DATA LABEL: Public

Community Safety Board

West Lothian Civic Centre
Howden South Road
LIVINGSTON
EH54 6FF

11 September 2017

A meeting of the **Community Safety Board** of West Lothian Council will be held within the **Council Chambers, West Lothian Civic Centre** on **Monday 18 September 2017** at **2:00pm**.

For Chief Executive

BUSINESS

Public Session

1. Apologies for Absence

2. Declarations of Interest - Members should declare any financial and non-financial interests they have in the items of business for consideration at the meeting, identifying the relevant agenda item and the nature of their interest.

3. Order of Business, including notice of urgent business and declarations of interest in any urgent business

4. Minutes -

   (a) Confirm Draft Minute of Meeting of Community Safety Board held on Monday 26 June 2017 (herewith)

   (b) Note Minute of Meeting of the Community Planning Steering Group held on 14 August 2017 (herewith)

5. Joint Inspection of Children's Services - Report by West Lothian Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group (herewith)

6. Pinpoint Update - Report by Local Area Commander, Police Scotland (herewith)

7. Westdrive 2017 - Report by West Lothian Community Safety Strategic Steering Group (herewith)

8. Bonfire Strategy for West Lothian 2017 – Report by West Lothian Community Safety Strategic Steering Group (herewith)

9. Quarter 1 Performance Report (herewith)

10. Safer Communities Funding 2017/2018 (herewith)

NOTE **For further information contact Anne Higgins, Tel: 01506 281601 or email: anne.higgins@westlothian.gov.uk**

MINUTE of MEETING of the COMMUNITY SAFETY BOARD of WEST LOTHIAN COUNCIL held within COUNCIL CHAMBERS, WEST LOTHIAN CIVIC CENTRE, on 26 JUNE 2017.

Present – Councillors Lawrence Fitzpatrick (Chair), Kirsteen Sullivan, David Dodds and Charles Kennedy; Graham Hope (Chief Executive, WLC), Graeme Struthers (Depute Chief Executive, WLC), Alistair Shaw (Head of Housing, Customer and Building Services), Tim Ward (Senior Manager, Health & Care Partnership, WLC), Inspector Barry Blair (Police Scotland), Superintendent Craig Smith (Police Scotland) and Gary Laing (Scottish Fire & Rescue Service)

Apologies – Bridge Meisak (Voluntary Sector Gateway)

1. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

No declarations of interest were made.

2. MINUTE

The Board approved the Minute of its meeting held on 20 March 2017. The Minutes was thereafter signed by the Chair.

3. COMMUNITY PLANNING STEERING GROUP MINUTE

The Board noted the Minute of the Community Planning Steering Group held on 15 May 2017.

4. LOCAL FIRE PLAN REVIEW 2014-17 - REPORT AND PRESENTATION BY GARY LAING, SCOTTISH FIRE & RESCUE SERVICE

The Board considered a presentation and accompanying report (copies of which had been circulated) by the Local Senior Fire Officer, Gary Laing which provided an overview of the review that had been undertaken of the 2014-17 West Lothian Local Fire Plan.

The Board were advised that Section 41G of The Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 required the Local Senior Fire Officer for a relevant local authority area to conduct a mandatory review of the Local Fire Plan within three years of the publication of that plan.

To enable this process to be undertaken the Strategic Planning Department of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service had provided a series of templates to assist in this process and it was further noted that the review would be used to inform the development of the next iteration of the West Lothian Local Fire Plan.

A number of areas were considered during the review of the 2014-17 Local Fire Plan and these were as follows :-

- Analysis of empirical incident data (linked to the key priorities in the

Local Fire Plan);

- Analysis of responses from a community engagement exercise conducted by the West Lothian Community Planning Partnership, Community Safety Partnership;

- Analysis of lessons learned from a West Lothian Area Inspection conducted by Her Majesty's Fire Service Inspectorate in Scotland; and

- Horizon scanning of West Lothian Community Planning Partnership planning arrangements.

The presentation continued with a series of slides demonstrating the data that had been collected and utilised in the review.

The Chair thanked the Local Senior Fire Officer and took the opportunity to ask about the recent tower block fire in London and the types of materials that were being used on buildings in West Lothian.

The Local Senior Fire Officer explained that Scottish Fire and Rescue worked closely with Building Control Officers within local authorities and that it was the responsibility of the local authority to confirm what materials were acceptable or not acceptable.

The Chief Executive then undertook to provide members with further information on the process that was followed for the certification of build materials.

Decision

1. To note the contents of the presentation and accompanying report; and

2. To agree that the Head of Planning, Economic Development and Regeneration provide board members with details of the process that was followed by the council's Building Control Service in relation to the certification of suitable building materials for new build in West Lothian.

5. 2026 POLICE STRATEGY - PRESENTATION BY POLICE SCOTLAND

The Board were provided with an overview of the proposed police strategy for Police Scotland, otherwise known as "Policing 2026".

Inspector Barry Blair explained that "Policing 2026" was a collaborative and strategic programme led jointly by the Scottish Policy Authority and Police Scotland which would transform policing in Scotland over the next ten years.

The aim of the strategy was to :-

- Provide a clear direction that would provide the foundation for long

term operational and financial sustainability;

- Would clearly set out why there was a need for change;
- Ensure that Police Scotland would be flexible in responding to new and changing demands;
- Put people at the heart of shaping services to improve outcomes for people;
- Empower people to develop partnerships with others;
- Manage demands more effectively; and
- Prioritise against threats and risks to continue to protect the public from harm.

The presentation continued by explaining the consultation approach that had been undertaken on the strategy with an explanation as to why the strategy was being developed noting that the aims were Protection, Prevention, Communities, Knowledge and Innovation.

Inspector Blair concluded that the journey of police reform would continue to transform Scottish policing to ensure that it be responsive, modern, innovative and sustainable and that as the strategy developed further updates would be provided to the board.

The Chair thanked Inspector Barry Blair for the informative presentation.

Decision

To note the contents of the presentation

6. UPDATE ON OPERATION PINPOINT - WHITBURN

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by Inspector Barry, Police Scotland providing an update on Operation Pinpoint.

The Community Safety Partners (Police, Council and Scottish Fire and Rescue Services) had developed Operation Pinpoint as a way of “pin pointing” areas within West Lothian that required a community safety intervention and one which provided a flexible approach to deal with issues in any one particular community with the aim of achieving an immediate, short and longer term outcome for the community concerned.

Operation Pinpoint had been intelligence led and geographical and was driven by trend information from the daily/monthly TAC meetings or where concerns were known to the community safety partners.

The decision to initiate Operation Pinpoint was taken in consultation by the Head of Housing, Customer and Building Services, the local area Police Commander and the Local Fire Officer. The operation took place

between Monday 19 June and Sunday 25 June 2017.

Police Scotland were allocated the lead role in driving forward Operation Pinpoint in Whitburn and PS Vince Hughes was the lead officer working with partners with a vision to achieving the following :-

- Priority 1 – Reducing Antisocial Behaviour
- Priority 2 – Tackling Substance Misuse
- Priority 3 – Making our Roads Safer
- Priority 4 – Tackling Acquisitive Crime

The report then provided a summary of the action taken and included licence premises checks, speed safety checks, a search of ten properties under the Misuse of Drugs Acts Warrants, the holding of four partnership surgeries for community engagement, bail curfew checks on all Whitburn nominals, litter picks involving Whitburn Academy pupils, a cigarette butt litter campaign and test alcohol purchases.

Operation Pinpoint was publicised on a daily basis through West Lothian Council and Police Scotland. The event was also covered in the Daily Record and the West Lothian Courier.

Overall Operation Pinpoint in Whitburn was extremely well received by not only the community but also across all the partners with the focus being on community ownership of problems. Engagement with the community was extremely positive with a lot of good information received from the public who discussed issues such as youth drinking and anti-social behaviour.

The report concluded that Operation Pinpoint was intentionally held the week leading up to Whitburn Gala Day and therefore it was of particular note that there was a significant decrease in incidents in Whitburn at the gala with only three ASB/Youth Calls which was unprecedented.

The Board were asked to note the work done by Police Scotland and its partners (WLC and SFRS) in conducting Operation Pinpoint.

Decision

1. To note the interventions undertaken in Whitburn as part of Operation Pinpoint in preparation of Whitburn Gala Day; and
2. To record a note of thanks to Police Scotland and its partners (WLC and SFRS) for all their hard work in Whitburn and for the delivery of a very successful and enjoyable gala day for the community.

7. QUARTER 4 2016-17 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated)

providing information from Covalent (the council's performance monitoring system) showing a number of community safety performance indicators for Quarter 4 of 2016-17.

The Board were invited to note the performance indicators and seek any further clarification on these from the council and its partners.

Decision

To note the contents of the report

8. SAFER COMMUNITIES FUNDING 2017-18

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by the Head of Housing, Customer and Building Services providing an update on the expenditure of funding for safer communities 2017-18.

The Board were advised that the co-Chairs of the Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group reviewed each of the funding applications and approved bids that would further meet joint community safety priorities.

Contained within the report was a table which provided a summary of the funding applications that had been received and approved. The range of projects to be funded included Westdrive, the Risk Factory, reducing domestic violence and youth street work.

Following approval of the applications there remained £20,818 in the budget for 2017-18.

The Board was asked to note the allocation of the safer communities funding for 2017-18.

Decision

To note the contents of the report

Community Planning Steering Group West Lothian College, 2-4pm	14 August 2017 Item 5

Minute

Present: Graham Hope (Chair), Graeme Struthers, Gary Laing, Jim Cameron, Alice Mitchell, Elaine Cook, Joanna Anderson, Barry Blair, Jonathan Pryce, Mhairi Harrington, Tim Ward, Susan Gordon, David Greaves, Peter Rogers, Tamar Jamieson

Apologies: Alison McCallum, Craig McCorriston, Carol Bebbington, Donald Forrest

1. Welcome and Apologies

2. Minute of Previous Meeting

The minute was agreed.

3. Matters Arising

There were no matters arising.

4. SOA Performance Reports

a/b. Economic Thematic Report

- **SOA1302_01 (% working age adults in work):** This PI is back above target. The 2015 figure appears to have been an under-estimate.
- **SOA1302_03 (% resident working age population qualified to SVQ2 and above):** It is anticipated that this PI will fluctuate as it is subject to sampling error (this is an annual population survey based on around 500 adults); however the overall trend over time appears positive.
- **SOA1302_12 (number of unemployed people assisted into work from council operated/funded employability programmes):** This PI has slipped into red status. New requirements for activity to focus on supporting individuals with multiple barriers has resulted in a smaller number of individuals being registered and receiving assistance from advisors. It was agreed that the target for this PI would be reviewed to reflect this new environment.
- **SOA1303_01 (% survival rate of VAT/PAYE businesses after 3 years):** This PI has shown a slight decline in 2015 (latest data available), similar to other local authority areas. This reflects the challenging economic climate.
- **SOA1303_03 (median earnings for full time employees working in the local authority area):** Similar to the resident population, West Lothian levels are behind the Scottish levels.
- **SOA1303_08 (% retail occupancy in town centres):** The West Lothian level seem to be holding up well. Levels are slightly behind in Whitburn; however significant attention is being given here. There was some discussion around occupancy levels and the public's perception of their town centres. It was suggested it would be useful to look at the changes in the types of use.

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- **SOA1303_13 (total value of consented building works):** An explanation for the large increase is to be included within the trend chart commentary.
- **SOA1305_07 (% of care leavers entering a positive destination**): Latest data shows a reduction in positive destinations (to 46% - or 6 out of 13 looked after young people leaving school). Profiles of each young person not in a positive destination will be reviewed. This is also being looked at by the Children and Families Strategic Planning Group. It was agreed that the current infrastructure would be reviewed and that there further activity directed at looked after young people at an earlier stage should be considered, for example giving priority places in College programmes. There will be further discussions between West Lothian Council and West Lothian College.

Benchmarking information was attached to the performance report in order to compare a number of indicators against neighbouring local authority areas. South Lanarkshire appears to be performing well against a number of economic indicators and there may be some learning to take from here.

c. <u>SOA Exceptions Report</u>

- **SOA1308_08 (% reduction in emissions from council activities and services):** 2016/17 data will be available by November 2017. It is anticipated that emissions will have reduced significantly.
- **SOA1308_22 (% adults within five minutes of their nearest greenspace):** There was some discussion around what the CPP can do to improve this PI, for example raising awareness about greenspace, looking at how people utilise greenspace, encouraging active travel and the impact of future house building. It was agreed that this PI should be looked at again to review whether there is a more meaningful measure.
- **SOA1307_18 (% uptake of free school meals P1-3 against school roll**): It was agreed that this should be changed from monthly to quarterly reporting to ensure the chart is easier to read. Elaine Cook and Jim Cameron agreed to pick up with schools how the Pupil Equity Fund could be used to promote free school meals and breakfast clubs.

5. <u>Environment Indicators Review</u>

At the last Steering Group meeting it was agreed that the data sources for the Environment PIs would be reviewed. Joanna reported back on proposed changes suggested by the Climate Change and Sustainability Working Group. The group noted the changes and it was also suggested that it would add value to report on the volume of waste. Graeme Struthers agreed to discuss this with Waste colleagues. It was also suggested that the environment PIs are focused on council activities and that it would be useful to include more partner information. Joanna agreed to contact partners to find out what data is held that could be included.

6. <u>Community Councils</u>

The Steering Group received a paper outlining a number of proposals in relation to promotion of community council elections, supporting community councils and improving community council involvement in the CPP. It was suggested that there could be better

promotion of what support is currently available and the benefits of the Knowledge Hub group. It was also suggested that given resource implications, promotion and support could be prioritised, for example in areas where there is currently no community council. It was also suggested that the visits to community councils could be carried out within the first year as attending every inaugural meeting will be very resource intensive. Attendance at inaugural meetings will be prioritised to new community councils, or where there are a lot of new members.

7. Draft LOIP (SOA) Annual Report 2016/17

The Steering Group received a paper which proposed that the Single Outcome Agreement is referred to as the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan going forwards; presented the draft LOIP annual report for 2016/17 (full version and summary version); and which updated the Steering Group on plans to hold a Community Planning Conference and review the LOIP priorities.

The Steering Group approved the change in the name of the document and a number of changes were proposed in relation to the annual report**.**

The Steering Group also noted plans to hold the Conference; however it was suggested that this be moved to Spring 2018.

8. Supporting Communities Programme

The Scottish Community Development Centre is looking for six CPP areas to take part in their action learning programme to support community involvement in community planning. Expressions of interest are to be submitted by Friday 18 August. The Steering Group agreed that a proposal from West Lothian CPP would be submitted.

9. Draft Agenda for CPP Board 28 August 2017

The draft agenda was agreed.

10. Dates of Next Meetings

Monday 6 November (2.00-4.00pm), Conference Room 2

As this was Gary Laing's last Steering Group meeting, the Chair thanked him for his significant contribution to the CPP.

Summary of Actions

No.	Action	Who	When	Update *(to be completed by November meeting)*
4a/b. Economic Performance Report				

1	It was agreed that the target for SOA1302_12 would be reviewed to reflect the new environment.	David Greaves	Update to be provided to November Steering Group meeting	
2	Review and report back on changes in the type of retail occupancy.	David Greaves	November Steering Group meeting	
3	An explanation for the recent large increase in SOA1303_13 is to be included within the trend chart commentary.	Joanna Anderson to discuss with Planning colleagues	By 18 August 2017	
4	There is to be further discussions between West Lothian Council and West Lothian College around destinations for care leavers	Mhairi Harrington/Jim Cameron/Tim Ward	Update to be provided to November Steering Group meeting	
4c. SOA Exceptions Report				
5	Review SOA1308_22 and consider whether there is a more meaningful measure available.	Joanna Anderson to discuss with Operational Services colleagues	Update to be provided to November Steering Group meeting	
6	SOA1307_18 to be changed from monthly to quarterly reporting to ensure the chart is easier to read.	Joanna Anderson to discuss with Operational Services colleagues	18 August 2017	
7	Discuss with schools the use of the Pupil Equity Fund to promote free school meals and breakfast clubs.	Elaine Cook/Jim Cameron	Update to be provided to November Steering Group meeting	
5. Environment Indicators Review				
8	Discuss the inclusion of a waste volume measure with Waste colleagues.	Graeme Struthers	Update to be provided to November Steering Group meeting	
9	Discuss with partners what environmental data is held that could be included as a measure	Joanna Anderson	Update to be provided to November	

	under the Environment outcome.		Steering Group meeting	
7. Draft LOIP (SOA) Annual Report 2016/17				
10	Relevant changes to be made to the draft LOIP annual reports before these are submitted to the CPP Board.	Joanna Anderson	18 August 2017	
8. Supporting Communities Programme				
11	Develop and submit an expression of interest form from the CPP for SCDC's Supporting Communities programme.	Joanna Anderson	18 August 2017	

DRAFT

Agenda Item no

Report To: **West Lothian Community Safety Board** From: **West Lothian Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group**
Meeting Date: 18th September 2017

Subject: Joint Inspection of Children's Services

1. Purpose of Report

To provide the Community Safety Board with an overview of the Outcomes of the Joint Children's Services Inspection, the report from which was published on 29th August 2017.

2. Terms of Report

Since mid- December 2016 services for children and young people in West Lothian have been subject to inspection by the Care Inspectorate.

The inspection focused on how well services in West Lothian are working together to make a positive difference to the lives of children, young people and their families.

In order to reach confident conclusions the inspection team have undertaken a range of activities to collect evidence, these activities have included:

- the analysis of inspection findings of care services for children and young people and findings from relevant inspections carried out by other scrutiny bodies
- the review of national and local data relating to children and young people
- the review of self-evaluation work undertaken by the partnership, and the evidence that supported it
- reviewing a wide range of documents provided by the partnership
- conducting a survey of staff with named person and lead professional responsibilities
- meeting with children and young people, parents and carers in order to hear from them about their experiences of services and what difference they think the support they have received is making
- speaking with staff at all levels across the partnership, including senior officers and elected members and large numbers of staff who work directly with children, young people and families
- reviewing practice through reading records held by services for a sample of the most vulnerable children and young people and
- observing key interagency meetings.

In the Inspection report, published on 29th August 2017, the Care Inspectorate reported that they were confident that outcomes for many children, young people and families living in

West Lothian have improved as a result of committed leadership, an ambitious shared vision and effective community planning arrangements.

As part of the inspection process the planning and delivery of services for children and young people were evaluated against nine quality indicators, the results of the evaluations are detailed in Table 1.

Table 1

How well are the lives of children and young people improving?	
Improvements in the wellbeing of children and young people	Very Good
Impact on children and young people	Good
Impact on families	Good
How well are partners working together to improve the lives of children, young people and their families?	
Providing help and support at an early stage	Good
Assessing and responding to risks and needs	Adequate
Planning for individual children and young people	Good
Planning and improving services	Good
Participation of children, young people, families and other stakeholder	Very Good
How good is the leadership and direction of services for children and young people?	
Leadership of improvement and change	Very Good

Scale:

Excellent	Outstanding, sector leading
Very Good	Major strengths
Good	Important strengths with some areas for improvement
Adequate	Strengths just outweigh weaknesses
Weak	Important weaknesses
Unsatisfactory	Major weaknesses

Within the Inspection Report the Inspection Team noted that:

- they had found staff to be highly committed across all agencies and working collaboratively to improve outcomes;
- partners demonstrated a sound knowledge of the impact of services based on robust performance monitoring processes, enhanced by comprehensive strategic needs analysis;
- considerable investment in resourcing early intervention and prevention services was delivering positive improvements in the lives of children and young people including those who are vulnerable;
- partners are highly committed to identifying and addressing areas for improvement;
- The partnership has clear ability and capacity to continue to maintain high performance in the planning and delivery of services based on robust governance structures.

- an extensive range of support services was being delivered by partners and stakeholders to support children, young people and families across communities;
- The Whole Family Support Service and the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Assault Team were making a particularly notable impact.
- The Whole System Approach had a strong impact through the Youth Justice Development Plan 2012-15.
- Positive outcomes for children and young people subject to Early and Effective Intervention, with 92% aged 8-15 not being re-referred within 12 months and a fall in anti-social behaviour and the number of deliberate fires making communities safer.

A number of strengths were highlighted, in particular:

- a coherent shared vision to tackle inequalities, supported by a range of approaches and a commitment by partners to realign resources in order to achieve this;
- robust performance monitoring, management and reporting processes
- effective community planning arrangements, supported by strong leadership and robust governance across strategic groups
- innovative and effective early intervention and prevention programmes and services
- meaningful consultation, collaboration and inclusion of children and young people in policy and service development.

Key areas for improvement were identified and it was noted that partners should ensure that:

- quality assurance processes led to sustained improvement in the quality of assessments, children's plans and integrated chronologies
- staff understand and implement the processes for initiating, undertaking and recording inter-agency referral discussions and that a single quality assurance process is agreed and applied
- child sexual exploitation policy is reviewed and updated and practice is improved to ensure that vulnerable young people are kept safe
- sustained improvements are made to educational attainment of looked after children and outcomes for care leavers.
- The Inspection Team reported that they were very confident that partners in West Lothian would be able to make the necessary improvements detailed in the Inspection Report.

The Inspection Team reported that they were very confident that partners in West Lothian would be able to make the necessary improvements detailed in the Inspection Report.

The inspection team reported that the following had been accepted as Good Practice examples:

- Whole Family Support Service - evidencing a strong collaborative approach impacting positively on wellbeing and family relationships
- Approach to Domestic Abuse - evidencing the range and reach of the services and supports in place to support adults and children affected by domestic abuse
- Approach to Youth Justice - evidencing a creative and collaborative approach to early intervention and support into young adulthood to divert young people from the criminal justice system

The Care Inspectorate's core criteria for good practice examples are that they are sector leading; increase efficiency; tackle inequalities; and clearly result in improvements in the wellbeing of children and young people.

Improvement Plan
Following the publication of the Inspection Report the partnership is required to prepare a plan detailing the actions that will be taken in response to the report. This Improvement Plan must be submitted to the Care Inspectorate within six weeks of the publication of the Inspection Report.

3. Summary of Implications

Relevant SOA outcome (s)	Outcome 6: We live longer, healthier lives Outcome 8 We have improved life chances for children, young people and families at risk Outcome 9 We live our lives free from crime, disorder and danger Outcome 11 We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their actions and how they affect others Outcome 13 We take pride in a strong, fair & inclusive society
Relevant SOA performance indicator (s)	SOA1304_31 - Number of children and young people in secure or residential schools on offence grounds SOA1305_16 – Percentage of young people under the age of 22 who were previously looked after who go on to receive a custodial sentence
Resources	No resource implications
Link to CPP prevention plan/Community Engagement plan	N/A
Impact on inequalities	Minimising the impact of child poverty

Key risks	None

4. Conclusions

The inspection process that has been undertaken in West Lothian has been robust and intensive and has taken account of the full range of work that has been undertaken with children, young people and families locally. The findings indicate that West Lothian has had a very positive inspection.

5. Consultation.

6. Recommendation

That the board notes the positive outcome of the inspection and the contribution made by services involved in safer communities work streams..

Glossary of terms

Appendices

Report on the Joint Inspection of Children's Services in West Lothian

Reported By: Tim Ward, Senior Manager, Young People and Public Protection

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Date: 18th September 2017

care inspectorate

Services for children and young people in West Lothian

August 2017

Report of a joint inspection

HAPPY TO TRANSLATE

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   - Impact on families

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   - Providing help and support at an early stage
   - Assessing and responding to risks and needs
   - Planning for individual children and young people
   - Planning and improving services
   - Participation of children, young people, families and other stakeholders

6. How good is the leadership and direction of services for children and young people?

7. Conclusion, areas of particular strength and areas for improvement

8. What happens next?

Appendix 1 Good practice examples
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Appendix 3 The terms we use in this report
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1. Introduction

At the request of Scottish Ministers, the Care Inspectorate is leading joint inspections of services for children and young people across Scotland. When we say 'children and young people' in this report we mean people under the age of 18 years or up to 21 years and beyond if they have been looked after.

These inspections look at the difference services are making to the lives of children, young people and families. They take account of the full range of work with children, young people and families within a community planning partnership area. When we say 'partners' in this report we mean leaders of services who contribute to community planning, including representatives from West Lothian Council, NHS Lothian, Police Scotland and the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service.

When we say 'staff' in this report we mean any combination of people employed to work with children, young people and families, including health visitors, school nurses, doctors, teachers, social workers, police officers, and the voluntary sector. Where we make a comment that refers to particular groups of staff, we mention them specifically, for example health visitors or social workers.

Our inspection teams are made up of inspectors from the Care Inspectorate, Education Scotland, Healthcare Improvement Scotland and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary for Scotland. Teams include young inspection volunteers, who are young people with direct experience of care and child protection services who receive training and support to contribute their knowledge and experience to help us evaluate the quality and impact of partners' work. Associate assessors are also included on inspection teams. These are staff and managers from services in another community planning partnership area.

In September 2014, the Care Inspectorate published 'How well are we improving the lives of children, young people and families? A guide to evaluating services for children and young people using quality indicators'. This framework is used by inspection teams to reach an independent evaluation of the quality and effectiveness of services. While inspectors keep in mind all of the indicators in the framework, we evaluate nine of the quality indicators in each inspection, using the six-point scale as set out in Appendix 2. These nine indicators are chosen for evaluation because they: cover the experiences of children, young people and families and the difference services are making to their lives; the outcomes partners collectively are making in improving outcomes for children across the area; and key processes which we consider to be of critical importance to achieving positive outcomes for children and young people. These are: leading change and improvement; planning and improving services and involving children and families in doing so; and assessment and planning for children who are particularly vulnerable, including children and young people who are looked after or in need of protection.

2. How we conducted the inspection

The joint inspection of services for children and young people in the **West Lothian Community Planning Partnership** area took place between 6 March and 28 April 2017. It covered the range of partners in the area that have a role in providing services for children, young people and families.

We reviewed a wide range of documents and analysed inspection findings of care services for children and young people. We spoke to staff with leadership and management responsibilities. We carried out a survey of named persons and lead professionals. We talked to large numbers of staff who work directly with children, young people and families and observed some meetings. We reviewed practice through reading records held by services for a sample of 105 of the most vulnerable children and young people. We met with 181 children and young people, and 65 parents and carers in order to hear from them about their experiences of services. We are very grateful to everyone who talked to us as part of this inspection.

The Care Inspectorate regulates and routinely inspects registered care services provided or commissioned by West Lothian Council, NHS Lothian or the West Lothian Health and Social Care Partnership. For the purposes of this inspection, we took into account findings from inspections of all relevant services for children and young people undertaken over the last two years.

As the findings in this joint inspection are based on a sample of children and young people, we cannot assure the quality of service received by every single child in the area.

3. The Community Planning Partnership and context for the delivery of services to children, young people and families

West Lothian is located between Edinburgh and Glasgow in Scotland's central belt. It covers an area of 165 square miles, two-thirds of which are predominantly used for agriculture and a tenth of the area is taken up by urban development. Livingston houses the administrative centre for the local authority and is the most populated town within the region.

The 2015 population for West Lothian was 178,550, accounting for 3.3% of Scotland's total population. The rate of increase in population from 1991 to 2011 is, at 21.55%, the highest of all Scottish local authority areas. West Lothian has the highest percentage of children under 15 years in Scotland at 18.9%, and the lowest percentage of over 65s at 13.6%. The population of children aged under 16 years is projected to increase by 13.3% by 2035. The most recent child poverty statistics, from December 2015, show that 22.8% of West Lothian children are living in poverty. Youth unemployment stands at 3.6%, which is slightly higher than the Scotland rate of 3.5%. The proportion of children in families dependent on out of work benefits or child tax credit is higher than the Scottish average. 6.9% of young people aged 18-24 years were unemployed as at 31st March 2014 compared to 5.5% for Scotland for the same period.

The West Lothian Community Planning Partnership is a partnership of 15 organisations from the public, voluntary, private and community sectors including: West Lothian Council; the Association of Community Councils; JobCentre Plus; Scottish Fire and Rescue Service; Police Scotland; NHS Lothian and West Lothian College. Partners are responsible for more than £1bn annual spending in West Lothian and have agreed an ambitious vision for the area that sets out fresh challenges for the future.

The community planning partnership had agreed a new **single outcome agreement** for 2013-2023, Plan for Place. Its core theme is tackling inequalities and it describes eight local outcomes mapped to the six national priorities. It is supported by a range of enabling plans and strategies. The West Lothian Integration Joint Board (IJB) was established in September 2015 however children's social work and child health services were not delegated to the IJB and remain the responsibility of West Lothian Council and NHS Lothian Health and Social Care Partnership. A joint approach to health and social care integration has been established between the NHS Lothian Chief Executive and the Chief Executives of the four councils (City of Edinburgh, East Lothian, Midlothian and West Lothian) within the NHS Lothian area.

Priorities are delivered through strategic groups aligned to the community planning partnership board, namely; the West Lothian chief officers' group, children and families strategic planning group, safer communities strategic planning group, integration strategic planning group and the public protection committee. These routinely report on progress through a comprehensive performance framework.

4. How well are the lives of children, young people and families improving?

Improvements in the wellbeing of children and young people

This section considers improvements in outcomes community planning partners have achieved in relation to three themes. These are: improving trends through prevention and early intervention; improvements in outcomes for children and young people; and improvements in the lives of vulnerable children and young people.

Performance in improving outcomes for children and young people was very good. The partnership had placed considerable importance on rigorous performance reporting, setting stretching targets to drive improvement. Partners could demonstrate a range of improving trends through their approaches to early intervention and prevention. These included falling teenage pregnancy rates, a reduction in anti-social behaviour, a drop in the number of deliberate fires, and improvements in child dental health. Challenges remained to reduce childhood obesity and increase breastfeeding rates. Educational attainment was improving for most children, though looked after children and young people lagged behind. We found a broadly positive and improving picture in a number of important performance measures with notable evidence of success in increasing stability for looked after children. The newly formed public protection committee was leading important work to improve services to protect children, with a focus on addressing domestic abuse. The transition to the new arrangements had resulted in a lack of public reporting in 2015/16. The committee planned to report with an increased focus on outcomes for vulnerable children in 2017.

How well are trends improving through prevention and early intervention?

Community planning partners were firmly committed to tackling poverty and closing outcome gaps. A broad range of early intervention and prevention measures were working to improve the health and wellbeing of families, with a focus on children in their early years. A number of initiatives utilised the Early Years and Early Intervention Change Fund, resulting in improvements in parenting skills, home conditions, and levels of family functioning. Parenting classes made a significant contribution to positive outcomes for children and families. Over 1,000 parents had attended accredited parenting programmes in 2015/16, with around 70% who continued to attend for further sessions.

School holiday lunch and activity provision reached more than 300 children and young people in 2016/17. Based in seven targeted schools, this was a significant investment delivered in partnership with community groups. Feedback from families and schools confirmed it was helping to reduce the loss of learning experienced by poorer children during the summer holidays. There was strong evidence of effective early intervention and prevention successfully reducing youth offending. The previous Youth Justice Development Plan 2012-2015 saw the full implementation of the **Whole System Approach** in West Lothian. Performance reporting demonstrated positive outcomes for children and young people with 92%, aged eight

to 15, not requiring re-referral within 12 months. A fall in anti-social behaviour and the number of deliberate fires coupled with a downward trend in accidental fires had contributed to making communities safer.

The Whole Family Support service was successfully keeping children at home who were at risk of needing to be accommodated. In 2014-15, 66% of children and young people who engaged with the service had been maintained at home. By the following year, this figure had increased to 84%. In 2016/17, 98% of children and young people referred to the Attendance Improvement Management System experienced improvements in their school attendance as a result of early intervention, without recourse to statutory intervention.

The Prevention and Intervention Money Advice Project (PIMAP) was established in 2015 in collaboration with the Citizens Advice Bureau and the **Early Years Collaborative.** The project offered a service whereby midwives could refer women for advice on their finances in order to tackle the potential impact of poverty at an early stage. Since it was established, PIMAP had engaged with 714 people, achieving a £1.08m financial gain as a result of intervention. In 2015/16, the West Lothian **Advice Shop** worked with over 3,000 customers on a wide range of income maximisation issues. It reported that it had helped customers gain over £1.7m in extra benefits in this period. Partners had established a Citizens Advice Bureau outreach service in five GP practices across West Lothian in order to provide advice on benefit and debt related issues. During 2016-17, the service assisted 246 people, most of whom were helped to obtain benefits to which they were entitled. The service reported a financial gain of £223,447 for customers in this period.

How well are outcomes improving for children and young people?

Trends relating to health were generally positive. There was a positive downward trend in numbers of women smoking in pregnancy. The rate of maternal drug use in West Lothian had been above the national average, but encouragingly, the number of babies born affected by mothers' drug use during pregnancy had fallen recently, from 82 in 2015 to 52 in 2016. Figures demonstrated improving trends in immunisation rates. The proportion of children in P1 with improved dental health showed a positive trend up to 2014 however there had been a 3.0-3.5 percentage point decline between 2014 and 2016. Alcohol related admissions for young people aged 15-19 had reduced over the last three years. Teenage pregnancy rates had shown a steady decline since 2005 and were now lower than the average rate for Scotland.

Less positively and in line with national performance, rates of breastfeeding had decreased. In addition, the percentage of children of a healthy weight in P1 had fallen between 2013/14 and 2014/15 and remained just below the target of 80%. This figure reflected an increase in children estimated to be obese, which had increased from 21% to 23% in 2014/15, above a target of 18%.

In schools, attendance at primary and secondary levels was around the national average and had remained so over the last three years. In terms of attainment, the proportion of young people achieving awards at SCQF levels four, five and six had

improved consistently since 2012 and was now above both the virtual comparator and national average figures. The percentage of school leavers achieving a positive destination had demonstrated continuous improvement over the last nine years, currently standing at just over 93%. Exclusion rates above the national average, particularly in relation to looked after children, were an issue that partners were beginning to address.

Children and young people had access to a wide range of opportunities to participate in structured activities or learning programmes. Many were externally accredited, or led to a certified learning qualification. The Active Schools programme provided a positive and increasing range of sport and leisure opportunities. In 2015/16, 7,710 pupils from P1 to S6 participated (29% of the school roll) - a figure up 2% on previous years. Partners had made sound progress in achieving equality of provision and uptake across primary and secondary schools. The number of Duke of Edinburgh awards achieved over the past four years at Bronze, Silver and Gold levels had grown, with considerable increases at all levels between 2013/14 and 2016/17. There were high numbers of young people achieving recognition for volunteering and for achievement in sports, music and culture. Pupils attending schools in more deprived areas were less likely to gain these awards. However, a number of planned actions to improve access and participation were in place.

How well are the life chances of vulnerable children and young people improving?

At the time of the inspection, there were 434 looked after children and young people in West Lothian which equated to 10.4 per 1,000 aged 0-17 years of the population. This rate had been stable since 2012 and lower than the Scottish average of 14.0 per 1,000 population. Outcomes for looked after children and young people were generally positive. Placement stability had improved year on year since 2010 to better than the national average. Timescales for achieving permanency planning had also improved. Reducing the numbers of children and young people placed in out-of-authority fostering or residential placements was a priority for partners. Positively, this figure had fallen in the past two years. In 2015, 100% of looked after and accommodated children reported they felt safer as a result of intervention or support, considerably higher than the target rate of 80%.

All looked after children and young people were offered a comprehensive health assessment within four weeks of becoming looked after. The looked after nursing service had made a positive start in capturing data that would allow partners to demonstrate how the health of looked after children and young people was improving. This included recording levels of dentist registration, immunisation, self-reporting of smoking, substance use, sexual activity, and mental health screening. This information was drawn from health assessments carried out for all looked after children, including those at home.

School attendance of looked after children had shown continuing improvement since 2013/14, growing from 88% to 93% in 2014/15. The rate of exclusions for looked after children had fallen to 228 per 1,000 pupils in 2014/15 after increasing between 2010/11 to 2012/13. The level was now below that recorded in 2010/11, an

encouraging trend. However, partners had struggled to improve the educational attainment of looked after children since 2014 with performance below that of the **virtual comparator**.

Outcomes for care leavers were mixed. The number being referred to the criminal and youth justice service within 12 months of leaving care was low and falling. The number of those previously looked after and aged under 22 years, who went on to receive a custodial sentence was also falling. However, the percentage of young people eligible for aftercare services in education, training and employment, at 28%, was the lowest recorded for four years. In addition, too many care leavers were presenting as homeless with 45% experiencing one or more periods of homelessness in 2015/16.

In April 2016, the **child protection committee** had been merged into the West Lothian public protection committee. While the child protection committee had reported in 2014/15 on the work undertaken by the committee to improve the quality of services to protect children, it had not published a more recent report. The public protection committee was preparing to publish a report later in 2017 on their work to protect children with an increased focus on measuring outcomes.

The public protection committee was involved in efforts to address domestic abuse, which had resulted in positive performance outcomes. The rate of domestic abuse incidents was 123 per 10,000 of the population, which constituted a slight decrease over the past three years. Detection rates for domestic abuse were on target, reaching 82% in 2015/16. The percentage of women reporting that they felt safer as a result of an intervention by the domestic and sexual assault team (DASAT) reached 99% in 2015/16, continuing a positive trend since 2011/12. Similarly, the percentage of children feeling better as a result of using DASAT's children's service was 100%. Partners were continuing to develop promising new performance measures for future reporting that would enable them to better measure the impact of their work to reduce domestic abuse. These include: the percentage of women survivors of domestic abuse who present as homeless; average length of stay in a women's refuge; and the percentage of domestic abuse perpetrators completing a community payback order without further incidents being reported to the police.

Impact on children and young people

This section is about the extent to which children and young people are able to get the best start in life and the impact of services on their wellbeing. It is about how well children and young people are assisted to be safe, healthy, achieving, nurtured, active, respected, responsible and included.

The impact of services on the wellbeing of children and young people growing up in West Lothian was good. Children received very effective help and support to feel safe, and to keep themselves safe in their schools and communities. Most vulnerable children were kept safe as a result of the help and care they received. Some who had experienced neglectful parenting or domestic abuse had to wait too long before they got the help they needed and a few young people looked after away from home remained vulnerable to

sexual exploitation. Children benefited from approaches to nurture that were well embedded across nurseries and schools. Children who were looked after away from home thrived as a result of the warm and nurturing care they received. Across age ranges, children benefited from a broad range of opportunities to be active, to achieve and to be responsible. The health of babies and young children was monitored carefully and promoted by staff in health and early years services. Children experiencing mental health or emotional wellbeing difficulties had their needs assessed more quickly as a result of a screening process. However, some children had to wait too long before they could access help. The wellbeing of most children looked after away from home improved as a result of the help they received. The experiences of care leavers and children looked after at home were more variable.

How well are children and young people helped to keep safe?

An impressive range of programmes and resources was in place to help children and young people of all ages keep themselves safe at home, in school and in their local communities. Children felt safe in school and could identify a trusted adult if they needed to talk about worries or concerns. Most children felt that bullying was effectively managed by staff in schools. Police Scotland youth volunteers helped young people to feel safer in their own communities however a small number of children did not feel safe enough to play outside in their communities. Junior road safety officers encouraged children to keep themselves safe as part of a wider road safety initiative. Children and their parents and carers were helped to understand the opportunities and risks associated with social media and online communications through a range of curricular activities and promotional events such as the week of action promoting Safer Internet Day. Targeted support was helping some vulnerable young people develop skills to promote resilience and keep themselves safe. For example, those attending the Fireskills programme learned about the safety aspects of fire, and the domestic abuse and sexual assault team were helping young women to recognise exploitative situations and unhealthy relationships.

Most vulnerable children were kept safe as a result of staff working jointly to share information and act quickly to protect them. Some children who had experienced continual exposure to neglectful parenting or domestic abuse had to wait too long before they got the help they needed to improve their situation. Children no longer able to remain at home benefited from the protective environments provided by kinship and foster carers and residential care placements. Effective use of legal orders and safe contact arrangements strengthened their security. Staff were working hard to better understand and address risks of child sexual exploitation though this remained an area for development. We say more about services' awareness of the risks of CSE later in this report.

How well are children and young people helped to be healthy?

Children and young people were being helped to optimise their health through a range of preventative approaches. Midwives and health visitors ensured that health and developmental needs of babies and young children were identified at an early

stage. Children and their parents or carers were encouraged to adopt healthy choices through their involvement in a wide range of health promotion activities. Together, they were learning about healthy eating and cooking at school and in parenting groups. Partners recognised that further efforts would be required to improve health outcomes for those primary school children at risk of being overweight or obese.

Children with complex health needs were assessed and reviewed by a range of specialist staff based at the **Beatlie Campus**. This co-ordinated approach worked well for younger children. However, some older children experienced a gap in services as they made the transition from children's to adult services, leading to periods of uncertainty for them and their parents. Many vulnerable children benefited from the practical help and support their parents received to support their attendance at health appointments. However, the health needs of some children who were looked after at home were not sufficiently well monitored or reviewed. Kinship and foster carers ensured an increased focus on the health needs of children becoming looked after. Some young people in residential and secure care were making healthier lifestyle choices with encouragement from their support workers.

Older children and young people who were looked after and accommodated spoke positively of the help they received from the looked after children's nurse and the throughcare nurse. The Chill Out Zone provided a safe environment for young people aged 18-25 years. It provided access to advice and support with a range of health issues, such as sexual health or mental health. Support for children and young people experiencing emotional wellbeing or mental health issues presented a mixed picture. For some, more effective screening of their needs enabled them to access helpful therapeutic support at an earlier stage. For others, their emotional wellbeing needs were not well recognised or they had to wait too long to access services. Partners were aware that the child and adolescent mental health services targets were not being met and had implemented a robust recovery plan which showed signs of improving performance.

How well are children and young people helped to achieve?

Overall, children and young people were achieving well in West Lothian. Younger children and their parents were benefiting from opportunities to learn together through, for example, play and **Bookbug** sessions. Children and young people with additional support needs were being supported well to move seamlessly between nursery and school as a result of clear processes being in place.

Educational outcomes for young people in the senior phase were improving. More children were achieving SQA awards and other courses accredited through the Scottish Credit and Qualifications framework. An increasing number of young people leaving school were achieving a positive post-school destination. Those who faced barriers to employment and training received effective support from a range of partners including, for example, the Youth Inclusion Project. The experiences of looked after children were more variable. They did not benefit from the same level of improvement as their peers and more help was needed to enable them to achieve their potential.

Young people at risk of being marginalised received beneficial support. A weekly young carers group helped those with caring responsibilities become less isolated and more involved in social and leisure activities. Well developed and effective work to support young people identifying as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgendered or intersex (LGBTI) resulted in the achievement of national awards. Increasing numbers of young people were gaining high levels of accreditation in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award. There were important variations in the levels of participation among schools in West Lothian. Rates of exclusion in West Lothian secondary schools were higher than the national average and much higher in a few schools. Young people we met, who were at risk of being excluded, were now being better supported following the establishment of an inclusion and wellbeing service which helping them to remain engaged in learning.

How well are children and young people helped to experience nurturing care?

Parents and carers were encouraged to provide emotionally warm, stable and secure environments in which their children could thrive. Babies and younger children benefited from the emotional and practical help their parents received to better understand their needs and to develop more consistent care. Supports such as the Psychology of Parenting Project, baby massage and mellow parenting were strengthening important early attachment and parent and child relationships. Nurture approaches were well established in nurseries and schools. Through nurture groups and 'bubble time', children were helped to explore their worries or feelings and understand those of others. Those who needed additional help were supported well as they moved from nursery to primary and from primary to secondary school.

Many vulnerable children and young people were helped as a result of intensive support provided to their parents. Most enjoyed more consistent care as a result of the changes their parents made. However, some children, including those looked after at home, continued to experience unsettled lifestyles and difficult family relationships.

Almost all children who were looked after away from home experienced warm, encouraging and supportive relationships with their carers and support workers. Predictable consistent daily routines and appropriate boundaries were helping build a sense of security and stability in their lives. They were helped to maintain important relationships with family members. A few children experienced multiple placement moves, disrupting their lives and sense of stability.

Effective practical, financial and emotional support enabled some care leavers to move successfully to independent living. Those young people who remained in kinship care and foster placements after 16 years of age, benefited greatly from continuity of support and a stable home base. Some looked after children and care leavers would have benefited from more focused help to deal with earlier losses in their lives or their experiences of childhood neglect and trauma. For some, this was continuing to impact on their mental health and wellbeing and relationships with family and friends.

How well are children and young people helped to be active?

Children and young people benefited from a wide range of opportunities to be active in school and in their local communities. Younger children enjoyed developmental play activities within nurseries and community groups. School aged children enjoyed weekly access to two hours of physical education. Sixty schools were signed up to the Sport Scotland school sport award initiative and the Active Schools programme, which successfully engaged children in a range of activities. Some young people had developed volunteering roles including through Fireskills and Police Scotland Youth Volunteers. The Youth Action Tooled Up project engaged young people in gardening and outdoor activities, encouraging them to be active in the local community.

Children and young people looked after away from home were given support, encouragement and opportunities to develop their interests and talents. The Torcroft Football Initiative enabled care experienced young people to engage with young people in the local community and other looked after young people across Scotland in a football league and summer tournament. Provision of gym memberships, Xcite cards and creative use of the **Active and Achieving Fund** played a significant role in facilitating increased opportunities for children and young people, particularly those with a limited income, to develop confidence and pursue their individual interests. Some vulnerable children would have benefited from more opportunities to be active had greater attention been given to this in their individual child's plan.

How well are children and young people respected?

Most children and young people were ably supported to understand and exercise their rights. They were helped to express their views and feelings in a variety of ways. Staff paid careful attention to the behaviours and interactions of babies and younger children to help them understand their feelings. Pupil councils were active in most schools and were achieving meaningful engagement. Almost all young people we met felt they were listened to and respected however, a small number were less confident that they had influenced change within their school.

Viewpoint, an online questionnaire, helped vulnerable children and young people to express their views and contribute to their assessments. The views of looked after children about their contact with family members were respected by staff. Some children affected by domestic abuse were helped by court contact rights officers to share their views, concerns and needs with other adults in the courts. Young people looked after in residential and secure care benefited from independent advocacy provided by Who Cares? Scotland. However, we found in our review of records, a significant number of vulnerable children and young people had not been offered any form of independent advocacy.

Children with communication difficulties were being helped to express their views in a range of ways, such as using Talking Mats, voice activated technology or sign language. The translation of reports into braille helped some visually impaired children and young people to better understand their circumstances. A few children

with communication difficulties would have benefited from more creative and persistent approaches to capturing their views.

How well are children and young people helped to become responsible citizens?

Many children and young people were encouraged to take on levels of responsibility in line with their age and level of maturity. Vulnerable children were helped to develop their self-care skills by parents, carers and support staff. Within schools and in the local community, children and young people were encouraged and supported to develop their leadership skills. Some were providing peer support to encourage other children to achieve high aspirations. Those involved in pupil councils had the opportunity to represent their schools in the Youth Congress and Scottish Youth Parliament. Others developed leadership skills through opportunities to become Police Scotland Youth Volunteers or young carer champions.

Through a range of creative activities and initiatives, vulnerable children and young people were helped to develop a sense of responsibility and to better understand the impact of behaviours. The Graffiti Art project, Torcroft Football Initiative and the Fire Skills programme helped them make more positive choices and modify some of their behaviours. Increasingly, young people were being successfully diverted from prosecution through early and effective intervention services.

Most young people in receipt of aftercare services were being effectively supported to take responsibility for their own tenancies. The My Home programme within schools was helping some young people develop the life skills they needed at an early stage in their journey to independent living. Some care leavers would have benefited from more practical and emotional support to help them to achieve a successful move to independence.

How well are children and young people helped to feel included?

A range of services, such as the Youth Inclusion Project, West Lothian family support service and the Chill Out Zone, was positively promoting the inclusion of children and young people who may otherwise have had limited access to help. Young people identifying as LGBTI benefited from opportunities to meet with peers to share their experiences, worries or concerns. They could participate in any of the six groups established across secondary schools. Some young people had helped raise awareness among teachers and school staff about LGBTI issues, and were involved in the co-production of guidance for use in schools across the authority.

Children attending the **Burnhouse Campus** were helped to re-engage with school through a range of tailored supports. The inclusion and wellbeing service enabled children with additional needs to attend mainstream schools. Flexible timetabling and effective communication between home and school was helping remove obstacles to inclusion and promote increased integration. Safe, nurturing care by carers and support staff was enabling children who were no longer able to remain at home to develop a sense of belonging and inclusion. Sensitively managed contact arrangements were helping them to maintain important relationships with their birth

parents, siblings and extended family. Limited housing options for care leavers restricted the extent to which some young people felt included in their local communities.

Impact on families

This section is about the extent to which family wellbeing is being strengthened and families are supported to become resilient and meet their own needs. It also considers parental confidence and the extent to which earlier help and support has a positive effect on family life

Impact on families was good. The availability of an extensive range of parenting programmes was a key strength. Families taking part in programmes were highly positive about their experiences. As a result, family resilience and wellbeing had improved. Nonetheless, the provision of parenting programmes was focused in the central parts of West Lothian, which made it difficult for some families to access services if they lived in outlying areas. Effective partnership working, reinforced by the shared ethos and common language of Getting it Right for Every Child, was having a positive impact on families. Parents and carers of children with a disability were benefiting from an increasing range of service options, as self-directed support became more available and familiar.

Vulnerable groups, including families affected by domestic abuse, addiction and homelessness, were benefiting from highly effective services. Services such as whole family support were well planned, implemented and evaluated. While frontline staff made extensive efforts to engage with families who were reluctant to work with services, these were not always successful. Kinship carers were well supported and some made effective use of the parenting programmes on offer. However, some kinship carers, particularly those looking after children with more complex needs, were unaware of what support was available, including the provision of respite.

Parents were benefiting from a wide range of parenting programmes on offer. The extent and range of this activity meant that these programmes were making a significant contribution to positive outcomes for families, with more than 1,000 parents attending accredited parenting programmes during 2015/16. Reports from groups demonstrated improved child behaviour outcomes, reduction of parenting pressures and improved parental mood. However, access to these groups was unevenly spread across West Lothian. Some families felt excluded from programmes or faced challenges in travelling from outlying areas.

For families of children with a disability, a number of organisations offered help in finding out about appropriate activities, groups and clubs including Signpost, which provided a one-stop shop for information. Families with children who had additional and complex support needs received effective support from staff at the Beatlie Campus. However, some kinship carers with responsibility for looking after children with complex needs were unaware of what groups were available to them in the community. The implementation of **self-directed support** (SDS) had expanded the

range of service options for a growing number of families. The child disability service, in promoting SDS, aimed to ensure that all four SDS options were offered to children with disabilities, their parents or carers. Over time, a more even spread across the four options had developed, resulting in a growing proportion of families taking on more control over the resources available to meet the needs of their children.

Vulnerable groups including women and children who had experienced domestic abuse received active and effective support through a range of services including those for therapy and recovery. Partnership work between social workers and the NHS Addictions service had been effective in helping parents overcome addictions leading to more stable family life and improved family resilience.

The whole family support service was having a strong and positive impact on those taking part. An evaluation of benefits included a reduction in crime and antisocial behaviour, increased educational attainment, reduction of social work involvement and incidents of domestic abuse. Almost all women and children, who received a service from the domestic and sexual assault team, reported that they felt safer as a result of the support and intervention. **Living in Safe Accommodation** provided housing and employability support for victims of domestic abuse, helping women and children to be rehoused, or preventing homelessness. The services provided had a positive impact on the mental health and wellbeing of service users. Families reported improvements in confidence and relationships, increased resilience, improved attendance at nurseries and schools and improvements in physical health.

The whole family support service offered early, proportionate and targeted support to families with enduring, complex needs. The strong partnership approach was proving to be effective in preventing problems from escalating, improving families' engagement with services, strengthening parenting skills and sustaining home school links. Partners were actively planning to increase the range of family learning opportunities available in West Lothian schools and had recently held a successful conference to share information on practice and approaches. Kinship carers made a valuable contribution to the wellbeing of children, and benefited from the payment of allowances, which relieved some of the financial concerns that can emerge when looking after the children of relatives. However, some kinship carers were not always clear about the range of support available, such as respite or short breaks and options regarding self-directed support.

Our review of children's records showed overall that resilience was improving among more vulnerable families. There were positive examples of staff working intensively, supporting families to improve parenting skills and providing parenting programmes and practical help to improve long-term outcomes. However, this was not evident for all families. While staff had made concerted efforts to engage with families that were previously reluctant to work with services, they were not always successful as parental confidence and resilience for some families had not improved sufficiently. Families with older children did not always get the support they needed and some families did not get the help they needed for long enough.

5. How well are partners working together to improve the lives of children, young people and families?

Providing help and support at an early stage

This section considers how well staff recognise that something may be getting in the way of a child or young person's wellbeing, share relevant information and intervene early to stop difficulties arising or getting worse.

The extent to which services provided help and support at an early stage was good. In most circumstances, staff were skilled in recognising when children, young people and families were in need of additional help and support. For a few young people however, staff had not recognised the relevance of available information or patterns of behaviour that highlighted a potential risk of sexual exploitation. A high percentage of staff who responded to our survey, viewed Getting It Right for Every Child principles as having made it easier to get help at an early stage. In most cases, information was being shared effectively by staff, including by those that worked mainly with adults, and clear guidance and protocols were helping to guide partners. The partnership had invested significant resources to improve the delivery of services at an earlier stage in health services, around domestic abuse and for children with disabilities. Despite this, the assessment of need and provision of services for some children with disabilities took too long. Families with younger children were well supported by early intervention services. There was a range of helpful joint approaches and services that provided flexible interventions to children and families. However, these were not always delivered equitably across West Lothian.

Getting it Right for Every Child was well embedded in practice across the partnership, and this enhanced joint working. The effectiveness of early intervention for the majority of vulnerable children was rated as good or very good within our review of children's records. Multi-agency screening groups were successfully identifying children and young people in need of additional help and support. Midwives were identifying pregnant women and families who needed help at an early stage and were referring them to other services as appropriate. Health visitors knew families well and were efficient in recognising when families need assistance. The vulnerable pregnancy assessment and support service and Sure Start were providing earlier identification of risk and vulnerability for parents in the antenatal period and provided intensive support.

For a small number of young people living in residential houses and in kinship care arrangements, staff had not recognised the relevance of existing information and patterns of behaviour that indicated that a child may be at risk of sexual exploitation. While identified risk was responded to appropriately on an individual basis, the potential warning signs that there may be wider child sexual exploitation issues, including any potential links between perpetrators, had not been explored fully.

Children with additional needs were helpfully supported by having a single point of contact in the Child Development Centre, co-located with the Beatlie Campus, where children and young people attended for the assessment and coordination of their care. Some social policy staff were unaware of services for children with disabilities in outlying communities, and we noted that delays in staff carrying out assessments for children affected by disabilities were having an adverse impact on children and families. Young people at risk of offending were identified early and, through a range of supports, were given the help and guidance they needed to prevent escalation into the criminal justice system.

Guidance and systems were in place to enable staff to share information effectively and they made good use of this in their work with children young people and families. Staff working with adults understood the impact of adults' behaviour on children and shared information appropriately with children's services. The early and effective intervention multi-agency screening group shared information about young people involved in offending or anti-social behaviour and used it well to plan and review interventions.

The domestic abuse and sexual assault team (DASAT) provided a unique and effective framework of integrated services to respond to victims of domestic abuse and sexual assault and to their children. This included the timely provision of services from the projects Living in Safe Accommodation, Housing and Employability and West Lothian **CEDAR**. The Listen2Me! service provided a platform for children and young people, who were survivors of domestic abuse, to influence decision making around justice issues.

The **West Lothian Youth Inclusion Project** was involved at an early stage in young people's lives through collaboration with partners in a variety of screening and planning groups. This included the early and effective intervention group, which targeted young people at risk of increased offending behaviour. The What Next? programme provided early intervention for those young people who were looked after and likely to leave school without a positive destination. Young people with poor school attendance were supported to re-engage in learning.

There was strong partnership working between statutory and third sector services, which was helping support families well. Partners recognised that demand was beginning to outstrip availabity for some services run by the third sector and were developing plans to address this. The range of services demonstrated a commitment to early intervention and included services for domestic abuse, parenting, and children with additional needs. Some services, such as the young mothers' service and whole family support, were providing flexible and tailored help to families and prevented an increase in difficulties for the families they engaged with. The inclusion and wellbeing service and nurture approach in primary and secondary schools had helped to meet additional support needs for children.

Partners had made considerable progress in implementing self-directed support for eligible individuals and families and the provision of a range of newsletters and guidance, combined with staff contact, had provided helpful advice. This had not

been perceived positively by all parents and some delays in assessments and determining budgets had not helped them to make informed choices. In a few cases, the need for respite provision outweighed availability, particularly for overnight breaks, which had impacted on families.

Assessing and responding to risks and needs

This section examines the quality of assessment of risks and needs in relation to three themes. These are: the initial response when there are concerns about the safety or wellbeing of children; the effectiveness of chronologies to identify significant events in a child's life; and the quality of assessments.

Assessing and responding to risks and needs was adequate. Overall, the response to concerns about the immediate risk of harm, abuse or neglect was prompt and resulted in the child's safety being assured. However, quality assurance systems were not being implemented sufficiently well to support consistently high standards in key elements of practice. Staff demonstrated a commitment to share relevant information when concerns were raised about children's safety or wellbeing. While guidance and procedures helped staff to collaborate well during inter-agency referral discussions (IRD), some staff were not clear on when and how these discussions should be initiated. This resulted in IRDs not taking place in all cases and in a lack of clear recording in children's records of the outcome of discussions. Staff made effective use of pre-birth conferences to assess risk to unborn babies. Appropriate alternative accommodation was secured for children who needed it. Partners were generally responding well to concerns that a child may pose a risk to others. Chronologies were completed for all cases we reviewed however, the majority of these were not being used effectively to inform assessments and develop children's plans. Almost all children had an assessment of risks and needs in their records and the majority were rated as good or above.

Initial responses to concerns about safety and wellbeing

In the majority of records we reviewed, agencies responded promptly to concerns that a child or young person faced immediate risk of harm, abuse or neglect. Staff were generally alert to signs of significant harm and recognising accumulated risks. In some cases, there was evidence of slow, indecisive responses to growing concerns regarding children who had experienced neglect over time. Inter-agency referral discussions (IRDs) to share child protection concerns and make joint decisions about investigations had been introduced with appropriate involvement of police, social work and health. These were often prompt and effective but some staff were uncertain as to how and when these should be initiated. This resulted in IRDs not taking place consistently and, at times, did not include all relevant agencies. Plans to introduce a shared electronic system were expected to improve this. Partners recognised that a joint quality assurance process was needed in order to improve the IRD process.

Staff were alert to concerns about the wellbeing of children and young people. In most cases we reviewed, the response children and families had received was

helpful. Several multi-agency processes were used to respond to the high volume of concerns. In most instances, concerns were promptly signposted for interventions or services. Improvements in assessing the wellbeing of children with complex needs included enhanced inter-agency monitoring through screening groups, including the Mental Health, Mental Wellbeing screening group, to identify emerging risks. The Young Almond Project provided a prompt and effective response for young women at risk of exploitation or engaging in risk taking behaviours, including substance abuse.

Referrals for children and young people affected by domestic abuse were increasing. This was supported by a variety of well-developed and connected approaches to domestic abuse including innovative court support. The domestic and sexual assault team (DASAT) was central to these measures working well. Women and children who had experienced domestic abuse were benefiting from practical and emotional support provided by Women's Aid, DASAT and other agencies. In a small number of cases, the welfare of children and young people would have been more assured had there been better recognition of the complexities and cumulative impact of domestic abuse.

Pre-birth concerns were identified effectively and multi-agency discussions were initiated to assess risks and plan responses. Services were prompt in convening initial child protection case conferences. This contributed to clear decision making and the child's safety and wellbeing being secured from the outset. Strong relationships underpinned communication about risk and wellbeing and it was evident that staff were confident in making contact with other professionals when they had a concern. Partners recognised that there was a need to further embed in practice, agreed arrangements to monitor and assess the needs of young people who went missing frequently.

Frontline staff and managers worked to a comprehensive set of procedures and guidelines when responding to child sexual exploitation (CSE) and undertook mandatory as well as other training opportunities. As a result of our review of children's records we identified a few young people for whom the risk of CSE had not been identified promptly or responded to jointly.

In almost a quarter of the children's records we reviewed, there were concerns that the child had posed a risk to others. The response of partners, in just under half of these cases, was good or very good. This was enhanced by robust collaborative service provision. Partners' response for a few young people was slow and lacked collaborative assessment. In most cases, when needed, appropriate alternative accommodation was secured for children and young people to reduce potential risks.

The quality and use of chronologies

Chronologies were evident in all the records we reviewed but two thirds were not fit for purpose. They lacked the detail necessary to identify patterns of risk or need, thereby limiting their contribution to meaningful assessment and case management. Internal audits highlighted similar findings and these led to the introduction of new guidance, good practice examples and an increased appreciation of the impact of

staff workloads on the quality of chronologies. We did not find enough quality assurance when we read case files and that lack of quality assurance may be contributing to the absence of intended improvements in practice.

Many chronologies were largely made up of a list of agency actions and processes. There was little or no information about significant events in the child's life, such as the death of a relative or the birth of a sibling. Some chronologies included an unnecessary amount of information on other family members to the extent that significant events relating to the subject child were obscured within unrelated detail.

Chronologies contained within records other than that of the lead professional were generally of a better standard. Community child health services were using chronologies to inform inter-agency referral discussions. Police and other partners were monitoring repeat concerns and any patterns that emerged were subject to an escalation policy to determine if an initial referral discussion was required.

The quality of assessments

Almost all children and young people had an assessment of risks and needs however; the standard of these was variable. While the majority was rated as good or very good, almost a third were adequate and a few were weak. Staff had received appropriate training to contribute to assessments and had access to the required guidance and tools necessary to undertake them. Effective procedures were in place to assess the risk posed by young people to others. Partners had trained some staff teams in a number of specialist assessment tools, including AIM2, which assesses the potential risk posed by young people who display harmful sexual behaviour, and ASSET, which is used to predict reconviction. Partners had introduced the care and risk management process for young people under 18 involved in offending behaviour, which had enhanced the quality of assessments. Staff worked well with young people to include them within assessments and a multi-agency approach had strengthened the process.

The assessment of children with additional support needs was coordinated efficiently in their localities. Some children did not have a comprehensive and detailed enough assessment for disability and some members of social policy staff were unaware of all the supports available to children and their families. The out-of-hours team worked well with partners to contribute to assessments and seconding their staff to children's residential houses had strengthened their insight into the challenges for young people in these settings.

A more dynamic and robust multi-agency approach to assessing risk, where concerns were identified, would better inform timely decision making when assessing child sexual exploitation. Decisions for children affected by parental substance misuse were informed by joint assessments carried out by the social work addictions team, practice team social workers and early years staff as required. A number of staff including 38 champions had been given Safe and Together training to drive the approach. This enhanced the assessment process for children and families with experience of domestic abuse and contributed to early decision-making. Social workers were using the approach and language of Safe and Together when engaging with families affected by domestic abuse and families reported increased

engagement with the process and felt more supported as a result. The whole family support service provided a comprehensive risk and needs assessment in collaboration with the families they were supporting.

The quality of assessments provided to children's hearings and to initial child protection case conferences was more variable. While many were comprehensive and supported early decision-making, some lacked the detail and analysis required to provide quality information. In a few cases, this had resulted in compulsory supervision orders being continued unnecessarily. Some assessments would have benefited from a greater level of collaboration between partners. Waiting lists remained for some specialist assessments including parenting assessments, family placement assessments and assessments by child and adolescent mental health services. Partners were working together to address this and making positive progress.

Planning for individual children and young people

This section considers the quality of children's plans and the effectiveness of arrangements to review them.

Planning for individual children and young people was good. Almost all children and young people had a plan to manage risk and meet needs. The majority were of an adequate standard. They set out desired high-level outcomes for the child, but were not sufficiently specific or measureable. Reviews for children and young people looked after away from home were taking place at appropriate intervals. Partners had taken steps to strengthen the reviewing process for children and young people looked after at home. Investment in processes and a commitment to collaborative working were contributing to effective planning. Timely decision making and fewer placement moves enabled children and young people to be cared for within stable and secure environments. While the majority of care experienced young people were being supported in their choice to either continue in care or live independently, an increasing number of care leavers experienced repeated episodes of homelessness. This issue, along with access to adult health services, highlighted opportunities for continued improvement in terms of strengthening transition planning. Practice in implementing and reviewing individual children's plans was better than the quality of the plans themselves.

The quality of children and young people's individual plans

Partners had developed a child's plan template for use across services including the third sector. Staff welcomed recent changes to the template, viewing it as adaptable and a clear improvement on what had been previously been in place. The majority of respondents to our staff survey had been trained to prepare a child's plan with the majority agreeing they had the necessary guidance and tools to help them.

While almost all children and young people whose records we read had a plan to manage risk and to meet their individual needs, the quality of plans was too variable. We rated just over half as good or better in addressing risks however, we considered

the majority of plans to meet children's needs to be adequate, where strengths just outweighed weaknesses. Again, while the majority of plans identified high-level outcomes, these were not detailed enough to identify unmet needs across all relevant wellbeing indicators. Children's reporters commented that implementation of Getting it Right for Every Child had contributed to improvements in the overall quality of reports. They described the content as having become more relevant, child-centred and analytical.

While most plans set out the desired outcomes for children and young people, the majority were not sufficiently **SMART**. A number of children and young people still had multiple single-agency plans, although partners had made some progress in working towards developing a single child's plan. Our review of children's records highlighted deficits in quality assurance processes. Most records had not been reviewed regularly by a manager or staff with quality assurance responsibilities. Conversely, most staff had opportunities to discuss their work with a supervisor or manager.

The quality and effectiveness of planning and reviewing

Plans for children and young people who were looked after away from home were being reviewed at intervals appropriate to their needs and circumstances. Partners had recognised a need to improve the standard of reviewing for children and young people looked after at home. With a view to improving planning and reducing inconsistencies, partners had agreed that reviews for all children looked after at home were to be undertaken by independent reviewing officers beginning in July 2017.

In almost three-quarters of the vulnerable children's records we reviewed, partnership working was at an appropriate level. Staff from relevant services were involved, including from adult services and the third sector. Staff described planning and reviewing processes as working well and viewed communication and collaborative working as effective. Head teachers viewed planning as having improved because of clear processes, better co-ordination and a joint understanding of assessment and planning. However, we noted instances where health staff had not been adequately involved in planning meetings for young people moving between child and adult health services. In some cases, they had not been invited to contribute. In others, competing demands were given as reasons for a lack of involvement.

The whole family support service engaged vulnerable families in formulating robust, comprehensive plans with the child at the centre. Contingency planning was a key feature of the family group conferencing element of the service. The process to manage young people's risk was working effectively in terms of assessing and managing the risks posed by young people displaying potentially harmful behaviour.

In most records we read, the views of children, young people, parents and carers had been included and recorded in plans and during key meetings. Encouragingly, partners had sought feedback on child's plans from looked after and care

experienced young people. Children and families involved within child protection processes were also being consulted in order to evidence outcomes and improve practice. In most of these cases, when young people felt unable to advocate on their own behalf, support was available through Who Cares? Scotland and the children's rights officer.

Most of the children and young people within our sample had their needs assessed and were provided with services without delay. While staff reported some delays in families accessing funding, a 70% uptake of self-directed support was having a positive impact in terms of engaging and involving children, young people and families' decisions about their care.

The quality assurance and self-evaluation subcommittee of the public protection committee had responsibility for auditing child protection practice, which had included the auditing of child protection plans. Performance reporting confirmed that progress was generally on target. A helpful process was in place whereby committee members met with the core group to reflect on progress and consider whether positive, sustained outcomes could be evidenced. Child protection concerns or practice challenges were raised through the child protection lead officer who then liaised directly with relevant managers. There was less confidence among reviewing officers to raise challenges or concerns within reviews for looked after children as no specific system or protocol was in place. Clearer measures and direction for staff was required to improve joint planning for children and young people moving between lead professional and named person arrangements as gaps in the regularity of reviewing was evident for some children.

Securing stable and nurturing environments

Effective joint planning was enabling the majority of children and young people to be cared for safely and securely. For the children and young people whose records we read, who were identified as requiring permanent substitute family care, planning was generally progressing well. Overall, permanency planning had improved, particularly for younger children. Delays had reduced and links with legal services had been strengthened. For a few children, progress was less evident and their long-term stability was less assured.

A child-focused approach within adoption services was underpinned by a clear and coherent permanence policy and well received procedural guidance for staff. Practice assessments, reports and decision-making processes were informed by coherent, evidence-based analysis of the circumstances of individual children. A joint approach to early assessment and planning had contributed to a renewed focus on achieving permanence for children at the earliest possible stage and had reduced the number of placement moves.

Families engaging with the whole family support service were helped to identify and use extended family networks in order to prevent a child or young person becoming accommodated. Staff were confident that multi-agency screening groups were improving plans and making better use of the resources provided by third sector partners. A range of tenancy options and supports were assisting young people to

continue in care or prepare for independent living. However, the number of care leavers experiencing repeated episodes of homelessness had increased and there were examples of young people being placed in bed and breakfast accommodation. A transitional tenancy scheme had been developed to address the issue but was not yet in a position to demonstrate impact. As a consequence of a new housing allocation policy, care leavers were awarded a set level of housing need points and were being prioritised through an exceptional circumstances process. This gave more priority to this vulnerable group than they had before, in order to ensure young people accessed suitable accommodation. In terms of ensuring equity of access, this issue, considered alongside pathways into adult health services, highlighted a need to strengthen transition planning.

Planning and improving services

This section considers the rigour of integrated children's services planning and strategic planning and the extent to which it can be demonstrated to support improvement in the wellbeing of children and young people. It includes a focus on how well partners identify and manage risks to vulnerable groups of children and young people.

Joint planning to improve services was good. Integrated children's service planning was firmly embedded within the wider context of community planning. Partners had a comprehensive and cohesive strategy in place for joint planning directed through their current Integrated Children's Services Plan and well aligned supporting plans and strategies with SMART objectives. Getting It Right for Every Child principles were well embedded within strategic plans. Shared resources were targeted to achieve the greatest impact on service development and delivery through prioritising prevention and early intervention approaches. The public protection committee had provided effective leadership on a range of issues including work to improve outcomes for young people involved with youth justice services and on domestic abuse. However, while the committee produced a 2014/15 report on the measures taken to improve outcomes for children, it recognised that the transition to the new arrangements had resulted in a lack of public reporting in 2015/16. The committee planned to report on its work to improve services to protect children in 2017. Strong links between the public protection committee, the quality assurance subcommittee and other strategic planning groups contributed to the process of jointly identifying and responding to potential or emerging risks to vulnerable children and young people. Nonetheless, the impact of current policy and practice at both a strategic and operational level in relation to child sexual exploitation (CSE) required to be reviewed. Despite efforts to raise awareness of the risks, not all staff were suitably equipped with the skills to identify and respond to suspected or actual CSE matters effectively and confidently.

Integrated children's services planning

Strategic planning arrangements were robust with clear, transparent connections between structures, processes and governance of key strategic groups. Planning

partners worked well together to jointly plan and deliver preventative and early intervention services.

The Integrated Children's Services Plan (2012-2018) provided a comprehensive and cohesive strategy for the integration of services for children and young people. Explicit links with Getting It Right for Every Child principles were embedded. A comprehensive review reported on the progress made against key actions. The newly produced draft Children's Services Plan (2017-2020) outlined the strategic priorities for children and young people. This followed an approach to planning that was based on outcomes and took full account of the new requirements of the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014. Partners had begun a public consultation on the draft report to hear what children, young people, families and staff thought of the priorities identified and approach taken.

The plan reflected a strong relationship between universal, targeted and specialist services. This included a firmly embedded nurture approach in primary schools that was becoming increasingly established within secondary schools. The approach had contributed to significant improvements in school ethos, values and culture. Further examples of effective integrated planning included partners work on delivering early and effective intervention; the whole family support service and innovative, integrated services in relation to violence against women and children. The violence against women subcommittee was very well connected and embedded within strategic planning.

A wide range of relevant performance indicators and targets was used to demonstrate progress towards achieving short, medium and long-term outcomes. Performance information was used well to identify trends, evaluate the impact of prevention and early intervention programmes and to direct funding decisions. For example, partners recognised that a more consistent and persistent approach was needed to support and improve positive destinations and prevent young people leaving care from becoming homeless.

Services were not distributed equitably across West Lothian. Partners charged with planning children's services were making progress in addressing this. Work was in progress to undertake a comprehensive strategic needs assessment for children and families through the programme of work to realign children's services.

Child protection committee business planning

The public protection committee, established in April 2016, had replaced all pre-existing strategic governance arrangements for child protection, adult support and protection and offender management. Clear lines of accountability and well-established governance arrangements were in place between the committee and chief officers. The child protection/corporate parenting quality assurance and self-evaluation (QASE) subcommittee effectively supported working groups tasked with strengthening child protection processes and practice. Well-established multi-agency self-evaluation arrangements underpinned a culture of evaluating the effectiveness of child protection processes to support continuous improvement. Child protection performance management processes were monitored through the

QASE subcommittee and reported to the public protection committee. A wide range of performance data was routinely gathered, analysed and evaluated against key indicators to measure impact and to identify improving trends and outcomes. However, there was a general absence of relevant external comparative data to benchmark whether performance was favourable against comparator or other community planning partnership areas.

The public protection committee acknowledged that the focus given to establishing a new committee model had resulted in a lack of public reporting between 2015 and 2016. The committee was in the final stages of drafting a report on the quality of services to protect children. The committee recognised that there was a need to take forward a more effective communication strategy to both engage with and inform stakeholders on the work of the committee.

Senior representatives from police, health and social work services met regularly to review all inter-agency referral discussions. While this had provided opportunities to address potential concerns arising in a timely manner, there was no formal multi-agency governance or specific quality assurance arrangements in place for reviewing the effectiveness of inter-agency referral discussions.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

The public protection committee was responsible for leading and implementing a CSE approach, work plan and training to support staff in protecting children and young people. The committee's strategy for tackling CSE linked into the national policy agenda that included prevention, disruption and recovery and was directed through a joint action plan. This plan, developed in 2015, needed to be revised and updated to reflect current activity, priorities and progress.

During the process of reviewing children's records, we identified that, for a few young people, staff had not adequately identified or responded to CSE issues. This related primarily to young people living in residential houses and in kinship care arrangements. While staff responded to identified risks and concerning behaviour on an issue-by-issue basis, they did not always recognise these as potentially being as a result of child sexual exploitation. Therefore, for a few young people, the potential warning signs that there may be wider child sexual exploitation issues, had not been explored fully. In some instances, despite information on concerning patterns of behaviour being held within children's records, the significance had not been recognised or acted upon using local inter-agency child protection procedures. The public protection committee recognised it would need to review strategy and operational practice. This would include reviewing the CSE strategy in order to ensure it was prominent enough within the child protection strategy. The committee also planned to review staff training; the council's residential provision; the current risk assessment process and the quality of inter-agency referral discussions.

CSE briefings, events and information leaflets for parents, communities and businesses had been developed and delivered, including information provided to taxi companies on the warning signs of CSE. Child sexual exploitation awareness, linked to the Curriculum for Excellence and Relationships, Sexual Health and

Parenthood, was being embedded within schools. There was evidence of effective practice and impact information in relation to CSE undertaken by the domestic and sexual assault team, the Young Almond Project and the Chill Out Zone where young people were being equipped with the knowledge and skills to identify healthy and unhealthy relationships, awareness of sexual exploitation and online safety. Improved approaches to engage foster carers to increase their awareness and skills in respect of child protection and identifying CSE was an area recognised by the committee as requiring further development.

Managing and mitigating risks

Clear linkages between partnership groups including the safer communities strategic planning group, integration strategic planning group and the public protection committee, helped to ensure partners were sufficiently well-informed about potential or emerging risks to vulnerable children and young people. For example, partners had in place shared risk management approaches and multi-agency protocols to respond to missing children and young people, human trafficking and asylum seeking children. Information gathered and shared through the police risk and concern hub provided a more robust picture of potential and emerging risk at both an individual and community level to inform joint risk assessment, risk management and safety planning. For example, partners worked jointly to develop strategies and progress actions within the serious and organised crime action plan to minimise risk. Community planning partners were proactive in jointly identifying emerging and potential risks to the safety or wellbeing of children and young people affected by domestic abuse through effective strategies and action to minimise harm.

Chief officers were well linked into national strategic groups and had a strategic overview of national issues and emerging risks. The audit of community planning report (2014) recommended that the community planning partnership developed a risk register to help them identify and manage the risks associated with delivering the single outcome agreement. The audit governance committee was taking on responsibility for addressing this action to develop a draft risk register. At a council-wide level, robust arrangements were in place for managing corporate governance and risk across services.

Participation of children, young people, families and other stakeholders

This section examines the extent to which children, young people, families and other stakeholders are involved in policy, planning and service development.

The extent of participation by children, young people, families and other stakeholders was very good. Community planning partners were fully committed to and involved in the development of policy, planning and service development. Partners consulted with representative groups who ensured the views of children and young people were listened to and included within service planning decisions. Large-scale surveys were used to gather the views of children, young people, parents and carers, and the findings were used to inform policies. Third sector representation on strategic planning groups had been strengthened and representatives felt fully engaged.

Services made good use of approaches to successfully engage children and young people, families and communities. Children's rights were well promoted and understood by leaders and policy makers across services. The corporate parenting strategic group, in collaboration with the children's rights worker, had made sound progress in promoting the rights of looked after children. In a wider rights context, the UNICEF UK Rights Respecting Schools programme was embedded across the partnership, placing a children's rights ethos at the heart of school culture. There was no systematic approach to recording or evaluating the impact of children's engagement in the development of policy or services in order to maximise the benefits of the considerable work that was being done. Partners recognised that this was an area for further development.

Involvement in policy, planning and service development

Community planning partners were highly committed to ensuring children, young people, families and other stakeholders had opportunities to influence policy, planning and service development. Strategic documents produced by partners included clear, strong statements about engagement and participation of all stakeholders. Third sector representation on strategic planning groups had been strengthened and they were well integrated and engaged within community planning partnerships. A wide range of stakeholders were fully engaged in developing joint policies, strategies and plans. For example, the third sector was leading on the play strategy and worked closely with health improvement, education, Sure Start and young people and parents to ensure a consistent approach to developing and delivering the strategy.

Partners were developing a children's participation and engagement strategy in order to build on existing good practice in engagement and participation and to enhance the voice of children and young people in children's services plans. Care experienced children and young people had been involved in a range of engagement activity to ensure their views were heard at a strategic level through Having Your Say forums and Viewpoint. The corporate parenting strategic group aimed to ensure that care experienced children and young people were at the heart of decision-making, however this was at too early a stage to demonstrate impact.

Communication and consultation

Services were taking positive action to ensure that consultation and engagement was a key part of processes to shape services. Many services had well-established systems in place to gather feedback. Staff considered engagement and participation as part of 'daily business' and employed useful techniques and approaches to successfully engage with children, young people, families and communities. Meaningful participation within communities, through local community and family centres, was helping services to hear the views of some harder to reach families. Health visitors regularly spoke with families to hear their views about their communities, policies and services that had an impact on them. Early years forums provided opportunities for discussion about local issues, groups and services in the community. These were ably supported by statutory and voluntary organisations.

Local volunteers were involved in developing supports to the community. These included activities such as a community clear up, fund raising for youth groups and developing initiatives like Foody Friday where families could drop in to sample fresh produce. A public social partnership was developed to co-produce a project around holiday activities for disabled children and children with additional support needs. As a result of a review, Getting it Right for Autism, new social opportunities for children with autism were being developed.

Members of the local Youth Congress and of the Scottish Youth Parliament were working purposefully to make sure that the views of children and young people were heard. Local school issues and ideas were being raised through pupil councils and to the Scottish Young Parliament where appropriate. The Youth Congress was involved in representing the voices of children and young people in the development of the West Lothian Play Strategy. They also contributed to a 2016 campaign on youth mental health where they consulted through the congress and had 2,068 responses from stakeholders, which informed the development of the strategy.

Pupil and parent councils and surveys routinely sought the views of children and their parents and carers through education services. While there were many examples of successful communication and consultation, some groups had mixed opinions about the effectiveness and consistency of consultation. For example, some foster carers and parents of disabled children were unclear about how to get their views across and some felt that they had not been consulted about changes in services.

Promoting the rights of children and young people

A clear commitment to the rights of children was reflected in the draft Children's Services Plan (2017-2020) and in the draft Corporate Parenting Plan (2017-2018), as well as through the diverse and active role undertaken by the children's rights worker. The children's rights worker played an important role in championing the rights of children and young people to senior managers and policy makers. In addition to supporting individual looked after children, the role had been extended to support children around contact arrangements where there had been domestic abuse, to make sure that the child's views were heard. This resulted in sheriffs increasingly requesting reports from the court contact rights officer in relation to residence and contact cases in order to shape their decisions.

While sound progress had been made in promoting children's rights, it was evident that independent advocacy had only been offered to a small number of vulnerable children whose records we read. Young people who were looked after were helped to develop creative ways to have their voices heard. A video about their care experiences was shown to elected members and senior officers. Other young people produced **emojis,** which were being piloted to help children express themselves more fully during children's hearings**.**

Partners acknowledged that improved use of information, gathered through engagement and participation approaches within individual services, would better inform children's services strategic planning. Leaders acknowledged that there was

a lack of analysis of the impact of children's engagement in the development of policy or services and recognised that this was an area for further development**.** Schools were proactively promoting the rights of children and were supporting a number of approaches. Pupil council members demonstrated a good understanding of rights and responsibilities however, looked after children were not well represented on pupil councils. The partnership had a positive and proactive approach to tackling homophobic bullying. Young people were actively involved in setting up LGBTI groups in six secondary schools and they had consulted widely across the school community to ask what they could do to support the LGBTI community. This had resulted in some practical changes such as fuller inclusion in personal and social education for children; on-going training for teachers; and ensuring that appropriate facilities were available for transgender young people.

6. How good is the leadership and direction of services for children and young people?

This section is about the extent to which collaborative leadership is improving outcomes for children, young people and families. It comments on the effectiveness of the shared vision, values and aims, leadership and direction and leadership of people. It also examines how well leaders are driving forward improvement and change.

Leadership of improvement and change was very good. Leaders across the partnership knew their area well and were ambitious and committed to achieving excellent outcomes for children, young people and families. Partners demonstrated a coherent shared vision, articulated well by elected members and delivered through effective strategic planning groups. The partnership displayed capacity and willingness to effect major change in the structure and redesign of services for children and families. There was a strong focus on directing resources towards prevention and early intervention and partners had introduced a wide range of successful initiatives. The Getting it Right for Every Child approach was well-established at strategic and operational level. The partnership had a robust approach to self-evaluation. Leaders used performance information to develop well-informed and suitably resourced plans to address the impact of demographic changes within a challenging financial climate to meet future need and demand. A culture of comprehensive strategic needs assessment and analysis effectively supported service-planning processes. Partners recognised the need to ensure that quality assurance processes are robust enough to provide accurate evidence of the effectiveness of operational practice. There was strong evidence of positive results in improving the wellbeing of children and young people. The partnership had made progress with the single outcome agreement objective of tackling inequalities, through initiatives such as the anti-poverty strategy and the regeneration framework, which were targeting resources to meet need in areas of deprivation.

The community planning partnership's vision to tackle inequalities and give children and young people in West Lothian the best possible start in life was expressed clearly by leaders and embraced by staff from across partner agencies. Partners demonstrated a strong commitment to tackle the causes of poverty and reduce the impact of inequality in the lives of children, young people and their families. Partners had established a practice of undertaking comprehensive strategic needs assessment and analysis to provide a sound understanding of the needs of communities and support the development of strategic plans. Key strategic documents and public reports showed clear vision for services for children and families and there were clear links between these and the single outcome agreement. Leaders used social media creatively and distributed newsletters and an informative bulletin to sustain the vision and report on progress in achieving key priorities.

Partners demonstrated a clear commitment to corporate parenting underpinned by a long-standing process of promoting the participation of children and young people. While partners had achieved improving trends in some key outcomes for looked after children, they recognised improvement was required in raising attainment and in improving outcomes for care leavers. Significant progress had been made in engaging the wider range of partners with corporate parenting responsibilities under the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014. For example, the partnership established a corporate parenting strategic group with wide representation from statutory and third sector agencies including children's rights and advocacy services. The group provided sound leadership on analysing performance and identifying areas for improvement. Partners consulted widely when developing the new Corporate Parenting Report and Plan 2017-2018, outlining key priorities that were firmly aligned with an updated Children's Services Plan 2017-2020.

Staff at all levels and across all services were able to articulate the shared vision for services and were maintaining meaningful engagement with children and their families in order to continue to improve outcomes. The new children's services plan provided clear direction on strategy for integrating children's services through six revised work streams and integration was at a mature stage.

Leaders had made clear progress in embedding the culture, systems and practices of Getting it Right for Every Child across services. A targeted multi-agency steering group had been tasked with leading the Getting it Right change management process across education, NHS Lothian, social work services and police. Staff were clear and confident about their respective responsibilities and had embedded core principles in their work with children and young people. However, partners recognised that there was a need for continued strong leadership in order to deliver on practice developments including achieving a single child's plan, multi-agency comprehensive assessments and integrated chronologies.

Community planning partners worked well together to plan, develop and deliver services to improve outcomes for communities with a focus on tackling inequalities and reducing the outcome gap for looked after children and young people. A strong partnership approach to strategic planning had resulted in the implementation of effective early intervention and prevention approaches and programmes. These included the whole family support service and the domestic abuse and sexual assault team (DASAT) which was co-located with police, courts, SCRA, social work, housing and health. DASAT had successfully supported women and children who were experiencing or had experienced domestic abuse, sexual assault and other forms of violence. Partners challenged traditional ways of delivering services, for example, in the approach taken to extend youth justice services for those up to 21 years (and beyond in certain circumstances) which was delaying progression into formal adult systems for the most vulnerable.

The refreshed single outcome agreement for 2013-2023 had been merged with the previous community plan, Towards 2020. It was supported by a range of enabling plans and strategies that had contributed to improved outcomes for communities and helped to reduce areas of overlap. West Lothian's anti-poverty strategy, Better Off, was beginning to address the particular needs and circumstances of different

communities through the realignment of partnership resources and additional investment. Examples included the development of welfare initiatives and partnership projects to increase uptake of benefits and target the most vulnerable families such as the Prevention and Intervention Money Advice Project, which was a partnership project between the Advice Shop and the registration service. The council had invested £148m to build 1,000 new council homes, including in areas suffering disadvantage, in order to impact on inequalities in housing. The West Lothian Apprentice programme and the council's job fund and graduate programme had supported over 380 young people into employment since 2012. This had not yet benefited care leavers. There was a plan to extend Partnership Centres into each ward area and this, combined with on-going investment in debt management and money and energy advice services, had helped to improve household income for some families.

The Health and Social Care Partnership had a range of well-established performance management systems and internal mechanisms in place to monitor the quality of service provision and improvement activity. These included a comprehensive programme of self-evaluation that incorporated analysis and reporting at corporate, service and team level, using the West Lothian Assessment Model (WLAM) and monthly Covalent performance reporting. A review panel, led by a chief officer, scrutinised the performance of services and initiated improvement action for those that were underperforming. The maturity of self-evaluation processes allowed partners to identify areas for improvement and they were able to realign resources effectively in order to target areas of need with well-informed plans. In partnership with Quality Scotland, partners had developed an ambitious strategy to monitor and drive improvement that was underpinned by clear governance and reporting. While this confirmed the council's commitment to continuous improvement and actively contributed to the corporate plan's eight priorities, partners recognised that further progress would be required in undertaking benchmarking activities by strengthening existing links with partners.

Deficits existed however, in undertaking regular, structured and effective quality assurance processes at operational management level. These had resulted in reduced quality in the recording within children's records, variability in the quality of assessments and a lack of consistency in the quality of children's plans.

The majority of staff acknowledged that there were positive examples of joint working and shared approaches in service delivery that their managers supported and encouraged. Partners provided a number of programmes and opportunities for staff to learn and develop, and were effectively developing leadership capacity. Leaders had established a learning culture across services and had considered the findings from scrutiny reports and research to improve practice.

7. Conclusion, areas of particular strengths and areas for improvement

We are confident that outcomes for many children, young people and families living in West Lothian have improved as a result of committed leadership, an ambitious shared vision and effective community planning arrangements. We found staff to be highly committed across all agencies and working collaboratively to improve outcomes. Overall, partners demonstrated a sound knowledge of the impact of services based on robust performance monitoring processes, enhanced by comprehensive strategic needs analysis. Considerable investment in resourcing early intervention and prevention services was delivering positive improvements in the lives of children and young people including those who are vulnerable. Partners are highly committed to identifying and addressing areas for improvement. The partnership has clear ability and capacity to continue to maintain high performance in the planning and delivery of services based on robust governance structures.

An extensive range of support services was being delivered by partners and stakeholders to support children, young people and families across communities. This was particularly evident in the variety of parenting programmes and family support services being provided. The whole family support service and the domestic abuse and sexual assault team were making a particularly notable impact. The commitment to continuous improvement and strong operational and managerial partnership working puts partners in a strong position to address the deficits we found in some aspects of quality assurance, assessment and planning.

In the course of our inspection, we identified a number of particular strengths which were making a positive difference for children and young people in the West Lothian Community Partnership area. We found:

- a coherent shared vision to tackle inequalities, supported by a range of approaches and a commitment by partners to realign resources in order to achieve this
- robust performance monitoring, management and reporting processes
- effective community planning arrangements, supported by strong leadership and robust governance across strategic groups
- innovative and effective early intervention and prevention programmes and services
- meaningful consultation, collaboration and inclusion of children and young people in policy and service development.

We are very confident that partners in West Lothian will be able to make the necessary improvements in the light of our inspection findings. In doing so, the Community Planning Partnership should ensure that:

- quality assurance processes lead to sustained improvement in the quality of assessments, children's plans and integrated chronologies
- staff understand and implement the processes for initiating, undertaking and recording inter-agency referral discussions and that a single quality assurance process is agreed and applied

- child sexual exploitation policy is reviewed and updated and practice is improved to ensure that vulnerable young people are kept safe
- sustained improvements are made to educational attainment of looked after children and outcomes for care leavers.

8. What happens next?

The Care Inspectorate will request that a joint action plan is provided that clearly details how the West Lothian Partnership will make improvements in the key areas identified by inspectors. The Care Inspectorate and other bodies taking part in this inspection will continue to offer support for improvement through their linking arrangements. They will also monitor progress in taking forward the partnership's joint action plan.

Appendix 1: Good practice examples

In each inspection, we ask partners to nominate some examples of good practice that can be shown to have a positive impact on the lives of children, young people and families. During the inspection, we assess these examples to identify those that we consider would be useful to community planning partnerships across Scotland. We commend the following examples.

West Lothian Youth Justice

The West Lothian Youth Justice approach had been delivered across the partnership, in its current format, since 2010, following an internal organisational change process, when it was decided that there would be merit in integrating the youth justice team with the criminal justice service to make a criminal and youth justice service (C&YJS). The partnership had demonstrated a continued commitment to, and investment in, youth justice services. The ethos of the service was based on early and effective intervention (EEI) and the implementation of the Whole Systems Approach (WSA). Recognition of child development theory, the longer-term impact of adverse experiences in childhood and the fact that young people's issues can continue into adulthood have informed strategic policy and operational practice. All aspects of the WSA had been embedded in practice and were contributing to young people at risk of offending being successfully diverted from formal measures.

By extending the youth and criminal justice service and the WSA (where possible) up to the age of 21, partners had achieved step change in the way justice services were delivered to young people at risk of offending, delaying progression into formal adult systems for the most vulnerable. The approach was designed to address the behaviours of young people who offend in a radically different way, by changing from a reactionary to a preventative approach. Young people were diverted from the youth and criminal justice systems (and the poorer outcomes associated with this) by taking a holistic approach to each young person, based on GIRFEC principles, and ensuring that they had immediate, appropriate and proportionate support at the right time to prevent further offending.

The EEI approach had been established in collaboration with the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration (SCRA) and youth justice referral meetings were established in order to prioritise diversion. Referrals were made to partners attending this multi-agency forum to implement a range of interventions. Young people who were subject to community payback orders were supervised by youth justice social workers, where appropriate, and this could be up to the age of 21. Similarly, the use of diversion from prosecution was maximised to ensure that those under 21 were prioritised. The C&YJS had established a team dedicated to young people who were subject to unpaid work orders, so that opportunities could be developed around employability and positive role modelling.

Positive outcomes had been achieved by this model, with low re-referral rates for 2016-17, when 87% of young people involved with the service did not re-offend. It had also resulted in low use of custody for 16 and 17 year olds with only two

custodial sentences made in two years over 2014-15 and 2015-16. Services had achieved high completion rates for community payback orders. In 2016-17, 92% of those aged under 22 successfully completed a community payback order. A commitment to extending provision to age 21 had led the youth justice service to co-produce a practice paper with the Centre for Youth Justice with a view to influencing practice and policy nationally.

Domestic Abuse and Safe and Together

The West Lothian Domestic Abuse and the Safe and Together approach had moved away from traditional approaches to domestic abuse that focused on incidents, crisis intervention and physical violence, and focused on coordinated early intervention approaches. Safe and Together takes a specific approach to helping child welfare and partner agencies make good decisions for children impacted by the behaviours of domestic abuse perpetrators.

There was strong leadership support. Elected members were engaged and active in progressing issues. The domestic abuse and sexual assault team (DASAT) and partner agencies involved in addressing domestic abuse were linked well into children's services strategic planning groups through senior managers. The domestic abuse strategy was well connected to the wider public protection strategies.

At an operational level, there was strong connectivity, autonomy and provision. It was evident that creativity and innovation were being used to secure funds, bring identified services on board and survive on shorter-term contracts to ensure that service provision remained in position. The DASAT was a holistic multi-agency service, which provided support, assessment, safety planning, interventions, advocacy and therapeutic support. This was effective in minimising impact through co-ordinated well-structured services that had autonomy to provide interventions immediately. Services such as LISA (living in safe accommodation), CEDAR, and the contact rights officer provided timely and effective intervention and support. LISA had enabled greater stability in securing housing provision and reduced time in temporary accommodation. The contact rights officer was minimising risk in contact arrangements through active representation of children and young people in the courts. This was in addition to existing Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (**MARAC**) and Multi Agency Tasking and Coordinating Conference (**MATAC**) processes and highlighted a well-connected and coordinated service.

Positive performance outcomes had been achieved. The rate of domestic abuse incidents had reduced over the past three years, however, it remained above the national average. Detection rates for domestic abuse were on target, reaching 82% in 2015/16, an increase of 3% on the 2014/15 figure. The percentage of women reporting that they felt safer as a result of an intervention by DASAT reached 99% in 2015/16 and the percentage of children feeling better as a result of using the children's service was 100%. Partners continued to develop new performance measures for domestic abuse and planned future reporting on outcomes.

Whole family support

The whole family support service was developed in West Lothian as a result of the learning from two established intensive support initiatives: Families Included and Supporting Families. The whole family support service supported families with multiple and complex needs, many of which had been known to services for many years and a significant proportion of which had children assessed as at risk of becoming accommodated out with the family home. Intervening at the earliest opportunity, the service worked with the whole family to build their capacity to address issues and support their children with less reliance on public services.

The partnership was successful in securing Big Lottery funding, which was match funded by West Lothian Council, and the new whole family support service was launched in April 2016. The partnership model comprised a wide range of partners including Barnardo's, Circle, Homestart, West Lothian Youth Action Project, West Lothian drug and alcohol service and Children 1st. An operational management group and strategic governance group provided effective oversight for ensuring that the partnership delivered the agreed outcomes.

Through the development of the WFSS, agencies had introduced new and effective ways to work together to support West Lothian's vulnerable children. Examples included a group for vulnerable girls, co-delivered with West Lothian Youth Action Project and Children 1st. The whole family support service successfully supported placements within Broxburn Family Centre out of school care, for children who were struggling to access and sustain mainstream education. The service supported group work for children with behavioural difficulties and provided training opportunities for staff in mental health.

Many families benefited from increased levels of stability, improved family relationships and increased levels of engagement within local communities. Vulnerable children had improved attendance and timekeeping at school. Families had benefited from improved parenting skills and children were supported to remain within their own families and communities. For example, 86% of children who were at high risk of accommodation at referral were still at home following intensive support and creative partnership working. Improved parenting skills were evident in 90% of families using services and home conditions had improved for 83% of families.

The whole family support service approach was well integrated into children's services and clearly linked to objectives within the children's services plan and the strategy to reshape children's services. Measures were in place to continue to effectively monitor and assess the effectiveness, efficiency and impact of the service linked to key objectives.

Appendix 2: Evaluated indicators of quality

Quality indicators help services and inspectors to judge what is good and what needs to be improved. In this inspection, we used a draft framework of quality indicators that was published by the Care Inspectorate in October 2012, *How well are we improving the lives of children, young people and families? A guide to evaluating services for children and young people using quality indicators*. This document is available on the Care Inspectorate website.

Here are the evaluations for nine of the quality indicators.

How well are the lives of children and young people improving?	
Improvements in the wellbeing of children and young people	**Very Good**
Impact on children and young people	**Good**
Impact on families	**Good**
How well are partners working together to improve the lives of children, young people and families?	
Providing help and support at an early stage	**Good**
Assessing and responding to risks and needs	**Adequate**
Planning for individual children and young people	**Good**
Planning and improving services	**Good**
Participation of children, young people, families and other stakeholders	**Very Good**
How good is the leadership and direction of services for children and young people?	
Leadership of improvement and change	**Very Good**

This report uses the following word scale to make clear the judgements made by inspectors.

Excellent	outstanding, sector leading
Very good	major strengths
Good	important strengths with some areas for improvement
Adequate	strengths just outweigh weaknesses
Weak	important weaknesses
Unsatisfactory	major weaknesses

Appendix 3: The terms we use in this report

West Lothian Community Planning Partnership is the local community planning partnership for the West Lothian Council area. It is formed from representatives from key agencies and organisations from the public, community, voluntary and private sector. The partnership works together to plan and deliver services in West Lothian.

A **single outcome agreement** is an agreement between the Scottish Government and community planning partnerships that sets out how they will work towards improving outcomes for Scotland's people in a way that reflects local circumstances and priorities.

Whole System Approach is the Scottish Government's programme for addressing the needs of young people involved in offending. It aims to divert young people who offend from statutory measures, prosecution and custody through early intervention and robust community initiatives.

The **Early Years Collaborative** was launched by the Scottish Government in October 2012 with the support of NHS Scotland, the Coalition of Scottish Local Authorities (COSLA) and Police Scotland. It is a multi-agency, local, quality improvement programme delivered on a national scale, focusing on the national outcome "Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed".

The **Advice Shop** is a free, impartial and confidential service for the people of West Lothian with a focus to alleviate poverty and promote inclusion through advice, assistance and advocacy.

The **virtual comparator** takes characteristics of pupils in a school and matches them to similar pupils from across Scotland. This creates a virtual school and allows meaningful comparisons between expected and actual performance.

The West Lothian public protection committee, which incorporates the **child protection committee,** brings together all the organisations involved in protecting children in the area. Their purpose is to make sure local services work together to protect children from abuse and keep them safe.

Beatlie Campus comprises Beatlie School, Beatlie School Early Years, West Lothian NHS Trust Child Development Centre and Signpost Information Centre. The school provides education for pupils with profound, severe and complex learning difficulties aged between 3 and 18 years of age.

Bookbug gives four free books to children from birth to primary 1. There are also free Bookbug sessions in libraries with songs, stories and rhymes.

The **Active and Achieving Fund** is money set aside by West Lothian Council to provide funding for looked after children and young people to access a range of leisure and learning opportunities that would not be funded through mainstream budgets.

Burnhouse Campus is a behavioural support service for children in the S1 to S5 age range who require additional support to sustain education or reintegrate into mainstream school.

Getting it Right for Every Child is the Scottish Government's approach to making sure that all children and young people get the help they need when they need it. There are eight wellbeing indicators, which are: Safe; Healthy; Achieving; Nurtured; Active; Respected; Responsible; and Included. These provide an agreed way of measuring what a child needs to reach their potential.
www.scotland.gov.uk/gettingitright

Self-directed support is the support a person purchases or arranges to meet agreed health and social care outcomes. It allows people to choose how their support is provided and gives them as much control as they want of their individual budget.

Living in Safe Accommodation is a project that supports women and children to get accommodation and build resilience and attachment.

CEDAR, the Children Experiencing Domestic Abuse Recovery model, is adapted from an innovative Canadian model for children who have experienced domestic abuse, in order to provide the necessary support to aid recovery.

West Lothian Youth Inclusion Project was established in 2004 to provide a consistent resource and support to address the needs of vulnerable young people aged 16-25 and who live in West Lothian.

SMART stands for specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound.

An **integrated children and young people's plan** is for services that work with children and young people. It sets out the priorities for achieving the vision for all children and young people and what services need to do together to achieve them.

An **emoji** is a small digital image or icon used to express an idea or emotion in electronic communication.

MARAC Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (primarily for adult victims of domestic abuse who may or may not have children).

MATAC Multi Agency Tasking and Coordinating Conference (led by Police Scotland).

Appendix 4: The Quality Indicator Framework

What key outcomes have we achieved?	How well do we meet the needs of our stakeholders?	How good is our delivery of services for children, young people and families?	How good is our operational management?	How good is our leadership?
1. Key performance outcomes	**2.** Impact on children, young people and families	**5.** Delivery of key processes	**6.** Policy, service development and planning	**9.** Leadership and direction
1.1 Improvements in the wellbeing of children and young people	**2.1** Impact on children and young people **2.2** Impact on families	**5.1** Providing help and support at an early stage **5.2** Assessing and responding to risks and needs **5.3** Planning for individual children and young people **5.4** Involving individual children, young people and families	**6.1** Policies, procedures and legal measures **6.2** Planning and improving services **6.3** Participation of children, young people, families and other stakeholders **6.4** Performance management and quality assurance	**9.1** Vision, values and aims **9.2** Leadership of strategy and direction **9.3** Leadership of people **9.4** Leadership of improvement and change
	3. Impact on Staff		**7.** Management and support of staff	
	3.1 Impact on staff		**7.1** Recruitment, deployment and joint working **7.2** Staff training, development and support	
	4. Impact on Communities		**8.** Partnership and resources	
	4.1 Impact on communities		**8.1** Management of resources **8.2** Commissioning arrangements **8.3** Securing improvement through self-evaluation	
10. What is our capacity for improvement? Global judgement based on an evaluation of the framework of quality indicators				

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Report To: **West Lothian Community Safety Board**
From: **CI Barry Blair**
Meeting Date: 18th September 2017

Subject: Pinpoint Update

1. Purpose of Report – Update on Operation Pinpoint – Whitburn

The purpose of this report is to provide a further update on Operation Pinpoint following the deployment in Whitburn in June 2017, highlight key learning and future planning.

2. Terms of Report

Operation Pinpoint

The Community Safety Partners (Police, Council and SFRS) have developed 'Operation Pinpoint' as a way of 'pin pointing' areas within West Lothian requiring a community safety intervention and as such, 'Operation Pinpoint' provides a flexible approach to deal with issues in any one particular community with the aim of achieving immediate, short and longer term outcomes for the communities concerned.

Operation Pinpoint Criteria:

Operation Pinpoint is intelligence led and geographical or thematic areas of intervention and is driven by trend information from the daily/monthly TAC meetings and or where concerns are known to either of the Community Safety partners yet no evidence of reporting.

The decision to initiate a Pinpoint Operation is taken in consultation by Head of Housing/Customer and Building Services/Local Area Police Commander/Local Fire Officer.

3. Operation Pinpoint - Whitburn, Monday 19th June – 25th June 2017

Police were allocated the lead role in driving forward a Pinpoint operation in Whitburn.

PS Vince Hughes was the lead officer and worked with partners within WLC, SFRS, Education, SNT and Regeneration Project with the vision of achieving the following:

Priority 1 - Reducing Antisocial Behaviour
Priority 2 - Tackling Substance Misuse
Priority 3 - Making our Roads Safer
Priority 4 - Tackling Acquisitive Crime

The following is a summary of the actions reported previously to the CS Board:

- Over 130 dedicated Police Officer deployments specifically in Whitburn during the weeklong operation, working with partners.

- Resources working together- Local Officers, Ward Officers, both Community Action Teams, Safer Communities Prevention Task Force, Operational Support Unit, Licensing Department, J Division Pro Active, Community Investigation and Roads Policing Units, SFRS, SNT, NETS Land and Countryside Service, Youth Action Project, Whitburn Academy, Various WLC Departments, Regeneration Committee, Woodland Trust, Whitburn Gala Day Committee, Trading Standards, Victim Support, Care and Repair, Whitburn and District Community Development Trust.

- 10 houses were searched under Misuse of Drugs Act warrants, resulting in

    - 11 persons being charged with Drug Dealing Offences
    - Drugs with an estimated value of £11,740 recovered
    - £2,700 of drug dealers cash seized

- Analytical work identified 'Hot Spot' areas for targeted patrolling

- Targeted High Visibility, Plain Clothes and Joint Cycle Patrols with partners in Hotspot Areas

- Multiple positive Intelligence led Intervention visits with high tariff offenders, targeting violence, theft and ASB, carried out with 11 offenders identified as the highest risk.

- Anti Social Behaviour- 2 occupiers issued with (S54) notices regarding loud music.
    - 1 female arrested for breaching their ASBO

- Bail Curfew Checks on all Whitburn nominals, resulting in 1 male reported for breaching his curfew. All others compliant.

- Warrants- Long outstanding nominal arrested due to positive engagement and assistance from the local community. Local recidivist arrested on 9 outstanding warrants and charged additionally with 2 theft offences. 22 other outstanding warrants dealt with.

- Road Safety- Speed Checks carried out.
    - 10 warnings
    - 1 male charged with Drink Driving
    - Increased patrols by Roads Policing Division- Vehicle made off in Whitburn but quickly crashed, males arrested (no insurance).

- Four Partnership Surgeries afternoon and evening for community engagement. Lots of positive advice given to residents and well received.

- Environmental Visual Audit with Police, SFRS, SNT, NETS, Regeneration Project, Community Council, Planning Department, Woodland Trust, WLC Environmental Enforcement Officers. Structured Audit and report with identified tasks allocated to various agencies (ongoing). The Community Safety Strategic Group will oversee progress.

- Police and Partnership engagement at Gala Events - positive engagement with organisers, parents and participants.

- Clean Up- Whitburn Academy litter pick with Police and Nets around the School Area, 20 large rubbish bags collected.

- NETS Education Officers attending Whitburn Schools to reduce litter dropping.

- Whitburn Cigarette Campaign- cleaning up litter outside pubs and betting shops etc.

- Bulky Uplifts- funding required, couldn't be funded on normal budget but no major issue identified.

- Licensed premises checks – all off sales premises in Whitburn were visited by the License Department and Ward Officers. Inspections carried out and corrective advice and support give where required.

- Test Alcohol Purchase operation in Whitburn- premises checked and passed.

Media – Operation Pinpoint was publicised daily through WLC and Police Social Media. The Daily Record covered the Monday MDA kick off and a broader picture of the operation. This was also publicised in the West Lothian Courier.

Budget- no requirement for additional finance identified during the initial phase of the operation.

Overall the Whitburn Pinpoint was extremely well received by not only the local community but also across partners, with the focus being community ownership of problems and positive engagement.

Engagement was extremely positive with a lot of good information received from the public and they discussed their concerns with us, which mainly related to youth drinking and ASB.

With all this intentionally carried out in the week preceding the Whitburn Gala day, it is of particular note that there was a significant decrease in incidents to Whitburn over the course of the and only 3 ASB/Youth calls (which were found to be negative) on the Gala night, which is unprecedented.

4. Further review / Pinpoint Legacy –

Following the operation in June, significant progress has been made on the Environmental Visual audit actions with notable results as follows –

There has been a notable clean-up and removal of Graffiti in areas such as Gasworks Lane, East / West Main Street and Blaeberryhill Park.

Training on how to deal with Anti-social behaviour has been offered to staff at the Community Centre and we are currently awaiting confirmation from Community Staff.

Although WLC were unable to prioritise a clean-up of the wooded area west of Glenmore there has been further contact between Police and the Park Ranger Hannah Crow to identify problematic wooded areas within West Lothian which will hopefully assist in terms of prioritising of future work.

Regeneration Officers and the Community Action Team have been working closely to identify the owner of the road at Weaver's Lane which requires to have markings painted to assist in preventing significant congestion at the entrance to the Police Station and the Medical Practice. It has been established that the road is not owned by the Council or the NHS. Land Register checks are underway. Funding may be required to accommodate this request with emergency services and the public benefitting from any work.

The sites of the old Welfare Club and the Labour Club were identified as being in a state of disrepair. There was a perception from some that the sites may prove a risk to youths who dared to enter however there is no notable history of this from Police records. The Council are aware of these areas and there has been / is current action ongoing in respect of this.

The use of the partnership EVA approach is now being embedded as routine business at an operational level which is extremely encouraging.

Notably, in the two month period since Operation Pinpoint the ward has seen a sustained reduction in ASB. In fact, the level of calls specifically to Whitburn beat for July and August combined (118 Calls) is only slightly higher than the total for the month of June alone (107). The impact of the operation has led to a significant reduction particularly within the town centre area where there have been very few calls in recent weeks.

Robust partnership action and swift intervention has also been taken against perpetrators of ASB in the community with two recent ASBO's served against tenants in Whitburn which shows a continued commitment beyond the 'Pinpointed' activity in June.

5. Future Planning

Lessons continue to be gleaned each time a Pinpoint operation is undertaken and inform the planning of all future activity. Operation Pinpoint is now an agenda item at the monthly partnership tactical meeting to assess future requirements with a view to agreeing a recommended deployment plan. It has been agreed that the next Pinpoint Operation will take place in Bathgate at the end of September / start of October prior to the Bonfire initiative leading into 5th November.

Chief Inspector Barry Blair
Local Area Commander
West Lothian

Agenda Item no

Report To: **West Lothian Community Safety Board** From: **West Lothian Community Safety Strategic Steering Group**
Meeting Date: 18th September 2017

Subject: WESTDRIVE 2017

1. Purpose of Report – Background Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide the Community Safety Board with an understanding of the Westdrive 2017 event and it's continued contribution to the reducing casualty rates from road traffic accidents, as per the strategic vision.

2. Terms of Report

Summary of Implications

Approximately 1200 Senior pupils, S6, in West Lothian attended ***'Westdrive 2017'*** between 29 and 31 August at the Howden Park Centre. The event was funded by Road Safety Scotland and Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group and organised by Police Scotland through the West Lothian Community Safety Unit (CSU). It was resourced by staff from Police, Fire and Ambulance services as well as various partner and third sector agencies. It aimed to promote driving issues in an engaging and impactful way.

The main point of the event was to highlight that road crashes destroy lives on multiple levels and young drivers and their families are over represented in road crashes in West Lothian. In the last year of the 50 seriously injured casualties 21 were drivers of whom 7 were young drivers (24 and under) in spite of not making up anywhere near that proportion of the driving population. Young people again (24 and under) were also over represented in passenger injuries accounting for 59 of 129 passenger injury reports. The statistics highlight the scale of the problem and relevance to the young drivers directly. The format of the event specifically allowed the agencies who actually deal with the aftermath of road accidents to directly engage with young drivers at the point in their life when they are most likely to be involved in such incidents.

The programme followed the familiar format of a theatre presentation by the Baldy Bane Theater Company, provided by Transport Scotland. Following this was a series of formal presentations by: Police Scotland, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service, and Cycle Tour Club Scotland. This was followed by a road safety DVD and a personal testimony from a local parent of a young driver who lost his life in a road accident in

West Lothian in 2013. The event then concluded with a series of interactive stalls and demonstrations by all of the above agencies, as well as West Lothian Drug and Alcohol Service and Rural Urban Traning Scheme (a biker training organisation). These stalls allowed the various partners to engage more directly with participants, in the hope they will be more likely to internalise the messages.

This year Green 'P Plates' were also distrubuted to young drivers who had either passed their driving test or had booked a date for it. It is hoped this will encourage young drivers to utilise these plates and result in greater consideration from other drivers.

Relevant SOA outcome (s)	
Outcome 6 – Our citizens live longer, healthier lives Outcome 9 - We live our lives free from crime, disorder and danger	
Relevant SOA performance indicator (s)	
Resources	
Emergency Services; Police Scotland provided 12 officers to the event daily from the CSU, School Link Officers, Roads Policing and Special Constables. Scottish Fire and Rescue Service provided two permanent Community Fire Fighters for the duration of the event and further Operational Crews who were in attendance but subject to deployment. Other partner agencies: RUTS, CTC and WLDAS each provided two members of staff to man their respective stalls.	
Link to CPP prevention plan/Community Engagement plan	
Impact on inequalities	
This year young people from outside of mainstream education were identified by youth justice and attended the event.	
Key risks	

3. Conclusions

Evaluation forms from Westdrive 2017 have been distributed and are currently being evaluated however initial feedback indicates the majority of attendees assessed the event as excellent over all. Similarly a number of attendees stated the event would have a direct impact on their driving and the same number felt more able to challenge other drivers as a result.

During 2017 a number of senior representatives of the emergency services and partner agencies visited the event as invited guests, with many favourable comments from them on the quality of the event. Which it is hoped will also lead to continued support of the event from all partner agencies.

Several pupils, staff and guests once again commented on the presentation by the bereaved parent in particular, stating this had made a considerable impact on them.

4. Consultation

Westdrive 2017 followed the existing outline from the previous 12 years of events and it is the intention to gauge the longer-term relevance of the event via the ongoing feedback and consultation processes and this will allow us to guide the focus of the event for the future.

Once the consultation process is complete we will be able to feedback at future presentations.

5. Recommendation

It is recommended that all of the partner agencies involved in the event continue to support it, particularly in terms of resources. Both the longer terms surveys from 2016 and immediate surveys from 2017 highlight the obvious impact and benefits of the event.

The event was again organised by Police Scotland through the Community Safety Unit, however this year the funding process was rationalised with all invoices being addressed to West Lothian Council, rather than Police Scotland. This saved one partner raising an invoice to another, before then paying the respective invoices for the event. It is recommended this process continues.

Given the fact that the Community Safety Priority lead for Road Safety is Scottish Fire and Rescue Service, consideration could be given as to which partner is best placed to lead in the organisation of Westdrive with the continued support of all partner agencies.

This year a number of young people from outside of traditional education were identified by Youth Justice partners and invited to attend the event. It is recommended that the event continue to grow and include any other young people who would otherwise miss out on the benefits of the event.

In relation to the above point in particular, Oatridge and West Lothian Colleges have significant numbers of young drivers who would benefit from this event, particularly in light of the fact a local student was recently charged with drink driving. However the size of their student population and cost implications makes it prohibitive to invite them to attend the event at Howden Park theatre. Organisation of separate events is already underway.

Reported By: Drew Elliot
Contact details: Andrew.Elliot@Scotland.pnn.police.uk

TEL: 01506 639844
Date: 07092017

Agenda Item no

Report To: **West Lothian Community Safety Board** From: **West Lothian Community Safety Strategic Steering Group**
Meeting Date: 18th September 2017

Subject: Bonfire Strategy for West Lothian 2017

1. Purpose

1.1 The Purpose of this strategy document is to ensure Community Safety Partners work together to minimise the impact of deliberate fire setting and fire related antisocial behaviour over the peak autumn period (14th October to 7th November 2017), and to coordinate arrangements within West Lothian to ensure the safety of fire crews and the public.

2. Background

2.1 Statistical evidence indicates an increase in deliberate fires, fire related offending and hostility towards fire crews during October, commencing the school holiday period and peaking on or around November 5th each year. Local fire/incident data (sourced from existing and legacy systems), operational intelligence and local knowledge will be utilised in order to identify locations where unsafe bonfires, fire setting and antisocial behaviour is likely to occur.

3. 2017 Bonfire Pre-planning

3.1 The pre-planning for the bonfire season has already begun with a multi-agency meeting planned for Tuesday 12th September within the Civic Centre. Invited partners include (not exhaustive):

- Scottish Fire and Rescue Service,
- Police Scotland,
- NETS and Land Services,

- Safer Neighbourhood Team,
- Trading Standards.

4. Demand reduction education plan

4.1 In order to reduce demand on emergency resources within West Lothian during this period, a programme of prevention activities are planned and include:

- Targeted educational inputs to be offered/delivered to all secondary schools,
- All primary schools provided with interactive educational resources through GLOW,
- Delivery of educational inputs to primary school within areas known to be problematic, identified through the Community Safety Unit ,
- Supply of awareness raising posters to all schools.

5. Identification of unlicensed bonfires/fireworks

5.1 Utilising all Community Safety partners within West Lothian and highlighting the potential for fire related anti-social behaviour, the following is recommended:

- Reporting unlicensed bonfires to Nets and Land Services through the Daily tasking process and by direct contact to Nets and Land Services,
- Identification of potentially dangerous bonfires,
- Joint visitation to domestic premises where stock fireworks are being stored to provide advice, where identified through the daily Tasking process.

6. Community engagement

6.1 In addition to all points above, Community Safety Partners will participate in the following:

- An initiative leading up to bonfire night where Police and Fire Service personnel will carry out joint cycle patrols to engage with youths at known hot spots ,
- Visitation to Youth clubs and drop in centres,
- Multi-Agency Environmental Visual Audits (EVA) in identified problematic areas,

- Contribution towards multi-agency press release,
- Provision of safety advice through twitter @scotfire_FlkWL ,
- Safety advice at SFRS website www.firescotland.gov.uk,
- Provision of safety advice to West Lothian Council for their website,
- National TV and radio campaign.

7. Evaluation

7.1 Following the Bonfire period, an evaluation will take place and will be reported to members of the West Lothian Council Services for Communities Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel and the Community Safety Board with an overview of the preventative and operational response joint activities conducted by Community Safety partners within the West Lothian area during the Bonfire Period 2017.

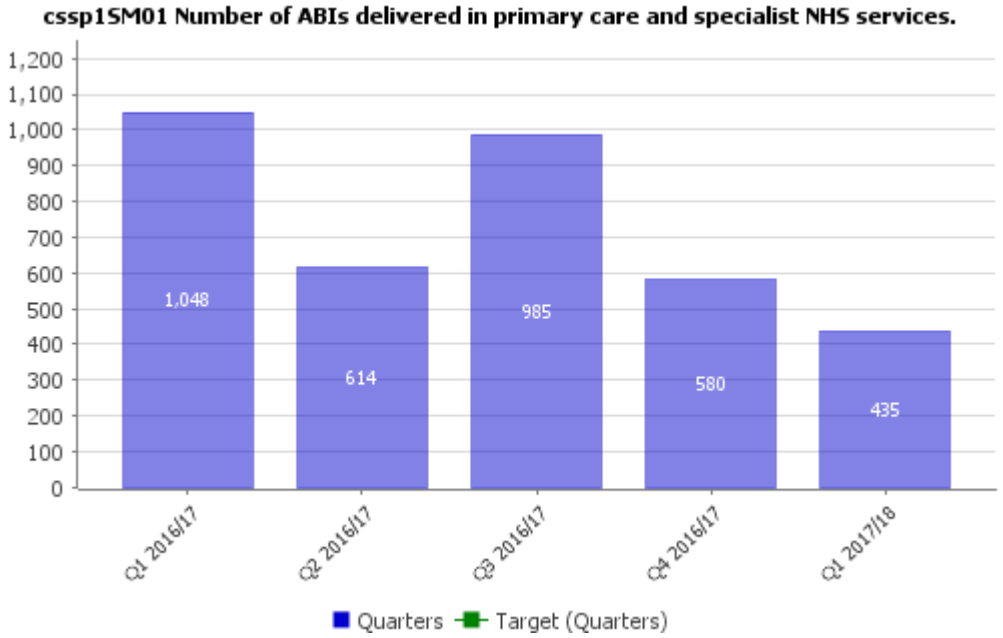
Reported By:
Contact details:

TEL:
Date:

Part 1 - Community Safety Strategic Plan - Detail Report Performance Indicators

Generated on: 11 September 2017 09:01

Performance Indicator	**cssp1SM01 Number of ABIs delivered in primary care and specialist NHS services.**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - NHS Lothian (Nick Clater)
Description		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 1. Substance Misuse Lead(Elizabeth Butters); cssp ADP Policy Officer(Elizabeth Butters)
		Data Collection Officer	CSSPUP CSSPUP



Q1 2017/18 result

435

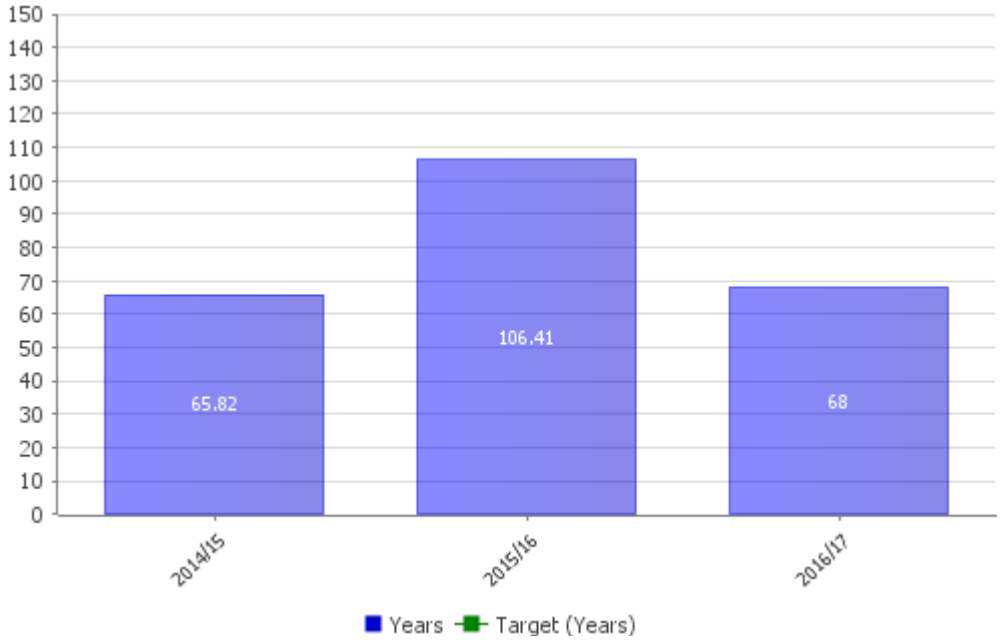
Trend Chart Commentary

This activity remains a Scottish Government priority and a HEAT target for NHS Lothian. West Lothian ADP is committed to achieve 20% of the overall NHS Lothian target 1987 for 2017/18 (498 per quarter); this proportion is consistent with the proportion of budget resource allocated to West Lothian ADP by NHS Lothian.

Note that this figure no longer include data from A&E or other hospital settings; this activity is considered to be part of mainstream NHS activity in these settings. As a consequence it is likely that performance in West Lothian will be closer to the target of 498 than has been the case in the past 2 years.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

Performance Indicator	cssp1SM02 Number of West Lothian under 18s hospital admissions for substance misuse expressed a a crude rate per 100,000 of the population	Partner Organisation	cssp Partner - NHS Lothian (Nick Clater)
Description		Responsible Officer	CSSP 1. Substance Misuse Lead(Elizabeth Butters); cssp ADP Policy Officer(Elizabeth Butters)
		Data Collection Officer	

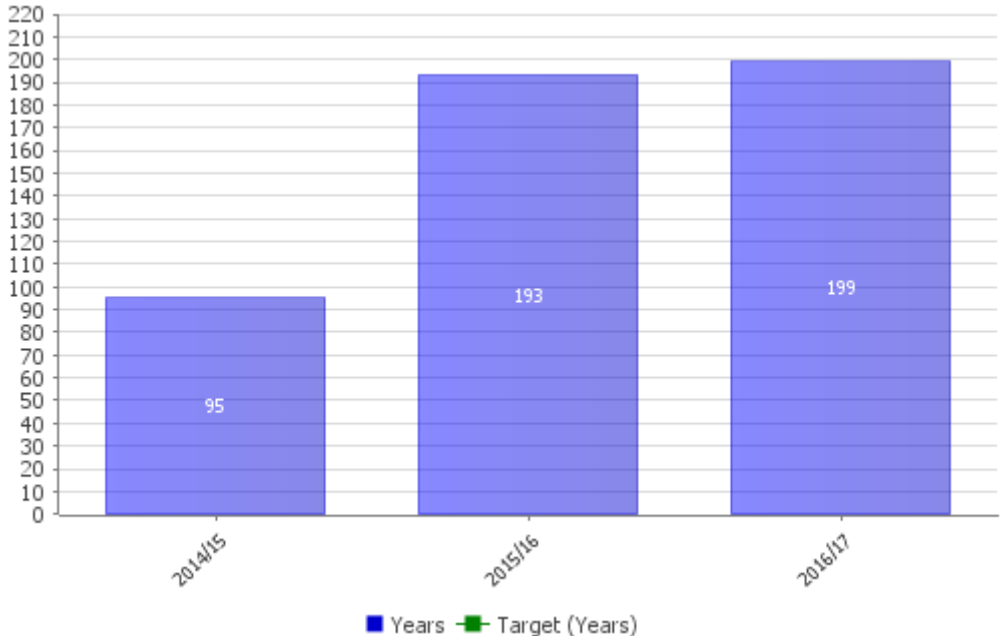


2016/17 result

68

Trend Chart Commentary	Notes on Latest Data Entry:
This demonstrates the number of young people/children under the age of 18 who are admitted to hospital as a result of misusing substances. The information is expressed as per 100,000 to prevent identification of individuals within the dataset. Information is only be available on yearly basis for comparison reasons, however the first six month of 2016/7 is available and shows 68 under 18s staying in hospital where substance misuse is indicator as a contributing factor.	12-May-2017 Publication of this data is only available on an annual basis. Data for the full financial year 2016/17 will not be available until September 2017

Performance Indicator	**cssp1SM03 Number of ABIs delivered to young people as part of the Alcohol Diversionary Fund projects.**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - West Lothian Council(Graeme Struthers)
Description		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 1. Substance Misuse Lead(Elizabeth Butters); cssp ADP Policy Officer(Elizabeth Butters)
		Data Collection Officer	



2016/17 result

199

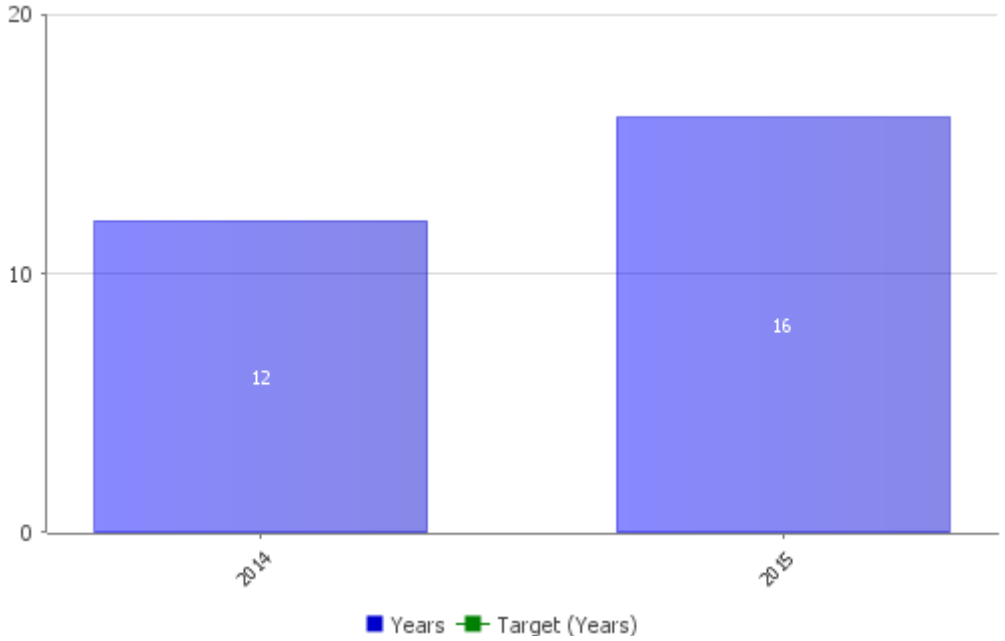
Trend Chart Commentary

This target has been more than doubled within the last year. (Increase of 98 ABI's) It is good progress to know that more young people have been reached with this evidence based intervention which should help them address their alcohol use before it becomes problematic. Data for 2016/17 is not currently available as this is a yearly target. However information has been obtained for the Q1 - Q3 which shows 80 ABIs delivered to young people. The lower number is caused by funds not being available across all of the projects until Q2 or Q3.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

10-May-2017 The total number of ABIs delivered in 2016/17 to young people who are drinking at hazardous and harmful levels was 199. This was an increase of 6 compared to the previous year's 193.

Performance Indicator	**cssp1SM04 Number of Drug Related Deaths recorded in West Lothian from those who have a substance misuse history**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - NHS Lothian (Nick Clater)
Description		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 1. Substance Misuse Lead(Elizabeth Butters); cssp ADP Policy Officer(Elizabeth Butters)
		Data Collection Officer	



2015 result
16

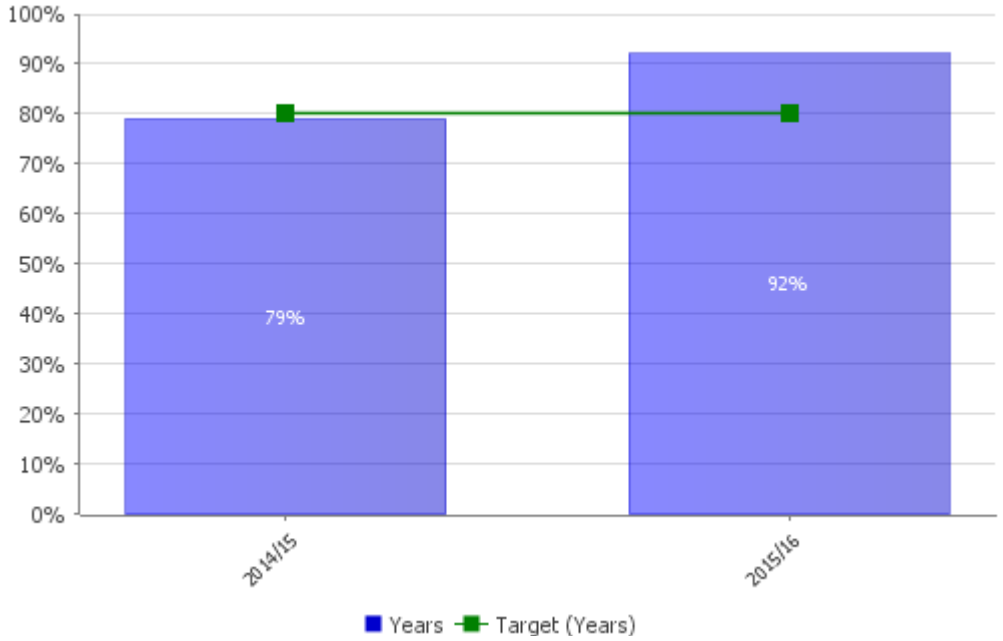
Trend Chart Commentary

Although this information is collated locally, it cannot be made public as the data is held under embargo by the National Records of Scotland and will not be made available until August each year. The information is collated over a calendar year and not a financial year.
In West Lothian there was an increase from 2014 to 2015 of 4 deaths. In partnership with NHS Lothian there is an action plan for the Lothian area to tackle the causes of drug related deaths, this includes a commitment to continuing the naloxone (overdoes reversal medication) programme. Please note that this a calendar yearly target and information is only available 8 month after the end of the year.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

08-May-2017 The data is annual. The 2016 data will not be available publicly until August 2017.

Performance Indicator	**cssp1SM05 Percentage of clients with severe and chronic alcohol misuse who have maintained or improved their physical or mental health with support from Specialist Alcohol Service**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - West Lothian Council(Graeme Struthers)
Description		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 1. Substance Misuse Lead(Elizabeth Butters); cssp WLC Social Policy - Addictions Team Manager (Elizabeth Butters)
		Data Collection Officer	cssp ADP Policy Officer(Elizabeth Butters)



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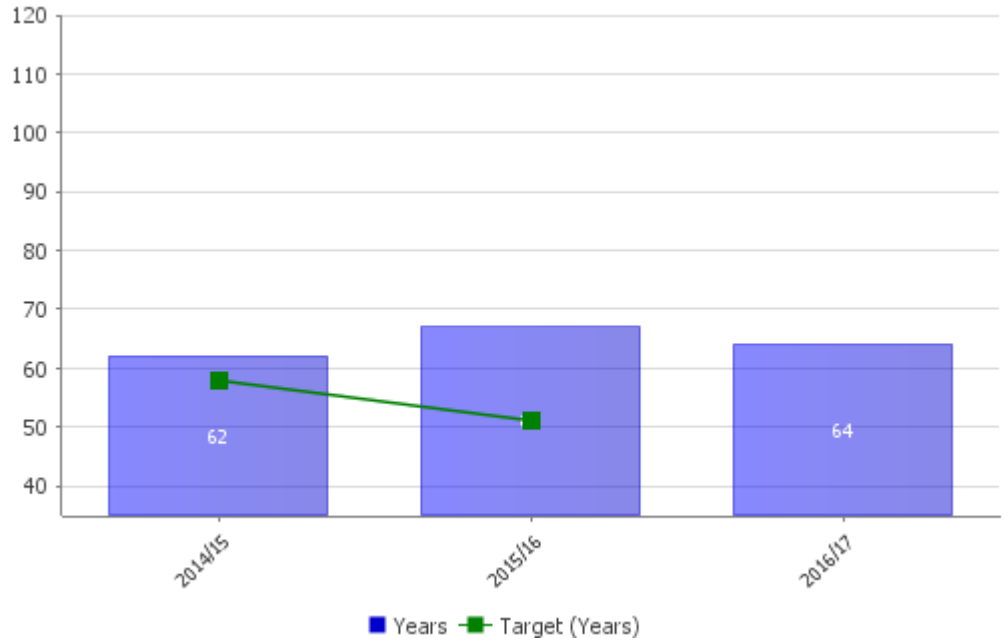
Trend Chart Commentary

For 2014/15 there was 79% of clients with severe and chronic alcohol misuse who maintained or improved their physical or mental health with support from Specialist Alcohol Service compared to 92% during 2015/16. Quarter 1 of 2016/17 shows a further increase in the performance of this service in terms of protecting those whose health is at risk because of alcohol use. Quarter 2 is 90% which is still above target for this year, there are a number of new referrals indicating that this service remains viable and in demand. Quarter 3 target again is 85% and shows a good level of operational performance for this care group.
Note: this covalent indicator should be expressed quarterly not as an annual target based cumulative quarters.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

Performance Indicator	**cssp2HFRS01 Number of Killed and Seriously Injured Casualties in West Lothian**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - West Lothian Council(Graeme Struthers)
Description	This performance indicator measures the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents within West Lothian on an annual basis. This performance indicator combines the separate targets for reducing the number of people killed and seriously injured in line with the Scottish Governments Road Safety Framework.	**Responsible Officer**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Martin Riach); cssp WLC Network Manager(Kevin Hamilton)
	The target is based upon achieving a 40% reduction in people killed and a 55% reduction in seriously injured casualties by 2020 compared to the 2004-08 average. Casualty reduction targets for West Lothian are set out in the Road Safety Plan 2012-2015 (2016 update due by end 2016), which has been agreed locally by Councillors. Data is collected by Police Service Scotland and published annually by the Scottish Government. Data is for Calendar year e.g. 2014/2015 contains data for 2014.	**Data Collection Officer**	



Trend Chart Commentary

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

Trend Chart Commentary:

Changed figures to calendar year. 2016/17 numbers were 64 compared to 67 in 2015/16. It must be noted that data available is for fatal and non-fatal casualties. I have no way of extracting seriously injured from the non-fatal grouping.

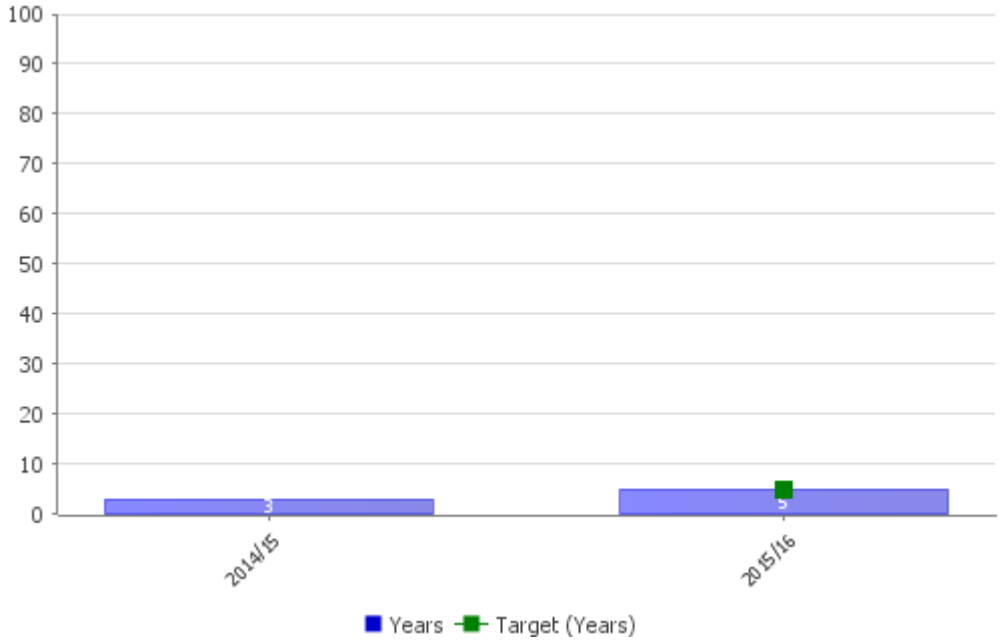
Note that figures are for calendar years ie. 2015/16 refers to the number of people killed or seriously injured between 1 January and 31 December 2015. Scottish Government targets which have now been superseded. Note that the figures for 2015 are currently provisional and will be finalised in October 2016.

Road casualty numbers are subject to a degree of random year-to-year variation but the general trend within West Lothian was reducing up until 2015. There are a wide range of factors that can influence this including improvements in the safety of vehicles, reductions in traffic, changes in behaviour due to economic circumstances, improvements to the road network and even weather conditions. The stark rise in 2015 may be due to increased economic activity following several years of recession or it may simply be due to random variation.

To try and reduce the number of road casualties and accidents the Council and its partners undertake a series of education, engineering and enforcement interventions which are set out in the Road Safety Plan for West Lothian 2012 – 2015 (2016 update due by end 2016). The plan is reviewed annually and reported through the council's Environment Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel.

Finally, it should be noted that good performance is illustrated by the number of road accidents being below the target line and in 2015 this indicator is above the target line for the first time. **The Statistics are not yet available for 2016/17.Partners still deliver local initiatives working towards the objectives set out in Scotland's Road safety Framework 2020.**

Performance Indicator	**cssp2HFRS02 Number of Children Killed and Seriously Injured Casualties in West Lothian.**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - West Lothian Council(Graeme Struthers)
Description	This performance indicator measures the number of children killed or seriously injured in road accidents within West Lothian on an annual basis. This performance indicator combines the separate targets for reducing the number of children killed and seriously injured in line with the Scottish Governments Road Safety Framework.	**Responsible Officer**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Martin Riach); cssp WLC Network Manager(Kevin Hamilton)
	The target is based upon achieving a 50% reduction in children killed and a 65% reduction in seriously injured children by 2020 compared to the 2004-08 average. Casualty reduction targets for West Lothian are set out in the Road Safety Plan 2012-2015 (2016 update due by end 2016), which has been agreed locally by Councillors. Data is collected by Police Service Scotland and published annually by the Scottish Government. Data is for Calendar year e.g. 2014/2015 contains data for 2014.	**Data Collection Officer**	



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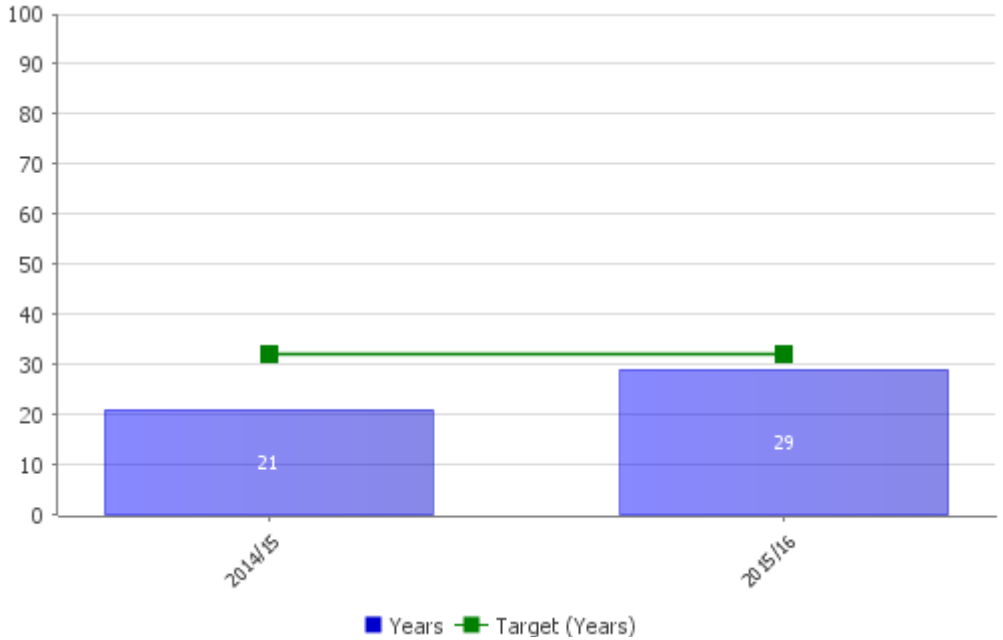
Trend Chart Commentary

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

Note that figures are for calendar years ie. 2015/16 refers to the number of people killed or seriously injured between 1 January and 31 December 2015. Road casualty numbers are subject to a degree of random year-to-year variation and this indicator is particularly sensitive to random year-to-year change as the numbers are so low. To try and reduce the number of road casualties and accidents the Council and its partners undertake a series of education, engineering and enforcement interventions which are set out in the Road Safety Plan for West Lothian. The plan is reviewed annually and reported through the council's Environment Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel. Finally, it should be noted that good performance is illustrated by the number of road accidents being at or below the target line and this has been achieved in each of the past 5 years. There are no validated stats information for Q1 2016/17 as yet. There is normally a 6 month delay on data being validated.	

Performance Indicator	**cssp2HFRS03 Slight casualty rate per 100 million vehicle kms**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - West Lothian Council(Graeme Struthers)
Description	This performance indicator shows the number of slight accidents in West Lothian per 100million vehicle km travelled. The statistics are based on calendar years e.g. 2014/15 refers to Jan-Dec 2014. A slight accident is defined as an accident in which at least one person suffers "slight" injuries, but no-one is seriously injured, or fatally injured. **The targets are based upon achieving a 10% reduction on the 2004-2008 average by 2020 in line with national targets.** Casualty reduction targets for West Lothian are set out in the Road Safety Plan 2012-2015, which has been agreed locally by Councillors. Data is collected by Police Service Scotland and published annually by the Scottish Government.	**Responsible Officer**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Martin Riach); cssp WLC Network Manager(Kevin Hamilton)
		Data Collection Officer	



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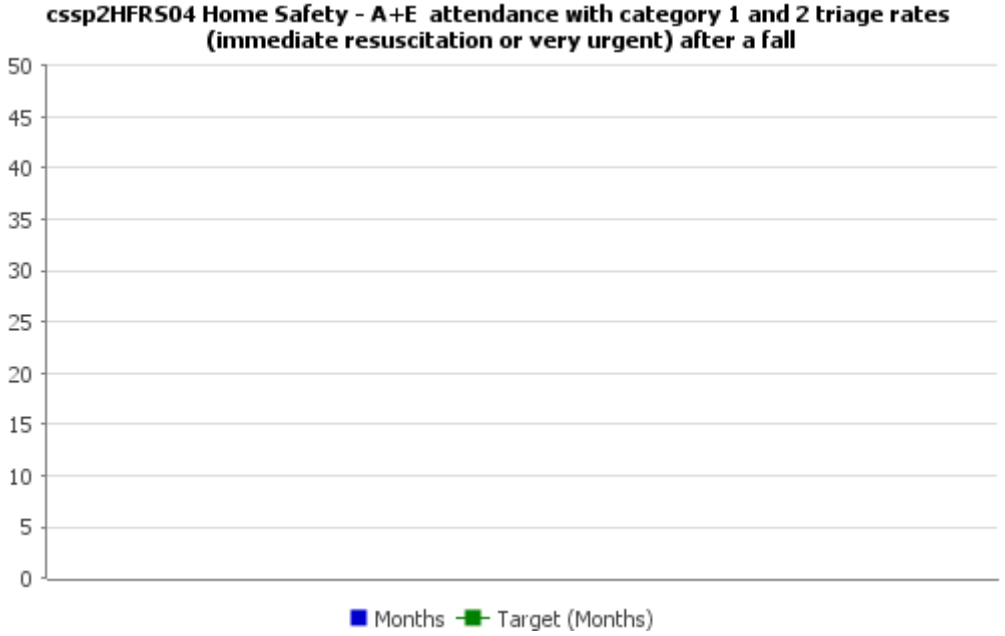
Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
This performance indicator shows the number of slight accidents in West Lothian per 100million vehicle km travelled. The statistics are based on calendar years e.g. 2015/16 refers to Jan-Dec 2015. A slight accident is defined as an accident in which at least one person suffers "slight" injuries, but no-one is seriously injured, or fatally injured. The targets are based upon achieving a 10% reduction on the 2004-2008 average by 2020 in line with national targets.	

Statistical variations in the number of people slightly injured per 100 million kilometres can fluctuate year on year however the slight casualty rate in West Lothian continues to be well below the target figure. Accident statistics are published annually in October by the Scottish Government. The targets have been removed from 2010/11 and before as these were previous Scottish Government targets which have now been superseded.	

Performance Indicator	**cssp2HFRS04 Home Safety - A+E attendance with category 1 and 2 triage rates (immediate resuscitation or very urgent) after a fall**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Police Scotland(CI Barry Blair)
Description		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 2. Home, Fire and Road Safety Lead(Martin Riach); cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Colin Heggie)
		Data Collection Officer	Martin Riach



August 2016 result

36

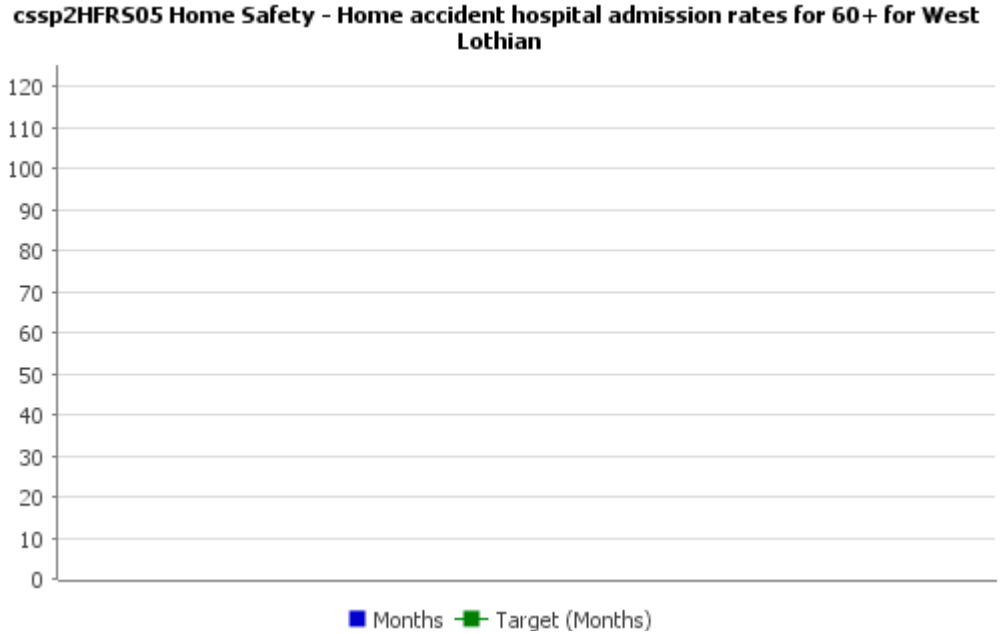
Trend Chart Commentary

This is a relatively new PI, information sharing protocols have been developed to allow data collection which allow trend analysis moving forward. Whilst April to May sees a rise in these figures it gives an indication to partners that more work is required in identifying interventions. SFRS through our normal core activity make appropriate referrals to the falls team. This allows the team to resolve issues such as, torn carpets, stair bannisters missing or broken etc. It is clear to see that interventions will reduce the number of accidents caused by the aforementioned. Work is ongoing to 'drill deeper' into the reasons for A&E attendance and information gathering will allow partners to address the issues which are causing this type of accident.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

07-Nov-2016 During the month of August, there were 36 cases of A+E attendance with category 1 and 2 triage rates (immediate resuscitation or very urgent) after a fall. There has been a data upgrade to the A/E system and the data for September has not yet been verified.

Performance Indicator	**cssp2HFRS05 Home Safety - Home accident hospital admission rates for 60+ for West Lothian**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Police Scotland(CI Barry Blair)
Description		**Responsible Officer**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Martin Riach); cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Colin Heggie)
		Data Collection Officer	



August 2016 result

117

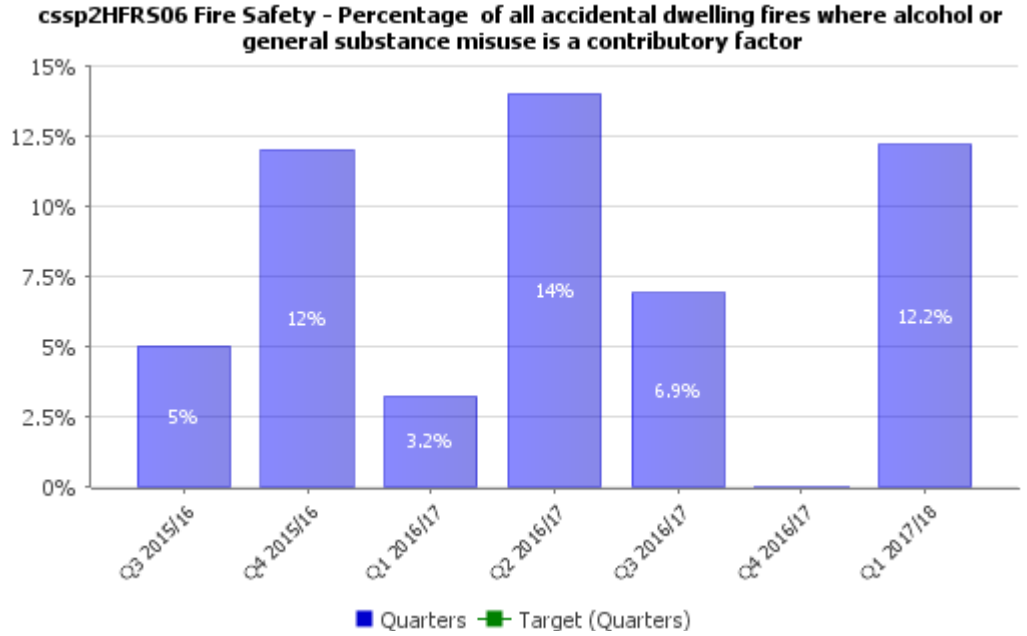
Trend Chart Commentary

Data from the A/E has only begun to be obtained. This will provide the benchmark for monitoring the trend. There has been an increase in the first two months of Q2 2016/17 in Home Accident Hospital admission rates for persons 60 years of age and over. It is still too early to determine a trend. Further interrogation of information collection systems within WL Council and NHS A&E departments is required and work is ongoing. The data system for A/E is being upgraded and the data for September has still to be verified.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

07-Nov-2016 There has been an increase in the first two months of Q2 2016/17 in Home Accident Hospital admission rates for persons 60 years of age and over. It is still too early to determine a trend. Further interrogation of information collection systems within WL Council and NHS A&E departments is required and work is ongoing. The data system for A/E is being upgraded and the data for September has still to be verified.

Performance Indicator	**cssp2HFRS06 Fire Safety - Percentage of all accidental dwelling fires where alcohol or general substance misuse is a contributory factor**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Martin Riach)
Description	This performance indicator provides the percentage of all accidental dwelling fires where alcohol or general substance misuse is a contributory factor. This indicator requires review and it is proposed that it is expressed as the numbers involved rather than percentage	**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 2. Home, Fire and Road Safety Lead(Martin Riach); cssp SFRS Group Manager (Martin Riach); CSSPUP CSSPUP
		Data Collection Officer	CSSPRO CSSPRO



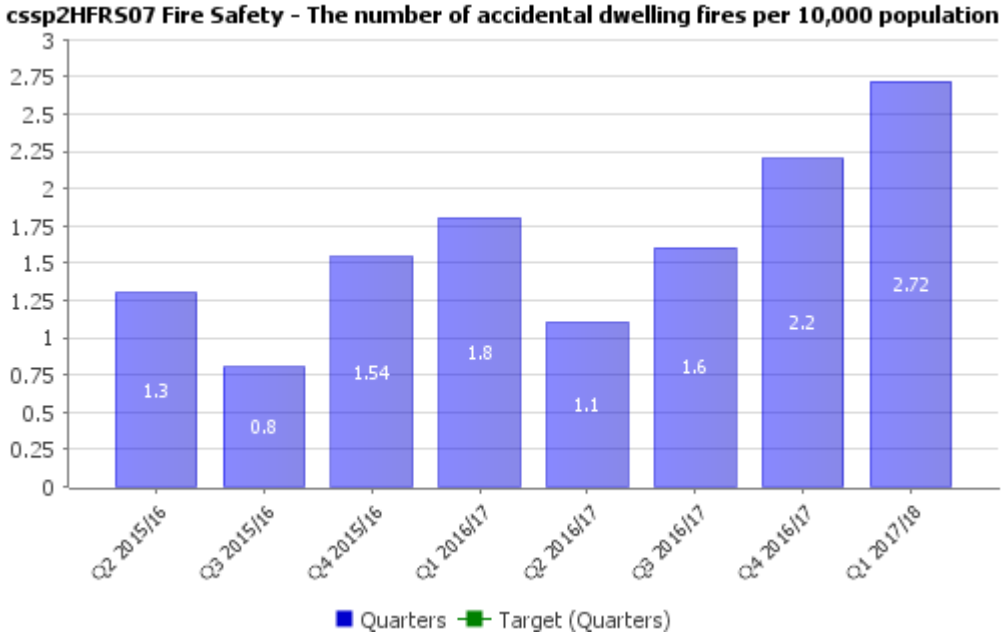
Trend Chart Commentary

During Q1 2017/18 12.2% of accidental dwelling fires involved impairment of alcohol/drugs. This seems to be particularly high for this quarter looking at previous years. SFRS will continue to monitor this and work with partners to educate and target high risk persons.

It was undetermined if Alcohol or drugs were a contributory factor in 12 of the 40 accidental dwelling fires in Q4 2016/17 as the occupants were non-committal.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

Performance Indicator	**cssp2HFRS07 Fire Safety - The number of accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Martin Riach)
Description	This measure relates to the recorded number of accidental dwelling fires.	**Responsible Officer**	cssp SFRS Group Manager (Martin Riach)
		Data Collection Officer	



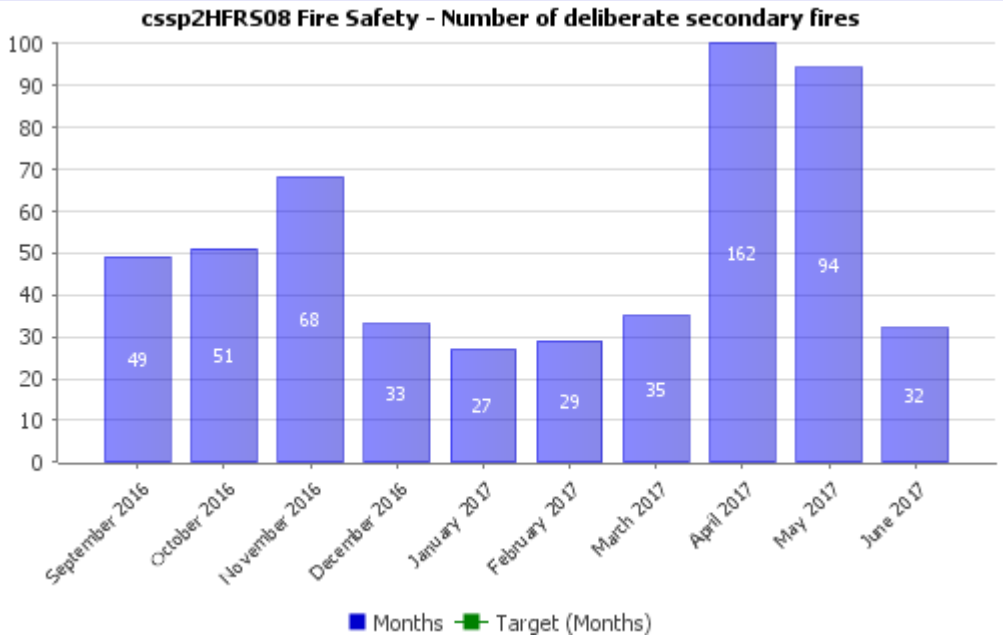
Trend Chart Commentary

In Q1 2017-18 Accidental Dwelling fires have increased to 2.72 per 10,000 population. The majority of these are attributed to cooking, with the elderly (65+) being the most prevalent group. SFRS will continue to work hard with partners to target high risk areas and groups to try and reduce this number.

Accidental Dwelling Fires continue to reduce over the five year trend. Smoke detection within homes alerts occupants in the early stages allowing them to deal with the situation before assistance is required. SFRS and partners continue to access dwellings and deliver Home Safety Checks (HSC). We will also continue to develop information sharing protocols and referral processes. The Home safety Checks to include Slips/Trips and Falls with the appropriate referrals thereafter. SFRS crews conduct PDIRs (Post Domestic Incident Response). This provides reassurance and offers HSCs to communities. Work is ongoing to consolidate referrals from partner agencies to ensure that the most vulnerable in our communities are supported.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

Performance Indicator	**cssp2HFRS08 Fire Safety - Number of deliberate secondary fires**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Martin Riach)
Description	This measure relates to the number of recorded secondary fires.	**Responsible Officer**	cssp SFRS Group Manager (Martin Riach)
		Data Collection Officer	



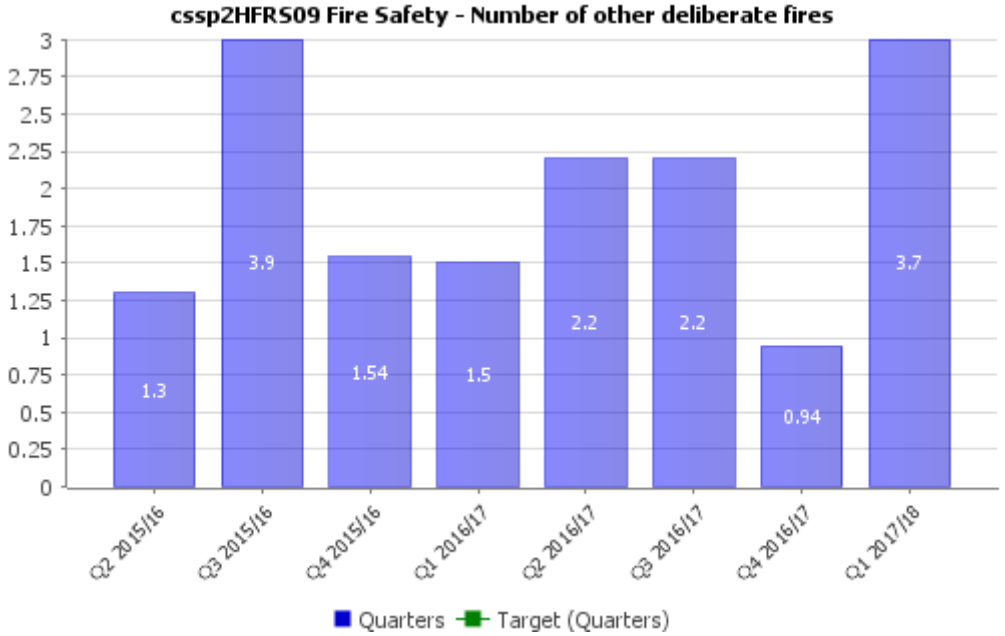
Trend Chart Commentary

In Q1 2017/18 there was an increase in Deliberate secondary fires showing 288 instances. The majority were found in April tailing off into June.
SFRS attended 288 Deliberate Secondary Fires during Q1 2017/18, this represents a 47% increase on the same period 2016/17. These incidents were in the main due to an early spell of good weather and more prevalent in the Whitburn and Blackburn ward and the Livingston North ward.
- This has been identified by the Community Safety Unit analyst as being the same crowd of youths in both areas – Police aware,
- From our participation in the Daily Tasking (TAC) process, we have assisted in securing 'Streetwork' in this area (WL Council workers),
- Community Firefighter has participated in joint 'Bike Patrols' with Police Scotland during evening hours in the identified areas,

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

- Community Firefighters have attended Inveralmond Community High School to give an 'anti-social behaviour' input during a Crime Day at the school. SFRS and partners will continue to work hard to reduce these numbers There were 91 incidents in this category in Q4 2016/17 with a seasonal spike in march as the weather became dryer. (this was 27 fewer incidents compared to this reporting period last year). The five year trend analysis depicts a slight upward trajectory due to seasonal spikes. Education and a Partnership approach is key to addressing this issue. Work is ongoing through the TAC group and Early Effective Intervention partners in acquiring relevant referrals for youth engagement. The introduction of School Based officers will see effective improvement in antisocial behaviour and secondary fire setting over the coming months.	

Performance Indicator	**cssp2HFRS09 Fire Safety - Number of other deliberate fires**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Martin Riach)
Description		**Responsible Officer**	cssp SFRS Group Manager (Martin Riach)
		Data Collection Officer	



Trend Chart Commentary

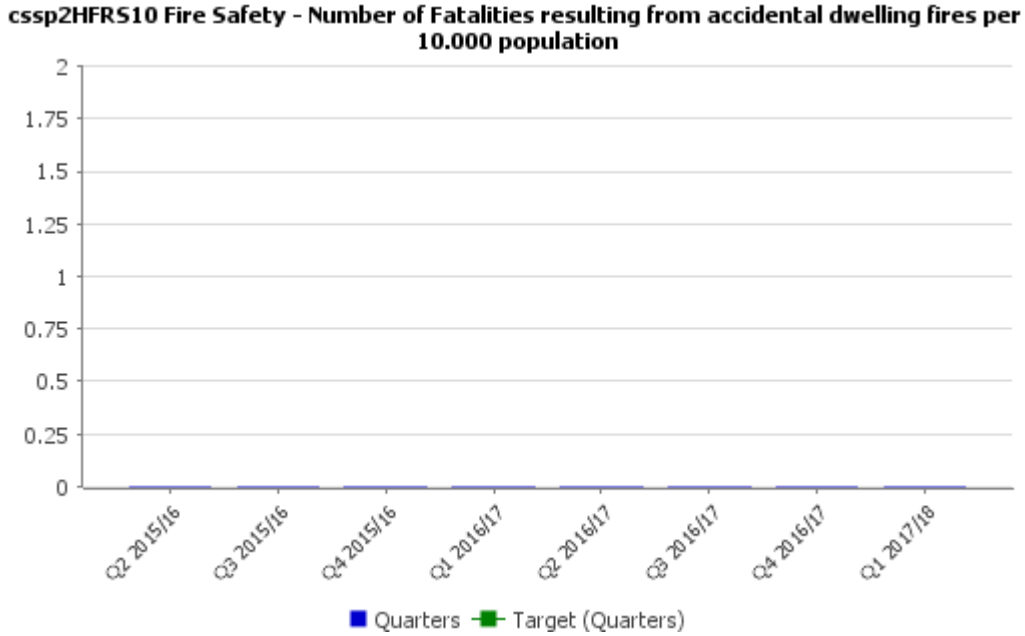
The majority of deliberate fires are secondary categorised into either refuse, grassland or derelict buildings incidents. The remainder include dwellings, vehicles, storage, barns sheds, hospitals, prisons etc. There has been a marked increase in non secondary deliberate fires. SFRS will continue to work with partners to identify trends and target high risk areas.

Deliberate fire' setting is a significant problem for the SFRS and partners in West Lothian. In the main, deliberate fires are secondary fires categorised into either refuse, grassland or derelict buildings incidents. There is a close link between deliberate secondary fires and other forms of antisocial behaviour. Reduction of Deliberate Fire Setting contributes to the West Lothian CPP Single Outcome Agreement, SOA1304_13 Number of deliberate fires per 10,000 population.
There have been 17 other deliberate fires within WL in Q4 2016/17.This correlates to 2.3 incidents per 10,000 head of population.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

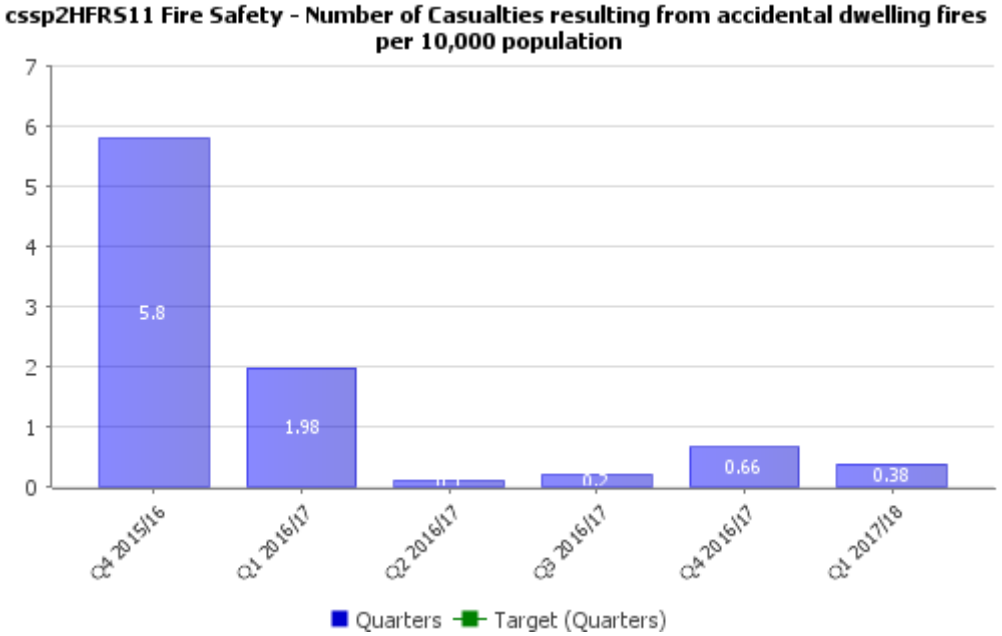
02-Sep-2017 There have been 68 other deliberate fires within WL in Q1 2017/18. This correlates to 3.7 incidents per 10,000 head of population.

Performance Indicator	**cssp2HFRS10 Fire Safety - Number of Fatalities resulting from accidental dwelling fires per 10.000 population**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Martin Riach)
Description	This measure relates to the recorded number of fatalities resulting from accidental dwelling fires.	**Responsible Officer**	cssp SFRS Group Manager (Martin Riach)
		Data Collection Officer	



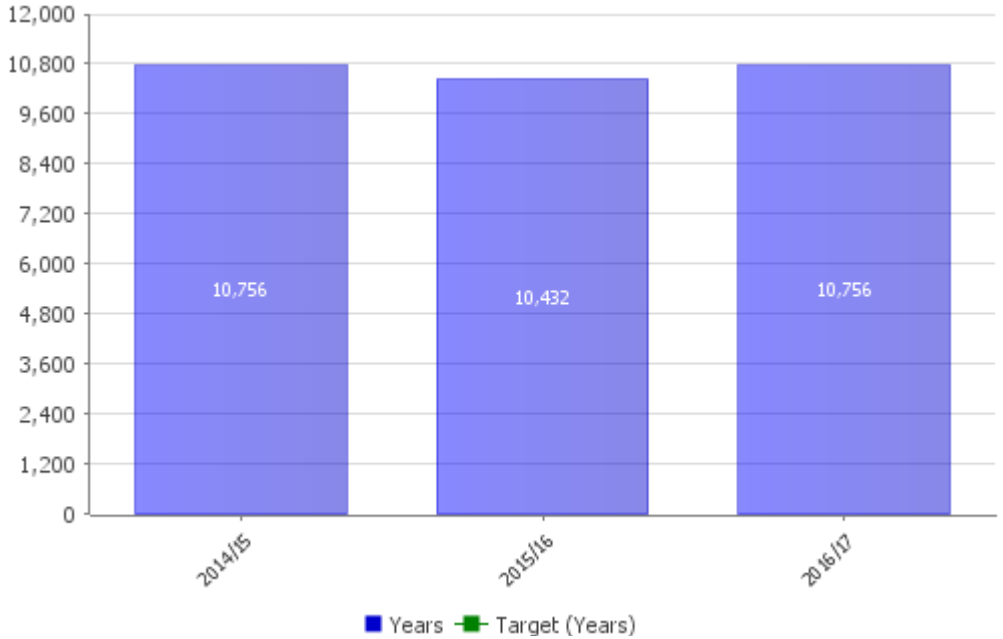
Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
There were no fatalities in WL during Q1 2017/18. SFRS continue to deliver Home Safety Visits and develop referral processes with partner agencies. There were no fatalities in WL during Q4 2016/17. SFRS continue to deliver Home Safety Visits and develop referral processes with partner agencies.	02-Sep-2017 There were no fatalities in WL during Q1 2017/18. SFRS continue to deliver Home Safety Visits and develop referral processes with partner agencies.

Performance Indicator	**cssp2HFRS11 Fire Safety - Number of Casualties resulting from accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service(Martin Riach)
Description	This performance indicator shows the number of casualties resulting from accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population	**Responsible Officer**	cssp SFRS Group Manager (Martin Riach)
		Data Collection Officer	



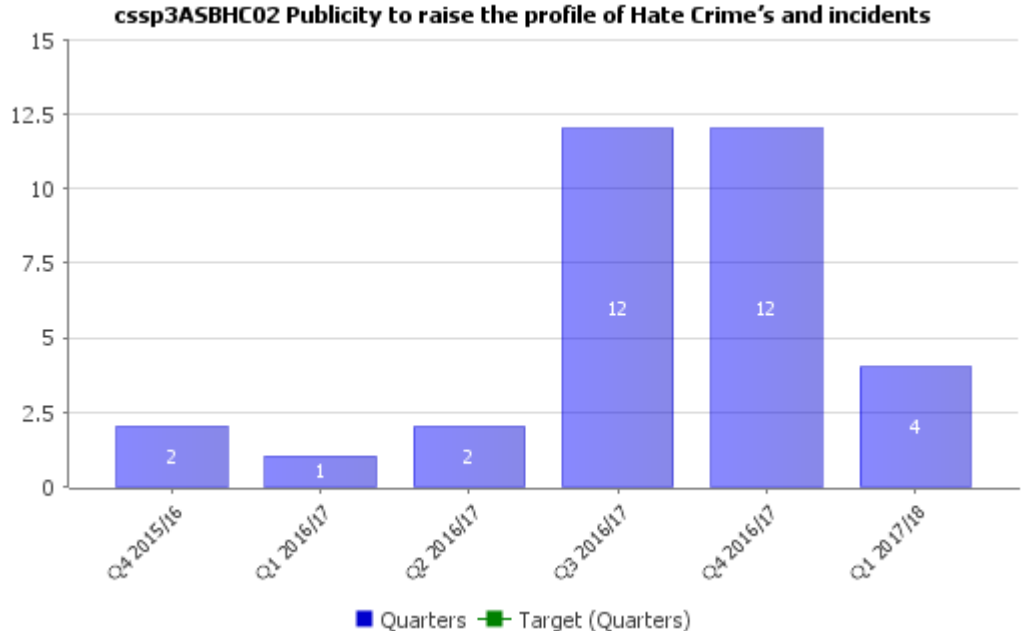
Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
There were 7 casualties in Q1 2017/18 Whilst the numbers are relatively low, this is an indication that detection in dwellings are alerting occupants before they are affected by smoke inhalation and subsequently becoming casualties. Reporting on this quarterly is a new indicator for SFRS and a trend pattern has yet to be established. The early signs are showing a downward trend and indicating that the installation of smoke detectors are alerting occupants on the initial stages of a fire situation allowing them to deal with it before the need to call for assistance. There were 9 casualties in Q4 2016/17 This is a increase of 5 compared to the same reporting period in 2015/16. Of the 9 casualties only 2 went to hospital as a result of their injuries for a precautionary check up. Whilst there have been occasional spikes , the numbers remain relatively low	02-Sep-2017 There were 7 casualties in Q1 2017/18 Whilst the numbers are relatively low, this is an indication that detection in dwellings are alerting occupants before they are affected by smoke inhalation and subsequently becoming casualties. Reporting on this quarterly is a new indicator for SFRS and a trend pattern has yet to be established. The early signs are showing a downward trend and indicating that the installation of smoke detectors are alerting occupants on the initial stages of a fire situation allowing them to deal with it before the need to call for assistance.

Performance Indicator	**cssp3ASBHC01 To reduce the number of reported Antisocial Behaviour incidents reported to Police Scotland**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Police Scotland(CI Barry Blair)
Description	The Community Safety Strategic Plan outlines the priorities for Community Safety in West Lothian. It details how the Community Safety Partnership will share intelligence and resources to address those priorities areas and the action that partners will independently and collaboratively take to affect positive change in each priority and contribute to making West Lothian a better place to live.	**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime(Alison Smith); cssp Police Scotland - Sergeant(CSU)(CI Blair, Tamar Jamieson)
		Data Collection Officer	



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
This information is collected from the Police system and reports the number of anti social behaviour incidents reported to Police Scotland in the reporting year. The annual figure for West Lothian for 2016-2017 is 10,756 which is an increase of 324 incidents and is a 3% increase on previous year.	23-Jun-2017 The annual figure for West Lothian is 10,756 ASB incidents which is an increase of 3% on the previous year.

Performance Indicator	**cssp3ASBHC02 Publicity to raise the profile of Hate Crime's and incidents**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Police Scotland(CI Barry Blair)
Description	The Community Safety Strategic Plan outlines the priorities for Community Safety in West Lothian. It details how the Community Safety Partnership will share intelligence and resources to address those priorities areas and the action that partners will independently and collaboratively take to affect positive change in each priority and contribute to making West Lothian a better place to live.	**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime(Alison Smith); cssp Police Scotland - Sergeant(CSU)(CI Blair, Tamar Jamieson)
		Data Collection Officer	



Trend Chart Commentary

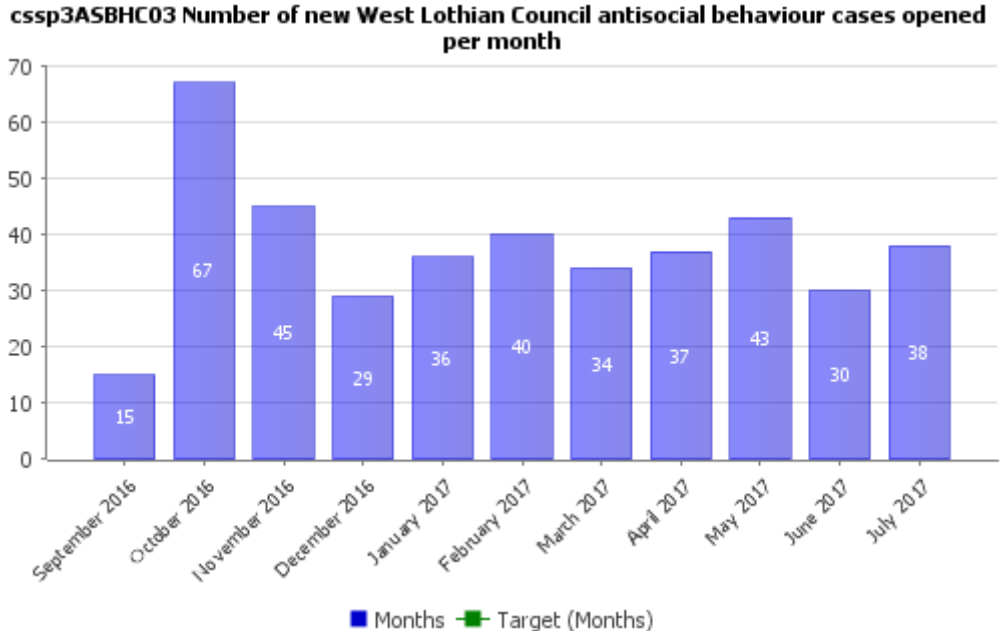
During Quarter 4 There were 8 inputs delivered to schools during National hate crime week and 4 other interventions took place during the 4th quarter.
During Quarter 3, there was social media releases including a joint pledge between Police Scotland and West Lothian Council were organised regarding;
* Hate Crime incidents
* Awareness raising re the 16 days of action for violence against women. There was also a stall in the civic centre which was multi agency and included the Domestic and Sexual Assault Team (DASAT) from Social Policy being in attendance.
* Hate Crime Week during October 2016 which included visits to Mosques in West Lothian, visits to the Glitter Canons (LGBT youth group), visits to 3rd party reporting sites, leaflets delivered to the Polish Community and high footfall shops

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

11-Sep-2017 3 Hate crime awareness talks delivered to pupils at West Calder High School. Participation in the week long national hate crime awareness week which ran at the start of April and highlighted the number of third party reporting centres there are in West Lothian

by police community officers, Police talks to Mental Health groups and the Lip Service Group, and media releases relating to a PINPOINT initiative. * National Anti-Bullying Week in November - Work was carried out in both primary and secondary high schools, WLCollege and with police Scotland in respect of the National Anti-Bullying Week in November. There was also no requirement for Hate Crime cameras.	

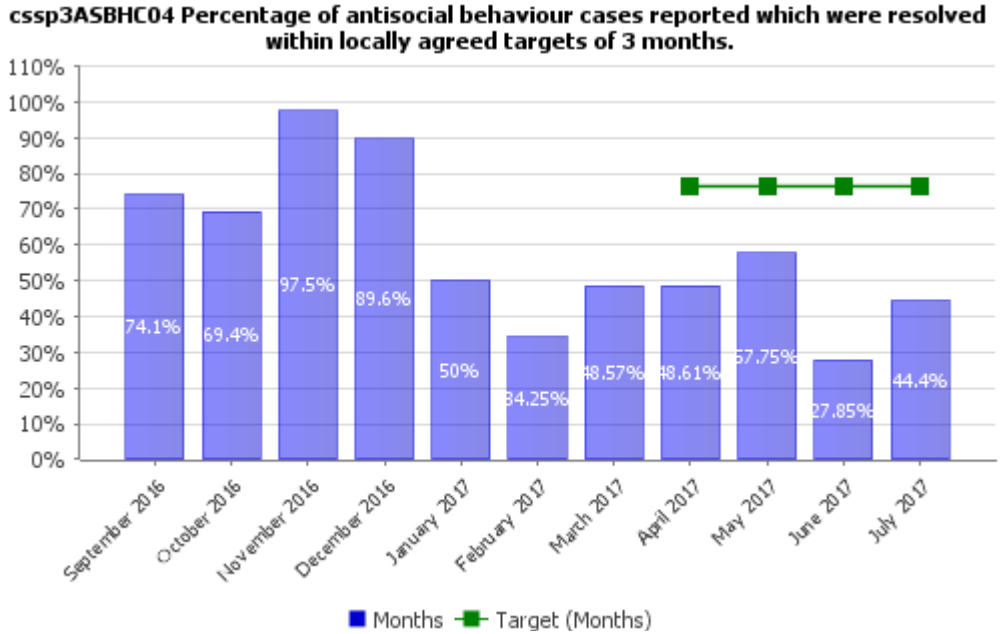
Performance Indicator	**cssp3ASBHC03 Number of new West Lothian Council antisocial behaviour cases opened per month**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Police Scotland(CI Barry Blair)
Description	The Community Safety Strategic Plan outlines the priorities for Community Safety in West Lothian. It details how the Community Safety Partnership will share intelligence and resources to address those priorities areas and the action that partners will independently and collaboratively take to affect positive change in each priority and contribute to making West Lothian a better place to live.	**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime(Alison Smith); cssp CSU Antisocial Behaviour Manager (Alison Ritchie); cssp CSU Policy and Peformance Officer(Yvonne Beresford)
		Data Collection Officer	

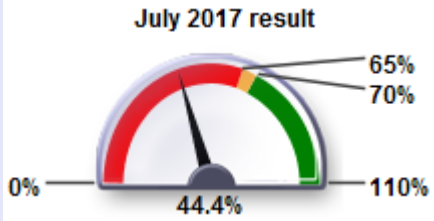


Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
Review and monitoring of cases continues and number of new cases opened each month is consistent and has been since for last quarter of 2016-2017 and for the first quarter of 2017-2018. The numbers of cases opened this year to-date have generally reduced month on month since April before a recent increase during January. During the month of October, there were changes to the Safer Neighbourhood Team whereby the Out of Hours Noise Team have merged with the SNT, working on East/West zones. During the month of October the number of reported incidents rose significantly. There is a correlation between the number of incidents reported and the number of new cases opened. The reason for the increase maybe due to a recent briefing made to Police Scotland re the	09-Aug-2017 There were 38 new cases opened in the month of July 2017

changes and more incidents being sent to WLC for the SNT rather than police officers dealing with low level ASB complaints. There have also been more incidents being related to WLC officers throughout an increase in Partnership working which may have also increased the number of cases opened. New working practices have also lent to a more detailed recording of ASB cases which are highlighted at the morning Partnership meetings which were previously dealt with by WLC officers without being recorded on WLC systems having already been reported so Police Scotland. There will be ongoing review/monitoring of the new team to ensure accurate recording and consistent working practices are imbedded.	

Performance Indicator	**cssp3ASBHC04 Percentage of antisocial behaviour cases reported which were resolved within locally agreed targets of 3 months.**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Police Scotland(CI Barry Blair)
Description	The Community Safety Strategic Plan outlines the priorities for Community Safety in West Lothian. It details how the Community Safety Partnership will share intelligence and resources to address those priorities areas and the action that partners will independently and collaboratively take to affect positive change in each priority and contribute to making West Lothian a better place to live.	**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime(Alison Smith); cssp CSU Antisocial Behaviour Manager (Alison Ritchie); cssp CSU Policy and Peformance Officer(Yvonne Beresford)
		Data Collection Officer	





Trend Chart Commentary

The 2017/18 target for the performance indicator has been set at 76.47%. This is the figure is set to be consistent with the Annual Return on the Charter to the Housing Regulator. The target has been set and we aim to improve on last year's performance and resolve more cases within the locally agreed target of 3 months.

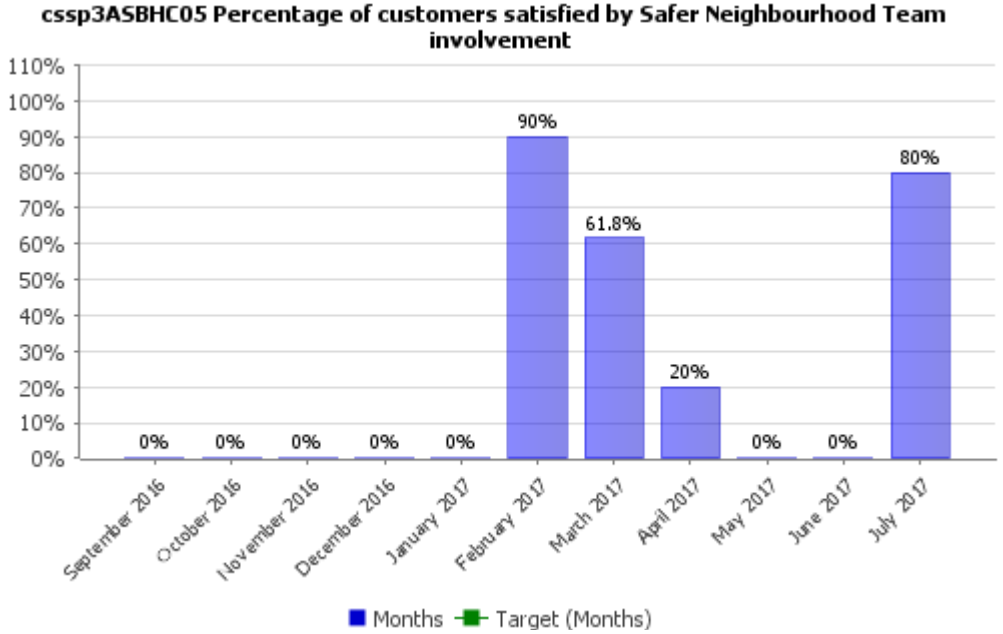
WLC Safer Neighbourhood Officers provide advice and assistance to ASB complaints. When advice is insufficient to resolve an ongoing situation and enquiry is needed, the officers progress the incident to an 'open' case. This then enables the officer to carry out their enquiries and record the work being undertaken in order to alleviate the problem and remove

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

08-Aug-2017 In July 2017 36 cases were closed within the locally agreed 3 month target which equates to 44.4% of all active cases (81)

or help solve the issue for the complainer. Some of the interventions that require to be delivered include mediation, joint visits, monitoring, data gathering and reports to Legal Services for Court action. Once the enquiry is complete, the officers close the case. 32 cases closed (out of a total of 34 cases closed), were within the target period for the month of January, with a 94% success rate for the month. New procedures and updated working practices have now been introduced for all officers.	

Performance Indicator	**cssp3ASBHC05 Percentage of customers satisfied by Safer Neighbourhood Team involvement**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Police Scotland(CI Barry Blair)
Description	The Community Safety Strategic Plan outlines the priorities for Community Safety in West Lothian. It details how the Community Safety Partnership will share intelligence and resources to address those priorities areas and the action that partners will independently and collaboratively take to affect positive change in each priority and contribute to making West Lothian a better place to live.	**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 3. ASB and Hate Crime(Alison Smith); cssp CSU Antisocial Behaviour Manager (Alison Ritchie); cssp CSU Policy and Peformance Officer(Yvonne Beresford)
		Data Collection Officer	



Trend Chart Commentary

In March 2017 34 customers completed the survey of those 61.8% were satisfied with the SNT involvement.

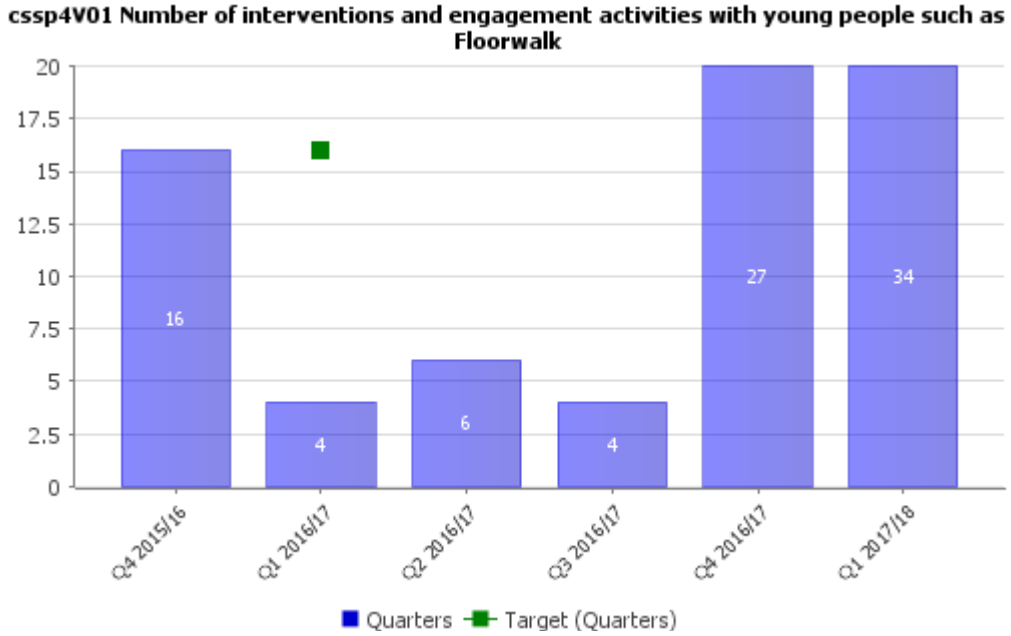
In February 2017 18 customers completed the survey and of those 90% were satisfied with the SNT involvement.

During January 2017, there was no-one contacted who was willing to take part in the survey that WLC use for people who have used our service relating to antisocial behaviour and no-one returned their survey questionnaire. There has still been difficulty in finding customers available during the day to partake in the survey for some time now. As a result of

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

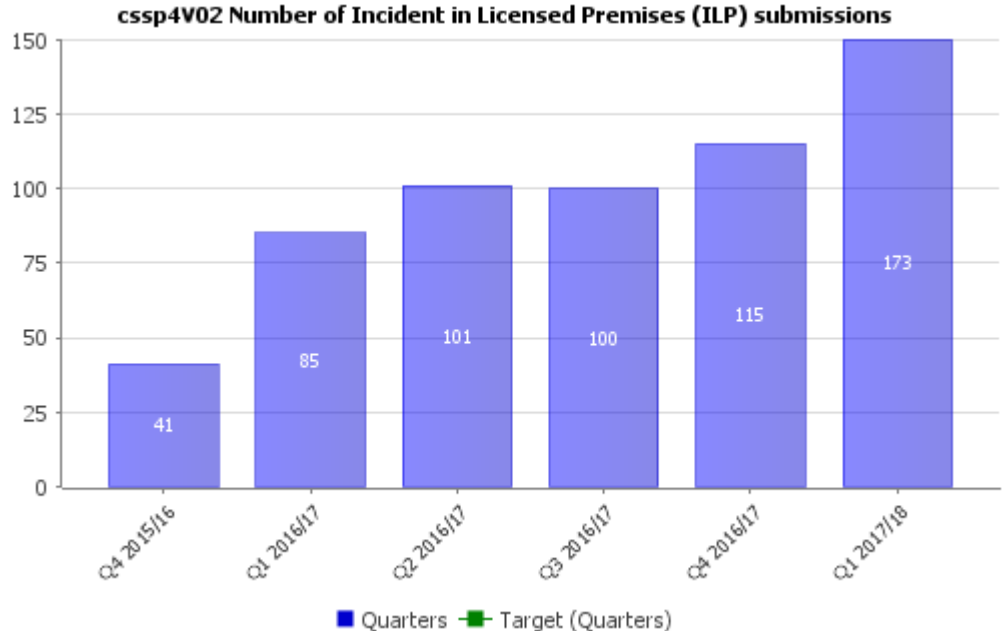
this continuing issue and in an effort to increase the number of surveys undertaken, e-mails were sent out to customers where known with a letter attached asking them to partake in the survey. Unfortunately, the numbers remain low. Officers will be continuing to encourage service users to partake in the survey and this will remain to be monitored on a monthly basis.	

Performance Indicator	**cssp4V01 Number of interventions and engagement activities with young people such as Floorwalk**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - West Lothian Council(Graeme Struthers)
Description		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 4. Violence Lead(Andrew Elliot); cssp West Lothian Youth Action Project (Alison Ritchie)
		Data Collection Officer	cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Colin Heggie); Tamar Jamieson



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
The numbers shown relate to direct interventions and referrals to partner agencies following identification of crime, ASB or youth disorder patterns. Op Pinpoint has been deployed at several locations. Youth calls across West Lothian have risen in YTD figures by around 10%. A number of high tariff youth offenders have been coming to the fore in recent weeks in the Livingston and Armadale Wards and there is ongoing EEI work being undertaken.	05-Sep-2017 The rise in interventions is as a result of ongoing early engagement and tasking in identified hot spot areas, predominantly Bathgate Town Centre, Whitburn/Blackburn and Livingston North/Carmondean. Intervention Work ongoing with multiple high tariff youth offenders from Armadale, Bathgate and Livingston. Joint work with SW, Youth Justice in reducing current offending behaviour whilst reintroducing them back into the local area.

Performance Indicator	**cssp4V02 Number of Incident in Licensed Premises (ILP) submissions**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Police Scotland(CI Barry Blair)
Description		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 4. Violence Lead(Andrew Elliot); cssp Police Scotland - Licensing Officer(Theresa Cruikshank)
		Data Collection Officer	Tamar Jamieson



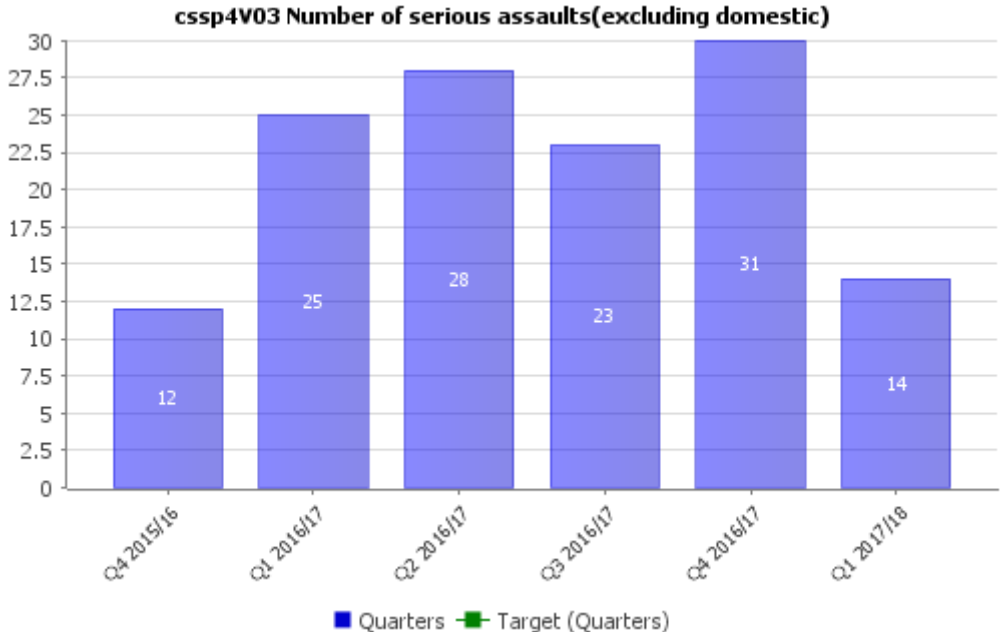
Trend Chart Commentary

The figures captured from the InnKeeper System had previously been interpreted incorrectly and were only providing figures for 1 month and not the quarter. The figures for Q1, 2 and 3 have been amended on Covalent to reflect this. The numbers of visits and inspections has remained fairly consistent over the period. Officers have been tasked on specific days of action to carry out licensed premises visits. The reintroduction of the Old Firm, Rangers v Celtic, football matches has led to pro activity in this area on particular match days under the national deployment plans.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

05-Sep-2017 For this quarter, Q1 01/04/17-30/06/17 there have been 173 ILP incidents recorded at licensed premises. These figures have been captured from InnKeeper system and additionally there have been 469 'routine inspections' within this period. These figures have seen an increase of around 70 incidents to the previous quarter, which would reflect the busy summer and gala day period in West Lothian and linked to dedicated tasked night time economy patrols.

Performance Indicator	**cssp4V03 Number of serious assaults(excluding domestic)**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Police Scotland(CI Barry Blair)
Description		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 4. Violence Lead(Andrew Elliot); cssp Partner - Police Scotland(CI Barry Blair)
		Data Collection Officer	cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Kenny Milne); Tamar Jamieson



Trend Chart Commentary

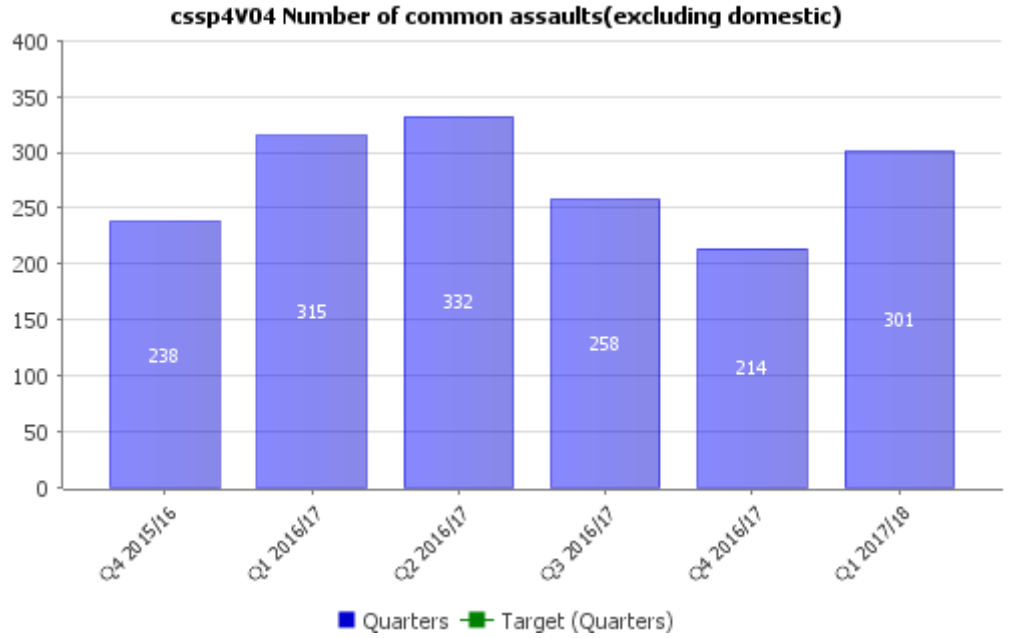
A drop in recorded incidents from 28 to 23, which is to be welcomed. Solvency has dropped however there are a number of named suspects and these are currently being progressed by uniform and plain clothes officers. On a general note there were a number of serious incidents at the end of the year including 2 fatalities. These incidents are under review looking at all factors including future prevention delivery plans.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

05-Sep-2017 Since 1st April 2017 until 30 June 2017, Q1, there have been 14 serious assaults at common law recorded, excluding domestics, a reduction of over 50% from the previous quarter. Of these 12 have been solved with persons reported. Again this is a significant rise in detections from the previous quarter. Of the 14 recorded this quarter, only two incidents were at or around licensed premises which were reviewed and formal interventions and action have been instigated if required and appropriate. There has been no particular trend identified over the period with the

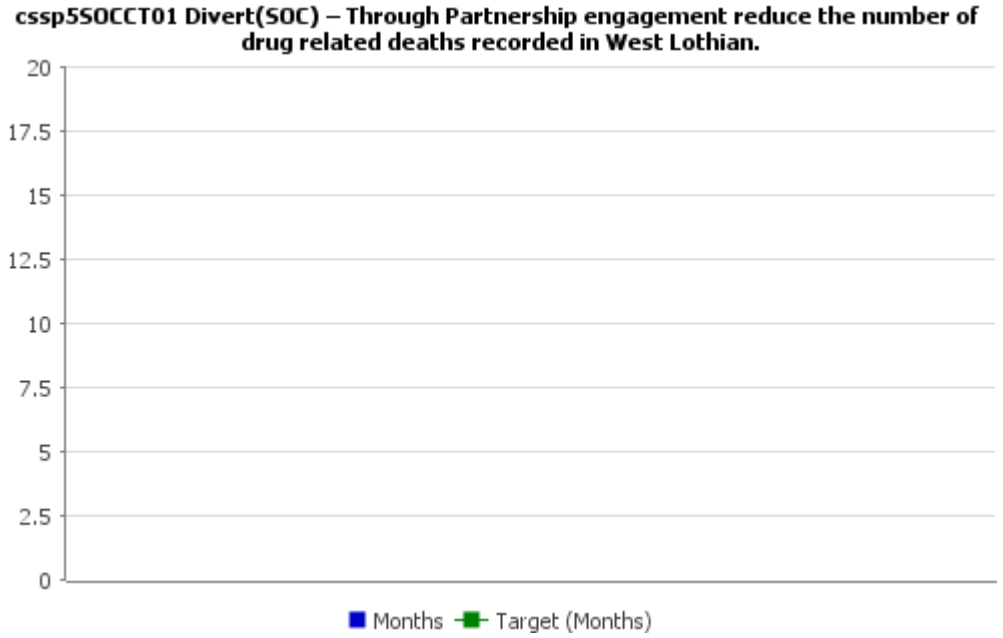
	majority of incidents taking place in private dwellings, and alcohol involved in most. Additional specialist resources were deployed in the Bathgate ward from 30 May to 14 June and have assisted in the reductions across the board.

Performance Indicator	**cssp4V04 Number of common assaults(excluding domestic)**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Police Scotland(CI Barry Blair)
Description		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 4. Violence Lead(Andrew Elliot)
		Data Collection Officer	cssp Police Scotland - Analyst(Kenny Milne); Tamar Jamieson



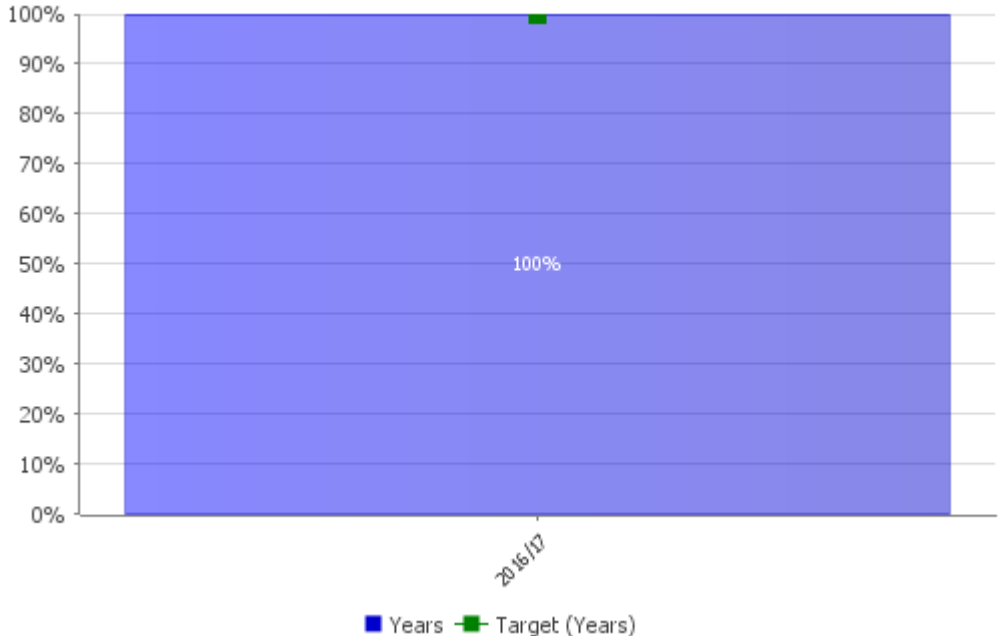
Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
A considerable decrease from previous period. Of note is a decrease in common assaults in the Bathgate and Livingston North wards which contain a sizeable night time economy in West Lothian.	05-Sep-2017 For the Q1 period there have been 301 reports of common assault recorded in West Lothian, excluding those with domestic aggravator codes. Of these, 207 have been recorded as solved. This is an increase from the previous quarter although overall examining three and five year trends the numbers are steadily reducing. The solvency rate has also increased which is to be welcomed. Notable decreases continue in wards with a predominant night time economy, namely Bathgate and Livingston North.

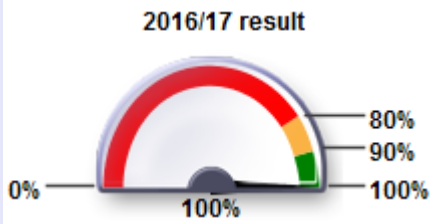
Performance Indicator	**cssp5SOCCT01 Divert(SOC) – Through Partnership engagement reduce the number of drug related deaths recorded in West Lothian.**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Police Scotland(CI Barry Blair)
Description		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 5. SOC and CT Lead(Alistair Shaw); cssp Police Scotland - Single Point of Contact (Stephen Healy)
		Data Collection Officer	



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
This is a new PI and the trend has yet to be identified. This PI is being monitored.	26-May-2016 Same PI as cssp1SM04 - INformation from ADP Officer: Although this information is collated locally, it cannot be made public as the data is held under embargo by the National Records of Scotland and will not be made available until August 2016.

Performance Indicator	**cssp5SOCCT02 Deter (SOC) - Percentage of contracts within the annual procurement plan where Serious and Organised Crime scrutiny is undertaken.**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - West Lothian Council(Graeme Struthers)
Description	To identify the percentage of contracts within the annual procurement plan that have been subject to Serious and Organised Scrutiny checks	**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 5. SOC and CT Lead(Alistair Shaw); cssp WLC FE Category Manager(Peter Cameron); SOCG Deter Lead(Marjory Mackie)
		Data Collection Officer	cssp WLC FE Category Manager(Peter Cameron)





Trend Chart Commentary

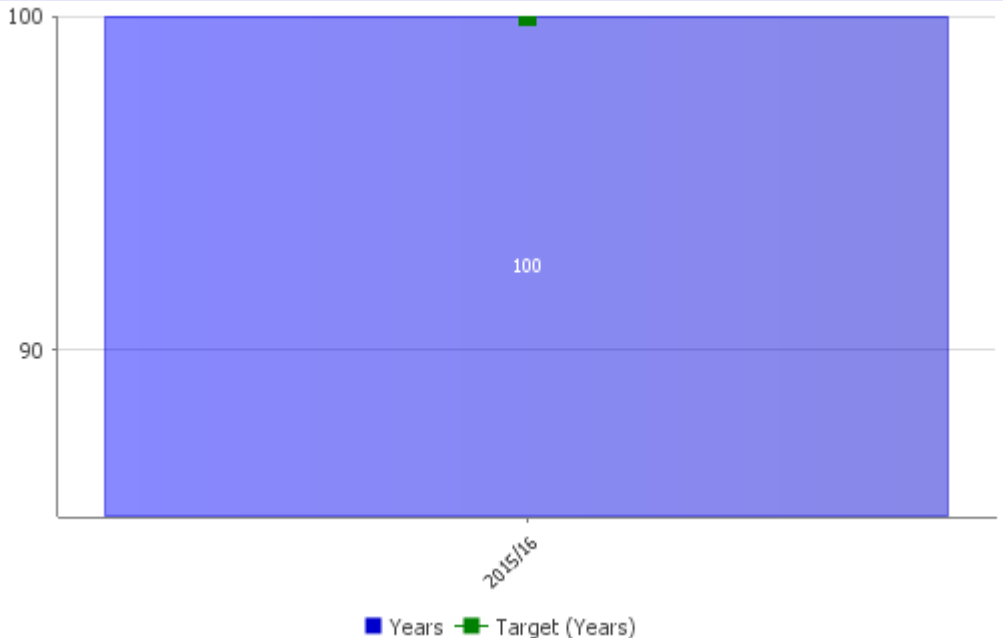
This Performance Indicator was introduced for 2016/17 therefore data will be completed at the end of the financial year.

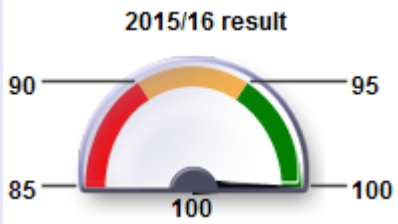
A list of procurement categories was provided by Police Scotland indicating where Serious and Organised Crime scrutiny should be undertaken. 19% of the contracts on the annual plan were identified as appropriate for scrutiny. Of the 19%, 17 contracts have been scrutinised or no longer required scrutiny and 20 are pending or have yet to undergo scrutiny.

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

27-Jan-2017 19% of contracts have been identified for serious and organised crime scrutiny. A total of 10 contracts have been scrutinised, with a further 27 contracts pending scrutiny or yet to undergo scrutiny.

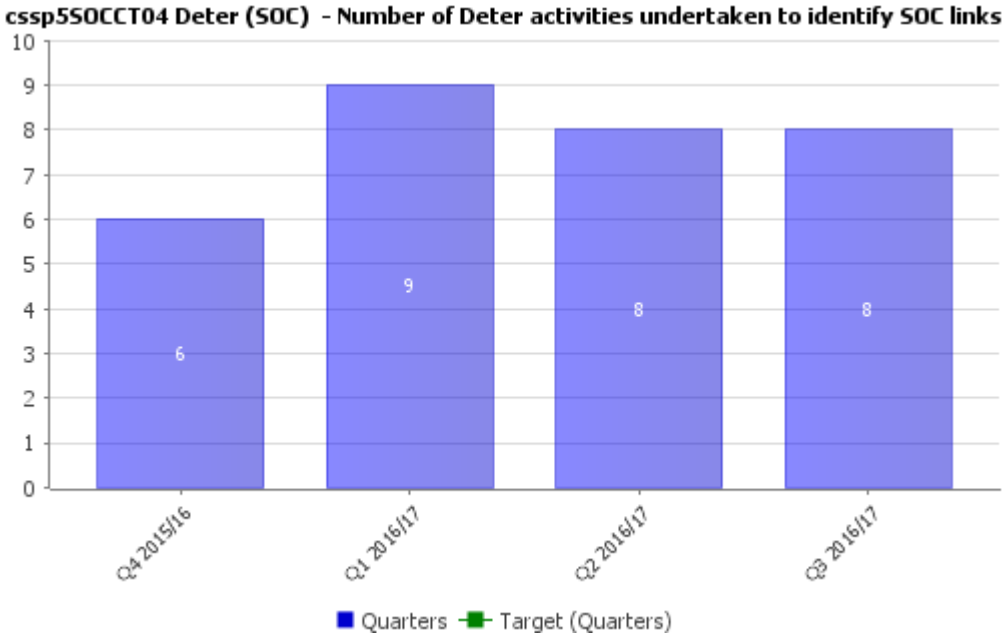
Performance Indicator	**cssp5SOCCT03 Deter (SOC) - Number of applications to WL Business Gateway for grant funding which include a declaration by the applicant that they are not involved in criminal activity.**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - West Lothian Council(Graeme Struthers)
Description		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 5. SOC and CT Lead(Alistair Shaw); cssp WLC Business Development Manager (Jim Henderson)
		Data Collection Officer	cssp WLC Economic Development (Alice Mitchell)





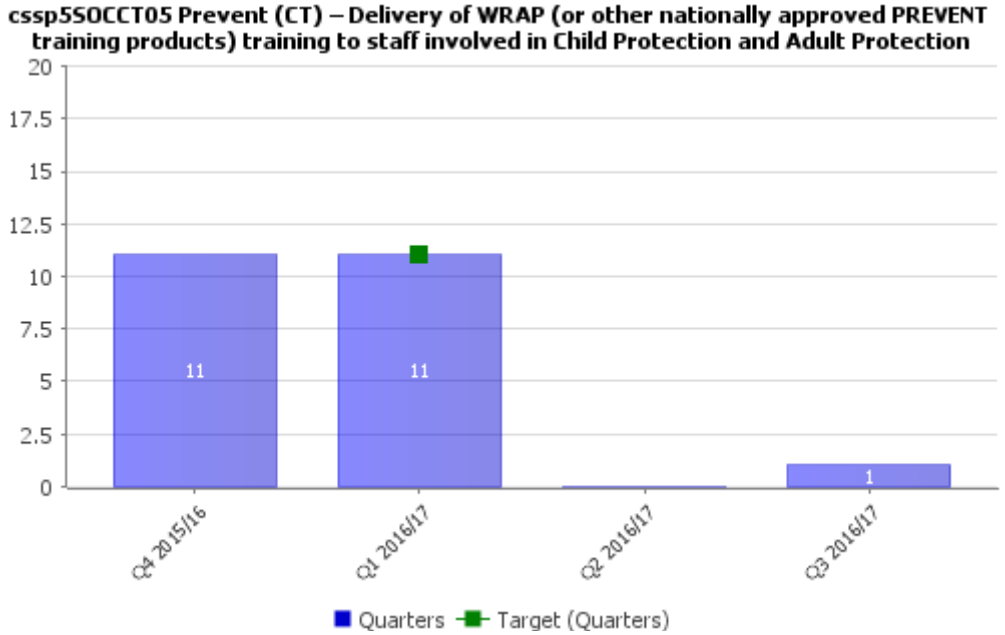
Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
100% of all grant offers now include a declaration of non-involvement. There are approximately 30 grant offers per annum.	09-May-2016 100% of all grant offers now include a declaration of non-involvement. There are approximately 30 grant offers per annum.

Performance Indicator	**cssp5SOCCT04 Deter (SOC) - Number of Deter activities undertaken to identify SOC links**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Police Scotland(CI Barry Blair)
Description		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 5. SOC and CT Lead(Alistair Shaw); cssp Community Safety Manager (CI Blair, Tamar Jamieson)
		Data Collection Officer	



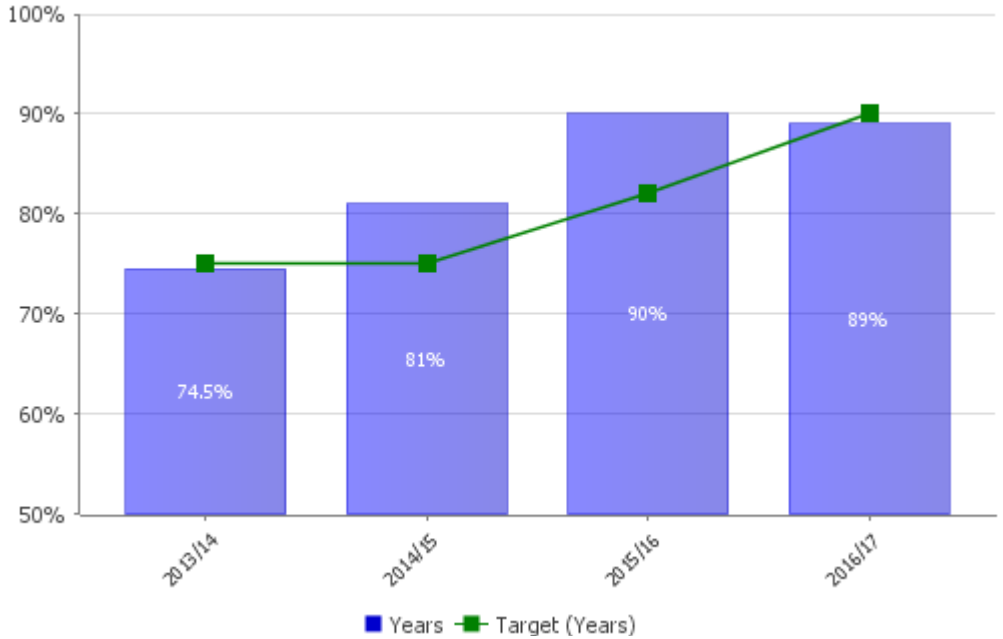
Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
During Q3, there were 8 Deter Partnership activities undertaken which have included; ISPs in place for licensing and procurement and further work on future ISPs ongoing with Police Scotland and WLC, Integrity Group set up and working through plan, SOCG WL Checklist almost complete with actions to progress, continuation of Operation Heathyard, Promotional stand at The Centre, participation in launch of Adopt A Post Office, Scottish Business Resilience Centre now engaged with West Lothian Financial Harm Reduction Group, press release and social media messages issued re mass marketing scams.	01-Mar-2017 During the quarter, there were 8 DETER events across West Lothian

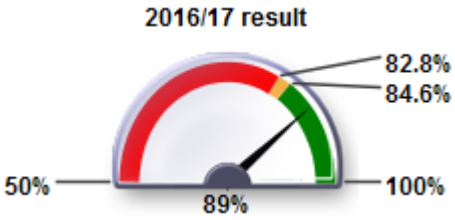
Performance Indicator	**cssp5SOCCT05 Prevent (CT) – Delivery of WRAP (or other nationally approved PREVENT training products) training to staff involved in Child Protection and Adult Protection**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - West Lothian Council(Graeme Struthers)
Description		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 5. SOC and CT Lead(Alistair Shaw); cssp WLC Social Policy (Jane Kellock)
		Data Collection Officer	cssp WLC Social Policy (Jane Kellock)



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
There are a few people involved in the roll out of WRAP training. The training has been completed for Secondary Schools but not for primary schools. The Head Teachers for Primary Schools will be trained on 9th June and thereafter they will cascade the training to their staff on the first day of term next session (ie August 2016). Training has been delivered to relevant staff in Social Policy and an e learning module has been made available to staff mid May. A range of staff across partners have already been trained in Prevent Case Conferences with further training being planned for later this year. Q3 data to be confirmed.	30-Jan-2017 WRAP (CT) inputs were delivered to Addiewell prison during the month of December 2016.

Performance Indicator	**cssp5SOCCT06 Divert - percentage of supported More Choices More Chances (MCMC) young people moving into a positive destination**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - West Lothian Council(Graeme Struthers)
Description		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 5. SOC and CT Lead(Alistair Shaw); cssp WLC Customer and Performance Manager (Andrew Sneddon)
		Data Collection Officer	





Trend Chart Commentary

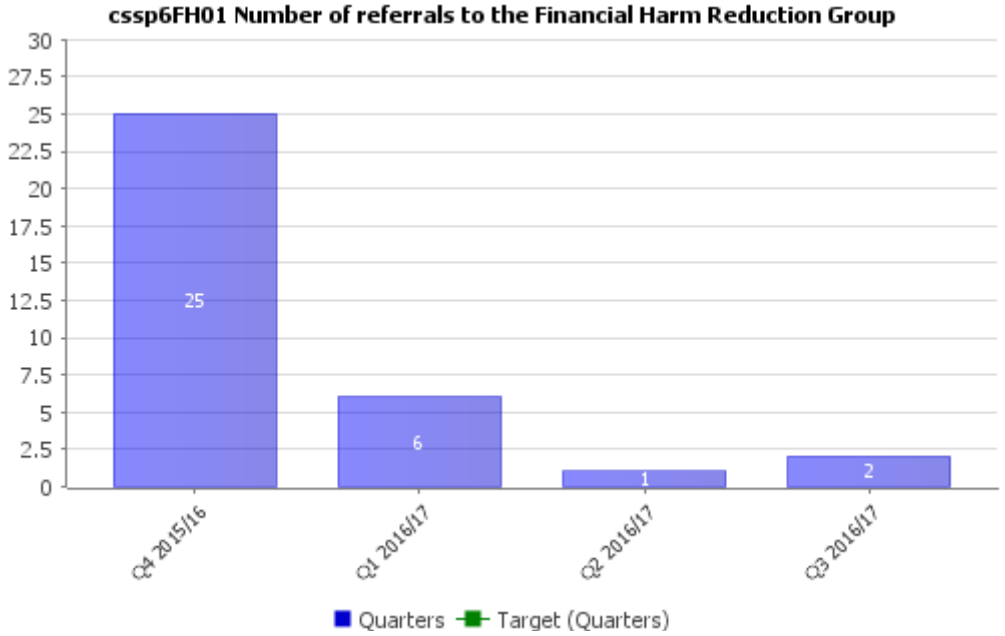
The MCMC positive destination PI should reflect EDCYS62_9b.1b

Performance in 2016/17 was 89% (244 positive destinations out of the total of 274 destinations) this is a slight fall on the previous year but still within the expected performance range. The raw number of positive destinations (244) is the highest level in the past 5 years. Positive destinations, is as follows:
2016/17 244 out of 274
2015/16 241 out of 267
2014/15 214 out of 263
2013/14 182 out of 244

Notes on Latest Data Entry:

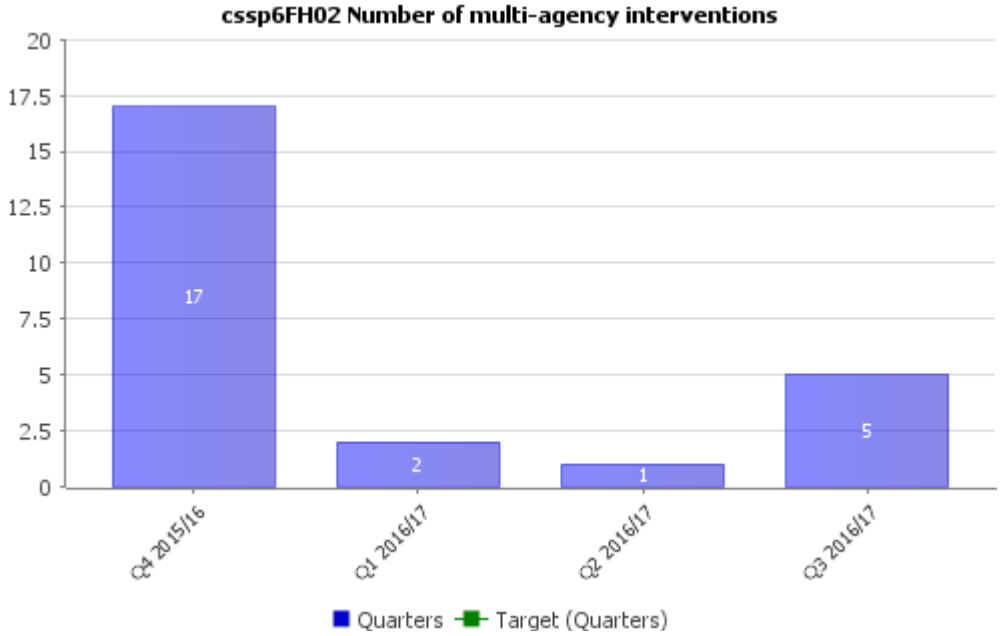
2012/13 184 out of 232 Performance has been nearly on or above target for the past four years, this will be maintained as the target for 2017/18.	

Performance Indicator	**cssp6FH01 Number of referrals to the Financial Harm Reduction Group**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Police Scotland(CI Barry Blair)
Description		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 6. Financial Harm Lead(CI Blair, Tamar Jamieson); cssp Police Scotland - Sergeant(CSU)(CI Blair, Tamar Jamieson)
		Data Collection Officer	



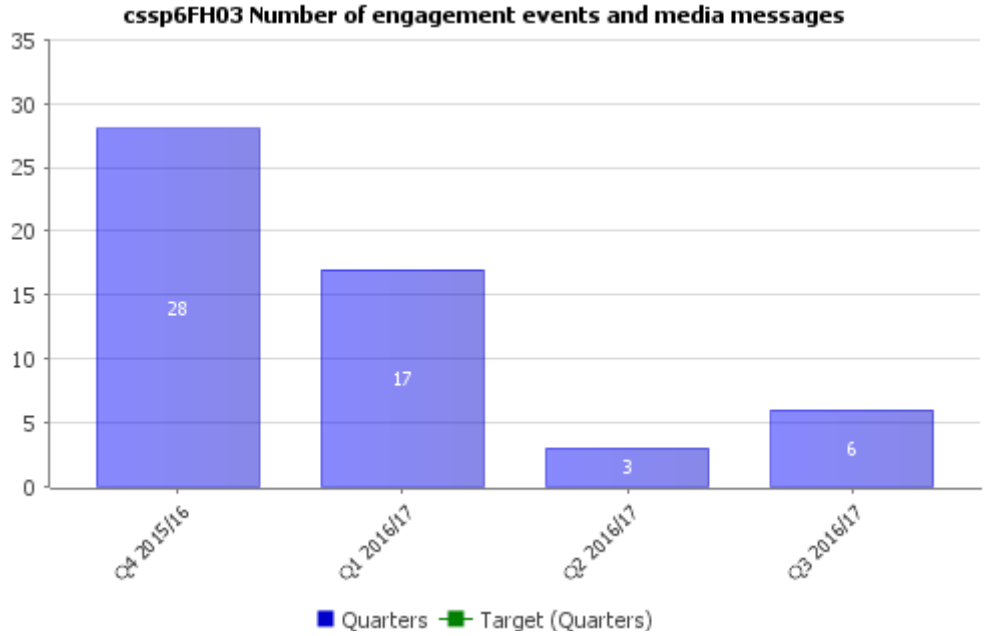
Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
The Financial Harm Group have recruited a new member from NHS to assist with the delivery of the action plan. There were 2 referrals to the Financial Harm Group over Q3 and one person was given a joint visit.	02-Feb-2017 There were two referrals to the Financial Harm group during the quarter (period 3) and one accepted help, advice and assistance and one declined.

Performance Indicator	**cssp6FH02 Number of multi-agency interventions**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Police Scotland(CI Barry Blair)
Description		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 6. Financial Harm Lead(CI Blair, Tamar Jamieson); cssp Police Scotland - Sergeant(CSU)(CI Blair, Tamar Jamieson)
		Data Collection Officer	



Trend Chart Commentary	**Notes on Latest Data Entry:**
During Quarter 3 interventions took place with vulnerable groups within the communities.	02-Feb-2017 Interventions took place between partners over the Festive period for the more vulnerable groups.

Performance Indicator	**cssp6FH03 Number of engagement events and media messages**	**Partner Organisation**	cssp Partner - Police Scotland(CI Barry Blair)
Description		**Responsible Officer**	CSSP 6. Financial Harm Lead(CI Blair, Tamar Jamieson); cssp Police Scotland - Sergeant(CSU)(CI Blair, Tamar Jamieson)
		Data Collection Officer	



Trend Chart Commentary

The number of engagement events and media messages increased in number this quarter from last.

Adopt a Post Office was launched in October and a meeting took place with Graham Vance, Scottish Business resilience Centre about establishing links with the banking sector.

A personal safety talk took place with the Lip Reading support group and the people in attendance at the Mental Health Day at Strathbrock.

Police and Trade and Standards attended Sainsbury's in Livingston as part of a Victim Support event to deliver advice to

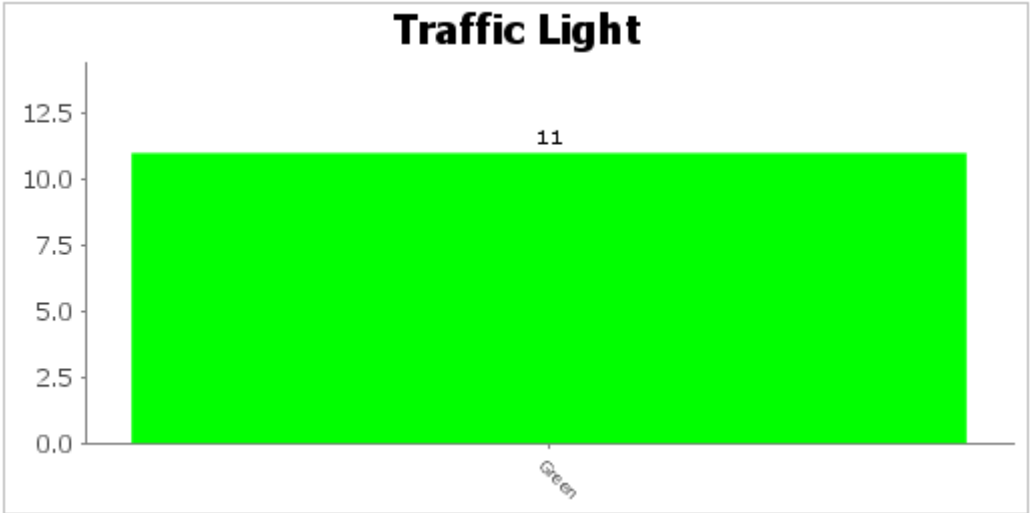
Notes on Latest Data Entry:

02-Feb-2017 There were 6 engagement and media messages distributed during the quarter

the elderly.	

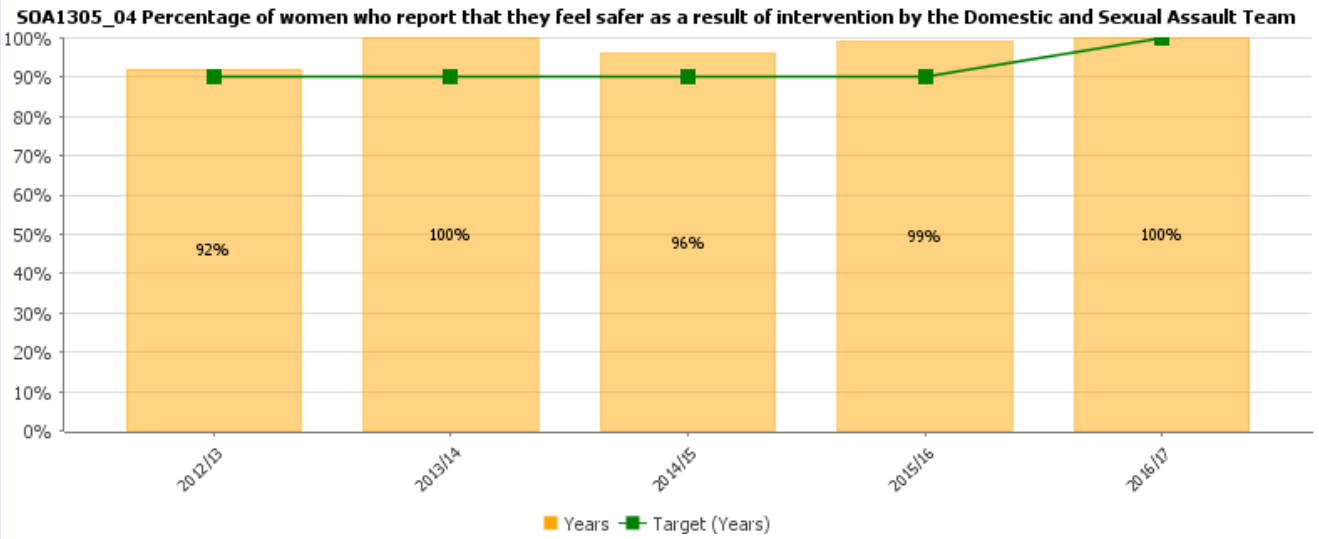
Part 2 - Community Safety Board Reducing Reoffending Sub Committee Performance Report

Generated on: 11 September 2017



CPP13_West Lothian Council

PI Code & Short Name	**SOA1305_04 Percentage of women who report that they feel safer as a result of intervention by the Domestic and Sexual Assault Team**	**PI Owner(s):**	SOA13_Senior Manager 3 Social Policy(Tim Ward)
Description	This relates to the percentage of women who report that they feel safe as a result of intervention by the Domestic and Sexual Assault Team. The figure is taken at the point when women withdraw from the service, whether that is as a consequence of short term court advocacy or longer term prolonged support and intervention.	**HOS Approved for public / PDSP display / reporting ?:**	No



Categories:	5. People most at risk are protected and supported.; Life Stage All 6.People most at risk are protected and supported; 8. We have improved life chances for people and families at risk; SOA13:Single Outcome Agreement 2013; SOA13_Community Safety Forum; SOA13_High Level PIs
Last Updated :	2016/17
Status:	
Current Value:	100%
Current Target:	100%
Red Threshold:	90%
Amber Threshold:	95%

2016/17 result

Latest Note :

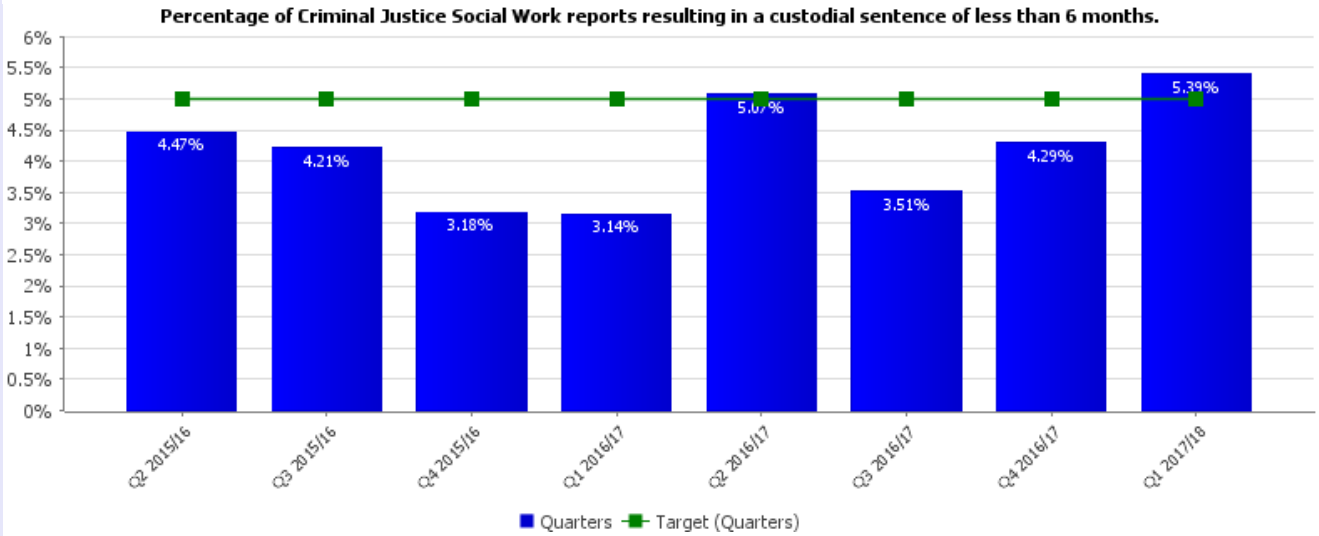
Trend Chart Commentary :

This indicator is now being annually reported. The trend since 2011/12 has shown consistently above 90% with 2015/16 reaching a performance of 99%. In 2016-17 performance was increased to 100%. This is a positive trend as it shows that the perception of women being protected by services is an important indicator of how effective the service is.

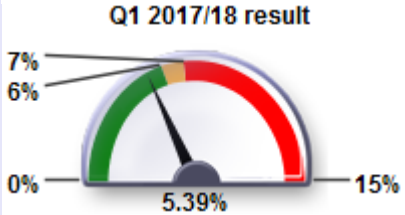
The target was increased to 100% in 2016-17 and this will be maintained from 2017-18 onwards.

SPCJ_Criminal Justice

PI Code & Short Name	**P:SPCJ035_9b.1a Percentage of Criminal Justice Social Work reports resulting in a custodial sentence of less than 6 months.**	**PI Owner(s):**	zSPCJ_PIAdmin; Tim Ward
Description	The service aims to maximise the use of effective community-based disposals (court decisions) without unnecessary use of short custodial sentences. The Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010 (Section 17) includes a specific presumption against use of such sentences. This measure is the percentage of court disposals (decisions) arising from cases where a Criminal Justice Social Work Report was submitted to court where the outcome was a prison sentence of 6 months or less.	**HOS Approved for public / PDSP display / reporting ?:**	Yes



Categories:	PDSP_Social Policy; PPR Public Performance Reporting
Last Updated :	Q1 2017/18
Status:	
Current Value:	5.39%
Current Target:	5%
Red Threshold:	7%
Amber Threshold:	6%



Latest Note :

Trend Chart Commentary

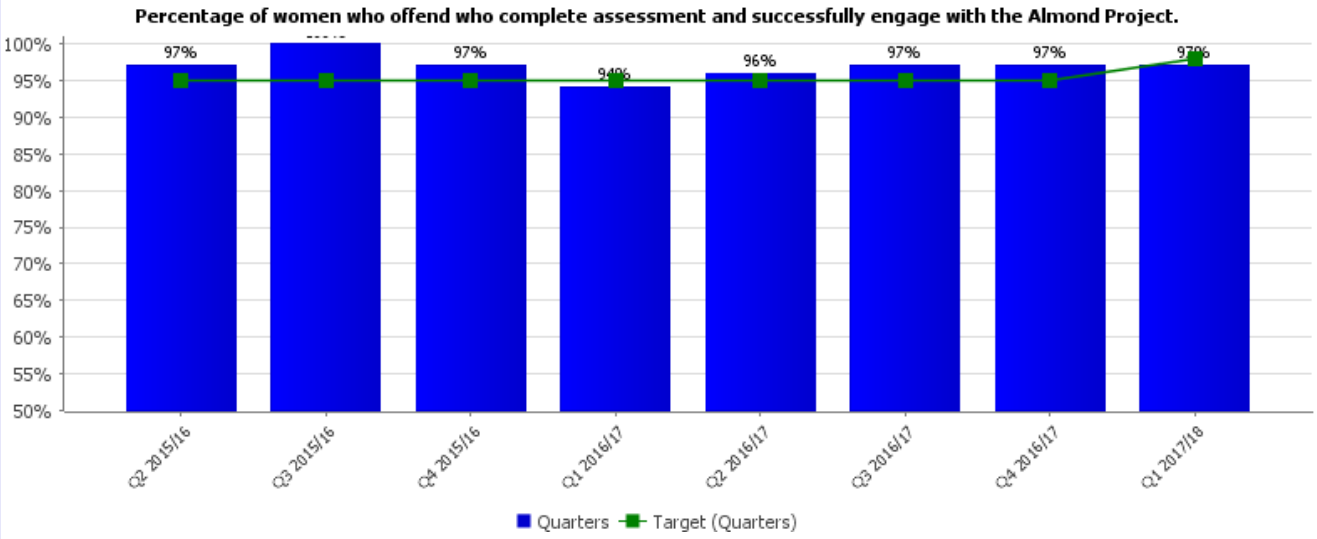
The performance at quarter 3 of 2016-17 is 3.51%. This consisted of 7 from 199 reports submitted receiving a custodial sentence of 6 months or less.

Since quarter 1 of 2015-16 the trend has generally been stable between 3.2% and 5.39%. 5.39% was the performance in quarter 1 of 2017-18 when 15 from 278 reports resulted in a sentence of 6 months or less.

Overall, custodial sentences remain low and there remains a high use of Community Payback Orders which explains the low use of custody following the submission of a Criminal Justice Social Work report.

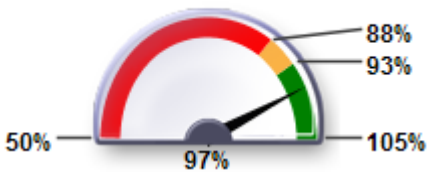
In quarter 4 of 2016-17 the performance stood at 4.29% with 15 from 349 reports submitted resulting in a custodial sentence of 6 months or less. The target for 2017-18 remains at 5% to reflect overall trend over the last two years. This will however be reviewed at the end of the year and consideration given to lowering the target.	

PI Code & Short Name	**CP:SPCJ89 _9b.1a Percentage of women who offend who complete assessment and successfully engage with the Almond Project.**	**PI Owner(s):**	zSPCJ_PIAdmin; Tim Ward
Description	This is an indicator of how effective the Almond project for women offenders is at engaging women who meet the criteria for the project who will be those who are vulnerable and at risk of further offending. The project has been developed as a consequence of the report by the commission on women offenders published in April 2012 that suggested women needed mentors and additional support to stay out of the justice system.	**HOS Approved for public / PDSP display / reporting ?:**	Yes



Categories:	CP6 Reducing crime and improving community safety.; CPPR Corporate Plan Public Performance Reporting; PDSP_Social Policy; PPR Public Performance Reporting
Last Updated :	Q1 2017/18
Status:	
Current Value:	97%
Current Target:	98%
Red Threshold:	88%
Amber Threshold:	93%

Q1 2017/18 result



Latest Note :

Trend Chart Commentary

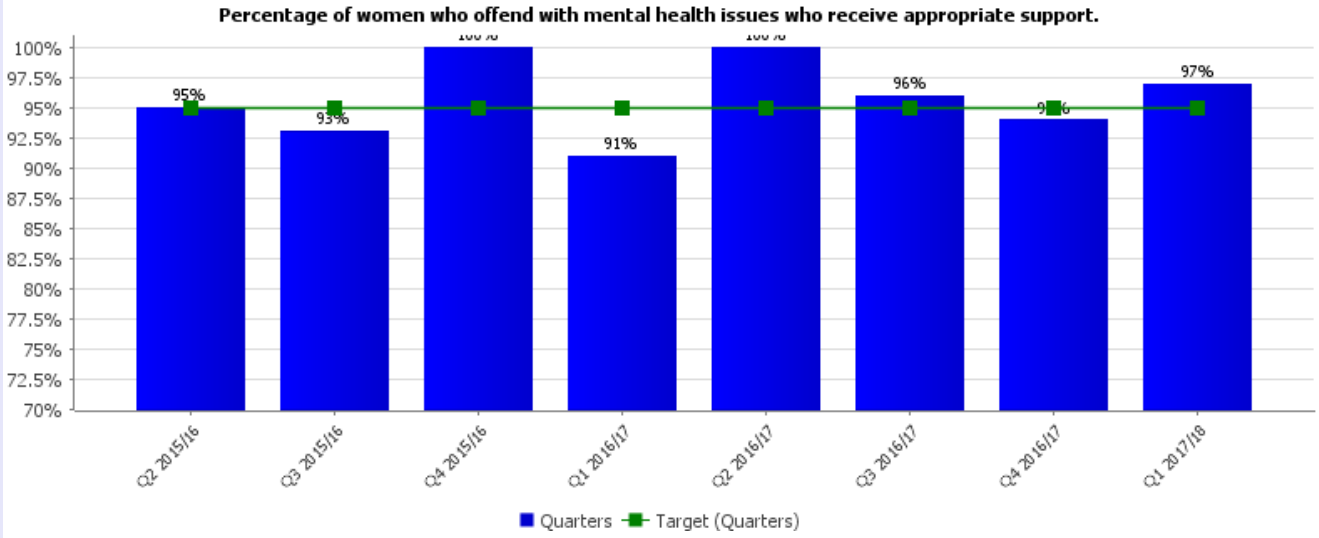
This indicator provides data as to the effectiveness of the Almond project in engaging women who may otherwise have received little support. Current data shows very high levels of engagement and compliance since the start of the service.

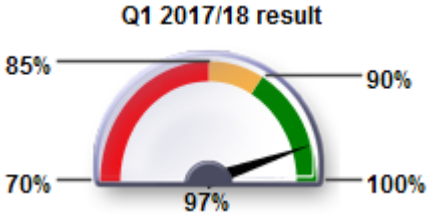
Performance has remained strong since quarter 1 of 2015-16. Quarter 1 and 2 of 2015/2016 showed performance at 97% with a further increase to 100% in quarter 3 dropping slightly to 97% in quarter 4. This represented 32 women out of 33. Performance for quarter 1 of 2016-17 remained strong at 94%. In quarter 2 performance increased to 96% and the most recent performance for quarter 1 of 2017-18 showed this to be 97%, the same figure as the previous four quarters with 33 from 34 women engaging positively.

Successful engagement is important if women are to be encouraged not to reoffend. The approach taken by staff is

tenacious and they persist in keeping contact with women, particularly early on in engagement. The target for 2017/2018 will increase to at 98% to reflect performance and encourage ongoing improvement..	

PI Code & Short Name	**CP:SPCJ094_9b Percentage of women who offend with mental health issues who receive appropriate support.**	**PI Owner(s):**	zSPCJ_PIAdmin; Tim Ward
Description	Mental health is identified as a key issue in women's offending. Support to address this issue is important in ensuring a reduction in offending and improvement in their health and wellbeing. Women who have improved mental health are more likely to be able to avoid future offending.	**HOS Approved for public / PDSP display / reporting ?:**	Yes
		Categories:	CP7 Delivering positive outcomes on health.; CPPR Corporate Plan Public Performance Reporting; PDSP_Health & Care; PDSP_Social Policy; PPR Public Performance Reporting
		Last Updated :	Q1 2017/18
		Status:	
		Current Value:	97%
		Current Target:	95%
		Red Threshold:	85%
		Amber Threshold:	90%





Latest Note :

Trend Chart Commentary

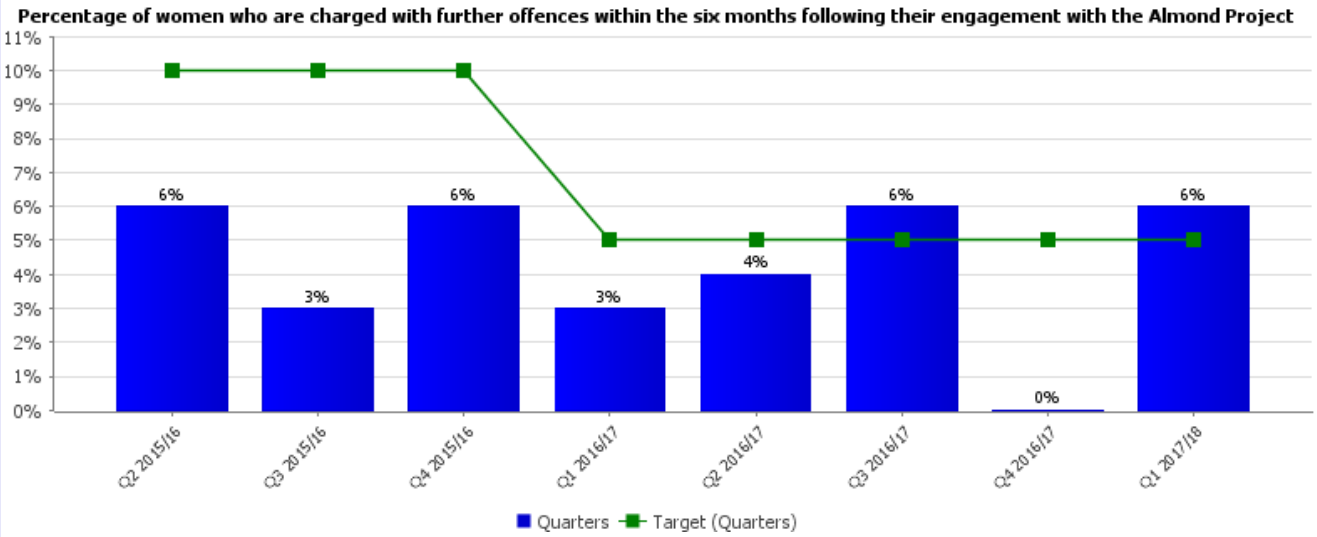
Since the Almond Project became operational, there has been a high rate of women taking up the offer of mental health support. This has been 100% on occasion with the lowest at 91%. However, as this represents a small number of women slight variations can have a significant impact on the percentage.

The trend for quarter 1, 2 and 3 of 2015/2016 saw this figure settle in the mid to low 90's with a rise to 100% in quarter 4. This trend is due in part to a willingness for women to engage with health services and strong advocacy by the Almond Project staff.

Quarter 1 of 2016-17 saw performance of 91%. Continued efforts were made to encourage engagement with appropriate mental health services which is seen as a key contributor to avoiding reoffending. By quarter 3 of 2016-17 performance had increased to 96% (31 from 32 active cases). In quarter 4 of 2016-17 performance stood at 94% with 32 from 34

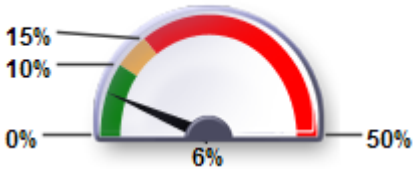
women engaging with mental health support. In quarter 1 of 2017-18 this improved slightly to 97% with 31 from 32 women engaging. Since the commencement of the Almond Project, levels of engagement with mental health services have remained high and this trend is expected to continue due to the intensive support provided by the Almond Project. The target for 2017-18 will remain at 95% as there will be instances of women being unwilling to engage with mental health services.	

PI Code & Short Name	**CP:SPCJ095_9b Percentage of women who are charged with further offences within the six months following their engagement with the Almond Project**	**PI Owner(s):**	zSPCJ_PIAdmin; Tim Ward
Description	This indicator monitors the rate of reoffending which is the core aim of the Almond project and so the impact on offending rates by women is an important indicator.	**HOS Approved for public / PDSP display / reporting ?:**	Yes



Categories:	CP6 Reducing crime and improving community safety.; CPPR Corporate Plan Public Performance Reporting; PDSP_Social Policy; PPR Public Performance Reporting
Last Updated :	Q1 2017/18
Status:	
Current Value:	6%
Current Target:	5%
Red Threshold:	15%
Amber Threshold:	10%

Q1 2017/18 result



Latest Note :

Trend Chart Commentary

Tracking and reducing reoffending is a key focus for all justice services. Women in particular should be targetted in order to ensure they are kept out of the system as much as possible.

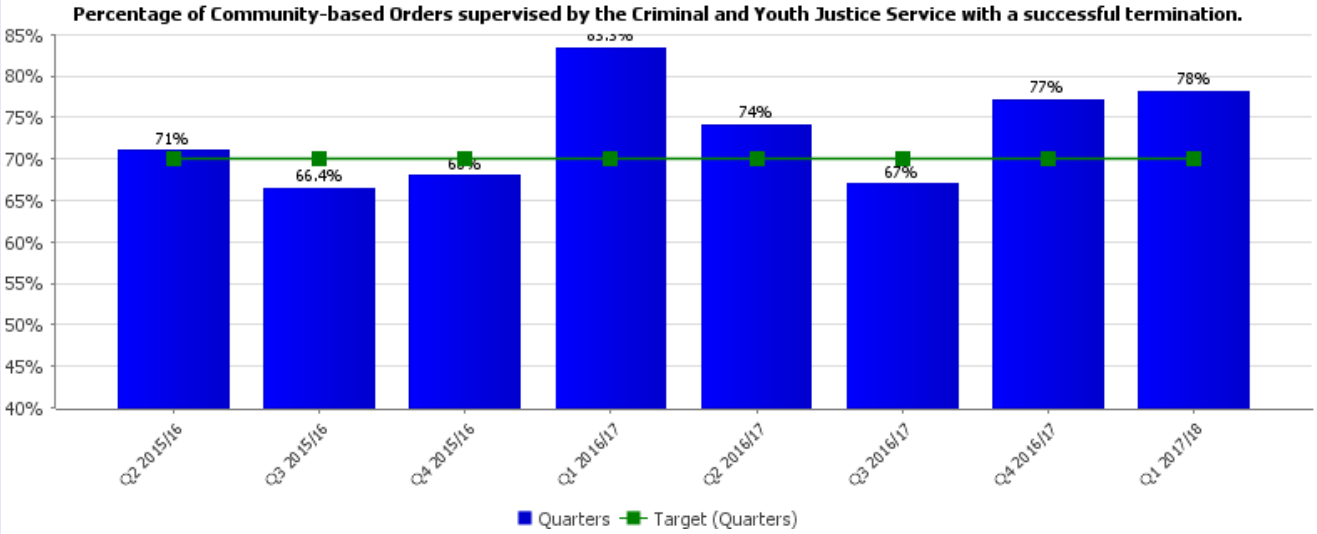
Whilst performance has varied slightly since quarter 2 of 2015-16, the numbers have involved only one or two women charged with further offences. In Quarter 1 of 2017-18 2/34 had been charged with a further offence.

These encouraging trends continues to demonstrate how effective the Almond Project is in reducing the reoffending rates for women.

There are now two full time Key Workers in the Project and this is likely to have a positive impact on waiting lists and further improve the effectiveness of the intervention. The service will be reviewed in 2017-18 to see if there is more than

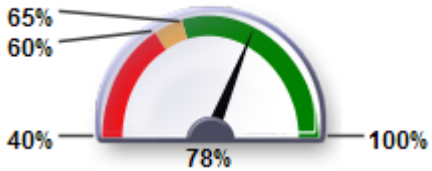
can be done to bring more women into the service and out of the adult justice system. The target for 2017-18 will remain at 5% to reflect recent trends but this will be kept under review. Consideration will also be given to changing the time span the measure is taken and extending the period to 9 months..	

PI Code & Short Name	**CP:SPCJ107_9b.1a Percentage of Community-based Orders supervised by the Criminal and Youth Justice Service with a successful termination.**	**PI Owner(s):**	zSPCJ_PIAdmin; Tim Ward
Description	This is an indicator of the Percentage of Community-based Orders supervised by the Criminal and Youth Justice Service that are completed successfully. This includes Community Payback Orders, Probation Orders, Community Service Orders, Supervised Attendance Orders, Drug Treatment and Testing Orders and Parole (and other post release) Licences. Those who successfully engage with supervision will stand a far greater chance of avoiding or reducing offending in the future. This is an indicator that illustrates in relatively quick terms how successful services are at ensuring offender engagement which will in turn impact on reoffending.	**HOS Approved for public / PDSP display / reporting ?:**	Yes



Categories:	CP6 Reducing crime and improving community safety.; CPPR Corporate Plan Public Performance Reporting; PDSP_Social Policy; PPR Public Performance Reporting
Last Updated :	Q1 2017/18
Status:	✓
Current Value:	78%
Current Target:	70%
Red Threshold:	60%
Amber Threshold:	65%

Q1 2017/18 result



Latest Note :

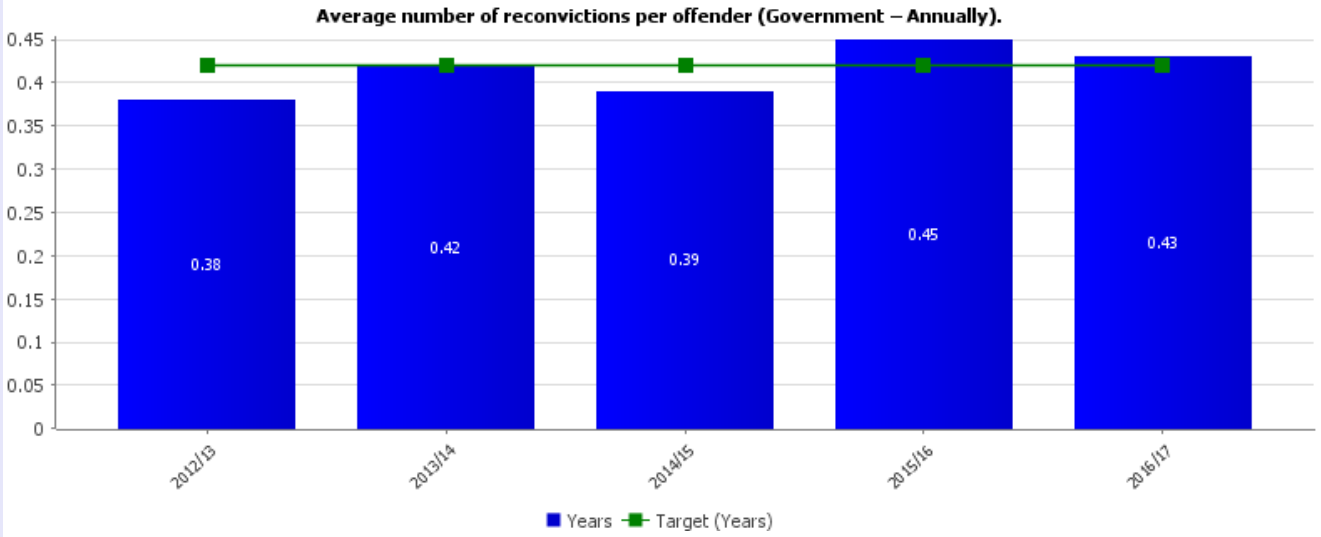
Trend Chart Commentary:

In quarter 1 of 2017-18 performance remained positive with 91 from 116 closed orders successfully completed. Women experienced a 90% completion rate and men 76%.

Performance for quarter 4 of 2016-17 was 77% (57 from 74). This is up from quarter 3 of 2016-17 stood at 67%, with 60 from 89 orders being completed successfully. The emerging trend is that quarter 1 of a financial year has a high successful completion rate as larger numbers of orders are closed early in the new financial year.

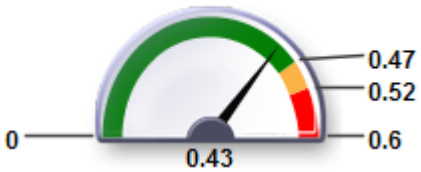
Data throughout the first three quarters of 2015-16 was variable, starting with an unusually high figure of 85% and reverting to within the normal range at 71% and 66.4% for quarter 2 and 3 respectively. The quarter 1 figure for 2016-17 was high again, 83.3%, due to high levels of closure but also a strong emphasis on ensuring engagement. In quarter 2 of 2016-17 performance dipped to 74%, with 90 from 122 orders completed successfully. The rate was better for women (89%) compared to men (73%). The Criminal and Youth Justice Service is currently reviewing administrative processes in order to ensure that data on the classification of completions of orders and licences is entered both accurately and promptly. The target will remain at 70% for 2017-18 and then consideration will be given to converting the indicator to annual which should help even out seasonal anomolies and give a better indication of improvements.	

PI Code & Short Name	**CP:SPCJ127_9b.1a Average number of reconvictions per offender (Government – Annually).**	**PI Owner(s):**	zSPCJ_PIAdmin; Tim Ward
Description	This is a measure of the average number of offences per West Lothian offender within a follow-up period of 12 months. This indicator measures the average number of reconvictions per offender within a specified follow up period of one year. It helps provide a high level view of reconviction in the area and also allows the service to benchmark to an extent nationally, although comparing one area against another is not straightforward.	**HOS Approved for public / PDSP display / reporting ?:**	Yes



Categories:	CP6 Reducing crime and improving community safety.; CPPR Corporate Plan Public Performance Reporting; 9. We live our lives free from crime, disorder and danger; PDSP_Social Policy; PPR Public Performance Reporting
Last Updated :	2016/17
Status:	✓
Current Value:	0.43
Current Target:	0.42
Red Threshold:	0.52
Amber Threshold:	0.47

2016/17 result



Latest Note :

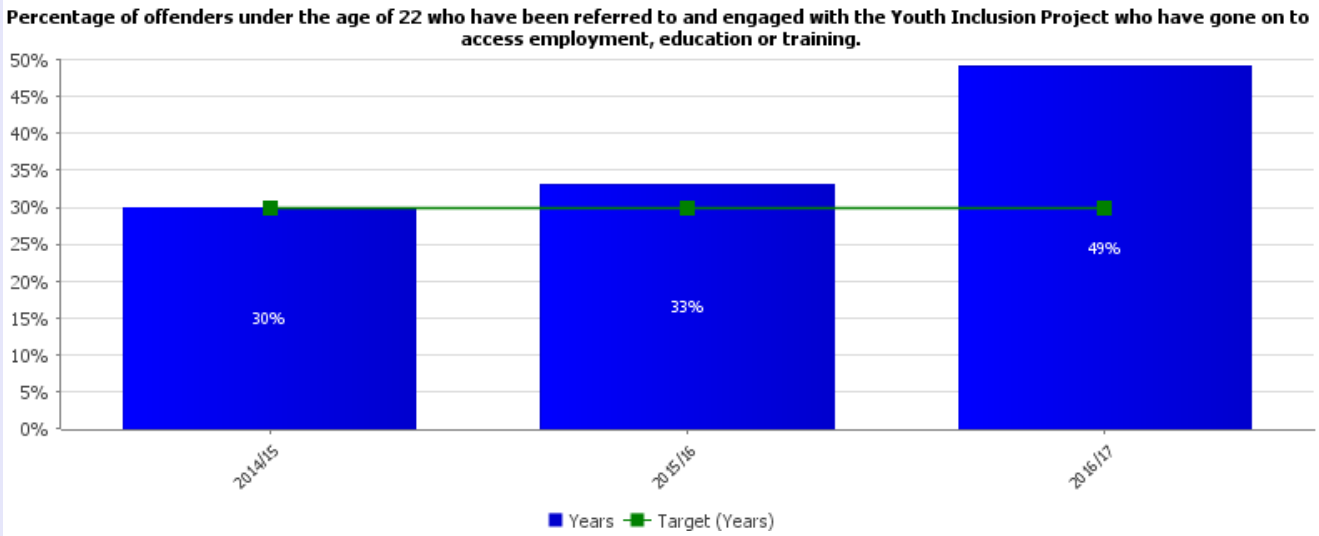
Trend Chart Commentary:

The performance in West Lothian has remained at a high level over the course of the trend chart. The other high performing councils have been smaller rural or Island authorities.

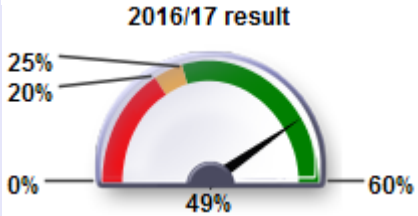
The most recent data relating to the 2013-14 cohort showed a slight improvement from the 2013-14 cohort of offenders. Performance was 0.43, moving from 0.45 in 2015-16. this was only behind smaller and more rural authorities in Highland and the islands. The best in Scotland was Orkney with 0.18. West Lothian performed more strongly than Scotland as a whole with 0.51 and Lothian and Borders as a whole with 0.53.

West Lothian has a well established partnership approach including a Reducing Reoffending Strategy ensuring effective targetting of services and resources which is seen as influential. Partnership working is seen as the reason for the positive performance over recent years and is not down to one single reason. Community Justice Redesign will also drive improvements. New arrangements are in place in shadow form and will be made full by April 2017. The target for 2016-17 remains at 0.42 as it is felt that this will enable the service to sustain improvement. There is a new national performance framework in development and it is likely that this particular indicator will be replaced in due course.	

PI Code & Short Name	**CP:SPCJ141_9b Percentage of offenders under the age of 22 who have been referred to and engaged with the Youth Inclusion Project who have gone on to access employment, education or training.**	**PI Owner(s):**	zSPCJ_PIAdmin; Tim Ward
Description	The Youth Inclusion Project works with young people who offend to assist them access employment, education or training. This Performance Indicator measures the effectiveness of the Youth Inclusion Project in engaging with Young Offenders up to age 25 to improve employability opportunities.	**HOS Approved for public / PDSP display / reporting ?:**	Yes



Categories:	CP1 Delivering positive outcomes/interventions for early years; CPPR Corporate Plan Public Performance Reporting; PDSP_Social Policy; PPR Public Performance Reporting
Last Updated :	2016/17
Status:	
Current Value:	49%
Current Target:	30%
Red Threshold:	20%
Amber Threshold:	25%



Latest Note :

Trend Chart Commentary

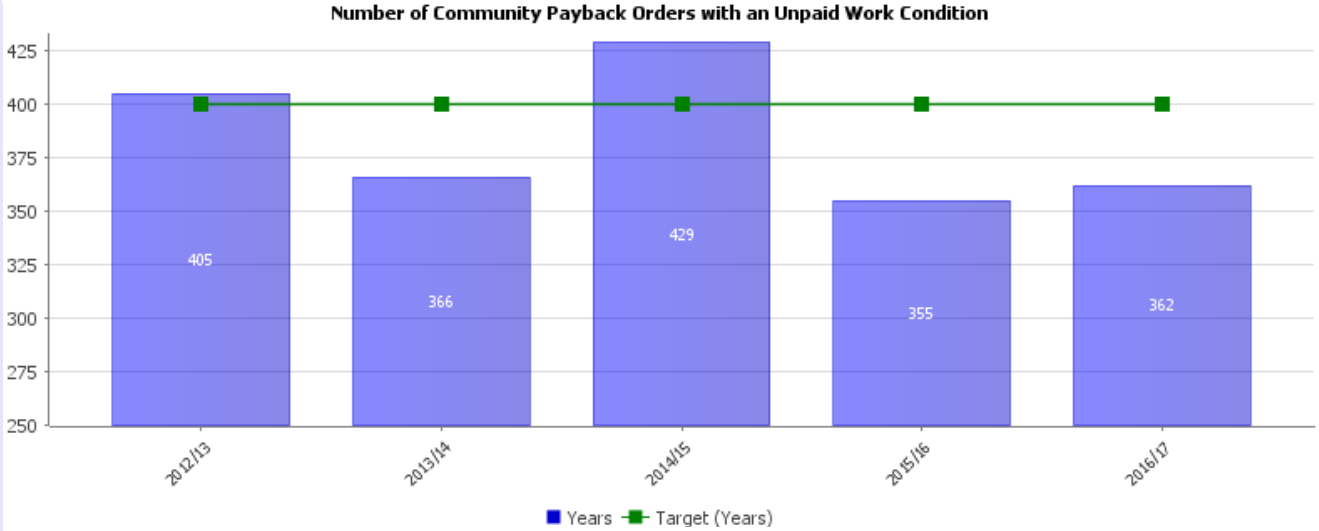
This is a newly developed performance indicator and aims to measure the effectiveness of the Youth Inclusion Project in engaging with young offenders up to age 25 years and assisting them secure employment, education or training opportunities with a view to reduce unemployment within the young offender population.

Current performance in 2016-17 was an increase to 49%, up from 33% in 2015-16 and part of an ongoing improving trend. It related to 35 of 71 referrals obtaining positive outcomes including college and work placements.

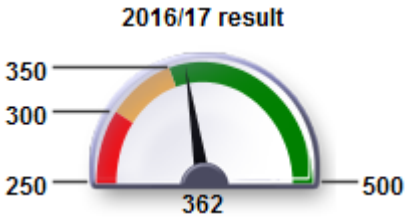
Future targets will be reviewed as more data becomes available in the coming years but the longer term aim is to increase employability for offenders year on year. The target for 2017-18 will increase to 50% to encourage the service

towards more improved impact.	

PI Code & Short Name	**SPCJ151_9a Number of Community Payback Orders with an Unpaid Work Condition**	**PI Owner(s):**	zSPCJ_PIAdmin; Tim Ward
Description	The number of Unpaid Work cases supervised in the community is an indicator of demand on the Criminal and Youth justice Service and also affects the grant it receives. The higher the number of cases the higher the grant over time.	**HOS Approved for public / PDSP display / reporting ?:**	No



Categories:	Management
Last Updated :	2016/17
Status:	✔
Current Value:	362
Current Target:	400
Red Threshold:	300
Amber Threshold:	350



This is an indicator of the demand placed on Criminal and Youth Justice Services in relation to the supervision of offenders subject to Unpaid Work. It is an indicator of demand and also a cost measure and the service will ultimately be paid in part by the amount of statutory business undertaken.

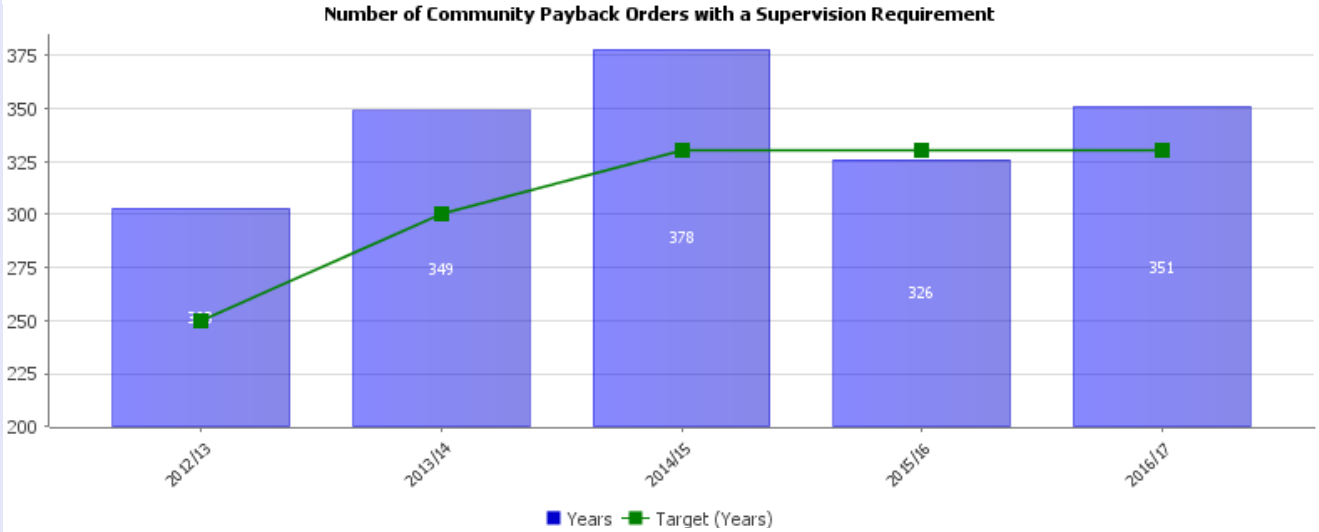
In 2016-17 there was a small increase to 362 from 355 in 2015-16. This was following a significant spike in 2014-15. t

Unpaid Work has been in existence since the 1980's and has had a strong impact in a positive way on communities. The rise in activity should impact on the level of section 27 grant in due course.

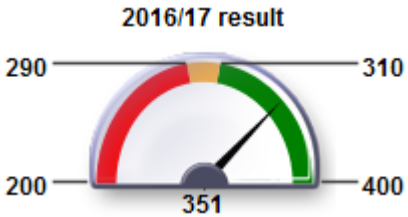
2015-16 figures will be available in August 2016.

Latest Note :

PI Code & Short Name	**SPCJ152_9a Number of Community Payback Orders with a Supervision Requirement**	**PI Owner(s):**	zSPCJ_PIAdmin; Tim Ward
Description	The number of Supervision cases managed in the community is an indicator of demand on the Criminal and Youth justice Service and also affects the grant it receives. The higher the number of cases the higher the grant over time.	**HOS Approved for public / PDSP display / reporting ?:**	No



Categories:	Management
Last Updated :	2016/17
Status:	
Current Value:	351
Current Target:	330
Red Threshold:	290
Amber Threshold:	310



Latest Note :

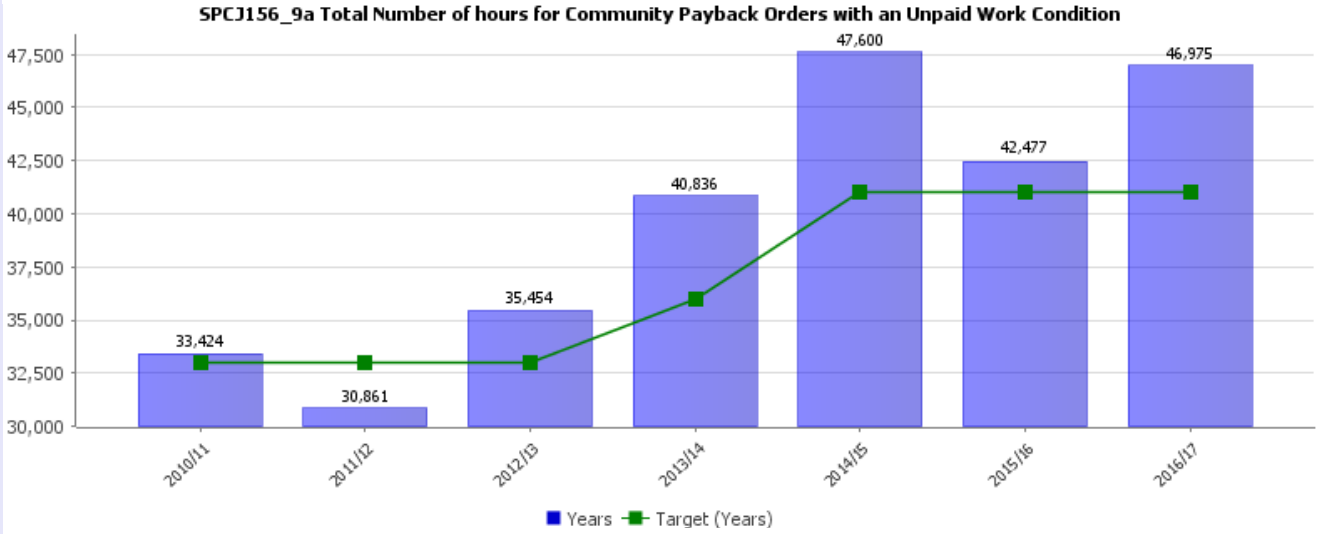
This is an indicator of the demand placed on Criminal and Youth Justice Services in relation to the supervision of offenders in the community. It is an indicator of demand and also a cost measure and the service will ultimately be paid in part by the amount of statutory business undertaken.

Supervision requirements remain in high demand and numbers increased to 351 from in 2016-17 from 326 in 2015-16.

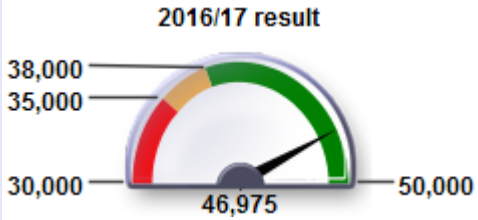
The rise in activity should impact on the level of section 27 grant in due course.

2015-16 figures will be available in August 2016.

PI Code & Short Name	**SPCJ156_9a Total Number of hours for Community Payback Orders with an Unpaid Work Condition**	**PI Owner(s):**	zSPCJ_PIAdmin; Tim Ward
Description	The number of Unpaid Work cases supervised in the community is an indicator of demand on the Criminal and Youth justice Service and also affects the grant it receives. The higher the number of cases the higher the grant over time.	**HOS Approved for public / PDSP display / reporting ?:**	No



Categories:	WLAM
Last Updated :	2016/17
Status:	✔
Current Value:	46,975
Current Target:	41,000
Red Threshold:	35,000
Amber Threshold:	38,000



Latest Note :

This is an indicator of the demand placed on Criminal and Youth Justice Services in relation to the supervision of offenders subject to Unpaid Work. It is an indicator of demand and also a cost measure and the service will ultimately be paid in part by the amount of statutory business undertaken.

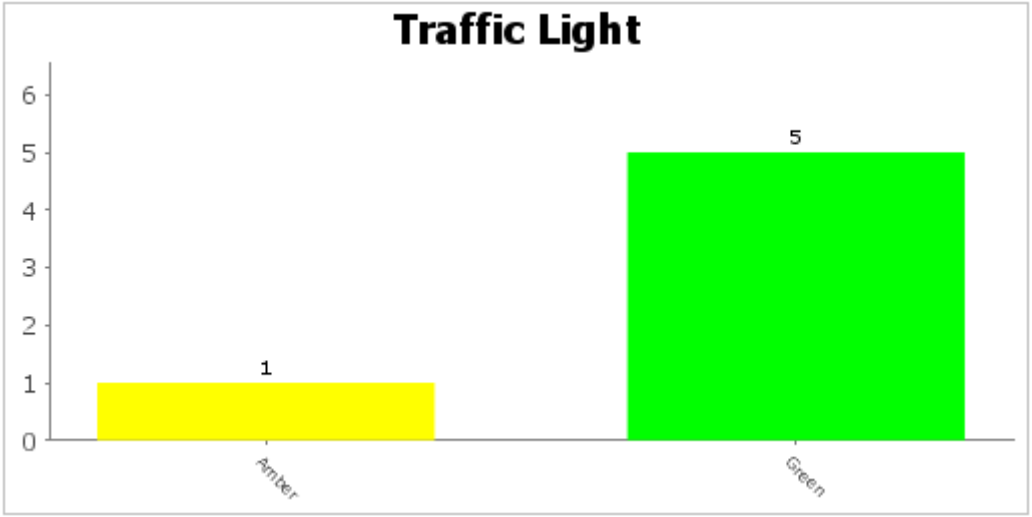
In 2014-15 there was a significant rise in such activity from 366 to 429 orders and a rise in the number of hours to be supervised to 47,600 from 40,836. In 2015-16 the number of hours dropped slightly to 42,477 (355 orders). There would appear to be a slight levelling off of unprecedented increases the previous year. In the years preceding that demand has fluctuated although it was only in 2012-13 when Community Payback Orders (CPO's) were introduced with higher expectations and more demanding timescales that service activity in the most recent figures can be assessed.

Unpaid Work has been in existence since the 1980's and has had a strong impact in a positive way on communities. The rise in activity should impact on the level of section 27 grant in due course.

The target of 41,000 will remain for 2016-17.

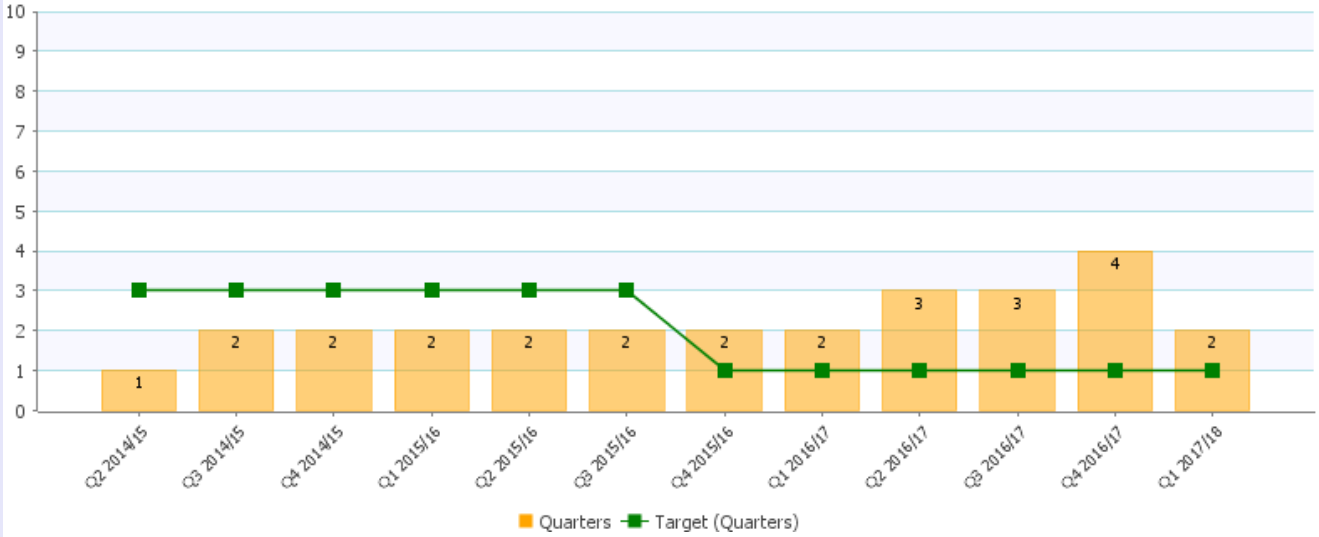
Part 3 - Community Safety Board Youth Justice Performance Report

Generated on: 11 September 2017



CPP13_West Lothian Council

PI Code & Short Name	**SOA1304_31 Number of children / young people in secure or residential schools on offence grounds.**	**PI Owner(s):**	SOA13_Criminal Justice Team Manager(Norma Paterson); SOA13_Senior Manager 3 Social Policy(Tim Ward)
Description	No of children or young people either in secure or residential school in relation to offence grounds established by the Children's Hearing.	**HOS Approved for public / PDSP display / reporting ?:**	No
		Categories:	4. We live in resilient, cohesive and safe communities; Life Stage All 2. Reducing Antisocial Behaviours; 8. We have improved life chances for people and families at risk; 9. We live our lives free from crime, disorder and danger; SOA13:Single Outcome Agreement 2013; SOA13_Community Safety Forum
		Last Updated :	Q1 2017/18
		Status:	
		Current Value:	2
		Current Target:	1
		Red Threshold:	7
		Amber Threshold:	5



Q1 2017/18 result

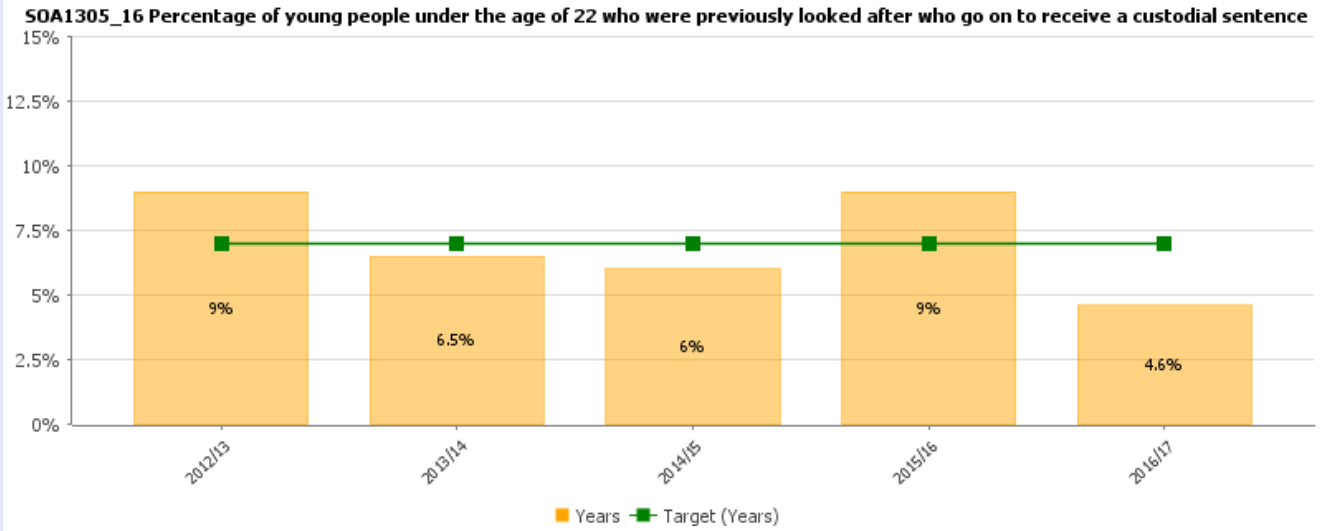
Latest Note :

Trend Chart Commentary:

This is an indicator of the effectiveness of locally based services in keeping children out of Residential schools and secure care because of their offending behaviour. With the introduction of the Whole Systems Approach, one of West Lothian's priorities is to be able to respond effectively to situations where young people are assessed as being at high risk of harm or reoffending. If services are effective, partners should be able to minimise the use of external services with the use of robust packages of locally based support.

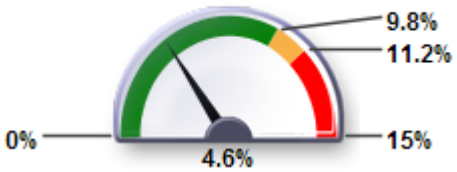
Figures over the year 2014-2015 demonstrated a significant fall to one and 2 from the previous year where the highest figure recorded was 9. From quarter 3 of 2014-15 to quarter 1 of 2016-17 the figure remained constant at two young people. In quarter 2 of 2016-17 two young people were taken into secure care because of offending reasons and one returned to West Lothian from a residential school leaving a net increase of one so three young people were in external provision for offending reasons at the end of the quarter. there was further movement during quarter 4 resulting in an increase of one overall. This figure had reduced to 2 by the end of quarter 1 of 2017-18 due to one young person leaving residential school and another leaving secure care. Work continues to design services to better manage the behaviour of young people in the community to enable this positive trend to be sustained. The target for 2017-18 will remain at 1 as the ambition should be to avoid use of external provision wherever possible.	

PI Code & Short Name	**SOA1305_16 Percentage of young people under the age of 22 who were previously looked after who go on to receive a custodial sentence**	**PI Owner(s):**	SOA13_Criminal Justice Team Manager(Norma Paterson); SOA13_Senior Manager 3 Social Policy(Tim Ward); Tim Ward
Description	The number of young people who were previously Looked After who go on to receive a custodial sentence is an important indicator of a negative outcome for young people and one that if reduced will show services upstream are working more effectively.	**HOS Approved for public/PDSP display/reporting ?:**	No



Categories:	5. People most at risk are protected and supported.; Life Stage All 6.People most at risk are protected and supported; 8. We have improved life chances for people and families at risk; SOA13:Single Outcome Agreement 2013
Last Updated :	2016/17
Status:	
Current Value:	4.6%
Current Target:	7%
Red Threshold:	11.2%
Amber Threshold:	9.8%

2016/17 result



Latest Note :

Trend Chart Commentary :

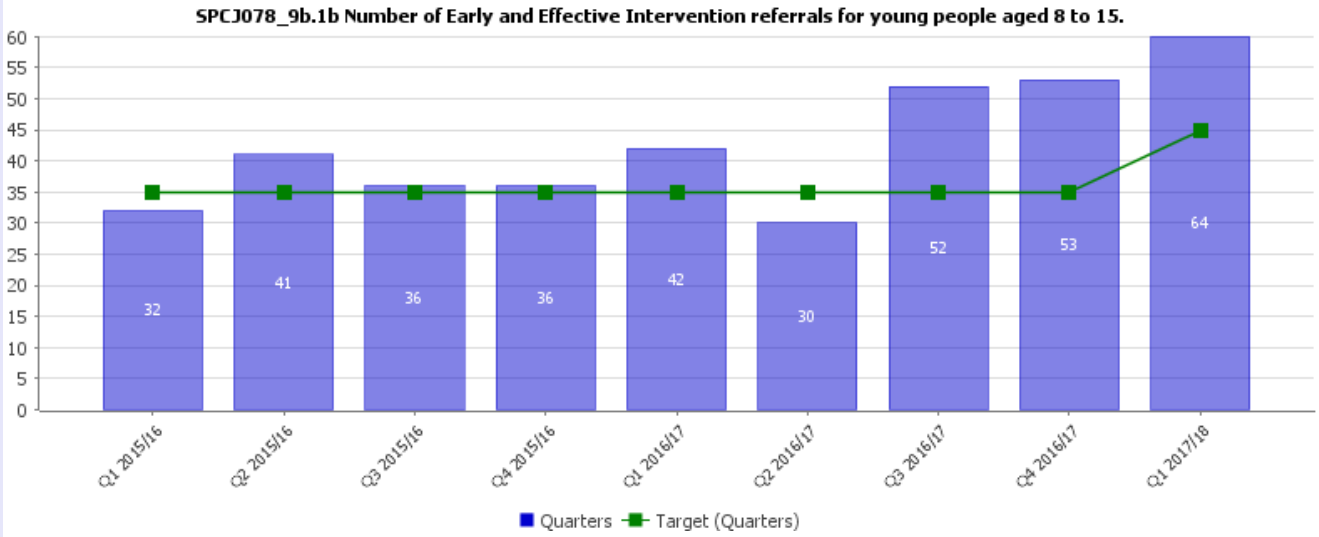
One of the worst outcomes for young people is that they receive a custodial sentence. The likelihood of this is increased if young people were previously Looked After. Through the development of the 'Whole System Approach' and other services for Looked After Children, better transitions and services will hopefully mean young people can be kept out of the justice system through Early and Effective Intervention and other mechanisms. Services for those in the justice system will also be improved so that custody can be avoided.

Very few young people receive a custodial sentence. In 2016-17, 13 young people aged under 22 received this outcome. 9 of those were looked after previously. At 31st March 2017, there were 193 previously looked after children and 9 of

these had received a prison sentence . The percentage figure of 4.6% constitutes a strong level of improvement on previous years and is felt to be the consequence of strong partnership working and one of the impacts of the long standing whole system approach in West Lothian. The performance of 6 per cent in 2014-15 showed an improvement from 2011-12 when the performance was 13 per cent. The 2014-15 figure represents 13 out of a total of 203 previously looked after children who received a custodial sentence during that year. In 2015-16 performance stood at 9%. Whilst performance still can be seen as positive, services would aim for this figure to reduce further by the end of 2017-18. Service redesigns and the implementation of the 'Whole System Approach' aim to impact on the use of custody but this will be a long term aim. The target of 7% will be retained in 2017-18 at present but will be kept under review.	

SPCJ_Criminal Justice

PI Code & Short Name	**SPCJ078_9b.1b Number of Early and Effective Intervention referrals for young people aged 8 to 15.**	**PI Owner(s):**	zSPCJ_PIAdmin; Tim Ward
Description	Number of referrals received by the police Juvenile Liaison Officer for young people aged 15 and under who are referred to the Early and Effective Intervention Screening Group.	**HOS Approved for public/PDSP display/reporting ?:**	No
		Categories:	GIRFEC_1. SAFE; GIRFEC_7. RESPONSIBLE; WLAM
		Last Updated :	Q1 2017/18
		Status:	
		Current Value:	64
		Current Target:	45
		Red Threshold:	20
		Amber Threshold:	25



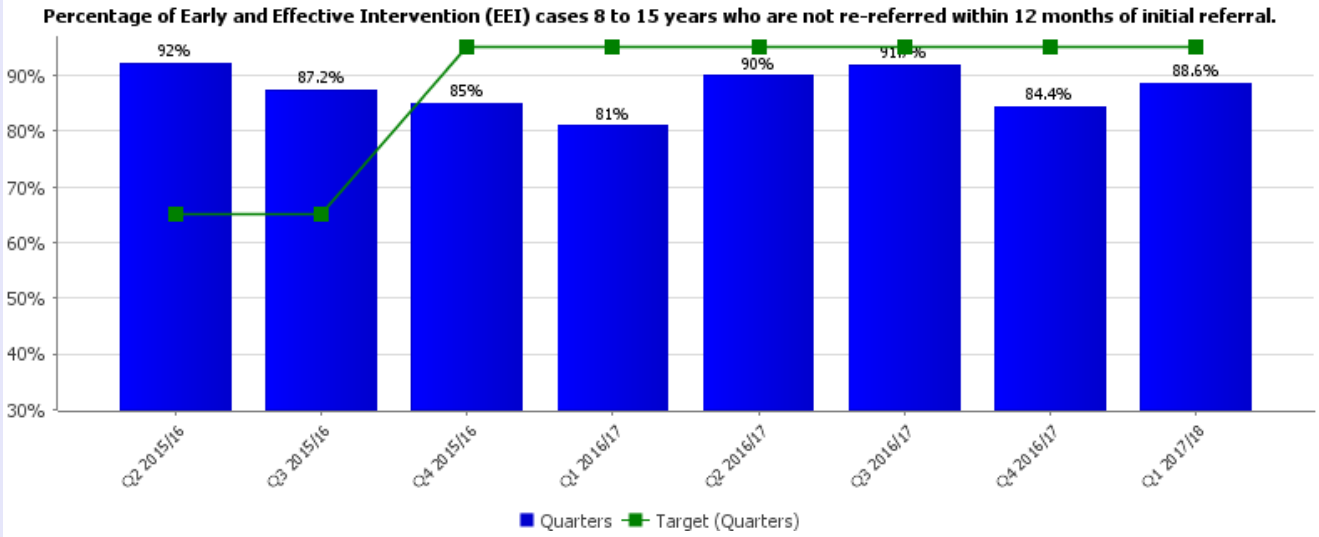
Latest Note :

The service will be aiming to monitor referrals closely and seek to achieve good performance owing to investment from the Early Years and early intervention change fund. This figure has increased over recent years. In quarter 3 of 2016-17 referrals remained high with an increased focus on trying to engage with those at higher levels of risk so intervention can be as early and responsive as possible. The quarter 4 referral rate of 53 is the highest to date beating the previous quarter by one. EEI will be reviewed with key partners to explore what can be achieved as an ongoing commitment to improvement.

This indicates that the Early and Effective Intervention process is effective in responding to the needs of children and young people who offend.

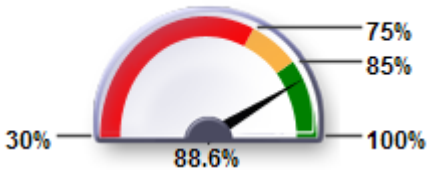
The first three quarters of 2016-17 have shown an increase in young people referred in comparison to the same period of 2015/16. The Youth Justice Sub committee proactively monitors performance in this area. The current target of 35 has reviewed and increased from 35 to 45 with effect from quarter 1 of 2017-18.	

PI Code & Short Name	**CP:SPCJ079_9b Percentage of Early and Effective Intervention (EEI) cases 8 to 15 years who are not re-referred within 12 months of initial referral.**	**PI Owner(s):**	zSPCJ_PIAdmin; Tim Ward
Description	The indicator measures the percentage of young people referred to the Early and Effective Intervention (EEI) screening group who have not been re-referred by the police or other agencies within 12 months of the initial referral. It enables the Criminal and Youth Justice Service to identify the impact made by the early intervention services that aim to intervene at the earliest possible stage so that offending does not become more frequent, more serious or more harmful.	**HOS Approved for public / PDSP display / reporting ?:**	Yes



Categories:	CP6 Reducing crime and improving community safety.; CPPR Corporate Plan Public Performance Reporting; GIRFEC_1. SAFE; GIRFEC_7. RESPONSIBLE; PDSP_Social Policy; PPR Public Performance Reporting
Last Updated :	Q1 2017/18
Status:	
Current Value:	88.6%
Current Target:	95%
Red Threshold:	75%
Amber Threshold:	85%

Q1 2017/18 result



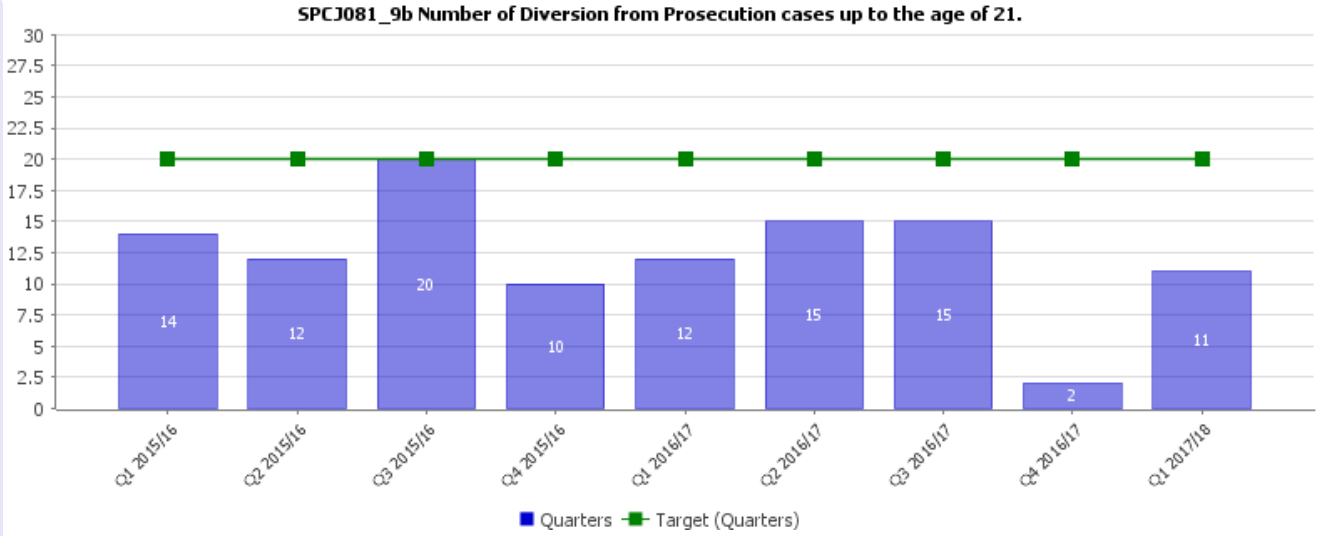
Latest Note :

Trend Chart Commentary

Over the last few years there has been a variation in the number of referrals and the consistency of response in relation to EEI. Now there has been an investment in terms of co-ordination and dedicated service delivery. Performance over the last few years has been steadily improving and is based on figures provided by the Police on names who have been re-referred within 12 months of original referral. Systems in place to interrogate data was reviewed and improved and has resulted in more robust analysis of the figures. The numbers of EEI referrals are increasing and the service is recording more detailed information within this new system.

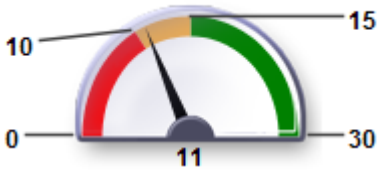
In quarter 4 of 2016-17 performance dipped slightly to 84.4%. This constituted 5 from 32 cases. All five cases were considered at the EEI screening group but in fact were passed onto the reporter because of the seriousness of the offences and did not receive a service. In future such cases will not form a part of the report. In quarter 1 of 2016-17 performance dipped again to 81%. This was 6 from 32 referrals. In quarter 2 of 2016-17 performance improved to 90% which constituted 40 from 44 cases not offending again. In quarter 3 of 2016-17 performance rose further to 91.7% (33 from 36 referrals). Performance is still at a high level considering that from quarter 4 of 2014-15 EEI started taking on higher tariff offending when the remit was extended. In Quarter 4 of 2015-16 performance was 85% which represents a fall from 94.7% in quarter 1 of 2015-16. The target from quarter 4 of 2015-16 was increased to 95% to reflect a similar indicator in the Single Outcome Agreement. The target will remain for 2017-18 to ensure the service maintains its positive approach to reducing youth crime. The Youth Justice Sub Committee will continue to monitor performance.	

PI Code & Short Name	**SPCJ081_9b Number of Diversion from Prosecution cases up to the age of 21.**	**PI Owner(s):**	zSPCJ_PIAdmin; Tim Ward
Description	This indicator reflects the number of young people under 21 being diverted to the Youth Justice Team as an alternative to prosecution. This is an important measure as it assists the service to divert young people from formal court processes and intervene earlier with offending behaviour.	**HOS Approved for public / PDSP display / reporting ?:**	No



Categories:	GIRFEC_1. SAFE; GIRFEC_7. RESPONSIBLE; WLAM
Last Updated :	Q1 2017/18
Status:	
Current Value:	11
Current Target:	20
Red Threshold:	10
Amber Threshold:	15

Q1 2017/18 result



Latest Note :

Trend Chart Commentary:

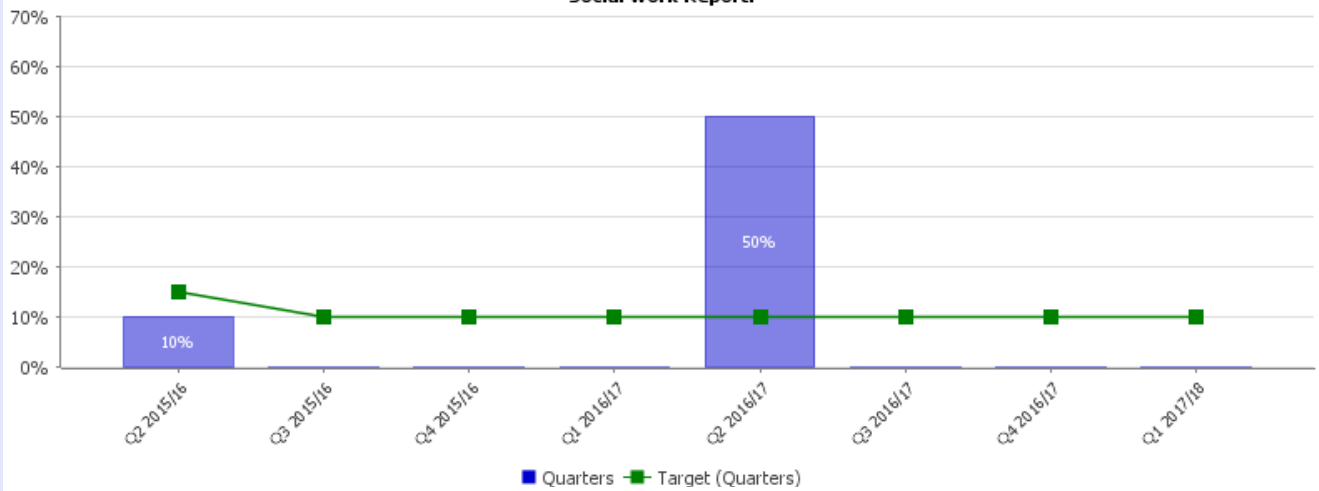
Until 2013 there were a lower than acceptable number of referrals from the Procurator Fiscal regarding Diversion from prosecution. Services have been working to increase the number of such referrals which is a way of working further upstream and preventing young people entering the adult Criminal Justice System. There has been a positive impact on referral numbers from the first quarter of 2014-15 due to the impact of the West Lothian Whole Systems Approach. The target was low originally due to the low original numbers of referrals but this target has been increased to 20 from quarter 1 of 2015-16 to reflect positive impact.

From quarter 1 of 2014-15, although there are dips in numbers since then, overall numbers are positive, rising significantly again in quarter 4 of 2014-2015. Whilst since then numbers have dipped again, this is felt to be due to frequent staff changes in the Crown Office and Procurators Fiscal Service (COPFS). Performance in the most recent period, quarter 1 of 2016-17 was 12 which was an improvement from 10 the previous quarter but still down from the target of 20. Quarter 4 or 2016-17 saw an improvement to 15 which is an encouraging trend. This number was sustained in quarter 3. Work with COPFS will continue to ensure referrals are maximised.

This indicator will be reviewed and may move towards an annual indicator showing average referrals over a year which will better reflect variations in referral. This review will take place during 2016-17.	

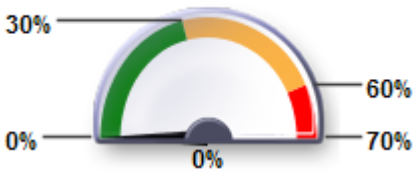
PI Code & Short Name	**SPCJ087 _9b.1a Percentage of offenders up to the age of 18 years receiving a custodial sentence following completion of a Criminal Justice Social Work Report.**	**PI Owner(s):**	zSPCJ_PIAdmin; Tim Ward
Description	This is an indicator of how effective the Criminal Justice Social Work Reports completed by the Youth Justice Team are in offering alternatives to custody. Offering alternatives to custody and reducing the prison population is ket to the Reducing Reoffending Strategy and the Whole Systems Approach.	**HOS Approved for public / PDSP display / reporting ?:**	No

SPCJ087 _9b.1a Percentage of offenders up to the age of 18 years receiving a custodial sentence following completion of a Criminal Justice Social Work Report.



Categories:	GIRFEC_1. SAFE; WLAM
Last Updated :	Q1 2017/18
Status:	
Current Value:	0%
Current Target:	10%
Red Threshold:	60%
Amber Threshold:	30%

Q1 2017/18 result



Latest Note :

Trend Chart Commentary:

This is an indicator of how services have worked to reduce numbersof young people receiving custodial sentences. There are a higher level of alternatives to custody available to increase the numbers receiving community based disposals. The figures tend to be very low and therefore can show some variation.

From Quarter 1 of 2014/15 the numbers have been positive and there have been no young people receiving sentences apart from 1 (10%) in quarter 2 of 2015-16. This figure reverted back to 0 until quarter 2 of 2016-17 which saw this rise to 2 out of 4 CJSW reports being completed and this equated to 50%.. This is still very low and still represents an encouraging trend. It is likely this will reduce again.

Further evidence of this positive trend lies with HM Young Offenders Institution at Polmont seeing its population reduce radically in recent years. This will enable the closure of HMP Cornton Vale and women offenders being moved to Polmont.

The target for 2016-17 remains at 10% to reflect positive performance.

Safer Communities Funding 2017/2018

1. Purpose of Report

To provide update to the Community Safety Board on the expenditure of funding for 2017/2018. As previously agreed the co-chairs of the Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group review each funding application and will approve 'bids' for funding that would further meet our joint community safety priorities. Table 1.1 sets out the approved applications year to date.

2. Recommendation

Community Safety Board to note position with regards to expenditure year to date.

Table 1:1 Safe Communities Funding Approved Applications

No.	Applicant	Project	Aim	Requested	Approved	Outcome	Remarks	Funding Available
Budget								**£148,424**
1	DASAT - Tim Ward	3 Projects	To reduce Domestic violence	£50,000	£50,000	Outcomes Reported to VAW	Ringfenced	£98,424
2	Scottish Fire Rescue Service	2 Youth Engagement Activities	Fire Prevention	£13,516	£13,516	Outcomes Reported to SCSPG		£84,908
3	Police Scotland	Westdrive	Road Safety	£10,000	£10,000	Outcomes Reported to SCSPG		£74,908
4	Edinburgh Council - Caroline Wilson	Risk Factory	Accident Prevention	£19,090	£19,090	Reported to SCSPG	.	£55,818
5	WLYAP & Burnhouse Skills Centre- Helen Davis	Summer Project	To engage with YP and reduce ASB	£18,,000	Approved by Alistair Shaw/Barry Blair	Outcomes Reported to SCSPG		£37,818
6	WLYAP – Helen Davis	Street Work	To engage with YP and reduce ASB	£10,000	Approved by Alistair Shaw/Barry Blair	Outcomes Reported to SCSPG		£27,818
7	Scottish Fire Rescue Service	Letter Box Blockers	Fire Prevention	£1,886	Approved by Alistair Shaw/Barry Blair	Outcomes Reported to SCSPG		**£25,932**
Budget Remaining for 2017-2018						**£25,932**		

Application Form

The Community Safety Fund application form is split into several sections covering different aspects of your community safety initiative or project. Please take some time to ensure the main points are covered in the appropriate place.

Section 1 – Submission details	
Community Safety Partner	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
Name of Key Contact	Des Donnelly
Project Title / Name	Flaplocks (letter box blockers)
Have you applied for funding for this same initiative before?	No
If so, ***an evaluation must have been carried out AND attached - before completing the following sections***	

Section 2 – The Project	
What outcome targets are set for the project?	Reduction of violence in our communities, Incidents of harm to vulnerable people is reduced, Casualty rates from fire are rduced.
What ward areas will the project cover?	9 West Lothian Council Ward Areas
Who are the intended beneficiaries of the project?	Victims of anti-social behaviour, Those identified as 'at risk' through Partnership Working/daily Tasking Processes.
Which of the National Outcomes does the project cover?	Outcome 6 We live longer, healthier lives Outcome 8 We have improved life chances for children, young people and families at risk Outcome 9 We live our lives free from crime, disorder and danger
What local priorities/ outcomes does the project cover?	• Violence within our communities is reduced • Incidents of harm to vulnerable groups are reduced

	• Information gathering and sharing with the Partnership and the wider community is improved • Antisocial Behaviour within our communities is reduced.

Section 2 – The Project			
How does the project meet the Equalities and Diversity Agenda?	By ensuring that all people are safe within their own homes and have equal access to our resources.		
How does the project demonstrate positive engagement with the local community?	By ensuring people are kept safe from harm and anti-social behaviour.		
How will your project be advertised/ publicised?	Will only be publicised within our CPP arena.		
Explain what is new and innovative about this project?	This is an existing and ongoing project which identifies those at risk through the daily tasking process. Flaplocks will be fitted to new addresses that come on the radar of the SFRS or Community Safety Unit.		
Is this a short term or long term solution/intervention?	This is short term intervention.		
Please give an outline of the project that will be undertaken including how the project need was identified and its relevance to community safety (maximum 500 words)	This project will further enhance the existing work that the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service carry out through the identification of vulnerable people during the tasking and co-ordinating process (TAC) within the Community Safety Unit in West Lothian. A number of partner agencies including, Police Scotland and West Lothian Council feed in to this process and assist in identifying those at risk of harm from threat of fire in the home. These flaplock devices are essentially letter box blockers and, where the need is identified, members of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Community Action Team will make contact with the occupant of the premises and arrange a mutually suitable time and date to carry out a Home Safety Visit and will fit the devices to the letter box. This will serve to reduce the impact of fire within the premises and to reduce fire casualties and fatalities within West Lothian. A database will be held to monitor where these devices have been fitted and this will be discussed at the daily TAC with partners.		
Project Start Date	**October 2017**	Project End Date	**No end date set.**

Section 3 – Resources	
How much are you applying for from the Community Safety Fund?	**£1866** (Cost for 101 Flaplock devices including carriage as at 11/8/17)
What is the total cost of the project?	**£1866**
What other funding sources have you obtained, including in-kind / matched funding?	None
What staffing resources are required to deliver the project?	Scottish Fire and rescue Service will provide the resources for the fitting of the Flaplock devices utilising; - Community Firefighters - Local Area Liaison Officer, - Operational Firefighters.
What partner organisations are involved and what will be their contribution?	Police Scotland – Through the Daily Tasking process and the work carried out within the Community Safety Unit within West Lothian, will identify those 'at risk' who will benefit from this device. West Lothian Council - Through the Daily Tasking process and the work carried out within the Community Safety Unit within West Lothian, will identify those 'at risk' who will benefit from this device.
Highlight how applicants will work together to reduce duplication of service and resources.	Those at risk will be identified through the daily tasking and co-ordinating process by Community Safety partners. The SFRS will provide resources to fit the equipment.
Please provide evidence of how this project demonstrates preventative spend?	The fitting of these flaplock devices has the potential to prevent a house fire incident which has an effect on a number of organisations due to dealing with initial incident, re-housing of occupants, hospital admissions from fire casualties, refurbishment of premises etc.

Section 4 – Monitoring and Evaluation	
How will you evaluate this project?	Following fitting of devices, addresses will be monitored for further threats through Police intelligence.
What monitoring data will be collected for the project?	Fire data including fires in domestic premises and casualties and fatalities from domestic fires.
What outcomes will you achieve?	As previous.
What impact will the project have?	Reduction of demand on emergency services and other agencies. Reduction of harm to individuals who are at risk.
Note any possible barriers or threats.	None.

Section 5 – Validation		
This part of the application verifies that all partners are happy with the content and intention contained within the application. For electronic copies received without a signature, the funding panel (CS SSG Members) will assume that all the relevant permissions/approvals and evidence have been sought and attached by the applicant.		
Signed on behalf of the project		

Section 6 – Your Organisation	
Community Safety Partner	**Scottish Fire and Rescue Service**
Name of Key Contact	Des Donnelly
Position in Partnership/ Organisation	Local Authority Liaison Officer (Watch Manager)
Correspondence Address	**West Lothian Civic Centre** **Howden South Road** **Livingston**
Post Code	**EH54 6FF**
Tel Number	**07471 141572**
Email Address	Desmond.donnelly@firescotland.gov.uk
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