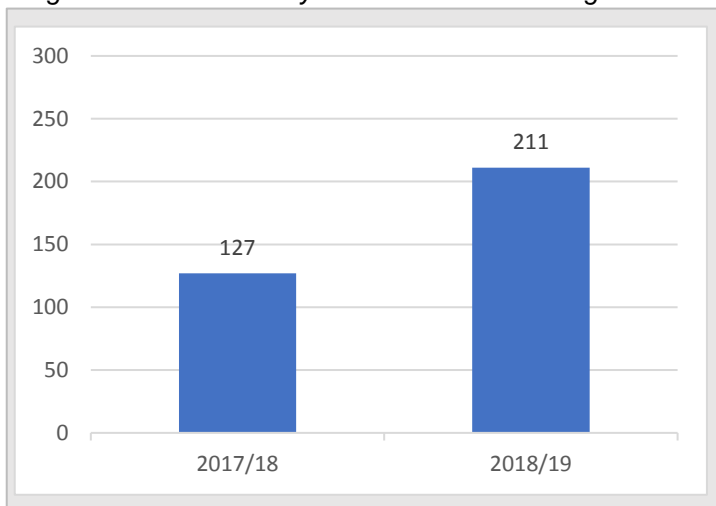
Outcome: Children, young people, their families and communities will be empowered to improve their wellbeing

Progress Indicator: Number of financial transactions for SDS packages within the Locality Practice teams



Description: The total number of financial transactions to support SDS packages for children and young people made through the Communities & Families Locality teams

Progress will be shown by this indicator increasing



There was a large increase in individual transactions in 2018/19 and the total spend relating to this increased to £115k from £45k.

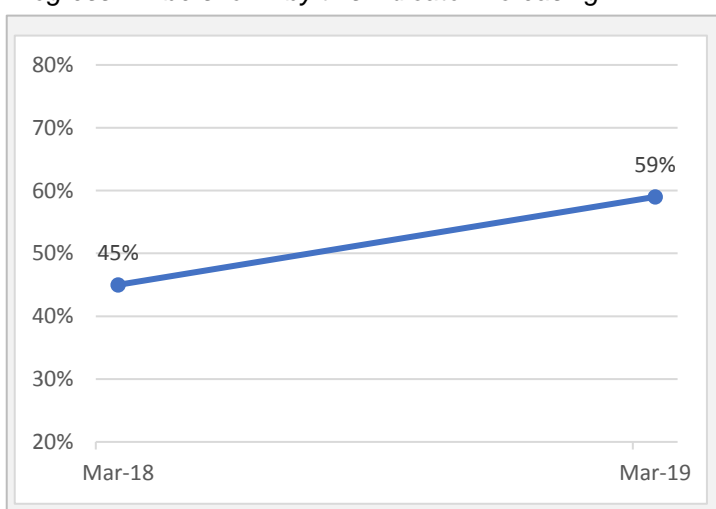
There is an increasing awareness of, and confidence in, the possibilities that SDS can offer in working with families. There is evidence that the support provided through SDS has had a positive outcome. Examples of spends range from School Holiday Clubs/Camps, 1 to 1 support to parents, family activities, horse-riding, skiing, gliding, boxing and driving lessons.

Progress Indicator: % of schools working at Bronze Level or above for the Rights Respecting School Award



Description: The percentage of Primary, Secondary and Special schools registered for UNICEF Rights Respecting School Award and working at Bronze Level or above

Progress will be shown by this indicator increasing



A total of 73 schools are working at Bronze level or above with 21 Silver and 9 Gold. A further 22 schools have registered with the Award. The 73 schools represents 59% of all Primary, Secondary and Special LA schools in Edinburgh.

95 schools are registered as working within the UNICEF Rights Respecting Schools Award (RRSA) and head teachers continue to report positive impacts on children and young people’s relationships, behaviour, respect for self and others, engagement in learning and positive attitudes to diversity.

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