



Community Planning Partnership Board

West Lothian Civic Centre
Howden South Road
LIVINGSTON
EH54 6FF

18 March 2019

A meeting of the **Community Planning Partnership Board** of West Lothian Council will be held within the **John Bean Technologies Limited, Heather Park, Kirkton South Road, Livingston, EH54 7BT** on **Monday 25 March 2019** at **10:00am**.

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

Public Items for Discussion

4. West Lothian Skills Assessment - Presentation by Phil Ford, Skills Development Scotland (herewith)
5. Employability Update and Business Gateway - Presentation by Claire Summers and Jim Henderson, West Lothian Council (herewith)
6. Discussion from a Partnership Perspective - Presentation by Martin Higgins, NHS Lothian (to follow)
7. Confirm Draft Minutes of Meeting of Community Planning Partnership Board held on Monday 26 November 2018 (herewith).

DATA LABEL: Public

8. Note Minute of Meeting of Community Planning Steering Group, held on 29 January 2019 (herewith)
9. Minutes of Thematic Forums :-
 - (a) Economic Partnership Forum, 5 September 2018 (herewith)
 - (b) Community Safety Board, 10 December 2018 (herewith)
 - (c) Climate Change & Sustainability Working Group, 27 November 2018 (herewith)
10. LOIP Performance Report - Exceptions Report (herewith)

Public Items for Approval

11. Draft Community Safety Plan 2019-2022 (herewith)
12. West Lothian Community Justice Strategy Plan 2019-24 (herewith)
13. CPP Development Update (herewith)
14. Dates of Future Meetings :-
 - (a) 20 May 2019
2 September 2019
18 November 2019
10 February 2020
11 May 2020

NOTE **For further information please contact Val Johnston, Tel No.01506 281604 or email val.johnston@westlothian.gov.uk**

Skills Assessments

West Lothian

A large teal graphic on the right side of the slide, composed of several rectangular blocks arranged in a stepped fashion, separated by white dotted lines.

Phil Ford, Skills
Planning Lead

Structure of the presentation

- Jobs and Skills in Scotland – What's happening in the Scottish labour market?
- Looking to the future – what do the forecasts say; and potential disruptors
- Overview of RSA Data in West Lothian
- Key Messages

Regional disparities

Based on an assessment of employment growth, productivity, earnings and unemployment:

| Weak performance and recovery | Moderate performance and recovery | Strong performance and recovery |
|--|--|---|
| Borders Dumfries and Galloway Ayrshire Tayside Highlands and Islands | West Lothian Lanarkshire West Region Forth Valley | Glasgow, Aberdeen City and Shire Edinburgh and Lothians Fife |

Low Pay/In Work Poverty

- Low pay particular challenge for some groups – women, younger people, older workers, those with no qualifications, some ethnic groups, lone parents, people with disabilities
- In 2013/14, 430,000 people living in relative poverty were living in a household with at least one person working (58% of those in poverty)

Number of People in Poverty in Scotland living in Working Households

| Year | All People in In-Work Poverty (After Housing Costs) |
|---------|---|
| 2008/09 | 450,000 |
| 2009/10 | 440,000 |
| 2010/11 | 430,000 |
| 2011/12 | 380,000 |
| 2012/13 | 510,000 |
| 2013/14 | 430,000 |

Source: Scottish Government, from DWP

The rise of non standard work

The Rise of Non-Standard Work

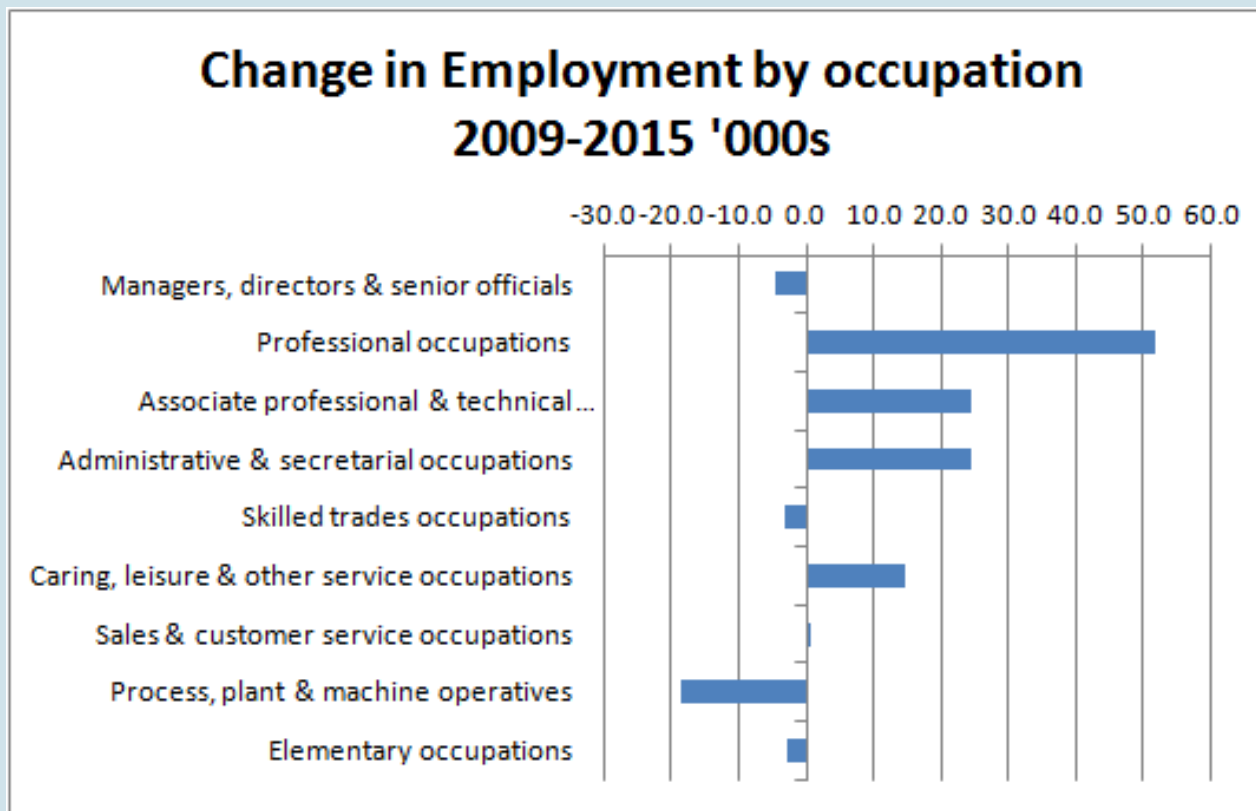
Employment change in Scotland and the UK, 2008 – 2015

| | Scotland | | | UK | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Sector | 2008 (,000) | 2015 (,000) | Change | 2008 (,000) | 2015 (,000) | Change % |
| Full time employment | 1,858 | 1,867 | +0.5% | 21,206 | 22,133 | +4.3% |
| Part time employment | 647 | 696 | +7.5% | 7,098 | 7,589 | +6.5% |
| Self employment | 265 | 301 | +13.6% | 3,804 | 4,568 | +20% |
| Temporary employment | 126 (2011) | 139 | +10.3% | 1,139 (2011) | 1,618 | +42% |

Source: Labour Force Survey

Hour glass labour market?

Occupational Shifts



Source: 2011 Census, Labour Force Survey, Oxford Economics

Industrie 4.0 - Skills for the future

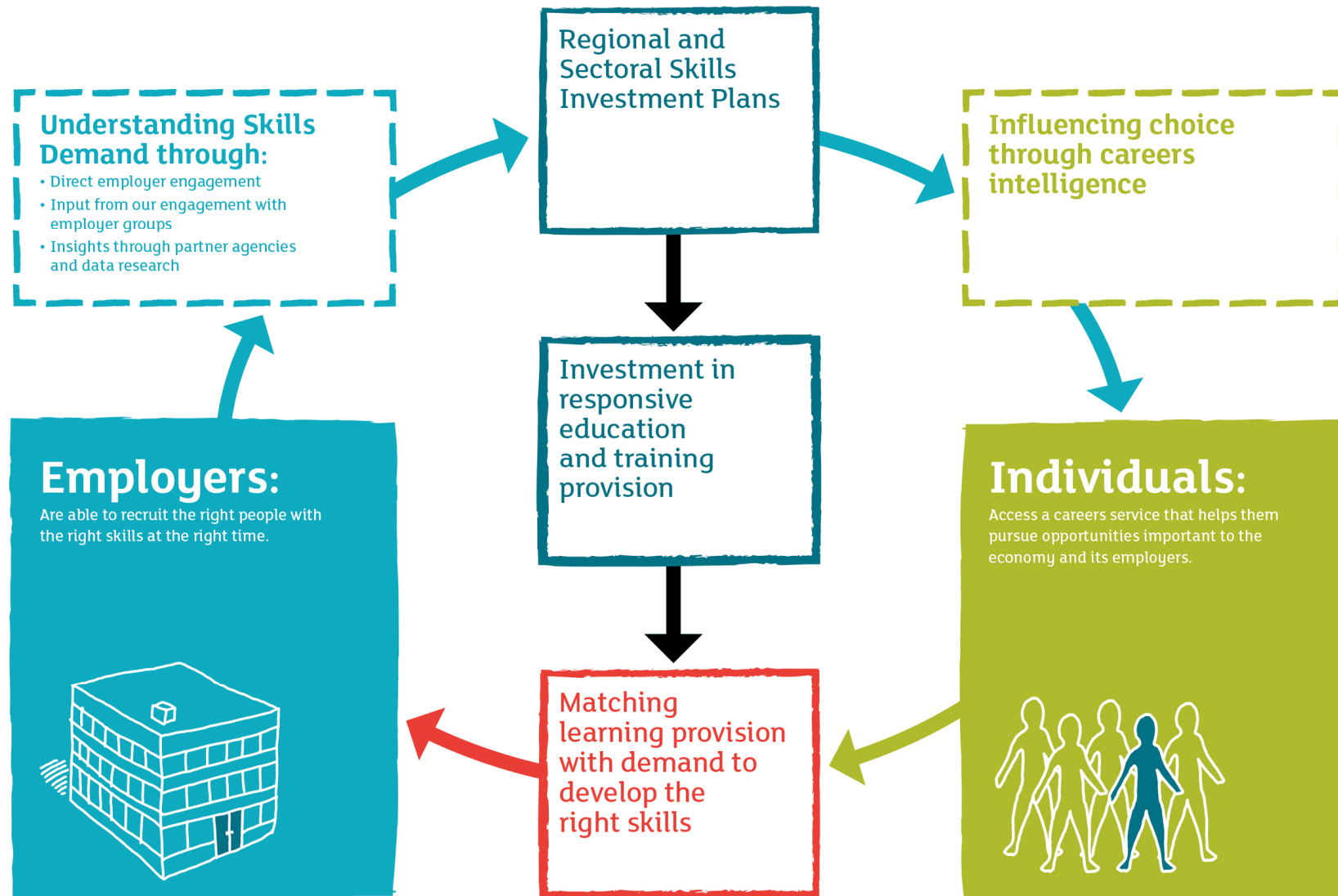


- **Resilience**
- **Entrepreneurialism**
- **Problem solving**
- **Social skills**
- **Creativity**
- **Manipulating technology**
- **Managing complexity**

Jobs and Skills in Scotland – Key Issues

- Rise in non-standard work (50,000 part time jobs; 35,000 self-employed; 13,000 temporary – only 9,000 full time)
- Increasing levels of under-employment and under-utilisation
- Raising productivity within existing workforce (and employment)
- Hour glass labour market is a limiter on progression, and move towards higher skilled occupations
- 37% increase in vacancies (2013-15) but skills shortage vacancies continue to rise (6% - 2015)
- Technological change will remove, create / alter current jobs (e.g. FinTech; off-site construction etc)
- Labour market inequality

Scottish Skills Planning Model



Regional Skills Assessments (2018)

Regional Skills Assessments provide a **coherent evidence base on which to base future investment in skills**, built up from existing datasets

Covering the **demand for skills**

....and including employment and GVA forecasts and trends to help identify **future skills needs**

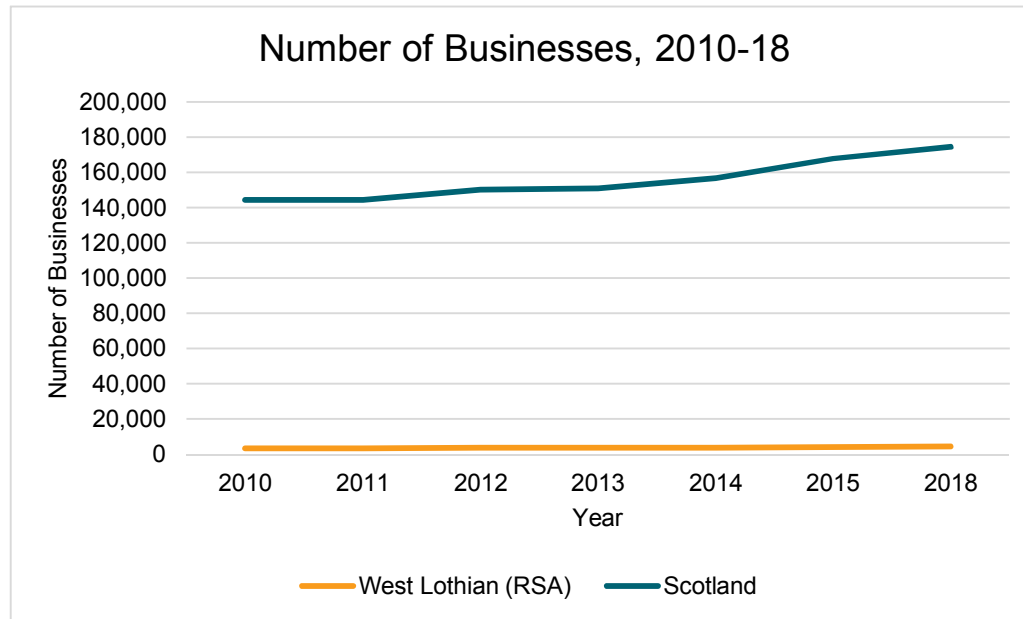
Purposes:

- ✓ To support SFC, Regional Colleges, Strategic Bodies and College Boards in negotiating Regional Outcome Agreements (ROAs) for Academic Years 2018-2021.
- ✓ To provide a framework for aligning SDS investment in individuals and businesses.
- ✓ To assist partners in planning their strategic investment in skills.
- ✓ To support wider public and private investment propositions.

Economic Performance (1)

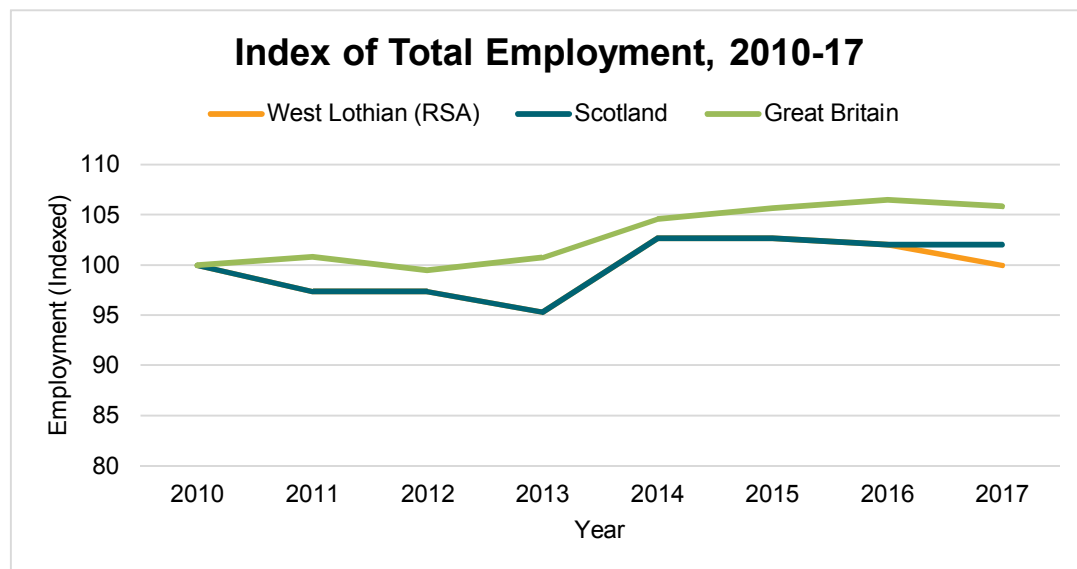
- **GVA continued to rise by 2.28% in the region between 2010 and 2016 (2.8% of the national total), largely due to Wholesale and retail trade: repair of motor vehicles (17%); Manufacturing (14%); Real Estate activities (10%). This is set to slow over the next 10 years (1.8% against Scottish average of 1.7%)**
- **Productivity levels (at £46,391 GVA per worker) remain below the Scottish average (£47,755). The average growth rate from 2011-16 was -0.3%, which is below the Scottish average of 1.7%**
- **Average overall median workplace earnings in West Lothian (£453) are in line with the Scottish average (£453), but resident based earnings (£531) are below the Scottish average (£563)**

Economic Performance (2)



- The business base continues to increase from 2012 to 2018
- BERD per head dropped 19% (2015 to 2016)
- 720 business births (2016) = 40 per 10,000, below the Scotland rate (40). 570 deaths (32 per 10,000 vs 30 per 10,000 Scotland)
- 20 businesses employ 250+ with 88% less than 10 employees

Profile of the Workforce (1)

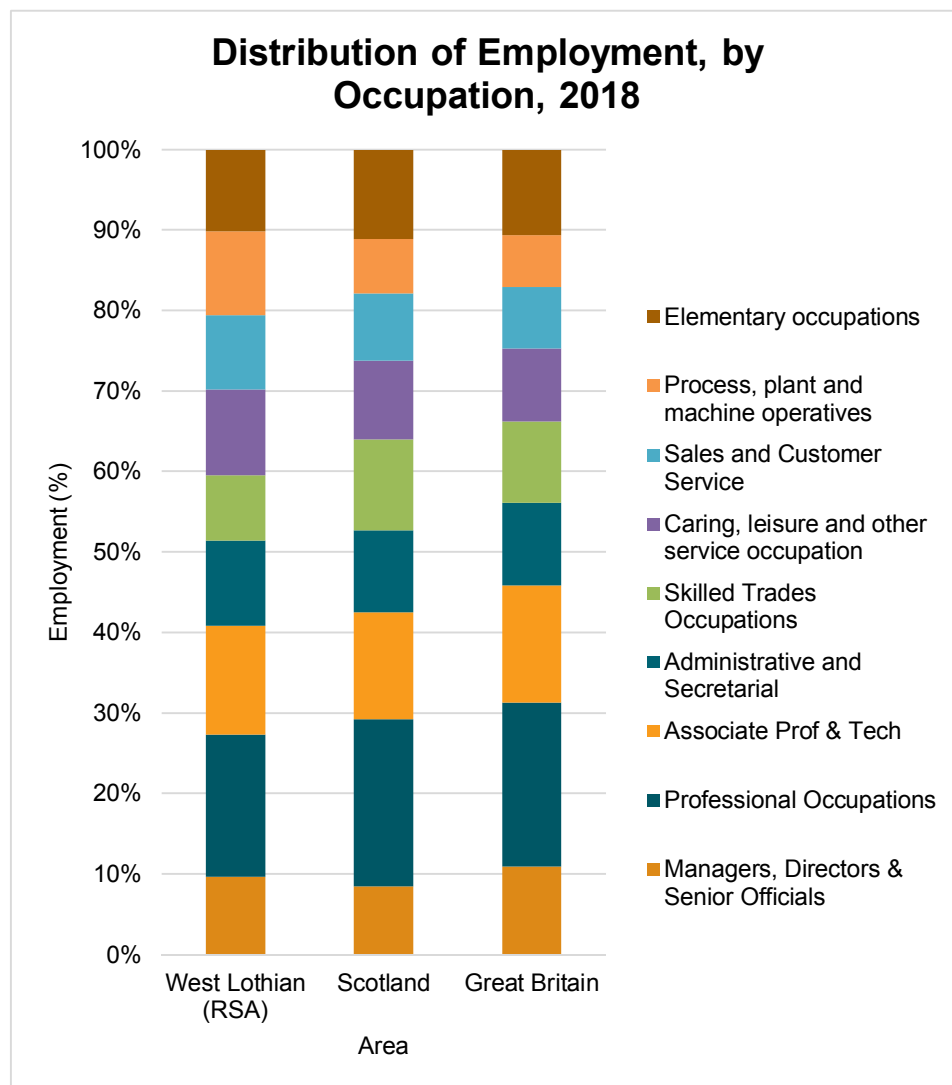


- Employment fell 2% between 2010-17, behind Scotland (2%) and UK average (7%)
- Employment levels fell 0.65% since 2015

Top employing sectors are Health (8,500, 11%); Retail (8,500, 11%); Manufacturing (7,500, 10%) & Business Admin and Support (7,500, 10%).

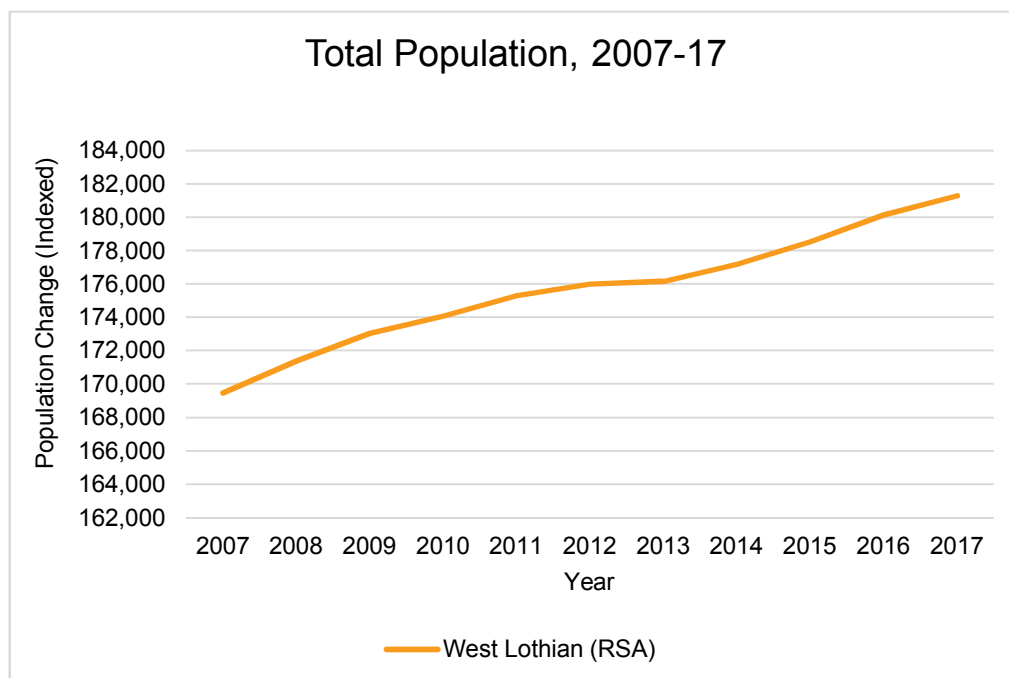
- Employment concentrations in information & communication; wholesale and manufacturing.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing (18%), and mining, quarrying and utilities (24%) employment continues to be under-represented

Profile of the Workforce (2)



- Highest % employment in professional occupations (18%); associate professional and technical roles (14%); caring, leisure and other service occupations (12%)
- A lower share are employed in skilled trades occupations (8%)
- The greatest decline has been in skilled trades occupations (-3.5 pp)

People and Skills Supply (1)



- The population continued to grow, 7% from 2007-17, ahead of the Scotland (5%) and just behind UK rate (8%)
- The largest increases were in those aged 65+ (37%) but there has been a decline in those aged 35-44 (-18%)
- 120% > 75+ (2016-41)
max 4% growth in all ages under 65
- The employment rate (76%) is above the Scotland average (75%)
- 76% of jobs are full time (74% Scotland)

People and Skills Supply (2)

- ILO unemployment in West Lothian has declined between 2014 and 2018, from 6,400 to 3,300.
- The unemployment rate for 16-24 year olds has decreased from 14% in 2015 to 13% in 2017. However there was a 4 percentage point increase from 2016-17. The Scottish figure has dropped from 14% to 9%.
- Employment growth is set to marginally outpace the Scottish average over the next decade (0.4% per year vs 0.3% Scotland). This equates to 3,700 jobs in West Lothian (88,200 by 2028)
- Larger increase in the number of jobs than Scotland as a whole (to 2028), but job losses in manufacturing (1,400 to 2028)
- Construction will be 1/3 of all employment growth (extra 1,200 jobs)
- 92% of 16-19 year olds are participating in education (70%), employment (21%) or other training and development (1%)

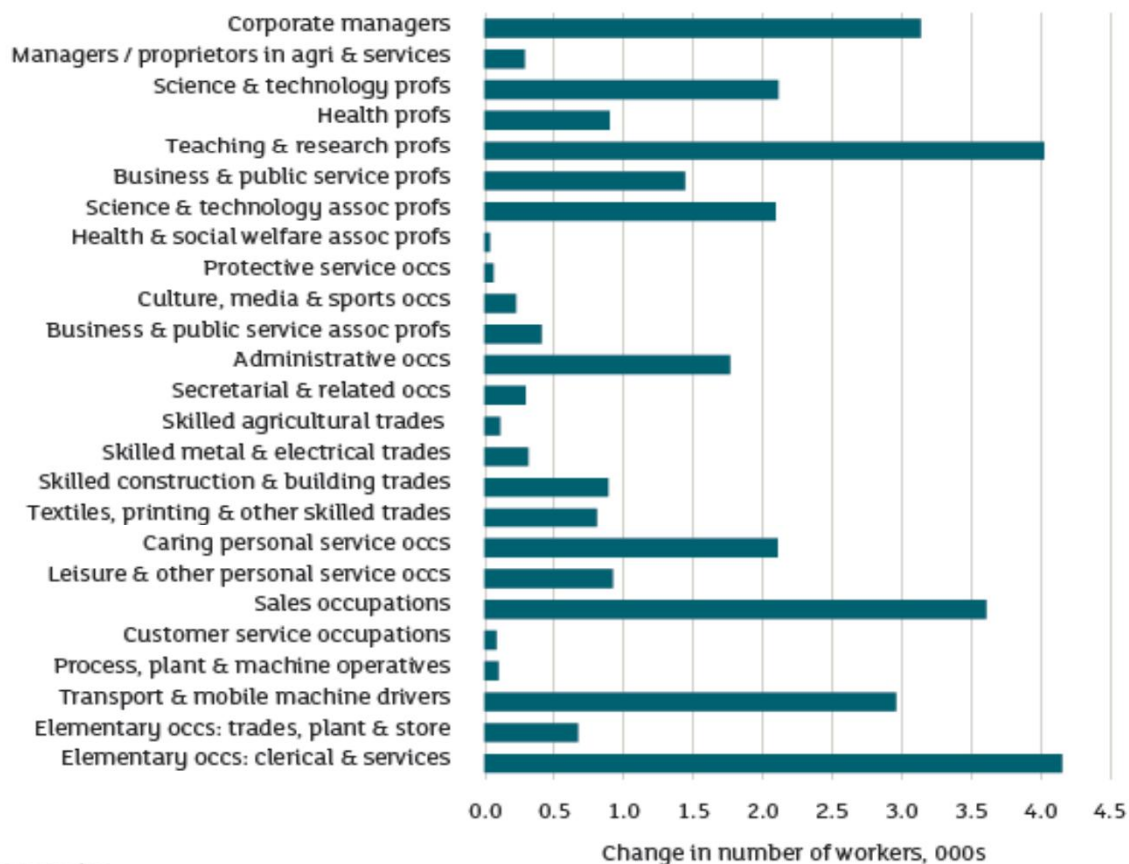
Deprivation

- Average household earnings in West Lothian are above the Scottish average, with 63% of households in the region earning up to £20,000, compared to 54% in Scotland
- There are 8,600 workless households in West Lothian and this has decreased from 11,239 in 2015
- The proportion of school pupils entitled to free school meals is 39%; higher than the 37% in Scotland



Total occupational requirement 2018-28

Figure 4.1:
Total requirement, 2018 – 2028



Source: ONS / Oxford Economics

Table 4.1:
Expansion, replacement demand, and total
requirement, by occupation, 2018 – 2028

| Occupation | Expansion Demand | Replacement Demand | Total Requirement |
|---|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Corporate Managers | 0.7 | 2.5 | 3.1 |
| Managers / Proprietors in agriculture and services | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Science and Technology Professionals | 0.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Health Professionals | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Teaching and Research Professionals | 0.1 | 3.9 | 4.0 |
| Business and Public Service Professionals | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Science and Technology Associate Professionals | 0.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Health and Social Welfare Associate Professionals | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Protective Service Occupations | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Culture, Media and Sports Occupations | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Business and Public Service Associate Professionals | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Administrative Occupations | 0.0 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Secretarial and Related Occupations | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Skilled Agricultural Trades | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Skilled Metal and Electrical Trades | -0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Skilled Construction and Building Trades | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| Textiles, Printing and Other Skilled Trades | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Caring Personal Service Occupations | 0.4 | 1.7 | 2.1 |
| Leisure and Other Personal Service Occupations | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Sales Occupations | 0.3 | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| Customer Service Occupations | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Process, Plant and Machine Operatives | -0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Transport and Mobile Machine Drivers and Operatives | 0.2 | 2.8 | 3.0 |
| Elementary Occupations: Trades, Plant and Storage related | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Elementary Occupations: Clerical and Services related | 0.5 | 3.7 | 4.2 |
| Total | 3.6 | 29.9 | 33.5 |

Source: ONS / Oxford Economics N.B. Some totals may not sum due to rounding.

Key Messages

- £3.8bn GVA is 3% of Scotland's national output
- Regional GVA growth 1.8% between 2018-28
- Employment is forecast to increase from 84,500 in 2018 by 3,700 jobs (2028). The largest employing sectors (measured by jobs) are wholesale and retail; health and social work and manufacturing.
- Construction will see 1,200 new jobs over the next decade, and wholesale and retail will bring an additional 1,100 jobs but there will be 1,400 job losses in the manufacturing sector due to new technologies and automation.
- There will be 33,500 job openings between 2018-28. 12.4% of openings (4,200) will be in elementary clerical and service occupations
- Ageing population but not as pronounced as other areas

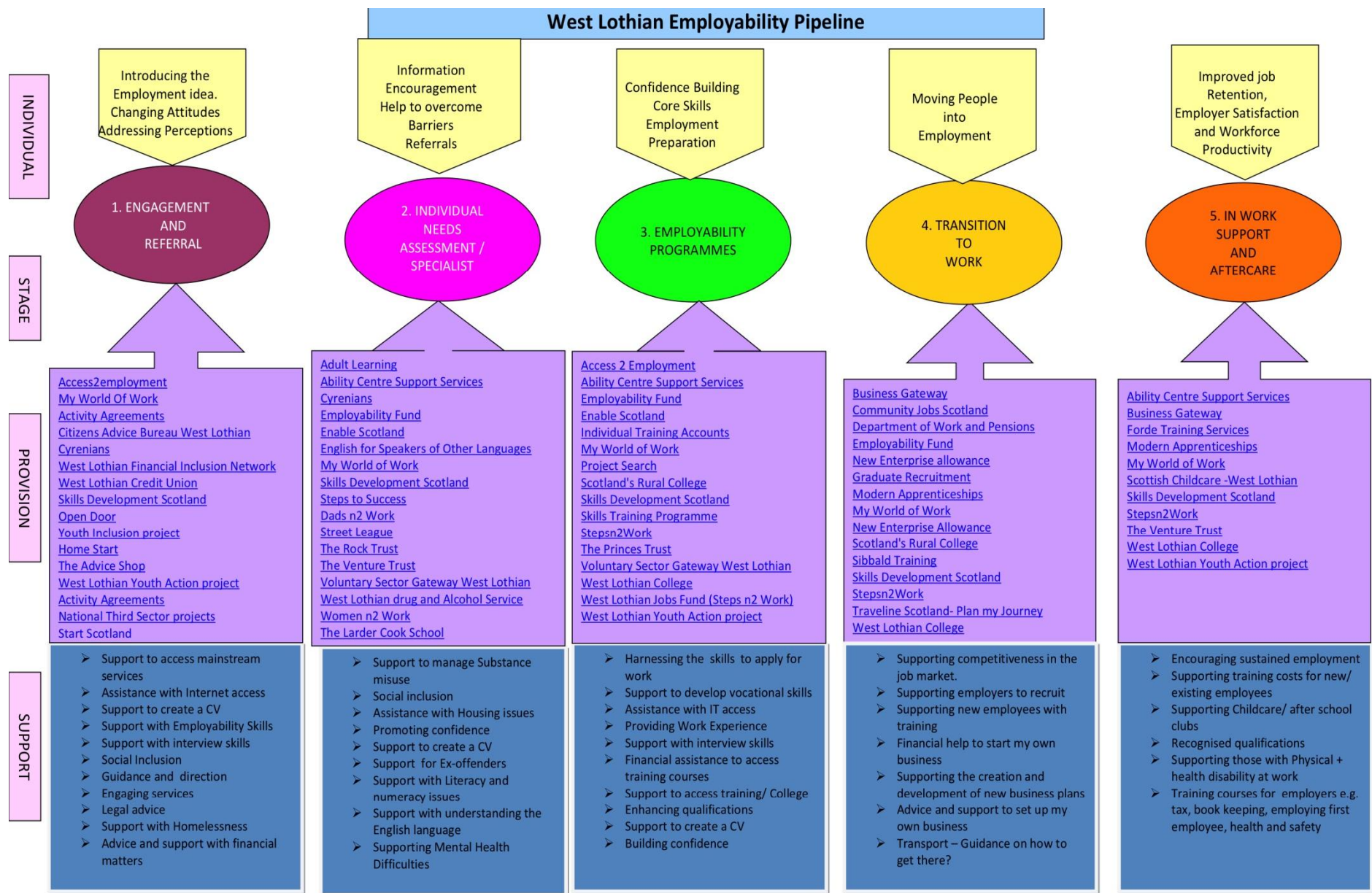
Further Information

Phil Ford
Skills Planning Lead
Skills Development Scotland
Phil.Ford@sds.co.uk

<https://www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk/what-we-do/partnerships/regional-skills-assessments/>

Employability Update

Clare Stewart



Delivering the right provision at the right time to the right individual by the right provider to enable them to progress on their employment journey.

Access2employment

- Accessible, co-located delivery model
- 1:1 person centred support
- Provision of specialised training and group sessions
- Provision of support to clients to make a claim to Universal credit full service introduced in May '18
- Provision of support to clients affected by the benefit cap

Access2employment

In 2018/19:

- 1000 new customers will be supported
- 500 will progress into a positive destination
- 15 training courses to be delivered through the Services training calendar

access²employment

Looking for work?



We Can Help...

Access2Employment, West Lothian Council's employability service, helps you into work, education or training, by providing one to one advice and support, informal drop in sessions and training, be it bite size workshops or six week programmes. All are designed to assist you find that perfect opportunity.

This handy guide provides you with a calendar of employability support available to you in your local community- take a look at our January to June 2019

Calendar on the back page for more information on times and locations.

www.westlothian.gov.uk/access2employment

Women n2 Work

The course takes place three days per week over 7 weeks, the 2 key elements are:

- **Personal Development**
- **Preparation for Employment**

The course is targeted at women experiencing multiple disadvantages including, poverty, disability, mental health and lone parents.

Some of the women also are affected by drug and alcohol issues and domestic violence and abuse

Personal Development

1. Connection with Self and Others

Goals – Action Plans – VISION Boards, Identifying Skills and Qualities, Self Esteem, Self Worth, Confidence, What Motivates you

2. Change is a Choice

Communication, Positive Self Talk, Cycle of Change, Logical Levels of Change, Resistance & Resilience, Sub Conscious and Conscious, Beliefs and Values

3. Creating the Future

Mental Health and your own Wellbeing, Stress Awareness, Mindfulness

Preparation for Employment

Three main topics:

- Preparing For Employment
- Building Your Employability and Interview Skills
- Dealing with Work Situations

**At the end of the course the women will receive an
'SQA accredited Employability Award'**

West Lothian Economic Partnership Forum

Dress for Success – Before & After



https://youtu.be/C3dfCvN_NDs

Results So Far ...

Until the 28/02/19:

➤ **Completed Course – 91**

➤ **Achieved SQA – 89**

➤ **Positive destinations – 51**

Others have started courses such as; PC Passport, Barista Training & Health & Safety to help them on their journey towards sustainable employment

menN2work

Would you like to take part in a transformational
Personal Development/Employability course?

This will improve your

- ✓ Motivation
- ✓ Self-Esteem
- ✓ Confidence
- ✓ Personal & Career Goals
- ✓ Interview Skills
- and much more...

The course starts on Tuesday 14th May in Conduit
Scotland, 79 South Bridge, Bathgate, EH48 1TJ

6 weeks, 3 days per week 9.30am – 1pm
Travel costs can be provided

If you would like the opportunity to raise your aspirations
and expectations, giving you the desire, confidence, and
skills to change your life...

Call access2employment
Freephone on 0800 032 9768

Or

Email access2employment@westlothian.gov.uk

Steps n2 Work

Creates opportunities for young people aged 16 – 24

- Wage subsidies
- West Lothian Jobs Fund
- Graduate Work Experience
- Non Trade Modern Apprenticeships

In 2018/19 127 opportunities will be created

School leaver programmes developed and delivered to leavers to link to the Steps n2 Work offer

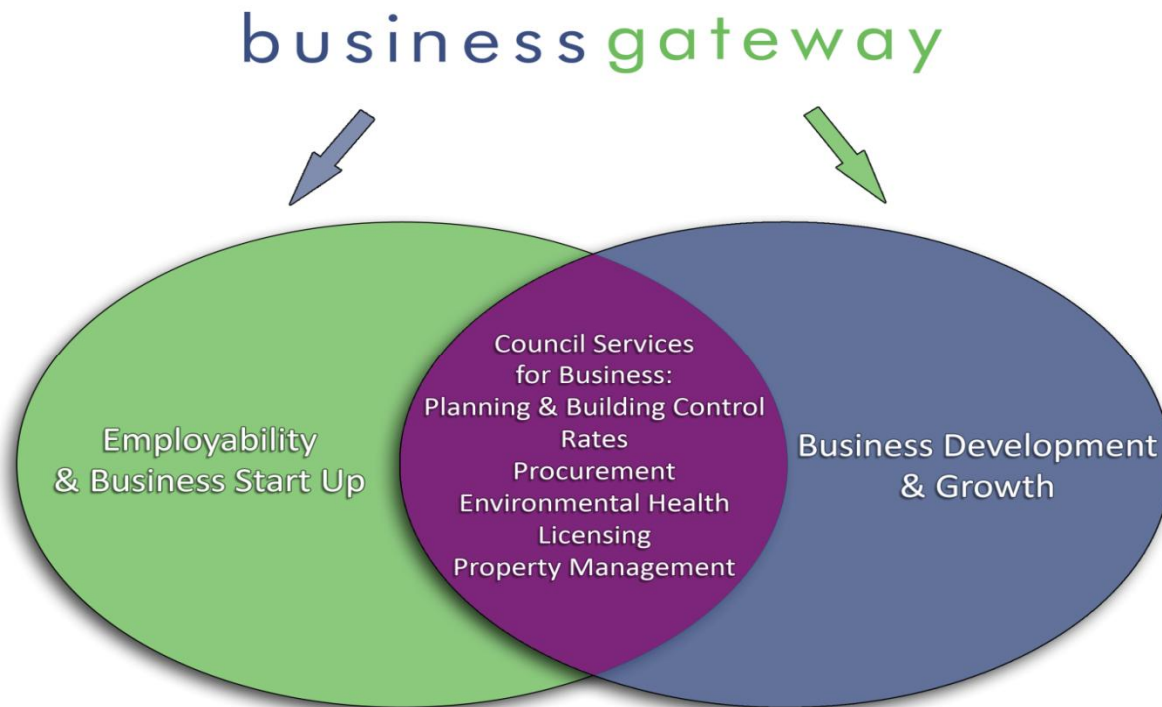
Business Gateway Update

Jim Henderson

3 Main Themes

- **New business starts**
- **Support for existing firms**
- **Inward investment highlights**

BUSINESS GATEWAY WEST LOTHIAN OFFERS A SINGLE ACCESS POINT TO THE WHOLE RANGE OF SUPPORT SERVICES FOR BUSINESSES



New business starts

Assist over 400 new business starts in 2018/19

Helps create over 600 jobs

Worth approx. £20 Million to local economy

Trends - personal services, local, not unduly risky

Encouraging higher-value, scaleable

Case study

2016 Business Gateway start-up



Your Choice, Your Life, Your Way

Specialist care provider

10 staff

Support for existing firms

Help over 450 local firms in 2018/19

Supports over 11,000 jobs

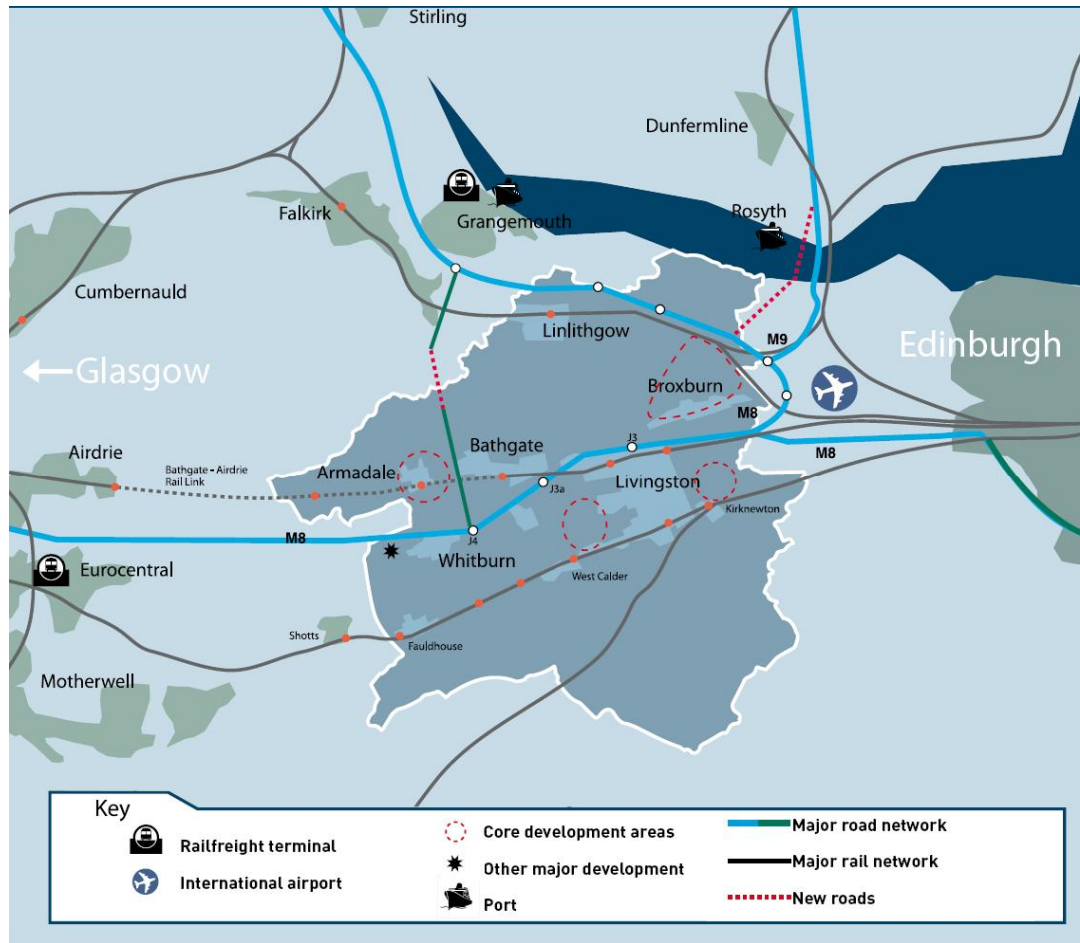
Worth approx. £950 Million to local economy

Trends - manufacturing, engineering

Encouraging higher-value employment

Conditioning grant offers to ensure SIMD opportunities

M8 - CORRIDOR OF TALENT



- Software/tech graduates
- Engineering and electronics networks
- Construction skills
- Life sciences cluster
- Comparatively easier travel time

In 2018/19, Business Gateway has supported projects worth over £4.6 Million

£1.2 Million awarded to 20 local firms

Help create over 170 new jobs

Additional conditions around SIMD candidates

Case Study

Cameron Drywall Ltd

Livingston start-up over 20 years ago

2018/19 Turnover £5 Million

40 Staff incl. design, installation and support

Higher value employment

Innovation and sustainability



Inward Investment highlights

Nampak

- Acquired building on Kirkton Campus
- Manufacturing
- 30 – 50 jobs

Polysol

- Long-term lease on Brucefield Ind Est
- Engineering
- 20 jobs

Sale of Jabil site

- Overs over £3 Million
- Technology sector
- Long-term jobs growth

Conclusions

- Capacity building for training and jobs support
- Diverse and sustainable stock of businesses
- Positioning West Lothian as the business location of choice due to M8/M9/Airport/Talent

MINUTE of MEETING of the COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP BOARD held within ARMADALE PARTNERSHIP CENTRE, NORTH STREET, ARMADALE, EH48 3QB, on 26 NOVEMBER 2018.

Present

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Councillor Kirsteen Sullivan (Chair) | West Lothian Council |
| Councillor Andrew McGuire | West Lothian Council |
| Councillor David Tait | West Lothian Council |
| Graham Hope | West Lothian Council |
| Jonathan Pryce | Scottish Government |
| Peter Jackson | SESTran |
| David Lockhart | Scottish Fire & Rescue |
| Michael Vickers | Joint Forum of Community Councils |
| Angus McInnes | Police Scotland |
| Alun Williams | Police Scotland |
| Chris Grey | Police Scotland |
| Martin Higgins | NHS Lothian |
| Jacqueline Neill | Dept of Works & Pensions |
| Jackie Galbraith | West Lothian College |
| Pam Roccio | WL Voluntary Sector |

In Attendance

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Joanna Anderson | West Lothian Council |
| Susan Gordon | West Lothian Council |
| Craig McCorriston | West Lothian Council |
| Jim Forrest | West Lothian Council |
| Alice Mitchell | West Lothian Council |
| Donald Forrest | West Lothian Council |
| Beverley Akinlami | West Lothian Council |
| Elaine Cook | West Lothian Council |
| Tim Ward | West Lothian Council |
| Marian Peel | West Lothian Council |
| Kevin Neary | WL ACE Hub |
| Iain Smith | WL ACE Hub |
| Lisamarie Purdie | WL ACE Hub |
| Dawn Henderson | Families Outside |

Apologies

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Councillor Cathy Muldoon | West Lothian Council |
| Councillor Chris Horne | West Lothian Council |

1. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

No declarations of interest were made.

2. COMMUNITY JUSTICE UPDATE - REPORT AND PRESENTATION BY TIM WARD, SENIOR MANAGER YOUNG PEOPLE AND PUBLIC PROTECTION

The Board considered a presentation and accompanying report which provided an update on the progress of implementation of the

requirements of the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016.

Since the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 came into force and the West Lothian Community Planning Partnership assumed legal responsibility for delivery from April 2017, considerable work had been undertaken to embed the new arrangements. This included the formation of a new Community Justice Committee, whose governance arrangements were attached to the report at Appendix 1.

An overview of the Community Justice Act and the partners involved was provided in the presentation.

To ensure a better fit with West Lothian approaches progress was being made with the development of a 5 year Community Justice Strategy for 2019-2024, which would ensure a focus on longer term sustainable outcomes. A copy of the draft strategy was attached to the report as an appendix and had identified five main priorities as follows :-

- Young People who Offend
- Women who Offend
- Response to Violent Crime
- Health and Substance Misuse
- Improving Lifestyle Stability

Consultation on the strategy would take place over the winter of 2018/19 as detailed in the presentation. Once the consultation had concluded a final version of the strategy would be taken to the CPP Board for approval in February 2019 with a view to a launch in the spring of 2019.

The presentation concluded by providing an overview of the main areas of focus in terms of improving outcomes for people with convictions and the communities they lived in.

The Board then heard the personal testimony of James, who had a history of drug taking and crime. James described how the interventions of a Support Officer from Social Work had helped him overcome many of his difficulties and to get his life back on track.

The Board thanked James for sharing his story with them.

It was recommended that the Board :-

1. Note the positive arrangements of implementation of the new community justice arrangements;
2. Note the draft version of the Community Justice Strategy 2019-24;
3. Agree to a period of consultation on the new Community Justice Strategy 2019-24; and
4. Agree that a final version of the Strategy be brought back to the CPP Board for approval in February 2019.

Decision

To approve the recommendations of the report.

3. WEST Lothian ACES HUB - PRESENTATION BY IAIN SMITH, FIONA JENKINS, LISAMARIA PURDIE AND KEVIN NEARY

The Board were provided with an overview of the work of the West Lothian ACEs Hub which was about better understanding how Adverse Childhood Experiences could have an impact on people into adulthood.

The presentation was conducted by Lisamaria Purdie, Headteacher of St Ninian's Primary School, Iain Smith, Criminal Defence Lawyer based in West Lothian and Kevin Neary, Community Justice Activist who all explained their roles in being involved in the ACE's Hub, noting that most people had at some point in their lives experienced an adverse childhood experience to a varying degree.

The presentation explained how by trying to understand these adverse childhood experiences, which could include abuse, neglect and dysfunction within the household could be key to helping young people avoid becoming involved in negative situations and potentially a life of crime.

The Hub had been up and running since May 2018 with 30 people sitting on the Steering Group and which included representation from education, justice and health partners. Since their formation the hub had purchased a licence for a short video known as "Resilience" which it was encouraging schools and partner organisations to access and view.

In the meantime Hub colleagues were continuing to use the video presentation to show to Justices of the Peace and progress was also being made to show the video to HMS Addiewell Prison staff. However the Hub was keen that the video was shown to as many people as possible particularly young people and not just professionals.

The Chair thanked the members of the Hub for sharing their invaluable insight into the impact and effects of Adverse Childhood Experiences.

Decision

1. To note the contents of the presentation; and
2. To note the invaluable work being carried out by the West Lothian ACE Hub.

4. FAMILIES OUTSIDE - PRESENTATION BY DAWN HENDERSON

The Board considered a presentation by Dawn Henderson of Families Outside which was a Scotland-wide organisation that worked solely to support the families of people affected by imprisonment.

The purpose of the organisation was to improve the outcomes for children

and families affected by imprisonment so they could live healthy, active lives free from stigma and impediment.

It was explained that families and particularly younger family members could be adversely affected by a family member being imprisoned and could be left feeling victimised, bullied, with money worries and maybe even having to move to a new area and/or school.

Families Outside helped to try and maintain family connections with such initiatives as assisted prison visits, offering support to children and Storybook Mums and Dads. This was to better try and understand the needs of those families affected by imprisonment so families were not left feeling guilty and could be part of the society in which they lived.

The Chair thanked Dawn for the very informative presentation.

Decision

1. To note the contents of the presentation; and
2. To note the invaluable contribution Families Outside was making to those families and children affected by imprisonment.

5. MINUTE

The Board approved the Minute of its meeting held on 3 September 2018. The Minute was thereafter signed by the Chair.

6. MINUTE OF MEETING OF COMMUNITY PLANNING STEERING GROUP

The Board noted the Minute of the Community Planning Steering Group held on 12 November 2018.

7. MINUTES OF THEMATIC FORUMS :-

- 1) The Board noted the Minute of the Economic Partnership Forum held on 9 May 2018; and
- 2) The Board noted the Minute of Climate Change and Sustainability Working Group held on 28 August 2018.

8. LOIP PERFORMANCE REPORTING :-

- 1) The Board noted the Community Safety Thematic Report; and
- 2) The Board noted the LOIP Exception Report

9. REVIEW OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by the Chief Executive, West Lothian Council, advising of a review of local governance being undertaken jointly by the Scottish Government and COSLA.

The Board were advised that the Scottish Government's Programme for Government contains a commitment to deliver a Review of Local Governance. The Review was intended to *"strengthen local decision making and democratic governance in ways that improve outcomes in local communities, grow Scotland's economy for everyone's benefit, support communities to focus on their priorities, and help new ideas to flourish"*.

The Review involved two separate strands. The first strand was focusing on how decisions were taken in communities and the second strand was focusing on how decisions were taken at the level of community planning partnerships and councils, or more regionally.

Proposals could include "differently devolved" powers and functions and new public service arrangements where there was a democratic mandate for doing so. The Scottish Government and COSLA had indicated that they would not be bound by a "one size fits all" approach.

Within West Lothian Council an officer group had been established by the Chief Executive to produce draft proposals for consideration by elected members. Initial consideration by officers had centred on four key themes :-

1. The Integrated Public Authority Model and its benefits in terms of the democratic renewal principles, at the level of existing unitary authorities;
2. Decentralisation and devolution of decision making utilising the existing powers conferred by the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015;
3. The further development of joint working and shared services as an alternative to "regionalisation"; and
4. An examination of existing legislation which hindered effective public delivery and governance.

Further details of the council's initial consideration of the Integrated Public Authority Model and the proposed approach to devolution of decision-making, joint working and shared services were included in the appendix attached to the report. This proposal would be put to a meeting of Council Executive on 4 December 2018 for approval.

The Board was asked to :-

1. Note and consider the Review of Local Governance, being undertaken jointly by the Scottish Government and COSLA; and

2. Note and consider the initial consideration of the Review by West Lothian Council.

Decision

1. To note the contents of the report;
2. To note the council's initial consideration of the proposal; and
3. To agree that partners feedback any comments on the proposal to the council officer leading on the project.

10. CPP DEVELOPMENT UPDATE

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) providing an update on the actions from the CPP development session held in March 2018.

The Board recalled that a CPP development session was held in March 2018 to review the CPP structure and working practices. This was facilitated by the Scottish Government and was well attended by CPP Board members and representatives from the other groups within the CPP landscape. Attendees discussed how the Board should operate; the role of the thematic groups and other groups in the structure; community involvement; and the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan. A set of improvement actions were identified from the development session and these were approved by the Board in May/June 2018

Attached to the report at Appendix 1 was an update on those actions. The first table indicated the actions that were already underway, the actions that would be implemented by the end of the year and those that would be implemented from early 2019. A more detailed update was also provided for those actions already underway.

Further detail on the proposed Health and Wellbeing Partnership was also included with the draft terms of reference attached to the report at Appendix 2.

Overall good progress was being made on a number of actions and positive changes could be seen within the CPP. There were still some areas for improvement to be addressed and plans were in place to take these forward.

In terms of the Health and Wellbeing Partnership the report provided further information on maximising the role of thematic groups with work ongoing to establish a mechanism that would take forward health, prevention and inequalities work at a CPP level in West Lothian.

The CPP Board was asked to :-

1. Note the general update on CPP development activity;

2. Note progress on establishing a Health and Wellbeing Partnership within the CPP structure;
3. Agree that the members of the Health and Wellbeing Partnership come together for an in depth discussion and to finalise the draft remit; and
4. Have further discussions on the draft remit and role and membership of the group.

Decision

To approve the recommendations of the report

11. FORMATION OF AN ANTI-POVERTY TASK FORCE

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) advising of progress being made to form an Anti-Poverty Task Force to provide strategic governance and leadership to mitigate the effects of poverty on vulnerable households in West Lothian.

The report recalled that the Anti-Poverty Strategy 2018/19 to 2022/23 was approved by Council Executive on 12 June 2018 and by the Community Planning Partnership Board on 3 September 2018.

The strategy aimed to :-

- Protect people in West Lothian from the worst extremes of poverty and deprivation;
- Enable and empower people to access opportunities to become financially resilient;
- Tell a different story about poverty and increase understanding and reduce the stigma;
- Work collaboratively with partners; and
- Use our collective voice to lobby the Scottish Government, UK Government and any other relevant organisation.

Partners would work towards these aims through a range of actions which would target resources and share best practice. There were eight outcomes in the strategy with an action plan focusing on activity which would contribute to the overall outcomes.

Appendix 1 attached to the report outlined a proposed remit and membership for the Anti-Poverty Task Force. It was proposed that the task Force include representation from the Experts by Experience Panel, the Chair of the CPP Board, community planning partners including third sector organisations, representative council services and multi-party councillors from the CPP Board. It was also being suggested that the

Chair of the Task Force would be a councillor chosen by the Task Force representatives and the Lead Officer would be Donald Forrest, the council's Head of Finance and Property Services.

It was also suggested that the Task Force have scheduled meetings four times a year with scope for ad-hoc meetings if urgent items were to be considered.

The report concluded that the formation of the Anti-Poverty Task Force alongside the refreshed strategy and newly formed Anti-Poverty Service would provide new impetus and focus on supporting the most vulnerable in local communities from the effects and impact of poverty.

The CPP Board was asked to :-

1. Note the content of the report and the proposal to form an Anti-Poverty Task Force;
2. Agree the proposed inclusion of the Chair of the CPP Board and multi-party representatives on the Task Force; and
3. Agree the proposed reporting arrangements to the Community Planning Partnership.

Decision

To approve the recommendations of the report

12. DRAFT WEST LOTHIAN COMMUNITY LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP PLAN 2018-2020

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) advising of the Community Learning and Development (CLD) Partnership Plan for 2018-2021, which met the statutory requirement for all local authorities to have a three year CLD Partnership Plan.

The National Performance Framework focuses the role of Community Learning and Development (CLD) partners on :-

- Improving life chances for people of all ages through learning, personal development and active citizenship; and
- Stronger more resilient, supportive, influential and inclusive communities.

The Requirements for CLD (Scotland) Regulations 2013 placed a legal requirement on local authorities to provide leadership and direction ensuring that third sector organisations and other public services were working effectively together.

The first CLD Plan was published on 24 October 2015 and since then partners had worked together over the past three years to implement and deliver the plan. The key achievements were summarised in the report.

The new West Lothian Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) 2013-2023 was based on a shared understanding of local communities which had been developed through a rigorous process of data analysis and engagement. The LOIP was the overarching policy drive for CLD activity in West Lothian.

The new CLD had also been informed by needs assessment in partnership with learners, communities, schools and other third and public sector organisations through discussions and information gleaned from surveys. The three key improvement priorities which partners had identified and would work together on were as follows :-

1. Improve support to empower individuals to reach their personal learning goals, building their capacity and resilience to sustain positive transitions;
2. Strengthen the CLD infrastructure through improved partnership working; and
3. Build on community engagement activities with disadvantaged communities and groups and involve learners and communities in decision making, including shaping, delivering and evaluating CLD provision.

The CLD Steering Group would continue to oversee the strategic direction and joint working of CLD activity. The CLD Partnership Plan actions and outcomes would be reported to and monitored by the Community Planning Partnership on an annual basis.

The report concluded that the new Community Learning and Development Partnership Plan had a strong focus on early intervention, prevention and tackling inequalities with partners recognising the importance of working effectively together, sharing expertise and making best use of available resources.

The CPP Board was asked to note and approve the CLD Partnership Plan 2018-2021.

Decision

To approve the recommendations of the report

13. PROVISIONAL MEETING DATES 2019

The Board were advised of the dates of the first two meetings of the board in 2019, noting that the meetings would now be held on Wednesday's instead of Monday's. These dates were as follow :-

- Wednesday 13 February 2019
- Wednesday 22 May 2019

Decision

To approve the dates of the first two meetings of the board in 2019.

Minute

Present: Graham Hope, Alice Mitchell, Joanna Anderson, Tim Ward, Susan Gordon, Chris Grey, Elaine Cook, Carol Bebbington, Clare Stewart, AnnMarie Carr, Yvonne Beresford, Martin Higgins

Apologies: Graeme Struthers, George Hotchkiss, Craig McCorrison

1. Welcome and Apologies

2. Minute of Previous Meeting

The minute was agreed.

3. Matters Arising

There were no matters arising.

4. LOIP Performance Reports

a. Health and Wellbeing Report

- **SOA1301_06 (P1 dental decay):** Results are lower in West Lothian than in the Lothians and Scotland. Interventions should be aimed at reducing sugar intake. In public nurseries, lunches are now being prepared as well as snacks and children brush their teeth after lunch through the Childsmile programme.
- **SOA1301_15 (Breastfeeding):** As agreed, focus has shifted to the drop-off rate from initiation of breastfeeding at birth to the first visit. Service development will focus on making contact with all new mothers in the immediate postnatal period to offer breastfeeding support. New staff will soon be in place to deliver this new service.
- **SOA1306_12 (Days people spend in hospital when they are ready to be discharged):** This is a significant challenge for NHS Lothian and is directly related to issues with supply in the care at home and care home sectors. The care at home contract is being revised and the Frailty Programme has been refocused on four work streams. The new contract needs to be flexible with more enhanced monitoring and compliance. Recruitment in the care sector is another key challenge. **It was suggested that there should be more discussion between wider partners to support this area (Economic Development, West Lothian College, Education, and Health).**
- **SOA1306_18 (Emergency bed days):** The partnership continues to have the 5th lowest rate in Scotland and it is anticipated that the Frailty Programme will continue to have a positive impact.
- **SOA1307_01 (Alcohol admissions):** Alcohol is a cross-cutting issue for the CPP. There was some discussion around the difficulties and reliability of alcohol use data. Proxy measures may provide insight to the social impacts of alcohol use (e.g. domestic abuse/violent crime incidents). Police have anecdotal evidence but do not record alcohol-related calls. Availability is only part of the issue – culture also plays a big part. Research also indicates that young people are drinking less but recreational drugs may

be more common. A number of partnership approaches are in place (e.g. alcohol brief interventions, activity in schools); however it may be helpful to take a more strategic view. There is also some very early work looking into addictions and the link between alcohol, drugs and gambling. **It was suggested that the new Health and Wellbeing Partnership could take this forward in a whole system way, with the first task being to map the issue and interventions.**

- **SOA1307_07 (% 15 year olds who smoke):** The 2018 SALSUS survey data will soon be available. It was noted that there is an issue with reliability of this data as it is self-reported. The Smokefree Lothian service is currently reviewing its targets and adjusting service provision to take a whole system approach..
- **SOA1307_19 (Premature mortality):** There has been a steady reduction in the premature mortality rate. A national group is currently looking at the causes of the plateau in life expectancy. Scotland has the second lowest life expectancy in Western Europe (*post-meeting note: Italy has the highest life expectancy for males and Spain has the highest for females*)
- The inequalities indicators are to be updated and will be reviewed by the Health and Wellbeing Partnership.

b. LOIP Exceptions Report

The report was noted.

5. Positive Destinations Report

This report informed the group of the work of the Positive Destinations work stream and progress to date. The Corporate Parenting Positive Destinations and Attainment work streams have merged and will be chaired by an Educational Psychologist. Positive destinations data is due in March, which will give an indication of the impact of activity to date. The report was noted.

6. Living Wage Place Report

This report provided information on the process for becoming a Living Wage Place. The report was noted; however it was agreed that the economic case for Living Wage should be developed from the outset of the process. Some analysis on this has been done and the working group will develop this further.

7. Community Safety Plan 2019-2022

The draft Community Safety Plan for 2019-2022 was presented to the group. Community wellbeing has been included in the plan for the first time due to the high demand on partner resources. It was noted that there is an issue with data availability for unintentional harm. Carol Bebbington advised that information on falls from the national health and wellbeing PIs and data on telecare support calls is readily available. The Crisis Care Team may also have data on falls. The National Mental Health dashboard is being developed and will be available soon. There was some discussion around Missing Persons as there are many reasons behind this issue and it is very resource intensive. A Missing Young Persons Strategy is

being developed. The draft Community Safety Plan was noted and it was agreed that this would be presented to the CPP Board in March.

8. Draft Agenda for CPP Board 25 March 2019

- The meeting is to be hosted by JBT FoodTech in Livingston. JBT design, manufacture and service technologically sophisticated food-processing systems. Their equipment is used for the preparation of meat, seafood and poultry products, ready meals, shelf stable packaged foods, bakery products, juice and dairy products, and fruit and vegetable products. <https://www.jbtc.com/FoodTech>
- It was noted that the Federation of Small Businesses were not a member of the CPP Board but do attend the Economic Partnership Forum (EPF). They will be invited to attend the Board meeting at the next EPF in February.

9. Dates of Next Meetings

The dates of the next meetings were noted.

Summary of Actions

| No. | Action | Who | When | Update |
|-----|---|--|--|--------|
| 1 | Discussion to be had between wider partners (Economic Development, West Lothian College, Education, Health) around issues in relation to recruitment and retention of care support staff. | Carol Bebbington/ Elaine Cook/Alice Mitchell/George Hotchkiss | Update to be brought back to a future Steering Group meeting. | |
| 2 | Health and Wellbeing Partnership to consider the cross-cutting issue of alcohol (and wider issue of addictions). | Martin Higgins/Susan Gordon | To be discussed at the Health and Wellbeing Partnership. Update to be brought back to a future Steering Group meeting. | |
| 3 | The economic case for Living Wage should be considered by the Living Wage working group. | Alice Mitchell | Update to be brought back to a future Steering Group meeting. | |
| 4 | Federation of Small Businesses to be invited to the next CPP Board. | Alice Mitchell | By end February 2019. | |

ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP FORUM

Wednesday 5 September 2018, 2.00-4.00pm

Marriage Room, Civic Centre

- 1. In attendance:** Cllr Cathy Muldoon, Graham Hope, Elaine Cook, Craig McCorriston, Alice Mitchell, Jim Henderson, Phil Ford, Elaine Morrison, Frank Beattie,

Apologies: Linda Scott, Garry Clark, Simon Earp, Neil Christison, Jim Cameron

- 2. Minute of 9 May 2018 Meeting – Approved**

- 3. Terms of Reference**

The Terms of Reference were circulated to the Economic Partnership Forum prior to the meeting for comment. There have been no significant changes to the TOR other than the removal of the reference to Regeneration as consideration is being given as to where this fits in the wider community planning structure.

- 4. City Deal Presentation – Craig McCorriston**

Craig McCorriston delivered a presentation outlining the City Deal, its implications for the wider region and West Lothian. The presentation slides will be circulated.

Discussion points are detailed below;

Alice Mitchell advised that;

- Edinburgh University are investing £3 Million as part of an Innovation project to demonstrate how they use innovation to support businesses in West Lothian, increasing the number of higher value jobs in the area and increasing research and development. This is part of the Regional Skills Programme which will address Inclusive Growth.
- Napier University and West Lothian Council are exploring a construction programme and how this will bring more skills into West Lothian.
- There is now 1 representative from West Lothian on the City Deal Enterprise Council – Archie Meikle from Ashwood.
- City Deal meetings have been cancelled recently but will be picked up again as a Regional grouping.

Phil Ford advised that a construction programme which will generate 900 apprenticeships over 8 years across the region will be starting this year. These haven't been split between local authority areas as yet but it was agreed that this would be useful to know.

Discussions have taken place with Napier University around the Skills and Innovation Fund highlighting the importance that West Lothian receives a proportion of the £25 Million.

Scottish Enterprise advised that they have been engaging with the University of Edinburgh about what they can bring to the table around data driven innovation and how they can build on the funding that is already available. There is scope to improve our understanding around what data driven innovation is and its role in increasing economic growth.

It was raised that three of the centres of growth are very close geographically and the potential that this may cause competition between the three local authorities for investment. It was agreed that there is a need to work this through, and explore whether there is a risk that accelerated growth occurs in one area at the expense of the others. The challenge is to achieve accelerated growth along with inclusive economic development.

The investment in new schools in Winchburgh allows West Lothian to open up development sites (that would otherwise not be possible). However there is a need to align housing growth with skills growth to ensure the £25 Million is fully realised, and not only focused in areas of housing growth.

It was agreed that further dialogue is required between the Scottish Government around the Skills and Innovation Fund, what additionality looks like and how West Lothian links into this. It is important to remember that West Lothian is already in a good position in comparison to the other five regions.

It was agreed to keep City Deal as a recurring item on the agenda.

5. Economic Growth Fund and Business Gateway Update – Jim Henderson

- The West Lothian Economic Growth Plan came to the end of its 5 year term in March 2018. This plan resulted in £26 Million worth of projects being supported and over 1,300 jobs being generated. An Economic Impact Assessment will be sourced from external providers to inform us of achievements and learning from delivery of WLEGP.
- In terms of Business Gateway, a historically low rate of unemployment (less than 2%) has allowed us to tailor grants to focus on higher value business growth. Firms in West Lothian have been supportive of what Business Gateway is trying to do in terms of job creation, investment and capacity building.
- Business Gateway helps support over 400 business start-ups per year.
- More in-depth work is being done in terms of inclusive business growth, working with 450 companies over the year, specifically in sectors of higher value such as manufacturing, engineering, software development, technology and life sciences

6. Jobs Taskforce – Alice Mitchell

The Jobs Taskforce was launched in June 2018. This will aim to create a further 460 high value jobs by June 2020, monitor the economy and labour market statistics and scrutinise the work of Business Gateway. Partners involved include West Lothian Council, West Lothian College, Scottish Enterprise and the UK and Scottish Governments.

The first meeting of the Taskforce will be held later this year. One issue that the Taskforce will look at is the Inclusive Growth agenda and the key indicators we need to focus on in West Lothian. As part of this agenda, West Lothian will work with the Poverty Alliance to make West Lothian a Living Wage work place. Also, when grants are being awarded to businesses, inclusiveness will be emphasised and links to Regeneration Officers made. The Community Planning Partnership has also raised the role of the private sector linking into the Anti-Poverty Strategy, specifically looking at in-work poverty.

7. Date and Theme of Next Meeting

Dates will be circulated to the group for future meetings.

MINUTE of MEETING of the COMMUNITY SAFETY BOARD held within COUNCIL CHAMBERS, WEST LOTHIAN CIVIC CENTRE, LIVINGSTON, on 10 DECEMBER 2018.

Present – Councillors Lawrence Fitzpatrick (Chair), Kirsteen Sullivan, David Dodds and Charles Kennedy; Graham Hope (Chief Executive, WLC), Graeme Struthers (Depute Chief Executive, WLC), Tim Ward (Senior Manager, Children and Families, WLC), Alison Smith (Customer Service Manager, Housing, WLC), Yvonne Beresford (Policy & Performance Officer, WLC), David Lockhart (Scottish Fire & Rescue Service); and Alun Williams (Police Scotland)

1. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

No declarations of interest were made.

2. MINUTE

The Board noted the Minute of the Community Safety Board held on 4 June 2018. The Minute was thereafter by the Chair.

3. MINUTES OF COMMUNITY PLANNING STEERING GROUP MEETING

The Board noted the Minute of the Community Planning Steering Group held on 14 May 2018.

4. COMMUNITY SAFETY PERFORMANCE

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) providing information on a range of statistics across a range of initiatives and across partner organisations.

Yvonne Beresford, the council's Policy and Performance Manager provided the board with an overview of the performance indicators and proceeded to highlight significant issues in some of the indicators.

It was noted that some of the indicators relating to NHS had not been updated; this was due in part to NHS having changed the manner in which the data was collected. However contact had been made with NHS Lothian with a view to having these figures updated in the near future.

The Board were also advised that in relation to indicator cssp2ASBHC02 (Publicity to raise the profile of Hate Crime's and Incidents) this had not been updated as whilst work in this area continued data on the subject matter was no longer being collected due to changes to service delivery which in turn had had an impact on availability of personnel.

The Chair then invited Tim Ward, Senior Manager, Children and Families comment on those statistics pertaining to social work.

The Board were asked to note the content of the performance report.

Decision

1. To note the content of the performance report;
2. To note the work being done to populate those indicators pertaining to NHS; and
3. To agree that with regards to the recording Hate Crimes and Incidents officers were to review the collation of data in this area.

5. BONFIRE/FIREWORKS 2018

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by Scottish Fire and Rescue Service providing an overview of the multi-agency preventative activities within the West Lothian area during the Bonfire/Firework period 2018.

The Board were advised that prior to the commencement of the bonfire period a number of multi-agency meetings took place as part of the planned strategy to raise awareness of the potential dangers of bonfires and fireworks. Community Safety Partners were involved in the following initiatives as part of the multi-agency approach :-

- SFRS targeted educational inputs were offered and delivered to all secondary schools and provided engagement to 4461 pupils;
- All primary schools were provided with interactive educational resources through GLOW;
- SFRS delivery of educational inputs to primary schools within areas known to be problematic, identified through the Community Safety Unit Bonfire analytical product – Letham Primary School and Greenrigg Primary School;
- SFRS supplied awareness raising posters to all schools; and
- WLYAP engagement with local youths within West Lothian

The report continued by providing details of the initiatives that were undertaken by the partners and included removal of unlicensed bonfires; trading standards visitations to premises selling fireworks; and joint bonfire patrols with SFRS and Police Scotland. It was noted that many of the areas targeted for patrols were intelligence led from Police Scotland and included Blackburn, Whitburn, Livingston, Fauldhouse Mid and East Calder, Broxburn and Bathgate.

The report continued to provide information on the community engagement that had also taken place including good use of social media and safety advice through partner organisations web sites.

The Board were also advised of a couple of notable incidents that had occurred; one in George 5th Park, Blackburn and the other in Kirkton

Campus, Livingston, with further details contained in the report.

The report concluded that a further multi-agency review would be undertaken and could cover a number of areas including those bonfires removed; personnel encountering ASB; hospital admissions and education carried out. This analysis would be brought back to a future meeting of the Board.

Decision

1. To note the content of the report;
2. To note the successful partnership working between SFRS, Police Scotland and West Lothian Council over the bonfire/firework period; and
3. To note that a further analysis on the prevention programme would be brought back to the next meeting of the Community Safety Board.

6. WEST DRIVE

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by Police Scotland providing a summary of West Drive 2018.

The Board were advised that West Drive was a road safety initiative aimed at educating young road users and reducing road casualties. The target audience was 6th year pupils who attended each of the 11 West Lothian High Schools and Academies.

Over the last ten years the initiative had been held annually and had been well attended.

In 2018 the West Drive event was held in Inveralmond Community High School on 28, 29 and 30 August with each day seeing different schools attend for a half day input. Each session was then separated into two parts; the first was based around a theatre production presented by Baldy Bane Theatre Group, followed by a presentation by the Scottish Fire & Rescue Service, Spokes and Karen Kefferty, whose son was killed in a road accident. The second session involved indoor and outdoor activities including Police Scotland carrying out reaction tests, Highway code quizzes and activities with "beer goggles".

In terms of budget the Board were advised that there was no budget provided by the Community Safety Unit to facilitate the event however there were associated costs which were covered through other sources. This included the Baldy Bane production being funded through Road Safety Scotland at a cost of £250,000 for the annual programme.

Previously the Community Safety Unit had paid the transport fees for each of the schools however it had been agreed prior to implementation this was no longer feasible. Therefore each school took responsibility for provision of their own transport which came from their own budgets.

There was no cost associated with the use of Inveralmond Community High School. The school also provided lunch to the presenters and organisers as they did not have to cover transport costs.

It was anticipated that there would be no change to the Community Safety budget situation in 2019 and early indications were suggesting that Road Safety Scotland would not be funding a theatre production for 2019.

The report also explored options on the choice of venues for future events, ensuring attendance at future events was at maximum capacity and those partners participating and presentation content, noting what worked well and what could be done differently/better.

The report continued by suggesting that if West Drive were to continue then a full review should be carried out in respect of the existing partnership and additional support should be sought from other agencies as well as additional avenues of support from existing agencies.

Following West Drive 2018 consultation was carried out and each school was asked to submit feedback on the event. Of those attending 147 responses were received. The overall perception of the event was that it had had a direct impact on participants in making them a safer and more responsible driver. A link was also provided in the report where further detailed analysis on the event could be found.

The report concluded that West Drive was a popular event and it would appear from feedback and anecdotal evidence that it had had an impact on young drivers. Police Scotland data indicated that there had been a reduction in road casualties from 482 in 2016/17 to 416 in 2017/18 and whilst this was not down to West Drive alone it could be considered a contributing factor.

West Drive could not continue in its current form in 2019 however the Community Safety Unit remained committed to running West Drive and meeting the needs of young drivers in West Lothian.

The Board was asked to note the terms of the report and the proposals contained within with support being sought to allow the Community Safety Unit to move forward with the project.

Decision

1. To note the contents of the report; and
2. To agree that a report setting out the proposals for West Drive in 2019 would be brought back to a future meeting of the Board.

7. DRAFT COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN 2019-22

The Board considered the Community Safety Plan 2019-2022 (copies of which had been circulated) by the Community Safety Partnership.

The Board were advised that the plan had been developed following a

Community Safety Strategic Assessment which was undertaken in mid-2018 as this was the most accurate way of processing all available data through the Partnership. This included community information, feedback and concerns from community groups and meetings from across the West Lothian communities. The Plan would ensure that the partnership would continue to focus on achieving the objectives set out in the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP).

The priority areas for the Partnership over the next three years were :-

- Community wellbeing
- Antisocial behaviour
- Violence
- Serious and organised crime
- Counter terrorism

These priorities would form a framework around which the Community Safety Partnership could align resources and take action to make a positive difference in West Lothian.

The plan continued by providing the details that sat behind each of the five priorities and included a range of performance indicators that would be monitored and managed by all the partners. The legislative context of the plan was also outlined in the report.

It was noted that a number of performance indicators had still be developed particularly in relation to mental health and wellbeing. It was also noted that once developed it was intended that these would be reported on an annual basis however the Board expressed a preference to have these reported on a quarterly basis.

The Board were asked to note and approve the contents of the Community Safety Plan 2019-2022.

Decision

1. To approve the contents of the Community Safety Plan 2019-2022; and
2. To agree that once the P.Is for Mental Health and Wellbeing had been developed by health colleagues then these be reported to the Board on a quarterly basis

8. PROPOSED SAFER COMMUNITY MEETING DATES FOR 2019

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by the Policy and Performance Manager advising of dates for meetings of the Board in 2019. They were as follows :-

- Monday 11 March 2019 at 2pm
- Monday 3 June 2019 at 2pm
- Monday 16 September 2019 at 2pm
- Monday 9 December 2019 at 2pm

If these dates were approved by the Board then the following dates were proposed for the Safer Community Strategic Planning Group :-

- ❖ Tuesday 12 February 2019
- ❖ Tuesday 14 May 2019
- ❖ Tuesday 20 August 2019
- ❖ Tuesday 12 November 2019

Decision

To approve the terms of the report

**WEST LOTHIAN COUNCIL
CLIMATE CHANGE & SUSTAINABILITY WORKING GROUP / ENVIRONMENT FORUM**

27th November 2018

ACTION NOTE

Present – Craig McCorriston, Andy Johnston (NET,L&C), Chris Alcorn (Planning), Joanna Anderson (Community Planning), Lindsey Patterson, (Waste Services), Fiona Simpson,(Education Services) Anne Wood & Grace Wisniewska (Advice Shop).

Apologies – Peter Rogers (Property), Paul Couper (Environmental Health), Euan Marjoribanks (Housing), Douglas West (Fleet).

The items for action and the allocation of that action are listed below.

If you have any queries, please contact Peter Rogers as soon as possible on 01506-281107.

| Item | Title | Decision | Action | Completion Date | Update on Actions |
|------|--------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Apologies | Note apologies as outlined above. | None | N/A | N/A |
| 2. | Action note from last meeting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peter had received ideas from all Services for Climate Change week: 1-5th October 2018. | None | N/A | N/A |
| 3. | Services Updates | Officer updates received: Energy & Property (Peter) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nondomestic Energy Efficiency Framework project – contractors been carrying out site surveyed to produce detailed Investment Grade proposal. Due to be presented to Council at end November& include recommendation all 9 sites and set out guaranteed savings level to be delivered. Funding applications submitted to support innovative PV & battery storage project at | ALL - Officers to provide written updates prior to meetings going forward. Key points will then be discussed at the group. | Ongoing | |

DATA LABEL - PUBLIC

| Item | Title | Decision | Action | Completion Date | Update on Actions |
|------|-------|--|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | <p>Civic centre – know end December if successful.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Andy raised Countryside Services field at Beecraigs producing solar power. • Craig mentioned battery process planning application at Pumpherston was approved on Appeal. <p>Waste Services (Lindsey)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household waste recycling rate has increased from 48.5% in 2016 to 61.3% in 2017.Improvement has seen WLC move from 16th in Scotland to 2nd.Increase due to rolling out vegetable matter bins and difference in contracts to decrease landfill. • “Individual, Social, Material sessions held with crews and education team assisted by Changeworks. Service improvements discussed on communications to crews / public, bin contamination tags and improving recycling rates. • Good take up of Lending Kits in schools e.g.; Wormery Challenge Waste Audits and Paper Making. <p>Adaptation Action Plan (AAP)Sub-Group (Chris)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with consultants in early November to finalise AAP. Briefing Note to be prepared for Executive Management Team > Heads of Service. Craig noted ”spend to save “ would be received positively but “spend to do”, more negatively • APP potentially at Environment PDSP in | <p>Peter to contact Eirwen Hopwood- CS Manager</p> | | |

DATA LABEL: PROTECT

2

| Item | Title | Decision | Action | Completion Date | Update on Actions |
|------|-------|---|--------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | <p>April alongside updates on: Climate Change Strategy (CCS) / Carbon Management Plan (CMP) / Local Climate Impact Profile (LCIP) & new UKCP18 data.</p> <p>NETs, Land & Countryside Services (Andy)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of project complete or underway to reduce flooding, improve access in areas susceptible to flooding and improve water quality by filtering run-off e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> additional drainage features to Wood park Armadale, Westrigg Blackridge & Blaeberryhill Park Whitburn; extensive drainage improvements at St Anthony's Armadale & Eastfield park Fauldhouse. construction of raised paths in areas susceptible to flooding at Breich green, Torphichen Park and Boghall playing fields. Report due at Environment PDSP on ecosystems concept in light of "Transforming Your Council" proposals reduction in service standard. Change to Environmental Protection Act and council now got statutory duty to produce new Litter Strategy. Craig view this has a role in the CC&S WG but what wider thinking <p>Community Planning Partnership (CPP)-Joanna</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing to develop set of actions to develop the CPP. Discussions on involvement of partners in thematic groups | | | |

DATA LABEL: PROTECT

3

| Item | Title | Decision | Action | Completion Date | Update on Actions |
|------|-------|--|--|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | <p>(including CC&SWG) occurring. Discussion not concluded on invitation to be sent to key partners SEPA, SNH, HES & SEStran to gauge interest / ability to become involved as CPP has had two meetings in revised format and more engagement of existing partners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP) priorities and PI's will occur early in 2019 as a parallel process. CPP Board meets quarterly. Craig view time to inform them is when CCS / CMP etc updated at PDSP.CPP Annual Report in September for previous year has case studies e.g.; could be climate change <p>Education Services (Fiona)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Schools applying for funding for school gardens. Many are now growing own food and then using it to cook in school. Some selling excess to parents. Schools took part in Climate Week, covering a wide range of topics including melting Antarctic ice sheets, impact of climate change to Scotland's weather and food growth. Remaining frustration that wider sustainability not reported as part of curriculum and being put into practice. Every Primary and majority of Secondary Schools have community gardens. <p>Housing Services (Euan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed a small air source heat pump | <p>Andy to arrange meeting with Education</p> | | |

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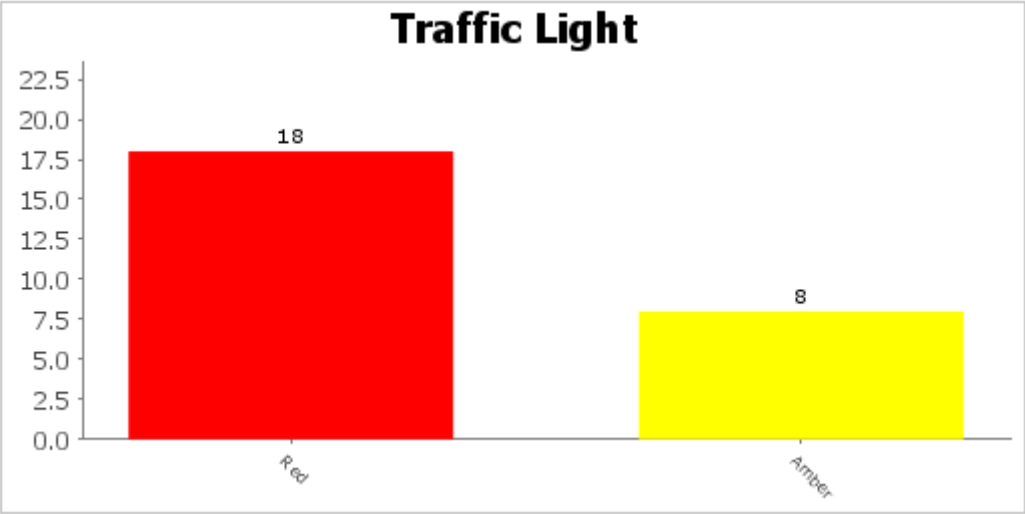
4

| Item | Title | Decision | Action | Completion Date | Update on Actions |
|------|-------|--|--------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | <p>(ASHP) pilot to properties in Ballencrieff Toll. Tenants happy with new heating systems and reporting significantly reduced energy costs. Developing a tender to appoint ASHP contractor on a term contract to carry out around 150 upgrades in 2018/19 and 2019/20.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Properties in Ballencrieff Toll also had integrated solar PV panels fitted as part of re-roofing works. More installations of PV expected in Westfield over the next 2 years. <p>Fleet Services (Douglas)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Looking to use £208k of Transport Scotland grant to increase number of electric vehicles (EV's) in the fleet. Council has been allocated £250k to install additional EV charging points across WL. Early indications suggest that business mileage across the council will reduce in 2018/19. More work is required to meet reduction targets though. <p>Environmental Health (Paul)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollution in all 3 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) has met air quality objectives for the last 3 years and it's likely that they will continue to do so. Detailed assessments underway to establish whether AQMA can be revoked – to be complete by end of financial year. <p>Advice Shop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Advice Officer, Grace Wisniewska, | | | |


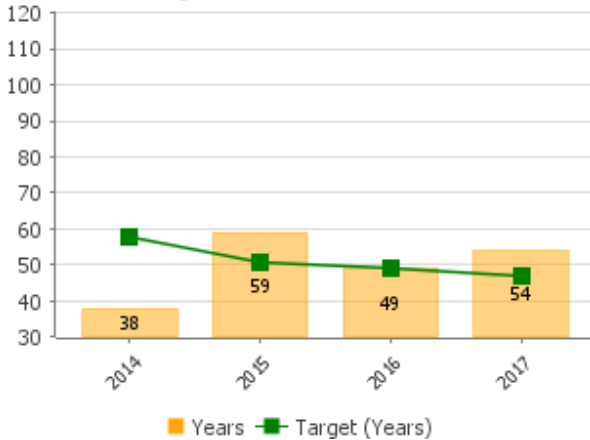
| Item | Title | Decision | Action | Completion Date | Update on Actions |
|------|---|--|--|----------------------|-------------------|
| | | <p>has been recruited as part of council's Home Energy & Advice Programme Scotland (HEEPS)/ Area Based Scheme (ABS) work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2018/19 Q2 Advice shop had 203 new energy related cases open with total value of advice given of £82,537. | | | |
| 4. | Climate Change Reporting – Scottish Government Annual Report 2017/18 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017/18 Climate Change Report now through Council Executive and submitted to Scottish Government. 14% reduction in WLC Carbon footprint. | | | |
| 5. | Format of Future CC&S WG meetings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All before next meeting consider comprehensive review of what Services do in relation to Climate Change & Sustainability and what focus should be of group to drive agenda forward. Education view that head teachers were not informing centre as they think centre not listening and schools are isolated. Feedback to Craig / Peter as helpful to identify what issues are and what could be solution(s). | <p>ALL</p> <p>ALL</p> | February 2019 | |
| 6. | Communicating CCSWG / climate change message | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Craig / Peter / Joanna to have separate discussion how to reframe this issue and pose some questions to group. All Services to give thought if were going to Community Planning Partnership (CPP) on Climate Change Strategy, who are the key partners? Fiona raised Education Health & Wellbeing Team | <p>Craig / Peter / Joanna</p> <p>ALL</p> | | |
| 7. | AOB and DONM | <p>No other business</p> <p>12 February 2019, 13:30 to 15:00, Civic Centre Room 2N1</p> | ALL – advise attendance ASAP | | |


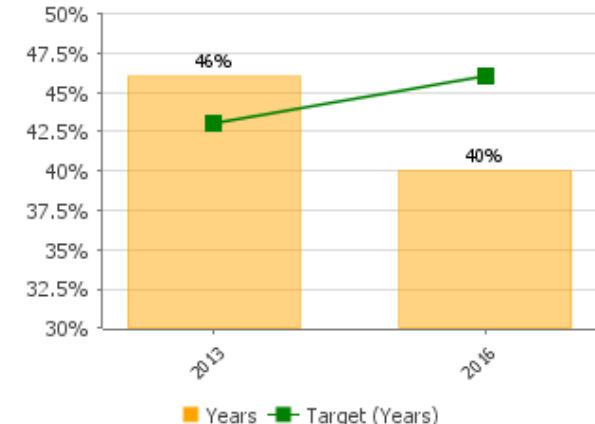
2. High Level Steering Group Exceptions Report(grp by Forum)


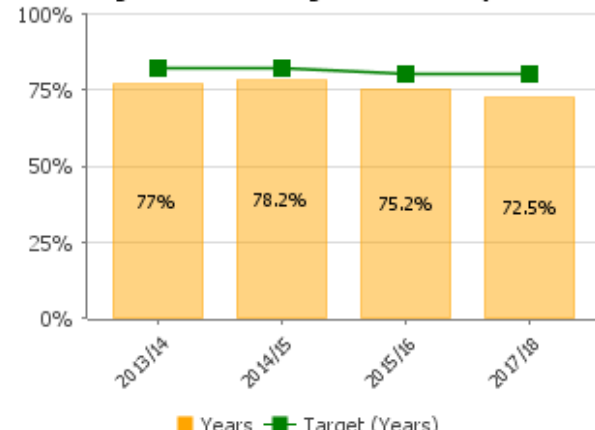
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Report Author: Joanna Anderson
Generated on: 15 March 2019 10:14




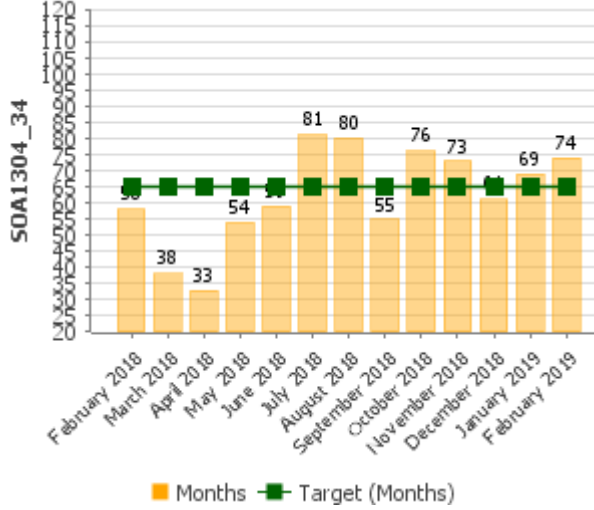
SOA13_Community Safety Forum


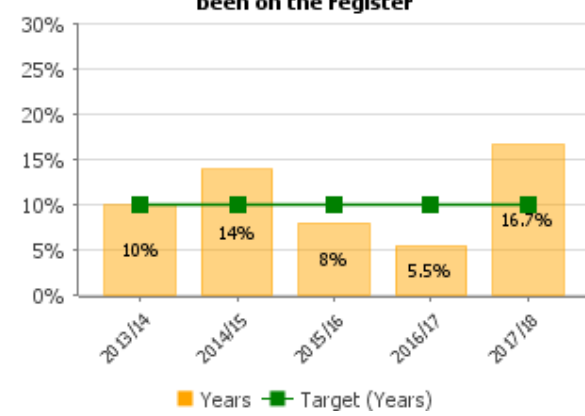
| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|---|--|---|------|----------------|----------------|------|----|----|------|----|----|------|----|----|------|----|----|
|  | SOA1304_12 Number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents. | CPP13_West Lothian Council | SOA13_Transportation Manager(Graeme Malcolm); zOPSHQ_PIAAdmin; Yvonne Beresford | <p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>This performance indicator shows the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents within West Lothian as published annually by the Scottish Government. This indicator a combination of the separate casualty reduction targets for the number of people killed and the number of people seriously injured in line with Scottish Government national casualty reduction targets.</p> <p>There was an increase in the number of people killed and seriously injured in West Lothian in 2017 compared to 2016. The provisional figures for 2017 show there were 54 people killed or seriously injured, an increase of 10% on 2016. Of these, sadly 4 people were killed with 50 people being seriously injured. The figures for 2017 are above the notional casualty targets although there is clearly considerable year-to-year variation.</p> <p>Finally, it should be noted that good performance is illustrated by the number of road accidents being below the target line.</p> | <p>SOA1304_12 Number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents.</p>  <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years (Actual)</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2014</td><td>38</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>2015</td><td>59</td><td>52</td></tr><tr><td>2016</td><td>49</td><td>49</td></tr><tr><td>2017</td><td>54</td><td>48</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Legend: ■ Years ■ Target (Years)</p> | Year | Years (Actual) | Target (Years) | 2014 | 38 | 60 | 2015 | 59 | 52 | 2016 | 49 | 49 | 2017 | 54 | 48 |
| Year | Years (Actual) | Target (Years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014 | 38 | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015 | 59 | 52 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | 49 | 49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2017 | 54 | 48 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---|---|---|------|------------|------|------|-----|-------|------|-----|-------|------|-------|----------------|
| | | | | <i>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.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | SOA1304_18 Percentage of residents who feel they can influence decisions | CPP13_West Lothian Council | SOA13_Community Planning Development Officer 1(Susan Gordon) | <p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>There has been a decrease in positive perceptions from the Citizens Panel about their ability to influence decisions that are taken about their communities. The 2016 results show that 40% of respondents agree that people in their community can influence decisions. (46% in 2013).</p> | <p>SOA1304_18 Percentage of residents who feel they can influence decisions</p>  <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th><th>Type</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2013</td><td>46%</td><td>Years</td></tr><tr><td>2016</td><td>40%</td><td>Years</td></tr><tr><td>2016</td><td>42.5%</td><td>Target (Years)</td></tr></tbody></table> | Year | Percentage | Type | 2013 | 46% | Years | 2016 | 40% | Years | 2016 | 42.5% | Target (Years) |
| Year | Percentage | Type | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013 | 46% | Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | 40% | Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | 42.5% | Target (Years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |


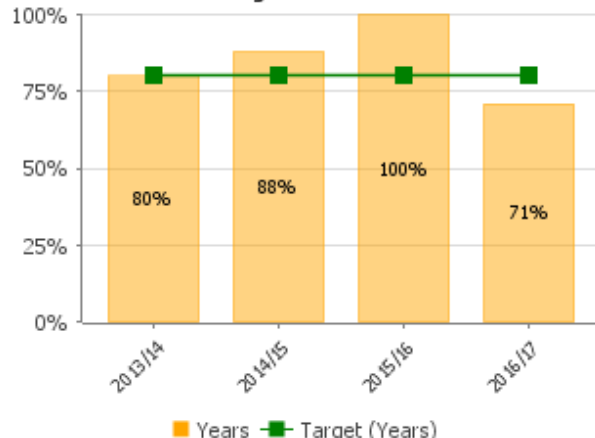
| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|---|---|--|------|----------------------|------------|---------|-----|-----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------|-----|
|  | SOA1304_33 Percentage of tenants satisfied with the management of the neighbourhood they live in | CPP13_West Lothian Council | SOA13_Performance and Change Manager(Sarah Kelly) | <p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>Housing, Customer and Building Services carries out this tenant satisfaction survey every two years, which meets the requirements of the Regulator and has been agreed by the service and the Tenants Panel. This survey was not carried out in 2016/17. As we did not achieve our target in 2017/18, we will continue to work on improving our customer satisfaction and the 2019/20 target will remain at a 80%.</p> <p>In 2017/18, of the 1782 responses received, 594 (33.3%) were very satisfied and 698 (39.2%) were fairly satisfied with the landlord's management of the neighbourhood they live in. Of the remaining responses ; 271 (15.2%) were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; 123 (6.9%) were fairly dissatisfied and 96 (5.4%) were very dissatisfied. The benchmarking information published by Scottish Housing Regulator (SHR) indicates that the 2017/18 Scottish Social Landlord average was 88% satisfied and our Scotland's Housing Network (SHN) Peer Group average was 81%. We will continue to work and consult with our tenants in order to improve on this measure.</p> <p>In 2015/16, of the 1381 responses received, 483 (35%) were very satisfied and 556 (40.24%) were fairly satisfied with the landlord's</p> | <p>SOA1304_33 Percentage of tenants satisfied with the management of the neighbourhood they live in</p>  <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage Satisfied</th><th>Target (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>77%</td><td>80%</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>78.2%</td><td>80%</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>75.2%</td><td>80%</td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td>72.5%</td><td>80%</td></tr></tbody></table> | Year | Percentage Satisfied | Target (%) | 2013/14 | 77% | 80% | 2014/15 | 78.2% | 80% | 2015/16 | 75.2% | 80% | 2017/18 | 72.5% | 80% |
| Year | Percentage Satisfied | Target (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013/14 | 77% | 80% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014/15 | 78.2% | 80% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015/16 | 75.2% | 80% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2017/18 | 72.5% | 80% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |


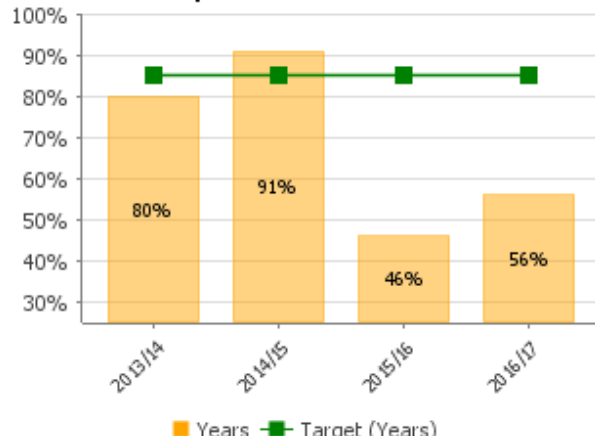
| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart |
|--------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------|---|-------------|
| | | | | <p>management of the neighbourhood they live in. Of the remaining responses ; 155 (11.22%) were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; 116 (8.4%) were fairly dissatisfied and 71 (5.14%) were very dissatisfied. The benchmarking information published by SHR indicates that the 2015/16 Scottish Social Landlord average was 85.98% satisfied and our SHN Peer Group average was 81.06%.</p> <p>In 2014/15, of the 690 responses received, 256 (37.1%) were very satisfied and 284 (41.1%) were fairly satisfied with the landlord's management of the neighbourhood they live in. Of the remaining responses ; 72 (10.5%) were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; 52 (7.6%) were fairly dissatisfied and 26 (3.7%) were very dissatisfied.</p> <p>In 2013/14, 77% of tenants (who responded to the annual Tenant Satisfaction Survey) advised that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with the management of their local area. Of the 548 responses received, 199 were very satisfied and 223 were fairly satisfied. Of the remaining responses ; 67 (12.2%) were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; 37 (6.8%) were fairly dissatisfied; and 22 (4%) were very dissatisfied.</p> | |

| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart |
|---|--|-------------------------------|--|--|---|
|  | SOA1304_34 Number of active antisocial behaviour cases | CPP13_West Lothian Council | SOA13_Customer Services Manager(Alison Smith) | <p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>Cases can roll over from one month to next and officers aim to close a case within a 3 month period.</p> <p>In April 2018, there were 33 open cases and 54 running open cases during May 2018. There were 59 active antisocial behaviour cases open during June 2018 and an increase to 81 cases active during July and 80 in August before a reduction in September with 55 recorded (falling below the target number) before rising again to 76 in October and dipping to 73 in November. In December 2018, there were 61 rolling cases, 3 less than December the previous year and in January 2019, there were 69 cases open, 10 less than January 2018. The reason for this reduction has not been identified. The trend pattern shows that the recorded number of active ASB cases were in 3 figures from 2009 until 2012 with the highest recorded figure being 258 in January 2010. Since 2013, the January figures have been in double figures only ranging from 34 at the lowest in January 2016 to the highest recorded January figure being 79 in January 2018. During February 2019, the number rose to 74 active cases, 5 more than the previous month.</p> <p>The cases can roll over from one month to next</p> |  <p>SOA1304_34</p> <p>Months Target (Months)</p> |

| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|--|--|--|------|------------|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|----|---------|------|---------|-------|
| | | | | <p>and are closed within a 12 week period if the case is resolved. They are kept open as long as the enquiry is active and until the case reaches closure.</p> <p>Benchmarking with other Local Authority areas is difficult due to there being no consistent measure for what equates to a complaint being for antisocial reasons.</p> <p>The 2018/19 target will remain at 65 cases per month.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | SOA1305_02 Percentage of children entered on the child protection register in the year who had previously been on the register | CPP13_West Lothian Council | SOA13_Senior Manager 3 Social Policy(Tim Ward) | <p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>The range of services working with children at risk aim to have a positive impact on the numbers of children on the child protection register. Effective intervention will lead to fewer children who are re-registered after being removed from the register.</p> <p>Figures as at 31st March 2018 stood at 16.7%. There has been a reduction in the numbers on the Child Protection register over the course of 2017-18 and 8 from 48 had previously been on the register. Close attention is paid to numbers on the register by the Public Protection Committee and work is undertaken to review cases subject to registration.</p> <p>Performance in 2016-17 had improved to 5.5%,</p> | <p>SOA1305_02 Percentage of children entered on the child protection register in the year who had previously been on the register</p>  <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>14%</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>8%</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>5.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td>16.7%</td></tr></table> <p>Legend: Years (Orange bars), Target (Years) (Green line with squares)</p> | Year | Percentage | 2013/14 | 10% | 2014/15 | 14% | 2015/16 | 8% | 2016/17 | 5.5% | 2017/18 | 16.7% |
| Year | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013/14 | 10% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014/15 | 14% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015/16 | 8% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016/17 | 5.5% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2017/18 | 16.7% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart |
|--------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------|---|-------------|
| | | | | <p>an improvement from 8% in 2015–16. There were 72 children on the register as at 31st March 2017, four of whom had been on the register previously. The children were from two families. The number of children on the register constitutes a drop from previous years and work is being undertaken to develop a better understanding of why this is the case.</p> <p>Crisis intervention can lead to fluctuations in figures and small numbers of children can lead to seemingly significant percentage variations. In 2014–15 performance dipped to 14 per cent. This involved 23 children out of a total of 169 on the register at that time.</p> <p>The Public Protection Committee will continue to monitor outcomes for children through the work of its Quality Assurance and Self Evaluation Subcommittee.</p> <p>The target of 10% is under review and the CPP will consider this in due course.</p> | |

| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|--|--|--|------|------------|--------|---------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|---------|------|-----|---------|-----|-----|
|  | SOA1305_06 Percentage of adult protection plans reviewed indicating a reduction in risk of harm | CPP13_West Lothian Council | SOA13_Senior Manager 3 Social Policy(Tim Ward) | <p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>This indicator is collected on an annual basis. Performance for 2016–17 was 71%, down from the figure for 2015/16 of 100%.</p> <p>The sample size of 20% resulted in 5 from 7 cases showing that there was a reduction in risk of harm. The other two showed no change in risk. This indicates that Case Conference processes for keeping adults at risk safe from harm are robust and that multi-agency processes are effective. The sample size can significantly change performance figures.</p> <p>The target for 2017–18 will remain but the indicator will be reviewed to assess whether the very small sample can be altered to give a better reflection of the impact of adult protection measures.</p> | <p>SOA1305_06 Percentage of adult protection plans reviewed indicating a reduction in risk of harm</p>  <table><caption>SOA1305_06 Performance Data</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th><th>Target</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>80%</td><td>80%</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>88%</td><td>80%</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>100%</td><td>80%</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>71%</td><td>80%</td></tr></tbody></table> | Year | Percentage | Target | 2013/14 | 80% | 80% | 2014/15 | 88% | 80% | 2015/16 | 100% | 80% | 2016/17 | 71% | 80% |
| Year | Percentage | Target | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013/14 | 80% | 80% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014/15 | 88% | 80% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015/16 | 100% | 80% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016/17 | 71% | 80% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |


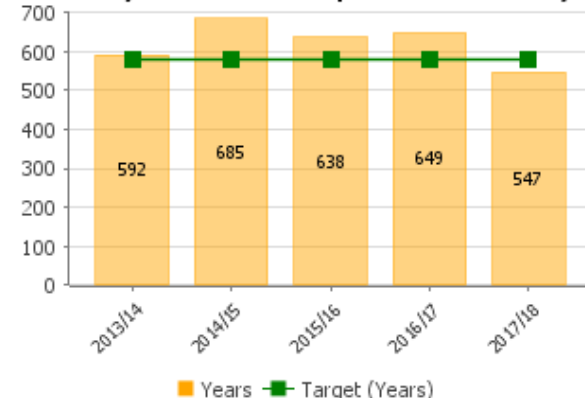
| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|--|---|--|------|------------|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----|
|  | SOA1305_07 Percentage of care leavers entering a positive destination | CPP13_West Lothian Council | SOA13_Economic Development Officer (Jill Staniforth); SOA13_Performance and Information Officer(Education)(Michael Davis and Steven Arthur) | <p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>The latest data is for academic year 2016/17. The disappointing figure of 56% into positive destinations represents 9 out of the 16 looked after young people leaving school. West Lothian had the lowest percentage score of all council areas in Scotland. The follow-up survey of the same group of leavers did showed one more young person reaching a positive destinations resulting in a final result of 63%. The percentage of looked after children leaving school and entering a positive destination was 46% for the 2015/16 academic year leaver group.</p> <p>It is important to recognise that based on this data source (Scottish Government) only a small number of looked after children leave school each year (16 in total for 2016–17) so one additional positive outcome would result in an 7 percentage point increase.</p> <p>Looked after children including those in negative destinations continue receive targeted support via key worker provision. The aim is to give them the best chance of finding a positive destination, maintain a positive destination in the long-run and provide continuity of support if an individual does not sustain a positive destination. However, the group does include</p> | <p>SOA1305_07 Percentage of care leavers entering a positive destination</p>  <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>80%</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>91%</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>46%</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>56%</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Legend: Yellow bars represent 'Years' data, and the green line with squares represents the 'Target (Years)'.</p> | Year | Percentage | 2013/14 | 80% | 2014/15 | 91% | 2015/16 | 46% | 2016/17 | 56% |
| Year | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013/14 | 80% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014/15 | 91% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015/16 | 46% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016/17 | 56% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |


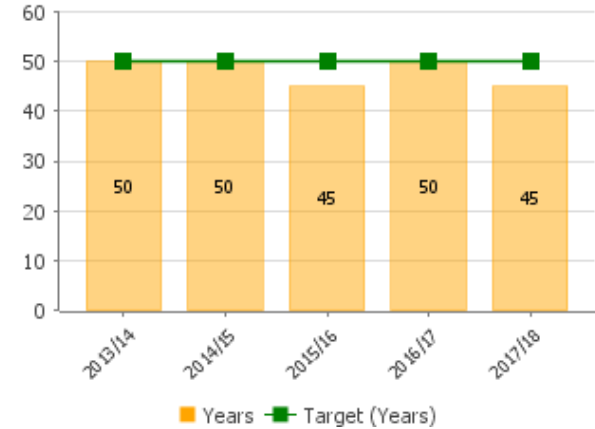
| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart |
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| | | | | individuals who are faced with considerable challenges and who may choose not to engage with support services. | |
| | | | | 2017/18 data will become available in mid June of 2019. | |


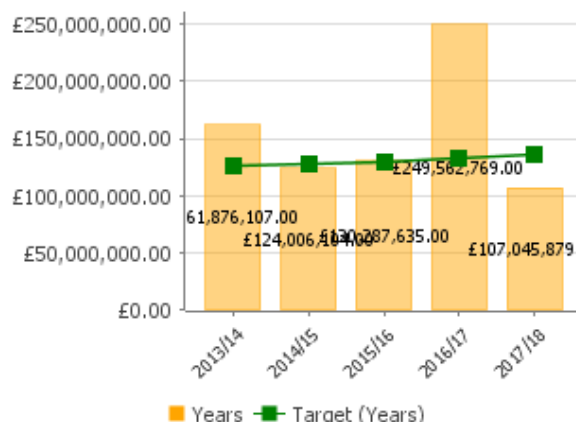
SOA13_Economic Forum


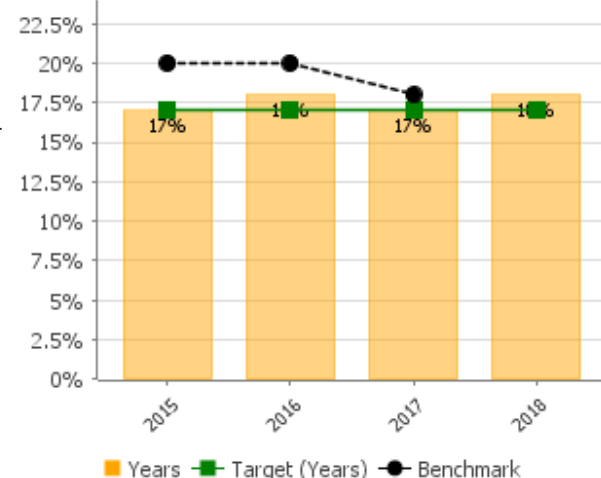
| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|--|---|--|------|-------|----------------|---------|-----|--|---------|-----|--|---------|-----|--|---------|-----|--|---------|-----|-----|
|  | SOA1302_12 Number of unemployed people assisted into work from Council operated / funded Employability Programmes | CPP13_West Lothian Council | SOA13_Economic Development Officer (Jill Staniforth) | <p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>The original target was based on the performance of European Funded training packages.</p> <p>During 2012–13 and 2013–14 a significantly higher number of outcomes were recorded, (over 700 each year) and the target was revised accordingly. This was due mainly to improved economy and labour market and the provision of additional support including recruitment incentives to small businesses to encourage recruitment of young people.</p> <p>In 2014–15 a total of 657 individuals were supported into employment. The reduction on 2013–14 was expected as the number of job ready unemployed people had declined in number. The focus of intervention shifted to individuals requiring more intensive assistance</p> | <p>SOA1302_12 Number of unemployed people assisted into work from Council operated / funded Employability Programmes</p>  <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>712</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>657</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>702</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>518</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td>348</td><td>348</td></tr></table> | Year | Years | Target (Years) | 2013/14 | 712 | | 2014/15 | 657 | | 2015/16 | 702 | | 2016/17 | 518 | | 2017/18 | 348 | 348 |
| Year | Years | Target (Years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013/14 | 712 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014/15 | 657 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015/16 | 702 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016/17 | 518 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2017/18 | 348 | 348 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart |
|--------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------|---|-------------|
| | | | | <p>to enable them to find employment.</p> <p>In 2015–16, 702 individuals were supported into work. This figure included a significant number of clients who were economically inactive rather than unemployed on registration. In 2016/17 a total of 518 represented another significant reduction in outcomes. In 2017/18 there has been a further significant reduction in the level of job outcomes to 348.</p> <p>It should be noted that the new European Social Fund programme that began at the start of 2017 has reinforced the requirement of employability activity to focus on supporting individuals with multiple barriers – i.e. at least 2 issues or characteristics that need to be addressed to enable the individual to find employment. This has resulted in smaller numbers of individuals being registered and receiving assistance from employment advisers, though the intensity of support had to increase for those unemployed and inactive clients who are prepared to engage.</p> <p>Alongside the work with jobless clients, ESF funding enables people who are under-employed to be assisted. Given the targeting of provision towards young people and others who</p> | |


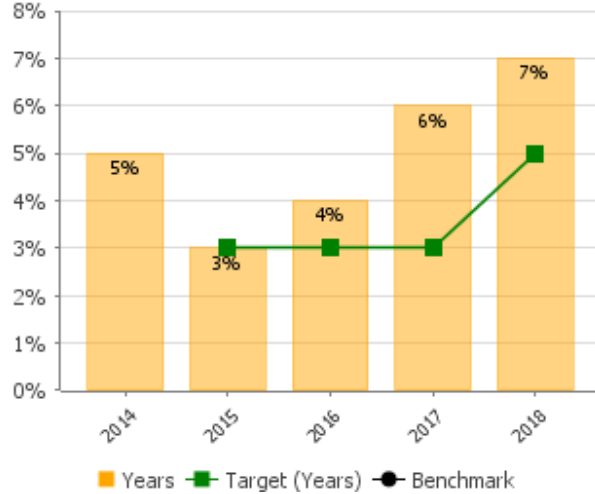
| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|--|--|---|------|-------|----------------|---------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|
| | | | | might require more intensive pre-employment support, many participants progress into education or training outcomes rather than employment e.g. accessing a college course. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | The annual target has been revised to reflect the changes in the local labour market. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | SOA1303_05 Business outcomes resulting from partner interventions (Companies supported by Business Gateway and Scottish Enterprise in West Lothian) | CPP13_West Lothian Council | SOA13_Economic Development Officer (Jill Staniforth) | <p>Trend Chart Commentary: In 2012-13 the total number of businesses supported was lower than target, but this reflected the fact that due to the economic climate a more intensive package of support was required for the businesses engaged. Support was targeted on assisting businesses with the most significant business and employment growth potential or where jobs under threat might be safeguarded. In addition, a major effort was focused on responding to the Vion closure. The West Lothian Economic Growth Plan became fully operational in 2014 and strengthened the range of services on offer to businesses with growth potential. This was reflected in the increased number of firms supported in 2013/14. In 2017/18 we supported 547 businesses which includes 95 businesses supported by Scottish Enterprise. This was below the target of 580. The reason for this is that we were working in a more intensive way with the firms on strategic and longer term plans. This was in response to client demand for this type of support. In</p> | <p>SOA1303_05 Business outcomes resulting from partner interventions (Companies supported by Business Gateway and Scottish Enterprise in West Lothian)</p>  <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>592</td><td>580</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>685</td><td>580</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>638</td><td>580</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>649</td><td>580</td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td>547</td><td>580</td></tr></tbody></table> | Year | Years | Target (Years) | 2013/14 | 592 | 580 | 2014/15 | 685 | 580 | 2015/16 | 638 | 580 | 2016/17 | 649 | 580 | 2017/18 | 547 | 580 |
| Year | Years | Target (Years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013/14 | 592 | 580 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014/15 | 685 | 580 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015/16 | 638 | 580 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016/17 | 649 | 580 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2017/18 | 547 | 580 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|--|--|--|------|-------|----------------|---------|----|----|---------|----|----|---------|----|----|---------|----|----|---------|----|----|
| | | | | hindsight the figure of 580 was not reflective of the conditions we experienced in 2017/18, in particular demand from businesses for contingency planning around Brexit and economic uncertainty. We would recommend a target for 2018/19 of 550 which is both stretching and realistic. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | SOA1303_09 Number of indigenous businesses with 50–100 employees | CPP13_West Lothian Council | SOA13_Economic Development Officer (Jill Staniforth) | <p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>This indicator was revised in 2015 to make use of the UK Business Count data set. The trend from 2012/13 to 2015/16 shows that the number of businesses in the 50 – 100 employee size band fluctuated between 50 and 45. (Note: the figures are rounded to the nearest 5).</p> <p>In 2016/17 the number of businesses increased to 50 but in 2017/18 fell back to 45. Analysis of the source data suggests that this might be as a result of some businesses expanding and employing more than 100. The next size band 100 to 249 employees appears to have seen steady and modest growth from 35 enterprises in 2012/13 to 45 in 2017/18.</p> | <p>SOA1303_09 Number of indigenous businesses with 50–100 employees</p>  <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>50</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>50</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>45</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>50</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td>45</td><td>50</td></tr></tbody></table> | Year | Years | Target (Years) | 2013/14 | 50 | 50 | 2014/15 | 50 | 50 | 2015/16 | 45 | 50 | 2016/17 | 50 | 50 | 2017/18 | 45 | 50 |
| Year | Years | Target (Years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013/14 | 50 | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014/15 | 50 | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015/16 | 45 | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016/17 | 50 | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2017/18 | 45 | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|--|---|---|------|-----------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|
|  | SOA1303_13 Total value (£) of consented building work in West Lothian | CPP13_West Lothian Council | SOA13_Building Standards Manager(Jim McGinley) | <p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>The trend shows that the 2017/18 performance of £107,045,879 was lower than the 2016/17 performance of £249,562,769.</p> <p>This decrease in approved value occurred as a result of the number of large value housing development applications which had been applied for prior to a legislation change in October 2015 and which were then approved during financial year 2016/17 this resulted in a spike in large approvals which would normally have been spread out over an extended period of years rather than concentrated in a shorter period.</p> <p>This indicator is calculated by summing the declared value of works for all building warrants approved in a financial year.</p> <p>The value of consented work for 2013/14 shows an increase. Although there was still a slowdown in construction activity this was offset by a legislative change that occurred in 2012 which resulted in a spike in the number of applications received prior to this date which were then approved in 2013/14</p> <p>The value of consented work for 2012/13 shows a reduction over the preceding year. This</p> | <p>SOA1303_13 Total value (£) of consented building work in West Lothian</p>  <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Value (£)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>161,876,107.00</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>124,006,404.00</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>130,287,635.00</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>249,562,769.00</td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td>107,045,879.00</td></tr></tbody></table> | Year | Value (£) | 2013/14 | 161,876,107.00 | 2014/15 | 124,006,404.00 | 2015/16 | 130,287,635.00 | 2016/17 | 249,562,769.00 | 2017/18 | 107,045,879.00 |
| Year | Value (£) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013/14 | 161,876,107.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014/15 | 124,006,404.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015/16 | 130,287,635.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016/17 | 249,562,769.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2017/18 | 107,045,879.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|--|--|---|------|-----------|--------------------|---------------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | <p>was indicative of a general slowdown in construction activity but will also be, at least in part, a reflection of reduced costs of construction as construction price inflation had been a negative value.</p> <p>For information and comparison, the number of building warrant approved for each financial year was as follows:</p> <p>2017/18 (1245) 2016/17 (1368), 2015/16 (1320), 2014/15 (1307), 2013/14 (1265) and 2012/13 (1384).</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | SOA1303_14 Percentage of employees earning less than the Living Wage | CPP13_West Lothian Council | SOA13_Economic Development Officer (Jill Staniforth) | <p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>In setting a target, the following issues have been considered:</p> <p>a. Whilst Scottish Government use this indicator as a means of monitoring the level of low paid employment, a specific target has not been set for reducing the Scottish level;</p> <p>b. The introduction of the National Living Wage (which is essentially a rebranding and up rating of the minimum wage for over 24s) may have a modest impact on reducing the number and proportion of the population earning less than the real Living Wage;</p> <p>c. The council adopting the Living Wage and</p> |  <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years (%)</th><th>Target (Years) (%)</th><th>Benchmark (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2015</td><td>17%</td><td>17%</td><td>20%</td></tr><tr><td>2016</td><td>17%</td><td>17%</td><td>20%</td></tr><tr><td>2017</td><td>17%</td><td>17%</td><td>18%</td></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td>17%</td><td>17%</td><td>18%</td></tr></tbody></table> | Year | Years (%) | Target (Years) (%) | Benchmark (%) | 2015 | 17% | 17% | 20% | 2016 | 17% | 17% | 20% | 2017 | 17% | 17% | 18% | 2018 | 17% | 17% | 18% |
| Year | Years (%) | Target (Years) (%) | Benchmark (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015 | 17% | 17% | 20% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | 17% | 17% | 20% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2017 | 17% | 17% | 18% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2018 | 17% | 17% | 18% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart |
|--------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------|---|-------------|
| | | | | <p>promoting its benefits to partners and businesses in West Lothian should have a positive impact, but it is difficult to quantify and predict what the overall effect will be;</p> <p>d. Across Scotland the proportion of jobs paying below the living wage varies. The lowest levels are found in prosperous suburban authorities or cities ie Aberdeen and Edinburgh.</p> <p>The target of reducing the proportion to below 17% is proposed. This should be reviewed annually in light of progress and to recognise the changing economic circumstances that might prevail.</p> <p>The 2018 data showed that whilst generally there has been an increase in wage levels at the lower end of the pay spectrum, the percentage of West Lothian employees earning less than the Living wage increased slightly from 17% to 18%. This is below the Scottish level – estimated to be 19%. West Lothian at 18% is lower than most other non-city central Scotland local authority areas.</p> | |


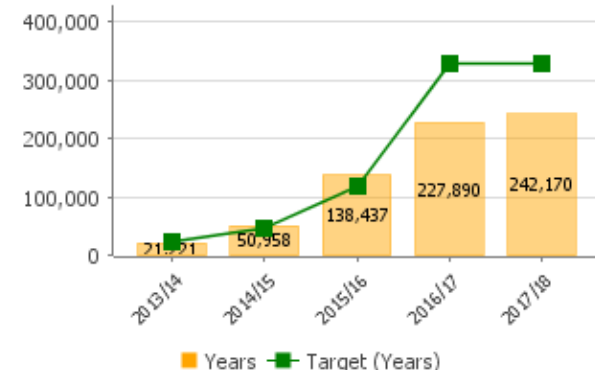
| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|--|---|---|------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|
|  | SOA1303_15 Gap between median pay for men and women working full time | CPP13_West Lothian Council | SOA13_Economic Development Officer (Jill Staniforth) | <p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>The 2018 data (five year average 2014–2018) shows a 7% gap between men and women working full-time in West Lothian. It is close to the Scottish national average pay gap which stands at 8%.</p> <p>Historically, there was a 3% gap between men and women working full-time in 2015. This was low compared with most other local authority areas in Scotland (West Lothian had the 5th lowest wage gap). Following years have seen small increases in the gap: 2016 saw a slight increase in the gap to 4%. In 2017 this figure rose to 6%. To place this in context, wage gaps in the short term can fluctuate from year to year, so we need to look at the longer term trend. In 2012 – 2013, the gap was 7% lowering to 5% in 2014. The 3% gap in 2015 is the lowest gap seen since the indicator was included.</p> <p>The latest West Lothian gender pay gap is still one of the smallest in Scotland (ranked 5th in 2016, 6th in 2017 and 9th in 2018). The picture across Scotland could be determined by the type of employment found within local areas. For example, the largest negative gaps are in areas with large employers of males in higher paying process and manual jobs e.g. Renfrewshire (Glasgow airport), Aberdeen (Oil</p> |  <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years (Gap %)</th><th>Target (Years) (%)</th><th>Benchmark (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2014</td><td>5%</td><td>3%</td><td>8%</td></tr><tr><td>2015</td><td>3%</td><td>3%</td><td>8%</td></tr><tr><td>2016</td><td>4%</td><td>3%</td><td>8%</td></tr><tr><td>2017</td><td>6%</td><td>3%</td><td>8%</td></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td>7%</td><td>3%</td><td>8%</td></tr></tbody></table> | Year | Years (Gap %) | Target (Years) (%) | Benchmark (%) | 2014 | 5% | 3% | 8% | 2015 | 3% | 3% | 8% | 2016 | 4% | 3% | 8% | 2017 | 6% | 3% | 8% | 2018 | 7% | 3% | 8% |
| Year | Years (Gap %) | Target (Years) (%) | Benchmark (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014 | 5% | 3% | 8% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015 | 3% | 3% | 8% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | 4% | 3% | 8% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2017 | 6% | 3% | 8% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2018 | 7% | 3% | 8% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |


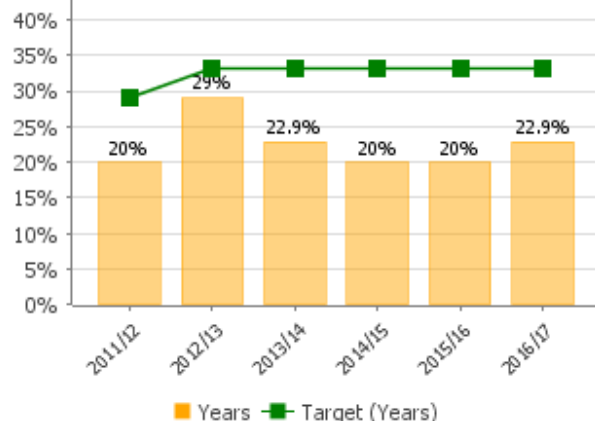
| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart |
|--------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------|---|-------------|
| | | | | and Gas) and Falkirk (petrochemicals). | |
| | | | | It should be noted that the pay gap for part-time and total employment is likely to be greater than for full-time employment. A higher proportion of part-time jobs are occupied by women. Some lower paying occupations including retail and hospitality, have a higher share of part-time employment. | |
| | | | | Given the longer term trend, and assessing the national average, the target for 2019 has been set to a more realistic figure of 5%. | |


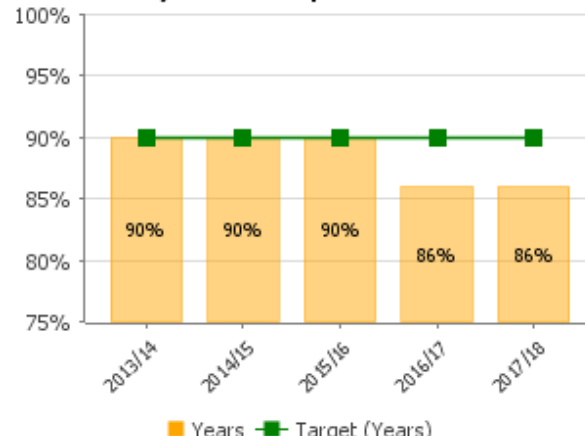
SOA13_Environment Forum

| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|--|---|---|------|----------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
|  | SOA1308_05 Percentage of material prepared for reuse | CPP13_West Lothian Council | SOA13_Service Manager Waste Services(David Goodenough) | <p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>There was a decrease in the amount of material reused from 1018 tonnes in 2016 to 885 tonnes in 2017. In comparing 2017 to 2016 the main differences in materials reused are as follows:</p> <p>During 2016 230 tonnes of old wheeled bins, wheels and axles were reused following removal due to the 140 bin project, but this was a one off project.</p> | <p>SOA1308_05 Percentage of material prepared for reuse</p>  <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2014</td><td>0.85%</td></tr><tr><td>2015</td><td>0.82%</td></tr><tr><td>2016</td><td>0.99%</td></tr><tr><td>2017</td><td>0.85%</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Legend: ■ Years ■ Target (Years)</p> | Year | Percentage (%) | 2014 | 0.85% | 2015 | 0.82% | 2016 | 0.99% | 2017 | 0.85% |
| Year | Percentage (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014 | 0.85% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015 | 0.82% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | 0.99% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2017 | 0.85% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|--|--|--|------|-------|----------------|---------|---|---|---------|---|---|---------|---|---|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|
| | | | | <p>249 tonnes of furniture and household goods were collected, 7 tonnes less.</p> <p>536 tonnes of textiles from Community Recycling Centres and bring sites across West Lothian, an increase of 98 tonnes.</p> <p>There were decreases in gas cylinders, garden tools and bikes of approximately 12 tonnes in total and increases in books and bikes of approximately 18 tonnes in total</p> <p>Data for 2018 will be released by SEPA around the end of September 2019</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | KSOA1308_09 Energy generated as a result of installation of renewables and low carbon technology. MWh of heat produced (Cumulative) Source: WLC, Annual | CPP13_West Lothian Council | SOA13_Head of Planning, Economic Development and Regeneration(Craig McCorriston) | <p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>The data is based on actual figures for our biomass boiler installations and estimates of outputs from the range of renewable heat technologies currently installed based on the findings of a review carried out by consultants on behalf of the council.</p> <p>2017/18 includes the first full year of biomass data for all 6 installations. Changes to the scope of the biomass project following the setting of the original SOA target (including removal of West Calder High School and 2 primary schools) mean that the 12,000MWH target has not been achieved again this year. However, it should be recognised that</p> | <p>KSOA1308_09 Energy generated as a result of installation of renewables and low carbon technology. MWh of heat produced (Cumulative) Source: WLC, Annual</p>  <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>8,017</td><td>12,000</td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td>8,751</td><td>12,000</td></tr></tbody></table> | Year | Years | Target (Years) | 2013/14 | 0 | 0 | 2014/15 | 0 | 0 | 2015/16 | 0 | 0 | 2016/17 | 8,017 | 12,000 | 2017/18 | 8,751 | 12,000 |
| Year | Years | Target (Years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013/14 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014/15 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015/16 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016/17 | 8,017 | 12,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2017/18 | 8,751 | 12,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|--|---|--|------|--------------|--------------|---------|--------|---|---------|--------|---|---------|---------|---|---------|---------|---|---------|---------|---|
| | | | | significant progress has been made in our low carbon heat generation, with an almost nine-fold increase from 2015/16. Figures were converted from kWh to MWh during 2016/17 to bring data into alignment. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | P:SOA1308_10 Energy generated as a result of the installation of renewables and low carbon technology. kWh of electricity produced (Cumulative) Source: WLC, Annual | CPP13_West Lothian Council | SOA13_Head of Planning, Economic Development and Regeneration(Craig McCorriston) | <p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>9/4/2018 The data is a combination of the outputs from the councils installed solar photovoltaic (PV) systems. Generation has increased again in 2017/18, due to the addition of Beecraigs visitor centre installation. Despite this, the overall target is still difficult to achieve due to delays with the installation at St Kentigern's Academy (waiting on completion of roof works) and maintenance & cleaning issues at Linlithgow Academy, Springfield Primary and Boghall Primary. Aim is to achieve an output of approximately 290,000kWh in 2018/19.</p> | <p>P:SOA1308_10 Energy generated as a result of the installation of renewables and low carbon technology. kWh of electricity produced (Cumulative) Source: WLC, Annual</p>  <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Actual (kWh)</th><th>Target (kWh)</th></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>21,211</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>50,958</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>138,437</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>227,890</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td>242,170</td><td>-</td></tr></table> | Year | Actual (kWh) | Target (kWh) | 2013/14 | 21,211 | - | 2014/15 | 50,958 | - | 2015/16 | 138,437 | - | 2016/17 | 227,890 | - | 2017/18 | 242,170 | - |
| Year | Actual (kWh) | Target (kWh) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013/14 | 21,211 | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014/15 | 50,958 | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015/16 | 138,437 | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016/17 | 227,890 | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2017/18 | 242,170 | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |


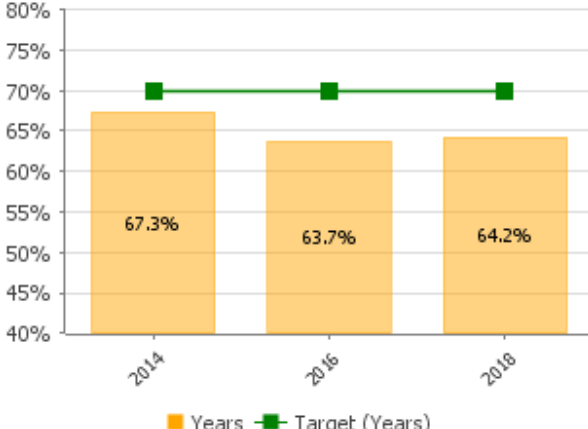
| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|--|--|--|------|-----------|------------|---------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|---------|-------|-----|---------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|---------|-------|-----|
|  | SOA1308_11 Percentage of water bodies in West Lothian achieving high or good overall status | CPP13_West Lothian Council | SOA13_Head of Planning, Economic Development and Regeneration(Craig McCorriston) | <p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>24/10/18 The latest data available is that for 2017 which shows a slight improvement in water quality in West Lothian since 2016. This is principally due to the Pardovan/Riccarton burn at Bridgend moving from "Poor" to "Good". Discussions are taking place as to the overall relevance of this PI to the council and whether ownership should be given to other partners (SEPA?)</p> <p>The long term target set by Scottish Government is to achieve 97% of waterbodies in Scotland at good overall status by 2027. Revised shorter term local targets will be agreed with SEPA. Classification data is provided annually by SEPA and is available at https://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/water-classification-hub</p> | <p>SOA1308_11 Percentage of water bodies in West Lothian achieving high or good overall status</p>  <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years (%)</th><th>Target (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>20%</td><td>35%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>29%</td><td>35%</td></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>22.9%</td><td>35%</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>20%</td><td>35%</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>20%</td><td>35%</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>22.9%</td><td>35%</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Legend: Years (Orange Bar) Target (Years) (Green Line)</p> | Year | Years (%) | Target (%) | 2011/12 | 20% | 35% | 2012/13 | 29% | 35% | 2013/14 | 22.9% | 35% | 2014/15 | 20% | 35% | 2015/16 | 20% | 35% | 2016/17 | 22.9% | 35% |
| Year | Years (%) | Target (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011/12 | 20% | 35% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2012/13 | 29% | 35% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013/14 | 22.9% | 35% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014/15 | 20% | 35% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 2016/17 | 22.9% | 35% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |


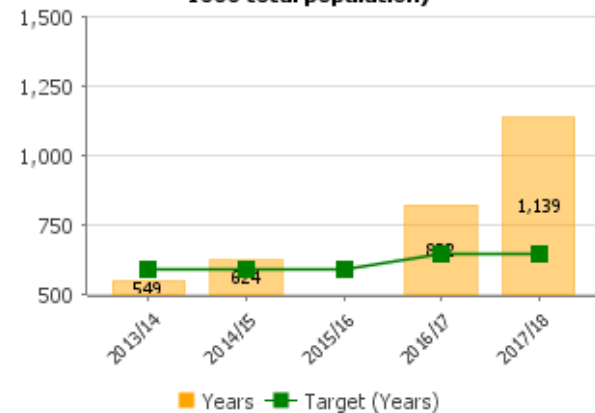
| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|---|--|--|------|------------|------------|---------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|
|  | SOA1308_12 Percentage residents with access to an hourly or more frequent bus service | CPP13_West Lothian Council | SOA13_Public Transport Manager(Nicola Gill) | <p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>An evaluation model is used to measure this performance indicator and the effect of changes to bus services and the September 2012 PI measure at 90.0% is the baseline. For future years our target will be to maintain this level of provision as long as there is reasonable stability in commercial bus service provision and continued availability of council resources to provide service subsidies.</p> <p>The risk of commercial service withdrawal is outside the control of councils and this can adversely affect the PI. The loss of the commercial Livingston to Dunfermline and Bathgate to Boghall (Saturday) routes in January 2015 indicates that there is a continuing risk of commercial service withdrawal affecting the KPI. In the January 2015 instances contract services were provided at marginally increased overall cost to make good the losses.</p> <p>The majority of bus services in West Lothian are profitable and operate on a commercial basis without council subsidy. These services need no council approval and the council cannot influence their availability or design. Commercial services tend to be the busiest routes and the busiest times of operation. Councils can only legally provide services they</p> | <p>SOA1308_12 Percentage residents with access to an hourly or more frequent bus service</p>  <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Actual (%)</th><th>Target (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>90%</td><td>90%</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>90%</td><td>90%</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>90%</td><td>90%</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>86%</td><td>90%</td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td>86%</td><td>90%</td></tr></tbody></table> | Year | Actual (%) | Target (%) | 2013/14 | 90% | 90% | 2014/15 | 90% | 90% | 2015/16 | 90% | 90% | 2016/17 | 86% | 90% | 2017/18 | 86% | 90% |
| Year | Actual (%) | Target (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013/14 | 90% | 90% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014/15 | 90% | 90% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015/16 | 90% | 90% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016/17 | 86% | 90% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2017/18 | 86% | 90% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |


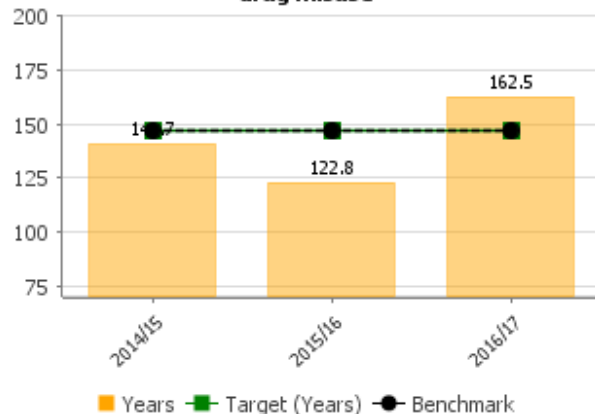

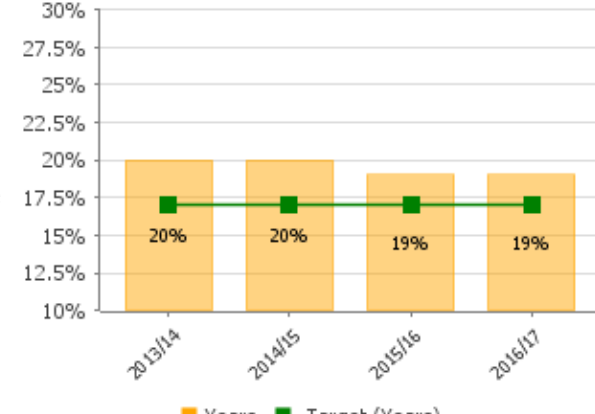
| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart |
|--------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------|--|-------------|
| | | | | <p>deem to be socially necessary once the extent of the commercial network is known. Council contract bus services build on this commercial core and can increase the number of residents with access to services at the level defined by the indicator by either providing new bus or Taxibus services to places otherwise unserved or by adding additional subsidised journeys onto otherwise commercial bus services to bring their availability up to the standard to meet the indicator definition.</p> <p>Whilst no other council in Scotland is known to use this some other UK councils have adopted an identical PI to measure public transport accessibility. County councils of Leicestershire and Wiltshire set targets at 95% and 50% respectively until 2011/12 when service support reductions took effect. Lincolnshire County Council also used a similar KPI "Access to facilities by public transport, walking and cycling" and set a target at 87% up to 2011/12.</p> <p>The Public Transport Unit was notified by operators of various changes to the commercial bus network throughout May and June 2017. These service changes were uploaded into the evaluation model to provide an up to date figure of 86%, a reduction of 4% since 2015/16. This reduction is a result of the changes in both</p> | |


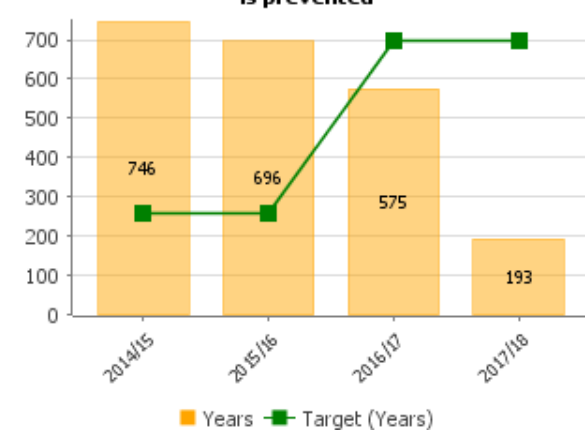
| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart |
|--------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------|---|-------------|
| | | | | the commercial and subsidised network. | |
| | | | | Throughout 2017/18 the commercial and subsidised local bus network was fairly stable with minimal changes, this has meant the 2017/18 result remains unchanged. However, due to significant changes to the local bus network in early 2018/19 it is anticipated that this figure will change next year. | |

SOA13_Health and Wellbeing Forum


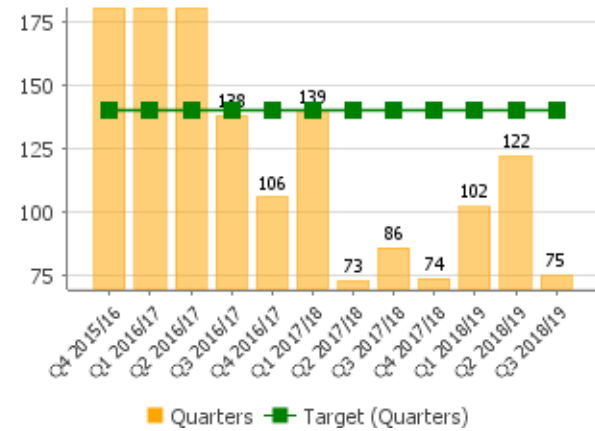
| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------|--|---|---|------|------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
|  | SOA1301_06 Percentage of children in P1 with no obvious dental decay experience | CPP13_NHS | SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington) | <p><u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u></p> <p>The national survey is carried out every two years and 2018 results indicate 64.2% of primary 1 children had no obvious dental caries. The improvements in dental health are linked to the introduction of Childsmile Toothbrushing and Childsmile Nursery interventions.</p> | <p>SOA1301_06 Percentage of children in P1 with no obvious dental decay experience</p>  <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2014</td><td>67.3%</td></tr><tr><td>2016</td><td>63.7%</td></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td>64.2%</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Legend: Years (Yellow bars), Target (Years) (Green line with square)</p> | Year | Percentage | 2014 | 67.3% | 2016 | 63.7% | 2018 | 64.2% |
| Year | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014 | 67.3% | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | 63.7% | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2018 | 64.2% | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|--|--|--|------|--------------------|----------------|---------|-----|------|---------|-----|------|---------|-----|------|---------|-----|------|---------|-------|------|
|  | SOA1306_12 Number of days people spend in hospital when they are ready to be discharged (crude rate per 1000 total population) | CPP13_NHS | SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington) | <p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>The number of bed days spent in hospital when people are ready for discharge is 1139 per 1000 population This is a deterioration on the previous year position and is worse than the Scottish rate of 762 and LGBF of 636. The challenges relate to issues with supply in the care at home and care home sectors. The care at home contract is being revised for implementation later this year. The Frailty Programme has been refocussed on four workstreams; optimising flow, integrated discharge planning, discharge to assess and intermediate care. The integrated discharge hub was launched in December 2018 and there are positive indications that this is improving performance and reducing length of stay. The IJB will continue to review performance and have set a local improvement target.</p> | <p>SOA1306_12 Number of days people spend in hospital when they are ready to be discharged (crude rate per 1000 total population)</p>  <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years (Crude Rate)</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>549</td><td>~600</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>624</td><td>~620</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>636</td><td>~630</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>800</td><td>~650</td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td>1,139</td><td>~650</td></tr></table> | Year | Years (Crude Rate) | Target (Years) | 2013/14 | 549 | ~600 | 2014/15 | 624 | ~620 | 2015/16 | 636 | ~630 | 2016/17 | 800 | ~650 | 2017/18 | 1,139 | ~650 |
| Year | Years (Crude Rate) | Target (Years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013/14 | 549 | ~600 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014/15 | 624 | ~620 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015/16 | 636 | ~630 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016/17 | 800 | ~650 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2017/18 | 1,139 | ~650 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------|--|--|---|-------|------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-----|
|  | SOA1307_02 Rate per 100,000 of general acute inpatient & day case discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse | CPP13_NHS | SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington) | <p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>The 2016/17 data shows an increase in the rate of general hospital admissions with drug related diagnosis to 162.5 per 100,000. This trend is similar to the Scottish average of 162.2. Caution is necessary when interpreting these data as the recording of drug misuse may vary from hospital to hospital.</p> | <p>SOA1307_02 Rate per 100,000 of general acute inpatient & day case discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse</p>  <table><thead><tr><th>Years</th><th>Rate per 100,000</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>145.7</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>122.8</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>162.5</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Legend: Years (Orange bars), Target (Years) (Green line with square), Benchmark (Black line with circle)</p> | Years | Rate per 100,000 | 2014/15 | 145.7 | 2015/16 | 122.8 | 2016/17 | 162.5 | | |
| Years | Rate per 100,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014/15 | 145.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015/16 | 122.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016/17 | 162.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | SOA1307_06 Percentage of residents who smoke (16+ years) | CPP13_NHS | SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington) | <p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>Smoking prevalence for adults aged 16 and over in West Lothian is estimated to be 19% in 2016 similar to Scottish estimate of 20%. The percentage of male adults who smoke is estimated at 22% (21% Scotland) and percentage of female adults is estimated at 16% (Scotland 18%) Smoking prevalence in the over 65 age group is estimated at 10% (Scotland 11%)</p> | <p>SOA1307_06 Percentage of residents who smoke (16+ years)</p>  <table><thead><tr><th>Years</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2013/14</td><td>20%</td></tr><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>20%</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>19%</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>19%</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Legend: Years (Orange bars), Target (Years) (Green line with square)</p> | Years | Percentage | 2013/14 | 20% | 2014/15 | 20% | 2015/16 | 19% | 2016/17 | 19% |
| Years | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2013/14 | 20% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014/15 | 20% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015/16 | 19% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016/17 | 19% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|------|----------------|----------------|---------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|
|  | SOA1307_12 Number of applicants where homelessness is prevented | CPP13_West Lothian Council; HNS_Housing Needs Services | SOA13_Customer Services Mgr (Housing Needs)(AnnMarie Carr) | <p><u>Trend Chart Commentary :</u></p> <p>In 2017/18 there were 193 applications which did not go on to make a homeless presentation. This is out of a total of 768 prevention cases which were closed in the year. This is a significant reduction on the 2016/17 figure of 1088 cases closed. Of the 768 closed cases 303 made a homeless application(39%) which is less than in the previous year. Although the total number of those making a Homeless presentation as a direct result of the prevention interview is down, the overall number of household's whose homelessness was prevented as a result of our intervention is also down to 25% of all prevention cases closed. The number approaches for prevention assistance has also reduced from 1070 to 725.</p> <p>Benchmarking information is not available for this performance indicator. The target for this indicator for 2018/19 has been set at 400. This is to take account of the reduction in prevention approaches which if continues will lead to a reduction in outcomes where homelessness is prevented. Over the course of 2018/19 the service will re focus efforts in homeless prevention, encouraging customers to contact the housing options service earlier and not just at point in housing crisis. It is expected that by encouraging this earlier approach a greater</p> | <p>SOA1307_12 Number of applicants where homelessness is prevented</p>  <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Actual (Years)</th><th>Target (Years)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2014/15</td><td>746</td><td>260</td></tr><tr><td>2015/16</td><td>696</td><td>260</td></tr><tr><td>2016/17</td><td>575</td><td>700</td></tr><tr><td>2017/18</td><td>193</td><td>700</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Legend: ■ Years ■ Target (Years)</p> | Year | Actual (Years) | Target (Years) | 2014/15 | 746 | 260 | 2015/16 | 696 | 260 | 2016/17 | 575 | 700 | 2017/18 | 193 | 700 |
| Year | Actual (Years) | Target (Years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014/15 | 746 | 260 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015/16 | 696 | 260 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016/17 | 575 | 700 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2017/18 | 193 | 700 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |


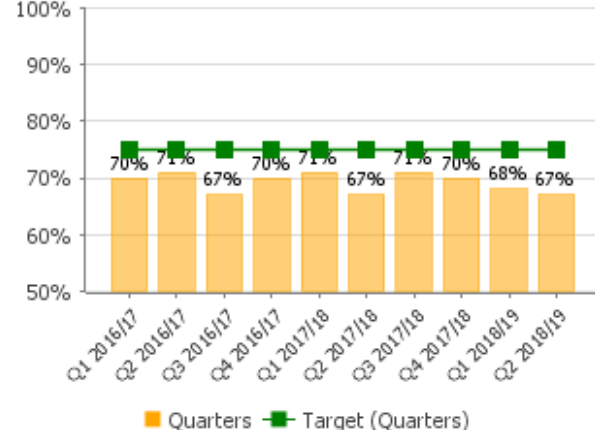
| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart |
|--------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------|--|-------------|
| | | | | <p>number of prevention approaches will be made resulting in a greater number of successful ,prevention interventions actions.</p> <p>In the year 2016/17 the prevention service had 1070 new approaches for assistance, 230 fewer approaches from the previous year. Of the 1070 approaches,575 had homelessness prevented, 495,(46.3%) cases went on to make a homeless presentation. In 16/17 the target was adjusted to a more challenging target as a result if increased prevention activity over the previous two years. Although performance for the year 2016/17 is below target set the service has witnessed a slight increase in numbers prevented. Moving through 2017/18 the service will be reviewing its prevention approach with the aim to further enhance and improve prevention outcomes for people.</p> <p>In 2015/16 the number of applicants where homelessness was prevented at point of case closure was a total of 696 households out of a total of 1309 approaches for assistance. Following review of recent performance homeless prevention target has been increased to 700 for year 2016/17.</p> <p>In 2014/15 the number of applicants where homelessness was prevented at point of case</p> | |

| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|--|--|---|---------|----------|-------------------|------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|------------|----|-----|------------|----|-----|------------|----|-----|------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|------------|----|-----|
| | | | | <p>closure was a total of 746 households out of 1545 approaches for assistance.</p> <p>Target 400</p> <p>2017/18 193 cases where homelessness was prevented</p> <p>2016/17 696 cases where homelessness was prevented</p> <p>2015/16 575 cases where homelessness was prevented</p> <p>2014/15 746 cases where homelessness was prevented</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | SOA1307_14 Number of potential customers facing homelessness prevented by Advice Shop intervention. | CPP13_West Lothian Council | SOA13_Campaigns Development Officer(Christopher Nelson); SOA13_Senior Adviser – Money(Arne Stevenson) | <p><u>Trend Chart Commentary</u></p> <p>This indicator was introduced to monitor the number of customers facing potential formal eviction procedures which were successfully prevented by the intervention of the Advice Shop.</p> <p>Quarter 3 2018/19 – We assisted 75 customers this quarter who were facing potential eviction from their home due to rent arrears. This was achieved by using negotiation with landlords, working with clients to maintain their tenancy and advocacy at court if required. This is a reduction on previous courts and this is due to a large number of cases being withdrawn and dismissed from court due to Pre Action Requirements (PARS) not being followed correctly. The result of this is that these</p> | <p>SOA1307_14 Number of potential customers facing homelessness prevented by Advice Shop intervention</p>  <table><thead><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>Quarters</th><th>Target (Quarters)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Q4 2015/16</td><td>175</td><td>140</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2016/17</td><td>175</td><td>140</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 2016/17</td><td>175</td><td>140</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2016/17</td><td>138</td><td>140</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2016/17</td><td>106</td><td>140</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2017/18</td><td>139</td><td>140</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 2017/18</td><td>73</td><td>140</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2017/18</td><td>86</td><td>140</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2017/18</td><td>74</td><td>140</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2018/19</td><td>102</td><td>140</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 2018/19</td><td>122</td><td>140</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2018/19</td><td>75</td><td>140</td></tr></tbody></table> | Quarter | Quarters | Target (Quarters) | Q4 2015/16 | 175 | 140 | Q1 2016/17 | 175 | 140 | Q2 2016/17 | 175 | 140 | Q3 2016/17 | 138 | 140 | Q4 2016/17 | 106 | 140 | Q1 2017/18 | 139 | 140 | Q2 2017/18 | 73 | 140 | Q3 2017/18 | 86 | 140 | Q4 2017/18 | 74 | 140 | Q1 2018/19 | 102 | 140 | Q2 2018/19 | 122 | 140 | Q3 2018/19 | 75 | 140 |
| Quarter | Quarters | Target (Quarters) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q4 2015/16 | 175 | 140 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q1 2016/17 | 175 | 140 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q2 2016/17 | 175 | 140 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q3 2016/17 | 138 | 140 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q4 2016/17 | 106 | 140 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q1 2017/18 | 139 | 140 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q2 2017/18 | 73 | 140 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q3 2017/18 | 86 | 140 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q4 2017/18 | 74 | 140 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q1 2018/19 | 102 | 140 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q2 2018/19 | 122 | 140 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q3 2018/19 | 75 | 140 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart |
|--------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------|---|-------------|
| | | | | <p>customers were withdrawn from the court process and it is anticipated that when these cases come back into court once PARS have been actioned again then this will increase workload for the court advice team.</p> <p>Quarter 2 2018/19 – We assisted 122 customers this quarter who were facing potential eviction by using early intervention, negotiation with their landlord and advocacy at court if required. This is a continuing increase from this time last year and previous quarters due to all advisors receiving multiple referrals for advice and assistance.</p> <p>Quarter 1 2018/19 – We assisted 102 customers this quarter who were facing potential eviction by using early intervention, negotiation with their landlord and advocacy at court. This is an increase on last quarter as advisors are now attending court on a weekly basis and more referrals are being made to the team.</p> <p>Quarter 4 2017/18 – We assisted 74 customers this quarter who were facing potential eviction by negotiating with their landlord and preventing their cases calling at court. Similar to last quarter due to staff shortages and waiting on announcement regarding future</p> | |


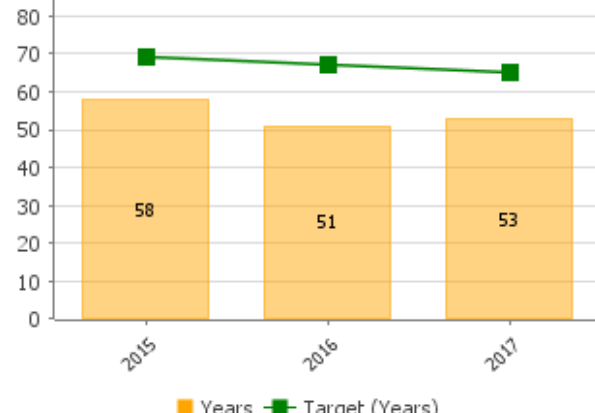
| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart |
|--------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------|---|-------------|
| | | | | <p>funding of the project, we did not take on new cases and managed our ongoing caseload. However funding has now been agreed.</p> <p>Quarter 3 2017/18 – We assisted 86 customers this quarter from facing potential eviction from their home by using early intervention and negotiation to prevent their cases calling at court. Similar to last quarter due to staff shortages and waiting on announcement regarding future funding of the project, we are not taking on new cases but prioritising our existing caseload. The court advice project relies on external funding from Scottish Legal Aid Board and future funding beyond March 2018 has not yet been agreed. Therefore from November 2017 an exit strategy has been in place to ensure that we can manage our current cases through the preventative measures to ensure they remain in their homes.</p> <p>If this project is refunded beyond March 2018, the target would be re-evaluated as our focus will be on prevention, negotiation, sustainability of tenancies and early intervention so that less cases are calling at court therefore less customers requiring court intervention and representation.</p> | |

| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart |
|--------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------|---|-------------|
| | | | | <p>Quarter 2 2017/18 – We prevented 73 evictions for the second quarter against our target of 140. Our focus is on early intervention to prevent customers from having to go to court therefore negotiation with landlords prior to court hearing is allowing tenants to remain in their home and preventing their cases from calling at court. In this quarter staff from the project were unable to attend several court dates due to long term sickness absences therefore not picking up new cases at the doors of court.</p> <p>Quarter 1 2017/18 – We prevented 139 evictions for the first quarter of 2017/18 which is less than our target of 140 per quarter. This was a busier quarter for the team with more cases appearing at court as well as the focus being on early intervention. It is expected that this will decrease next quarter due to less attendance at court due to staff shortages.</p> <p>Quarter 4 2016/17 – We prevented 106 evictions in this quarter which is 34 less than our target of 140 per quarter. Court was quiet in January with many customers not appearing. It is anticipated that this figure may increase in the next quarter however the team is trying to reach customer prior to court to encourage early intervention.</p> | |

| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|--|--|---|---------|------------|------------|------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|
| | | | | Target 2018/19 will remain at 140 as this is seen as a challenging target. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | SOA1307_18 Percentage uptake of free school meals P1-3 against school roll | CPP13_West Lothian Council | SOA13_Service Manager 1(Jamie Fisher) | <p>Overall in year 16/17 uptake ranged from 67-71%. Q3 only 67% due to the phased intake of P1 children. Individual schools range from a high of 85% to a low of 38%.</p> <p>We are working with Education to see how we can promote uptake in schools. Catering supervisors are encouraging uptake of the packed lunch service on a Friday. Target set inline with Scottish government expectation of 75% uptake.</p> | <p>SOA1307_18 Percentage uptake of free school meals P1-3 against school roll</p>  <table><tr><th>Quarter</th><th>Uptake (%)</th><th>Target (%)</th></tr><tr><td>Q1 2016/17</td><td>70%</td><td>75%</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 2016/17</td><td>71%</td><td>75%</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2016/17</td><td>67%</td><td>75%</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2016/17</td><td>70%</td><td>75%</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2017/18</td><td>71%</td><td>75%</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 2017/18</td><td>67%</td><td>75%</td></tr><tr><td>Q3 2017/18</td><td>71%</td><td>75%</td></tr><tr><td>Q4 2017/18</td><td>70%</td><td>75%</td></tr><tr><td>Q1 2018/19</td><td>68%</td><td>75%</td></tr><tr><td>Q2 2018/19</td><td>67%</td><td>75%</td></tr></table> <p>■ Quarters ■ Target (Quarters)</p> | Quarter | Uptake (%) | Target (%) | Q1 2016/17 | 70% | 75% | Q2 2016/17 | 71% | 75% | Q3 2016/17 | 67% | 75% | Q4 2016/17 | 70% | 75% | Q1 2017/18 | 71% | 75% | Q2 2017/18 | 67% | 75% | Q3 2017/18 | 71% | 75% | Q4 2017/18 | 70% | 75% | Q1 2018/19 | 68% | 75% | Q2 2018/19 | 67% | 75% |
| Quarter | Uptake (%) | Target (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q1 2016/17 | 70% | 75% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q2 2016/17 | 71% | 75% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q3 2016/17 | 67% | 75% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q4 2016/17 | 70% | 75% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q1 2017/18 | 71% | 75% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q2 2017/18 | 67% | 75% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q3 2017/18 | 71% | 75% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q4 2017/18 | 70% | 75% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q1 2018/19 | 68% | 75% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q2 2018/19 | 67% | 75% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Cannot group these rows by Report Group2

| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart |
|--------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------|
|--------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------|

| Status | Performance Indicator | Partner | Responsible Officer | Trend Chart Commentary | Trend Chart | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------|--|---|---|------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------|----|----|------|----|----|------|----|----|
|  | SOA1308_22 Percentage of adults within five minutes walking distance of their nearest greenspace | CPP_West Lothian Council | SOA13_Open Space & Cemeteries Manager (David Cullen); zOPSHQ_PIAAdmin | <p>Trend Chart Commentary</p> <p>GIS data held by West Lothian shows that approx 95% of households are within the 5mins (500m) walking distance of their nearest greenspace.</p> <p>The gap between perception of the sample group and the actual availability of greenspace indicates both a requirement to increase awareness of greenspace within communities and a better understanding within communities of the definition of what constitutes greenspace.</p> <p>The next Scottish Household Survey, from where the information is derived, is due to be published by the Scottish Government in September 2019 for 2018 data. The target set is the average for Scotland in the previous reporting year. Figures for 2017 were released at Council level in November 2018.</p> | <p>SOA1308_22 Percentage of adults within five minutes walking distance of their nearest greenspace</p>  <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Years (Percentage)</th><th>Target (Years) (Percentage)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2015</td><td>58</td><td>70</td></tr><tr><td>2016</td><td>51</td><td>68</td></tr><tr><td>2017</td><td>53</td><td>66</td></tr></tbody></table> | Year | Years (Percentage) | Target (Years) (Percentage) | 2015 | 58 | 70 | 2016 | 51 | 68 | 2017 | 53 | 66 |
| Year | Years (Percentage) | Target (Years) (Percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015 | 58 | 70 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | 51 | 68 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2017 | 53 | 66 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Community Safety Plan 2019-2022

1. Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to update the Community Planning Partnership Board on the DRAFT Community Safety Plan 2019-2022.

2. Recommendations

The CPP Board is asked to:

- Approve the attached DRAFT 3 year Community Safety Plan proposed by the Community Safety Partnership. The plan details the Community Safety priorities for the Partnership and includes performance indicators and action plans for each of the 5 priority areas.

3. Discussion

The Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2018 carried out by the Partnership analyst was helpful in assisting the Community Safety Partners coming to an agreement on the community safety priorities for 2019 – 2022. The priority areas include:

1 - COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELL BEING

- Mental Health and Wellbeing
- Drugs and Alcohol
- Unintentional Harm
- Home and Fire Safety
- Missing people
- Road Safety

2 – ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

- Deliberate / Malicious Fireraising
- Hate Crime
- ASB / Noise

3 – VIOLENCE

- Domestic Abuse
- Sexual Crimes

4 – SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME

- Cybercrime
- Procurement
- Acquisitive Crime
- Drug Supply

5 – COUNTER TERRORISM

- Prevent Awareness
- Protect Awareness

The priorities were considered on the 10 December 2018 by the Community Safety Board. The DRAFT Community Safety Plan highlights the actions Partners intend to deliver in order to obtain the outcomes they are setting out to achieve.

4. Summary of Implications

| | |
|--|---|
| Relevant LOIP outcome (s) | <p>We live in resilient, cohesive and safe communities</p> <p>People at risk are protected and supported to improve life chances</p> |
| Relevant LOIP performance indicator (s) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antisocial behaviour incidents per 10,000 population • Racially aggravated harassment/conduct per 10,000 population • Domestic abuse incidents • Serious assault (Group 1) Crime Rate per 10,000 population • Missing Person Incidents • Sexual Crime (Group 2) Crime Rate per 10,000 population • Housebreakings & Theft (Group 3) Crime Rate per 10,000 population • Number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents • Number of deliberate fires per 10,000 population • Detection rate for sexual offences • Number of accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population • Number of active anti-social behaviour cases |
| Resources | None |

| | |
|--|--|
| Link to prevention/community engagement | Links to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• West Lothian Local Policing Plan• Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Plan for West Lothian• Local Housing Strategy 2017-2022• Reducing Re-offending Strategy 2013/18• Alcohol and Drug Partnership (ADP) Delivery Plan 2015/18• Equally Safe – National Strategy for Prevention and Eradicating Violence Against Women and Girls• Community Justice Strategy 2019-24• Corporate Equality Outcomes 2017-21• Corporate Plan 2018/19 – 2022/23• Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan 18-19 |
| Impact on inequalities | None |
| Key risks | None |

5. Consultations

The DRAFT Community Safety Plan 2019-2022 has been developed at the Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group throughout 2018 and considered on the 10 December 2018 at the Community Safety Board.

6. Conclusions

This report provides the Community Planning Partnership Board with the opportunity to approve the DRAFT Plan and the proposed actions for the identified priorities for the next three years in the field of community safety for West Lothian.

Report written by/contact details/date

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01506 281367

References - none

Appendices

1. DRAFT Community Safety Plan 2019-2022

DATA LABEL: PUBLIC

3

Community Safety Plan 2019-2022

**BUILDING STRONG COMMUNITIES
AND PROTECTING PEOPLE AT RISK**



West Lothian
COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP

Last updated: 22 January 2019

Contents

BUILDING STRONG COMMUNITIES AND PROTECTING PEOPLE AT RISK

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Foreword

Welcome to the West Lothian Community Safety Plan

Community Safety is a priority for the Community Safety Partnership and continues to focus on protecting the wellbeing of people living in West Lothian and helping them to feel safe.

Strategic planning and continued partnership working, ensures that we will continue to make effective use of evidence-based interventions. Partners are committed to strong and effective joint working arrangements to work together to reduce antisocial behaviour and crime within our Communities, making West Lothian a safer and attractive place to live, work and visit.

In developing this Community Safety Plan through a community safety strategic assessment process, the Partnership can continue to focus on achieving the objectives set in the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP). The priority areas for the Partnership over the next 3 years are:-

- Community Wellbeing
- Antisocial Behaviour
- Violence
- Serious and Organised Crime
- Counter Terrorism

The Partnership includes West Lothian Council, Police Scotland, Scottish Fire Rescue Service, NHS Lothian, Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service, Scottish Prison Service, West Lothian College, Criminal Justice Authority and the voluntary (third sector) organisations.

It is vitally important that we use the resources available collectively across the Partnership, to intervene at the earliest opportunity, and work together to provide support and guidance to those who require our help and assistance. We are committed to protect those who are most vulnerable or disadvantaged and engage positively, so we can continue to foster and encourage social responsibility and resilience within the Communities of West Lothian.

We are confident that the effective working partnerships that have grown and developed over the years within West Lothian are robust and equipped to face the challenges and opportunities Community Safety presents.

Introduction

The aim of West Lothian Community Safety Partnership is to continue to protect the people living, working and visiting West Lothian enabling them to feel safe in inclusive communities where their health and well-being is promoted. Community Safety remains to have a significant impact on everyone in West Lothian and the Community Safety Partnership continues to contribute positively to their quality of life.

The purpose of this strategic plan is to outline the priorities for Community Safety in West Lothian for 2019 - 2022. It details how the Community Safety Partnership decided on these priorities and how it will address them. It also describes the action that partners will independently and collaboratively take to affect positive change and contribute to making West Lothian a better, safer place.

Community Safety in Scotland is defined as:

“An endeavour to ensure that people are safe from crime, disorder, danger and free from injury and harm, communities are socially cohesive and tolerant; and are resilient and able to supply individuals to take responsibility for their well-being”.

Consultation

A new Community Safety Strategic Assessment was undertaken in early – mid 2018 and it is the most accurate way of processing all available data through the Partnership. This includes community information, feedback and concerns from community groups and meetings from across West Lothian communities, in addition to the reported crimes and incidents to Police Scotland and partners and consultations carried out in our communities over the previous three years.

This information, utilising the community consultations available on line and from some focus groups, has assisted in ensuring that we as a partnership, are well informed of up-to-date community safety issues. As a result we are not only able to plan ahead but can react and respond appropriately to incidents as they arise.

This ensures that the partnership is able to identify and make preparations for further changes in the future ensuring we continue to meet the needs of the communities.

Community Safety Priorities

The Community Safety Partnership has identified and agreed five key priorities that we believe represent the challenges that we, as a partnership, and the community must overcome together to improve community safety.

The community safety priorities for West Lothian 2018–2021, not listed in any particular order, are:

- ❖ Community Wellbeing
- ❖ Antisocial Behaviour
- ❖ Violence
- ❖ Serious and Organised Crime
- ❖ Counter Terrorism

These priorities form a framework around which the Community Safety Partnership can align our resources and take action to make a positive difference in West Lothian.

The Community Safety Partnership will utilise this Strategic Plan with innovation and flexibility, delivering a high performing integrated service that is cost effective whilst demonstrating a measurable impact on community safety and the wellbeing of the people of West Lothian.

We are confident that in these difficult times of financial constraint, our willingness to lead and deliver change to the way in which we deliver our services will maintain our positive outcomes. Our desire to overcome the many challenges ahead and seize the opportunities we are presented with will ensure that the Partnership remains strong, flexible and resilient and develop positive citizenship for many by encouraging their level of engagement.

Community Safety Partnership

The West Lothian Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is dedicated to reducing antisocial behaviour, crime, and negative trends within our communities across West Lothian making it a safe place to stay, work in and visit. The services delivered in West Lothian are based on a shared set of priorities and a history of effective partnership working.

The progress and performance is monitored through integrated governance arrangements that sit within the Community Planning Partnership structure. Performance is routinely reported and scrutinised using shared performance and management systems. The monthly Tactical and Co-ordinating meetings report to the quarterly Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group who monitors performance and outcomes.

The community safety partners ensure that the operational delivery is meeting the needs of the communities and that any emerging issues are being monitored adequately and interventions are put in place to mitigate any threats to community safety whilst providing community reassurance.

This strategic group report quarterly to the Community Safety Board (CSB) who ensures that the Partnership is meeting the agreed common aim. The CSB monitor the outcomes achieved and that they meet the performance indicators governed by the Community Planning Partnership which are included within the West Lothian Local Improvement Plan.

Community Planning Partnership and the Local Outcome Improvement Plan

The Community Safety Partnership is an integral part of the West Lothian Community Planning Partnership (CPP), which identifies, assesses and prioritises what is important for West Lothian Communities. The Local Outcomes Improvement Plan 2013 – 2023 is the ten year plan for West Lothian and this highlights the significant contributory impact that prioritising community safety can have on other outcomes for health employability and the life outcomes for young and vulnerable people in our community. The relevant theme from the LOIP is 'Tackling Inequality'. The outcomes and priorities set in West Lothian are directly linked to national policy priorities.

Effective partnership working is at the heart of public service reform, driving forward service integration, increasing the focus on prevention and improving the overall quality of service provision – all focused on the aim of achieving better outcomes for communities.

The Community Safety priorities are aligned to the strategic outcomes for West Lothian. In Partnership, we will work together to make sure that West Lothian is the best place possible to live, work and do business.

The national and local priorities that are impacted by community safety are outlined here:

National and Local Priorities and Outcomes

| National Policy Priority | West Lothian Priority | West Lothian Outcomes |
|--|--|--|
| We live in communities that are inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe | Building Strong Communities Protecting People at Risk | We live in resilient, cohesive and safe communities People most at risk are protected and supported to achieve improved life chances. |

National Community Safety Outcomes

We are open, connected and make a positive contribution

We tackle poverty by sharing opportunities, wealth and power more equally

We live in communities that are inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe

We grow up loved, safe and respected so that we realise our potential

We are educated, skilled and able to contribute to society

We have thriving innovative businesses, with quality jobs and fair work for everyone

We are healthy and active

We value enjoy, protect and enhance our environment

We are creative and our vibrant and diverse cultures are expressed and enjoyed widely

We respect, protect and fulfil human rights and live free from discrimination

We have a globally competitive, entrepreneurial, inclusive and sustainable economy

West Lothian Community Planning Partnership Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2013 to 2023 identifies shared priorities which should inform partners' own local plans.

An example can be shown in the Local West Lothian Local Police Plan 2017 – 2020 which contains a set of local policing priorities which were identified through strategic assessment, public consultation and the Community Planning Partnership Local Outcomes

Improvement Plan. The identified priorities for the policing of West Lothian are aligned to the themes within the West Lothian Community Planning Partnership Local Outcomes Improvement Plan 2013 to 2023 and the relevant outcomes centre of the reduction of harm within the community.

Governance

The diagram below details the current Governance structure for West Lothian Community Safety Partners.



The Community Safety Strategic Plan will be monitored within the West Lothian CSP governance arrangements to ensure that priorities are delivered and there remains a strong alignment between local service and operational plans that help demonstrate the relative contribution and impact of each partner agency.

The governance structure highlights the flow from the operational work that is carried out

within the Community Safety Unit which is stringently viewed by the Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group. Ultimately, the governance arrangements will ensure that the Community Safety Partners reach the collective aims in our Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) reported to the Community Planning Partnership Board (CPPB).

Community Safety Unit

The Community Safety Unit has now been running for eight years and acts as a conduit for sharing information and tasking resources from all partner agencies. It has enhanced partnership working at a strategic, tactical and operational level, enabling partnership working and community liaison on a daily basis and assisted in identifying outcomes for safer communities in West Lothian.

The Unit currently provides analytical, policy and performance support for the Community Safety Partnership and houses partner resources which assist with joint partnership working. Over the course of this Plan, the Unit will continue to work flexibly and will be reactive to accommodate changes to the way in which our services will deliver their service provision across West Lothian.

Legislative Changes

On 8 May 2015, the Scottish Government introduced the Community Justice (Scotland) Bill creating a new model for Community Justice in Scotland. This will result in legislative responsibility for the local planning and delivery of Community Justice Services moving from Community Justice Authorities (CJAs) to Community Planning Partnerships.

A new national body, Community Justice Scotland, was established during the latter part of 2016/17. In West Lothian, the Community Planning Partnership oversaw the development of a new model, taking on full responsibility from 1 April 2017.

The Scottish Government will work with key partners and in consultation with stakeholders to develop a national strategy. The long-term outcomes for this strategy relate to:

- reducing reoffending;
- increasing positive citizenship;
- increasing public safety;
- increasing public reassurance;
- reducing costs; and
- reducing stigma

A local Partnership agreed an aim to:

Reduce crime and improve community safety – including continued partnership work in community safety and the delivery of reducing reoffending plans.

Through partnership working, re-offending will be reduced, and, through earlier intervention, the risk of young people engaging in crime will be reduced. This will improve outcomes for people who offend, helping them to take on fuller responsibility as members of our communities, increase the confidence of victims and the community in the services provided and make West Lothian communities safer and better places in which to live.

This echoes the approaches of the Scottish Government and the over-arching theme for West Lothian is a close integration of the two strands of Community Justice and Community Safety into Safer Communities strategic planning. The CJA Area Plan and the Reducing Reoffending Strategy take forward other related aspects of community safety and community justice. The 2013-2018 Strategic Plan is being replaced by the new Community Justice Strategy for 2019-2024. It has a broader national and local shared agenda and responsibility for the delivery of effective joint working practices that support long term systemic changes that lead to reduce re-offending overall.

West Lothian Context

West Lothian has a population of about 181,300, accounting for 3.3% of Scotland's total population, and is one of the fastest growing and youngest in the country, with an average age of 39 compared with 41 across Scotland. The population for West Lothian is projected to increase to 196,000 by 2024, which means it is anticipated to be the fastest growing area in Scotland.

In line with national trends, there is a growing older population growth in people of pensionable age and it is anticipated to be high in West Lothian (52%).

The predicted proportion of over 65s in West Lothian in 2033, at 22%, will remain below the Scottish average of 25%.

Despite this, from 2008-2033, the number of 65-74 year olds will increase by 80% in West Lothian, compared to 48% in Scotland. The number of 75+ year olds will increase by 151% in West Lothian compared to 84% in Scotland.

Community Safety in West Lothian has seen a number of successes with decreases in several areas. Figures for the financial year 2014/15 show crimes of violence are down by 18.8% compared to the average total for the past 5 years.

Antisocial crimes have seen even greater success with vandalisms reduced by 34% and crimes of malicious fire-raising reduced by 51.5%. Youth related disorder calls have also seen a 41% decrease compared to the five-year average and Scottish Fire and Rescue Service saw a drop in deliberate secondary fires of 33% over the same period.

Corporate Plan

In the Corporate Plan 2018/19 – 2022/23, the council has eight priorities that will help to make West Lothian a better place to live, work, visit and do business:

- Improving attainment and positive destinations for school children
- Delivering positive outcomes and early interventions for early years
- Minimising poverty, the cycle of deprivation and promoting equality
- Improving the quality of life for older people
- Improving the employment position in West Lothian
- Delivering positive outcomes on health
- Reducing crime and improving community safety
- Protecting the built and natural environment

The Community Safety Plan

The Community Safety Plan has been developed to support the delivery of national and local priorities and outcomes for West Lothian. The lifetime of the strategic plan will coincide with a period of change and the key factors that have shaped and influenced the development of the strategic plan are detailed in the following sections.

The Community Safety Plan is part of a wider planning and service development approach in the CSP and the CPP. Other joint plans and strategies that are influencing, or influenced by, the Community Safety Strategic Plan includes:

- West Lothian Local Policing Plan
- Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Plan for West Lothian
- Local Housing Strategy 2012-17
- Alcohol and Drug Partnership (ADP) Delivery Plan 2015/18
- Equally Safe – National Strategy for Prevention and Eradicating Violence Against Women and Girls
- Community Justice Strategy 2019-24
- Corporate Equality Outcomes 2017-21
- Corporate Plan 2018/19 – 2022-23
- Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan 18-19

Legislation and National Policy

The work carried out by the Community Safety Partners is also bound by key legislation and national policy, which includes:

- Equality Act 2010, 2016

- Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2003, 2016
- Antisocial Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014
- Antisocial Behaviour etc (Scotland) Act 2014
- Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014
- Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016
- Housing (Scotland) Act 1 2014
- Private Rented Housing (Scotland) Act 2011
- Mental Health (Care & Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003
- Police (Scotland) Act 1967
- Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012
- The Victims and Witnesses (Scotland) Act 2014
- Fire Scotland Act 2005
- Community Justice Bill
- Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015
- Fairer Scotland Duty 2018
- Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017
- Education (Scotland) Act 2016
- Alcohol (Minimum Pricing) (Scotland) Act 2012
- The Misuse of Drugs Act (1971)
- The Medicines Act (1968)
- The Psychoactive Substances Act (2016)

Community Safety Strategic Assessment

The aim of this Strategic Assessment was to identify, assess and prioritise aspects of Community Safety and key parts of

organisational business that impact upon services delivered by all partners.

This was the fourth assessment the partnership has undertaken and it was used to develop the Community Safety priorities that are contained within this Strategic Plan. The assessment has been a critical tool for the partnership as it has helped achieved positive improvement in Community Safety over the years by focusing partners on the issues that matter. This plan is rooted in the work of the strategic assessment and we strongly believe this intelligence-based approach will help move forward Community Safety and the Local Outcome Improvement Plan for the wider community in the next three years.

Drivers for Continuous Improvement in Community Safety

Public services have a duty to work together to deliver efficient, fair and high performing services and our Community Safety Partnership must continue to work together to modernise our ways of working.

The Community Safety Partnership, which has a long history and proven track record of successful partnership working, will deliver this plan in a period of further challenge and change. The opportunities and challenges for change and continuous improvement to deliver best practise include:

- ❖ Continue to develop new community safety partnership working arrangements with our partners to make our communities safer for all residents of West Lothian.

- ❖ Ensuring that we meet the needs within the communities with the required response that provides the optimal service, which is both timely and effective whilst reducing duplication of resources and cost.
- ❖ Improving on our key performance for performance reporting purposes both individually and collectively.
- ❖ Continuing to be aware of existing demands on services and how these are expected to rise in relation to having the fastest growing young population nationally and similarly, to cope with the demands placed on services by having a higher than average older population.
- ❖ Evaluating each service to look at service redesign to accommodate changes required within the service and prioritising on the demand times from members of the public ensuring continued service and increased resources when it is required.

Ownership and Scope of the Strategic Plan

The Community Safety Strategic Plan encompasses the shared aims and priorities of the Community Safety Partnership for West Lothian. It applies to each partner agency and will be monitored and progressed through the existing governance structure for Community Safety.

Each Partner will have responsibility for the delivery of defined activities, actions and performance targets – as specified in the plan. They will also ensure that they align the

resources required to deliver the plan and ensure that it continues to support other priorities and local and national activities within their own organisation.

A clear performance monitoring process will accompany the plan to support progress and help partners to focus on the priorities activities and actions and identify where targeted interventions are required.

Community Safety Performance 2019 - 2022

The performance and actions will be monitored by the Community Safety Strategic Group which is governed by the Community Safety Board. National and local updates and progress in the Community Safety priorities for West Lothian are also scrutinised by Elected Members through the Services for the Community Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel (PDSP).

Shared aims and agreed information sharing protocols amongst the partnership highlight the necessity for effective information sharing and close joint working in terms of keeping the public safe from antisocial behaviour and crime. It also assists with improving efficiency and effectiveness and ensuring that policies and practices across the Community Safety Partnership impact positively in communities promoting safety and equality for all. As we continue to work closely with key partners to share information it will enable us to identify those most at risk and to intervene to prevent harm. We have developed referral pathways between West Lothian Council (WLC), Police Service of Scotland (PsoS), Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS), NHS Lothian and Voluntary Organisations to ensure that we target our resources effectively.

Strategic Priorities

The West Lothian Community Safety Partnership is dedicated to reducing antisocial behaviour, crime, and negative trends within our communities across West Lothian making it a safe place to stay, work in and visit. Focusing on causal factors will allow the Community Safety Partnership to deliver the prevention vision for community safety in West Lothian.

In summary, the strategic priorities are:

1. Community Wellbeing
2. Antisocial Behaviour
3. Violence
4. Serious and Organised Crime
5. Counter Terrorism

Priority leads have been identified from the Community Safety Partnership to take each priority forward.

Priority 1 - Community Wellbeing

Purpose

To feel part of our community, to be able to be our self, to respect one another and our neighbours and to have good, meaningful community services and activities is all part of community and individual wellbeing.

By working together in our communities, looking out for each other, hearing about local community group discussions and events, and helping each other, we can encourage those around us with skills and knowledge to help improve our surroundings and make our neighbourhoods better. This in turn, will have a positive influence on our community wellbeing.

The Community Safety Partnership acknowledges that many of the issues faced by our communities may not result in crimes being committed but can still have a significant impact on individuals. It is a priority for the partnership to ensure the wellbeing of our communities as far as possible so that we can all remain resilient in our daily lives. It is equally important to be able to enable opportunities for communities and individuals to improve their own wellbeing.

- Mental Health and Wellbeing

We all have to work at improving our mental health just as we do our physical health. It is impossible to separate the two and it is likely that if you feel physically well you will feel mentally well vice versa.

Feeling some stress and of a low mood is completely normal in life however; at times this may feel unmanageable and difficult to cope with. Taking care of our mental wellbeing will act as a protective factor against developing conditions such as depression and anxiety it will also support people in making challenging decisions they face in their daily life. Feeling well within yourself enables us to make better, healthier choices and improves our ability to function in many different roles; at work, in relationships and as part of a community.

The term "inequalities in health" refers to variations in health experience between different groups. In particular, some groups experience poorer health than the majority of the population. This is either due to life circumstances, for example living in poor housing or on low and fixed incomes, having few opportunities for leisure or social activities; or to discrimination arising from gender, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation or disability.

- Drugs and Alcohol

Alcohol consumption in the UK has more than doubled since 1950 and problematic alcohol use is one of the greatest causes of health and social harm in West Lothian. Addressing and reducing alcohol consumption remains a priority for the Alcohol and Drug Partnership in West Lothian. Substance misuse often contributes to individuals' chaotic lifestyles and increases the risk of individual accidental harm and injury as well as crimes of disorder.

Individuals and families who are experiencing problems as a result of drug and or alcohol use can obtain access to treatment, counselling and support in order to assess their situation and make

plans to make the changes they desire to help them and their families. A partnership approach with health and voluntary sector services ensures people can get the right service at right time and services can work with people who are experiencing problems (family, social, health, legal or financial) due to their alcohol and / or drug use.

The West Lothian Alcohol and Drug Partnership ensure clients are able to access the most appropriate help as quickly as possible and they work together to provide access to drug and alcohol treatment, counselling and support.

- Unintentional Harm

Unintentional harm in the home environment, for example; slips, trips, falls and scalds to the very young and old, is now widely recognised as presenting significant issues to public health as well as the impact these injuries have on our public services.

Through the West Lothian Community Safety Strategic Assessment process it was identified that; our very young and elderly, particularly in more deprived communities, are most at risk of suffering from unintentional harm or injury a number of agencies are often involved with those most vulnerable to these injuries.

Working with our community safety partners, both within West Lothian and across Scotland, SFRS has a significant role to play in contributing towards identifying those at risk, the risks they are exposed to and reducing or eliminating those risks, either directly through Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) intervention, or indirectly through partner interventions.

The Services Assistant Chief Officer David McGown, SFRS is leading the Scottish Government's Building Safer Communities Unintentional Harm Executive Group work stream on reducing unintentional harm and injury in Scotland.

Part of this work stream will focus on sharing good practice through the development of a national web based tool for partners to gather, co-ordinate and share projects and initiatives aimed at reducing unintentional harm in Scotland. This will help produce online resources for parents and practitioners of young children to improve road safety, learning events for school children to reduce accidents as well as improving home safety visits for vulnerable adults and for older people. West Lothian Community Safety Partners will link in with this work and ensure that we contribute to this important priority to aid the safety of people in West Lothian across all generations.

- Home and Fire Safety

Accidental dwelling fires and associated fire casualties and fatalities have a significant impact on the families affected, as well as the wider community. Analysis of accidental dwelling fire data identifies cooking as the most common cause of fires within the home, with the most common contributory factor being distracted whilst cooking.

Cigarettes and smoking materials are identified as the primary ignition source in a number of serious injury/fatal fires with alcohol consumption and/or drugs misuse being identified as a

contributory factor, which affects the occupant's ability to react appropriately in a fire situation. In addition, there are direct links to social deprivation, age and mobility with evidence suggesting that elderly members of the community and young people are more likely to be exposed to the risk of fire in the home.

Through our Home Fire Safety Visit programme, community engagement and education activities, we aim to reduce the risk and impact of fire and the associated losses and improve fire safety in domestic premises.

Deliberate fire setting is a significant problem for the SFRS and is responsible for a large number of fires that occur across West Lothian. Whilst some of these incidents occur in buildings, or involve vehicles, the vast majority can be identified as fires involving outdoor refuse/grass/shrub land fires and wheelie bins. SFRS classifies these as 'secondary fires'.

Deliberate secondary fires are a form of anti-social behaviour and by focusing our attention on deliberate fires, this will reduce the demand on the SFRS, the burden upon partners and in turn enhance community wellbeing and reduce negative environmental impact.

Partnership working and engaging in a multi-agency approach to tackling deliberate fire setting and fire related anti-social behaviour enables us to target resources to areas of demand and high activity. In addition through diversionary activities and education our youth engagement programmes are designed to reduce anti-social behaviour.

- Financial Harm

Financial Harm is complex and occurs when people feel under duress to hand over money or possessions. Financial harm can happen in a number of different ways, including at the doorstep and by the postal service, telephone or internet. Sadly, criminals often target the most vulnerable people within our communities, whose personal circumstances make them more likely to be taken advantage of.

Victims not only suffer financial harm, but also loss of self-esteem and trust in others, which can have a devastating impact on their health and wellbeing as well as having consequences on the lives of their families. Victims are often under pressure to hand over money or possessions, or may suffer as a result of exploitation of their property or welfare benefits, stealing, cheating or fraud. Internet fraud and identity theft (where the complainer's identity has been fraudulently used to purchase goods through catalogues, mobile phone contract, credit cards etc) account for nearly half of incidents. The increase in telephone scam calls has seen a rise in the amount of money lost to phone scammers. Trading Standards now supply and fit a number of True Call call-blocking devices within West Lothian as a preventative measure for this type of fraud.

Doorstep criminals target the most vulnerable people within our communities, taking advantage of people by taking money for poorly done jobs, or simply stealing money/items from their home. Increasingly distraction techniques are often very convincing and can often catch people out. Many victims of doorstep crime are over eighty years of age and targeted by unknown persons posing as legitimate callers. Many of these people live alone and the health effects can have devastating outcomes for them and their families.

West Lothian Community Safety Partnership is dedicated to monitoring the incidents occurring each day and ensuring that a multi-agency approach is taken to assist the victims, reduce the trauma and investigate incidents. The Partnership plans to continue the preventative work ongoing throughout the year to raise the awareness of crimes and incidents relating to Financial Harm.

- Missing people

People go missing for a variety of reasons. Missing persons often involve the most vulnerable people in our society. People go missing for a variety of reasons. While most are resolved relatively quickly other disappearances continue for prolonged periods causing significant impact on the lives of those they leave behind. There are a number of contributing factors including mental health, crime, financial wellbeing and substance misuse. Each missing person incident presents differing challenges and can require a significant amount of time and resources to manage effectively.

It is important for our West Lothian Partnership to identify people who go missing on a regular basis so that partnership interventions can be put in place to resolve the issues around why they go missing whether it be bullying at school, running away from being in care, having mental health or dementia conditions. Our partnership analyst can keep records of the locations from where they have gone missing so that repeat locations such as hospitals and care establishments can be approached to look at ways of reducing the number of incidents.

Cared for Children account for approximately 1/3 of the missing person reports they were missing from either a Young Persons' Unit or a foster care address or school. There are concerns in West Lothian regarding the amount of child missing person reports there are, and in particular, those who are within a residential care establishment, which is currently being addressed and monitored as a Partnership.

Persons reported missing from St John's Hospital present certain challenges to the Community Safety Partnership due to possible associated risk-taking behaviour and often there are concerns regarding their mental health and wellbeing. Multi-agency actions are underway with a view to reducing the number of incidents in these areas.

- Road Safety

Death and injury as a result of road traffic collisions causes significant pain, grief and suffering to the casualty, relatives and friends. The Scottish Government's Scottish Road Safety Strategy sets targets for road casualties for 2020 to reduce the numbers of people killed by 40% and seriously injured by 55%. The strategy also set out to reduce the numbers of children (0-15) injured. West Lothian Council have adopted these targets for reductions in the numbers of casualties in West Lothian. Accidents on roads in West Lothian account for five deaths and 45 serious injuries on average per year.

The Community Safety Partnership monitor activities and trends and deliver initiatives to address any concerns, dependent on budgetary constraints, across the partner agencies. A seasonal issue across West Lothian is the misuse of off road motorbikes and quad bikes, driven

by youths on footpaths and in public parks, posing a significant safety hazard to pedestrians and children playing. Also linked to this is excessive noise created by the bikes, which often leads to annoyance among local residents. A police operation during the spring of 2017 led to a 70% decrease in calls to the area. Police Scotland and West Lothian Council frequently liaise with the public and encourage them to share information about members of the local community engaging in this type of activity as it is vital in detecting those involved and in the seizure of illegal motorbikes.

Activities

The main activities that will be undertaken in 2019/22 to achieve this priority are:

Prevention activities

- **Accident Investigation and Prevention (AIP)**

Each year, West Lothian Council Road Safety and Traffic Management Team carry out a programme to identify locations where injury accidents are a cause for concern and they try to devise engineering measures to reduce the risk of accidents occurring.

For the 2018/19 AIP programme, officers identified 'sites for concern' in four ways. Firstly, 49 single sites were identified where there were four or more accidents in a five year period. Secondly, the accident rates on all rural class A and B class routes and on urban routes were analysed with the 10 urban and rural routes with the highest accident rates investigated in detail. Finally, all residential areas in West Lothian were mapped, the accident rates and total number of accidents calculated and detailed investigations carried out on the top five areas for both categories.

The investigation / analysis work undertaken involved using the recorded injury accident data collected by the police to identify sites for concern and analyse crash patterns to develop remedial measures.

Schemes are prioritised using an economic assessment which is a simple way of calculating whether a scheme can be justified in economic terms and then engineering measures are developed to try to solve the problems. The types of engineering measures can include new signs and markings, special road surfaces, changes to the road layout, new junction types and pedestrian crossings amongst other things. The prioritised list of schemes is publicised around June each year on the WLC website.

- **The new Scottish Government Drug and Alcohol Strategy**, is being launched on 28 November 2018, which will help to provide local authorities with a better understanding of what preventative action we can put in place for West Lothian as a partnership.

Early Intervention activities:

- **Families and Friends Group** bring together family members who are in the same circumstances to share their experiences and gain extra support from each other. Support sessions including 1;1 support and relaxation therapies are offered to persons affected by alcohol and/or drugs focusing on providing support to people living in rural areas. At present there are 4 venues in St John's Hospital Livingston, Bathgate, Broxburn and Fauldhouse. It supports those families where through the nature of substance use, offending is common. One to one intensive support empowers families to make more informed decisions and allows them to be more sympathetic and more effectively support the user.
- **Change Grow Live (CGL)** The West Lothian Assertive Outreach Service is provided by CGL (Change, Grow, Live) who are a social care and health charity that works with individuals who want to change their lives for the better and achieve positive and life affirming goals. They are part of the Addiction Care Partnership (ACP) within West Lothian.

The West Lothian Assertive Outreach Service endeavours to provide a persistent assertive outreach approach to maximise service user engagement. In particular, identify those who are experiencing substance misuse problems who are not yet receiving support and help them to engage with services or those who continually dis-engage from support services, helping them to re-engage. Overall, CGL help to reduce re-offending, continuous hospital admissions and work to help provide a healthier/safer community for all in West Lothian.

- **FireSkills** - In order to combat deliberate fire setting in local communities, once a young person has been identified as being at risk of involvement in this type of activity, they are referred to the SFRS for consideration of an intervention to address their behaviour.

SFRS work in partnership with the Community Safety Partnership and Education to offer a five day intensive programme to young people to build a better understanding of the consequences of such behaviour for the individual and for the wider community. The fundamental values of the programme ensure confident individuals, effective contributors, responsible citizens and successful learners. The programme promotes the benefits of teamwork, helps to raise confidence and self-esteem and encourages positive social behaviour, providing individuals with the opportunity to develop problem-solving skills, increase their personal motivation and encourage them to make positive choices in the wider community.

The SFRS Youth Engagement programme engages with young people aged 12-17 who may be at risk of being involved with fire setting, hoax calling and anti-social behaviour. It is also anticipated that the skills and confidence acquired through these projects will enhance the employability opportunities for our young people.

- **Westdrive** - The primary responsibility for road safety lies with Transport Scotland, Police Scotland, Local Authorities and the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service. Community Safety partners provide education programmes aimed at the most at risk groups, to highlight the consequences of dangerous driving and Road Traffic Collisions (RTC's). National statistics identify that the most

at risk group is young drivers who are targeted through the multi-agency educational programme, Westdrive. This is aimed at sixth year secondary school pupils and supports Scotland's Road Safety Framework to 2020 'Go Safe'. Westdrive is a multi-agency initiative to foster good practices and making our young people safe drivers and road users and its continued contribution to reducing casualty rates from road traffic accidents, as per the strategic vision. The delivery and content of Westdrive may change from 2018 but the overarching principle and partnership aim to increase road safety will remain the same.

- **Police Early Intervention Scheme** - In a similar vein, Police Scotland provide a Police Early Intervention Scheme aimed at Young Drivers (17-25yrs of age) and increasing road safety and reducing road safety collisions. In particular addressing issues such as; excessive speed, peer pressure and bravado amongst young drivers and their passengers. This is an hour long intervention where young people watch a video clip in sections and discuss it throughout. It is hoped that by the end of the intervention there will be a reduction in casualties and the young people can be awarded an insurance discount highlighting the fact that they are road safety aware.

Priority 1 - Community Wellbeing

Performance

The following performance indicators will be used to monitor progress in the priority for the life span of the strategic plan:

| Focus | Lead Partner Agency | Performance Indicator | Frequency | Current PI | Status (Planned, Active) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---|-----------|------------|-----------------------------|
| Mental Health and Wellbeing | Health | Percentage of all unscheduled care presentations where self-harm is a presenting feature | Annual | cssp1MHW01 | Planned |
| Mental Health and Wellbeing | Health | Percentage of unscheduled presentations referred to specialist mental health services, who have had direct assessment by Mental Health specialists within 4 hours | Annual | cssp1MHW02 | Planned |
| Mental Health and Wellbeing | Health | Percentage of readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge | Annual | csspMHW03 | Planned |
| Drugs and Alcohol | WLC/Health | Number of ABI's delivered in primary care and specialist NHS services | Quarterly | cssp1SM01 | Active |
| Drugs and Alcohol | WLC/Health | 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 | Quarterly | cssp1SM05 | Active |

| Focus | Lead Partner Agency | Performance Indicator | Frequency | Current PI | Status (Planned, Active) |
|----------------------|---------------------|--|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Drugs and Alcohol | WLC/Health | Percentage of WL under 18's hospital admissions for substance misuse expressed as a crude rate per 100,000 of the population | Annual | Similar: cssp1SM02 | Active |
| Drugs and Alcohol | WLC/Health | Number of drug related deaths recorded in West Lothian from those who have a substance misuse history | Annual | cssp1SM04 | Active |
| Drugs and Alcohol | WLC/Health | Number of alcohol related deaths recorded in West Lothian from those who have a substance misuse history | Annual | cssp1SM06 | Planned |
| Drugs and Alcohol | WLC/Health | Heat Targets | Quarterly | CP:SPCC005 9b.1a | Planned |
| Unintentional Harm | SFRS | Number of admissions to A&E attributed to unintentional harm | Quarterly | cssp1UH01 | Planned |
| Home and Fire Safety | SFRS | Percentage of all accidental dwelling fires where alcohol or general substance misuse is a contributory factor | Quarterly | cssp2HFRS06 | Active |
| Home and Fire Safety | SFRS | The number of accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population | Quarterly | cssp2HFRS07 SOA1304_36 | Active |
| Home and Fire Safety | SFRS | Number of other deliberate fires per 10,000 population | Quarterly | cssp2HFRS09 | Active |

| Focus | Lead Partner Agency | Performance Indicator | Frequency | Current PI | Status (Planned, Active) |
|----------------------|---------------------|--|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Home and Fire Safety | SFRS | Number of casualties resulting from accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population | Quarterly | cssp2HFRS11 | Active |
| Home and Fire Safety | SFRS | Number of fatalities resulting from accidental dwelling fires per 10,000 population | Quarterly | cssp2HFRS10 | Active |
| Financial Harm | WLC | Number of referrals to the Financial Harm Reduction Group | Quarterly | cssp6FH01 | Active |
| Missing people | Police Scotland | Number of missing people reported to Police Scotland | Quarterly | SOA1305_18 Cssp1MP01 | Planned |
| Missing people | Police Scotland | Percentage of missing people reported to Police Scotland from St John's Hospital | Quarterly | cssp1MP02 | Planned |
| Missing people | Police Scotland | Number of Looked After and Accommodated Children in residential settings reported missing to Police Scotland | Quarterly | cssp1MP03 | Planned |
| Road Safety | Police Scotland | Numbers of recorded dangerous driving offences | Quarterly | cssp1RS03 | Planned |
| Road Safety | Police Scotland | Numbers of recorded speeding offences | Quarterly | cssp1RS04 | Planned |
| Road Safety | Police Scotland | Number of Killed or seriously injured road casualties in West Lothian | Quarterly | cssp2HFRS01 SOA1304_12 | Planned |

Priority 1 - Community Wellbeing

Action Plan

| Action | Description | Planned Outcome | Owner | Start | End | Status (Planned, Active, Complete) |
|-----------------------------|---|---|--------|------------|------------|---|
| Mental Health and Wellbeing | <p>Scottish Government funding is to be allocated to Integration Authorities to work with Health and Justice partners “to deliver a holistic perspective on the additional mental health requirements in key settings.</p> <p>Increasing the capacity of ACAST to deliver more therapeutic interventions</p> <p>Development of Community Mental Health Teams (CMHT) Model</p> | <p>To increase improvements to Local Integrated Authorities over a 4 year period with an increased staffing number to meet peoples complex needs across health and justice settings:</p> <p>To facilitate rapid social worker interventions to avert crisis</p> <p>To ensure secondary care Mental Health services are seeing people in a timely manner</p> | Health | April 2019 | March 2021 | Planned |
| Mental Health and Wellbeing | Wellbeing Hubs will become the front door to mental health services for Adults aged 18-65 with mild to moderate problems. Delivered in partnership by primary and secondary care and the voluntary sector that enable recovery. A safe space where people | To increase provision of mental health workers and increase accessibility to Mental Health Services for patients of West Lothian. | Health | April 2019 | March 2021 | Planned |

| Action | Description | Planned Outcome | Owner | Start | End | Status (Planned, Active, Complete) |
|----------------------|--|---|--------|--------------|------------|---|
| | experiencing a crisis can be held and supported, when they do not require emergency admission. | | | | | |
| Drugs and Alcohol | Increase capacity across treatment service in West Lothian ADP | Reduce waiting times for treatment and support services. Ensuring people have good access to treatment and recovery services, particular those at risk. | Health | October 2018 | March 2021 | Planned |
| Drugs and Alcohol | Development of advocacy services. | Develop advocacy services in this field taken the human –rights based approach empowering people to know and claim their rights. | Health | October 2018 | March 2021 | Planned |
| Drugs and Alcohol | Continued development of recovery communities | Commission and develop recovery communities across West Lothian | Health | January 2019 | March 2021 | Planned |
| Unintentional Harm | SFRS & Partners to provide referrals to crisis care team to prevent accidents from happening within the home | Reduction in the number of admissions to A & E from unintentional harm. | SFRS | April 2019 | March 2021 | Planned |
| Home and Fire Safety | SFRS to continue working with partners to identify vulnerable persons and provide Home Fire Safety Advice | Reduction in Accidental dwelling fires and reduction of casualties / fatalities | SFRS | Ongoing | March 2021 | Active |

| Action | Description | Planned Outcome | Owner | Start | End | Status (Planned, Active, Complete) |
|--|--|--|------------------------|--------------|------------|---|
| Home and Fire Safety | SFRS to work with partners to educate young persons on consequences of wilful fire raising and provide advice to businesses on fire safety through an audit programme | Reduction in the number of deliberate fires | SFRS | Ongoing | March 2021 | Active |
| Financial Harm | To raise awareness of Financial Harm in the community and provide support and interventions for victims | To reduce the incidents of Financial Harm in our communities for vulnerable groups. | WLC | Ongoing | March 2021 | Active |
| Number of missing people reported to Police Scotland from St John's Hospital | Improve NHS understanding of missing person incidents and required information to reduce demand on Police Scotland Review existing reporting protocols including missing person reporting packs | Improved assessment of risk to individuals maximising efficiency of Police Scotland resources. | Health | April 2019 | March 2021 | Planned |
| Numbers of reported dangerous driving offences | To provide road safety prevention in education establishments Westdrive: Multi Agency road safety event for S6 Young People | Reducing casualty rates and raise awareness of road safety with young drivers. | Police Scotland WLC | January 2019 | March 2021 | Planned |
| Number of speeding offences | Refresh West Lothian Road Safety Plan 2019-2020 Implement Plan West Lothian Road Safety Plan taking account of Scottish Government targets and priorities | Creation of plan demonstrating data led approach to road casualty reduction. | Police Scotland | January 2019 | March 2021 | Planned |

Priority 2 - Antisocial Behaviour

Purpose

Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) can have a severe impact on the quality of life of those persons and communities that are repeatedly targeted. Antisocial behaviour takes many forms, from vandalism and fireraising, to youth disorder and neighbour disputes. The environmental damage caused by ASB can also impact negatively on businesses in an area.

The Community Safety Partnership remains dedicated to providing a focus on reducing antisocial behaviour across all the ward areas of West Lothian. The partnership acknowledges that it take a multi-agency response in tackling the varied incidents that make up the different aspects of antisocial behaviour. ASB can be reported to both West Lothian Council as well as Police Scotland and the Community Safety Unit continues to coordinate the response to ASB issues across the county as this approach has been successful in identifying hot spot locations for ASB and achieving positive outcomes.

The Safer Neighbourhood Team work to reduce the incidents of antisocial behaviour escalating. They often carry out joint visits in order to ensure that the correct services are involved with the victims of antisocial behaviour to ensure they receive the correct level of response required to support them in their neighbourhood. At the same time, partner's response to the perpetrators of ASB is two-fold, providing support and signposting if required to help prevent further incidents from occurring and ensuring that the correct level of proactive enquiry and enforcement is carried out.

Recently ASB calls to Police Scotland accounted for almost 20% of all calls to the police although the average level of antisocial behaviour calls has reduced by almost 2% over the 3 year period of the previous 2015-18 Community Safety Plan. Partnership governance arrangements are in place and are frequently monitored to ensure that the partnership approach to ASB remains robust and continues to be effective.

Activities

The main activities that will be undertaken in 2019/22 to achieve this priority are:

Prevention activities:

- **Delivery of the SLIDE** – a harm reduction input provided by Police Scotland and delivered in West Lothian schools by teachers to encourage young people to make positive lifestyles and divert them from ASB and crime.
- **Hate Crime Awareness Week** – Community Safety Partners deliver interventions and awareness raising events across West Lothian with a view to promote raising awareness of Hate Crime in schools, community groups and through communication networks. A hate crime or incident is when an incident occurs that is directed towards particular features of the victim's identity; race, religion, disability, sexual orientation or transgender identity (age and gender).

Early Intervention activities:

- **SFRS Firesetters** – SFRS work with partners to identify individuals who have been involved in fire related anti-social behaviour activities. This one to one intervention is completed by trained individuals who work with the young people to highlight the consequences of their behaviour and improve the choices which they make in the future. There may be one or more sessions required and as part of the process SFRS provide a follow up session in the future to assess the individual and monitor their behaviour and choices regarding fire related anti-social behaviour.
- **Youth Engagement Programmes** - In order to combat deliberate fire setting in local communities, once a young person has been identified as being at risk of involvement in this type of activity, they are referred to the SFRS for consideration of an intervention to address their behaviour.

SFRS work in partnership with the Community Safety Partnership and Education to offer a five day intensive programme to young people to build a better understanding of the consequences of such behaviour for the individual and for the wider community. The fundamental values of the programme ensure confident individuals, effective contributors, responsible citizens and successful learners. The programme promotes the benefits of teamwork, helps to raise confidence and self-esteem and encourages positive social behaviour, providing individuals with the opportunity to develop problem-solving skills, increase their personal motivation and encourage them to make positive choices in the wider community.

SFRS Youth Engagement programmes engage with young people aged 12-17 who may be at risk of being involved with fire setting, hoax calling and anti-social behaviour. It is also anticipated that the skills and confidence acquired through these projects will enhance the employability opportunities for our young people.

Delivery of Alcohol Brief Interventions (ABIs) for those who are drinking heavily but not in need of treatment. An ABI is a short, evidence-based, structured conversation with a person about their alcohol intake in a way to motivate and support them to think about and/or plan a change in their drinking behaviour to reduce their consumption and related harm. These are available in antenatal services, in GP practices and A&E, in Prison and in wider community settings.

Diversions activities:

- **Librite initiative** and the SMART group work ongoing within HMP Addiewell to support prisoners to recover from alcohol and drug problems and build the steps for a successful liberation back into the community.
- **Change Grow Live (CGL)** is a drug and alcohol service which supports adults and young people to understand the risks their drug or alcohol use pose to their health and wellbeing, and support them to reduce or stop their use safely. They deliver safe, high-quality services that address the needs of the whole person and encompass housing, education, training and employment as well as psycho-social and clinical substance misuse treatment. Once stability or abstinence has been achieved, they provide aftercare to help maintain recovery and reduce the likelihood of relapse.

They work with the families and friends of people affected by drug or alcohol use to help develop and maintain strong, loving and stable relationships critical to successful recovery. They also prioritise the safeguarding of children and vulnerable family members affected by the substance use of a family member.

- **Partnership Approach** – West Lothian Council Safer Neighbourhood Team (SNT) and Housing Officers carry out neighbourhood patrols and tenancy visits supported with Police Scotland Colleagues. This type of proactive approach with joint working where appropriate, allows tenants and members of the community to hear concerns raised about them and have the opportunity to address their antisocial behaviour prior to being administered with a verbal or written (tenancy) warning or similar. For members of the public that continue to engage in antisocial behaviour they may have details of their behaviour submitted for consideration of the application of an antisocial behaviour order (ASBO). A proactive approach such as this can provide a positive influence on someone's behaviour and prevent further repeat instances from occurring and reduce the number of (repeat) victims.

Priority 2 - Antisocial Behaviour

Performance

The following performance indicators will be used to monitor progress in the priority for the life span of the strategic plan:

| Focus | Lead Partner Agency | Performance Indicator | Frequency | Current PI | Status (Planned, Active) |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Deliberate /Malicious Fireraising | SFRS | Number of deliberate secondary fires per 10,000 population | Quarterly | cssp2HFRS08 | Active |
| Hate Crime | Police Scotland | Number of recorded Hate Crimes to Police Scotland | Quarterly | cssp2HC01 | Active |
| ASB/Noise | Police Scotland | Number of antisocial behaviour incidents reported to Police Scotland | Quarterly | cssp3ASBHC01 SOA1304_03 | Active |
| ASB/Noise | WLC | Number of active WLC antisocial behaviour cases per month | Monthly | SOA1304_34 HQS080_9b.1a | Active |
| ASB/Noise | WLC | Number of resolved antisocial behaviour cases per month | Monthly | HQS082_9b Cssp2ASBHC06 | Active |
| ASB/Noise | WLC | Number of resolved antisocial behaviour cases within the agreed 3 month Target | Monthly | HQS083_9b cssp2ASBHC07 | Active |
| ASB/Noise | WLC | Percentage of antisocial behaviour cases recorded which were resolved within locally agreed targets of 3 months | Monthly | cssp3ASBHC04 | Active |

Priority 2 - Antisocial Behaviour

Action Plan

| Action | Description | Planned Outcome | Owner | Start | End | Status (Planned, Active, Complete) |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|--------------|------------|---|
| Deliberate /Malicious Fireraising | To deliver the Firesetters / Cooldown Crew / FireSkills programmes in West Lothian | To reduce the number of deliberate secondary fires | Scottish Fire and Rescue Service | Ongoing | March 2021 | Active |
| Deliberate /Malicious Fireraising | Provide education to young people within West Lothian | To reduce the number of deliberate secondary fires | Scottish Fire and Rescue Service | Ongoing | March 2021 | Active |
| Repeat Community Disorder | Community Safety Partnership ASB interventions | To reduce the number of (repeat) victims of ASB | Police Scotland WLC | January 2019 | March 2021 | Planned |
| Hate Crime | National awareness raising events | To raise awareness of Hate Crimes | Police Scotland | Ongoing | March 2021 | Active |
| ASB/Noise | Promote external communication regarding the SNT service provision | To raise awareness of the SNT service and increase service delivery across all function areas | WLC | Ongoing | March 2021 | Active |
| ASB/Noise | Review and develop current SNT and youth intervention work and processes maximising all possible use of resources | To maximise positive outcomes for communities | WLC | Ongoing | March 2021 | Active |

| Action | Description | Planned Outcome | Owner | Start | End | Status (Planned, Active, Complete) |
|-----------|--|--|-------|--------------|------------|---|
| ASB/Noise | Partnership joint work and interventions | To actively pursue perpetrators of ASB and prevent repeat incidents from occurring | WLC | January 2019 | March 2021 | Planned |

Priority 3 - Violence

Purpose

Domestic abuse is rooted in gender based violence and it is estimated that at least 1 in 4 women in Scotland will experience domestic abuse in their lifetime and a domestic abuse incident is recorded every 10 minutes in Scotland. In West Lothian, 58,810 incidents were recorded in the past year. It is also widely recognised that most incidents of violence and abuse go unreported. Therefore these figures, stark as they are, represent only the tip of the iceberg.

In West Lothian we are committed to ensuring our communities are safe places, offering improved life chances for all and a better quality of life. We know however that domestic abuse is a major issue and that it has a significant impact on the wellbeing and potential of those affected. We are clear therefore that to improve outcomes for people in West Lothian we need to continue to take action to prevent and reduce the impact of domestic abuse on families and their communities.

Violence against Women Partnerships (VAW Partnerships) is the multi-agency mechanism to deliver on 'Equally Safe' which is Scotland's strategy for preventing and eradicating violence against women and girls at a local strategic level. No single partner alone has the resource, skills or reach to achieve the aims of Equally Safe. West Lothian Community Safety Partnership agrees that it is only by working together that we will successfully achieve this shared aim.

West Lothian Domestic and Sexual Assault Team (DASAT) offer a unique integrated public service, housed within local government, working in close partnership with key partners Police Scotland, Crown Office Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS), Social Work, Housing and Education, NHS Lothian, West Lothian Women's Aid and other third sector partners. It is the only service in Scotland that integrates services for domestic abuse and sexual assault. The DASAT is a responsive, evidence-based public service that intervenes early, reduces violence, increases resilience, and promotes recovery.

West Lothian's DASAT have supported over 1600 women and children during the last year through the various parts of their service including emotional and practical support, housing options, counselling and support for children and young people. Customer feedback has consistently shown that women and children have improved wellbeing and feel safer as a result of the service received.

Activities

The main activities that will be undertaken in 2019/22 to achieve this priority are:

Prevention activities:

- **Training** - In 2018 DASAT launched the West Lothian domestic abuse training strategy with a 3 tiered approach including an online learning module, front line training for staff and an input for supervisors and managers.
- **Education** - There is now a sexual violence prevention worker funded through Rape Crisis who will be working across secondary schools in West Lothian.

- **16 Days of Action** - 16 days of action is a multi-agency event to raise awareness and campaign against gender based violence in West Lothian. The event includes a yearly march or rally along with information stalls within the Livingston Designer Outlet Shopping Centre for members of the public to promote resilient, cohesive and safe communities highlighting that people most at risk are protected and supported to achieve improved life chances. There is often a community based input from local services and the Violence Reduction Unit.
- **Partnership Working** - Local Community Safety Partners work together with Women's Aid colleagues to deliver inputs to health professionals that would help them to identify potential victims of domestic abuse to keep them safe from further harm.
- **Festive Initiative** - During December West Lothian Police run a Festive initiative aimed at reducing acquisitive crime and violence whilst providing relevant safety advice through social media and engagement activities. The initiative traditionally runs over a few weeks, the details of which are tailored to address the relevant issues within West Lothian and delivered through high-visibility enforcement and prevention activities.
- **Fearless** - Fearless is a Web Application designed by Crime Stoppers and is aimed at younger people, aged 11 to 19 years. It provides individuals with a resource whereby they can look at crime definitions, to better understand what is right and what is wrong. More importantly, it provides individuals with a platform where they can anonymously report anything. The information received to Fearless can be interpreted from 147 languages and can be disseminated to Police within 6 hours. When the individual leaves the Web Application the browser history is automatically deleted – ensuring the anonymity of the information received. The Fearless programme is designed to empower individuals, mainly kids, to do the right thing, but without fear of being labelled a "grass".
- **Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)** - Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) is a victim focused information sharing and risk management meeting attended by key agencies, where high risk cases of domestic abuse are discussed. The role of the MARAC is to facilitate and evaluate effective information sharing thus enabling appropriate actions to be identified to reduce the risk to a victim and increase public safety. In a single meeting, MARAC combines up to date risk information with a timely assessment of a victim's needs and links those directly to the provision of appropriate services for all those involved in a domestic abuse case: victim, children and perpetrator.

Early Intervention activities:

- **No Knives Better Lives (NKBL)**
The Violence Prevention Officer has trained approximately 15 police officers in NKBL as well as 10 West Lothian partners, from Social Work & other areas. Inputs in schools have been delivered and work has continued to develop training to staff at HMP Addiewell.
- **Formally, Multi Agency Tasking and Coordination (MATAC)** aims to identify those perpetrators of domestic abuse who present the greatest risk of harm to victims and actively pursue them.

- **Domestic Scheme for Domestic Abuse Scotland (DSDAS)** is known as a mechanism for the better management of risk through the sharing of relevant information about one person's history of domestic abuse with another who is in a relationship with the former, or to a third party deemed the best placed to safeguard that person.
- What this means for people in West Lothian is that it is proposed that through the sharing of relevant information those who may be at risk of domestic abuse are better able to make an informed decision on whether to continue the relationship.
- **West Lothian Health and Social Care Partnership - Risk Assessment and Management** - The Criminal & Youth Justice Service assesses various areas of risk:
 - Risk of Re-offending (both in general and specific types of offending)
 - Risk of Harm (behaviour that is likely to prove directly harmful to another person). This includes emotional harm as well as physical harm
- An accurate risk assessment allows Partners to focus services on the people who most need to change aspects of their behaviour and the Criminal & Youth Justice Service make sure they offer the best support to individuals to reduce their re-offending and their risk of harmful behaviour.

Priority 3 – Violence

Performance

The following performance indicators will be used to monitor progress in the priority for the life span of the strategic plan:

| Focus | Lead Partner Agency | Performance Indicator | Frequency | Current PI | Status (Planned, Active) |
|----------------|---------------------|---|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Domestic Abuse | Police Scotland | Number of domestic abuse incidents | Quarterly | SOA1304_39 Cssp3DA03 | Active |
| Domestic Abuse | Police Scotland | Number of domestic abuse crimes | Quarterly | cssp3DA01 | Planned |
| Domestic Abuse | WLC | Number of referrals received by the Domestic and Sexual Assault Team | Monthly | SPPPVAWG_009 Cssp3DA02 | Active |
| Domestic Abuse | WLC | Percentage of women who report that they feel safer as a result of intervention by the Domestic and Sexual Assault Team | Monthly | SOA1305_04 Cssp3DA04 | Active |
| Sexual Crimes | Police Scotland | Number of sexual crimes – crime rate per 10,000 population | Quarterly | SOA1305_19 Cssp3SC01 | Active |

Priority 3 - Violence

Action Plan

| Action | Description | Planned Outcome | Owner | Start | End | Status (Planned, Active, Complete) |
|-----------------------|--|--|-------|------------|------------|---|
| Service Delivery | Providing a robust and timely response to people in West Lothian who have experienced or are experiencing domestic or sexual assault | To continue to respond, prevent and reduce the impact of domestic abuse on families and their communities. | WLC | Ongoing | March 2021 | Active |
| VAWG Training | Targeted training at key staff working within VAWG agenda | 3 tiered domestic abuse training strategy in place alongside CSE | WLC | Ongoing | March 2021 | Active |
| Primary Prevention | Increase the level of preventative education within all primary settings within West Lothian | Focussed work on 'healthy and unhealthy relationships' from P4 | WLC | Ongoing | March 2021 | Active |
| Perpetrator Programme | Funding options for dedicated 1:1 domestic abuse perpetrator programme to be explored | Funding secured and indicator illustrating engagement and impact | WLC | April 2019 | March 2021 | Planned |
| Policy development | Develop and implement a robust Commercial Sexual Exploitation process | Policy in place | WLC | Ongoing | March 2021 | Active |

Priority 4 - Serious and Organised Crime

Purpose

Serious and Organised Crime is defined as 'crime which is organised by a group of individuals, which has a significant detrimental impact on communities, and leads to significant financial or other benefit to those individuals involved in this form of crime'. Police Scotland, in conjunction with the West Lothian Council and other Law Enforcement and Regulatory bodies, are committed to keeping people safe and disrupting organised crime groups within our community.

Both Police Scotland and West Lothian Council agree that Serious and Organised Crime Groups (SOCGs) pose a threat to the safety and wellbeing of citizens and communities in West Lothian, and are all committed to addressing these threats through concerted partnership action. Partnership action will be carried out in accordance with the Serious Organised Crime Multi-Agency Action Plan. Local Partnership working in the prevention of community safety related serious organised crime within West Lothian is detailed below and within the action plan listed in this section.

- Divert - divert individuals from becoming involved in/using the products of serious organised crime
- Deter - deter Serious Organised Crime Groups by supporting private, public and third sector organisations to protect themselves and each other
- Detect - disrupt Serious Organised Crime Groups
- Disrupt - identify, detect and prosecute those involved in serious organised crime

Activities

The main activities that will be undertaken in 2019/22 to achieve this priority are:

Prevention activities:

- Multi-agency disruption of Serious Organised Crime Groups - Partners will continue to develop local working practise with partner agencies and regulatory bodies to share intelligence around those involved in Serious Organised Crime.
- Partners in West Lothian work together in order to Identify and share information on possible money-laundering outlets and the processes by which they can take enforcement action.

Early Intervention activities:

Police Scotland will focus on Car Crime in West Lothian relating to Serious Organised Crime activity. This includes intercepting small local groups using motor vehicles to carry out criminal activity. This may relate to the dealing of drugs and associated money illicitly obtained. As well as intercepting drug dealing, often enquiries can lead to Police Scotland seizing motor vehicles and other associated items linked to the proceeds of crime. Additional outcomes often achieved relate to associated road traffic offences. As well as carrying out work in this field within local roads and communities, police Scotland will also cover such activities on main trunk roads such as the M8 and the M9.

Priority 4 - Serious and Organised Crime

Performance

The following performance indicators will be used to monitor progress in the priority for the life span of the strategic plan:

| Focus | Lead Partner Agency | Performance Indicator | Frequency | Current PI | Status (Planned, Active) |
|-------------------|---------------------|--|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cybercrime | WLC | The number of cybercrime prevention Inputs from Education, Trading Standards, Housing and to WLC staff | Quarterly | cssp4CC01 | Planned |
| Procurement | WLC | Percentage of contracts within the annual procurement plan where Serious and Organised Crime scrutiny is undertaken. | Annually | cssp5SOCCT02 | Active |
| Acquisitive Crime | Police Scotland | The number of acquisitive housebreaking crimes (including attempts) from domestic and non-domestic premises | Quarterly | cssp4AC01 | Planned |
| Drug Supply | Police Scotland | The number of detections for drug supply offences, drugs productions and drugs cultivation | Quarterly | April 2019 (cssp4DS01) | Planned |

Priority 4 - Serious and Organised Crime

Action Plan

| Action | Description | Planned Outcome | Owner | Start | End | Status (Planned, Active, Complete) |
|---|--|---|----------------------------|------------|------------|---|
| Provide diversionary programmes to promote positive destinations, employment and training. | Identify programmes in further and higher education / youth programmes <i>Young people identified in criminality</i> <i>Young offenders</i> | Diverting People on the cusp of Serious Organised Crime | WLC | April 2019 | March 2021 | Planned |
| Effective links are in place with GIRFEC, Youth Justice and other services to make safe vulnerable young people | Sharing of information with WLC to enable 'Data wash' of specific nominals – to enable focus into particular education establishments <i>Identifying vulnerable young people through effective use of VPD, IRD and intelligence sharing</i> | Diverting People on the cusp of Serious Organised Crime | Police Scotland WLC | April 2019 | March 2021 | Planned |
| Enhance information sharing and intelligence from different sources/agencies | Close liaison with WLC and enhanced intelligence/information sharing across all sectors/arenas to better inform the SOC Landscape within West Lothian including | Collection, analysis and use of shared information and intelligence | Police Scotland | April 2019 | March 2021 | Planned |

| Action | Description | Planned Outcome | Owner | Start | End | Status (Planned, Active, Complete) |
|--|--|---|-----------------|------------|------------|---|
| | <p>the provision of details on Police National programmes.</p> <p><i>Partnership briefings, information shared re SOC related activity (e.g housing officers re cannabis cultivations)</i></p> <p><i>Close Liaison with WLC</i></p> <p><i>Community engagement via leaflet drops following targeted operations against SOC members in the community</i></p> <p><i>Close liaison with SPS Addiewell</i></p> | | | | | |
| Information and intelligence is provided by and shared across more organisations | <p>Development of a framework for effective information sharing across all agencies and partners (where appropriate)</p> <p><i>Close Liaison with WLC Counter Fraud team re information / intelligence around crime and SOC related activity</i></p> <p><i>Partner agencies agree that where appropriate relevant information will be shared relating to SOC related activity</i></p> | Collection, analysis and use of shared information and intelligence | Police Scotland | April 2019 | March 2021 | Planned |

| Action | Description | Planned Outcome | Owner | Start | End | Status (Planned, Active, Complete) |
|----------------------------|---|---|-----------------|------------|------------|---|
| | <i>Two way sharing for intelligence gathering to be enhanced</i> | | | | | |
| Money laundering inhibited | <p>Identify and share information on possible money-laundering outlets and processes taking enforcement action.</p> <p><i>Identify vulnerable premises within WLC area which could be exploited for money laundering and current trends</i></p> <p><i>WLC to be aware that large cash transactions may be linked to money laundering or SOC, consider use of Suspicious Activity Reports (SARS) as a process to flag this up.</i></p> | Multi-agency disruption of Serious Organised Crime Groups | Police Scotland | April 2019 | March 2021 | Planned |
| Money laundering inhibited | <p>Dedicated Police Scotland Financial Investigators to investigate all reports of money laundering with WLC area in partnership with WLC.</p> <p><i>Develop a WLC Money Laundering Policy</i></p> <p><i>POCA (Proceeds of Crime Act) seizures seized including cash assets, to be reported at</i></p> | Multi-agency disruption of Serious Organised Crime Groups | Police Scotland | April 2019 | March 2021 | Planned |

| Action | Description | Planned Outcome | Owner | Start | End | Status (Planned, Active, Complete) |
|--|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|---|
| | <i>quarterly meetings</i> <i>Utilise non-involvement declaration</i> | | | | | |
| Effective use of financial investigation and legislation to disrupt Serious Organised Crime Groups | <p>Maximise all potential opportunities to disrupt various revenue streams or money laundering schemes used by SOC groups.</p> <p><i>Ensure all opportunities for cash seizure, assets seizure or restraining orders are thoroughly investigated and exploited by dedicated Financial Investigators</i></p> <p><i>Consider use of Police Scotland Forensic Accountant where appropriate.</i></p> <p><i>WLC to consider use of Suspicious Activity Reports re large cash transactions and identify potential revenue streams through business licensing after data wash.</i></p> <p><i>'Cash back for Communities' to be explored</i></p> | Recovery of Proceeds of Crime | Police Scotland | April 2019 | March 2021 | Planned |

Priority 5 - Counter Terrorism

Purpose

Scotland, and the rest of the UK, faces threats from an increasingly complex range of violent extremist and terrorist ideologies, groups and individuals. The UK Government's counter terrorism strategy, CONTEST, has recently been revised and sets out how the UK Government will continue to reduce the risk to the UK and its citizens and interests overseas from terrorism, so that people can go about their lives freely and with confidence.

This new strategy sets out the changing terrorist threat that we now face and how our counter-terrorism approach is evolving to meet that threat. The strategy continues to address all forms of terrorism, and its overarching aim remains largely unchanged from the previous strategy published in 2011.

The revised strategy continues with the tried and tested strategic framework of four work strands: Prevent, Pursue, Protect and Prepare:

- Pursue: to stop terrorist attacks
- Prepare: to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack
- Protect: to strengthen our protection against a terrorist attack; and
- Prevent: to stop people becoming terrorists or support terrorism

The purpose of Pursue and Prevent is to reduce the threats we face; the purpose of Prepare and Protect work is to reduce our vulnerabilities; together these four areas of work seek to reduce the risk to the UK and its interests overseas from terrorism.

Section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (the Act) places a duty on certain bodies, listed in Schedule 6 to the Act, to have, in the exercise of their functions, "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism". Scottish Local Authorities are listed under Schedule 6 of the Act.

A multi-agency approach has led to the development of a West Lothian Counter Terrorism Governance Group drawing representation from West Lothian Council, Police Scotland, West Lothian College and Addiewell Prison. The council and partners are also members of the Police Scotland 'J' Division Multi Agency CONTEST Group.

The group is responsible for the strategic direction and delivery of a local action plan to which the community safety activities and planning in this Plan relate to. This West Lothian local action plan is aligned to the four work strands of Prevent, Pursue, Protect and Prepare identified in the 'J' Division Counter Terrorism Implementation Plan.

Activities

The main activities that will be undertaken in 2019/22 to achieve this priority are:

Prevention activities:

The purpose of Prevent is at its heart to safeguard and support vulnerable people to stop them from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. Prevent work also extends to supporting the rehabilitation and disengagement of those already involved in terrorism.

The objectives of Prevent are to:

- Tackle the causes of radicalisation and respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism.
- Safeguard and support those most at risk of radicalisation through early intervention, identifying them and offering support.
- Enable those who have already engaged in terrorism to disengage and rehabilitate.

Prevent works in a similar way to programmes designed to safeguard people from gangs, drug abuse, and physical and sexual abuse. Success means an enhanced response to tackle the causes of radicalisation, in communities and online; continued effective support to those who are vulnerable to radicalisation; and disengagement from terrorist activities by those already engaged in or supporters of terrorism.

Early Intervention activities:

- Prevent work depends on effective partnership working and existing mechanisms should be used where practicable in establishing the risk of radicalisation and ensuring staff capabilities to deal with it. This includes having in place arrangements to effectively monitor local Prevent activity.
- Individuals who are at risk of becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism and who are known to Police are managed through Prevent Case Management an outcome of which is a multi agency or Prevent Professional Concerns Case Conference. It is West Lothian Council's responsibility to arrange and chair such meetings where necessary and Single Points of Contact (SPOC) have been appointed for both the council and NHS Lothian

Priority 5 - Counter Terrorism

Performance

The following performance indicators will be used to monitor progress in the priority for the life span of the strategic plan:

| Focus | Lead Partner Agency | Performance Indicator | Frequency | Current PI | Status (Planned, Active) |
|-------------------|---------------------|---|-----------|------------|-----------------------------|
| Prevent Awareness | All Partners | Number of employees in each partner agency that have completed Prevent training | Annual | cssp5PA01 | Planned |
| Protect Awareness | All Partners | Number of employees in each partner agency that have completed Stay Safe training | Annual | cssp5PA02 | Planned |

Priority 5 - Counter Terrorism

Action Plan

| Action | Description | Planned Outcome | Owner | Start | End | Status (Planned, Active, Complete) |
|---|--|--|--------------|------------|------------|---|
| Partners to provide guidance and training on Prevent | Ensure that intelligence and high quality products are available to each local partner and can be delivered as required in a local context. | Provide a response to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the extreme narrative that may facilitate radicalisation. | All Partners | April 2019 | March 2021 | Planned |
| Enhance clear effective communications so that Prevent messages can be cascaded appropriately through partner organisations | Partners to identify the communication process across their organisations, to ensure Prevent key messages are included and that guidance is up to date and tackles all forms of terrorist ideology without provoking vulnerable communities. | Provide a response to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the extreme narrative that may facilitate radicalisation. | All Partners | April 2019 | March 2021 | Planned |
| Individuals who are vulnerable to terrorism and violent extremism are supported through the Prevent Professional | Ensure the relevant staff within receive the appropriate training on Prevent, including how to refer vulnerable individuals. | Preventing individuals from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism | WLC | April 2019 | March 2021 | Planned |

| Action | Description | Planned Outcome | Owner | Start | End | Status (Planned, Active, Complete) |
|--|---|---|-------------------------------|------------|------------|---|
| Concerns (PPC) process. | | | | | | |
| Ensure that all key partners are supported in developing safe and appropriate guidance | Ensure effective Information Sharing Protocols (ISPs) with key institutions are in place in order to enable effective delivery of Prevent | Partners who are vulnerable to terrorist and violent extremist ideologies and ideologues are supported and enabled to challenge these ideologies and ideologues | WLC Police Scotland | April 2019 | March 2021 | Planned |
| Increase the awareness of significant Infrastructure and engage with sector assets to enhance the resilience / protective security capability at these sites | Partners to identify locally relevant significant infrastructure assets and any existing gaps in security / resilience. Collaborate with partners in order to overcome identified gaps. | To enhance physical, personnel and cyber protective security across all sectors to protect against terrorism and other malicious threats. | All Partners | April 2019 | March 2021 | Planned |

West Lothian Community Planning Partnership

Community Safety Plan

Community Safety Unit
January 2019

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West Lothian Community Justice Strategic Plan 2019-24

1. Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to ask the Community Planning Partnership Board to approve the Community Justice Strategic Plan 2019-24 and the Community Justice Action Plan 2019-2021.

2. Recommendations

The CPP Board is asked to:

1. Approve the West Lothian Community Justice Strategic Plan 2019-24
2. Approve the West Lothian Community Justice Action Plan 2019-21
3. Note that the launch of the Strategic Plan will take place in early summer 2019.

3. Discussion

The Partnership's commitment to reducing reoffending is clearly identified in the Local Outcome Improvement Plan. Previously, West Lothian CPP and its partners had a Reducing Re-offending Strategy for 2013-18 that brought many positive benefits for West Lothian Communities.

The approach taken in West Lothian is seen as forward looking and since 2017, the West Lothian CPP has had legal responsibility for delivering Community Justice outcomes for West Lothian. It replaced responsibilities previously held by Lothian and Borders Community Justice Authority (CJA).

The Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016, as well as requiring the CPP and a number of key partners to adopt a duty to co-operate, saw the creation of a new national oversight body, Community Justice Scotland (CJS).

As a Partnership, the CPP is required to submit an annual Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan (CJ OIP) to CJS along with an annual report.

We are seeking approval to adopt a longer term strategic approach with CJS that would allow the attached strategy to become the CJ OIP for West Lothian, allowing less duplication of effort in producing annual plans and ensure annual reporting becomes more streamlined. The approach sought in West Lothian also aligns better in approach with other key partnership strategies.

The attached strategic plan follows a range of strategic partnership activities including activity to identify local needs and priorities. The strategy identifies five main priorities as follows;

1. Young People Who Offend
2. Women Who Offend
3. Response to Violent Crime
4. Health and Substance Misuse
5. Improving Lifestyle Stability

Also attached is the Community Justice Action Plan 2019-2021. The Action Plan covers a 3 year period to ensure that there is a focus on short to medium term goals.

4. Summary of Implications

| | |
|--|---|
| Relevant LOIP outcome (s) | We live in resilient, cohesive and safe communities People at risk are protected and supported to improve life chances |
| Relevant LOIP performance indicator (s) | Percentage of Early and Effective Intervention cases 8 to 15 years who do not reoffend within 12 months of initial referral One year reconviction rate |
| Resources | None |
| Link to prevention/community engagement | Links to Anti Poverty Strategy and community engagement strategies |
| Impact on inequalities | EIA to be completed |
| Key risks | None identified |

5. Consultations

The draft Community Justice Strategic Plan 2019-24 has been developed in conjunction with key Community Justice partners, has been considered at the Community Justice Sub Committee and views have been sought from the Citizens Panel.

6. Conclusions

The draft West Lothian Community Justice Strategy 2019-24 is the next step for what has been a largely positive journey for West Lothian's Community Justice Partners. The priorities contained within it are entirely in line with both national and local needs.

Tim Ward

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25th March 2019

References

None

Appendices

1. Draft West Lothian Community Justice Strategy 2019-24
2. West Lothian Community Justice Action Plan 2019-21

West Lothian Community Justice Strategic Plan 2019-2024

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West Lothian Community Justice Strategic Plan 2019-2024

Foreword

The West Lothian Community Justice Strategic Plan 2019-2024 is our first such plan to be developed within the new framework for Community Justice in Scotland. Its predecessors (the Reducing Reoffending Strategic Plans for 2012-15 and 2013-18) focused on the commitment of all partner agencies to work together to address identified priorities which would contribute to Reducing Re-offending.

Changes in focus at national and local level over the past five years, explained within this plan, have resulted in the broadening of our shared agenda, and in the formalisation of shared responsibility for its delivery among an even wider range of local and national partners.

Arguably the most significant change has been the increased recognition that making our communities safer by reducing re-offending requires systemic change. The change in focus towards Community Justice, both nationally and locally, recognises that there is a wide range of factors that may contribute to a person committing an offence; in turn this has led to the widening of the responsibilities of many organisations which would not formerly have seen themselves as directly involved in this demanding agenda.

A shared commitment to 'working up-stream' – recognising and dealing as soon as possible with the range of problems and poor influences that contribute to later offending – is essential. This will be the most significantly changed aspect of our practice: helping communities to make changes that make them safer; helping families in stress, and supporting individuals to make the changes in their lives that will put them at less risk, both to themselves and others. At the same time, we recognise that there are challenges in planning appropriate services in a period of extreme financial stringency.

Partners in the West Lothian Community Planning Partnership have already seen the benefits of working closely, and look forward to further developing effective joint working practices through the life of this plan.

Kirsteen Sullivan

Chair
West Lothian Community Planning Partnership

Introduction

West Lothian Community Planning Partnership (CPP) formally took responsibility for Community Justice planning and service delivery on 1st April 2017, after a transitional year devoted to establishing the new arrangements locally. The concept of Community Justice has been developed across Scotland over the past five years, following the publication of two separate national reports¹ that each commented on the challenges for a wide range of justice partners in ensuring positive outcomes for people who find themselves in the justice system.

The developing vision for Community Justice included a new approach to partnership in planning and delivering the wide range of services in Scotland that are intended to reduce re-offending and to make communities safer. Community Justice has a clear focus on communities, in terms both of improving the lives of residents and of taking into account their concerns and aspirations, but also acknowledges that communities are able to contribute to improving their own well-being.

Our work is carried out in accordance with the requirements of two separate pieces of Scottish legislation: the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015, and the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016, but also encompasses the wider philosophy underpinning Community Justice, explained throughout this Plan.

¹ Reports by Audit Scotland (September 2011) and the Commission on Women Offenders (April 2012)

Our Vision for Community Justice Services

Making our communities safer and more resilient

We are committed to protecting our communities by reducing the threat and harm caused by crime and antisocial behaviour. Through addressing vulnerability and the consequences of inequalities in our communities, we will work to protect people, preventing all forms of abuse, neglect and exploitation. Our focus on prevention and early intervention will improve the safety and wellbeing of individuals both in public places and in their homes. We will continue to work with and listen to our communities, encouraging them to take shared responsibility for their neighbourhoods and to become more resilient both through this support and by better using their own resources.

Supporting people with criminal convictions to change their behaviour and become valued citizens.

Although some people who commit an offence will have only short-term contact with the justice system, others will need longer-term support in avoiding further offending. Justice partners will help and support these individuals as they address the complex issues that underpin such offending, with the aim of ensuring they feel and behave as fully integrated and responsible members of their communities.

Our Commitment to Effective Partnership

We recognise that both the quality and the effectiveness of our services rely on the commitment, dedication and ability of staff in a range of organisations across West Lothian. On a daily basis, they make a difference for our communities, and for people who have committed offences, for their victims, and for those close to them. As a partnership, we are committed to ensuring that our collective workforce has the necessary skills and knowledge to provide high quality services in this challenging environment. We recognise that we should continue to build our partnership with the communities that we serve, in order to provide services that are closely matched to their needs, and to harness the many strengths of those communities.

Principles

The Community Justice Strategic Plan has been developed to encompass the following principles:

- Partners will work together to utilise all available resources from the public, private and third sectors, individuals, groups and communities
- Services will work closely with individuals and communities to better understand their needs, to make best use of talents and resources, to support self-reliance, and to build resilience
- There will be a focus on delivering integrated services that deliver measurable results
- Early intervention and prevention approaches will be prioritised to reduce demand and reduce inequalities
- Identify and target the underlying causes of multi-generational deprivation and low aspiration.

How we have developed this plan.

This plan derives from:

- Previous planning carried out among what are now termed Community Justice partners in West Lothian over the period of seven years since we developed our initial concept of Reducing Re-offending partnership work
- Our work to adapt previous structures of governance to make them suitable for the extended agenda and vision of Community Justice.
- Debate within our new governance structure, which has highlighted some of the issues that we consider to be Priority areas.
- Many of the issues raised here feature in existing planning.
- National strategic planning, including the development of National Outcomes.

Of **The National Outcomes**, the most significant within the context of Community Justice are:

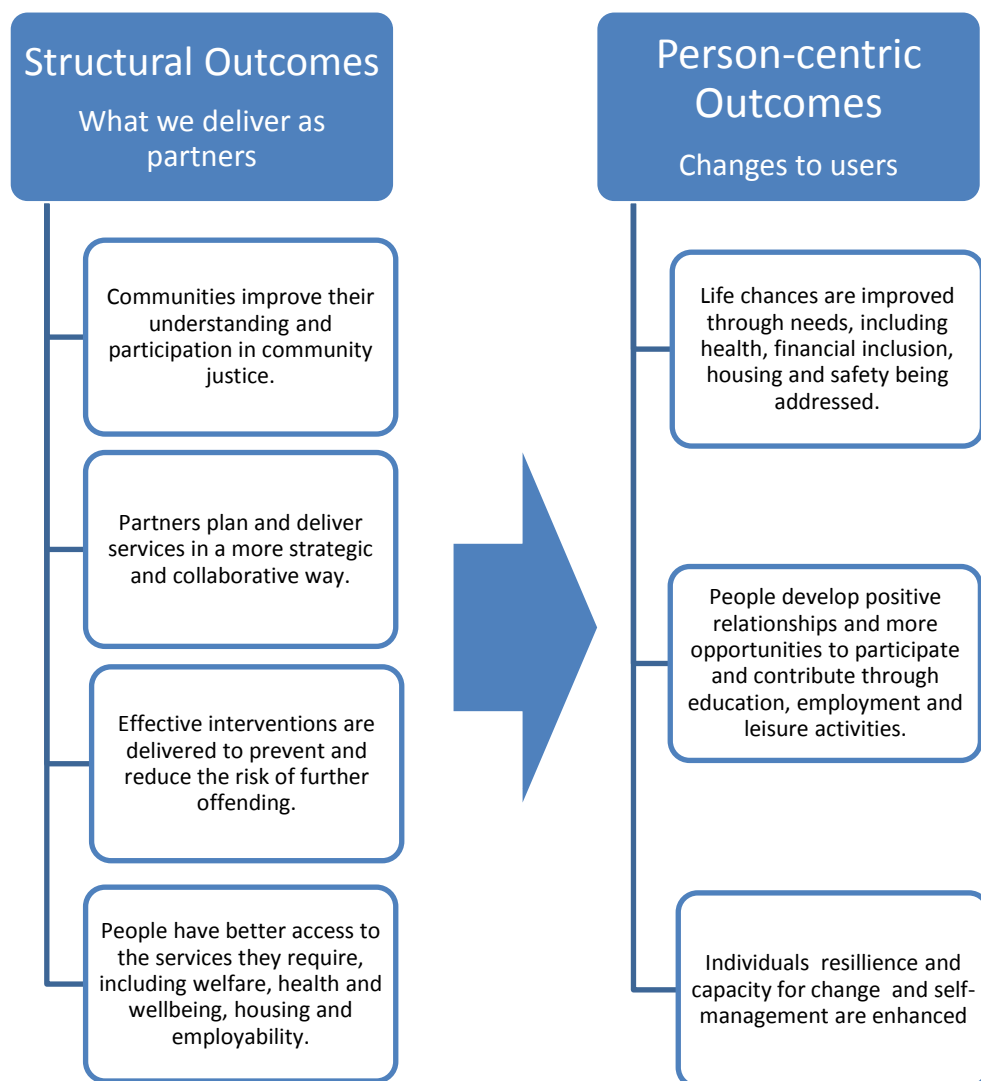
- Outcome 8 – We have improved the life chances for people at risk
- Outcome 9 – We live our lives free from crime, disorder and danger
- Outcome 13 – We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive society

West Lothian CPP's Local Outcomes Improvement Plan defines two outcomes that are the most significant for the Community Justice agenda:

- We live in resilient, cohesive and safe communities
- People most at risk are protected and supported to achieve improved life chances

The Scottish Government's Community Justice Outcomes Framework

The Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Framework (OPIF) identifies a set of common outcomes that will be used across Scotland. They are in two categories. Structural outcomes define what we deliver in local and national partnerships, while Person-centric Outcomes focus on the changes experienced by users of these services. These outcomes are the framework against which we map the actions laid out in this Strategic Plan.



The Development of Community Justice in Scotland

The model of Community Justice now being implemented in Scotland involves Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs) taking on responsibility for local planning, management and delivery of a range of services focusing on reducing re-offending and creating safer communities. Community Justice Scotland, a national organisation, offers leadership and co-ordination, development and roll-out of best practice, and provides the interface with the Scottish Government. Other national organisations that have a role in this agenda include the Risk Management Authority and the Care Inspectorate.

The Strategic Context for Community Justice in Scotland

Legislation

Two separate acts of the Scottish Parliament define Community Justice and the responsibilities of bodies for its administration.

- **The Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2016** gives a precise and relatively narrow definition of Community Justice, in relation to local delivery of services to people aged 16 or over who, in summary, are subject to bail conditions, community disposals or post-prison release control requirements. Responsibilities include:
 - managing and supporting these people with a view to them not offending in future or at least, reducing future offending by them;
 - making it easier for these people to access support services of all types;
 - helping prepare convicted prisoners for release; and
 - working to put in place the relevant general services that they are likely to need immediately following their release.
- The **Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015** emphasises and extends the duty of statutory and third sector bodies to co-operate and to work with communities in the planning and delivery of services that will improve outcomes for those communities.

Scotland's wider vision for Community Justice

Scottish ministers and leaders of Community Justice Scotland have been consistent in promoting a much wider agenda for Community Justice. The National Strategy for Community Justice (2016) develops a comprehensive explanation of the principles of Community Justice. It includes the following propositions:

- Scotland is a modern, progressive country committed to tackling inequalities.
- Our justice system should support those in our justice system to turn their behaviours around and become contributors to an inclusive and respectful society.
- We know about the considerable challenges facing the people who live in the most deprived parts of our society.
- We understand that people who are victims of crime, and those who offend and their families, are drawn disproportionately from these areas.
- The National Strategy for Community Justice requires us to adopt a preventative approach that not only reduces crime and the number of future victims of crime, but also helps to create a more just, equitable and inclusive society where people's life chances are improved and our public resources are made best use of.
- We should adopt a holistic approach, which will:
 - help people to make positive changes in their lives, and help tackle the underlying causes of their offending.
 - encourage community justice partners to provide tailored wrap-around services which work with people as individuals, and which recognise their strengths, needs and aspirations.
- The evidence is clear that better access to welfare, housing and health services, wellbeing and employability assistance can reduce or even prevent offending from occurring in the first place.

West Lothian Demographic Overview

Population and demography

West Lothian is in Central Scotland, has a population of about 181,310 (National Records of Scotland 2017 mid-year estimate). This is an increase of 0.7% from 180,130 in 2016. Over the same period, the population of Scotland increased by 0.4%.

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. In the east-central band there is a large shale oil field, whilst the area in the west is dominated by Scotland's central coalfield. Both of these natural resources were greatly exploited in the 19th and early 20th centuries and contributed to the development of a number of West Lothian's communities. The rapid development of these 'boom' communities meant the loss of these industries was felt heavily, and this legacy has resulted in some small but prominent concentrations of deprivation.

West Lothian has undergone significant change over the last ten years in demography, physical environment and its economy. These changes have presented opportunities and challenges for West Lothian's communities and the organisations that deliver services in the area.

In the period 2016 to 2026 it is predicted that the population will grow by 6.6%, this is the 6th highest percentage change in population size out of the 32 council areas in Scotland. The population of Scotland over the same time frame is expected to increase by only 3.2%.

Inequalities

- West Lothian has 239 datazones, 16 of which fall within the worst 15% of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
- The Campaign to End Child Poverty estimated that 22 % of children in West Lothian are living in relative poverty after housing costs, a similar level to that for Scotland as a whole.
- Almost 9000 people in West Lothian live within some of the most deprived areas in Scotland, which accounts for around 5% of West Lothian's total population
- 24% of children in West Lothian live in low income working households, compared to 25% for Scotland
- Around 22,000 households in West Lothian (28%) are defined as fuel poor, spending more than 10% of their income on gas and electricity costs
- A significant proportion of households are earning less than the average weekly wage; a quarter of West Lothian households earn less than £16,000 and approximately 38% earn less than £20,000.

The Challenging Economic Environment

Prior to the economic downturn, the percentage of West Lothian households that were in poverty was relatively stable, however in the last few years this has begun to change. This is a trend that is evident at both a local and national level. Recent analysis of the income domain of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) indicates that there has been an increase in income and employment deprivation in the most deprived SIMD zones in West Lothian. The continuing economic downturn and political changes, mainly around welfare reform, have increased employment deprivation, financial hardship and homelessness, particularly in already deprived areas where there is less resilience. This has served to increase the inequality gap in West Lothian, Scotland and the UK.

Community Justice Provision in West Lothian

The organisation with primary responsibility for the provision of community-based criminal justice services in West Lothian has been West Lothian Council's Criminal and Youth Justice Service. However, it is clear that this service does not and cannot work in isolation and that partnership working is key to the development and delivery of effective services to meet the needs of people in West Lothian.

In West Lothian partners work together to deliver a wide range of community-based responses to offending focusing on:

- reducing the risk of people becoming involved in offending;
- changing behaviour;
- reducing risk-factors for individuals who have offended and
- providing alternative ways of dealing with issues – reducing the need for prosecution, pre-sentence remand, or imprisonment.

The Criminal and Youth Justice Service continues to have legal responsibility for the management of a range of court orders and prison aftercare licences, with responsibilities closely aligned to the needs of the core group defined in Community Justice legislation. While any order or licence may have a range of tasks to be undertaken, the main areas of activity are:

- supervision of people who have offended and providing support and opportunities for behaviour change
- monitoring the activities and behaviour of the most concerning people (usually a shared responsibility with other organisations)
- arranging reparative activities to be carried out as punishment and to support attitudinal change.

The service also provides early intervention support for both young people at risk of offending, and for adults who are alleged to have committed an offence but do not have a history of such behaviour.

A multi-agency approach taken is also taken to help to reduce the re-offending behaviour of sexual and violent offenders to protect the public from serious harm through Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA).

Effective partnership working is well embedded in West Lothian and there is a long and solid history of good inter-agency working relationships. These relationships have been further enhanced by the increasing co-location of a number of relevant services within the West Lothian Civic Centre. The significant recurring issues that feature in the lives of many people who have committed offences require a wide variety of responses and the close contact between relevant partners, including in some areas shared processes for allocating tasks has led to more joined-up service provision.

The vision for Community Justice in West Lothian is about more than working only with individuals, it is instead about improving our communities by making them safer. This is a vision that cannot be achieved by a single service or agency and must be taken forward through meaningful partnership working with a wide range of organisations and with communities themselves.

How We Work Together

Governance

Partners in West Lothian are committed to working together to deliver and develop services that meet the needs of people who offend, their families, and their communities.

Since 1st April 2017, the West Lothian Community Planning Partnership (CPP) has been responsible for developing Community Justice in West Lothian. The governance arrangements for Community Justice in West Lothian are detailed in the chart below. The lead body for the wider implementation and planning of Community Justice in West Lothian is the Safer Communities Strategic Planning Group. The Community Justice Sub-Committee has particular responsibility for co-ordinating those services targeted at individuals.

The links between sub-committees are ensured through managerial oversight and overlapping sub-committee membership.



Key Partners for Community Justice

The statutory partners defined in the Community Justice (Scotland) Act (2016) are:



The West Lothian Community Planning Partnership has 21 partners who have varying degrees of responsibility for the delivery of the Community Justice agenda:



West Lothian's wider Community Justice Partnership also includes other bodies whose work makes a significant contribution:

- organisations with a specific responsibility for young people: the West Lothian Youth Action project and the Inclusion Aftercare Team.
- Sodexo Justice Services, which runs HMP Addiewell.
- All agencies dealing with substance misuse are represented in the Addiction Care Partnership.

Our Workforce

We recognise that the quality and effectiveness of our services depend on the commitment, dedication, knowledge and skills of staff in a number of organisations across West Lothian. By supporting people who have committed offences to improve their lives, they support the families of these individuals and help to make our communities safer. As a partnership we are committed to ensuring that our collective workforce has the necessary skills and knowledge to provide high quality services in this challenging environment. We also recognise the important role of our workforce in acting as ambassadors for the broader concept of Community Justice.

Strategic Context: West Lothian

Local overview

This Plan is intended to align with existing plans and strategies across the West Lothian Community Planning Partnership area, in particular:

- West Lothian Local Outcomes Improvement Plan 2013- 23
- West Lothian Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan
- West Lothian Council Corporate Plan
- West Lothian Regeneration Framework 2013-2034
- West Lothian Children's Services Plan 2017-2020
- West Lothian Youth Justice Development Plan
- West Lothian Anti-Poverty Strategy 2018-2023
- West Lothian Local Police Plan 2017-2020

West Lothian Local Outcomes Improvement sets out the long term vision for West Lothian, details the local outcomes that will be prioritised and sets out how the West Lothian Community Planning Partnership will deliver on these.

West Lothian Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan, published in March 2017, defines a range of actions that will be taken by West Lothian Justice Partners and others to make communities safer.

West Lothian Council Corporate Plan sets the Council's strategic direction and identifies our priorities for the years between 2018 and 2023. These priorities are the focus for all council services, as we work together to deliver better services for West Lothian. One of the priorities identified within the plan is - Reducing crime and improving community safety.

West Lothian Regeneration Framework 2013-2034 provides the long term plan for targeted action to improve the life chances of those living in our most disadvantaged communities.

West Lothian Children's Services Plan 2017-2020 outlines the work of the West Lothian Children and Families Strategic Planning Group which focuses on improving outcome for children, young people and their families in West Lothian. The key priorities identified within the plan are Early Intervention and Prevention, Corporate Parenting, Child Protection, Violence Against Women and Girls, Youth Justice, Transition and Substance Misuse.

West Lothian Youth Justice Development Plan incorporates the main priorities of the Scottish Government's Preventing Offending Getting it Right for Children and Young People Strategy and builds on recent progress made in the Youth Justice system. The key priorities are advancing the Whole System approach and enhancing services in order to improve life chances for young people.

West Lothian Anti-Poverty Strategy 2018-2023 sets out how the Community Planning Partnership will address poverty at a local level.

West Lothian Local Police Plan 2017-2020 defines the policing issues specific to West Lothian, and identifies links between this and other significant strategies.

Our Priorities: Young People Who Offend

When a person offends at a young age there is a higher than average risk of them going on to offend as an adult. We therefore recognise the importance of working together to reduce youth offending. Supporting young people to make positive lifestyle choices is a partnership responsibility and is integral to West Lothian's vision of helping make Scotland the best place to grow up.

Background

The Whole System Approach (WSA) was introduced to West Lothian in 2011, to ensure that partners shared a streamlined and consistent planning, assessment and decision-making process for all young people under 21, who offend. We will in due course extend the approach to cover all under-25 year olds in line with intended changes in Scottish law.

What we are doing

The main ethos of the Whole System Approach is that many young people can and should be diverted from statutory measures, prosecution and custody through early intervention and robust community alternatives.

The Whole System Approach covers six core areas; work on each of these should make lasting improvement in outcomes for young people:

- Early and Effective Intervention (EEI);
- Opportunities to divert young people from prosecution;
- Court Support;
- Community Alternatives to residential school, secure care and custody;
- Managing risk of serious harm, including changing behaviour of those in residential school, secure care and custody, and particularly those young people who are at risk of committing sexual harm and
- Improving reintegration back into the community.

How we will develop our services for children and young people

Apart from the areas outlined above, we will work together to:

- divert children and young people from Serious Organised Crime;
- equip practitioners with appropriate skills to recognise and work with those at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation;
- ensure timely and effective services to respond to mental health and well-being needs;
- minimise risk in relation to the impact of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS);
- improve victims' and community confidence;
- support vulnerable girls and young women and
- support all of our young people to make the best possible transition to adulthood, recognising that some young people, including those with additional needs, and Care Leavers, may need some additional support.

Partners in West Lothian are working together to ensure that young people develop ambitious life goals. We recognise that outcomes are poorer for young people with additional needs and for care leavers than for the general population. We are committed to closing this gap through effective transition planning and through the development of local opportunities.

We have already:

- invested in the holistic pre-employability services to address the barriers that prevent care leavers from moving into employment, education and or training;
- employed a graduate trainee to map the current transition arrangements to identify gaps and will revise transition pathways for young people with additional needs and
- worked with West Lothian College to develop learning programmes ensure opportunities for progression are maximised.

We will work together to:

- improve access to services to support the health and wellbeing of our most vulnerable young people;
- ensure that there is access to supported accommodation and appropriate housing;
- improve access to post-school education and training and
- support all young people into sustained employment.

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| Key Outcome | •We develop and deliver services that improve outcomes for children and young people most at risk |
| Stretch Aim | •To extend the Whole Systems Approach in West Lothian up to the age of 26, in line with the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 |
| Key Indicator | •Proportion of young people identified as high risk, whose risk is reduced within 6 months of intervention |

Our Priorities: Women Who Offend

Women comprise a relatively small part of both the prison population and the wider offending population. Gender-neutral sentencing tends to lead to more punitive approaches to sentencing for women, with use of custody being disproportionate to their offending behaviour when compared with male offenders. We support the concept of a range of specific responses to the needs of women in the justice system, and believe that attitudinal change is required across the entire justice system.

Background

There is a substantial body of research which highlights the ways in which women are disadvantaged by the justice system. Women in the justice system are more likely, when compared with men: to be convicted of non-violent offences; to have fewer previous convictions; and to be less likely to be persistent offenders.

Most women serve short-term prison sentences and experience more problems than males, as do their families, as imprisonment often results in women losing their homes and custody of children. Short-term prisoners have the highest level of social need and the highest rates of reconviction. Very little effective work can be done in prison over short periods, and contacting women after release can be exceptionally difficult.

Women in the justice system.

Women in the justice system, in particular those in prison, are likely to have experienced some of the following issues:

- **Violence and abuse**
- **Mental health and self-injury**
- **Substance misuse**
- **Caring responsibilities**
- **Poverty.**

National Change.

An independent Commission on Women Offenders was set up in 2011 to:

- consider how to improve outcomes for women in the criminal justice system
- to recommend practical measures to reduce reoffending rates
- reverse the recent increase in the female prisoner population

The commission's report made a number of recommendations, including the creation of Community Justice Centres to enable women to access a consistent range of services at every stage of the criminal justice system including bail, diversion orders, prison and release.

What we are doing

Alongside broader consideration of how to achieve successful outcomes for all people who offend, the focus on women in West Lothian has made a significant change to service delivery. Many of the key recommendations of the Commission on Women Offenders are echoed in the West Lothian Almond Project. This offers a holistic framework of integrated services with the aim of:

- preventing women from coming into the Criminal Justice System and
- providing appropriate support for those in the system to reduce re-offending.

Parallel approaches include:

- working proactively with partners to reduce the use of remand;
- focusing on substance misuse and the underlying abuse, trauma and poverty that drive offending;
- the development of an assertive outreach service based on a key worker/mentoring model to maximise women's access to services and address the barriers and stigma that women offenders face in the community;
- working in partnership to provide a holistic package of support tailored to meet the women's individual needs;
- challenging offending behaviour and attitudes and
- the use of a key worker to plan, monitor and coordinate services for women and children who are involved in the Criminal Justice System.

Measuring success.

At any one time the Almond Project typically works with over 30 women who have offended or who are at risk of offending. A high level of input is matched by high rates of success. Almost all women who are referred and complete their assessment successfully engage with the Project.

Monitoring substance misuse and engagement with treatment services provides a crucial measure of success. Since 2016, 96% of the women supported have engaged with appropriate substance misuse services. Only 3% of women have gone on to be charged with an offence either during or in the 6 months after their involvement with the Project.

Developing our services

In going forward consideration is being given to the development of an early intervention programme, based on the principles of the Almond Project. The services will be targeted at women subject to bail and the support provided will be based on need and will range from the provision of information and advice to a more detailed support programme for those most at risk of offending.

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| Key Outcome | •Women are supported to avoid involvement with the Justice System |
| Stretch Aim | •No woman appearing from custody should be remanded without an available bail support package |
| Key Indicator | •% of women involved with the Almond Project who do not re-offend within 6 months |

Our Priorities: Response to Violent Crime

Crime is a reality of our society; some individuals do commit offences and create victims in the process, very occasionally causing serious harm. The impact that offending can have for victims cannot be underestimated. It is crucial that we have robust services in place to support the victims of violence and abuse, and that we minimise the risk of their being victimised again.

Whilst it is not possible to eliminate the risk of offending entirely, we have the ability to reduce the risk posed by the few individuals who pose an ongoing risk of serious harm. Prison serves a purpose: to contain risk and to punish individuals. Apart from a few exceptional cases, the state does not imprison people for their whole life. We therefore have to manage offenders in the community.

Background

Managing perpetrators of violence

West Lothian has robust arrangements for managing many of the most concerning people in our society. Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) were introduced to ensure that all reasonable steps are taken to reduce the risk of serious harm to the public from known offenders. MAPPA brings together professionals from the police, local authorities (e.g. Housing, Education), Health and the Scottish Prison Service – the 'Responsible Authorities'. There are three case management levels, intended to ensure that resources are focused on the individuals posing the most risk, to reduce the risk of harm they pose. MAPPA considers Registered Sex Offenders (RSOs), Restricted Patients (mainly violent offenders with a small number of sex offenders), and Level 3 Violent Offenders, known as the 'critical few'.

Supporting victims

While all West Lothian partners share a professional responsibility to deal appropriately with the needs of their service users who have been victims of violence and abuse, the lead third sector organisation is Victim Support West Lothian, with a wide-ranging remit.

Support for victims of domestic abuse is provided by West Lothian Women's Aid and the Domestic and Sexual Assault Team (DASAT). Since 2010 the remit of DASAT has been expanded to include the provision of support to victims of recent rape or sexual assault and to victims of historical rape or sexual assault.

In recognition of the considerable overlap between women as victims and women who offend the Almond Project for women who offend is located within DASAT.

What we are doing

In West Lothian we use a number of local multi-agency arrangements in order to manage the risk posed by offenders, to protect current or potential victims, and to share information that may contribute to reducing offending or to the successful prosecution of crime. In full, these include:

- **Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA)**; these are national arrangements applicable to sexual offenders and the most serious violent offenders.
- **Multi-Agency Partnership for Violent Offenders (MAPVO)**; this West Lothian-developed group deals with violent offenders whose behaviour is not at a level to be considered through MAPPA.
- **Multi-Agency Tasking and Co-ordination (MATAC)**, for perpetrators of domestic abuse; this group focuses on sharing information to assist in reducing such offending.
- **Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC)**, which address identify and address the needs of high risk victims of domestic abuse.

- **West Lothian Young Person's Risk Management Procedure** which outlines the approach to the risk management of young people who present a serious risk of harm

Each group brings together relevant partners to agree and manage an appropriate partnership response to the risk posed by concerning individuals in the community. Our risk management processes require partner organisations to consider a shared assessment of risk in each case, and to have a clear understanding of what are the responsibilities of each organisation.

For perpetrators, agreed actions are likely to include:

- Monitoring, through use of supervision appointments, electronic monitoring, home visits and surveillance. Co-ordinated through joint working between Police, Local Authority and the Criminal & Youth Justice Service.
- Offence-focused work and programmes – structured work is completed on a 1-to-1 basis or within a group programme to address thoughts, feelings and behaviour that contribute to offending behaviour.
- Restrictions - individuals may be: excluded from specified areas; banned from contact with specified people; instructed to refrain from alcohol/drug use; or restricted in the times where they can be away from their home.
- Support - this may include assistance to find employment, to gain qualifications, to secure appropriate accommodation and to become a positive, contributing member of our community.

Community Justice Partners are entirely committed to the National Equally Safe Strategy ([click here for link](#)) which aims to prevent and eradicate violence against women and girls

Tackling perpetrators is one of the three main strands of the strategy and is also reflected in the West Lothian Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy.

In 2016-17, 2,241 incidents of domestic abuse were recorded in West Lothian by Police Scotland which equated to 124 per 10,000 of population. Domestic abuse is therefore a serious issue for West Lothian and one which our partnership is keen to address.

How we will develop our services

Managing people who offend, particularly those who are violent, is an important part of keeping people safe. Our focus needs to be on these people, their families, and their contact with others. We will work with all Community Justice partners to enhance their staff's skills in handling concerns, about both perpetrators and potential or actual victims. Criminal and Youth Justice Services will work to develop programmes to deal with perpetrators of violence and work in partnership to deliver them.

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| Key Outcome | •Those involved in the Criminal and Youth Justice Systems for violent offences complete their orders without further violent offending |
| Stretch Aim | •Domestic Abuse perpetrators commence a structured programme |
| Key Indicator/s | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •% of perpetrators of domestic abuse who successfully complete a Community Payback Order •% violent offenders completing a CPO without a further violent offence |

Our Priorities: Health and Substance Misuse

For people who offend mental health issues remain significant, and the overlap between these and substance misuse provides challenges for our service users and for the professionals who work with them.

Background

How we have developed and delivered substance misuse services in West Lothian

The West Lothian Alcohol and Drugs Partnership (ADP) is a multi-agency partnership that has strategic responsibility for coordinating actions to address local issues with alcohol and drugs. Its members include: West Lothian Council; NHS Lothian; West Lothian Drug and Alcohol Service (WLDAS); Cyrenians; Change Grow Live (CGL); ELCA (Edinburgh & Lothian Council on Alcohol); Circle; Police Scotland, and HMP Addiewell.

Delivering services

Services and interventions are delivered by a range of partners addressing all aspects of treatment and recovery from substance misuse which forms the Recovery-Oriented System of Care (ROSC).

Measuring the efficacy of our services

The performance of West Lothian's addiction services, as collated by the Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO), is generally in line with national averages.

The national HEAT targets (relating to Health Improvement, Efficiency, Access to treatment, and Treatment) are a significant driver of service development. For example, Alcohol Brief Interventions (ABIs) are a Scottish Government-approved activity which is seen as contributing to the overall objective of reducing alcohol-related harm by helping individuals to reduce their drinking to within sensible guidelines. For 2016/17 the West Lothian ADP's delivery target of 1,987 ABIs, based on West Lothian's proportion of the NHS Lothian population, was exceeded by 62%.

The ADP has a risk register with partners to highlight and analyse risk and develop contingency planning. Despite these developments, we see continuing challenges in addressing related addiction and mental health needs, with access to appropriate psychiatric or psychological services not always being possible when the optimum point has been reached in addressing addiction issues.

Improving our services

The West Lothian ADP has increased its focus on supporting couples, families and carers. A contract for this support was awarded to West Lothian Drug and Alcohol Service (WLDAS), to provide support through the Therapeutic Support Service. The ADP has placed a greater emphasis on the delivery of high quality psychological therapies, with adherence to evidence-based, manualised approaches with appropriate supervision arrangements in place. WLDAS was awarded the contract to provide psychological therapies under the Therapeutic Support Service and employs an NHS psychologist to oversee the work.

How we will develop our services

The ADP will develop a clear framework for how service users and their families should be involved in the delivery, development and commissioning of drug/alcohol services. This will use the Integrated Joint Board (IJB) Participation and Engagement Strategy, a policy

statement on the IJB's approach and commitment to engagement which is designed to guide engagement activity on individual issues.

The ADP will work with service providers to develop a quality improvement cycle, based on the quality principles which incorporates both internal and external audit processes. This ongoing process is overseen by a quality assurance group.

Specific actions of relevance to people who are in the justice system have been identified in the West Lothian Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan. These include:

- Continuing to work in partnership to provide appropriate community substance misuse services at venues across West Lothian.
- For persons with both addiction and other issues, ensuring that access to appropriate psychiatric or psychological support can be made available at the optimum point in the recovery cycle.
- Ensuring continuity of care for West Lothian prisoners nearing release, by effective referral processes to community resources.
- Continuing to make contact with short-term prisoners as part of our Voluntary Throughcare provision; we will assess their substance misuse issues and help them access community-based services as required.
- Jointly working to ensure that all prisoners released from HMP Addiewell have a GP at the point of release.
- Where prisoners have prescribed medication, ensuring that they continue to receive this throughout their transition to the community.
- Ensuring that all people subject to statutory supervision in the community have a GP.
- Encouraging healthy life-styles, and signposting users of our services towards support agencies.

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| Key Outcome | •People with convictions are supported to access health services quickly and sustain involvement in them |
| Stretch Aim | •All of those with a conviction will have access to a GP |
| Key Indicator | •% of those subject to a CPO or leaving HMP Addiewell registered with a GP |

Our Priorities: Improving Stability of Lifestyles

International research shows that offending begins in early adolescence, peaks during the late teens and tapers off in young adulthood. While the reasons for individual desistance are varied, a stable lifestyle is a persisting theme as either an aspiration or as a significant factor in their remaining offence-free.

Underpinning this is the fact that, despite the range of unfavourable labels that society may ascribe to people who commit offences, in most cases such behaviour is only a very small part of that person's life. They may be more significantly viewed as parents, workers, carers, or active members of their community. Our approach to delivering Community Justice must provide a range of ways to support them in these roles.

Background

While the significance of life-style stability has always been recognised by services working with people who have offended, it is only within the past two decades that the assessment of individuals' achievement of such stability has been formalised. To do this, both community-based criminal justice services and the Scottish Prison Service use a nationally recognised Risk Management tool - the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI). This assists practitioners to review a person's circumstances, difficulties and strengths, and to devise a plan of intervention and support.

What we know

- The majority of offenders will have desisted from crime by the time they reach their mid-20s or early 30s.
- The relationship between age and offending is not straightforward and reflects a number of underlying changes - maturation, transitions, changed lifestyles and relationships.
- There are gender differences in the process of desistance from crime.
- Strong social ties formed through education, employment and secure relationships can promote desistance.
- Being in employment has been shown to be associated with reduced reoffending and the stability and quality of the job are important factors in encouraging desistance.

What we are doing

All Community Justice partners understand the importance of integrating lifestyle development into their ongoing work with users of their services, and of encouraging in the people we work with a long-term vision of what a good life could look like for them.

How we will develop our services

Partners in West Lothian are working together to improve the customer journey for individuals within the community justice system by keeping referral processes as simple as possible and maintaining an appropriate balance between decreasing the number of people working with an individual and providing them with the most productive experience possible from that intervention.

Each individual partner will consider the actions that it can reasonably take to make an improvement to life-style stability. These themes were included in the Action Plan included within the initial West Lothian Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan 2017², and will have long-term significance for justice partners.

² [West Lothian Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan](#)

Areas that we will address include:

- **Positive Destinations:** Supporting young people to achieving an offence-free lifestyle, by supporting them into positive destinations. We will consider the barriers they perceive to attaining their ambitions, and will encourage innovative approaches to skill-creation, such as the Modern Apprenticeship scheme or work-placements for school students.
- **Access to accommodation through:**
 - the better identification of individual's accommodation issues and of the risks that these problems may pose to successful interventions.
 - early interventions with prisoners who are at risk of homelessness.
 - continued negotiation with the Scottish Prison Service about funding for accommodation for pre-release occasional home leave, in order to best manage resettlement and reintegration into the community.
 - the development of models to better access West Lothian's private housing rental market, possibly including tenancy support.
- **Financial Inclusion by:**
 - providing a benefits check for all prisoners preparing for release, and making sure they understand fully the processes for accessing benefits.
 - encouraging plans to ensure that all prisoners have access to a bank account to facilitate payment of their benefits and to manage other essential transactions.
 - ensuring access to a benefits check for all persons accessing Community Justice services in the community where appropriate.
 - as far as possible, organising our services in a way that minimises pressure on people with limited financial means.
- **Continuity of care for West Lothian prisoners nearing release by:**
 - Further developing effective referral processes to community resources.
 - Continuing to make contact with short-term prisoners as part of our Voluntary Throughcare provision; we will assess their substance misuse issues and help them access community-based services as required.
- **Reducing barriers to employment caused by convictions by:**
 - carrying out an employability assessment on everyone subject to a statutory order or licence, and where appropriate, ensure that referral to an employability agency is a key component of an individual supervision plan.
 - improving the knowledge of staff working with people with convictions about what is possible in terms of Rehabilitation of Offenders legislation.
 - increasing confidence among our service users, and enhance their ability to apply effectively for education, training or employment.
 - promoting inclusive employment practices among employers.

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Key Outcome | •People with convictions are supported to access health services quickly and sustain involvement in them |
| Stretch Aim | •All of those with a conviction will have access to a GP |
| Key Indicator | •% of those subject to a CPO or leaving HMP Addiewell registered with a GP |

Engagement and Participation: Involving Communities

In many ways the challenge for West Lothian in involving communities in the planning and delivering of Community Justice outcomes mirrors the wider challenges of engaging communities in the process of making themselves stronger and more self-reliant. Community Justice should not be seen as something separate. Addressing the wider issues affecting our communities will help improve outcomes for the people at the heart of the agenda for Community Justice.

Background

It should be acknowledged, in the context of justice services, that until the launch of Community Justice, there had been less consideration paid to the views and needs of our communities than might have been desirable. There are several reasons for this:

- The traditional view of 'justice' within our communities is that is something that is managed by other people on behalf of these communities – the police, the courts, prisons, and community-based services such as the Criminal & Youth Justice Service.
- For communities to develop meaningful opinions, they need to have information and knowledge, and in the past, means of easily disseminating these were not available.
- Full and meaningful consultation could not be easily conducted within local communities in the absence of fully representative local bodies.
- There are alternative definitions of community, including communities of interest, but such re-definition does not assist in achieving full consultation. It may be argued that such an approach may favour the already-engaged sections of our population.

We acknowledge that this is not an area that many people feel passionate about, unless they have been directly affected by crime.

What we are doing

Each community planning partner in the CPP has a duty to ensure communities are meaningfully involved and engaged in community planning processes. The CPP is working to improve methods for involving communities in structures and activities across the partnership.

West Lothian justice partners each have a role in establishing the views of the communities they serve, and this is done in a number of ways. Although surveys and similar activities are important, the information and feedback that individual workers receive is equally significant, although much more difficult to aggregate and to use in service planning terms.

A range of organisations that are not so directly involved in the core Community Justice agenda have useful information in terms of the wider Community Justice agenda for communities; for example, economic planning data gives a good sense of the overall health and strength of a community. The extensive community engagement being carried out to inform Local Regeneration Plans will provide a good understanding of the particular needs, circumstances, priorities and assets in our most deprived communities.

There are opportunities to make better use of existing mechanisms for engaging communities across the CPP, for example the Citizens Panel and Quality of Life survey.

We will continue to seek relevant sources of data, and to work out how to align this as well as we can, to best gauge levels of need in our communities.

How we will develop our services

Engaging Communities

From the community engagement and surveying activity carried out in the autumn of 2017 (Community Justice and Community Engagement in West Lothian³), we learned that face-to-face contact with people was more likely to result in their meaningful engagement in the process than simply requesting completion of a questionnaire with no interaction.

We will develop a process for publicising our partnership activities in formats that are accessible to communities - for example through use of infographics, which can be used in a range of media - and efforts will be made to ensure that people who face additional barriers to accessing information are reached.

Social Media

We recognise the need to provide information and to respond to enquiries in ways that meet the needs of our communities. The partnership basis for delivering Community Justice creates particular challenges, with each partner organisation interacting with its service users in a different way. The CPP will encourage its partner organisation to consider consistent approaches to communicating with communities and individuals.

³ https://www.westlothian.gov.uk/media/17582/Community-Justice-and-Community-Engagement-in-West-Lothian/pdf/Community_Justice_and_Community_Engagement_in_West_Lothian.pdf

Leverage of Resources and Strategic Commissioning

Resource Leverage

While the Scottish Government acknowledges the challenges of fiscal restraint upon local and national Justice Partners, it considers that we should be able to use the partnership approach to develop local initiatives through leverage of resources – a process that will require partners to consider in depth what skills, knowledge and other resources they may be able to offer to allow the CPP to deliver its joint responsibilities as effectively as possible. This process, started during the first full year of application of the Community Justice principles, has highlighted both the benefits and challenges of such an approach; in particular, national justice partners have to consider how much local flexibility can be offered to support resource leverage.

Use of Locally Commissioned and Shared Resources

There are some resources that we will continue to use that offer us enhanced value, based outside West Lothian: examples include the Edinburgh- based Community Intervention Service for Sex Offenders, covering the Lothians and Scottish Borders; and the NHS Lothian Sex Offender Liaison Service (SOLS).

Development of Community Justice Strategic Commissioning Plan

Within West Lothian, we will develop a Community Justice Strategic Commissioning Plan, to ensure that partners plan services which meet the needs of and improve the quality of life for people with convictions and their families, of victims and of the wider communities of West Lothian by:

- having the vision and commitment to improve services
- connecting with the needs and aspirations of users and carers
- making the best use of all available resources understanding demand and supply
- linking financial planning and service planning making relationships and working in partnership
- ensuring Best Value
- placing the equalities agenda at the centre of our service planning and delivery.

Our aim is to deliver high quality, appropriate and accessible services to meet current demand and to anticipate and identify future needs and expectations. This process is supported through the preparation of a comprehensive local Strategic Needs Assessment.

Commissioning is an ongoing and evolving process and our approach in developing the Children's Services Commissioning plans is based on an annual Analyse, Plan, Do and Review cycle.

Supportive Relationships with National Bodies

Given the responsibilities of Community Justice Scotland (CJS) for national strategic commissioning, we will liaise with CJS about our local needs and whether these could be appropriately managed through nationally commissioned services.

Relationship with Scottish Government and national bodies.

Nationally, in terms of Community Justice, CPPs have an arms-length relationship with the Scottish Government.

Community Justice Scotland (CJS) is accountable to Scottish Ministers, who are accountable to the Scottish Parliament. The responsibilities of Scottish Ministers in respect of CJS include:

- Appointment of the Chair and members of the Board

- Setting a budget annually, approved by the Scottish Parliament
- Publication of a national strategy for community justice, which will include the national performance framework for community justice, which provides the backdrop for local partnerships, via CPPs, to plan and deliver services and which allows CJS to fulfil its functions of assurance
- Approval of the Community Justice Scotland Strategic Plan;
- Consideration of recommendations made to them by Community Justice Scotland.

The relationship between CJS and CPPs is non-hierarchical. CPPs are ultimately accountable to their communities, and such accountability is strengthened by the provision of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015. CPPs are therefore not directly accountable to Community Justice Scotland either for their performance or that of their constituent partners as this would cut across established lines of accountability.

The Scottish Government recognises that there is no single or simple line of accountability for the delivery of community justice services. Given the range of organisations involved, it is not possible to design a model that would provide a single line of accountability without a significant restructuring and centralisation of the public sector landscape in Scotland. Accountability lines will, therefore, go through individual partners just as is the case with other elements of community planning.

The relationship between CJS and Scotland's CPPs will be based on mutual support, characterised by open and transparent communication and recognising the balance between national and local responsibilities. We expect to meet on a regular basis with representatives of CJS, both in locally convened meetings and at regional or national events, and expect that the voice of West Lothian CPP and of West Lothian's people will continue to be represented in the long-term development of Community Justice principles.

CJS will have a close working relationship with the Care Inspectorate and the Risk Management Authority, each of which has a significant role in working with local bodies and improving service delivery.

Measuring Performance – Processes and Outcomes

All West Lothian's justice partners collect and collate data, which in principle gives us the opportunity of analysing a statistically significant body of information, and allows us to use this not only operationally, but in our strategic planning .

Improving Data Collection and Management

We acknowledge that this is not as straightforward as it may seem, for a variety of reasons that we identified during the preparation of the West Lothian Community Justice Needs Assessment in 2016. Relating data sets from different justice partners in a way that clearly contributes to local or national debate about future approaches to delivering and developing Community Justice principles is not a simple process. In discussion with a number of significant CPP partners, we have identified a number of challenges and related actions.

Within West Lothian CPP, we will:

- Explore ways to improve the consistency, quality and relevance of recorded data.
- Work with the providers of our statistical systems to improve their ability to hold, aggregate and report on the data that we need both for tactical planning and for strategic development.

Through discussion with Community Justice Scotland, we will:

- Encourage national Community Justice partners to address the same considerations in the development of their own IT systems.
- Consider what level of inter-connectivity may be appropriate in terms of effectively managing shared service-users.
- Consider ways in which data can be exported efficiently to allow trend analysis based on sources of data from multiple organisations.

Developing, Measuring and Publicising Community Justice Outcomes

Individual justice partners each have a wide range of Performance Indicators (PIs) and contribute to the CPP's suite of Performance Indicators. As part of our commitment to continuous improvement, we will:

- Use the Scottish Government's Community Justice Outcomes Framework as a basis for measuring performance and improvement.
- Develop shared PIs that reflect our progress in developing staff awareness of our partnership approach for Community Justice.
- Review the relevance of existing PIs to our high level Community Justice strategic planning.
- Move towards a reporting model that reflects actual level of achievement as well as our level of success in meeting a target.
- Focus on how we best measure the contributions of inter-agency joint working to our partnership approach.
- Publicise, through the CCP web pages, our agreed PIs, what they should tell us and how we are performing against them.

Summary of Key Priorities and Outcomes

| Priority | Outcome | Stretch Aim | Key indicator/s |
|---|---|--|--|
| Young people who offend | We develop and deliver services that improve outcomes for children and young people most at risk | To extend the Whole Systems Approach in West Lothian up to the age of 26, in line with the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 | % of young people identified as high risk, whose risk is reduced within 6 months of intervention. % of Early and Effective Intervention cases 8 to 17 years who do not reoffend within 12 months of initial referral. |
| Women who offend | Women are supported to avoid involvement with the Justice System | No woman appearing from custody should be remanded without an available bail support package | % of women involved with the Almond Project who do not re-offend within 6 months Number of women remanded in custody. |
| Violence and abusive behaviour – working with victims and perpetrators | Those involved in the Criminal and Youth Justice Systems for violent offences complete their orders without further violent offending | Domestic Abuse perpetrators commence a structured programme | % of perpetrators of domestic abuse who successfully complete a Community Payback Order % of violent offenders completing a CPO without a further violent offence. |
| Health and Substance Misuse | People with convictions are supported to access health services quickly and sustain involvement in them | All of those with a conviction will have access to a GP | % of those subject to a leaving HMP Addiewell registered with a GP. % of offenders subject to a CPO engaging with addiction services. |
| Developing stable lifestyles | Offenders receive access to key services to sustain stability | Those with convictions maintain engagement with services | % of those on a CPO sustaining their accommodation for 6 months. % of offenders subject to a CPO who access welfare or employability advice. |

**WEST LoTHIAN COMMUNITY JUSTICE STRATEGY
ACTION PLAN 2019-2021**

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| WEST LoTHIAN COMMUNITY JUSTICE PRIORITY | YOUNG PEOPLE WHO OFFEND | | | | |
| RELEVANT NATIONAL COMMUNITY JUSTICE OUTCOME | Effective interventions should be delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending | | | | |
| KEY OUTCOME | We develop and deliver services that improve outcomes for children and young people most at risk | | | | |
| STRETCH AIM | To extend the Whole System Approach in West Lothian up to the age of 26, in line with the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 | | | | |
| Actions required | Timescale | Who is responsible? | Measure of success | Performance indicator | Progress (to be reported on a quarterly basis) |
| <i>Developing the most up-to-date Risk Assessment tools-moving from ASSET to START-AV</i> | <i>March 2020</i> | <i>Group Manager, Criminal and Youth Justice Service/ Scottish Government, Youth Justice Division</i> | <i>That the Youth Justice Team will have the most robust tools in order to manage and respond to risk and need.</i> | <i>All staff are trained in the use of START-AV</i> | |
| <i>Whole System Approach: Continue and develop to ensure that young people are included to 21 years and to 26 years where possible</i> | <i>March 2021</i> | <i>Group Manager, Criminal and Youth Justice Service</i> | <i>That approaches to youth justice are delivered at an age and stage appropriate to them</i> | <i>Percentage of young people identified as high risk, whose risk is reduced within 6 months of intervention</i> | |

**WEST LoTHIAN COMMUNITY JUSTICE STRATEGY
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| <i>To ensure that those involved in the justice system are engaged in education-aligned to "Preventing Offending"- Youth Justice Strategy for Scotland</i> | <i>March 2020</i> | <i>Education Head of Service</i> | <i>That young people at risk of or involved in offending are engaged in education and exclusion is minimised</i> | <i>Percentage of children and young people open to the Youth Justice Team engaged in appropriate education</i> | |
| <i>Improved ability to identify and manage risks imposed by young people</i> | <i>March 2020</i> | <i>Group Manager, Criminal and Youth Justice Service</i> | <i>That young people are supported to avoid situations that place themselves and others at risk</i> | <i>Percentage of young people identified as high risk, whose risk is reduced within 6 months of intervention</i> | |
| <i>Ensure all relevant staff are trained in the whole system approach</i> | <i>March 2021</i> | <i>Business Support Service</i> | <i>That staff across all partner agencies have access to training in relation to the Whole System Approach</i> | <i>Percentage of staff who have received training in WSA</i> | |

**WEST LoTHIAN COMMUNITY JUSTICE STRATEGY
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| WEST LoTHIAN COMMUNITY JUSTICE PRIORITY | WOMEN WHO OFFEND | | | | |
| RELEVANT NATIONAL COMMUNITY JUSTICE OUTCOME | Effective interventions should be delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending | | | | |
| KEY OUTCOME | Women are supported to avoid involvement with the Justice System | | | | |
| STRETCH AIM | No woman appearing from custody should be remanded without an available bail support package | | | | |
| Actions required | Timescale | Who is responsible? | Measure of success | Performance indicator | Progress |
| <i>Review Almond Project to enable it to respond to Presumption Against Short Sentences (PASS) and anticipated increase in Community Payback</i> | <i>March 2021</i> | <i>Group Manager, Criminal and Youth Justice Service</i> | <i>That the Almond Project will be well placed to assist in the delivery of PASS</i> | <i>Percentage of women involved with the Almond Project who do not reoffend within 6 months</i> | |
| <i>Develop the capacity of the service to manage the demands from increased use of bail and reduction in the use of remand</i> | <i>March 2021</i> | <i>Group Manager, Criminal and Youth Justice Service</i> | <i>That the Almond Project can support reduction in remand through delivery of bail support</i> | <i>Number of women offered bail support</i> | |

**WEST LoTHIAN COMMUNITY JUSTICE STRATEGY
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| WEST LoTHIAN COMMUNITY JUSTICE PRIORITY | RESPONSE TO VIOLENT CRIME | | | | |
| RELEVANT NATIONAL COMMUNITY JUSTICE OUTCOME | Effective interventions should be delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending | | | | |
| KEY OUTCOME | Those involved in the Criminal and Youth Justice Systems for violent offences complete their orders without further violent offending | | | | |
| STRETCH AIM | Domestic abuse perpetrators commence a structured programme | | | | |
| Actions required | Timescale | Who is responsible? | Measure of success | Performance indicator | Progress |
| <i>Continue to have a positive impact on reducing violent offending for those on CPO's</i> | <i>April 2020</i> | <i>Group Manager, Criminal and Youth Justice Service</i> | <i>That those subject to supervision are supported to reduce both the frequency and severity of violent crime</i> | <i>Percentage of violent offenders completing a CPO without a further violent offence</i> | |
| <i>Introduce a domestic abuse perpetrator's programme</i> | <i>April 2020</i> | <i>Group Manager, Criminal and Youth Justice Service</i> | <i>That the Criminal and Youth Justice Service will introduce a robust justice response to those subject to community supervision in line with 'Equally Safe', the national strategy to reduce violence</i> | <i>Percentage of perpetrators of domestic abuse who successfully complete a CPO</i> | |

**WEST LOTHIAN COMMUNITY JUSTICE STRATEGY
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| | | | <i>against women and girls.</i> | | |
| <i>Work with the Community Safety Unit impacting on levels of violence</i> | <i>April 2021</i> | <i>Police Scotland/ West Lothian Community Safety Unit</i> | <i>That overall levels of violent crime will reduce over the life of the Community Justice Strategy</i> | <i>Number of Incidents of serious violence</i> | |
| <i>Continue to have a positive response to Serious Incidents including the submission of Serious Incident Reviews (SIR's)</i> | <i>March 2020</i> | <i>Group Manager, Criminal and Youth Justice Service</i> | <i>That there is robust reporting of serious incidents to the Care Inspectorate</i> | <i>Percentage of Serious Incidents reviewed and responded to appropriately</i> | |

**WEST LoTHIAN COMMUNITY JUSTICE STRATEGY
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| AREA FOR IMPROVEMENT | HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE MISUSE | | | | |
| RELEVANT NATIONAL COMMUNITY JUSTICE OUTCOME | People have better access to the services they require, including welfare, health and wellbeing, housing and employability | | | | |
| KEY OUTCOME | People with convictions are supported to access health services quickly and sustain involvement with them | | | | |
| STRETCH AIM | All of those with a conviction will have access to a GP | | | | |
| Actions required | Timescale | Who is responsible? | Measure of success | Performance indicator | Progress |
| <i>We will work jointly with health services to ensure that all people leaving prison have access to a GP/appropriate health services</i> | <i>March 2021</i> | <i>General Manager (Mental Health and Addictions), NHS Lothian/ Director HMP Addiewell</i> | <i>That those leaving custody have a clear pathway and access to health services</i> | <i>Percentage of those subject to a CPO or leaving Addiewell registered with a GP</i> | |
| <i>We will improve pathways to accessing a mental health provision</i> | <i>March 2021</i> | <i>General Manager (Mental Health and Addictions), NHS Lothian</i> | <i>That those with criminal convictions who have mental health issues have appropriate access to the right support at the earliest time</i> | <i>Percentage of those appearing from custody with a mental health problem accessing appropriate support</i> | |

**WEST LoTHIAN COMMUNITY JUSTICE STRATEGY
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| <i>We will work jointly to enable those at the point of arrest to access the appropriate health provision</i> | <i>March 2021</i> | <i>General Manager (Mental Health and Addictions), NHS Lothian</i> | <i>A service to support those with an identified mental health issue is put in place</i> | <i>Percentage of those appearing from custody with a mental health problem accessing appropriate support</i> | |
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**WEST LoTHIAN COMMUNITY JUSTICE STRATEGY
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| AREA FOR IMPROVEMENT | IMPROVING STABILITY AND LIFESTYLES | | | | |
| RELEVANT NATIONAL COMMUNITY JUSTICE OUTCOME | Life chances are improved through needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety, being addressed | | | | |
| KEY OUTCOME | Offenders receive access to key services to sustain stability | | | | |
| STRETCH AIM | Those with convictions maintain engagement with services | | | | |
| Actions required | Timescale | Who is responsible? | Measure of success | Performance indicator | Progress |
| <i>We are reviewing the Unpaid Work strategy to prepare for increased numbers with the expectation of PASS and to develop our system to collate employability and skills data from those carrying out unpaid work</i> | <i>March 2021</i> | <i>Economic Development and Regeneration Manager/ Group Manager, Criminal and Youth Justice Service</i> | <i>That there is a clear opportunity for those with convictions to access employability support and opportunities</i> | <i>Percentage of offenders who receive an employability intervention</i> | |
| <i>Ensuring all prisoners preparing for release and those subject to Community Payback have access to a benefits check before release and to improve access to these services for those within the community</i> | <i>March 2021</i> | <i>Anti-Poverty and Welfare Advice Manager/ Director, HMP Addiewell</i> | <i>That those with access to Community Justice have access to a reasonable level of income in order to support desistance from offending</i> | <i>Percentage of offenders that receive a benefits check at HMP Addiewell and in the community</i> | |

**WEST LoTHIAN COMMUNITY JUSTICE STRATEGY
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| <i>Partners will work with Housing to ensure we meet Sustainable Housing on Release for Everyone (SHORE) standards</i> | <i>March 2021</i> | <i>Head of Service, Housing Construction and Building Services</i> | <i>That those leaving custody and in the community have access to appropriate accommodation</i> | <i>Percentage of those leaving custody with an identified address</i> | |
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CPP Development Update

1. Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the CPP development actions, specifically requesting approval to progress two of the actions in relation to the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP) review and the new Health and Wellbeing Partnership.

2. Recommendations

The CPP Board is asked to:

1. Consider and approve plans to review the LOIP;
2. Note the update from the Health and Wellbeing Partnership meeting held on 4 February; and
3. Consider and approve the Health and Wellbeing Partnership terms of reference and proposal for the chair.

3. Discussion

Background

A CPP development day was held in March 2018. A number of actions were identified in relation to the CPP structure, the LOIP and community involvement. The CPP Board received an update on these actions at the November 2018 meeting. Two key actions from the session were to review the LOIP and to set up a forum for health, inequalities and prevention. This report specifically provides an update on these actions and sets out plans for the CPP Board to consider and approve.

LOIP Review

The CPP developed its Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) in 2013 through a robust strategic assessment process. When the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 came into force, the CPP reviewed its SOA and agreed that this met the requirements of a LOIP. The SOA was therefore adopted as the LOIP in May 2016 (this continued to be referred to as the SOA until August 2017 when the Board agreed this would now be called the LOIP).

Upon reflection and through further discussion at the development day, and in-line with recommendations of the national LOIP Stock-Take report, it has been agreed that the focus of the LOIP is very broad and that it would be more helpful for the CPP to concentrate on a smaller number of priority issues that require partnership action

and where the CPP can have the biggest impact. It was agreed that the LOIP priorities would be reviewed.

It is intended that rather than reviewing and amending the existing LOIP, the CPP should start afresh, identifying collective priorities that require partnership action and developing a new document based on these. This will ensure that the LOIP is based on an up-to-date understanding of local needs and aspirations, will allow the CPP to meaningfully involve communities and partners in setting the strategic direction of the partnership and will ensure that the LOIP is better aligned with other plans and strategies (e.g. regeneration plans and Anti-Poverty Strategy).

Specific criteria will inform what a 'priority issue' is for the CPP, including:

- An issue that is not already being successfully delivered elsewhere (the LOIP should not replicate or capture actions or outcomes already being taken forward by other partnership plans/groups);
- Complex and stubborn issues that require additional partnership action, leadership, support or collaboration;
- Where the CPP can have the biggest impact;
- Must be based on clear qualitative and quantitative evidence;
- Focus on tackling inequalities; and
- Aim to tackle current issues but look towards preventing further issues/breaking the cycle.

The new LOIP will include a new set of outcomes and a more meaningful, narrower set of short, medium and long term performance indicators will be developed in order to measure progress. It is intended that the new LOIP will be a 10 year plan.

A proposed plan is included in Appendix 1. The process is summarised below.

- **Data gathering and analysis** (*April/May*): Partners and thematic leads to assist with a strategic needs analysis; review recent engagement activity (e.g. local regeneration plans); map what CPP is already doing across existing groups
- **Community engagement** (*May-August*): Including a community priority setting session
- **Partner priority setting session** (*August*): Facilitated by the Improvement Service; pulling together information from data analysis and community engagement to agree set of priorities/outcomes
- **Develop new LOIP and new PIs** (*for 2020/21*)

The Improvement Service has offered support and assistance at various stages of the priority setting process. We will also look to good practice from elsewhere and will take account of the LOIP 'stock-take' that has already taken place at a national level.

All partners will be invited to be involved in the LOIP review process. Robust community engagement will be key and communities will be involved at an early stage to inform the process. The CPP's existing Community Engagement Plan, which aims to embed good community engagement across the partnership, will be reviewed alongside the LOIP.

It is also intended that an Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) will be carried out at the beginning of the process, using the West Lothian Council template. A Strategic Environmental Assessment screening review will also be carried out to assess whether the LOIP will have significant impacts on the environment.

Health and Wellbeing Partnership

At its meeting on 26 November 2018, the CPP Board agreed that members of the newly formed Health & Wellbeing Partnership come together for an initial meeting to have further discussion about the role and remit of the group. The Health and Wellbeing Partnership had its first meeting on 4 February 2019.

The Health & Wellbeing Partnership will provide an opportunity to develop and support new ways of working across different policy areas. It will help to embed a preventative focus in the core work of the CPP and means that future health inequalities work would be part of a wider CPP approach to issues like poverty, employment, education, housing and transport. Inequalities and prevention policies will be developed in a 'whole-system' approach involving a broad range of partners.

As part of the approach to develop the group, and engage key services and organisations, a number of potential key issues were identified through discussions with a broad range of partners and stakeholders prior to the partnership coming together. These were discussed and agreed at the meeting on the 4th February. Issues identified were;

- Homelessness
- Mental Health
- Isolation and Loneliness
- Alcohol (and addictive behaviours)
- Empowerment, engagement and resilient communities

These were discussed at the meeting on the 4 February. There was broad agreement that these do represent key issues in West Lothian. It was agreed that, given the cross cutting nature of 'Health and wellbeing' there is a requirement to keep the scope of the group focussed and ensure priorities are meaningful and achievable. In terms of the approach the partnership takes it is important to recognise this is not about identifying additional work but what can be done differently by bringing key services and partners together to focus on a key number

of issues. The partnership will provide a platform and forum to enable partners and services to change the direction of travel.

Next Steps

It was agreed that in order to move forward, it's important that a common understanding is required of the key issues that the partnership might want to take forward. A significant amount of the discussion at the meeting highlighted mental health as an issue that affects all partners and has significant impact on their service or organisation. It became apparent that there are different understandings and perspectives on this that need to be further explored. The next meeting of the partnership has been set for 27th March and this will focus on Mental Health. Members of the group have been asked to submit information prior to the meeting on how mental health manifests itself in their service/organisations and how it affects service delivery; what are the issues around mental health that they face; and identify any gaps. It was agreed that this approach is necessary to enable the group to achieve a common understanding of the issue itself and the related gaps before exploring and developing solutions. It is also important that the group doesn't duplicate what is going on in other partnerships.

Terms of Reference

A draft Terms of Reference has been developed for approval by the CPP Board. It was proposed and agreed at the meeting of the Partnership that the group should be chaired by NHS Lothian Public Health. This would be a positive move in terms of having a CPP partner chair one of the thematic groups, and provide impetus from a health perspective.

4. Summary of Implications

| | |
|--|---|
| Relevant LOIP outcome (s) | ALL |
| Relevant LOIP performance indicator (s) | ALL |
| Resources | The LOIP will be reviewed within existing resources, with support from the Improvement Service. |
| Link to prevention/community engagement | The new LOIP will be informed by community engagement and will have a focus on prevention. A key focus of the Health & Wellbeing Partnership is prevention. |
| Impact on inequalities | A key focus of the LOIP will be to tackle inequalities. An IIA will be carried out. A key focus of the Health & Wellbeing Partnership is tackling inequalities. |

| | |
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| Key risks | N/A |
|------------------|-----|

5. Consultations

All community planning partners will be invited to be involved in the review of the LOIP. The process will also involve robust community engagement.

The CPP Board considered the draft Health and Wellbeing Partnership terms of reference at the November 2018 meeting.

6. Conclusions

A CPP development day was held in March 2018. A number of actions were identified in relation to the CPP structure, the LOIP and community involvement. This report specifically provides an update on the actions relating to the LOIP review and Health and Wellbeing Partnership. CPP Board members are asked to approve plans to review the LOIP, to note the update from the 4 February Health and Wellbeing Partnership meeting and to approve the Health and Wellbeing Partnership terms of reference and the proposal for the chair.

Report written by/contact details/date

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References

CPP Board Report, '*CPP Development Update*', November 2018

LOIP Stock-Take report:

http://www.improvementservice.org.uk/documents/community_planning/loip-stocktake-emerging-findings-may2018.pdf

Appendices

1. Draft LOIP Review Plan
2. Draft Health and Wellbeing Terms of Reference

LOIP Review – Draft Plan

| Timescale | Action |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 25 March 2019 | CPP Board consider and sign-off LOIP review plan |
| April/May | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Meet thematic leads/partners (set up sub-group) ○ Strategic needs assessment ○ What outcomes are already being delivered successfully elsewhere • Community engagement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Review recent engagement activity (regeneration, anti-poverty, etc) – what does this tell us? ○ Set up a sub-group to plan further community engagement activity • Integrated Impact Assessment/Strategic Environmental Assessment • Begin to think about LOIP content (context, profile, principles, etc) |
| End May-mid August (12 weeks) | <p><u>Community Engagement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement materials/activity to be informed by review of what existing engagement results and data tells us • Both West Lothian wide and targeted (e.g. equality forums, Citizens Panel, tenants forums...) using a range of tools (e.g. online survey, workshops, Place Standard) • This will include a facilitated priority-setting session to present draft priorities based on robust engagement/analysis – to discuss/agree/what missing |
| End August | <p><u>Partner priority setting session</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present draft priorities, based on robust data analysis/engagement • Agree priorities and begin to discuss outcomes/actions (logic modelling) • Facilitated by Improvement Service |
| Sept/Oct | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update report to 2 September CPP Board meeting • Fully develop outcomes/Pis • Finalise draft LOIP • Develop a consultation plan for draft LOIP |
| 22 Oct | Papers due for CPSG (29 October meeting) – CPSG discuss draft LOIP |
| 11 November | Papers due for CPP Board (18 November meeting) – CPP Board to discuss draft LOIP and approve consultation plans |
| November-end January | Consult on draft LOIP |
| 21 January | Papers due for CPSG (28 Jan) – CPSG discuss consultation responses and any proposed changes to draft LOIP |
| 3 Feb | Papers due for CPP Board (10 Feb) – CPP Board sign-off LOIP |
| From February 2020 | Launch new LOIP and implement communications plan to raise awareness |

West Lothian Health and Wellbeing Partnership

Terms of Reference and Membership

A. Remit of the Health and Wellbeing Partnership

Objectives

The Health and Wellbeing Partnership brings partners together from across the Community Planning Partnership to work together to take forward the inequalities and prevention agenda at a strategic level by;

- a) Embedding a preventative focus in the core work of the CPP and providing a platform for preventative efforts to be developed across the partnership.
- b) Ensuring health inequalities and prevention is taken forward as a shared priority as part of a wider 'whole system' CPP approach to issues like poverty, housing, education, employment and transport.

The Health and Wellbeing Partnership functions as the West Lothian Community Planning Partnerships forum for health, prevention and inequalities.

The forum will support the delivery of the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan with a specific responsibility for Outcome 7:

- *We live longer healthier lives and have reduced health inequalities.*

Given the cross cutting nature of the Partnership, and the whole system approach that is being taken the forum will have an influence on most of the outcomes in the LOIP.

The objectives of the Health and Wellbeing Partnership will be achieved through the activities outlined below;

- Focus on the fundamental determinants of health and health inequalities to develop partnership solutions to issues relating to health, prevention and inequalities.
- Identify key issues relating to health inequalities that require a partnership solution
- Require a collective approach by partners to tackle the determinants of health
- Support the CPP to thread a focus on inequalities through all business
- Provide expertise and support to the CPP on health inequalities and related issues
- Enable joint work to be carried out on key issues relating to health inequalities and prevention

- Link in to the other thematic groups within the CPP structure to ensure cross-cutting actions are developed to tackle health inequalities.
- Work collaboratively to deliver on the public health priorities for Scotland at a local level.
- Provide a forum for partners to shape upstream conversations about prevention and inequalities in a systematic way.

The direction of the forum should be based on the key issues that need to be addressed in West Lothian in terms of health inequalities and prevention. As with the wider CPP, there should be a focus on those priority issues that require a partnership response.

B. Frequency

The Health and Wellbeing Partnership will meet quarterly. (TBC)

C1. Lead Officer

Martin Higgins, Senior Health Policy Officer, NHS Public Health and health policy

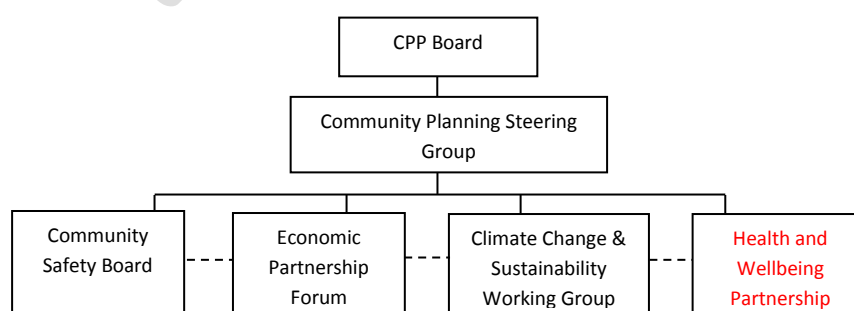
C2. Contact

Susan Gordon, Community Planning Officer, West Lothian Council, 01506 283090
Martin Higgins

D. Reporting

The structure diagram below illustrates the how the Health and Wellbeing Partnership feeds in to the CPP. Further work has to be carried out in terms of what groups report into the Health and Wellbeing Partnership.

The dotted line between the CPP Thematic Groups represents the two-way communication required on cross-cutting, relevant and related issues. There will not necessarily be regular reports between the Thematic Groups but relevant officers will attend other groups to discuss such cross-cutting issues as required. The Health and Wellbeing Partnership will also link in with other CPP groups, most notably the Anti-Poverty Taskforce.



E. Membership Profile

Members are chosen to provide the relevant knowledge and expertise to fulfil the remit of the Forum. Membership includes representatives from various partners in West Lothian. Additional relevant organisations or services may be invited to the partnership depending on the issues that the partnership are addressing.

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|--|
| Members |
| The list below identifies the partners and services that are proposed. Individuals have yet to be confirmed. |
| Anti-Poverty Taskforce |
| WLC Housing Services |
| WLC Regeneration Team |
| NHS Lothian Public Health |
| Integration Joint Board/Health & Social Care Partnership |
| Third Sector Interface |
| Police Scotland |
| Scottish Fire and Rescue Service |
| WLC Planning Services |
| West Lothian Drug and Alcohol Service |
| WLC Education Services |
| WLC Economic Development |

F. Review

The Health and Wellbeing Partnership remit, progress and membership will be reviewed annually.