

Public Document Pack



THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP

Meeting Tuesday, 21 September 2021
Time 2.00 pm
Venue Virtual Meeting - via Microsoft Teams

Edinburgh Partnership Board

1. Welcome and Meeting Protocols

1.1 Welcome and Meeting Protocols

2. Declaration of Interests

2.1 Declarations of Interest

3. Minutes

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5 Future Meetings

5.1 Date of Next Meeting
Wednesday 15 December 2021 at 1pm

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THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP BOARD

Tuesday 22 June 2021 – 1:00pm - Meeting held via Microsoft Teams

MINUTE

Board members present

Cllr Adam McVey	The City of Edinburgh Council
Cllr Cammy Day	The City of Edinburgh Council
Gavin Donoghue	The University of Edinburgh
Cllr Robert Aldridge	The City of Edinburgh Council
Cllr Susan Rae	The City of Edinburgh Council
Cllr Iain Whyte	The City of Edinburgh Council
Elaine Morrison	Scottish Enterprise
Stevie Kerr	Edinburgh Association of Community Councils
Angus McCann	Chair of the Edinburgh Integration Joint Board
Bridie Ashrowan	EVOG
Dave McCallum	Skills Development Scotland
Lorraine Simpson	Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce
Calum Campbell	NHS Lothian
Audrey Cumberland	Edinburgh College

Advisers present

Andrew Kerr	The City of Edinburgh Council
Ester Robertson	NHS Lothian

In attendance

Paula McLeay	The City of Edinburgh Council
Michele Mulvaney	The City of Edinburgh Council
Chris Adams	The City of Edinburgh Council
Tasha MacKenzie	The City of Edinburgh Council
Hayley Gibb	Ministry of Defence
Gillie Severin	The City of Edinburgh Council
Martin Higgins	NHS Lothian
Linda Fitzpatrick Irvine	NHS Lothian
Judith Proctor	The City of Edinburgh Council
Jan Stuart	The City of Edinburgh Council
Richard Thomas	Police Scotland
Nikki Conway	The City of Edinburgh Council
Keith Langley	Scottish Fire and Rescue

Rona Hunter Capital City Partnership

Apologies

Kenny Rodgers	Scottish Fire and Rescue
Hugo Clark	Ministry of Defence
Sean Scott	Police Scotland
Michael Chalmers	Scottish Government

1 Minutes

Decision

- 1) To reflect that the date of the next meeting would be Tuesday 22 June 2021 at 1pm not 23 March 2020 as written in the minutes presented.
- 2) To otherwise agree the minutes of 22 March 2021 as a correct record.

2 Appointment of Vice Chair

Following Ella Simpson's retiral, the Vice Chair position on the Edinburgh Partnership Board was vacant. A nomination was submitted for Bridie Ashrowan to be appointed as the Vice Chair.

Decision

To agree that Bridie Ashrowan was appointed as Vice- Chair of the Edinburgh Partnership Board.

3 Local Outcome Improvement Plan Development and Delivery Update

Chris Adams updated on the Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) development and delivery. The update focussed on the following matters:

- That in response to the *enough money to live off* focus of the Edinburgh Poverty Commission, there would be a review of advice services.
- That a report would be presented to the income maximisation group on Thursday 24 June 2021, to then return for consideration by the LOIP.
- To note that a further report would be presented to the Edinburgh Partnership Board in December 2021.
- To note that Bridie Ashrowan would be joining the LOIP delivery group.
- That the 1 in 5: Raising Awareness of Child Poverty in Edinburgh training had proved to be both successful and influential and that there was an expression

of interest by the University of Edinburgh to embed the 1 in 5 training within the University.

- That Poverty Commission Members and the Edinburgh Guarantee group were helpful contacts to source training providers For the University of Edinburgh and that Chris Adams would to share with Gavin Donoghue the work which had been undertaken in schools to inform how the 1 in 5 training could be rolled out to the university.
- To note that Richard Thomas would be taking on a secondment within Police Scotland and that Judith Stonebridge and Nick Croft would be taking on the role jointly as Co-Chairs of the LOIP.
- That a re-shaping of the relationship between Edinburgh Partnership partners and city residents was underway, working with networks of local people, through the Community Anchors who were acting as trusted community hubs which knew and understood communities.
- That a process of codesign with Edinburgh's community & voluntary sector, and people in communities was taking place to ensure that there was no wrong door, but multiple doors, for children and families or older people, different for each person, requiring local support.

Decision

- 1) That Chris Adams would to share with Gavin Donoghue the work which had been undertaken in schools to inform how the 1 in 5 training could be rolled out to University of Edinburgh.
- 2) To note the update.

4 LOIP Priority 3 - Good Place to Live

In response to the recommendations set out in Audit Scotland's Best Value Assurance Report (November 2020), the Board agreed in March to review Priority 3 of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) to focus on a public health led approach to place to help tackle poverty and reduce health inequalities. The proposed vision, approach and principles for the delivery of LOIP Priority 3: A good place to live, was presented. Several positive and innovative work programmes already existed across the city which were contributing to this agenda, most notably the Health and Social Care Partnership's Wellbeing Pact, the City of Edinburgh Council's 20 Minute Neighbourhood, the Community Empowerment agenda and the EVOC focus on community anchor organisations and wealth building. Edinburgh Partnership leadership was needed to ensure a collective understanding of how these work programmes functioned, identify barriers to avoid duplication or confusion, and prioritise actions that would contribute to the collective vision of reducing poverty and inequalities as a better place to live was created.

The discussion on this topic focussed on the following topics:

- To note that the Land Commission would be useful as a forum and to link this to social issues such as capital and mobility.
- That the Local Development Plan was impacted by housing supply.
- That in Wester Hailes, where regeneration was planned, there was ongoing reflection on whether the best use was being made of the land as part of the overall regeneration which was due to take place.
- To note that housing should be reflected in the Best Value Assurance Audit Improvement Plan and that the Property based Opportunities Board should be linked into the Best Value Assurance Audit Improvement Plan.
- That to illustrate the links being made concerning the Fettes site, there were discussions underway with Planning and maximising use of the site was being considered.
- That there was a reframing of the LOIP's work with the intention to augment and extend it

Decision

1. Edinburgh Partnership Board should endorse the proposed vision, principles and plans.
2. To develop a system wide detailed delivery plan with key measures by September 2021.
3. To ensure that the place-based opportunities board was integrated with the work underway by the LOIP in respect of Priority 3.
4. To agree that the need for housing to be reflected in the vision, principles and plans and for Partners to play their role in helping to achieve the vision.

5 Best Value Assurance Audit Improvement Plan

The Edinburgh Partnership Board agreed a paper at its meeting on 23 March 2021 which set out proposed improvement actions to strengthen community planning in the city in response to the findings from the Best Value Assurance Audit. Following this meeting, the actions were considered by the Edinburgh Partnership Working Group and an improvement plan produced and the plan to the Edinburgh Partnership Board was presented for approval.

The End Poverty Edinburgh Group was the group set up following the conclusion of the Poverty Commission's work, to continue the conversation of poverty in Edinburgh, comprising citizens with lived experience in Edinburgh, to ensure decision makers were aware of issues faced and in delivering poverty commission actions. It was supported by Poverty Alliance with funding from the Joseph Rowntree foundation. There was a funding gap of £27,000 this year to continue their

work to ensure the group could conclude work planned. There would be a further funding request submitted to the Edinburgh Partnership, with a funding ask spread across the members of the Edinburgh Partnership.

Steve Kerr of Edinburgh Association of Community Councils (EACC) had reflected on the statutory role of Community councils in view of planning and the EACC had established a steering group to engage with relevant Council officers, to allow for the development of a collaborative framework with the Council for this programme of work. The EACC had no funding or support mechanisms for community engagement and community empowerment however the EACC Was looking to achieve parity with other similar bodies. There would be a request forthcoming from EACC to the Edinburgh Partnership Board for funding.

Decision

- 1) To approve the improvement plan set out in Appendix 1 of the report (appendix I refers).
- 2) To note the initial progress in implementing the actions.
- 3) To agree that progress would be subject to regular reporting to the Board.
- 4) To note that a further paper requesting funding for the End Poverty Edinburgh group for short term and longer-term priorities would be forthcoming to the Partnership.
- 5) To note that there would be a funding request forthcoming from EACC.

6 Edinburgh Integration Joint Board Strategy Progress Update

Tony Duncan of the Edinburgh Joint Integration Board (EIJB) updated on the progress of the next strategic planning cycle. Over the next twelve months a transformation programme would evolve to become the strategic core programme to modernise the services in line with EIJB strategic priorities. The programme was disrupted by COVID-19 from March 2020 but restarted in August 2020. A transition plan to plot the next stage of transformation into the core programme would be produced by August 2021.

The EIJB was becoming more strategically connected with the community planning frameworks. The EACC and IJB had met a to discuss improving this relationship.

It was highlighted that there were key activities underway within the EIJB transformation:

1. Three conversations;
2. Home first -dealing with people in crisis- which was focussed on patients being supported at home for as long as possible;
3. Market Shaping – which was about commissioning and moving away from a culture of competition to collaboration;
4. Bed based review;
5. The Edinburgh Pact.

The key challenge was looking at transitioning work underway in the transformation programme into the future operations following the transitions.

Dr Linda Irvine Fitzpatrick discussed the Edinburgh Pact, which was about creating intersectoral partnership. The themes to this work were:

- Momentum
- Safe secure place
- Identity
- Narrative
- Power
- Mechanisms

In June 2020 a dialogue was commenced with partners. City leaders were spoken to, there were 12 focus groups and a public survey generating 342 responses. Harder to reach groups were also engaged with.

Important themes emerging from the consultation were of shared purpose and relationships alongside the challenges of not slipping back into old methods of delivery prior to Covid-19.

The enactment phase of the Edinburgh Pact was the Wellbeing Pact, which was a concept which people could relate to. To act early to build consistency and resilience, with focus on the role of family, friends and communities. An important observation was that people viewed health care as a space they trusted. The spirit of mutuality and reciprocity underpinned the wellbeing pact.

A series of invites were part of the wellbeing pact. Firstly, a focus on Keeping Active, particularly due to the pandemic was a strand of activity. The invite to community partners was to play a role in providing this, irrespective of whether community partners were from the Public or Third Sector.

In view of sustaining the momentum, work had taken place with Data Loch, a collaboration between the South East Scotland region's Local Authorities, NHS health boards and The University of Edinburgh that would help generate insights and innovation in health and social care.

Transference of funds and power were required to enable the mobilising community component of the pacts. This would involve community commissioning, to ensure people felt they had the tools and resources to enact change.

There had been ongoing dialogue events:

1. 27 January 2021 “Art of the Possible”
2. 24 March 2021 “Anchoring our Things”
3. 13 May 2021 “on our Way”

The feedback was that there would be a summer season across the city and the outputs of the conversation would be shared with the EIJB, Edinburgh Partnership and LOIP.

The Three Conversations approach was led by Nikki Conway. To succeed in making sustainable improvements and the three conversations approach supported culture change and built on core values and principles of people, prevention and collaboration.

Health and Social care had historically been besieged by assessment however the three conversations approach was person and strength based and relied upon collaboration with partners in the health sector and beyond. It was focussed on three conversations which were:

- 1) Listening and connecting.
- 2) Working intensively with people in crisis.
- 3) Building a good life.

There were locations where the Three Conversations approach was underway. The approach had meant that the response time was speedier, and more people were supported at the first conversation with informal or community resources. By conversation two most people were provided with help which meant that conversation three was not required. The feedback had been positive, and the next step was to roll out the three-conversation approach throughout the service to make it a business as usual approach rather than confined within the trial sites, to evidence the ongoing impact and measure staff opinion. The impact of the three conversations was being considered within the context of the budget available.

The Edinburgh Partnership requested that examples were shared where funds had been transferred to communities to build citizen empowerment, for community wealth building.

Decision

- 1) That the EIJB would share examples where funds has been transferred to communities to build citizen empowerment, for community wealth building.
- 2) To note the presentation.

7 Net Zero Presentation

Paula McLeay highlighted to Partners the Net Zero strategy which was being consulted upon with members of the public for the next twelve weeks. It was agreed that the LOIP delivery group explored this as a Community Planning Partnership.

The Council was working with communities from the bottom up to become net zero communities, and there was work required to understand approaches in more depth and to engage on the role of Community Councils in respect of net zero and also with academic partners.

To inform the future direction, there was an observation from the Partnership around building in future skills from the workforce required to support the Net Zero Strategy. It was noted that engagement with Higher and Further Education should take place to ensure that no opportunities were missed around research and development and to ensure workforce preparedness to support the Net Zero strategy.

There would be three layers of engagement: innovating, skills gap and regarding the landowners and thinking about this from a net zero perspective. It was noted that the Scottish Parliament were keen to engage concerning a sustainable heating plan for the immediate area surrounding the Scottish Parliament.

There were several national organisations with their headquarters in the city and plans were underway to bring these organisations into a concerted conversation as part of the implementation plan for the Council's ambitious net zero goals.

Decision

- 1) To agree that at the LOIP delivery group explored Net Zero as a Community Planning Partnership.
- 2) To agree that engagement would take place with Higher and Further Education around research, development and workforce preparedness to support the Net Zero strategy.
- 3) To note the presentation.

8 Date of Next Meeting and Dates for Meetings 2021/2022

Decision

To agree to host the Edinburgh Partnership on the following dates during 2021/22:

- Wednesday 15 December 2021 at 1pm
- Tuesday 15 March 2022 at 2pm
- Tuesday 28 June 2022 at 2pm

APPENDIX 1

Theme	Action	Leads	Milestones	Timescale	Measures of success	Issues to consider
Governance to deliver outcomes	Reviewing the LOIP priority – A good place to live - by June , to reflect a broader definition of health and wellbeing that supports the development and growth of healthy, sustainable communities across the city.	LOIP Delivery Group (Public Health NHS Lothian EIJ, Council leads)		EPB June 2021		
	Develop a partnership plan to deliver the 20-minute neighbourhood model with a focus on shared public, commercial and third sector services models and public service hubs.	Council and EVOC	Share strategic plan with partners for comment Agree design and delivery mechanisms and priority community locations	EPB June 2021	Evidence of partners taking into account 20MNM in own decisions	(e.g. UoE locating new IntoUniversity Centre in White House, Craigmillar – also interested to know more about any plans for Nicolson Street and Tollcross)
Ways of working and strengthening the role of the community and voluntary sector	Coordinate on the development of, and model for, operationalising community anchors (organisations and/or networks), and strengthening community networks cohesion through the co-production of a shared definition and associated tools and processes.	EVOC, IJB, EACC and Council	Developing the task force of partners Development of voluntary sector hub model Development of common definition, tools and processes Develop plan and outline for investment models	May/June action September EPB update		Edinburgh PACT coming to the EPB board meeting in June Need to bring together activity underway in different partner plans eg community mobilisation
	Continue to implement the improvement activity already agreed by the Partnership including developing a model of facilitation and support for community planning, performance and communications.	LOIP Delivery Group (Council Lead)	Delivery Plan in place Priority 2 well developed Priority 1 progressing review for advice services	Updates at EPB June		Resilience and fragility of partnership capacity across partners

	Promote and rally the support of Anchor Institutions and more broadly develop plans to collaborate on the delivery of the Community Wealth Building agenda.	Cec econ dev with Scottish Enterprise	Partnership thinking on community wealth building in a local context – Elin Williamson to facilitate a session on economic footprint of key strategic partners Identify joint value of partnership projects/ activities (case study of bioq, panmure st anns, and potentially Granton?) Identify resources from regional deal	End May Sept EPB agenda	Measure of new social businesses 5 principles of CWB expressly stated in joint plans between anchor institutions	Avoid risk of duplication and ensure tracking of wider complementary action
Community Empowerment	To strengthen and enhance the Community Empowerment plan in development and ensure it clearly outlines how community influence and involvement in community planning can be supported and increased.	Council EVOC and EACC	Development of draft Community Empowerment Plan Project plan for delivery and key milestones Reflect community work and the summer season of engagement	September / December EPB June – August		
	Strengthen the resourcing and capacity to support Neighbourhood Networks and the LCPPs through the establishment of new Community Empowerment teams by the City of Edinburgh Council; more council staff deployed at community level	Council (Community Empowerment Team)	Resumption of all neighbourhood network activity Increased support to neighbourhood networks/ LCPPs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council service review 	Begin engagement June	Attendance of partners at LCPPs Partners formally	Timelines and interim resourcing/support

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the community empowerment team 		linking in new CEC community empowerment team to own 'community teams'	
	<p>Develop a framework for collaboration with the Edinburgh Association of Community Councils and the community councils, to ensure they can fulfil their statutory function in representing local communities and build a productive relationship with all community planning partners and the Council in particular.</p>	Council, EACC	<p>Council paper went to April Committee covering next steps</p> <p>EACC Steering Group members have met twice in anticipation of promised meeting with relevant CEC officers. Areas covered have been community engagement, community empowerment and advocacy/governance.</p> <p>EACC presentation document has been prepared for meeting with CEC officers.</p> <p>Joint engagement process will encompass two meetings prior to the EP Board meeting on 22 June.</p> <p>Develop framework to establish parity ('level</p>	EPB June 2021		Resourcing implications

			playing field' with EVOC			
	Develop future ways of working with the new End Poverty Edinburgh citizens group to ensure that the voices of people with experience of poverty continue to inform the way the Partnership plans and delivers services.	Council (LCPPs), End Poverty Edinburgh, EVOC	<p>Articulate new ways of working with End Poverty Edinburgh group</p> <p>Edinburgh Poverty Alliance appointing capacity to support group</p> <p>EVOC colocation of post</p> <p>Agree outcomes and meaningful plan of engagement on key activities above</p>		<p>Commitment and measurement of partners delivering recs of EPC</p> <p>Rep of EPE attending EPB, or a subgroup?</p>	Clarify timelines – new capacity etc

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THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP

Local Outcome Improvement Plan Delivery Plan and Performance Measures

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 The Edinburgh Partnership is required to produce a Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) under the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015.
- 1.2 The plan sets out the partners ambitions for the city over a ten year period to address poverty and inequality. Recognising policy shifts in the city and the effects of COVID 19, the Board agreed to a revised approach including the development of a delivery plan. This report sets out the LOIP delivery plan.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 The Board is recommended to:
 - i. review and agree the LOIP delivery plan appended to this report;
 - ii. note the further work required to redraft the LOIP document to incorporate the reframed priorities, together with revised outcome metrics. The redraft will be brought to the Board in December 2021;
 - iii. note that progress on the delivery of the LOIP will be subject to annual reporting to the Board beginning in September 2022.

3. Main Report

- 3.1 The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 requires the Partnership to publish a Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP). This community plan sets out a shared vision for the city, identifying the priorities that community planning partners, by working together, will seek to deliver.
- 3.2 The Board agreed in December 2020 the approach for the further development of LOIP, with the intention to accelerate delivery of the priorities through a strengthened delivery plan. This approach recognised the need to reframe the priorities within the new policy and strategy framework of the city, to capitalise and maximise the opportunities for joint delivery, and specifically to address the:
 - need to provide a partnership response to COVID-19 recovery planning;
 - findings from the poverty commission;

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- Best Value Assurance Audit findings of there being mixed progress against outcomes and weaknesses in the performance reporting; and
 - need for a greater focus in Priority 3 on a public health led approach to place to help tackle poverty and reduce health inequalities and as set out in the vision, principles and approach agreed by the Board in June 2021.
- 3.3 This context has informed the work of the LOIP Delivery Group to identify gaps and opportunities where the Edinburgh Partnership can make the greatest difference. Work has been undertaken across all three priority workstreams of: enough money to live on; access to work, learning and training opportunities; and a good place to live, now retitled creating vibrant, healthy and safe places and communities.
- 3.4 The resulting delivery plan sets out the actions, timescales and success measures for this revised programme of work. The actions include
- areas of work which were already underway;
 - new actions for collaborative intervention;
 - mainstreaming of actions from the Best Value Improvement Plan as reported elsewhere on this agenda; and
 - the specific recommendations of the Poverty Commission. These recommendations have been incorporated within each priority as appropriate, with the remaining being identified as strategic actions which will be taken forward through a variety of mechanisms as set out in the delivery plan.

Next Steps

- 3.5 Subject to the Board's agreement of the delivery plan, further work will be carried out to revise the LOIP and to develop refreshed 10 year outcome measures. This be a mix of existing and new performance metrics to align with the reframed priorities. Account will be taken of the outcome measures contained within the city's strategic framework to ensure appropriate alignment and specifically incorporate the End Poverty Edinburgh targets set by the Poverty Commission.
- Reports on individual actions within the delivery plan, together with exception reports, will be presented to the Board as appropriate. Progress on the LOIP will be reported annually in September each year, with the first report in September 2022.

4. Contacts

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LOIP DELIVERY GROUP – DELIVERY PLAN

Priority 1 – Enough money to live on				
Action	Lead	Timescale	Progress	Measures
<p>Further develop people-centred income maximisation, family and household support services. Work to develop a single city-wide Edinburgh Partnership approach to commissioning advice services, and aim to extend into all city communities, holistic support to improve financial resilience, health and wellbeing for people who are already in or are at risk of being in poverty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish delivery group mechanism. • Develop specification and undertake procurement for an external mapping exercise. • Report on mapping exercise to IMPG/LOIP Delivery Group/EP Board • Carry out stakeholder engagement on mapping findings. • Develop phase 2 implementation plan and present to LOIP Delivery Group. • Deliver implementation plan. 	<p>IMPG SLWG</p> <p>SLWG</p> <p>IMPG</p>	<p>Aug 2021 Dec 2021</p> <p>Jan/Feb 2022</p> <p>Apr 2022 June 2022 July 2022</p>		<p>Delivery group mechanism established. Commission tendered and completed within agreed timescales.</p> <p>Reports produced.</p> <p>Stakeholder mapping completed within agreed timescales.</p> <p>Phase 2 Implementation plan produced identifying further milestones/measures.</p> <p>Implementation plan delivered.</p>
<p>Expanding on successful initiatives such as the ‘1in5’ programme in schools, we call on Edinburgh Partnership to lead on the roll out of new programmes to ‘poverty proof’ all public services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop cross partnership programme to develop ‘1in5’ programme activities across all partnership member organisations. • Implementation of new programmes. 	TBC	<p>June 2022</p> <p>Autumn 2022</p>		<p>Programme developed with corresponding milestones/measures.</p> <p>Implementation of new programmes.</p>
<p>Edinburgh Partnership should make available new long-term investment to expand the availability of and access to affordable credit in all parts of the city through examples such as Scotcash and the credit union movement</p>				<p>Paper produced and presented.</p> <p>Action plan produced.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of discussion paper on Affordable Credit for SLWG and LOIP Delivery Group. • Development of action plan. • Action plan presented to LOIP Delivery Group for agreement. • Implementation of action plan. 	SLWG on Affordable Credit – IMPG	Sept 2021 Sept/Oct 2021 Sept 2022		Action plan presented and agreed by LOIP DG including identification of milestones/measures.
Priority 2 – Access to work, learning and training				
Action	Lead	Timescale	Progress	Measures
Support the delivery of Edinburgh Guarantee for All <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt and promote EGFA branding in an ambassador role • Embed the use of the ‘pledge what you can’ approach • Ensure co-ordination between providers of newly funded employment and training opportunities for 16-25 years • Ensure co-ordination between providers of newly funded employment and training opportunities for 16-25 years, including programmes like Kickstart, Pre-Apprenticeship Programmes, Local Authority Employability Fund, and the Youth Guarantee 	CEC/EGSG	Mar 2022		300 apprenticeship commitment across the Edinburgh Partnership with prioritised groups given an elevated opportunity. Improvement of the School Leaver Destination report and Participation Measurement. 50% decrease in Universal Claimant numbers (currently 18,000) by 2023/24.
Improve support and outcomes of Care Experienced young people to be able to access work, learning, and training pathways <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt the Police Scotland Care Experienced Charter • Embed recommendations of the Independent Care Review Promise across Partners • Continue to deliver the work of the ‘Hub for Success’ project to ensure care experienced students can access colleges and universities from schools 	CCP/Police Scotland	Mar 2022		20% improvement of the number of young people entering education, training or work, measured by Wider Access Participation in FE/HE data tracked through contracted and affiliated employability services already in place with links to the Edinburgh Guarantee for All
Improve outcomes for BAME citizens, including better access to employment through leadership, senior visibility, and high-ranking positive role models <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of internship and/or work experience programmes 	CCP/CEC	Mar 2025		20% increase in supported BAME citizens to a sustained positive destination, tracked through current contracted and affiliated services

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentoring programme for visibility, role models and future leaders • Champion diversity recruitment training to increase employment outcomes • Increase of BAME citizens employed in senior positions in partner organisations • Links to Scottish Parliament spotlight on BAME Women in employment, led on by Presiding Officer Linda Fabiana MSP with links to employers tracking data 				
<p>Develop improved coordination of support for prison leavers, bringing together services for a more joined up approach with clearer pathways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource for central co-ordinator to partner with Scottish Prison Service to develop pathways for people leaving prison 	CSP	Mar 2022		<p>Evidence of employability provision being embedded in Community Sentences.</p> <p>Reduction in reoffending rates due to sustainable employment.</p>
<p>Make Edinburgh a Living Wage City</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edinburgh Partnership members to agree to work with and support City of Edinburgh Council lead action to establish a working group and action plan needed to achieve Living Wage City accreditation for Edinburgh 	CEC	Nov 2021		<p>Establishment of working group</p> <p>Development of action plan</p> <p>Achieve Living Wage accreditation for the city</p>
<p>Embed 'Fair Work First' principles in all procurement and commissioning activity, and ensure that public spending in Edinburgh delivers at least 1 FTE job with training for a person from a targeted group for every £1m of procurement spending over the next decade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a city-wide partnership approach to procurement and commission that embeds fair work first principles and meets recommended targets for impact 	CEC/LOIP DG	Dec 2022		<p>Development of the partnership approach</p> <p>Achieve 1FTE job per 1m spend</p>
<p>Edinburgh Partnership members should invest resources in a radical expansion of mentoring schemes in Edinburgh, to reach every school in the city with effective screening and matching to support looked after and struggling young people to improve engagement with learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop cross partnership programme to expand access and availability of mentoring schemes in Edinburgh 	TBC	TBC		<p>Development mentoring programme</p> <p>Deliver programme in every Edinburgh school</p>

<p>Edinburgh Partnership to commit to monitoring and reporting on inclusion of and impacts for people living on low incomes and from disadvantaged areas, and from equalities groups, in all learning and employment opportunities in the city</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate actions into reporting and monitoring of Partnership led employability programmes. 	CEC/LEP	Mar 2022		Development of monitoring and reporting approach that is consistent under LEP.
Priority 3 – A good place to live				
Action	Lead	Timescale	Progress	Measures
<p>Maximise the land for affordable housebuilding underpinned by the 20 minute neighbourhood principles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the Liberton Hospital site for affordable housing and other appropriate uses. Wester Hailes masterplanning Identify further opportunities to deliver affordable housing through partner assets. 	Place Based Opportunities Board	<p>Autumn 2023</p> <p>Ongoing until 2028</p>		<p>Appropriate land - identification and releasing for development.</p> <p>Wester Hailes masterplan produced.</p> <p>Identification and delivery of relevant opportunities.</p>

<p>Create sustainable places with well-located and co-located services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree collective vision and associated action plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Work with partners to refresh and agree vision statement ➤ Work with partners to agree high level action plan to progress the vision. • Implement test of change in Liberton and Wester Hailes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establish LOIP 3 oversight group to develop and oversee roll out in each area. ➤ Undertake a system wide map, gap and synthesis of existing intelligence and insights (Quantitative and qualitative) in each area. ➤ Agree delivery model and actions in response to findings from information synthesis • Establish a robust multifaceted approach to measuring success in the short, medium, and long term <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Work with communities and stakeholders in each area to define what good looks like and create tangible measures. • Ensure ongoing wider system engagement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Undertake regular Join the Dots workshops to develop a common understanding of language and ways of working. 	LOIP Priority 3 Sub Group	<p>June 2021 Sept 2021 Sept 2021</p> <p>Oct 2021</p> <p>Dec 2021</p> <p>Oct 2021</p> <p>Dec 2021</p>		<p>Vision statement approved at Partnership Board. Action plan approved by Partnership Board.</p> <p>Groups established and TOR agreed.</p> <p>Report produced and presented to stakeholders.</p> <p>Detailed action plan produced.</p> <p>Specific measures defined in relation to a sense of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Belonging & Connection ✓ Power & control ✓ Wellbeing ✓ Security <p>Events undertaken.</p>
<p>Promote and rally the support of Anchor Institutions and more broadly develop plans to collaborate on the delivery of the Community Wealth Building agenda.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Working Group • Identify joint partner activity and the necessary resources • Develop paper on proposed approach for consideration of LOIP Delivery Group and EP Board. 	CWB Group	<p>Sept 2021</p> <p>Mar 2022</p>		<p>Working group established.</p> <p>Paper produced for LOIP Delivery Group and Edinburgh Partnership Board.</p>

<p>Edinburgh Partnership members to collaborate with other partners to provide ‘single gateway’ easy access to free and concessionary travel, simplifying highly fragmented schemes already available via schools, employability programmes and Job Centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop partnership proposal for improving access to free and concessionary travel schemes in Edinburgh. 	LOIP DG	TBC		<p>Development of partnership proposal</p> <p>Free and concessionary travel programme implemented</p>
<p>Edinburgh Partnership members to combine resources to develop a zero-interest loan scheme to allow low-income passengers to buy long-term travel passes and thus benefit from the lowest fares</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop partnership proposal for launch of a loan scheme to support low cost travel for low income citizens in Edinburgh 	LOIP DG	TBC		<p>Development of partnership proposal</p> <p>Loan scheme launched and adopted</p>
Poverty Commission calls to action for EP				
Action	Lead	Timescale	Progress	Measures
<p>Agree that the Edinburgh Partnership will commit to working collectively towards the aim of ending poverty in Edinburgh by 2030 as defined by the four targets set by the Commission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate End Poverty Edinburgh targets into the long-term delivery of the Edinburgh Partnership LOIP Action plan. 	EP/LOIP DG	March 2021		<p>Development of plan to include End Poverty Edinburgh targets in the LOIP Action Plan.</p>
<p>Agree ways of working with End Poverty Edinburgh Citizen Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commit to meet, as a partnership, with the new End Poverty Edinburgh citizen group in the first half of 2021 to agree ways of working together and define new opportunities for citizens with experience of poverty to co-design and influence change in the city. 	EP/EPE	Dec 2021		<p>Meeting has taken place.</p>
<p>Publish an annual report on actions taken to deliver against Edinburgh Poverty Commission findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include annual reporting on progress towards delivery of actions to End Poverty in Edinburgh within the Local Child Poverty Action Report partnership members are already required to produce 	CEC	Dec 2021 and annually		<p>Annual reporting process in place.</p>

<p>Adopt partnership approach to considering the impact on people in poverty of budget decisions made by individual organisations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is proposed that Partnership members work to develop and agree a shared city-wide approach to assessing the impact of budget decisions on people in poverty by Summer 2021, for consideration and application during 2022/23 budget processes. 	CPST	Dec 2022		<p>Development of impact assessment approach.</p> <p>Application of impact assessment approach</p>
<p>Develop a new End Poverty Edinburgh innovation fund</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the collective convening powers of the Edinburgh Partnership to bring together city partners including business, private schools, independent funders and philanthropists in order to marshal all the resources of the city to grow a new End Poverty Edinburgh Fund. The purpose of this fund should be to resource innovation in support of the actions described in this report. 	TBC	Dec 2022		Development of terms of fund
<p>Design and deliver a new operating model for all public services in Edinburgh so that all public workers are focused and empowered to put prevention of poverty at the heart of everything they do.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Edinburgh Partnership members to commit to adapt work practices to ensure public services in Edinburgh meet the ambitions set out by the Edinburgh Poverty Commission. 	JtD Group	Phase 1 Mar 2023		Operating model designed.
<p>Provide more support, through procurement, commissioning, training and promotion, for businesses that are closely rooted in the communities they serve. (including social enterprise and co-operative business models)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop city-wide guidance on procurement, commissioning, and other activities to support community-based businesses. 	CPST	TBC		Develop citywide guidance



THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP

Best Value Assurance Audit Improvement Plan – Progress Update

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 The Edinburgh Partnership Board agreed a Best Value Improvement Plan at its meeting on 22 June 2021. The plan set out the actions to address the findings from the Best Value Assurance Audit to strengthen community planning in the city.
- 1.2 This paper provides an update on progress in the delivery of the improvement plan and a proposed approach to mainstreaming the actions as part of the Edinburgh Partnership core activity moving forwards.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 The Board is recommended to:
 - i. note the progress in implementing the improvement plan actions as set out in the appendix; and
 - ii. agree to mainstream the improvement actions with further progress being subject to standalone reporting or as part of the annual LOIP reporting as set out in the appendix;
 - iii. partners to commit to the re-establishment of the community planning support team to continue to progress the Edinburgh Partnership development plan and strategic actions identified within the LOIP delivery plan; and
 - iv. partners to nominate representatives to participate in discussions with EACC on collaborative working with community councils.

3. Main Report

- 3.1 The Best Value Assurance Audit identified areas where further improvement was recommended relating to partnership working and community engagement. In response the Edinburgh Partnership set up a Working Group tasked with developing appropriate responses to the issues raised. The work of this Group culminated in the Edinburgh Partnership approval of an improvement plan in June 2021.
- 3.2 The improvement plan sets out the key deliverables, together with milestones, timescales and measures of success, under three key themes of:
 - Governance to deliver outcomes

- Ways of working and strengthening the role of the community and voluntary sector
 - Community empowerment
- 3.3 Progress has been made against all strategic actions as set out in the appendix. Significant work has been undertaken to incorporate much of the activity within the LOIP delivery plan covered elsewhere on the agenda. Given the progress made the appendix sets out proposals for the mainstreaming of activity moving forwards. This recognises the role of the LOIP and the Partnership's approach to continuous improvement and specifically the existing partnership development and improvement plan originally agreed in 2019. It proposes an approach to reporting of the delivery either by way of incorporation within the LOIP, a refreshed development plan or through standalone reporting to the Board of specific initiatives such as the community empowerment plan.
- 3.4 To progress some areas of work, further commitment is required by partners and specifically:
- **Re-establishment of community planning support team** - The work of this team, originally agreed in 2019, has fallen into abeyance since the onset of the pandemic with only informal networking meetings having taken place this year. The intention in the short-term is to refresh this team and partners are asked to give their continued commitment to this working arrangement which had begun to deliver positive results prior to the lockdown. The existing arrangement was for the Council, Scottish Enterprise, Police Scotland, Fire and Rescue Service, NHS Lothian and EVOC to provide a named officer who would contribute dedicated time of one day per week to the Team. Re-instating this arrangement will allow progress to be made on the delivery of the EP development plan, including empowerment, performance, communication and resourcing, together strategic actions for the LOIP Delivery Group. It will provide a short-term resourcing solution whilst work on a longer term approach to the support and facilitation of community planning is progressed and linked to the development of a new Community Empowerment team in the Council.
 - **Development of a framework for collaboration with the Edinburgh Association of Community Councils** - Currently the activity by the working group established to progress this action has focused on the relationship between the Council, EACC and community councils. While collaboration between these partners is essential, additional partner contribution is required to consider the role and relationships of community councils with the Edinburgh Partnership and partners. Partners are therefore asked to identify representatives to participate in the working group discussions to inform the framework paper to be presented to the Board in December 2021.

4. Contact

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BEST VALUE IMPROVEMENT PLAN - PROGRESS AND CLOSURE

Theme	Action	Progress	Future reporting
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 30</p> <p>Governance to deliver outcomes</p>	<p>Reviewing the LOIP priority – A good place to live - by June, to reflect a broader definition of health and wellbeing that supports the development and growth of healthy, sustainable communities across the city.</p>	<p>Vision, priorities and approach agreed by the Board in June 2021. LOIP delivery plan now incorporates wider policy context with new actions under Priority 3. This work was informed by ‘Joining the Dots’ sessions set out below.</p>	<p>Action complete.</p>
	<p>Develop a partnership plan to deliver the 20-minute neighbourhood model with a focus on shared public, commercial and third sector services models and public service hubs.</p>	<p>Work to develop a partnership approach to the 20 min neighbourhood and to inform the development of the LOIP Priority 3 has been informed by two ‘Joining the Dots’ sessions. Participants are drawn from across partners including CEC, NHS Lothian, IJB and the third sector.</p> <p>The first session focused on broadening awareness of programmes of work underway currently with the aim of identifying opportunities for collaborate working and to develop a shared understanding of how these might be progressed.</p> <p>The second session built on this earlier work by providing an opportunity for partners to agree a focus for joint working recognising the need for this to be manageable, deliver tangible progress and serve as a collaborative ‘learn by doing’ engine to inform wider work.</p> <p>The tangible outcome achieved was agreement of the actions contained within the LOIP delivery plan and specifically to create sustainable places with well-located and co-located services by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agreeing a collective vision and associated action plan; • implementing test of change initiatives in Liberton and Wester Hailes; • establishing a robust approach to measuring success; and • ensuring ongoing wider system engagement through further ‘Joining the Dots’ sessions. 	<p>Action incorporated within reporting framework for LOIP.</p>

<p>Ways of working and strengthening the role of the community and voluntary sector</p>	<p>Coordinate on the development of, and model for, operationalising community anchors (organisations and/or networks), and strengthening community networks cohesion through the co-production of a shared definition and associated tools and processes.</p>	<p>Work has continued to develop the concept of community anchors with stakeholders across the third and public sectors throughout the May – September period. Two workshops have been hosted and developed in partnership with the EHSCP Community Mobilisation workstream. The first workshop included consideration of the opportunities and deficiencies in the development of community anchor organisations/networks.</p> <p>The second workshop was used to reflect on the direction of travel with an immersive Q&A. Further collaboration with individual forums, networks, etc., has progressed and an understanding of networks as a focus for collaboration in local neighbourhoods is emerging. Therefore, language has moved away from Community Anchor Organisations to Community Anchor Networks.</p> <p>Collaboration is key and momentum will build during the autumn to further develop the concepts so far introduced. Initial work has also begun on outlining options for governance and sustainability of Community Anchor Networks to be further discussed as part of the continued engagement during the autumn with all partners. This work will include how to brand/differentiate from existing ‘networks’.</p>	<p>Work integral to achieving Priority 3 actions and will be subject of reporting both as a standalone initiative and through the LOIP reporting framework.</p>
	<p>Continue to implement the improvement activity already agreed by the Partnership including developing a model of facilitation and support for community planning, performance and communications.</p>	<p>Strengthened partner support is evidenced through the LOIP Delivery Group with the co-chairing shared by NHS Lothian and Edinburgh College. Key leads from partners have been identified for the each of the priorities and a variety of delivery mechanisms identified, using both new and existing partnership working arrangements.</p> <p>The establishment of a community planning support team to facilitate and support the Edinburgh Partnership was agreed in 2019. With COVID-19 the group went into abeyance and recently reconvened as an information sharing rather than delivery group. To ensure strategic actions from the LOIP delivery plan and the Partnership’s development plan are delivered it is</p>	<p>Revised development plan to be reported to the Board in December 2022.</p>

		<p>proposed to reconvene this group. Partners are therefore asked to recommit staff time for this purpose in the short-term. This will allow work to progress on developing a longer term model of support meantime.</p> <p>Action performance measures for the LOIP are set out within the delivery plan considered elsewhere on the agenda. Further work is required to develop refreshed outcome metrics, and this will be taken forward by the LOIP Delivery Group with a workshop planned for October 2021.</p> <p>Edinburgh Partnership agreed an approach to communications in 2020. The first phase of this activity has been completed. Work will now focus on the further development areas with it proposed that this is taken forward by a re-established community planning support team.</p>	
	<p>Promote and rally the support of Anchor Institutions and more broadly develop plans to collaborate on the delivery of the Community Wealth Building agenda.</p>	<p>A working group has been established to develop a partnership approach to community wealth building. This will be chaired by EVOC and meet regularly in the coming months to develop an action plan. This includes work to identify joint partner activity and the necessary resources. This action has been incorporated in the LOIP delivery plan as it contributes to Priority 3.</p>	<p>Action incorporated within reporting framework for LOIP and will be subject to a standalone progress report to the Board in March 2022.</p>
<p>Community Empowerment</p>	<p>To strengthen and enhance the Community Empowerment plan in development and ensure it clearly outlines how community influence and involvement in community planning can be supported and increased.</p>	<p>Initial work on the community empowerment plan commenced in 2019. The work fell into abeyance due to COVID-19. The working group has now been re-established. The next step in the development process is to review activity to date and to develop a revised project plan. This will take account of the new landscape and learning from the pandemic. The work will be informed by a workshop with partners planned for October 2021. This activity will support the delivery of the Community Learning and Development Plan and specifically the action to develop a capacity building practitioners' network.</p>	<p>Action subject to standalone progress reporting to the Board by March 2022.</p>

	<p>Strengthen the resourcing and capacity to support Neighbourhood Networks and the LCPPs through the establishment of new Community Empowerment teams by the City of Edinburgh Council; more council staff deployed at community level</p>	<p>Neighbourhood network activity largely resumed across the city with the activity being informed by discussions at Locality Community Planning Partnerships. These discussions are helping to shape the future development of each of the networks and next steps in improving ways of working.</p> <p>The Council has committed to developing a new model for community engagement to strengthen the role of communities in service delivery and decision making. This work will be led by a new Community Empowerment team, within the new Culture and Wellbeing service, which will be responsible for supporting Neighbourhood Networks and Local Community Planning Partnerships. Implementation of the new team will depend on an organisational review of existing services. This review is expected to begin in early 2022.</p>	<p>This work is ongoing and will be subject to reporting to the Board as appropriate.</p> <p>This work forms part of a Council organisational review and the outcome will be reported to the Board in 2022.</p>
	<p>Develop a framework for collaboration with the Edinburgh Association of Community Councils and the community councils, to ensure they can fulfil their statutory function in representing local communities and build a productive relationship with all community planning partners and the Council in particular.</p>	<p>A steering group of EACC members has met twice and a bilateral meeting held with CEC. A further meeting is planned for late September. The discussion has focused on three key themes of community engagement, community empowerment and advocacy/governance. The intention is to submit a framework paper to the Board in December 2021. Early discussion however has highlighted the need to distinguish between action for CEC and community councils and the wider working of community councils and Edinburgh Partnership members. To progress the latter Board members are asked to nominate officers to take part in further discussions by the group.</p>	<p>Paper to be submitted to Board in December 2021.</p>
	<p>Develop future ways of working with the new End Poverty Edinburgh citizens group to ensure that the voices of people with experience of poverty continue to inform the way the Partnership plans and delivers services.</p>	<p>Meeting with Edinburgh Partnership Board scheduled for December 2021.</p> <p>Action incorporated within the LOIP delivery plan as a strategic area of work.</p>	<p>Discussion with EPE to take place at the Board in December 2021.</p>

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THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP

COP26 – Edinburgh Programme

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 COP26 is the 26th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The COP itself is a two-week conference of formal negotiations, plus multiple side-events typically attracting up to 50,000 people with representatives from around 150 countries, including Heads of State, Senior Ministers, businesses, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and media.
- 1.2 This is the first time the UK will host the conference, which was originally scheduled for November 2020 but postponed due to the Covid-19 pandemic.
- 1.3 Delegates from across the world are expected to attend formal events in the 'blue zone' where climate experts, campaigners, policy makers and world leaders debate how to make global progress on climate change.
- 1.4 The conference also incorporates side events in the 'green zone', a citizen meeting space where NGOs, organisations and national representatives engage with each other and the general public on aspects of environmental awareness, social equality and reflections on proceedings at the COP.
- 1.5 It is currently anticipated that around 20% of delegates will choose to stay in Edinburgh for the duration of the Conference, with many visiting Consulates based in the Capital. This means that the city must prepare to formally support COP26 delivering a successful event in Scotland. In addition, as the capital city of Scotland and the seat of the Scottish Parliament, the city is also preparing for an influx of visitors and delegates participating in COP and potentially some degree of protest and disruption.
- 1.6 Alongside supporting and managing the formal aspects of COP 26, the global climate event represents an important opportunity for Edinburgh to demonstrate the steps we are taking to tackle climate change, and to secure a strong COP legacy for the city.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 The Board is recommended to:
 - i. Note the co-ordinated support by city partners to ensure the COP26 programme promotes Edinburgh's NetZero ambitions to a wide audience

- ii. Note the progress in co-ordinating the city's safety, transport and resilience planning through a partnership approach.

3. Main Report

City support for the COP26 event

- 3.1 The CEO of City of Edinburgh Council (CEC) formally delegated co-ordinating authority for Edinburgh COP26 planning to CEO TfE on 3 February 2020. TfE is tasked with leading on the coordination of Edinburgh delivery and contract management to support the relevant workstreams.
- 3.2 As part of the coordination of Edinburgh activity for COP26, TfE established an Edinburgh Working Group (EWG) and appointed a Project Manager. The purpose of the COP26 EWG is to provide a forum for the co-ordination of planning, preparations and arrangements for COP26 across Edinburgh. The EWG meets monthly, has met 16 times and is well attended by CEC functional Teams, Strategic City Partners, Emergency Services and a range of other Stakeholders. Membership of the EWG has evolved and grown over the past year, current membership is outlined in Annex A.
- 3.3 The EWG has direct liaison with The Cabinet Office (COP 26 Delivery Group), FCDO and Transport Scotland and Scottish Government. Representatives from the EWG take part in a number of functional working groups and feed into the wider strategic planning of COP26.
- 3.4 Issues being considered and addressed by the working group include:
 - i. City resilience and resilience of city services
 - ii. City safety and security
 - iii. City transport
 - iv. City dressage

Volunteering Campaign Support

- 3.5 Volunteer Edinburgh are fully engaged with EWG COP26 planning. The formal call for COP26 volunteers was launched on 20 January 2021. A good level of interest from both media and applicants was received. Around 4500 applications were submitted within the first week.
- 3.6 Glasgow City Council are working with Volunteer Edinburgh to promote Edinburgh based roles, to be filled by Edinburgh Volunteers. Around 600 applications were received for the 100 roles available within Edinburgh. The Glasgow team are responsible for selecting, onboarding, training and administering Volunteers for Edinburgh sites. These sites are expected to be Edinburgh Airport and Waverley with a City Centre roving Team visiting delegate hotels.



Concurrent Events

- 3.7 It is assumed that a wider events calendar will be in operation for the duration of COP26, which will impact on the transport network. Within Edinburgh, events such as the Autumn Tests at Murrayfield, Bonfire Night, Remembrance Events, Remembrance Sunday, football matches, an Independence March and a Charity Run at Holyrood Park, are currently planned to take place during COP26.
- 3.8 The EWG are collaborating to compile a calendar of concurrent events to give a wider understanding on the potential impact and the possibility to deconflict events. This event plan will include any major processions or protests planned during COP26.

Edinburgh's Events Plan for participating in COP26

- 3.9 The City of Edinburgh Council is collaborating with, and has provided core funding to, the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce to:
- i. Provide a coordination role for the city events during COP. These are separate to the support for the formal COP26 programme plan. To take this activity forward the Chamber has convened a group of city partners already active in planning COP26 related events and engagement (including City of Edinburgh Council, University of Edinburgh, Festivals Edinburgh, Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce and others).
 - ii. Alongside this partner programme, deliver a specific, focused series of events and debates on key areas for Edinburgh's net zero journey, for example;
 - i. Green Tourism
 - ii. Green Finance
 - iii. Built Environment, and
 - iv. Food & Drink
 - v. 2 day COP26 summit with keynote speakers
 - iii. Establish a programme to showcase Edinburgh businesses leading on sustainable and green economy actions and
 - iv. Support community groups to host events to showcase and promote public engagement in COP26 discussions. A specific community working group is being led by EVOC to ensure the visibility of community activism and participation in COP26.
 - v. Produce and manage a clear communications and activity plan to promote all Edinburgh events with COP26 branding. This includes the establishment of an Edinburgh during COP26 micro site to host event information, innovative climate action case studies, support for business, information for residents and promotion of the Edinburgh Climate Compact.

- vi. The information around business and community support alongside the events are promoted here: <https://netzeroedinburgh.org/>

Marketing and Communications

- 3.10 A Marketing and Communications working group has been established to connect the communications activity associated with the formal COP26 events being coordinated by the city working group and the Edinburgh's own plans to participate in COP26.
- 3.11 This group is collaborating to provide clear and timely information:
 - I. To the people of Edinburgh how COP26 will impact them, including public transport, road closures, diversion and protest marches
 - II. To the delegates about how to get to and from COP26
 - III. What Edinburgh is doing to support COP26, including links to the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce showcasing events and micro site
 - IV. What Edinburgh's Sustainability and Net Zero ambitions are
 - V. The opportunity Edinburgh presents as a green investment option
 - VI. What the legacy will be for the City

4. Contact

Nick Langan, Senior International Officer, Corporate Services Directorate
The City of Edinburgh Council

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Annex A – Edinburgh Working Group Members

- a. City of Edinburgh Council:
 - Communications Services.
 - Customer Hub.
 - Facilities Management.
 - Health and Social Care.
 - The Lord Provost's Office.
 - Parking.
 - Public Safety.
 - Resilience.
 - Transport Roads Network Team.
 - Edinburgh Roads Services.
- b. Transport for Edinburgh
- c. Edinburgh Airport.
- d. Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce.
- e. Edinburgh Hotels Association.
- f. University of Edinburgh.
- g. Lothian Buses.
- h. Edinburgh Trams.
- i. ScotRail.
- j. Network Rail.
- k. NHS Lothian.
- l. Police Scotland.
- m. British Transport Police.
- n. Volunteer Edinburgh.
- o. Scottish Ambulance Service.
- p. Scottish Fire and Rescue Service.
- q. Scottish Business Resilience Centre
- r. Transport Scotland.
- s. Scottish Government.
- t. The Cabinet Office.
- u. Edinburgh Science Festival.
- v. Traffic Scotland.

w. BEAR Scotland.



THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP

Community Justice Annual Activity Return 2020/21

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 Edinburgh's Community Safety and Justice Partnership (CSJP) is responsible for developing and implementing Edinburgh's Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan (CJOIP) on behalf of the Edinburgh Partnership (community planning). The completed Community Justice Local Area Annual Return Template attached at Appendix 1 contains examples of partner's individual and collective community justice activity during 2019/20.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 The Board is recommended to:
- i. Consider and approve Edinburgh's Community Justice Local Area Annual Return for 2020/21 attached at Appendix 1.

3. Main Report

- 3.1 Community Justice Scotland (CJS), the national agency responsible for promoting high standards of community justice across Scotland, requires that community planning partnerships report annually on community justice activity carried out in their area. CJS provides 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 considers each local authority's community justice activity and progress made locally against the national outcomes and indicators set out in the OPI Framework and provides feedback, including any recommendations for future activity returns.
- 3.2 Activity detailed in the completed Local Area Annual Return Template supports the Scottish Government's vision for community justice 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 further 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.

- 3.3 The CSJP agreed the Community Justice Local Area Annual Return for 2020/21 on 6 September 2021. It will be submitted to CJS once approved by the Edinburgh Partnership.

4. Contact

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Appendices:

Appendix 1; Community Justice Local Area Annual Return 2020/21



Community Justice Scotland
Ceartas Coimhearsnachd Alba

Community Justice Outcome Activity Across Scotland
Edinburgh Community Safety and Justice Partnership
Annual Return Template
2020-21

May 2021

1. Background

The introduction of the [Community Justice \(Scotland\) Act 2016](#) (the Act) 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](#), [Guidance for local partners in the new model for community justice](#), [Justice in Scotland: Vision & Priorities](#) and the [Framework for Outcomes, Performance and Improvement](#).

The Act places a duty on community justice statutory partners to produce a Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan (CJOIP) which outlines key local needs and priorities and the plans and 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, guidance and framework documents and, when complete, submit those annual reports to Community Justice Scotland (CJS)¹.

CJS 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. It also supports areas in fulfilling their statutory obligations on annual reporting under section 23 and fulfils our requirement to consult on the preparation of an annual report on performance in relation to community justice outcomes under section 27(3).

CJS recognises that there are a set of circumstances at time of writing that make this process different from the three previous Annual Outcome Activity Returns; namely:

1. The Covid-19 pandemic which was present for the entirety of the 2020-21 reporting period and will continue to have implications for the work of community justice partners.
2. The review of the Outcomes Performance and Improvement Framework (OPIF) which is running concurrently with the Outcome Activity Returns process. Until the review of the OPIF has concluded CJS recognises a transitional template (such as this one) is likely to be required.

To allow for both of these, CJS surveyed community justice partnerships in April 2021 seeking views on the completion of the annual report template covering the

¹ Guidance for statutory partners on this annual reporting process – to which community justice partners must have regard - is available at paragraphs 6.38-6.42 of the “Guidance for local partners in the new model for community justice” (linked to above).



period 2020-21. The 2020-21 template takes into account the feedback from 17 completed surveys with the following changes:

1. The most substantial change is the focus on outcomes taking account of the indicators rather than asking partnerships to report on progress against each individual indicator.
2. We have created space for community justice partners to reflect on the collective achievement they are most proud of during the reporting period.
3. There is an opportunity to reflect the impact of the pandemic on community justice activity under each of the outcomes. There is a dedicated section to give partners the opportunity to reflect on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the partnership.

This template includes a new section to allow community justice partners to reflect on how they have, or intend to, implement activity in response to recommendations in the 2019-20 Annual Outcome Activity Return.

CJS would like to extend thanks to those community justice partners that took the time to complete the template survey, spoke to us as part of the OPIF review process and to those that sense-checked the guidance points in the draft template.

2. Statement of Assurance and Data Usage

The information submitted to Community Justice Scotland using this template is for the primary 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.

In line with provisions in the Data Protection Act 2018 and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), CJS will use appropriate data to ensure that there is continuous reporting, development and progress towards the national outcomes. By providing data to CJS you are consenting to its use by CJS as indicated. 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 and resource demanding. CJS has made some changes to the template this year (as outlined on pages 2-3) to account for the ongoing OPIF review process and the Covid-19 pandemic.

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.

Template sections:

[Section 1 Community Justice Partnership / Group Details](#)

[Section 2 Template Sign-Off](#)

[Section 3 Governance Arrangements](#)

[Section 4 Progress from 2019-20 Recommendations](#) (new section for 2020-21)

[Section 5 Covid-19 Pandemic Impact](#) (new section for 2020-21)

[Section 6 Performance Reporting – National Outcomes](#)

[Section 7 Partnership Achievements](#)

[Section 8 Challenges](#) (unrelated to Covid-19 pandemic)

[Section 9 Additional Information](#)

It would be helpful if responses in each of the “evidence and data” boxes within section 6 of the template (“performance reporting”) is kept to a minimum by capturing the main points only. 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 **DO NOT** include any personal or 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 fourth iteration of the template and guidance. If you have any queries about completing the template then please email CJSImprovement@communityjustice.scot.



4. Template Completion

1. Community Justice Partnership / Group Details	
Community Justice Partnership / Group	Community Safety and Justice Partnership (CSJP)
Community Justice Partnership Group Chair	Councillor Amy McNeese-Mechan
Community Justice Partnership / Group Coordinator	Suzan Ross
Publication date of Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan (CJOIP)	September 2019

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:
<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	

3. Governance Arrangements
<p>Please outline below your current governance structure for the community justice arrangements in your area. This section is the same as previous templates so if there have been no changes in this respect, copying and pasting from previous template submissions is acceptable.</p>



Edinburgh's Community Safety and Justice Partnership (CSJP), is a strategic group responsible for co-ordinating a multi-agency response to community safety and community justice, and to reducing reoffending and tackling antisocial behaviour. The CSJP is a sub-group of the Edinburgh Partnership; Edinburgh's community planning partnership and is responsible for developing and implementing both the Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan (CJOIP) and the Community Safety Strategy (CSS). The CSJP oversees community justice activity through progress reports submitted to its quarterly meetings and in turn it provides an update on community justice work to the Edinburgh Partnership annually.

The Edinburgh Partnership's [Community Plan 2018-28](#) (Local Outcome Improvement Plan) sets out community planning partners' collective vision which is *'that Edinburgh is a thriving, connected, inspired and fair city, where all forms of poverty and inequality are reduced'*.

The [CJOIP 2019-22](#) local priorities directly support the Community Plan's aspiration through focusing on the provision of timely positive interventions for people in the justice system, many of whom are amongst the most marginalised and vulnerable in society. Local community justice activity is working to support those in the justice system who are the most disadvantaged, and to create a fairer, safer and more inclusive society, where individuals realise their full potential.

The CJOIP is also closely linked to Edinburgh's [Community Safety Strategy 2020-23](#), which is committed to the development of safer communities and reducing the harm caused by antisocial behaviour, including reducing the likelihood of children and young people engaging in harmful or offending behaviour, and safeguarding people from online harm.

4. Progress From 2019-20 Recommendations

To reduce the burden of reporting on progress from 2019-20 recommendations through an additional process please detail any work the partners have undertaken, or intend to undertake, in response to the following 2019-20 recommendations:

Recommendation for CJs	Progress / Activity during 2020-21
That community justice partners establish mechanisms to identify and engage collectively with local third sector and victims organisations.	<p>A range of community justice services are delivered by Third Sector organisations through commissioning arrangements. Regular review meetings between commissioners and Third Sector service providers cement the development of partnership working locally. Additionally, justice partners continue to work to develop closer links with the wider Third Sector and the following (non-statutory) organisations are members of the CSJP;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victim Support Scotland (VSS) • Sacro • Edinburgh Voluntary Organisations' Council (EVOC). <p>The CSJP has also invited the Criminal Justice Voluntary Sector Forum (CJVSF) to attend its partnership meetings to further develop collective Third Sector engagement and</p>



	<p>participation. This is particularly useful for areas of activity where partners are looking to strengthen mutually beneficial relationships for example, Police Scotland and relevant Third Sector partners working collectively to deliver outreach services for young people and reduce their involvement in antisocial behaviour.</p>
<p>That community justice partners meet statutory requirements for strategic planning. This includes being able to evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a range of strategic needs and strengths assessment (SNSA) activity b) a published and up-to-date Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan (CJOIP) which includes a participation statement c) a published annual report assessing progress towards outcomes 	<p>In December 2020, the CSJP considered Community Justice Scotland's (CJS) recommendations for justice partnerships alongside priority areas for developing a Strategic Needs and Strengths Assessment (SNSA). The CSJP agreed to focus on the 3 priorities put forward by CJS; Arrest Referral, Bail Supervision, and Diversion from Prosecution, and work is ongoing to populate the CJS templates which will inform service developments in those areas.</p> <p>The CSJP's three-year CJOIP published in 2019 expires in 2022 and a new CJOIP will be developed in early 2022. The CSJP will consult with CJS on the timeframes for CJOIP publication in 2022 to ensure that there is scope for incorporating any changes to the national outcomes, national strategy and the Outcomes Performance and Improvement (OPI) Framework, on conclusion of the Scottish Government's reviews in those areas.</p> <p>The CSJP reviews community justice progress through quarterly update reports and publishes its community justice local area annual return to fulfil its requirement to publish progress towards outcomes.</p>
<p>Ensure community justice SNSA activity forms a crucial component of understanding the needs of the whole area population.</p>	<p>As mentioned above, in conducting its SNSA, the CSJP is currently focussing on the 3 CJS recommended areas of Arrest Referral, Bail Supervision, and Diversion from Prosecution. This exercise will help to ascertain the needs of the population accessing those services and inform any service developments to support improved outcomes for people entering the justice system.</p> <p>There may be some limitations/challenges relating to the availability and obtaining of comprehensive local data to support the SNSA. For example, the CSJP will look to extract data relating to the general profile of people in the justice system from LS/CMI (an assessment and management tool used nationally by Justice Social Work), and this software was not primarily designed to support this type of interrogation. Where possible however, data will also be collated from additional sources cited in the CJS Needs Data Manual (February 2020).</p> <p>To complement the SNSA, partners are able to provide information such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • feedback from people accessing and using services • feedback from staff delivering services • feedback from other agencies/organisations involved in supporting people in the justice system



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• intelligence and understanding about the reasons for people disengaging and refusing support from services
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5. Covid-19 Pandemic Impact

This is a new section for 2020-21. It should be used to reflect some of the a) challenges/negative implications and b) opportunities/positive implications from the Covid-19 pandemic on the community justice partnership / group. There is an opportunity to reflect impact on community justice activity in Section 6 under each of the national outcomes so this section is to capture any impact on the partnership over and above this.

Area impacted	Challenges / Negatives	Positives / Opportunities
<p style="text-align: center;">Our community justice partnership</p>	<p>Partners were invited to consider the challenges the COVID-19 pandemic had presented to the operation of the CSJP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners agreed that the absence of networking which would ordinarily occur before and after physical meetings could be considered a negative impact, as some opportunities to share information or advance partnership working may have been missed • In some instances, connectivity issues experienced by partners such as slow or intermittent access to systems/software has interfered with meetings conducted online • Individual partners may have had difficulties around accessing private and quiet spaces at home which could have impacted on the collective CSJP meeting if for example, they were unable to attend due to confidentiality concerns 	<p>Partners agreed that there had been no significant challenge or negative impact on the function of the CSJP as the scheduled quarterly meetings continued virtually throughout 2020/21. Many partners felt that holding virtual meetings had been a positive experience and that the CSJP benefitted through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successfully adopting MS Teams to overcome the challenges of COVID-19 social distancing restrictions • More efficient use of partners' time due to not being required to travel to the meetings • Significant reduction in travel costs for many partners due to extensive home working • Reduced carbon footprint due to removal of the travel requirement • Less waste, as meeting papers were not printed for all attendees • Less expensive for the meeting hosts in relation to venue and refreshment costs

6. Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your Partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.

This year we are asking you to report on each outcome rather than against every indicator (as in previous years) but we ask that you report against the outcome **taking account** of the indicators. Please detail any specific impacts (positive and negative) the Covid-19 pandemic had on activity or progress under each of the outcomes.

We encourage you to **share life stories and practice examples** as part of your evidence and data – this enriches the final report and creates deeper understanding of community justice activity.

Please indicate where any particular factors have been a **hindrance in making progress** against a particular outcome.

NATIONAL OUTCOME ONE

Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice

Where applicable have regard to the following 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 and so on
- Perceptions of the local crime data

	Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact
Evidence and Data	<p><u>Community consultation events</u></p> <p>Although community justice consultation events did not go ahead in 2020/21 due to COVID-19 restrictions, the Practice Evaluation process which uses self-evaluation</p>	<p><u>Key learning from Practice Evaluations (collated 2020/21)</u></p> <p>Positive aspects included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of effective partnership working across service areas/agencies

	<p>exercises as a key tool for service improvement and continuing professional development of community justice staff was reviewed, and from April 2020, there was a commitment to carry out 24 exercises annually. Staff continued to conduct the Evaluation sessions in 2020/21 throughout the COVID-19 pandemic and work is ongoing to further develop the model so that feedback can be sought from people whose cases are the focus of the sessions. This will ensure positive engagement with those using justice services and provide a further dimension to service improvement and staff development. Results from Practice Evaluations carried out across justice service areas in the latter part of 2019/20 were collated in 2020/21.</p> <p>Examples of evaluator comments: <i>“Excellent practice, much work, referrals to appropriate resources and encouragement to engage throughout. Whilst the challenge was to support the person to become meaningfully engaged with external supports and this had presented a barrier, this was related to the person’s engagement, not the quality of the supervision. Person reduced levels of drug use and remained offence free, which is a positive outcome and reflects the relationship with his workers at the Drug Treatment and Testing Order service”</i> <i>“This was noted to be an excellent piece of work, and representative of the cases that Willow* are working with on a daily basis. There are structures in place to ensure there is effective supervision and support available to staff, which in turn will promote and support staff health and wellbeing when working with complex people. Very well done”</i> *Willow is a service supporting women in the justice system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration of person-centred practice and understanding of needs, vulnerabilities and risks • Effective supervision, management, and support for staff • Demonstration of social work values • Confident and competent approaches to cases and demonstration of impact of complex trauma • Detailed case notes, and reports completed timeously <p>Areas for development comprised of suggestions/ recommendations from practice evaluators, individual practitioners, and community justice teams and included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broader need to offer trauma /mental health training for staff across community justice social work, not just groupwork services • Managing the limited availability of psychiatric /psychological input without formal diagnosis • Extending services such as Caledonian, to people on post-release licenses who have Intimate Partners Violence (IPV) convictions
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	<p><u>Community Payback Order (CPO) consultation</u></p> <p>Due to the COVID-19 restrictions, there were no unpaid work consultation events held in 2020/21 however, a wider online/postal public consultation on CPOs was carried out. The public was asked about their awareness levels of a CPO, their understanding of unpaid work, and whether they believed that community payback helped to reduce offending.</p> <p><u>CPO exit questionnaires</u></p> <p>139 exit questionnaires were completed by people on supervision, subject to a CPO. 91% of respondents reported that supervision had helped them in some way, with 5% stating it had not helped them. 4% did not record a response.</p> <p>*As the CPO annual report for 2020/21 is not published until February 2022, feedback in relation to CPO activity is taken from 2019/20 findings.</p>	<p><u>CPO public consultation feedback</u></p> <p>Awareness levels were high with 91% of respondents stating they knew what a CPO was and 100% saying they knew what was meant by unpaid work. 91% of respondents also wholly or partly agreed that community payback provided people with an opportunity to repay communities for their crimes and noting unpaid work as being more appropriate than prison for less serious offences and believing it benefitted local communities. 100% of respondents wholly or partly agreed that unpaid work helped to reduce reoffending, supported reintegration, and that undertaking work within their local community was an opportunity to learn new skills. One respondent commented: <i>“Often more suitable than prison and an acknowledgement of wrongdoing. In addition, contributing to improving the community for themselves and others”</i></p> <p><u>Exit questionnaire comments</u></p> <p>Comments from exit questionnaires included: <i>“a chance to reflect on lifestyle, make changes and learning”</i> <i>“helped me not to reoffend; no longer hot headed”</i> <i>“asking me how I am doing, showing interest in me, and helped me a great deal – coming here and talking”</i> <i>“it opened new channels of support”</i></p>
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	<p><u>Co-production - peer mentoring</u></p> <p>The Peer Mentoring service established in conjunction with Sacro continued to work with people who were involved in the community justice system throughout 2020/21. The service has now become embedded into mainstream services, ensuring that those in the justice system have access to mentoring support when making decisions about their lives and seeking to access the services they need.</p> <p><u>Perceptions of crime</u></p> <p>The latest Scottish Crime and Justice Survey results were published in March 2021; this large-scale social survey asks people about their experiences and perceptions of crime; results can be broken down and viewed by police division. The latest survey which covers the period 2018/20 is based on a sample of around 5500 interviews conducted with adults across Scotland living in private residential households.</p> <p><u>Recorded crime (national)</u></p> <p>The latest statistics on recorded crime in Scotland 2019/20 show that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recorded national crime showed a marginal increase from 246,480 in 2018/19 to 246,516 in 2019/20 Non-sexual crimes of violence rose by 16%, from 8008 in 2018/19 to 9,316 in 2019/20 Sexual crimes fell slightly from 13,547 in 2018/19 to 13,364 in 2019/20 Crimes of dishonesty fell 2.7%, from 114,506 in 2018/19 to 111,409 in 2019/20 	<p><u>Peer mentoring - impact</u></p> <p>In addition to the numbers supported through peer mentoring (see National Outcome 3), the service enlisted one of those supported to assist in producing a video testimonial outlining the positive impact the service had made for them. The video was shown and shortlisted at Sacro's Annual Staff Conference in 2020.</p> <p><u>Scottish Crime and Justice Survey – Edinburgh City E Division</u></p> <p>Results showed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 81% of respondents feel safe walking alone in their local area after dark (above the national average of 77%), and similar to the 2016/18 result of 82% 95% felt safe when alone in their home at night (same as the national average) 77% felt that the crime level in their local area over the last two years was either the same or less (compared with the national average of 73%) 32% of respondents reported that it was common to see people in their local area behaving in an antisocial manner in public (same as the national average) 53% of respondents agreed that people in their local area pull together to prevent crime; slightly below the national average of 56% but up from the 2016/18 results of 49% 57% of respondents felt confident that the police in their local area are able to prevent crime (unchanged from 2016/18 but more than the national average of 49%)
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- Fire-raising, vandalism etc. decreased slightly from 47,997 in 2018/19 to 47,731 in 2019/20
- Nationally, 107 crimes were recorded in relation to coronavirus restrictions

Recorded crime (local)

[Local crimes recorded](#) (latest available) are shown at table 1 below:

Table 1 – local crime data

<u>Crimes</u>	<u>2018/19</u>	<u>2019/20</u>
Non-sexual crimes of violence	875	1,057
Sexual crimes	1,270	1,206
Crimes of dishonesty	18,738	17,313
Fire raising, malicious mischief etc	5,279	5,303
Other crimes	4,784	5,534
Total	30,946	30,413

Additional resources: [Police Scotland performance](#)

- 67% felt that police in their local area are able to solve crimes (slightly higher than the national average of 62%) and up from the 2016/18 result of 65%

The latest recorded crime figures for Edinburgh at table 1 opposite show an overall fall, with sexual crimes and crimes of dishonesty reducing while non-sexual crimes of violence, fire raising and malicious mischief, and ‘other crimes’ increased.

Other information relevant to National Outcome One

Support for victims of crime

Victims and witnesses of crime can access support from the Victim Support (VS) service provided by [Victim Support Scotland](#). At the onset of the pandemic in 2020, VS staff moved to home working and support channels were adapted to ensure people could continue to access help remotely through telephone, email, texts, web chat, and virtual appointments. Many young people being supported expressed a preference for contact via various social media apps and the service has adapted accordingly. VS also continued to provide support to victims and witnesses required to attend court during 2020/21. Since December 2020, safety measures have been implemented in the Edinburgh’s VS offices so that safe, face to face support can be provided where this is preferred.

At the beginning of the 2020/21 period which coincided with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, referrals fell, particularly from Police Scotland, and the low referral rate continued throughout 2020. Prior to the pandemic, many referrals from Police Scotland related to people being the victim of an assault or other crime during a night out in the City therefore, the shutting down of the night-time economy in 2020 had a direct impact on the number of complaints made that would go on to become VS referrals/cases. To reverse this trend, VS has set up



partnership meetings with Police Scotland locally, to increase awareness of the continued operation of the service and referral routes. Police Scotland has embraced this and is establishing a pool of police officers as dedicated VS champions; as a result, referral numbers have recovered in the period January 21 to March 21 inclusive.

Table 2 – Victim Support referrals

Victim Support referrals	2019/20	2020/21
All sources	3426	2048

The VS [Victims Fund](#) provides means tested grants to victims of crime who meet the criteria for support. The fund is accessed via an application submitted by partner agencies where the victim is unable to meet the cost of goods or services which would support them and improve the situation caused by the crime committed against them. Grants have included support with groceries and clothes for victims of domestic abuse who have fled their homes, locksmiths and security measures to improve safety in the home, phones and laptops after damage or theft, and utility support where trauma after crime has resulted in job loss. In 2020/21, the fund awarded over £40,000 to support victims in the Edinburgh area with essentials and to meet their urgent security needs to help prevent revictimization.

Nationally, the [Victim Support Scotland Strategy 2021-2026](#) has been developed with a commitment to ensuring that people affected by crime are treated with dignity and respect and receive high quality support and care; aiming to empower victims, witnesses and their families to move forward with their lives.

NATIONAL OUTCOME TWO

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

Where applicable have regard to the following indicators:

- Services are planned for and delivered in a strategic and collaborative way
- Partners have leveraged resources for community justice
- Development of community justice workforce to work effectively across organisational/professional /geographical boundaries
- Partners illustrate effective engagement and collaborative partnership working with the authorities responsible for the delivery of MAPPA

Please describe the activity

Then describe the impact



Evidence and Data	<u>Collaborative working towards sustainable housing</u>	In relation to the prison-based housing service operating in HMP Edinburgh, COVID-19 restrictions impacted on staff's ability to access people in prison during 2020/21, however full assessments have resumed from April 2021. Tables 3 and 4 below list the referral sources and activity for March 2021.																														
	<p>Partners have continued to embed the Sustainable Housing on Release for Everyone (SHORE) standards to deliver better outcomes for people in custody and those leaving prison. The City of Edinburgh Council (the Council) continues to work closely with the Scottish Prison Service (SPS) to ensure that people in prison can access advice and assistance about their housing situation.</p> <p>In 2020, a new post of Prison Based Housing Options Officer was created within the Access to Housing and Support Services Team. Although recruitment was delayed by the COVID-19 pandemic disruption, the successful candidate commenced in post on 4 January 2021. The role entails providing a person-centred response to the mainstream and remand prison populations, identifying potential housing issues at the earliest possible opportunity in order that people are supported to pursue the most suitable course of action for their circumstance. Work includes for example, early intervention to prevent the loss of accommodation where possible, terminating accommodation if there is no alternative solution, and working with those who may need to access homelessness services on release.</p> <p>During the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020/21, the service was delivered by telephone, email and where restrictions permitted, face to face appointments following appropriate health and safety risk assessments. The service is currently developing performance indicators in relation to tenancy sustainment outcomes and housing upon release from prison.</p>	<p><i>Table 3 - referrals to prison-based housing support</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1263 459 1666 1059"> <thead> <tr> <th>Referral source</th> <th>Number of referrals</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Self-referral</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Council housing officers</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Registered Social Landlord (RSL) (Manor Estates housing officer)</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agency/organisation (from CGL)</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>16</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Table 4 – prison-based housing support activity</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1697 459 2063 1059"> <thead> <tr> <th>Activity</th> <th>Number of actions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Telephone interview</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Letters with advice on situation</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Meeting in prison</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Temporary accommodation bed space reserved</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Released before seen</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>16</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>It is worth noting that during the COVID-19 pandemic, Scottish Government emergency legislation has prevented many tenants from being evicted due to rent arrears as RSLs and local authorities have been required to give tenants a longer notice period if it is their intention to pursue an eviction and repossess a property. As a result, some people who were in prison and who had accrued high levels of rent arrears, have avoided formal proceedings and been able to</p>	Referral source	Number of referrals	Self-referral	12	Council housing officers	2	Registered Social Landlord (RSL) (Manor Estates housing officer)	1	Agency/organisation (from CGL)	1			Total	16	Activity	Number of actions	Telephone interview	1	Letters with advice on situation	9	Meeting in prison	3	Temporary accommodation bed space reserved	2	Released before seen	1				16
Referral source	Number of referrals																															
Self-referral	12																															
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Released before seen	1																															
	16																															

	<p>Due to their involvement in the development of the current SHORE standards, Edinburgh’s housing partners have been invited to participate in the ongoing SHORE standards review being led by the SPS. Areas for review include updates in relation to policy and legislation and strengthening the approach regarding women in custody and young people on remand. The relationship between the SHORE standards and home detention curfews and how they can be applied to people arrested and at court is also being considered.</p> <p><u>Partnership working</u></p> <p>The Edinburgh and Midlothian Offender Recovery Service (EMORS); support and recovery service delivered by Change, Grow, Live (CGL), was commissioned jointly by the City of Edinburgh Council justice services, Midlothian Council justice services, and NHS Lothian. EMORS supported individuals at all stages of the justice system to address their unmet needs, particularly those that may have channelled them towards offending, including addictions, poor mental health, homelessness and financial difficulties. The EMORS model provided complete continuity of care throughout an individual’s justice journey, from point of arrest (arrest referral), into prison (providing NHS treatment for substance misuse and psychosocial supports), and back into the community (voluntary throughcare), including prison gate pickups. The service also has close links with community-based recovery hubs where the presence of peer volunteers ensures that recovery is visible within the service.</p>	<p>return to their tenancy on release. Although there is an expectation that arrangements will be put in place to address any rent arrears in due course, this has given some people flexibility that would not have otherwise applied.</p> <p><u>EMORS Arrest referral</u></p> <p>Due to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, the arrest referral service was suspended during the reporting period; it resumed at St Leonards Police Station in June 2021 following appropriate risk assessment. From the 162 referrals received and followed up, 80 assessments were progressed over the telephone, with an average of 89 people supported at any one time during 2020/21.</p> <p><u>Prison treatment</u></p> <p>EMORS provided a triage service for those entering HMP Edinburgh to ensure that people who need additional support for addictions were fast tracked into NHS treatment services within the prison (funded by NHS Lothian). To complement the NHS treatment, EMORS provided psychosocial supports to those with additions. This element of the service was available to everyone serving their sentence in HMP Edinburgh or on remand regardless of their home address, as many people from out with Edinburgh and Midlothian serve their sentences in HMP Edinburgh. The prison treatment</p>
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Following the introduction of lockdown measures in March 2020, the service switched from providing face to face support to assisting people over the telephone. Where possible however and in line with Government restrictions, EMORS offered 'walk and talk' appointments and resumed face to face sessions indoors where it was possible to do so safely.

A [community reintegration protocol](#) has been developed for Edinburgh which sets out the CSJP's approach to community reintegration for people who have been released from custody (sentenced or remand) in the last 12 months and who are eligible for voluntary throughcare. The protocol lists the issues people may face when leaving custody such as housing or financial difficulties and summarises the range of supports they can access to assist with their rehabilitation and desistance.

Remand pilot in HMP Edinburgh

NHS Lothian carried out a Health Needs Assessment in HMP Edinburgh which included a recommendation that a specific provision dedicated to the remand population be implemented to ensure that the most vulnerable are supported. This includes a focus on achieving stability and continuity of medication/prescriptions in prison and the community for those who enter custody for short periods and who may leave unexpectedly, as well as provision of assistance to access longer term supports in the community. A proposal for a remand pilot project funded by the Edinburgh Alcohol and Drug Partnership via NHS Lothian has been developed and is being implemented in 2021/22.

service conducted 162 assessments, supporting an average of 127 people at any one time throughout 2020/21.

Voluntary throughcare

The EMORS for voluntary throughcare continued to offer liberation support to people in prison and in the community either through pre-arranged agent's visits in prison or over the telephone. The service received 135 referrals in 2020/21 (compared with 262 for the same period in 2019/20), with an average of 110 people receiving support at any one time throughout the reporting year.

EMORS used the Recovery Outcome Web tool to measure both progress and deterioration in the lives of people accessing voluntary throughcare support. Data for 40 of those who received assistance is below:

Table 5 – Voluntary throughcare 2020/21

Issue	Outcome	Number supported	% of those supported
Drug/Alcohol Use	Improved	21	53
	Same	18	45
	Worse	1	2
Offending Behaviour	Improved	13	33
	Same	26	65
	Worse	1	2
Physical/mental health	Improved	16	40
	Same	22	55
	Worse	2	5
Family/relationships	Improved	13	33
	Same	25	62
	Worse	2	5
Housing	Improved	12	30

Multi-agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA)

The MAPPA [annual report](#) for Edinburgh, the Lothians and Scottish Borders 2020/21 is not published until later in the year therefore feedback relating to MAPPA activity is based on the 2019/20 report.

During the reporting year MAPPA partners held a number of multi-agency training events:

In May 2019, Midlothian Council hosted a multi-agency MAPPA presentation for local councillors. The aim of the event was to promote understanding of the assessment of risk and arrangements for registered sex offenders and those who have committed violent offences assessed as presenting a serious risk of harm who are living in local communities.

In November 2019, the MAPPA co-ordinator facilitated a workshop attended by the Sex Offender Liaison Officers (SOLOs) in justice social work and the Detective Sergeants based with the Offender Management Unit. The workshop reviewed practice and shared learning across Edinburgh, the Lothians and Scottish Borders areas including insight from Significant Case Reviews.

In March 2020, Edinburgh, the Lothians and Scottish Borders Strategic Oversight Group hosted a multi-agency half day conference for staff and managers relating to the assessment and management of young people who present a serious risk of harm as they transition into Adult Services and management under MAPPA.

	Same	28	70
	Worse	0	0

MAPPA data

During the reporting year, 916 registered sex offenders were managed under MAPPA with 824 at Level 1, 90 at Level 2, and 2 at Level 3. This was facilitated by MAPPA meetings which were convened across Edinburgh, the Lothians and Scottish Borders. 63 Level 2 meetings which considered a number of individuals, and 14 Level 3 meetings which considered one individual only, took place.

Sexual Offences Prevention Orders (SOPO)

The SOPO is an order granted by the Court placing conditions on a person's behaviour and can include positive obligations as well as prohibitions. The SOPO provides police with an enhanced role in managing those who are subject to them and carries a power of arrest if breached. For some people who have been convicted of sexual offences, the existence of a SOPO is enough to provide structure to their daily life through which they may avoid further offending. On March 2020, there were 83 SOPOs in place in the Edinburgh/Lothians/Scottish Borders area. 13 people were convicted of breaching their SOPO conditions during the period.



	<p><u>The Community Intervention Services for Sex Offenders (CISSO)</u></p> <p>CISSO continued to support the risk management of partner agencies through the delivery of community-based group treatment programmes and individual interventions, addressing the behaviour and attitudes associated with sexual offending. Additionally, staff provided assessments and offered advice and consultation to justice social workers in Edinburgh, the Lothians, and Scottish Borders.</p> <p>The COVID-19 lockdown measures introduced in March 2020 resulted in the temporary suspension of all group work delivery however, CISSO staff continued to support individuals, focussing on assessing levels of distress and monitoring for any signs that people may be having problems coping or evidencing increased risk and providing advice and support on those issues as required. A significant number of men (particularly those already established in the programme) were keen to continue completing assignments and process their work with staff, which facilitated programmed intervention on a reduced basis. As part of COVID-19 recovery measures, small group work delivery has resumed which will take place where safe to do so.</p> <p><u>Staff training</u></p> <p>Edinburgh’s training group was set up on 2019 to co-ordinate and support national training in justice services. The group was involved in co-ordinating/ delivering training including the following:</p>	<p><u>CISSO data</u></p> <p>CISSO delivered the group work programme for sexual offending Moving Forwards: Making Changes (MF:MC) up until lockdown measures were put in place in March 2020. The CISSO team provided a range of groups that ran weekly including daytime and evening groups, as well as an adapted version of the programme for men with lower cognitive functioning. The service also continued to deliver a specific bi-annual Internet Offending Behaviour Programme providing places for 16 men per annum. During the reporting period, 51 men were involved in the groupwork programme with a further 19 individuals seen for individual interventions.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Intervention Team delivering Domestic Abuse level 2 training online • Willow delivering NHS Education for Scotland (NES) Trauma Training level 1 and 2 to the Cyrenians and mental health practitioners • Adult Support and Protection training delivered virtually to Willow staff • 2 day Stable & Acute 2007 course delivered virtually • CISSO and NES staff delivering level 2 trauma training to staff at the Access Point and Edinburgh Access Practice 	
<p>Other information relevant to National Outcome Two</p>		
<p><u>Development of trauma enhanced community justice services</u></p> <p>Community justice services continued to develop trauma informed services throughout 2020/21 following the implementation of a Trauma Informed Care (TIC) model of service delivery across Groupwork Services* (GWS). Justice social work practice is adopting a 'trauma enhanced practice' level of operation due to its remit to provide long term interventions with people known to be affected by trauma. The work has been led by a sector manager and clinical psychologist focussing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership coaching and development • Staff training, development and wellbeing support • Staff practice <p>In mid-March 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, all staff in GWS moved to home working with most service delivery occurring via telephone contact. Feedback from staff in December 2020, indicated that in general, teams have felt that despite the pandemic, they still adopted the key principles, knowledge and skills that had been developed in relation to trauma informed training and practice development. Staff feedback included <i>"we have progressed developing trauma enhanced practice over the course of the last 6 to 9 months"</i>, <i>"we have continued to integrate trauma informed practice during this pandemic"</i>. Additionally, a "Hub and Home Working" approach was developed with a city centre social work centre re-opening on 7 September 2020, to resume face to face contact with people accessing services.</p> <p>Throughout 2020/21, managers continued to identify learning needs, build on a leadership programme for development, and cement their commitment to the TIC model of practice which included:</p>		



- Coaching; where a sector manager and team leaders used existing 1:1 supervisions and management meetings with leaders to discuss barriers in progressing the trauma related work during lockdown
- Developing guidance for staff on staying psychologically well whilst working from home
- All managers in GWS working with individual staff to develop 'Staying Well' plans
- Providing all staff across community justice services with resources to support wellbeing
- Introducing mindfulness and yoga on virtual platforms available to staff
- An increased number and frequency of clinical psychology facilitated practice groups, later described by staff as *"helping to continually reflect on practice in a trauma informed way, feeling supportive, educational and a safe place to practice formulating, and to consider how the work impacts on us as individuals"*

Managers in GWS also continued to support staff to implement the new approaches into their work including:

- Virtual/online team development sessions to build confidence and embed existing trauma safety and stabilisation materials and toolkits into workers practice, including for use over the telephone
- Developing new guidance and materials to support mental health work for people in prison and by telephone in the community, including resources relating to 'Coping with Anxiety, Low Mood and Depression' during the pandemic
- Staff integrating trauma knowledge into their practice, as well as focussing on the wellbeing of people using justice services during the pandemic
- Staff resuming face to face contact with people are now routinely undertaking Trauma and Mental Health Screening (TAMHS) as part of their assessments, identifying common mental health problems associated with trauma such as Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Anxiety, Depression, etc.

Work continues to develop in those areas as despite a telephone version of TAMHS being quickly adapted for remote use, many staff did not feel confident to undertake this remotely in new assessment cases where they did not have a pre-existing relationship with the person. Initial feedback however, from staff in relation to the overall trauma project indicated that:

93% reported finding working in a TIC way helped them work more effectively with people accessing justice services

93% of staff believed having a clinical psychologist embedded in the service is valuable

83% reported using a trauma informed approach in their work with people accessing services

An evaluation report in relation to the trauma project entitled "[The Trauma Project: Developing, implementing and evaluating trauma informed services in Justice Social Work](#)" was published in March 2021; the report reflects the strong inter-disciplinary working between psychology and justice social work. It noted a number of key findings and recommended further roll out of the approach to organisational change. It also highlighted the change in practice achieved through the project and the need for trauma informed service provision to be adopted across a wide range of services. Edinburgh's CSJP has subsequently provided additional funding to support the roll out across justice social work services.



*Groupwork Services includes the Crossroad service for men, Domestic Abuse Services for male perpetrators of domestic abuse and the women and children affected, Community Intervention Service for Sexual Offending, and Willow services for women.

NATIONAL OUTCOME THREE

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

Where applicable have regard to the following indicators:

- 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:
 - a) registered with a GP
 - b) have suitable accommodation
 - c) have had a benefits eligibility check
- Targeted interventions have been tailored for and with an individual and had a successful impact on their risk of further offending

	Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact
Evidence and Data	<p><u>EMORS</u></p> <p>The EMORS service mentioned above, supported people in the justice system to access a range of services based on individual preference and need such as housing, welfare, health and addictions support. For example, EMORS provided an arrest referral service at St Leonard's police station and at Edinburgh Sheriff Court, offering support to people in custody. Although the face to face service was suspended during the reporting period due to</p>	<p>EMORS continued to support the NHS in HMP Edinburgh by offering and providing Naloxone training to people in prison prior to their release. The pandemic impacted on the service's ability to reach a wider audience as the restrictions imposed necessitated that harm reduction advice and Naloxone training be delivered individually as opposed to within a wider group setting. Nevertheless, 332 offers of Naloxone training were made in 2020/21 with 151 people accepting the offer and going on to receive this specialist input.</p>

	<p>the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, where possible, people were supported remotely. EMORS continued to provide support to people in prison however, some group activities in HMP Edinburgh were suspended therefore individuals were supported in one to one sessions either remotely or in person where this could be conducted safely. During the reporting period, 4802 phone call appointments were conducted, 1059 one to one sessions, and 57 group work sessions. During the lockdown, EMORS also adapted its support service provision where there was an identified need for example assisting NHS Lothian staff to deliver prescriptions to individuals who were shielding.</p> <p>EMORS continued to work collaboratively with partners including SPS, social work, Police Scotland, housing staff, Willow, and Shine mentoring service, including attending regular meetings relating to addictions strategy, arrest referral provision in the East of Scotland, and women’s throughcare. Through developing partnerships with other organisations, EMORS staff were able to access Shelter’s Time for Change Programme focussing on people’s rights in relation to homelessness and housing.</p> <p><u>Employability support</u></p> <p>Skills Development Scotland (SDS) offers a range of supports for people looking to enter employment or training to develop their skills, knowledge and confidence to realise a positive career journey. A full careers service is available, including support to develop employability skills, help to explore learning opportunities and funding sources, information and access to apprenticeship programmes, and help with matching interests and hobbies to suitable professions. Although specific data in</p>	<p>Throughout the pandemic, EMORS were able to access a dedicated ‘Recovery Café’ space within HMP Edinburgh to run an 8-week Foundations of Recovery programme from October to December 2020. Feedback was positive:</p> <p><i>“I appreciate the help and look forward to becoming a better person”</i> <i>“Really positive”</i> <i>“It was really beneficial”</i> <i>“Very useful information, thank you”</i></p> <p>EMORS collated 163 feedback forms from people who accessed the service, with 140 of those awarding a score of 8 out of 10 or more. Questions related to professionalism of staff, support for needs, and suggestions for service improvement. Comments included:</p> <p><i>“my caseworker has supported me in every way possible, allowing me opportunities to grow in other areas”</i> <i>“Very consistent through COVID-19. Always dependable and helps with any problems I have”</i> <i>“Meeting my worker out and about helped me a lot. A lot has been happening for me during lockdown and I would have really struggled without the support”</i></p>
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relation to people in the justice system who were supported in 2020/21 was unavailable, [key data](#) and activity for the wider Edinburgh population is published annually.

Peer mentoring

The Peer Mentoring service was delivered by Sacro, throughout 2020/21, supporting males and females in the justice system over 16 years of age who were primarily subject to statutory justice social work supervision. The peer mentors are volunteers with an offending history and/or relevant lived experience; who acted as positive role models providing one to one non-judgemental support and encouragement to mentees to address their unmet needs and obstacles in their lives such as addictions or health issues. Interventions were tailored to suit each individual, setting realistic goals to achieve their aspirations, while building confidence and skills. The service focussed on safely integrating them into the community, building positive relationships, accessing community supports, and using their time productively to reduce the risk of reoffending.

The COVID-19 pandemic hindered the smooth operation of the service with the face to face approach being replaced by remote support through telephone and video calls. The national lockdown restricted the ability of mentees to actively engage and benefit from community connections; this had a negative impact on their mental health, education and work, relationships, and substance use as shown in table 6 opposite.

Adapting service delivery to remote support throughout the pandemic however, has facilitated the development of

Peer mentoring impact

Despite the difficulties presented by the lockdown, 2,600 hours of support were delivered during the reporting year with the service supporting an average of 35 people at any one time. Referrals to the service were followed up quickly, with all mentees meeting with their allocated peer mentor within 10 days. Feedback from those supported was positive:

“it’s great to have some moral support, someone to bounce ideas off and help me make positive decisions. I found your support better than any other services that I have used in the past and more beneficial”

“I’ve gotten a great deal from your support. I don’t know what I would have done without you. Times I’ve been cracking up and you’ve supported me to get back on the right track. I was really at danger of me going down the wrong path without your support”

Table 6 – Peer mentoring outcomes

	Outcome	Target	% achieved 2019/20	% achieved 2020/21
1	For those who have substance misuse issues, evidence of abstinence/stable use of illegal drugs/New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) /alcohol	80	81	87



a blended model of support which will be utilised going forward so that people are supported in a way that suits them.	2	For those on prescribed drugs, there is evidence of a reduction in using/prescription	80	88	87
	3	Evidence of a reduction in offending behaviour	90	89	100
	4	Evidence of a reduction in pro-offending attitudes	90	95	87
	5	Evidence of increase in ability to withstand pressure from peers who are still offending and/or involved in substance misuse	90	95	100
	6	For those who have physical health problems, evidence of improved physical health	90	93	100
	7	Evidence of a reduction in chaotic or risky behaviour	90	88	87
	8	For those who have mental/emotional health issues, evidence of improved mental health	90	88	75
	9	Evidence of improved motivation to change negative behaviour	90	93	75
	10	For those who are unemployed, not in education or employment, evidence of improvements in these areas	90	83	0
	11	Evidence of positive relationships with family members who are supportive of recovery	90	88	87
	12	Evidence of positive relationships with others who are supportive of recovery	90	90	0
	13	Evidence of a better understanding of impact of the individual's offending on others	95	96	87
	14	For those who have issues with accommodation, evidence of an improvement in their housing situation	95	100	100



	<p><u>Access to psychological therapies</u></p> <p>The NHS Scotland standard relating to access to psychological therapies states that people should begin treatment within 18 weeks of referral. It is a Scottish Government aspiration that the standard be met for at least 90% of patients. Psychological therapies refer to a range of interventions based on psychological concepts and theory designed to help people understand and make changes to their thinking, behaviour and relationships in order to relieve distress and improve functioning. The standard applies specifically to psychological therapies for treatment of a mental illness or disorder.</p> <p>NHS Boards made changes to their service delivery in March 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic which impacted on the numbers seen. Changes in working practices, including staff being re-deployed and the provision of online appointments which not all patients wished to take up, led to fewer people starting treatment during 2020/21 nationally however, this trend was not replicated in NHS Lothian where the number of people accessing treatment showed a 4.9% increase on 2020/21 when compared with the 2019/20 (see table 7 opposite). Referral numbers nationally were similar to pre-COVID-19 levels.</p> <p><u>Edinburgh Integration Joint Board (EIJB)</u></p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="1301 193 2060 320"> <tr> <td>15</td> <td>For those who have issues with budgeting, evidence of improvements in their money management skills/abilities</td> <td>95</td> <td>95</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </table> <p><i>Table 7 - numbers and % of adults who started psychological therapies treatment (source; Public Health Scotland)</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1301 512 2060 778"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>April 19 to March 20</th> <th>Number and % seen within 18 weeks</th> <th>April 20 to March 21</th> <th>Number and % seen within 18 weeks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NHS Lothian</td> <td>13,331</td> <td>10,553 = 79.2%</td> <td>13,979</td> <td>11,081 = 79.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nationally</td> <td>70,834</td> <td>55,717 = 78.7%</td> <td>60,891</td> <td>47,497 = 78%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	15	For those who have issues with budgeting, evidence of improvements in their money management skills/abilities	95	95	100		April 19 to March 20	Number and % seen within 18 weeks	April 20 to March 21	Number and % seen within 18 weeks	NHS Lothian	13,331	10,553 = 79.2%	13,979	11,081 = 79.3%	Nationally	70,834	55,717 = 78.7%	60,891	47,497 = 78%
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	<p>The EIJB for the Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership (EHSCP) is made up of representatives from the Council, NHS Lothian, Third Sector representatives, people who access health/social care services, and carers. It has responsibility for the planning, resourcing and the oversight of a range of health and social care services with a vision to '<i>deliver a 'caring, healthier and safer Edinburgh'</i>'. The EIJB's Strategic Plan 2019-22 sets out the journey to improve outcomes for people through the integration of health and social care in the City.</p> <p><u>Access to housing support</u></p> <p>Edinburgh's Domestic Abuse Housing Policy was approved in May 2020. It empowered the Council and social landlords to formally request management transfers for victims of domestic abuse who have been assessed as being at high risk of harm. The aim of the approach is to support people to move quickly where there is an assessed risk without having to follow the established homeless route and as a result, several households were successfully moved.</p> <p>Additionally, work has taken place between the Domestic Abuse Service and Housing Property Services whereby victims of domestic abuse can be fast-tracked for safety measures to be fitted in their accommodation if they are able to remain in their current home. Despite the challenges and level of demand presented during the pandemic, the service remained in a position to respond if someone was at high risk of harm and in need of emergency housing. Work is ongoing with partner agencies within the context of the Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan, to establish a homelessness prison</p>	
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pathway, including a route for young people who have offended to access suitable accommodation.

Other information relevant to National Outcome Three

New Routes

New Routes in Edinburgh provides a dedicated mentoring support service to eligible men over 16 years of age serving short term (under 4 years) custodial sentences. The service is voluntary, and its key aim is to deliver tailored support to men who wish to engage so that they can enhance their life, relationships, and employability skills to support successful reintegration into their communities and reduce their likelihood of re-offending. The service employs both prison-based and community-based mentors and engages with people who are 6-month or less from their expected liberation date. Mentors use coaching, evaluating skills, facilitation, counselling and networking to encourage and support the men to make positive changes in their lives including;

- attitudes to offending
- increased motivation
- skills development
- improved health and wellbeing
- improved physical health
- reduction or stabilisation in substance use
- improved financial circumstances/ practical circumstances

Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, most face to face engagement was suspended although essential support was provided for those in crisis such as those without food, or whose energy supply was at risk of being cut off or had been cut off. Similarly, socially distanced appointments were maintained with those for whom isolation was greatly impacting on their health. The gate liberation support normally provided to people being released from prison, to assist with appointments during their transition from custody to community, was replaced with liberation packs (Lib Packs); support packages containing useful information such as a supermarket voucher to purchase a mobile phone which enabled New Routes to stay in contact with the individuals receiving support. Identifying people eligible to receive the service proved challenging in the initial stages of the pandemic, as New Routes staff were unable to access the prison's PR2 system which is used to identify them. However, through close working with SPS, a single mentor was able to access to HMP Addiewell and identify those eligible across the prison estate who could be approached and offered support.

In relation to people released from prison under the Scottish Government's early release programme in 2020, 15 men from HMP Edinburgh were identified as being eligible to receive the service and all received Lib Packs with 4 going on to engage further with the service. Throughout 2020/21, 107 men in HMP Edinburgh engaged with New Routes. Of the 39 who were being supported and were released during the period, 28 (72%) went on to engage with a mentor in the community.



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

Where applicable have regard to the following indicators:

- Use of 'other activities requirements' in CPOs
- Effective risk management for public protection
- Quality of CPOs and DTTOs
- Reduced use of custodial sentences and remand:
 - a) Balance between community sentences relative to short custodial sentences under one year
 - b) Proportion of people appearing from custody who are remanded
- The delivery of interventions targeted at problem drug and alcohol use [NHS Local Delivery Plan (LDP) Standard]
- Number of Police Recorded Warnings, police diversion, fiscal measures, fiscal diversion, supervised bail, community sentences (including CPOs, DTTOs and RLOs)
- Number of short-term sentences under one year

	Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact
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Evidence and Data	<u>CPOs</u>	<u>Impact of CPO work</u>
	<p>Justice services provides unpaid work opportunities which encourage individuals to learn new skills often in an employment like environment, while paying back to their communities.</p> <p><u>'Other activities' in CPOs (for individual personal development or education)</u></p> <p>Everyone undertaking unpaid work attends an induction at which they receive information about 'other activity' and the opportunity to participate in it is available throughout their order. Justice services worked with partners to deliver 'other activity' to suit all needs and abilities and provision included opportunities for learning or training, an employability programme delivering skills such as goal setting, anger and fear management, CV writing and interview preparation. Much of the 'other activity' work focusses on the causes of offending behaviour to support desistance and improve community safety. Throughout the reporting period, many 'other activities' were delivered remotely.</p> <p>During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Scottish Government provided a grant to support justice services to work with the Third Sector to reduce the backlog in unpaid work hours. In collaboration with the Council's unpaid work team, Apex provided assessed online modules for people to complete to support their desistance and skills development. Participants were provided with tablet PCs, and online support to complete courses on healthy eating, paediatric first aid, and maintaining physical health. 1175 hours of unpaid work were completed over a 3-month period with 85 people subject to unpaid work taking part.</p>	<p>Unpaid work participants were involved in creating a 145-metre mural at The Colinton Railway Tunnel as part of a community-based project refurbishment. The old railway tunnel, which is part of the Water of Leith Walkway, had been last used in 1967, was poorly lit, and in a state of disrepair which discouraged people from using it particularly during winter and at night. Footfall was estimated at between 40 to 50 people per day. With the help of the CPO unpaid work team preparing and varnishing ply sheets needed for the artwork, Scotland's largest historical mural was created with contributions from over 400 school children who drew and painted historic depictions of local history. This work has had a positive impact on the local community with the tunnel and surrounding area now attracting over 1000 visitors each day.</p> <p>Feedback* from people who were asked whether they had learnt any skills from unpaid work or 'other activity':</p> <p><i>"yes; stonemasonry skills, history of graveyard and enjoyed working with the unpaid work manager"</i></p> <p><i>"yes; joinery work, machine operation, working as a team and learning to co-operate"</i></p> <p><i>"yes; learned gardening skills, decking"</i></p> <p><i>"yes; working as a team again and being on an equal footing with people"</i></p> <p>*As the CPO annual report for 2020/21 is not published until February 2022, feedback in relation to CPO activity is taken from 2019/20 findings.</p> <p>Over the Christmas period during the COVID-19 pandemic, unpaid work teams decorated Christmas trees in the grounds of residential units for the elderly, creating a festive view from the residents' windows. The unpaid work participants spoke</p>



Risk management and public protection

CISSO mentioned under Outcome 2, was involved in the pilot of a programme of trauma informed service development and staff training across group work services. CISSO staff have now been trained to complete routine trauma and mental health screening assessments for all individuals referred for intervention. Staff also received additional training in delivering safety and stabilisation interventions for people experiencing psychological distress. This has proved particularly helpful with engaging individuals who are ambivalent about participating in interventions that are targeted more directly at their offending behaviour.

Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTOs)

Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, the service continued to be provided face to face and staff ensured that all those subject to a DTTO continued to receive their prescribed medication. DTTO staff also worked in partnership with staff from the unpaid work team transporting medications to those who were socially isolating. The well-established DTTO team also provides a Blood Borne Virus (BBV) service for those who would like to engage with this as well as offering 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 those who have a positive diagnosis and to link them into services within the Royal Infirmary Edinburgh, and Western General Hospital.

positively about this project as they felt they were “*making a difference*”.

Keeping children safe

The [Community Disclosure Scheme](#) provides that parents, carers and guardians of children under 18 can ask for information about a named person who may have contact with their child if they are concerned that he or she might have convictions for sexual offences against children (e.g. if a parent wants to find out more about a new partner). Police officers discuss the applicant’s concerns in a face to face meeting and offer advice and support. In the reporting year, police in Edinburgh, the Lothians and Scottish Borders received 44 applications under the scheme.

DTTO outcomes

DTTO outcomes over the past 3 years are shown at table 8 below:

Table 8 - DTTOs

DTTO outcomes	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Number of cases returned to community prescribers (GPs)	35	29	23
Number of cases using recovery hubs	10	22	24
Number of cases returned to custody on prescriptions	37	24	14
Number no longer on a prescription/ detoxed	49	17	12

	<p>In addition to the health interventions mentioned above the following are also offered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • naloxone packs and training for overdose • harm reduction advice • benzodiazepine and relapse prevention groups • alcohol brief interventions • cognitive behavioural therapy and anxiety management for mental health • support and advice on body weight, Body Mass Index, and diet • signposting to Chalmers Street Clinic for Sexually Transmitted Infection testing for those in the men’s service • Free condoms <p>Four substance misuse recovery hubs are located across Edinburgh. Those one-stop shops run by a team of staff from the voluntary sector, NHS Lothian and social work, offer a full range of drug and alcohol treatments and support services for addictions. People can access support by attending one of the regular drop-in sessions at their local hub.</p> <p><u>Prison data for Edinburgh including remand and short-term sentences</u></p> <p>Snapshots of prison figures; remand and liberations for males over the past 4 years are shown in table 9 below. Remand numbers for males with an Edinburgh postcode who are in prison across the estate (including HMP Edinburgh) are in blue.</p> <p><i>Table 9 – prison data snapshots including remand (males)</i></p>	<p><u>The Alcohol Problem Solving Court (APSC)</u></p> <p>The APSC provides a targeted intervention for 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 provided; referrals are made by Sheriffs. EMORS mentioned above, continued to work in partnership with the APSC; there was 1 referral made to the service during the reporting period and 2 people being actively supported to complete their CPO with an alcohol treatment requirement.</p> <p><u>Snapshot prison data - notes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remand numbers for people with an Edinburgh postcode who are in prison across the estate (including HMP Edinburgh) are in blue. • Prison numbers can be broken down by status (remand, short term, long term) across the estate for those with an Edinburgh postcode. However, a further breakdown showing this information by individual prison is currently unavailable
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<u>Males</u>	April 2018	April 2019	April 2020	April 2021
Number of males in HMP Edinburgh	730	806	761	815
Total number of males with an Edinburgh postcode in prison across the prison estate, including HMP Edinburgh	472	501	560	551
Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode in HMP Edinburgh	254	290	300	322
Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode in other prisons across the estate	218	211	260	229
Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode on remand across the prison estate	78	107	88	140
Number of males liberated who have an Edinburgh postcode (from across the prison estate)	41	42	69	44

Snapshots of prison figures; a breakdown of short-term sentences for males is shown at table 10 below. Prior to 2021, data for short term sentences under 1 year was unavailable.

Table 10 – prison data snapshots; short term sentences (males)

<u>Males</u>	April 2018	April 2019	April 2020	April 2021
Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of less than 3 months across the prison estate	1	1	1	1
Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of between 3 months and less than 6 months across the prison estate	10	9	5	7

Table 9 shows that notwithstanding fluctuations, the number of males with an Edinburgh postcode in prison across the estate has reduced slightly when compared with the same period in 2020 but is higher than the numbers recorded in both 2018 and 2019. The number of males with an Edinburgh postcode on remand across the estate is also higher than the previous three years. This increase in the remand number in 2021 may be due to the suspension and delays in court business as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 10 opposite shows that of the 20 sentences of under one year being served, the highest proportion (60%) was for those between 6 months and one year.

Note – the number of people with an Edinburgh postcode who are serving sentences of under 1 year across the estate is in red

Number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of between 6 months and less than 1 year across the prison estate	n/a	n/a	n/a	12
Total number of males with an Edinburgh postcode serving short term sentences of under 1 year across the prison estate	n/a	n/a	n/a	20

Snapshots of prison figures, remand and liberations for females over the past 4 years are shown in table 11 below

Table 11 – prison data snapshots including remand (females)

<u>Females</u>	April 2018	April 2019	April 2020	April 2021
Number of females in HMP Edinburgh	104	111	80	74
Total number of females with an Edinburgh postcode in prison across the prison estate, including HMP Edinburgh	20	23	27	25
Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode in HMP Edinburgh	16	15	13	13
Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode in other prisons across the estate	4	8	14	12
Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode on remand across the prison estate	5	5	8	7
Number of females liberated who have an Edinburgh postcode (from across the prison estate)	3	8	1	5

Snapshots of prison figures; a breakdown of short-term sentences for females is shown at table 12 below. Prior to

Table 11 opposite shows that notwithstanding fluctuations, the number of females with an Edinburgh postcode in prison across the estate has reduced slightly when compared with the same period in 2020 but is higher than the numbers recorded in both 2018 and 2019. The number of females with an Edinburgh postcode on remand across the estate has remained relatively stable over the past two years.



2021, data for short term sentences under 1 year was unavailable.

Table 12 - prison data snapshots; short term sentences (females)

<u>Females</u>	April 2018	April 2019	April 2020	April 2021
Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of less than 3 months across the prison estate	1	1	0	0
Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of between 3 months and less than 6 months across the prison estate	1	1	2	0
Number of females with an Edinburgh postcode serving sentences of between 6 months and less than 1 year across the prison estate	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
Total number of females with an Edinburgh postcode serving short term sentences of under 1 year across the prison estate	n/a	n/a	n/a	0

Community sentences

Table 13 below shows community sentence outcomes for which justice social work reports were completed in 2020/21; 2019/20 figures are included for comparison.

Table 13 – community sentences (source; justice social work)

<u>Outcome</u>	<u>2019/20</u>			<u>2020/21</u>		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Restriction of Liberty Order	66	8	74	40	5	45

Table 12 opposite shows that in April 2021, no women with an Edinburgh postcode were serving sentences of less than 6 months, down from the 2 recorded in 2020.

Presumption against short sentences

The Scottish Government has begun to monitor the impact of extending the presumption against short custodial sentences (PASS) from 3 months or less, to 12 months or less which took effect from 4 July 2019. The PASS is intended to encourage greater use of community sentences and help break cycles of offending behaviour. [National monitoring information](#) has been published which covers all charges disposed of in Scotland's courts from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2020 however, the impact of COVID-19 on court business has made it difficult to separate the effects of the pandemic from the effects of the PASS and it will not be possible to assess longer term trends until the court cases backlog is cleared.

Disposals

Table 13 opposite shows that with the exception of the DTTO figures which remained relatively stable, the COVID-19 pandemic significantly reduced the numbers of the other community disposals handed down in 2020/21 when compared with the previous year.

Table 14 below provides a breakdown of disposals for Edinburgh in the past two calendar years in number and %. The disruption to court business caused by the COVID-19 pandemic led to a

Deferment for DTTO assessment	5	5	10	6	2	8
CPO with unpaid work or other activity requirement and no offender supervision requirement	153	9	162	55	4	59
CPO with offender supervision requirement* and no unpaid work or other activity requirement	139	43	182	96	34	130
CPO with unpaid work or other activity requirement and offender supervision requirement*	115	12	127	49	4	53
Monetary penalty	47	8	55	23	2	25
Total	525	85	610	269	51	320

*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)

Supervised bail

Justice social work court-based staff receive notifications relating to people appearing from custody stating the

lower number of disposals in 2020. The proportion of custodial sentences has also fallen slightly against a backdrop of more serious cases being prioritised during the pandemic.

Table 14 - disposals

	Custody number/%	Community number/%	Monetary number/%	Other number/%	Total
Jan-Dec 2019	559/11.8	820/17.3	2117/44.6	1252/26.4	4748
Jan-Dec 2020	325/11.3	440/15.3	1235/42.9	880/30.6	2880

Bail and diversion

Table 15 below details the numbers of people receiving diversion and supervised bail services.



Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) bail position which ensures that a bail supervision assessment is conducted in every case where bail is opposed. The assessment report is made available to the Sheriff at the individual's first appearance, which reduces the number of cases of people being bailed following appeal.

The supervised bail service continued to operate throughout the COVID-19 pandemic and arrangements were made with the custody staff at Edinburgh Sheriff Court to allow court-based social work staff to speak with people accessing the service over the telephone. Social work staff therefore continued to provide supervised bail assessments to the Court which included a telephone action plan.

Diversion

Diversion interventions continued to be offered throughout the COVID-19 pandemic period in 2020/21 and until recently, contact was by telephone. Personalised action plans to address the factors that caused individuals to come into contact with the justice system were developed with those who consented to diversion. Cases increased by 21% in 2020/21 when compared with 2019/20.

Structured deferred sentences

Edinburgh began offering Structured Deferred Sentences with effect from 2 August 2021.

Table 15 – justice social work outcomes (source: justice social work)

Outcome	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Deferred (3 months or more)	0	0	0	0
Diversion from prosecution	289	247	285	344
Bail supervision	31	42	33	12
Total	945	1084	928	356

It is acknowledged despite the best efforts of social work staff, the bail supervision service is not used to its full potential and in 2021, a Napier University MSc student is undertaking a piece of research to understand the factors behind this. Negotiations are also underway with the COPFS so that further information regarding the reasons for bail being opposed are shared routinely with court-based social work staff.

Other information relevant to National Outcome Four

Crossroads men's service



Crossroads delivers a men's day service, providing a range of individual and group interventions for men in the justice system. While the service was unable to deliver groups for most of the period of the COVID-19 pandemic during 2020/21, work to provide support and supervision continued by telephone. Staff having previously been trained in trauma informed practice, were able to quickly move to deliver Psychological First Aid as well as trauma interventions such as 'safety and stabilisation' work (for people affected by prolonged and repeated trauma), and interventions that supported mental health, depression and anxiety in particular. The Crossroads team has recently recommenced delivering small socially distanced groups, in line with the current health and safety guidance and protocols.

Key responsibilities included the completion of justice social work reports, supervision of CPOs, licence supervision for men over the age of 18 years and engaging with men in relation to Structured Deferred Sentences and voluntary throughcare.

The team explicitly adopt a trauma informed approach to their work and provide a wide range of individual and group interventions including:

- Trauma and Mental Health Screening - screening for common reactions to trauma including particular mental health difficulties
- Safety and stabilisation skills – to support the men in staying safe and establishing some stability in dealing with the impact of traumatic experiences. This can include psycho-education work for individuals assessed as suitable and awaiting the Survive and Thrive course (trauma therapy).
- Coping with anxiety and low mood – specific interventions that support men identified who have been assessed as experiencing specific difficulties with anxiety and/or low mood
- Stepping-stones - an 18-session intervention designed to address the difficulties currently experienced by individuals in their lives, often associated with complex trauma. It provides an opportunity for participants to develop:
 - Understanding about themselves
 - Awareness of their patterns of relating with others
 - New ways of coping.
- Health and wellbeing – this course is co-facilitated with a range of specialised professionals to raise awareness of men's health issues and to promote positive self-care. It includes sleep management, substance use, diet and nutrition, dental care, and men's health and wellbeing.
- Discovery – this activity-based group aims to provide opportunities for men to rediscover previous interests, develop skills, and expand social networks. The group uses a broad range of cultural, creative and leisure activities, alongside peers, to expand social and community connections.
- Road traffic offences - an 8-session group for men convicted of road traffic offences

NATIONAL OUTCOME FIVE



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

Have regard to the following indicator:
 ➤ Individuals have made progress against the outcome

	Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact
<p>Evidence and Data</p>	<p><u>Willow</u></p> <p>The <u>Willow</u> service provides a wide range of interventions, supports and opportunities to women in the justice system, aged 18 and over, in the community and in prison. These take account of the prevalence and impact of complex trauma in this population and include a strong mental health emphasis to aid women’s recovery, improve self-efficacy, and support a move away from offending. Women can attend as part of a CPO, licence or on a voluntary basis.</p> <p>Like other services, Willow moved to working from home in March 2020 and have been undertaking statutory supervision work and Adult Support and Protection work by telephone and virtual means. An increase in concerns about domestic abuse, poor mental and physical health, and the impact of past trauma on a woman’s ability to keep herself safe during COVID-19, led to an increase in the level of Adult Support and Protection work conducted. Willow continued to provide support and supervision to women mostly by telephone, seeing a small number of women most at risk and presenting most risk, face to face. The service had to withdraw from delivering its face to face in-reach service to women in Ratho Hall in HMP Edinburgh due to COVID-19 related restrictions and instead offered telephone contact until the summer of</p>	<p><u>Willow evaluation</u></p> <p>The model applied at Willow has been so successful that it will be retained going forward.</p> <p>Willow also participated in a test for change as part of a wider agenda to improve how it involves people who use community justice services in quality assurance. As part of this, Willow specifically asked about an individual’s experience of the service since the advent of COVID-19. Although a very small cohort, the evaluation showed that the amended processes for continued service delivery were received positively by the women, though not being able to visit the centre and have face to face contact was something that was missed. Below are some of the women’s responses:</p> <p><i>“I have just been so isolated and if I am honest, I have relapsed a couple of times ... I have had so much support from my workers, Willow especially, even when I relapsed, they were so supportive, I never usually answer the phone when I feel like that, but I answered, and I spoke”</i></p> <p><i>"she knows how I was, even if I was hiding it, and made me able to voice how I felt, like physically there supporting me. I could be me always, and there's just no judgement</i></p>



	<p>2021, when it was given access to see women in the Links Centre. It is the intention to recommence the in-reach service to Ratho Hall as soon as restrictions allow.</p> <p>COVID-19 presented challenges in how Willow could continue to offer support to women returning to Edinburgh from prison, particularly those serving short term sentences or a period of remand, who were likely to be more vulnerable in this context. There were significant limitations in how Willow could engage with women pre-release due to restrictions imposed by the lock down and social distancing. Willow, EMORS, Shine, and the Council's housing staff offered services individually to women in prison pre-COVID-19, but early on it was recognised there was a need to adopt a different approach to ensure all women returning to Edinburgh from all prison establishments, were identified and a co-ordinated plan was in place for pre-release and post-release support.</p> <p>Willow therefore, began to offer a composite throughcare service, comprising of housing support (the Council), practical support (Shine), drug and alcohol support (EMORS), and mental health support and statutory and non-statutory social work support (Willow). A key principle is the presumption that each woman will benefit from the collective range of assistance offered therefore, the woman does not need to be referred to or assessed by each service separately and intervention can be co-ordinated and titrated. This has led to Willow being able to collectively offer a more comprehensive package to meet the diverse needs of women leaving custody and it has been able to break down some of the barriers that prevent women accessing help.</p> <p>Addiction services</p>	<p><i>ever. Having those times with my worker I finally understand why I feel the way I do"</i></p> <p><i>"when I have been feeling down, I have had a person to bring me back up, even throughout all this, and every time we have contact, my worker just always says she is proud of me and that's just kept me going".</i></p>
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There are four substance misuse recovery hubs located across Edinburgh. Those one-stop shops run by a team of staff from the voluntary sector, NHS Lothian, and social work, offer a full range of drug and alcohol treatments and support services for addictions. The local hubs host regular drop-in sessions where individuals can attend without appointments to access advice and information to support recovery. The hubs, in line with the development of the [Medication Assisted Treatment \(MAT\) standards](#), are available for those who need to access immediate drug/alcohol medical interventions such as Opioid Replacement Therapy (ORT) or alcohol detoxification treatment.

The [Edinburgh Alcohol and Drugs Partnership](#) (EADP) oversees the development and implementation of an alcohol and drug strategy for the City and is a partnership between the Council, NHS Lothian, Police Scotland, the Third Sector, and those with lived experience of addiction and recovery. It is the forum where these organisations work together to make Edinburgh a city which has a healthy attitude towards drinking and where recovery from problem alcohol or drug use is a reality.

The [Arc App](#) has been developed for anyone in recovery from addiction to drugs or alcohol in Edinburgh after originally being developed with the recovery community and EADP. In 2021, a refreshed and updated App with support from EADP and the recovery community was released. The App brings together information and tools to support people to access recovery services, organise their lives, boost motivation, track progress, and create links with their local recovery network.



	<p><u>Financial inclusion</u></p> <p>Throughout 2020/21 Social Security Scotland (SSS) has worked to raise their profile in relation to the devolved benefits for which they are responsible, to ensure that people who qualify can access the financial support available to them. SSS is committed to providing flexible engagement routes for example, using community venues for appointments, holding telephone, online and virtual sessions, and attending appointments in prisons where appropriate.</p>	
<p>Other information relevant to National Outcome Five</p>		
<p><u>Domestic Abuse Services</u></p> <p>The Council's Domestic Abuse Services (DAS) provide a range of services to men perpetrating domestic abuse, and to their ex/partners and children affected. This includes evidence-based perpetrator interventions for men engaging on a statutory and voluntary basis. Interventions are also delivered in Polish to men and women whose first language is Polish. DAS deliver the Caledonian System, providing individual and group intervention to men, and systemic support to women and children. The systemic approach to the work enables information about the men's behaviour to be shared and understood better by men's workers. This greater understanding of the impact of domestic abuse on women and children ensures workers are better able to hold men to account whilst contributing to the management of risk presented. Men are able to engage with the Caledonian programme and participate in interventions that challenge underlying issues that support domestic abuse and are able to be supported to change patterns of behaviour, in turn reducing the risk to women and children.</p> <p>DAS moved to working from home in March 2020 with new phones purchased for staff to enable them to communicate with people accessing the service and to provide support, supervision, risk management work and safety advice remotely. Staff had undertaken trauma training prior to the COVID-19 pandemic which meant they were very well placed to provide evidence-based interventions including Psychological First Aid, Safety and Stabilisation interventions, and interventions to address depression and anxiety; supporting men and women's wellbeing.</p> <p>The lack of face to face contact with women at risk of domestic abuse, caused ongoing cause for concern due to uncertainty about whether or not it was safe to speak by telephone. Multi-agency risk management forums however, moved to online meetings and continued to work well. Aware of the concerns related to the reported increase in domestic abuse in lockdown, managers established a fortnightly COVID-19 multi-agency forum with Police Scotland, Women's Aid, the Procurators Fiscal, and a lead housing manager from the Council. This allowed</p>		



regular sharing of information and updates such as changes to processes relating to bail supervision in domestic abuse cases, and the monitoring of weekly changes in domestic abuse related adult and child concerns. DAS worked with the Out of Hours Social Work service to initiate a fast track immediate priority access to Edinburgh Women's Aid accommodation in specific situations and shared general information enabling a swift response to risk related issues as they arose.

As COVID-19 restrictions were eased, a Red Amber Green (RAG) system was developed to enable prioritising cases where the risk was perceived to be greatest; seeing a small number of people while observing social distancing, at an office location. Multi agency partnership working continued with the use of virtual platforms, and managers of the service continued to participate in a range of multi-agency forums including the Multi Agency Tasking and Coordination (MATAC) meeting with Police Scotland to identify and manage the most harmful domestic abuse perpetrators. DAS also continued to contribute to Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) that focus on victims of domestic abuse who have been identified as being at high risk of harm from an identified perpetrator. The management team have played a key role in contributing to the [Disclosure Scheme](#) for Domestic Abuse Scotland, supporting Police Scotland in considering cases where information may be shared relating to a risk posed of domestic abuse to an individual.

The services listed below are also relevant to Outcome 5 and are explained and referenced throughout this report;

Domestic Abuse Housing Policy (Outcome 3)

SHORE (Outcome 2)

Voluntary throughcare and EMORS (Outcomes 2 and 3)

Shine (Outcome 7)



NATIONAL OUTCOME SIX People develop positive relationships and more opportunities to participate and contribute through education, employment and leisure activities		
Have regard to the following indicator: ➤ Individuals have made progress against the outcome		
	Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact
Evidence and Data	<p>The Living Wild programme delivered by Venture Trust supports men and women aged 16 to 40, on community payback and other orders including DTTO, Restriction of Liberty Orders, Home Detention Curfews, and diversion from prosecution, who want to make positive and sustained changes in their lives and move away from offending.</p> <p>After an assessment period, the programme offers regular community-based outreach support wrapped around a 10-day 'Wilderness Journey' usually in the highlands of Scotland. Through intensive learning and personal development, individuals consolidate their new skills, boost confidence, motivation and aspirations, which in turn allows them to tackle complex circumstances and patterns of behaviour, address reoffending and receive support with their rehabilitation. The programme provides support for up to 9 months to help individuals make and sustain connections to services and employment, education, training or volunteering opportunities within their communities.</p> <p>Employability support</p>	<p>Living Wild programme outcomes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced risk of reoffending • Improved employability skills • Improved resilience, confidence and mental wellbeing <p>Comments from those who have completed the programmed include:</p> <p><i>"It's great to have a life back. To not feel hopeless or like you are nothing or useless. Venture Trust has helped me to become somebody again. It's still a daily struggle at times but I now have the skills to deal with life"</i></p> <p><i>"My family all want something to do with me. I'm re-building relationships that were broken"</i></p>



The [EnCompass](#) project delivered by Access to Industry (AI) is an education, training and employability service for people moving on from past offending, people in recovery from substance misuse, and those affected by homelessness. It provides a direct employability service to people within HMP Edinburgh, those returning to Edinburgh from other prisons, and those serving community-based disposals.

The project is delivered through AI's in-house community college and Edinburgh College and its focus is on assisting those who are furthest removed from the labour market to build their skills, gain access to training opportunities and where appropriate, move into employment. A range of employability opportunities are offered, including supportive work placements and volunteering.

The programme of activity at Edinburgh College included an accredited course approved by the British Mindfulness Institute and delivered by a qualified member of the EnCompass team. A new acrylic screen-printing course has also been developed for launch in 2021/22 and will be delivered by the EnCompass art therapist in a COVID-19 safe environment.

Throughout 2020/21, EnCompass's weekly 'info-sessions' held in its Cowgate base were suspended however, the service developed new and creative ways of maintaining its reach through delivering presentations at online recovery meetings and producing a [video](#) which has been shared with referring agencies to raise awareness of the supports offered by the project.

Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, EnCompass maintained its profile and continued to deliver the service under COVID-19 safe protocols both in HMP Edinburgh and in communities; supporting students through a blended approach of online and face to face learning. The service continued to run its in-house Construction Skills Certificate Scheme (CSCS) training course at a time when the construction industry was one of the few sectors recruiting at a healthy level.

Table 16 below shows that the impact of the pandemic reduced outputs in 2020/21 despite £20k being invested in equipment to ensure that people accessing the service could do so online.

Table 16 – EnCompass outputs

	2019/20	2020/21
Vocational trainings	122	105
Qualifications obtained	122	103
Further education (sustain at least 13 weeks)	49	30
Employment (sustain at least 4 weeks)	22	11
People supported	257	224
In-house course sessions attended	3172	1795

Other information relevant to National Outcome Six



[The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service \(SFRS\)](#)

The SFRS [Strategic Plan 2019-22](#) sets out its operating context “*To work in partnership with communities and others in the public, private and Third Sectors, on prevention, protection and response, to improve the safety and well-being of people throughout Scotland*”, and the service delivers a range of interventions to support improved community justice outcomes including:

Fire safety projects - 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 works to reduce unintentional harm and carries out home safety visits jointly with justice social work to people who have recently been released from prison; providing safety advice to help minimise risk in the home.

Interventions for young people

The SFRS runs programs for young people both for the wider school audience and targeted to those at risk of offending as follows:

FireSkills 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 while developing an individual’s ability to work in a team, building confidence and improving healthy eating. Due to the COVID-19 restrictions, the FireSkills courses were unable to run in 2020/21 however, liaison with youth workers across the City continued to ‘Direct Target’ individuals who were identified as having been involved in antisocial behaviour (wheelie bin fires in the Moredun/Burdiehouse area), so that they can attend the planned course in September 2021. Similarly, some young people in the Niddrie area were identified as having been involved in opening and vandalising hydrants and they are being approached to attend the planned November 2021 course. The targeted selection is specific to areas where antisocial behaviour has been directed at SFRS or equipment and therefore looks to identify the young people who will most benefit from this SFRS engagement.

To further enhance collaborative working during the COVID-19 restrictions, the SFRS introduced joint partner patrols in areas where antisocial behaviour was a concern, to foster engagement with communities; the success of this approach has been recognised across the local Community Improvement Partnerships (CIPs) with additional partners looking to adopt the practice to help tackle antisocial behaviour generally.

Fire Setters Intervention – this program of guidance and training was delivered to SFRS staff to ensure their effective engagement with young people identified by Police Scotland and the Young People’s Service (YPS) social work, as having an unhealthy interest in fire, or who have been involved in fire related antisocial behaviour. Although face to face sessions were not carried out due to the pandemic, the program’s sessions were delivered online with the help of Social Care staff, and Fire Setter training is being rolled out to additional SFRS staff in August 2021 to enable flexible engagement with an increased number of young people.



Impact of COVID-19 pandemic

Due to the pandemic restrictions, the following activities which have been delivered in previous years, did not go ahead:

Young Drivers Event this week-long event is targeted at high school students approaching driving age to raise awareness of road safety and the consequences of dangerous driving.

The Ignite 10-day course works with partners to educate students on issues including sexual and mental health, online and digital safety, drugs and alcohol misuse, employability, and team building.

The Risk Factory was closed throughout the COVID-19 restrictions. For the wider audience, the SFRS works with partners to support the Primary 7 interactive student programme where the consequences of antisocial behaviour are discussed with pupils using a variety of scenarios and settings. The programme teaches young people how to keep safe and deal with emergency situations. The Risk Factory is scheduled to reopen in August 2021.



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

Have regard to the following indicator:
 ➤ Individuals have made progress against the outcome

	Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact
Evidence and Data	<p><u>Shine</u></p> <p>Shine, the national mentoring service continued to offer support to women in Edinburgh serving a custodial sentence of less than four years or on remand or subject to a CPO. The mentors provided one-to-one support to women assisting them to achieve their goals and with issues they may face in the community, including mental health and wellbeing support and sustaining a crime free life.</p> <p>Delivering the service during the pandemic presented some challenges in that the person-centred approach could not be conducted face to face. Additionally, operational staff were no longer able to access HMP Edinburgh where historically 80% of referrals had originated nor use the PR2 prison information system to support their work. This meant that some eligible women were released before contact with them could be made. However, through working closely with SPS in the early stages of lockdown, Shine was able to contact potential mentees via the 'email a prisoner' platform or via scheduled phone calls to assess suitability and offer the service. Further work was progressed with SPS so that a Shine 'champion' could access PR2 from SPS headquarters to speed up the offer of support to eligible</p>	<p><u>Shine impact</u></p> <p>Shine uses the Justice Outcomes Star to assess need and monitor progress in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodation • Living skills • Self-care • Mental health and wellbeing • Friends and community • Relationships and family • Parenting and caring • Drugs and alcohol • Positive use of time • Managing strong feelings • Living a crime free life <p>The data for women supported by Shine in Edinburgh was not available however nationally during the reporting year, 81% of Shine mentees (378 women) recorded an improvement in at least one area, and half of the women working with the service (234) reported improvements in at least five of the aforementioned areas.</p>



	<p>women. There was some lifting of access restrictions to prisons in August 2020, and since then, although access levels have not fully returned, mentors have been able to meet potential mentees face to face.</p> <p>Shine offered a liberation pack to all mentees to mitigate risk on release. The pack included soap, shampoo, sanitary products, a phone with programmed numbers for Shine freephone, DWP, Shine mentor contact details, and a list of local services and resources.</p> <p><u>Veterans Mentoring Service</u></p> <p>The Veterans Mentoring Service delivered by Sacro provided support to military veterans who are currently in or are at risk of becoming involved in the justice system. The service worked closely with veterans to put an intensive support plan in place where strategies were developed to cope with their specific needs and to enable them to enjoy sustainable, independent living. The service assisted with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing alcohol and drug addictions • Addressing physical and mental health issues with the assistance of partnership agencies • Accessing support services in the local area • Keeping appointments with other agencies • Enhancing life and social skills, e.g. financial budgeting, housekeeping, cooking • Completing paperwork and making phone calls • Reintegrating into the community • Accessing education or training • Finding employment opportunities 	<p><u>Veterans Mentoring Service outcomes</u></p> <p>Veterans were linked with a mentor with 'lived military experience' who, through the development of a supportive relationship, worked together to promote desistance from offending and increase the veterans' self-esteem and confidence; achieving improved outcomes in relation to addictions, health, social and practical skills, education/employment and community reintegration.</p>
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	<u>VOW project</u>	<u>VOW project activity</u>
	<p>The VOW Project is a collaborative initiative involving police officers, working alongside inspirational peer mentors, who use their lived experience of the justice system, trauma, and adversity to make a positive difference to the lives of young people. The team use their unique skillset to engage and work with vulnerable young people between 16 and 24 years old, providing a level of support which assists them to break the cycle of criminality and reoffending, and reduce the level of risk-taking behaviour in their lives.</p> <p>The project discovers each young person's aspirations and the team members establish themselves as positive role models, providing a high level of support and encouragement. An action plan is agreed with the young person around offending, relationships building, mental health resilience, and identifying employment/training/volunteering opportunities within statutory and Third Sector partners.</p> <p>The project also works with the Council's Turn Your Life Around (TYLA) initiative where the peer mentors share with school pupils, their stories of overcoming adversity and building a positive future. The programme did not run in 2020/21 due to the COVID-19 restrictions but is due to recommence in September 2021.</p>	<p>44 young people engaged with VOW in 2020/21 with over 71% of those engaged after 3 months demonstrating a reduction in offending behaviour.</p> <p>VOW worked in partnership with Lothian Buses to obtain discounted travel tickets for young people engaged with the project to enable them to more easily attend scheduled appointments such as job interviews, GP appointments and other support engagements. COVID-19 restrictions presented some challenges in relation to engaging with people in their homes however, meetings took place outdoors as socially distanced walks, phone appointments and virtual catch ups. The project sourced tablets for the young people being supported to enable them to continue receiving assistance and to access online training courses.</p> <p>Throughout the COVID-19 restrictions, staff also worked with the Cyrenians FareShare food project to distribute food and essential items to those in need; providing a lifeline for those struggling with poverty and mental ill-health. People previously engaged with VOW also volunteered on the project which assisted them in developing employability skills.</p> <p>VOW continued to participate in Operation Threshold; a two-pronged initiative to reduce drug related harm and drug deaths by working in collaboration with the NHS Assertive Outreach Group and attending weekly Community Inclusion Health Huddle (CIHH) meetings. CIHH was set up by NHS Lothian's Harm Reduction Team in partnership with Police Scotland and other Third Sector agencies to identify and follow up those who had been</p>



		admitted to hospital following a non-fatal overdose through opiates or benzodiazepines. The initiative looks to identify individuals at increased risk of harm and at risk of slipping through the cracks of mainstream addiction services. Operation Threshold engaged with 300 people through this assertive approach.
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Other information relevant to National Outcome Seven

Another way

The 'Another Way' service delivered by Sacro offers non-judgemental, one to one support to women at risk of or involved in prostitution, for as long or short a time as they require; the service is staffed by 2 part time Women's Workers. Woman can access support for issues such as safety, addictions, domestic abuse, healthcare, housing, parenting, training, employment and exiting sex work if the woman wishes to do so. Women are also provided with information on relevant agencies and services and supported to attend those. The service also allows women to anonymously report offences committed against them through the [Ugly Mug Scheme](#). Effective partnerships between the Another Way workers and Police Scotland Prostitute Liaison Officers exist for sharing information and promoting women's safety.

Another Way works in partnership with NHS Lothian to provide the WISHES clinic (Women's Inclusive Sexual Health Extended Service) which provides access to a full range of sexual health testing and treatment, as well as the opportunity to meet with an Another Way worker for ongoing support and advice. This work links in with sauna outreach work where staff conduct fortnightly visits to share information about services, build relationships with the women including providing barrier contraception and sexual health advice, and provide direct referrals to WISHES and Another Way. There is also a weekly street outreach in the late evening in the Leith area incorporating a drop-in at the [Turning Point](#) hub as well as regular drop-in sessions both at the Salvation Army at Niddrie Street and [The Access Point](#).

Netreach is an element of Another Way to ensure that women who advertise online can access information and health support. It also aims to support women working online to have a greater understanding of their rights and options and to reduce the risk of coercion and harm in sexual relationships.

Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic

Throughout 2020/21, Another Way became aware of a change in the demographics around sex work and an increase in the number of women offering online sex work as more women turned to prostitution due to financial hardship, many of whom had never been involved before. This is



evidenced through the number of online profiles using advertising platforms locally during COVID-19 restrictions, when compared with the pre-COVID-19 environment.

Financial hardship - Another Way is part of the Encompass Network, a national network of services supporting women involved in commercial sexual exploitation and to support its work, it received some money from the Scottish Government Immediate Priorities Fund. This enabled women involved in selling sex across Edinburgh and Lothians who were experiencing hardship, to be supported by Another Way to apply for funds to assist with paying mobile phone bills, paying towards rent costs, buying essentials or food, and paying utility bills. Through this destitute fund, more than 41 women were supported. Another Way also supported women to access similar crisis funding available through the Victim Support Fund. Feedback from women who were supported through the fund included:

*“This has just let me have some breathing space, I don’t need to work or take unnecessary risks”.
“I can’t tell you what this has meant for me. I was able to turn down bookings”.*

Mental health – during COVID-19 times, some women who were previously safety conscious began offering high risk sexual practices because of market saturation and the inability to make the same level of income. Many were new and naïve to the risks and were isolated due to working online and not disclosing this to friends or family. Worries about finances, health, isolation and threatening and abusive behaviour from men have seen women reporting poorer mental health and higher prevalence of depression, anxiety, and PTSD. Another Way provided one to one trauma informed support over the phone to women and also accessed virtual counselling sessions for them through the Immediate Priorities Fund mentioned above, for blocks of up to 10 weekly sessions for 9 women so far. One woman provided the following feedback:

“The counselling has been a lifesaver for me, she really listens and reflects back to me. I am going through a hard time at the minute with exiting and thoughts of returning but this is a safe space to talk things through. I have awful boundaries with men, but she is helping me look at this”

Exiting the industry – throughout the COVID-19 period, there was an increase in women specifically seeking to exit the industry. Some reported a lack of available business and that selling sex had had a negative impact on their mental health. Some women also reported that lockdown had provided a time of reflection for them and that they had been unable to make enough money to survive which was instrumental in them considering alternative ways to earn a living. Some women also stated that they felt they could not return to the trauma that had been inflicted upon them working in the sex industry as they no longer had the same coping strategies. Lack of financial support and viable sustainable employment options continued to be a barrier to successful exit however, and work is ongoing to encourage engagement with Another Way, link women with specialist services, and provide them with ongoing emotional support.

Another Way continued to operate throughout the pandemic and retained contact with women over the phone and email. Limited face to face support was robustly risk assessed and, where an exceptional need was identified, took place. Outreach to saunas was suspended whilst they



were closed but has resumed as they reopened. WISHES is offering an appointment only clinic at present rather than the previous drop-in model and continues to be busy, demonstrating demand. During the pandemic, street outreach continued to operate weekly and Netreach contacted every woman with an online profile to offer support and information.

Another Way 2020/21 data

The service received 35 referrals of which 34 were deemed suitable and the women were provided with support during the year. 79 women were supported through the WISHES clinic and 47 women were supported through the drop-in at Leith Links. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, WISHES and the Leith drop-in did not operate during the first quarter of 2020/21.



7. Partnership Achievement

The Bonfire Community Improvement Partnership

The CSJP created a multi-agency Community Improvement Partnership (CIP) led by the Council to establish a co-ordinated, collaborative approach to public safety over the bonfire/fireworks period. The Bonfire CIP was created in 2018 in response to the substantial damage to property and high levels of bonfire/fireworks related antisocial behaviour experienced the previous year where members of the public were targeted with fireworks and a police officer sustained a serious injury as a result. Its membership includes Council representatives from public safety, community safety, street cleansing, communications, Police Scotland, Lothian Association of Youth Clubs (LAYC), and SFRS. The CSJP contributes a proportion of its budget to the Bonfire CIP's work.

Since its inception, the Bonfire CIP has reconvened annually and throughout the year meets to discuss recommendations from the previous year and to prepare a co-ordinated plan of preventative action for implementation in the lead up to and during Bonfire Night. The Bonfire CIP has established a successful model of partnership planning and engagement which in 2020/21 encompassed the following activity:

- dedicated joint Council, Police Scotland, and SFRS patrols providing safety advice to communities in relation to bonfires/fireworks, and public reassurance
- Council and Police Scotland engagement with young people who have previously engaged in bonfire/fireworks related antisocial behaviour and crime
- SFRS presentations to school pupils raising awareness of the dangers of bonfire/fireworks
- diversionary activities for young people to discourage them from engaging in antisocial behaviour and liaison with local youth clubs to extend opening hours during the period
- establishment of Police Scotland Dispersal Zones in hotspot areas
- each partner completing an agreed standard operating procedure template outlining planned activity to support the co-ordinated citywide action plan
- liaison with external partners such as Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) to enlist additional support

The Bonfire CIP's planning and preparation has had a positive impact on levels of antisocial behaviour, crime and disturbance during the bonfire period and to date has prevented a return to the significant disturbances and threats to public safety which occurred in 2017. For example:

- there was a 26% reduction in antisocial behaviour incidents recorded by Police Scotland between 31 October and 5 November 2018 when compared with the same period the previous year
- recorded crime decreased in 2019 between 1 November and 5 November when compared with the same period in 2018.
- in 2020, 46 dispersal zone warnings were issued which assisted the dispersal of groups of people engaged in low level antisocial behaviour; preventing any escalation of disorder

A key part of public engagement to promote safety around bonfires and fireworks is carried out by SFRS through school visits to raise awareness amongst pupils of the dangers of fireworks and how to keep safe. Due to the COVID-19 restrictions, those visits did not take place in



2020/21 however, the SFRS created themed videos and liaised with schools to enable delivery on their media platforms; this ensured that the safety message was delivered to young people.

8. Challenges

Challenges not relating to COVID-19:

Resources

The Section 27 funding received by the Council in 2020/21 did not include additional monies to cover the pay award for public sector staff. To address the unfunded pay award a service review commenced but was suspended when COVID-19 restrictions were imposed. This will be resumed when appropriate, allowing full consultation with staff. This may also have an impact on our ability to manage workload demands when COVID-19 restrictions are reduced, such as the Scottish Courts and Tribunal Service, Unpaid Work and Parole Board Scotland backlog, leading to increased numbers of Criminal Justice Social Work Reports and community-based disposals. The financial constraints have also reduced the money available to purchase justice services from the Third Sector therefore the referral criteria for people accessing some services has had to be tightened.

Securing premises for DTTO

The DTTO service is currently delivered from a convenient city centre location well served by public transport however, the premises are unsuitable in that they are inaccessible for some people and do not contain all of the modern facilities required to operate an efficient health provision in a welcoming environment. The Council has endeavoured to secure suitable alternative premises to house the DTTO facility however, this has proved challenging due to the nature of the service being provided which supports this vulnerable client group. For example, the medical equipment used, medications stored, and the controlled substances being dispensed contravene the terms of the leases for many premises.

9. Additional Information

The Hoarding Community Improvement Partnership

A multi-agency Community Improvement Partnership (CIP) was established to agree a co-ordinated and consistent citywide approach to hoarding and neglect within the home. This led to partners developing a multi-agency protocol that employs a case management approach to supporting people who hoard, to keep both them and their community safe from harm. Each case is managed by a lead partner/agency depending on the individual's circumstances and any existing supports in place. The protocol is designed to support the lead partner/agency to determine:

- whether the adult is at risk of harm
- what actions should be taken (according to risk)
- whether the adult meets the threshold for a referral to adult social care

The protocol advocates collective responsibility and where required, adopting a long-term approach to managing an individual's needs while improving their support network which can include family, friends, home care services, SFRS in relation to home safety, and self-help groups to encourage positive behavioural change. To further support partners, training on



hoarding and self-neglect is being rolled out to relevant staff to complement existing public protection training.





THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP

Joint Edinburgh Community Safety Strategy 2020 – 2023 : update

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 The Edinburgh Community Safety Partnership (ECSP) ratified Edinburgh’s three-year Community Safety (CS) Strategy (appendix 1) on March 2020. Updates on the progress of each separate priority theme have been scheduled quarterly to be presented to the ECSP over the lifetime of the strategy.
- 1.2 This second yearly report provides a collective overview to inform the Edinburgh Partnership of the work that each of the three thematic delivery groups have carried out to date under each theme.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 The Board is recommended to:
 - i. Note the contents of the second yearly update report of the work that has been carried out under Edinburgh’s joint three-year Community Safety Strategy 2020 – 2023.

3. Main Report

Background

- 3.1 In developing Edinburgh’s CS strategy, the decision was taken to widen the previous legal requirements under the Anti-social Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act 2004 (each local authority and relevant Chief Constable to act jointly in preparing and publishing an Antisocial Behaviour Strategy) to include tackling broader community safety issues including; effective safeguarding, reducing vulnerability, and embracing the concept of early intervention and prevention to enable communities to be more inclusive, empowered, resilient, and safe.
- 3.2 Whilst reviewing all the data, considering changes in legislation such as the Age of Criminal Responsibility (Scotland) Act 2019 and in collaboration with a wide range of key stakeholders, three **interrelated priority themes** were agreed to feature under the new strategy. Those being:

Reduce harm and safeguard people from Antisocial Behaviour specifically the impact of noise

Reduce the likelihood of children and young people engaging in harmful or offending behaviour

Digital Safety: Safeguard people from online harm

3.3 In developing the priority themes, a quality improvement approach was adopted to help plan activities deliverable over a three-year cycle. In years 1 and through to year 2, each thematic delivery group have focused on enhancing their understanding of the issues and putting in place new systems to respond appropriately. Year 3 will centre around evaluation and planning for future phases of work, including further interventions.

Spring Event

3.4 The CS strategy’s Executive Group held an event in April 2021 with relevant stakeholders and key contributors to assess and acknowledge our learning to date. This included outcomes, output and accomplishments. Discussions helped to further shape and refine plans, where required in order to align with emerging trends following its launch.

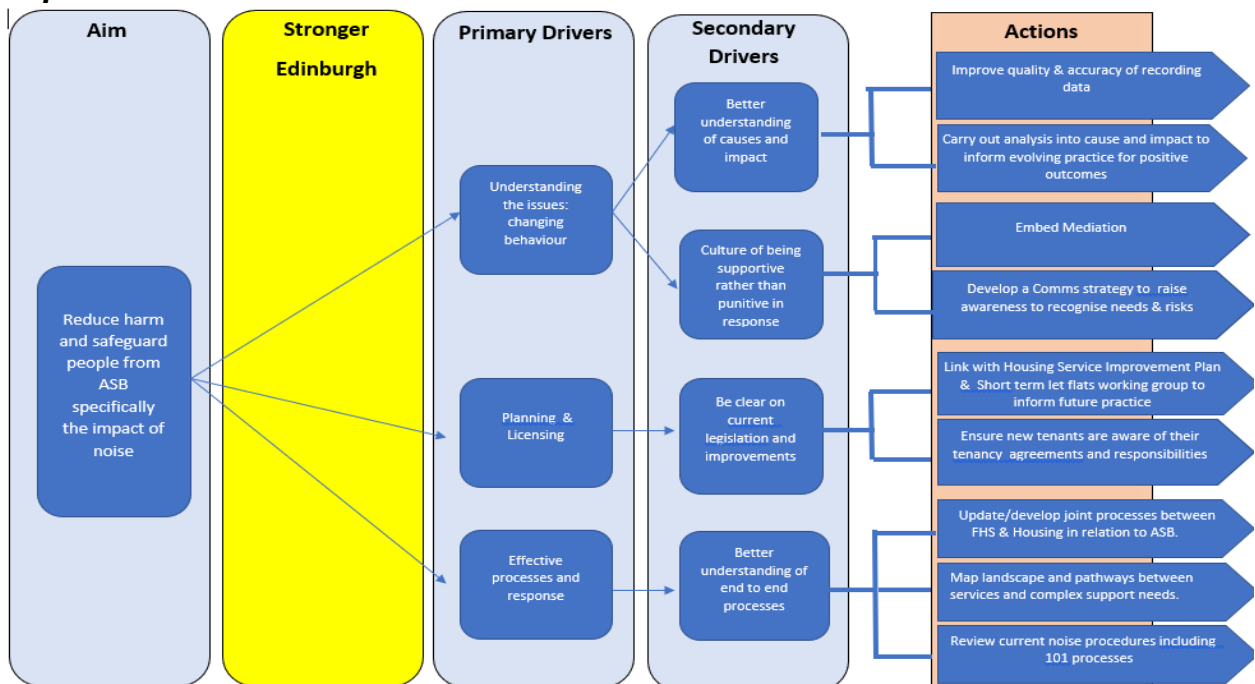
3.5 The progress, or lack of under each was a key focus, particularly given the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic and the rapid mobilisation of staff and teams, working practices and long-term restrictions imposed as a result. Whilst restrictive in some areas, it was also the case that CVD19 created and help shape new ideas, learning and perspectives that has helped inform and influence targeted activity going forward.

3.6 An update of the ongoing work carried out under each priority theme has been provided over the following pages.

Main Report



Reduce harm and safeguard people from antisocial behaviour, specifically the impact of noise



- 3.7 Noise related issues account for the highest proportion of ASB complaints received in Edinburgh, however these complaints often have aggravating factors that increase complexity. Analysis of Noise complaints find that in a large number of cases, the impact of noise is an unintended consequence and symptomatic of other underlying issues such as mental health, isolation and consequences of addiction and drug related activity.

Better understanding of causes and issues

- 3.8 The group has a new suite of procedures, including a new ASB Procedure. The Procedure sets out both the ethos and approach the Council is taking to address ASB, while supplementary guidance directs and supports staff in how to implement the procedure and undertake ASB enquiries and local investigations 'on the ground'.
- 3.9 A sub-group of the Noise Delivery Group has been created to look at streamlining and honing how staff record noise complaints in order to be able to better report and analyses the complaints received. This is a work in progress. The Council senior analyst, has made positive progress in partnership with counterparts from Police Scotland to develop and agree data sharing arrangements, to enhance and improve data analysis and the identification of trends and patterns

A Culture supportive rather than punitive in response

- 3.10 Noise ASB can have a devastating impact on some individuals and households. Sometimes enforcement action against those who are causing such ASB is the right thing. The number of Anti-Social Behaviour Order applications submitted by the Council has been increasing over the past two years. Taking legal action continues to be, in a small number of cases the most appropriate and proportionate path open to the Council.
- 3.11 However, the use of legal enforcement is expensive, takes a considerable length of time to reach a conclusion, and does not always result in the outcome that those experiencing ASB Noise may have hoped for. ASB Noise is notoriously complex to resolve through legal, formal means. Along with other interventions including Housing Support, the FHS service has developed a dynamic mediation approach, alongside its use of more formal and traditional mediation to deal with ASB Noise.
- 3.12 Mediation in this setting is where someone impartial (the council officer from FHS) helps people involved in a conflict to reach a confidential and informal agreement or resolution that allows, in some cases a greater understanding of situational factors previously unknown to one or both parties.
- 3.13 Some Local Authorities operate a mediation service while others commission the use of separate detached mediation services. It is important to emphasise that

the City of Edinburgh Council does not have a separate/detached mediation service. Rather, what has been developed within the Family and Household Support Service is an approach, a mind-set, where trained, competent staff adopt an approach that seeks to 'do with, rather than do to', and which seeks to empower people and tenants to take positive control over their situation and seek sustainable solutions to their situation as opposed to the Council 'fixing it', accompanied by explaining realistic expectations of what we can, and cannot do, in these situations.

- 3.14 In line with this strategy, we have now trained the large proportion of FHS staff in formal mediation delivered by the Sacro. In addition, experienced mediators have trained all FHS staff in the principles of mediation and how to utilise a 'mediation approach' in their day-to-day interactions to support change, problem solving and conflict resolution.

Be Clear on current legislation and Improvements

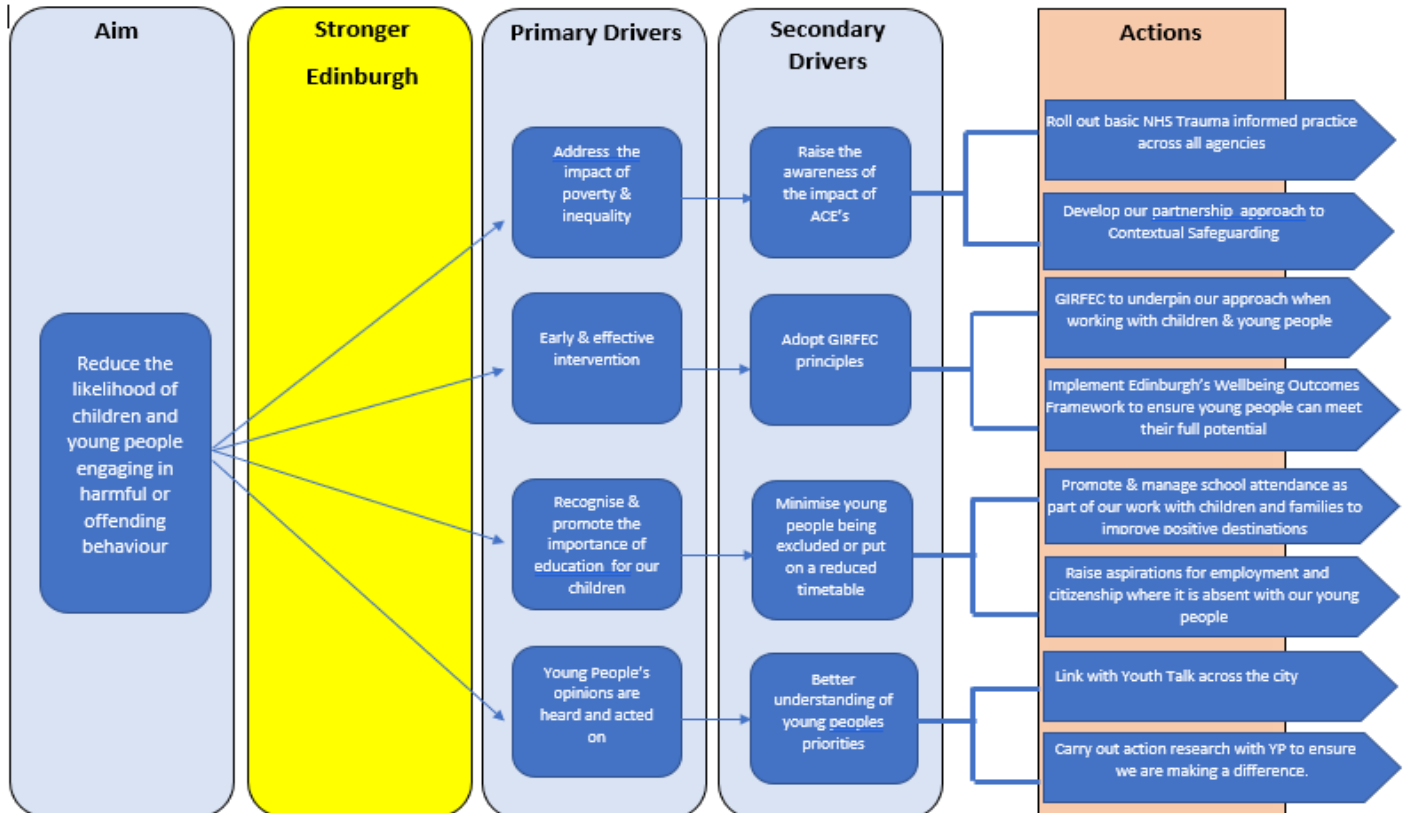
- 3.15 ASB Nosie disturbance cannot be addressed or solved without working in partnership with our partners and key services; it requires both Council and external agencies and services to 'expand working boundaries' and break down silos that exist between services.
- 3.16 The CS lead officer and lead for the Nosie Delivery Group have engaged with managers in the Housing service to consider common ground and look at where joint processes and procedures may be benefit those we support. What emerged was a recognition of the need for strong front line management cooperation and support. However, rather than simply a focus on processes and procedures, a first, yet important step is to develop a better understanding between front-line staff of their respective roles and responsibilities. We have taken this forward through attendance at team meetings and sharing the aims of the Community Safety Strategy, particularly the Nosie Theme and the associated complexities noted previously, with Housing staff.
- 3.17 FHS have developed a group work programme for new tenants who are identified as requiring non-intensive early intervention to support the setting up of their tenancy. The programme covers various aspects and challenges when starting up in a new tenancy, from advice and guidance around setting up and paying bills, information around who is who in the Council and who to contact and when, and what it means to be a good neighbour.
- 3.18 This programme supports strong foundations for the long-term stability of new tenants who might otherwise experience challenge when starting in a new tenancy and/or be at risk of losing their tenancy over time.
- 3.18 Housing colleagues have welcomed this and plans are progressing to take forward through FHS staff and Housing staff identifying together those new 'sign up' tenants who might benefit from this joined up preventative support approach. In addition, this programme complements the Housing Improvement Plan being developed by Housing services.

Better Understanding of End to end Process

- 3.19 The partnership work and ‘boundary spanning’ includes agencies outside of the Council. Police Scotland are the primary agency the Council is working with in this context.
- 3.20 The Nosie Delivery Group, which includes the Council’s Community Safety Night Team, and Police Scotland have been reviewing 101 Police calls and mapping the process and current pathways from initial contact from a member of the public to police, including what the Police do with such calls, how and where the Police share information and communicate with the Council regarding such calls, what response the Council offer and how we can refine and improve our collective response to ensure a better and more joined-up process.
- 3.21 The FHS team in North West Locality have developed a model of joint working with the Police to identify the most persistent and/or troubling ASB Nosie complaints in the Locality. Together, the Police and FHS will make enquires to identify frequency, prevalence and type of complaint, to establish if allocation to an FHS Support Worker for further intervention may be helpful. The intention being to roll out the model in its entirety across all localities.



Reduce the likelihood of children and young people engaging in harmful or offending behaviour



Addressing the impact of poverty and inequality

- 3.22 In relation to addressing the impact of poverty and inequality, members of the delivery group met with Carlene Firmin from Bedford University to discuss [Contextualised Safeguarding](#) as an approach to Community Safety work.
- 3.23 This approach complements the current methodology developed around Stronger Edinburgh, bringing partners together to realise and exploit opportunities that are not as restricted by structural barriers such as eligibility criteria, service remit and thresholds of intervention. Contextualised Safeguarding has several pilot areas underway in England and one in Scotland, adopting the approach to harness the resources required to address need and safety of children and communities through engaging neighbourhoods, peer groups and schools.
- 3.24 In year two members of the Young People's thematic delivery group has rolled out Stronger Edinburgh across all four localities and innovation site programmes utilising the Contextual Safeguarding approach to further develop practice and blend with the ambition already outlined by the Stronger Edinburgh model.
- 3.25 Regarding trauma informed practice, we have identified staff and resources that will aid the delivery of Tier 2 training in this area. There is a wider strategic plan for the Council currently being taken forward and we will establish links with the Advisory Panel set up to coordinate the roll out of training and awareness raising activities.
- 3.26 The group is looking to develop a communication plan to raise awareness about trauma informed practice. Members have been in discussion with other professionals across the Council, Health and Police to look at how we move this forward.

Early and Effective Intervention

- 3.27 In implementing Edinburgh's Wellbeing Outcomes Framework, a group was set up in the South West Locality to progress. They have developed an outcome recording tool called the Wellbeing Wheel, which uses SHINNARI Indicators to record and measure outcomes, alongside a set of flash cards to aid discussion with the child/young person.
- 3.28 Following the pilot of the tool, they received very positive feedback from staff, however; they delayed the rollout of the framework because of COVID-19. They hope the roll out will take place across the South West Children and Families team as restrictions ease.

Recognise and promote the importance of education for our children

- 3.29 The impact of COVID-19 has resulted in delays progressing this element of the strategy due to school closures etc.

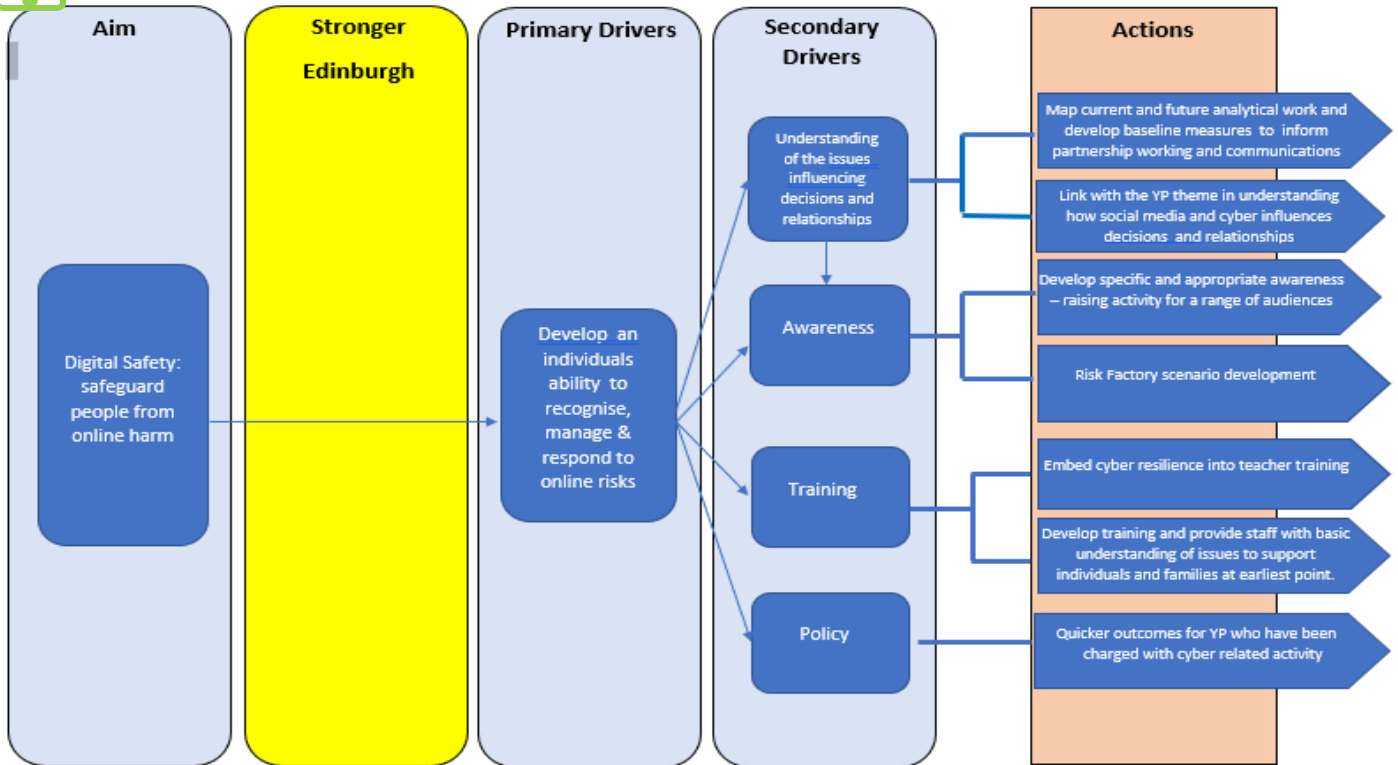
- 3.30 There are, however, strands of work being carried out specifically in relation to Looked After Children who are being excluded from schools. We hope we can learn from that work and adopt aspects of the methodology to support the work that will be taken forward out with the broader population of children at the early intervention and prevention stage and prior to formal exclusion.
- 3.31 The group will also look to better define what the expected outcomes are for this priority area and how it will help to reduce ASB. In the meantime, outcomes regarding Education and links to ASB and offending are being measured as part of the work collated by the stronger Edinburgh Young People's meetings in the South East and North West localities.

Young People's opinions are heard and acted on

- 3.32 In having a better understanding of young people's priorities, the delivery group has several forums where they will engage with young people. The most important from a City-wide perspective is Youth Talk. Engagement with young people through this forum has been traditionally face to face, however with current restrictions this work has yet to substantially progress.
- 3.33 However, the Learning and Development service have identified new ways in which to engage and communicate with children and young people, with development work both in terms of the expansion and utilisation of digital platforms and social media. In doing so, the Learning and Development service has worked closely with Young Scott who has offered developmental assistance and hosting support. The web page can be found at <https://young.scot/edinburgh>
- 3.34 There is a recognition that the restrictions have helped to reshape and develop current practice to realise the potential to reach a wider population of young people through the digital world. This has, however, not replaced traditional face-to-face engagement, as we still see this as an important model to better understand the views of young people and what can help make them feel safe within their communities.
- 3.35 Our colleagues from Lifelong Learning and Development have been in consultation with young people over the summer during their outdoor summer events and have undertaken sessions about Contextual Safeguarding and the Council's intention to adopt this model. We have set up a further meeting in September to discuss the findings of this engagement.



Digital Safety; safeguard people from online harm



Understanding the issues

- 3.36 There has been discussion with professionals both within and across agencies about where the most concerning and prevalent issues exist; this includes, but is not limited to, the Police, Voluntary Sector, Adult Services, Trading Standards and Communities and Families. There has also been a review of recent literature in relation to online harm, though we recognise that much of this is UK focused rather than a Scottish or local perspective, and that there is very limited data available in relation to online harm in adults; specifically adults with learning differences.
- 3.37 To address this gap in provision, the CEC Adult Protection Officer has led on discussions with partners in the field of adult learning differences, including the third sector, to identify what tools might best suit this specific audience and how we would go about developing them. We expect that over the coming months, we will present the findings to the ECSP alongside recommendations for year 3.

Awareness

- 3.38 In developing specific awareness, rising activity for a range of audiences, members of the group have been working on developing a signposting page on the ORB and external CEC website. The site will hold a variety of sign posting information for various audiences, including vulnerable adults and parents.



- 3.39 There are also plans to develop a communications campaign in early 2022 that will highlight the availability of the page and focus on specific issues affecting a range of audiences.
- 3.40 Although our colleagues in Lifelong Learning and Development have undertaken sessions about Contextual Safeguarding, it has been difficult to engage with young people on all aspects of the strategy that would benefit from the perspectives of young people. We hope with the lifting of further restrictions and with the start of a new school timetable whilst working closely with the Voluntary Sector we will again be able to engage directly and develop specific projects including a new Risk Factory scenario with the involvement of young people.

Training

- 3.41 In relation to the recommendation to embed cyber resilience into teacher training, there has been positive progress. It is now compulsory for every staff member in schools to complete a digital learning module with regard keeping children safe online. In addition, all probationer teachers and new staff within education in Edinburgh will receive an additional virtual input on this topic.
- 3.42 This element will further be strengthened and developed under the new Empowered Learning Project. The Empowered Learning project will be rolled out in September 2021 by the CEC's Digital Learning team in partnership with the Councils' ITC provider CGI. The project's goal is to provide a world class digital environment for all Edinburgh schools, delivering a more strategic, robust service to address the challenges of inequity and improve attainment levels across the schools.
- 3.43 Key elements of the Empowered Learning programme, which will see a phased rollout of all the devices completed by the end of 2022, include: 27,000 new iPads being issued to pupils/staff, refreshed iPads for up to 12,000 pupils/staff and expanding the wireless connectivity in schools by providing wireless access points and a comprehensive programme of professional learning for teachers including digital skills and on-line safety.
- 3.44 In relation to the recommendation to develop training and provide staff with a basic understanding of issues to support individuals and families at the earliest point, there has been discussion at an interagency level regarding children and young people. IRDs (Inter-agency Referral Discussions) in child protection have seen a rise in the number of concerns relating to online grooming; it has been noted that this likely relates to the increased time that children and young people have been online during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 3.45 As a result, the CEC Child Protection lead and Learning and Development colleagues set up an interagency learning day with guest speakers, with participants attending from social work, education, health, police and the voluntary sector. As well as providing a training opportunity for staff, this day also gathered people's reflections and views on the issues facing children and young people online, and this will further help to map out the current landscape from a community safety perspective.

- 3.46 Work is also underway to determine if we should include online risks in an Adult Assessment of Need and Risk in order to trigger and prompt Social Work should there be any concerns.
- 3.47 The group is also exploring the possibility of extending the Keeping Children Safe online tool to include themes around keeping adults safe online. The children's safety aspect of the training is currently well embedded in schools but less so/non-existent for training social workers in both children and adult services. We will present a proposals and recommendations paper to the ECSP for project development into year 3.

Policy

- 3.48 There have been discussions about whether outcomes through the court and / or children's hearings could be addressed, as long timescales can lead to increased distress and other difficulties within the community. However, this is a national issue and as such, we have decided that this action sits out with the agency of this strategy group.
- 3.49 It will be raised by those who are in dialogue with key partner agencies such as the Procurator Fiscal but will no longer be given primacy under this delivery theme.

4. Contact

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Appendices:

[Appendix 1: Edinburgh's Joint Community Safety Strategy 2020 – 2023](#)



THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP

Edinburgh Community Learning and Development Plan 2021 - 24

Executive Summary

1. The CLD Partnership has produced a new three-year community learning and development plan 2021 -2024.
2. The plan focuses on key areas of activity identified by partners, which will *add value* to community learning and development delivery, by identifying where the partnership can bring fresh thinking and collaborative effort to make a difference and improve outcomes.
3. The CLDP wishes to update the EP Board on the new plan and point to next steps.

Recommendation

1. The Board is asked to note progress and agree to receive a further progress update from the CLD Partnership in six months' time, including what the measures of success look like.

Main Report

- 1.1. Under the powers of the 1980 Education (Scotland) Act, the Council has a duty to fulfil the Requirements for Community Learning and Development (Scotland) Regulations 2013 and to produce with partners a three-year CLD plan for the city.
- 1.2. The new plan for 2021 – 24 is informed by learning from the 2018-21 Plan, by how CLD has responded to Covid 19, by evidence of need and the outcomes and ambition of several other key plans and strategic developments in the city.
- 1.3. The new plan identifies some key themes across adult learning, youth work and capacity building.
- 1.4. It touches on the impact of Covid 19 and how this influences actions and outcomes features in the plan and the recognition that planning needs to be agile enough to respond to new and emerging needs over the next year and beyond.
- 1.5. The Education Scotland HMI has provided useful feedback on the draft plan and made suggestions as to how the CLD Partnership might address some of the areas for further development and clarity.

- 1.6. The CLD Partnership recognises that further work is required to set benchmarks, to define the measures of success, both qualitative and quantitative and this will be a focus in the first 3 to 6 months.
- 1.7. The Plan is iterative and requires the CLDP to review regularly, not least because we are emerging from a pandemic the impact of which is not yet fully known. The CLDP Delivery Group and the CLD Board will move from quarterly to bimonthly meetings in the first year, in order to closely monitor plan progress and have a degree of agility to respond to changes in the CLD social environment.
- 1.8. For ease of reading the plan itself is written in 3 separate but related documents.

CLD Plan One provides a context for the plan, brief details of other related plans and strategies, governance structure, origin of the plan themes, detail of the new plan.

CLD Plan Two provides a review of the previous CLD Plan 2018 – 2021, further detail on related plans and strategies, impact of Covid on wellbeing, public health and inequality, an example of how needs are identified, more detail on governance including the CLD Partnership Terms of Reference.

CLD Plan Three provides an Integrated Impact Assessment which considers equality, human rights, sustainability and the environment.

Next Steps

1. The CLD Partnership meets in October to begin to further define measures of success and pick up on how the plan can be best communicated.

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

Paul McCloskey Strategic Manager CLD and Libraries

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 Email Address paul.mccloskey@edinburgh.gov.uk

Edinburgh Community Learning and Development Plan 2021 – 2024

For ease of reading, the Edinburgh CLD Plan is written in three separate (but related) documents - CLD Plan One, CLD Plan Two, CLD Plan Three (not circulated to the Edinburgh Partnership Board, for brevity but available on request)

CLD Plan One provides a context for the plan, brief details of other related plans and strategies, governance structure, origin of the plan themes, detail of the new plan.

CLD Plan Two provides a review of the previous CLD Plan 2018 – 2021, further detail on related plans and strategies, impact of Covid on wellbeing, public health and inequality, an example of how needs are being identified, more detail on governance including the CLD Partnership Terms of Reference.

CLD Plan Three provides an Integrated Impact Assessment which considers equality, human rights, sustainability and the environment.

CLD Plan One

Section One: background and context

Introduction *Page 3*

The planning context *Page 6*

Where the themes come from *Page 10*

Section Two: CLD plan for 2021 – 24

Adult learning *Page 15*

Youth work *Page 24*

Capacity building *Page 25*

Section One: background and context

Introduction

1. Introduction

Under the powers of the 1980 Education (Scotland) Act, the Council has a duty to fulfil the Requirements for [Community Learning and Development \(Scotland\) Regulations](#) 2013 and to produce a plan which sets out how the Council will co-ordinate with partners to provide community learning and development (CLD) over the next three years. The CLD Plan for the City doesn't try to capture *all* CLD activity but focuses instead on areas where the CLD Partnership could *add value* to community learning and development delivery, by identifying fresh thinking and collaborative effort to make a difference and improve outcomes.

The new plan for 2021 – 24 is informed by learning from the 2018-21 Plan, by how CLD has responded to Covid 19, by evidence of need and the outcomes and ambition of several other key plans and strategic developments in the city.

The new plan identifies some key themes:

1. Adult Learning: integrated learning provision

Theme 1: Maximising the use of the learning space

Theme 2: Maximising routes on the learner journey

Theme 3: Improving digital literacies

2. Youth Work

Theme 1: Develop a citywide youth work recovery plan

Theme 2: Create a new Edinburgh youth and children's work strategy

3. Capacity building

Theme 1: Improve engagement with the community

2. Covid 19

Everyone has been touched in some way by the defining public health emergency of our times. The response of community learning and development in Scotland has been recognised as 'phenomenal' by Richard Lochhead, former Minister for Further Education, Higher Education and Science. Although there have been some frustrations in Edinburgh at the closing down of many buildings used for CLD services and the pace of service resumption, there have been creative responses particularly in the areas of food security, digital and online learning and engagement, home based learning supported by physical doorstep resources. The pandemic has brought into sharp focus the 'digital divide' where those with no means of access are cut off from many of the learning innovations. Even where access exists, adapting to online learning has been a challenge for citizens and staff. This has led to productive regional collaboration and on training and good practice sharing in areas such as family learning, adult learning and youth work.

The link between public health outcomes and inequality and the likely impact of Covid 19 is set out in the public health information in **CLD Plan Two**: 'early analysis highlights that the pandemic has exacerbated existing health and social inequalities. Those in insecure employment, unable to work from home, experiencing digital exclusion, lacking financial and other resources such as their own transport, are worst equipped to follow isolation and distancing guidelines. In turn this means they are both more exposed to and more susceptible to the negative social and health impacts associated with COVID-19'.

The pandemic has highlighted that collaboration across community learning and development is more important than ever in meeting the needs of vulnerable learners. **CLD Plan Two** provides more detail on the link between learning and wellbeing in [Five Ways to Wellbeing](#) and information on a fresh approach to public health in the City [Thrive Collaboration](#)

3. What is Community Learning and Development (CLD)?

CLD empowers people of all ages to work individually or collectively to make positive changes in their lives, and in their communities, through learning, personal development and active citizenship. The focus of community learning and development in Scotland is:

1. improved life chances for people of all ages, through learning, personal development and active citizenship
2. stronger, more resilient, supportive, influential and inclusive communities.

4. What is Community Planning?

Community planning is about how public bodies work together with local communities, to design and deliver better services that make a real difference to people's lives. [The Edinburgh Partnership](#) is the community planning partnership for the city. It brings together public agencies, third and private sectors with local communities to improve the city, its services and the lives of people who live and work here.

The planning context

5. What other plans does the CLD Plan link into? (more detail in CLD Plan Two)

In addition to the [Thrive Collaboration](#), there is a rich tapestry of local and national plans which have a bearing the shape and thrust as well as many of the outcomes and actions of the CLD plan for Edinburgh.

5 a. Edinburgh Partnership Plan

The actions in the CLD Plan 2021-24, by linking closely to the **Edinburgh Partnership** Plan, will contribute to achieving three priority outcomes.

- Enough money to live on
- Access to work, learning and training opportunities
- Good place to live

5 b. Additionally, the actions will show synergy with the work of the **Edinburgh Children's Partnership** and the priorities of its Children's Services Plan, 2020-23:

- Best Start in Life (early years)
- Bridging the Gap (child poverty):
- Be Everything You Can Be (achievement and attainment):

5 c. Edinburgh Poverty Commission

The findings of the [Edinburgh Poverty Commission](#), which reported in September 2020, will also inform the new CLD Plan.

It identifies seven areas of action needed to end poverty in Edinburgh. CLD has a contribution to make to most of these actions, which resonate strongly with the two national priorities for CLD and with the priorities in the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Children's Services plan.

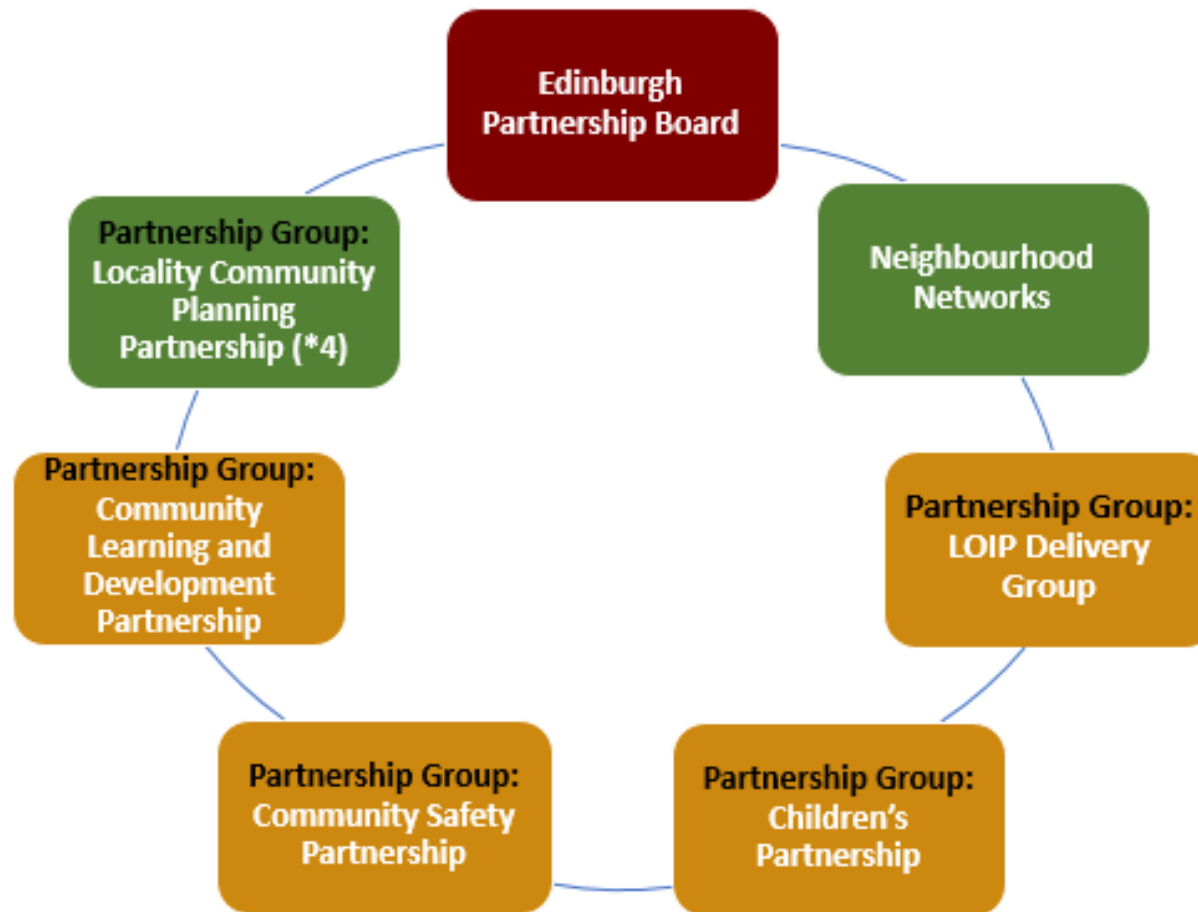
Specific areas supported by the CLD Plan are:

- The right support in the places we live and work
- Connections in a city that belongs to us
- Equality in our health and wellbeing
- Opportunities that drive justice and boost prospects
- Income security that offers a real lifeline

5 d. The [Council Business Plan](#) sets out how the city will achieve the Council's priorities and how it will drive forward the aims set out in Edinburgh's Community Plan. It will focus on three priorities:

- Ending poverty and preventing adverse outcomes such as homelessness and unemployment
- Becoming a net zero city
- Ensuring wellbeing and equalities are enhanced for all

6. The word '**Governance**' refers to the structures and processes by which people are held to account. The CLD Partnership is accountable to the Edinburgh Partnership (EP) in respect of leading, delivering and progress on the CLD Plan. The diagram illustrates this governance arrangement.



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7. How will we make sure we track and report on progress of the plan?

The CLDP recognises that further work is required to set benchmarks, to define the measures of success, both qualitative and quantitative and this will be a focus in the first 3 – 6 months. The CLDP needs to be confident that the Plan is as outcomes focused as it can be. The Plan is

iterative and requires of the CLDP to review regularly, not least because we are emerging from a pandemic the impact of which is not yet fully known. The CLDP Delivery Group and the CLD Board will move from quarterly to bimonthly meetings in the first year, in order to closely monitor plan progress and have a degree of agility to respond to changes in the CLD social environment.

- Each delivery group will report bimonthly on progress to the ECLDP Board
- Development of case studies to illustrate impact of the workstreams on citizens and staff
- Use of joint self-evaluation for improvement
- Collection of data to show levels of participation and trends
- Use this data to drive improvement and inform progress
- Report to Edinburgh Partnership every six months
- Develop ways of reporting back to learners and communities on progress and to seek their ongoing involvement in shaping the plan

The terms of reference in **CLD Plan Two** outline how the delivery groups will report on progress to the CLDP Board and explore any challenges or barriers to achieving the agreed outcomes and possible solutions

Where the themes come from

8. How do we know what the key themes and actions should be in the Plan?

8 a. Adult Learning:

There are strategy documents including:

- Adult ESOL Strategy for Scotland – [Welcoming our learners](#)
- An updated [strategy](#) out for consultation
- [Adult Literacies](#)
- **Granton Recovery Programme:** One such example of partner response to the pandemic was the Granton Recovery Programme. From May - August 2020 the Council's Adult Education Programme staff worked closely with other key adult learning partners within Edinburgh's CLD Partnership to develop a 'recovery' programme for adults living in Granton/Muirhouse area. The results of a local survey identified emerging themes around 'health and wellbeing and employability' for local adults.

The initial plan was to deliver face to face classes within Edinburgh College, Granton campus. Following college closures in September 2020, the free programme was moved online and delivered by AEP to 304 adults between October – December 2020. Key partners included Edinburgh College, Stepping Stones and the Council North West Lifelong Learning and Adult Education Programme teams, demonstrating collegiate and responsive partnership working to address the emerging needs of a local community.

In terms of local evidence:

- Meetings between community partners (online and in person) and the college including onsite visits to Granton Campus
- Granton Recovery plan – copy of Granton Recovery Programme and participant data (298 adults registered and breakdown of the



Granton Recovery
Online Autumn Cours

same)



October 2020
Feedback.docx



GRP in numbers.docx

- Survey monkey reports and feedback from adult learners collated over the past year 2019/20

Home learning was a challenge for many families during lockdowns. For parents and children whose main language was not English additional barriers were faced through lack of devices or access to school portal leaving some families distressed that their children were being left behind. Family Learning workers from The Resettlement Programme engaged directly with EAL and school staff to address issues relating to lack of devices and with interpreters helped parents to set up email accounts and get onto TEAMS. In collaboration with EAL staff, Family Learning workers set up home learning sessions with parents and children based using and adapting materials from school portal, with Arabic speaking support. These sessions proved successful. Following a survey conducted by Parent & Carer Support Team with over 2,000 parents, Family Learning staff delivered training to other Lifelong Learning Development Officer who then co-delivered 8 sessions to families within their locality. Some of these sessions were targeted at ESOL families.

Digital Skills development:

- anecdotal evidence from learners of lack of devices
- Additional Business Support staff time required for adults to access online classes
- Parent and Carer survey from over 2,000 parents regarding Home Learning and Family Learning report on family learning sessions

delivered to BAME families to support them with home learning during lockdowns

- Resettlement Programme report which will detail number of families and support offered in helping them to obtain devices, set up email accounts to access online learning and take of the same in online classes
- Ten devices distributed to adults in adult learning from the Council's application to Communities Fund.



Parental Consultation
Report V10.docx



FL Supporting
Families Learning Tog

8 b. Youth Work:

A range of research undertaken during the pandemic helps us to understand how young people are experiencing and responding to the COVID-19 crisis. Some key national and local evidence is listed below. The Youth Work section will also draw on national YW priorities.

Children and Coronavirus: [How are you doing? survey](#) and [Corona Times Journal](#)

[To Lockdown and Back](#): Young people's lived experiences of the COVID-19 pandemic

[Lockdown Lowdown](#), YouthLink Scotland

Secondary Student Covid Consultation, City of Edinburgh Council

[Build Back Fairer](#): The COVID-19 Marmot Review

8 c. Capacity building:

Edinburgh Voluntary Organisations Council hosted a webinar in August to include CLD Plan themes and a workshop on 'seldom heard' voices. This highlighted need for more deliberate efforts from the CLDP to engage groups and communities in the content and further development of the Plan.

South Lanarkshire [Community Engagement Framework](#)

[Physical Activity Health Alliance](#) (PAHA):

Scottish Government [Care Services Planning with People](#)

[Review of 1st Generation Participatory Budgeting](#) in Scotland

[Health Improvement Scotland Community Engagement Perspectives:](#)

[‘Hard to reach’ or ‘easy to ignore’?](#) Promoting equality in community engagement – Evidence review

Granton Waterfront // Learning Strategy Community Consultation – more detail in CLD Plan 2

There are plans to implement a learning consultation in the Granton area with schools and the local community. In order to make the process as engaging and creative as possible artists will be utilised to help with that process. It will give a robust baseline of the learning needs of the community which will help us, and our partners plan our provision and be able to work more collaboratively to meet the needs of the community. Some CLDP partners are involved in this Learning Strategy and the information gathered will hopefully be very useful for the CLDP plan and we will draw on it to learn lessons and inform the development of the CLDP plan.

Unmet need

The CLD Partnership will seek to identify new and emerging needs and in the process of prioritising those needs, will uncover needs which will not be met in the lifetime of the Plan. This will be a focus in the first year of the plan.

Integrated Impact Assessment

The Integrated Impact Assessment sets out how the Plan will concentrate resources and focus on the needs of specific communities of interest and has identified some areas of unmet need which the CLDP will consider. Indications so far from the Integrated Impact Assessment are that demand for English to Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) exceeds supply.

Section Two: the new plan for 2021 – 24**The new plan and key themes**

The new plan for 2021- 2024 is in three sections with themes within each:

1. Adult Learning: integrated learning provision

Theme 1: Maximising the use of the learning space

Theme 2: Maximising routes on the learner journey

Theme 3: Improving digital literacies

2. Youth Work

Theme 1: Develop a citywide youth work recovery plan

Theme 2: Create a new Edinburgh youth and children's work strategy

3. Capacity building

Theme 1: Improve engagement with the community

1. Adult Learning: Integrated learning provision

Theme 1: Maximising use of the learning space we will utilise learning spaces more strategically to improve accessibility thereby enabling those students furthest from education to feel more comfortable and confident in progressing their 'learning journey'. These spaces include those in community centres, libraries, colleges and voluntary sector organisations.

Action	Lead	Timescale	Measure of Success
Covid Recovery Phase: Pilot delivery of face-to-face community-based adult learning classes within Edinburgh College Granton Campus and Sighthill campus over the summer period for most vulnerable groups e.g. literacies, English to Speakers of Other Languages ESOL and Outlook learners and some Adult Education Programme classes with health and wellbeing focus	Edinburgh College/City of Edinburgh Council	September 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and description of key projects designed to maximise use of the learning estate • Numbers of learners / service users accessing learning as a result of key projects • Feedback from learners accessing key projects
Covid Recovery Phase: Pilot delivery of face to face Lifelong Learning service locality provision North West (Granton campus) and South West (Sighthill campus) over July and autumn term to see viability of provision long term. Focus on courses with potential for College progression.	Edinburgh College/City of Edinburgh Council	September 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and description of key projects designed to maximise use of the learning estate • Numbers of learners / service users accessing learning as a result of key projects • Feedback from learners accessing key projects

<p>In line with 20-minute neighbourhood, utilise spaces in community centres, libraries and voluntary sector, maximising use of the learning estate.</p> <p>As we are in recovery from Pandemic and minimal venues are currently available for adult learning use journey to maximise these spaces will be dependent on Covid related constraints.</p>	<p>Edinburgh College/City of Edinburgh Council</p>	<p>March 2024</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilots been run in new venues in year one (numbers given) • Using learner evaluation implementation plan developed for use of sites in year 2 and 3 • Further metrics to be developed after year 1
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We will support those furthest from education and work with partners to facilitate progression along learning routes into College and onto employment if applicable.

Action	Lead	Timescale	Measure of Success
As part of pilot initiative above, Edinburgh College (EC), City of Edinburgh Council (CEC) and voluntary partners will integrate positive introductions to college and support with college applications where necessary.	Edinburgh College/City of Edinburgh Council/WEA/VS	March 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new learner journeys / progressions routes agreed for pilot initiative learners • Sample survey results from learners in North West and South West in pilot initiatives progressing to other / higher Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework (SCQF) level courses • Evidence of collaboration between LL /VS and EC in planning to encourage progression onto College courses

<p>Visits to college or session from Skills Development Scotland and Edinburgh College would be incorporated into relevant courses.</p>	<p>Edinburgh College/City of Edinburgh Council</p>	<p>Annually 2021-2024</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new learner journeys / progressions routes agreed for learners • From baseline measurement, percentage increase in pre-Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework (SCQF) courses aligned with SCQF courses • Sample survey results from learners in NW and SW progressing to other / higher SCQF level courses • Evidence of collaboration between Lifelong Learning Service, Voluntary Sector, Skills Development Scotland and Edinburgh College: -- number of visits to colleges arranged
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			-Proportion of relevant courses with SDS sessions incorporated
Align VS and Lifelong Learning service pre SCQF level courses with SCQF level courses from employability providers to facilitate progression	Edinburgh College/City of Edinburgh Council	March 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new learner journeys / progressions routes agreed for learners • Sample survey results from learners in NW and SW progressing to other / higher SCQF level courses • Evidence of collaboration between Lifelong Learning Service, Voluntary Sector, and Edinburgh College in planning to encourage progression onto College courses
Organisations to produce potential progression maps for CLD provision	Edinburgh College/City of	March 2022	Year 1 – progression maps produced – one for each organisation.

	Edinburgh Council		<p>Year 2 – Track increase in numbers through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new learner journeys / progressions routes agreed for learners • Sample survey results from learners in NW and SW progressing to other / higher SCQF level courses • Evidence of collaboration between Lifelong Learning Service, Voluntary Sector, and Edinburgh College in planning to encourage progression onto College courses
Highlight progression opportunities to university by strengthening links with them and promoting University outreach initiatives e.g. Craigmillar Learning Centre	Edinburgh College/City of Edinburgh Council	March 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of meetings/visits /events /activities involving Craigmillar Learning Centre linking with Edinburgh College /Lifelong Learning students

			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of new learner journeys / progressions routes agreed for learners• Sample survey results from learners in NW and SW progressing to other / higher SCQF level courses• Evidence of collaboration between Lifelong Learning Service, Voluntary Sector and Edinburgh College in planning to encourage progression onto College courses
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Theme 3: Improving Digital Literacies

We will maximise opportunities to improve the digital literacies skills of learners as well as improve access to internet and devices.

Action	Lead	Timescale	Measure of Success
Carry out a mapping citywide of provision of digital skills and next progression routes from college, LL, and voluntary sector	Edinburgh College/City of Edinburgh Council	September 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mapping exercise completed of digital learning opportunities - Numbers of learners accessing provision identified in the mapping exercise - Evidence of Information sharing among partners identifying options to get funding, support and training
Carry out a mapping of funding, organisational support and means to access devices/internet	Edinburgh College/City of Edinburgh Council	September 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping exercise completed of digital learning opportunities • Amount of funding allocated / spent for digital skills development

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocated Numbers of learners accessing provision identified in the mapping exercise • Evidence of Information sharing among partners identifying options to get funding, support and training
Facilitate signposting/referral for learners and identify gaps in provision	Edinburgh College/City of Edinburgh Council	September 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping exercise completed of digital learning opportunities • Number of referrals /signposts to digital learning opportunities • Plan developed to address any gaps identified • Numbers of learners accessing provision identified in the mapping exercise • Evidence of Information sharing among partners

			identifying options to get funding, support and training
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Youth Work – Year 1

Theme 1: Develop a citywide Youth Work Recovery Plan

Action	Lead	Timescale	Measure of Success
Produce a citywide Youth Work Recovery Plan	Lothian Association of Youth Clubs/ City of Edinburgh Council	Early 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Work Recovery Plan launched.
Re-start the Central Youth Work Strategy Group through LAYC/CEC with representation across localities, strategic partners and equalities representation	Lothian Association of Youth Clubs/ City of Edinburgh Council	September 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Youth Work Strategy Group re-convened post pandemic.
Carry out a workforce development analysis to be included in the Youth Work Recovery Plan	Lothian Association of	October 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training needs analysis data produced and shared.

	Youth Clubs/ City of Edinburgh Council		
Include the role of youth awards as part of the Youth Work Recovery Plan	Lothian Association of Youth Clubs/ City of Edinburgh Council	Early 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milestone: Access to youth awards will be included in Youth Work Recovery Plan (will refocus on increased participation in coming years 2022 – 24). • To increase the participation in youth awards.
Review and analyse recent consultation with children and young people to inform the Youth Work Recovery Plan	Lothian Association of Youth Clubs/ City of Edinburgh Council	September 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic review of seven relevant youth and children’s consultations i.e. Lockdown Lowdown

Youth Work – Year 2 and 3

Theme 2: Create a new Edinburgh Youth and Children’s Work Strategy

- YW Recovery Plan will lead into an Edinburgh Youth and Children’s Work Strategy, which will take a lead from, and align closely with, the priorities identified in the National Youth Work Strategy due to be launched autumn 2021.

Capacity Building

Theme 1: Improve engagement with the community

Action	Lead	Timescale	Measure of Success
Develop a community of practice around community engagement, including a digital consultative platform aligning with the development of the LOIP.	CEC/ Edinburgh TSI/ Edinburgh Leisure	2021-23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify consultation practice needs and potential for a platform • Offer two events in first 12 months: First event- Identify and Link with Partners. Second event: Two different Partners Co-host event. • Use electronic questionnaire to identify impact 12 weeks after event.

<p>Reflect CLD Workforce survey findings (2020) and offer shared space for best practice – reflecting learning from COVID.</p>	<p>CEC/ Edinburgh Third Sector Interface/ Edinburgh Leisure</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop in autumn/winter 21/22 • Develop action plan to reflect the support requested
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Edinburgh Community Learning and Development Plan 2021 – 2024

For ease of reading, the Edinburgh CLD Plan is written in three separate (but related) documents - CLD Plan One, CLD Plan Two, CLD Plan Three.

CLD Plan One provides a context for the plan, brief details of other related plans and strategies, governance structure, origin of the plan themes, detail of the new plan.

CLD Plan Two provides a review of the previous CLD Plan 2018 – 2021, further detail on related plans and strategies, impact of Covid on wellbeing, public health and inequality, an example of how needs are being identified, more detail on governance including the CLD Partnership Terms of Reference.

CLD Plan Three provides an Integrated Impact Assessment which considers equality, human rights, sustainability and the environment.

CLD Plan Two

Review of Current Plan 2018 - 2021 *Page 3*

Detail on related plan and strategies *Page 7*

Covid and wellbeing *Page 11*

Public health and inequality *Page 13*

Example of how needs are being identified *Page 17*

CLDP terms of reference *Page 19*

*Review of Current Plan 2018 - 2021***Broad review of the current plan 2018 - 2021**

- We strengthened the governance with a Board and Delivery group model. Education Scotland acknowledged (September 2018) that ‘the ECLDP (Edinburgh CLD Partnership) has strengthened its governance arrangements ... has a clearer sense of direction in improving partners understanding of their contribution to CLD priorities.’ This has recently been strengthened by asking theme groups to report into the Board on progress, barriers, challenges.
- Education Scotland also highlighted that the partnership ‘now needs to ensure that the baseline information drawn from key partners is used to help inform target setting aligned to measurable outcomes. Work on developing baseline information was developed in late 2018 and early 2019. In 2019 Following Education Scotland feedback, partners are sharing data much more: an example is using data to support future planning for English as a second or additional language (ESOL) planning and delivery. ESOL partnership meetings now take place.
- We reviewed the two main themes of CLD. Improving Life Chances for People of All Ages found that youth workers have improved access to training, thus being able to support young people more effectively. For Building Stronger, More Resilient Communities, we adopted an approach which has fewer actions and a sharper focus on the contribution of the partnership. The premise is less is more: it is better to do a few quality collaborations well.
- Like many public and third sector services, we reviewed the plan in 2020 to adapt some of the actions to reflect a changed operational context in the pandemic.

- Coronavirus brought with it an unplanned requirement for an immediate response from all partners in specific and immediate support responses from their organisation and this (understandably) reactive approach has at times mitigated against the full potential of partnership working to address some of the effects of Coronavirus. This is linked in part to some staff being redeployed into other roles or furloughed.
- Partners including the Council, Edinburgh Voluntary Organisations Council and Lothian Association of Youth Clubs have met with Management Committees of Council-owned community centres across the city to explore how all parties can collaborate to adapt and renew services within the Scottish Government guidance and resources challenge.

Specific review of the youth work element of the CLP Plan 2018 - 2021

What worked

- Training opportunities were provided to youth and children's workers, as determined by needs analysis with the sector, topics included (sexual health, mental health and wellbeing, substance use, child protection, first aid, autism awareness, LGBT and trauma informed practice)
- Training opportunities were co-delivered with a range of Partners (Youth Scotland, University of Edinburgh, Heriot Watt university, Zero Tolerance, Healthy Respect, NHS Lothian, LGBT Youth Scotland)
- Young people's consultations have been conducted and utilised to inform planning in later editions of the Plan.
- Continued work to increase the local evidence base on the impact and contribution of community-based youth work.

What didn't work

- The Edinburgh Youth Work Consortium was disbanded in the lifespan of this CLD Plan, due to lack of engagement from sector colleagues- demonstrating increasing demands and workloads for colleagues and the lack of capacity for this Consortium.
- Due to the disbanding of the Consortium some actions in early iterations of the CLD Plan were not taken forward – evaluation work and BAME work.

Challenges National agencies, i.e. YouthLink Scotland, CLD Standards Council, OSCR have all been regularly consulting the sector to identify the impact of the pandemic. This has meant the case study consultation planned locally within the Youth Work actions has not been undertaken, to acknowledge the capacity issues many are still dealing with within organisations.

Specific review of the adult learning element of the CLP Plan 2018 - 2021**What worked**

1. **Increase number of new and hard to reach literacy learners**
 - 2 shared practice events held for staff to identify 'Literacy Challenge' activities to engage new and hard to reach learners.
 - Literacy Challenge Fund initiated by Strategic Adult Learning Team and supporting integrated literacy learning opportunities supported 14 new literacy/ESOL/digital learning classes for over 120 learners developed and delivered across 4 localities.
 2. **Learners Event** was delivered in February 2019 to provide feedback from over 50 adult learners from 7 statutory and voluntary providers. In addition to this, the Adult Education Programme uses Survey Monkey responses (826 adults responded in 2018) to inform their programme development.
- **Granton Recovery Programme** – Adult Learning partners worked together on a recovery programme for adults across the Granton/Muirhouse area.

- Local consultation disseminated across locality voluntary sector agencies determined emerging themes as Employability and Health & Wellbeing
- A programme of courses was put together by council's Adult Education Programme, Locality teams and voluntary sector
- From October to December 2020, 29 online courses were delivered to 298 adults
- Feedback from attendees was very positive

What didn't work

- **Granton Recovery Programme:** The initial plan was for the programme to be delivered within Edinburgh College Granton campus. However, due to rising Covid cases this was not possible
As a consequence, some voluntary sector courses could not go ahead
- Shared partner guidance events did not place as planned due to Covid19

Challenges

- Prior to Covid there was no online learning platform for adults in the council. This had to be created within an existing meetings platform and took several months.
- CEC delivered training to over 80 tutors, 20 Lifelong Development Officers and 18 Business support staff and trialled some classes online prior to offering out the Granton programme
- Participation was dependent on adults having access to devices which could download the TEAMS app.
- Considerable admin support was required to support individuals onto the platform and become familiar with online learning
- Some devices were made available to adults through the allocation from Communities Fund, most of which went to the voluntary sector for distribution.

*Detail on related plan and strategies***1. Local outcome Improvement Plan**

The actions in the CLD Plan 2021-24, by linking to the **Edinburgh Partnership** Plan (Local Outcome Improvement Plan), contribute to achieving the three priority outcomes of the LOIP:

- **Enough Money to Live On:** Family income is often used as a key indicator of resources available and, by extension, of the ability to maintain an acceptable standard of living. Within this context, this workstream includes actions to maximise the income available to lower income households, and to ensure that residents have enough money to live on.
- **Access to Work, Learning and Training Opportunities:** Unemployment remains the single most important predictor of poverty - 74% of households in which no adult is in work live on incomes below the poverty threshold. However, work alone is not necessarily enough to prevent poverty. This workstream aims to provide additional targeted services to help residents access the work, learning, and training opportunities they need to maintain a good quality of life.
- **A Good Place to Live:** The places where people live and work, their connections with others and the extent to which they can influence the decisions that affect them, all have a significant impact on their quality of life and wellbeing. This workstream aims to articulate the additional actions we need to take to ensure residents can access an affordable, well designed, safe and inclusive place to live.

2. Edinburgh Children's Partnership

Additionally, the actions will show synergy with the work of the **Edinburgh Children's Partnership** and the priorities of its Children's Services Plan, 2020-23:

- **Best Start in Life** (early years): To be thriving adults, the first few years in our lives are vital. The Edinburgh Children's Partnership is determined to ensure that appropriate support is provided at the right time to children and their families, to create the environment required to give every child the best start to a fulfilling life.
- **Bridging the Gap** (child poverty): Poverty and inequality affect many children and families, and this can bring great disadvantage upon several aspects of their lives. The Edinburgh Children's Partnership is determined to ensure that regardless of the challenges their circumstances may bring, every child will have the same chance to live a healthy, happy and fulfilling life
- **Be Everything You Can Be** (achievement and attainment): It is important to promote and support every child's aspirations to ensure they can become everything they can be, now and in the future. The Edinburgh Children's Partnership is determined to ensure that every child has the right to have all their needs met and be able to shape and live a fulfilling life.

3. Edinburgh Poverty Commission

The findings of the **Edinburgh Poverty Commission**, which reported in September 2020, also inform the new CLD Plan.

The Edinburgh Poverty Commission identifies seven areas of action needed to end poverty in Edinburgh, each highlighting a set of challenges and solutions emerging from its inquiry. In each action area they set out the city partners who need to act and the fundamental changes they need to make. These represent a single set of interconnected actions that need to be delivered if Edinburgh is to end poverty. Across all these areas of action, the solutions highlighted are practical and deliverable, and in many cases build on the good practice already being delivered in

Edinburgh. CLD has a contribution to make to most of these actions, which resonate strongly with the two national priorities for CLD and with the priorities in the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Children's Services plan. The challenge to the city is to extend the reach and impact of solutions already known to work. The seven actions are:

- **The right support in the places we live and work:** To end poverty in the city, the pre-condition and the single biggest transformation Edinburgh could achieve would be to make the experience of seeking help less painful and confusing, more humane and more compassionate
- **Fair work that provides enough to live on:** Edinburgh has a thriving local economy with high rates of employment and high average pay, but even here work is not always the secure pathway out of poverty that it needs to be
- **A decent home we can afford to live in:** There is no pathway to ending poverty in Edinburgh without resolving the city's housing and homelessness crisis
- **Income security that offers a real lifeline:** Too many people in poverty in Edinburgh are not aware of, or able to access, all the support to which they are entitled
- **Opportunities that drive justice and boost prospects:** Inequality in Edinburgh is most starkly apparent in the way that the availability and quality of opportunities to progress in life depend on your income and where you live in the city.
- **Connections in a city that belongs to us:** Too many people we met during our inquiry told us they feel large parts of the city don't belong to them or that many aspects of Edinburgh life feel 'off limits'
- **Equality in our health and wellbeing:** Through all our work, we have heard about how poverty takes an intolerable toll on people's mental and physical health

4. [City of Edinburgh Council Business Plan](#)

The **City of Edinburgh Council Business Plan** will focus on three priorities:

1. Ending poverty and preventing adverse outcomes such as homelessness and unemployment
2. Becoming a net zero city
3. Ensuring wellbeing and equalities are enhanced for all

5. **National Youth Work Strategy (2021-26) and Local Authority CLD Planning**

During the first phase of co-production of the National Youth Work Strategy (2021), young people and youth work practitioners identified workforce development as a key priority for action. This will include the need to invest in CLD provision and will be woven throughout the strategy. In any local plans it should be noted that Local Authority ambition should align closely with National policy objectives. There should be synergy with the upcoming NYWS (2021-26). The Scottish Government is also committed to strengthening the statutory basis of CLD within this Parliamentary term.

6. **Health and Wellbeing Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership (EHSCP)**

In tandem with the agreed Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) priorities for HSCP and CLD development, several positive and innovative work programmes already exist across the city which are contributing to this agenda.

The main ones are:

- **The Edinburgh PACT** – aims to develop a modern relationship between providers and citizens to maximise wellbeing, prevent crisis and support people to manage their health, wellbeing and personal independence.

- **20-minute Neighbourhoods** – Aims to support people in Edinburgh to live well locally, giving residents the ability to meet most of their daily needs from within their own community by building on models of shared service delivery with public, private and voluntary sector partners.
- **Thriving Places** - proposes a far-reaching re-shaping of the relationship between Edinburgh Partnership partners and city residents. Built around community anchor networks, the proposals envisage a careful and thorough process of co-design with Edinburgh's community & voluntary sector, and people in communities, ensuring there is no wrong door, but multiple doors, for children and families or older people, different for each person, requiring local collaboration.
- **Community Wealth Building** – All these approaches have links with and relationships to improving inclusion, wellbeing, citizen engagement and ownership of local communities.

Public Health informed: The alignment of public health resource to the partnership will provide dedicated public health capacity to support, inform and where appropriate lead the ongoing development, delivery, and evaluation of the work.

Covid and wellbeing

Wellbeing has emerged during Covid as a strong social theme both locally and nationally. This may be linked to a number of new Covid related factors: the enforced changes in lifestyle choices for most people, as a result of the necessary social restrictions to minimise virus transmission; the exacerbated effects of social isolation and uncertainty on those already challenged by personal circumstances e.g. loneliness and isolation, people affected by adverse mental health; those affected by domestic violence, children, young people and vulnerable adults who were previously at risk, having no eyes and ears on their circumstances with reduced social services and welfare contact; individuals, parents and

families having to adapt to changes in education and employment; financial insecurity for some where their jobs and businesses have been adversely impacted.

While stay at home restrictions may have had positive outcomes for some, e.g. anecdotally some children, young people and adults say that they have enjoyed more family time together; others who have been able to work from home report that this has prompted a reflection on lifestyle choices, overall the outcomes for those most vulnerable in society tend towards being negatively affected. The 'community' part of CLD and the social connection - through learning – has been largely absent.

Learning is one of five key actions identified in the [Five Ways to Wellbeing](#) report, the other four being social relationships, physical activity, awareness and giving. The report highlights that 'a combination of all of these behaviours will help to enhance individual wellbeing and may have the potential to reduce the total number of people who develop mental health disorders in the longer term'. Social relationships, learning and giving are all themes where CLD has a big contribution to offer.

The importance of relationships and the transformative power of connections based on trust comes through in the examples in the Link Up report [Transforming Relationships](#). Link Up is Inspiring Scotland's community development and wellbeing programme.

The [Thrive Collaboration](#) in Edinburgh offers a fresh public health approach to mental health, built on principles for action that guide, anchor, and align work along the wide breadth of its vision. Aligning with the priorities of the Community Plan, Edinburgh Poverty Commission, and the aspirations of the Regional Deal and City Vision 2050, Thrive Edinburgh offers an opportunity for the Capital City to not only reduce the toll of mental illness, but also promote and protect the citizens of Edinburgh's mental health, resilience, self-esteem, family strength, and joy. The CLDP will work to define how community learning and development can contribute most effectively to the ambition of this exciting new approach to urban public health and wellbeing.

Public health and inequality

Factors that influence population health and inequalities

Biological, social and environmental determinants interact to influence people's health and wellbeing (see Figure 1). Measures of health must consider age, gender, geography, socio economic position, occupation, education and other determinants to capture the full range of health needs – and differences -- across the population.

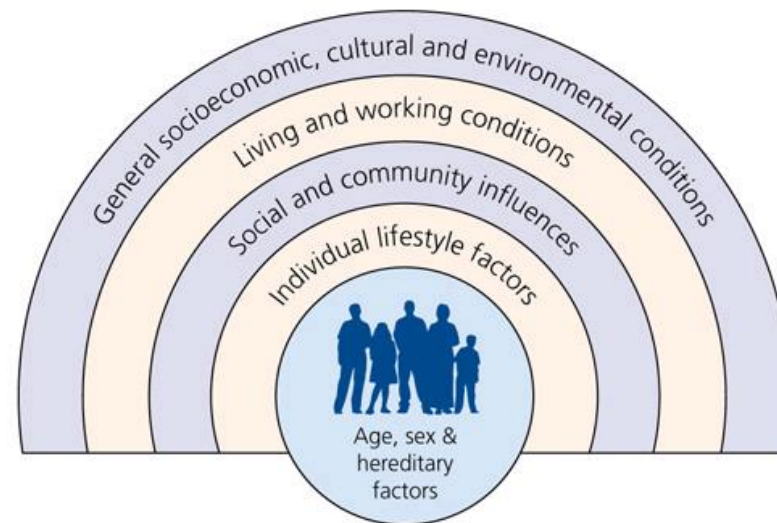


Figure 1: Dahlgren and Whitehead: the social determinants of health

Inequalities develop over a life course as the result of 'systematic, unfair differences in the health of the population that occur across social classes or population groups. The 'fundamental causes' of health inequalities such as power and wealth affect the distribution of wider environmental influences such

as the availability of jobs, good quality housing, education and learning opportunities, access to services, social status (see Figure 2).

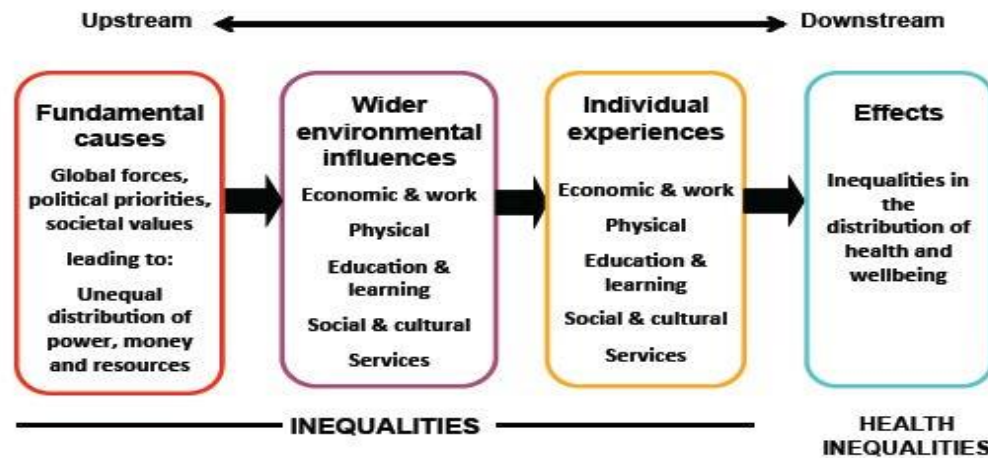


Figure 2: Fundamental Causes of Health Inequalities

This results in differences in individual experiences of, for example, discrimination, prejudice, stigma, low income, and opportunities. These differences in individual experiences affect people's health in three main ways:

- Differential exposure to environmental, cultural, socio-economic and educational influences that impact on health.
- The psychosocial consequences of differences in social status. There is now strong evidence that 'status anxiety' leads to psychological and physiological changes that affect health.
- The inequalities in health that are observed now will reflect not only current status but also differences in experiences at earlier stages in life. This is why interventions targeting families and the early years are so important.

COVID 19

Whilst the overall impacts of the pandemic are not yet known, and it may take many years for these to be fully realised early analysis highlights that the pandemic has exacerbated existing health and social inequalities. Those in insecure employment, unable to work from home, experiencing digital exclusion, lacking financial and other resources such as their own transport, are worst equipped to follow isolation and distancing guidelines. In turn this means they are both more exposed to and more susceptible to the negative social and health impacts associated with COVID-19. Age is a risk factor for severe COVID-19 illness along with a number of underlying health conditions. Males, people aged 70 years and older, people working in lower paid jobs and people from some ethnic minority groups are more likely to die from COVID-19 than other population groups. The most recent data from National Records of Scotland indicate that people from the most deprived communities are 2.4 times more likely to die from COVID-19.

While children and young people have been far less affected by the direct impacts of the pandemic in terms of severe morbidity and mortality, they have been disproportionately affected by the wider impacts including lockdowns and longer-term economic implications. These impacts are exacerbating existing inequalities amongst children and young people.

COVID-19 has also directly impacted the life circumstances of the Edinburgh population in differential fashion. Unemployment, loss of income and challenges associated with caring responsibilities are socially patterned. The burden of social impacts associated with COVID-19 has been disproportionately borne by women, notably in terms of loss of income and jobs and increased childcare and domestic responsibilities. There is some evidence of increased domestic abuse and research shows that women's mental health has worsened during the pandemic. The impacts of institutional racism – poorer housing conditions, lower paid jobs, more unemployment – manifest themselves in terms of greater risk from COVID infection and a harder financial and social impact associated with loss of income and unemployment. Crucially, the higher mortality risk for people from ethnic minority groups is not explained by biological differences but social determinants.

Early Years and Health Inequalities

Inequalities in health arise because of inequalities in society; the circumstances into which people are born and grow have a significant impact on outcomes. The accumulation of positive and negative effects on health and wellbeing contributes to widening inequalities across the life course. The

influence of early years' experience on later life health outcomes is well documented. In recent years the recognition that adverse childhood experience (ACEs) manifests as multiple negative health impacts has been a crucial extension of this knowledge.] Child health is indistinguishable from family or household health and it makes little sense to consider population health without reference to children and young people. Moreover, primary and community care services are part of the framework for getting it right for every child in the city, so their needs must be factored into this assessment.

Inequalities in child health are evident early in the life course with babies from more deprived backgrounds being less likely to be breast fed and more likely to be exposed to second-hand smoke than those born to more affluent backgrounds.

Weight at birth is a predictor of child and adult health outcomes. Those with lower birth weight are at increased risk of poorer cognitive skills and of developing cardiac disease in later life. In the year to 31 March 2019, 4.4% of babies born in Edinburgh were categorised as low birthweight. Although this is below the Scotland average, it amounts to 205 babies that year. The risk of low birth weight is higher among more deprived communities.

Speech and language acquisition are a key marker of early years development. Local research has demonstrated that socioeconomic factors account for development delays independent of delays associated with pre-term birth. In Edinburgh there is a 13% difference in the rate of language acquisition between children living in the most and least deprived areas and children from more deprived communities are almost twice as likely to have a speech and language problem at 27-30 months.

*Example of how needs can be identified***Granton Waterfront // Learning Strategy Community Consultation**

A creative approach to informing how local learning provision can better respond to and reflect local needs

Context

The regeneration of **Granton Waterfront** marks a major investment in the area, alongside which, a Learning Strategy and a Cultural Strategy for Granton are in development. The Granton Learning Strategy has close alignment with the vision for Edinburgh Learns for Life, the new education and learning strategy for Edinburgh.

As part of these developments, the Council is undertaking a learner-led consultation in the Granton area which will also help inform engagement in other parts of the city. To consult learners of all ages in a creative and engaging way is of key importance.

Several different groups and stakeholders will be consulted, including with children and young people in schools and early years settings and adults in community settings, involving them in a journey of engagement, consultation and creativity. The output should reflect the consultation responses and visually communicate local people's aspirations for learning in their nursery, schools and wider community.

The aim of the project is to meaningfully engage communities to better establish how local learning provision can better respond to and reflect local needs as we emerge from the coronavirus pandemic.

Approach

The project seeks to take an innovative approach harnessing the arts in order to facilitate the expression of the community's perspective on their learning experience and needs.

The creative approach to consultation is to elicit and illustrate learners' views to inform the development of activity coming out of the Granton Waterfront Learning Strategy, ultimately ensuring parity of esteem in the pathways offered.

We are seeking to work with an artist/creative catalyst to work in community settings across North Edinburgh. Their role will be to:

- seek people's views on learning, their aspirations, passions and experiences (key questions will be provided)
- engage people in a co-produced creative process
- use this process to seek and communicate views about learning in the area and how the new learning strategy can evolve to meet learner needs
- ensure people are equipped to express these views and ideas through a creative process and medium
- help support people to engage with others (such as family, community members etc) to inspire understanding of and future participation in learning
- co-create a piece of art for setting - in which the community can see their ideas reflected in a creative/visual representation of their ideas and the consultation findings

Stakeholders

This project aims to engage with **around 150x people** living in the most deprived communities in North Edinburgh (Muirhouse, Wester Drylaw, West Pilton, Granton, Royston and Wardieburn) through a series of artist-led workshops **over a 6-month period from Sept 2021 – March 2022** in at least **3x community settings**. A separate consultation is taking place in schools and early year centres.

Indicative allocation of day for 10 days work for the artist:

- 1x planning day and kick off meeting
- 3x days working in each setting

CLDP terms of reference

Terms of Reference for the Community Learning and Development Partnership (CLDP)

1. Introduction

1.1 The Community Learning and Development Partnership (CLDP) is a strategic group responsible for co-ordinating a multi-agency response to promote Community Learning and Development (CLD) which supports primarily disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and individuals to engage in learning, personal development and active citizenship, bringing about changes in their lives and communities.

1.2 Effective CLD depends on a complex, multi-agency and multi-sector approach to the delivery of a wide range of both universal and specialist services.

1.3 The governance arrangements of the CLDP comprise a CLDP Board and CLDP Delivery Group.

2. CLD's specific focus is:

2.1 Improved life chances for people of all ages, through learning, personal development and active citizenship

2.2 Stronger, more resilient, supportive, influential and inclusive communities.

3. Plan

3.1 The City of Edinburgh Council has a statutory obligation to produce a three-year plan, outlining priorities for, and how it will secure 'adequate and efficient' provision of, CLD across Edinburgh.

3.2 The Council has worked with partner organisations to create a refreshed CLD Partnership. This CLDP has produced a three-year plan, reflecting city priorities and a shared ambition to make a positive difference for local people.

4. Priorities

4.1 The focus of the partnership is to deliver priorities in the CLD Plan 2018-2021:

- Planning for Improvement – this will include creating a culture of self-evaluation and improvement, and improved use of data.
- Improving life chances for people of all ages – this will include workforce development for CLD staff.
- Building stronger, more resilient communities – this will include improved engagement with people and communities
- Monitoring and reporting – this will include a better understanding of the impact of CLD

5. Remit of the CLDP Board

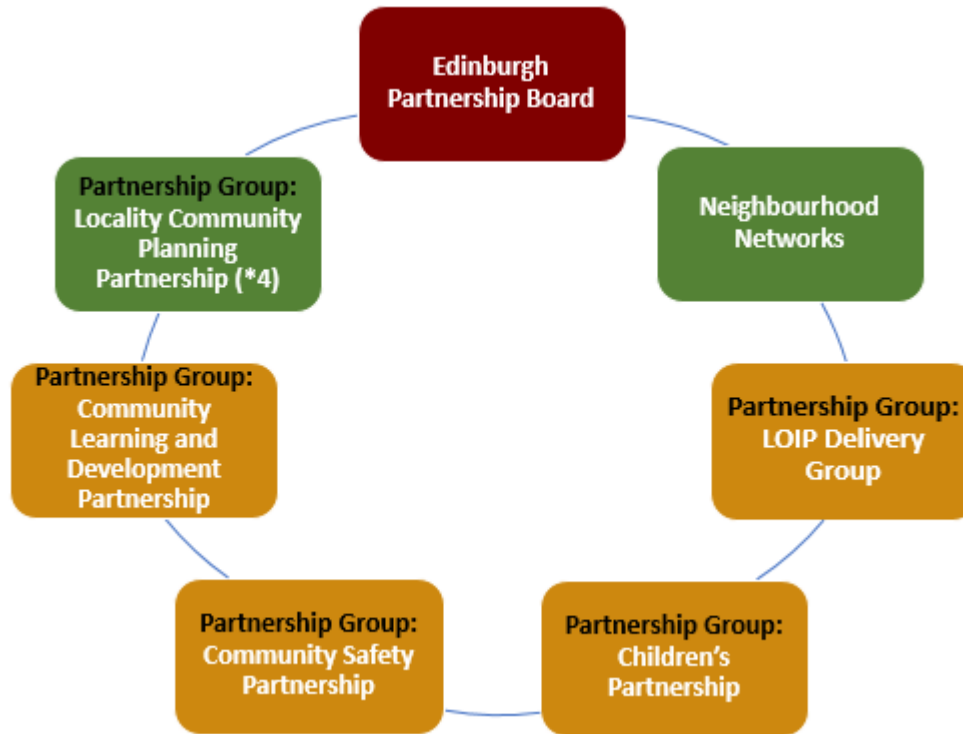
In relation to developing and improving CLD, the purpose of the Board is to:

- Develop, implement and deliver the CLD Plan for the Edinburgh Partnership

- Put in place delivery group arrangements to support the delivery of the role and remit as appropriate, recognising and utilising existing partnership working arrangements to maximise opportunities whilst minimising the additional resource requirements placed on partners.
- Receive quarterly progress update at Board meeting from one of the delivery groups (e.g. Adult Learning, Youth Work, Community Capacity) and explore any challenges or barriers to achieving the agreed outcomes and possible solutions.
- Identify, agree and contribute the resources needed to achieve shared outcomes
- Hold each other to account for the delivery of outcomes through constructive challenge and effective performance reporting
- Analyse service gaps, duplication and overlap to ensure priorities are addressed as efficiently as possible
- Ensure that strategic priorities are aligned with other strategic plans.
- Agree priorities for service development and seek, where appropriate, funding opportunities to progress priorities
- Ensure the participation of communities in relation to planning and delivering community learning and development
- Ensure the effective management of performance and risk in relation to the delivery of the CLD Plan and report progress to the Edinburgh Partnership.
- Identify and share examples of best practice

6. Governance and performance reporting arrangements

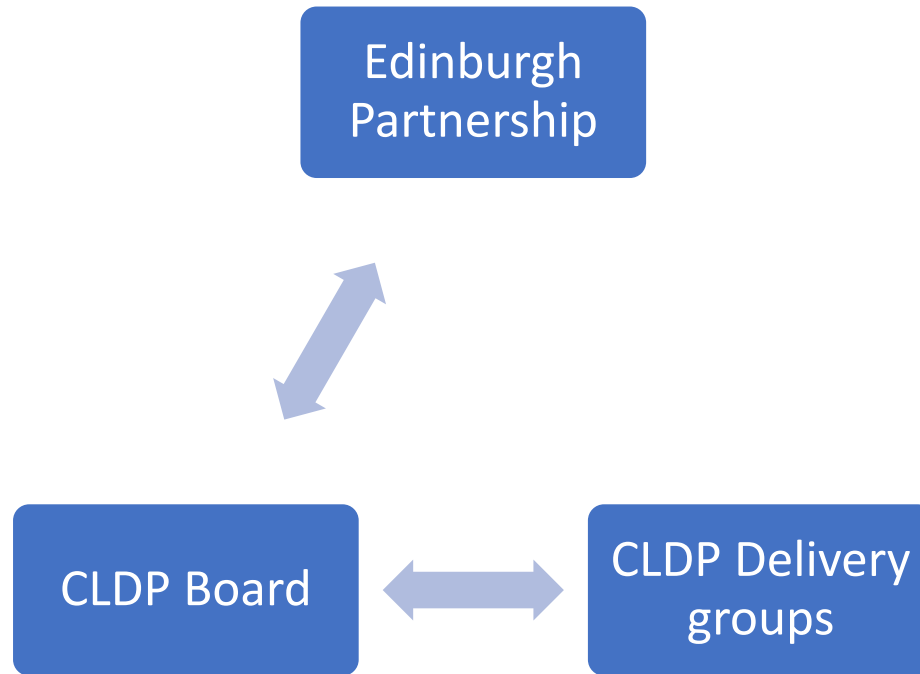
The diagram below sets out the governance arrangements for community planning in Edinburgh



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The CLD Partnership is accountable to the Edinburgh Partnership in respect of leading, delivering and progress on the CLD Plan. It reports to the Edinburgh Partnership on the strategic priorities, reporting annually on Plan progress.

It will report annually on progress to the Council Education, Children and Families Committee, Culture and Communities Committee and to other partner organisations as appropriate.



7. Delivery groups

7.1 The Partnership will establish delivery groups to support its work programme. The focus of these groups may change over time, in response to changing policy or service imperatives. Each delivery group will have an identified lead organisation.

7.2 The remit of the delivery groups:

- Develop and implement specific pieces of work to support the outcomes in the CLD Plan

- Involve stakeholders, partners, statutory and third sector organisations and individuals as appropriate in the work of the group
- Implement strategic direction and advice from the Board to address priorities/actions
- Present quarterly progress update at Board meeting from one of the delivery groups (e.g. Adult Learning, Youth Work, Community Capacity) and explore any challenges or barriers to achieving the agreed outcomes and possible solutions.
- Report to the Board any barriers which could hinder completion of the work
- Report to the Board on progress and completion of the work
- Create, shape and actively contribute to the content of the CLD plan
- Organise learning and development opportunities to improve professional practice across partners

The delivery groups will report directly to the Board, which will guide their work.

8. CLDP Meetings and chairing arrangements

8.1 The Partnership will meet quarterly.

8.2 Members will require to be nominated by their constituent organisation based on their authority and ability to fulfil the remit and to:

- represent the strategic views of their organisation;
- support the vision and aims of the CLDP; and

- contribute to the delivery of the outcomes of the CLDP as defined in its strategic plan

8.3 Changes to existing positions, and requests for new members, should be notified in writing to the Chair and will be considered at a Partnership meeting.

8.4 Each member is an equal partner. The values of shared priorities, collaborative action, collective responsibility and shared accountability apply to each member and all CLDP business.

8.5 CLDP will work towards achieving a consensus in making decisions. If this cannot be reached a vote of members in attendance will be taken. In an equal number of votes the Chair will have the casting vote. In the event of the Chair not using their casting vote, the decision will be reached by lot.

8.6 From time to time, individuals from other organisations and individuals may be invited to attend to address specific matters under discussion. They shall have no voting rights.

9. Chair and Vice Chair

9.1 The roles of Chair and Vice Chair will be appointed from within the membership of the CLDP every two years. They can't both be from the same organisation.

10. Meetings

10.1 The Partnership will meet a minimum of four times per year and agree an annual schedule of meeting dates and a forward work programme. Additional meetings will be arranged as required.

10.2 The quorum for the meetings is not less than one third of the membership and provided at least 3 partner organisations are present.

10.3 Every meeting of the Partnership will be minuted and these will be presented to the following meeting for approval.

10.4 Group members will declare an interest in items of business where appropriate. Declarations will be noted in the minutes of meetings.

10.5 The Board will provide reports to the Edinburgh Partnership on the delivery of the CLD Plan in accordance with the approved performance framework.

11. Membership:

To be agreed

12. Documents, reports and minutes

Papers will be published on the Edinburgh Partnership Website.

Supporting Officer

The Lifelong Learning Strategic Manager (Community Learning & Development and Libraries) is responsible for planning the agenda in close cooperation with the chair and others as required. Meeting support to be identified from within the CLDP member organisations

CLDP Members

(August 2021)

National Health Service Lothian, Edinburgh University, Edinburgh College, Edinburgh Health & Social Care Partnership, Scottish Fire and Rescue service, Edinburgh Voluntary Organisations Council, Lothian Association of Youth Clubs, Edinburgh Leisure, Skills Development Scotland, Volunteer Edinburgh, Workers' Education Association, Council Lifelong Learning Service & Strategy and Insight teams.

Board members

(August 2021)

Chair of ECLDP, Edinburgh College, Lifelong Learning Service, Workers' Educational Association, National Health Service Lothian, Edinburgh Voluntary Organisations Council.