



Health & Wellbeing Sub-Group

1. Subgroup Meetings

Unfortunately the meeting in June had to be cancelled. There was a meeting in September.

2. Living Life to the Full Courses

The Ripple had run one course which had attracted 3-4 men and women. Link-up had had a worker trained to deliver the course, which she is now doing at the Centre. They have a core of 7 women turning up and it is going well. They now aim to run 2-3 courses per year.

3. Food and Health

Working with Edinburgh Community Food it was arranged for a Queen Margaret University M.Sc Nutrition student to complete a study on fast food outlets in the Piershill / Willowbrae area and attitudes to them. It is currently being marked; the findings would be presented to the next meeting.

4. Edible Edinburgh

The subgroup heard a presentation on Edible Edinburgh, which has come from the Council's Sustainability 2020 workstream, where it was decided the city needed a Food Charter.

Issues raised by the subgroup were:

- Planning policies that allow fast food outlets, ready meals etc.
- The price, availability and acceptability of fresh food. In Copenhagen, 75% of the food served in public sector outlets was now organic and they have created 'Houses of Food' to research what was important for all sorts of customers and were also involved in training and cooking courses.
- The availability of cooking facilities in homes and whether small, modern homes actually provided a reasonable kitchen. People had also heard stories that over 50% of people in some areas did not own cookers.

5. Total Neighbourhood East

Pam Roccio from the Total Neighbourhood Development & Support Team gave an up-date on recent activities. They were working on organisational issues like co-location and information sharing protocols. Information sharing with the 3rd sector was difficult as their e-mail addresses were not secure. The meeting suggested 3rd sector organisations be set up with @nhslothian, @edinburgh.gov etc addresses so client information could be safely e-mailed.

Pam said the team wanted to be more active in Lochend. She was looking for help from local organisations to capture the views of the community.

The voluntary sector often worked in a Total Neighbourhood way; being member-led and responsive to need. It was also easier for frontline staff to feedback ideas and comments and for the organisation to respond, than in the larger, statutory organisations.

There was discussion of experience elsewhere where the voluntary sector had been brought into all statutory team, procurement and decision-making meetings as equal partners. They weren't just being consulted and then having to apply for money, but were part of the decisions about how it should be spent. The meeting discussed whether procuring services mitigated against true partnership working.

6. Community Alcohol Partnership

Neil Clyde reported this was formally launched in July. The AlcoLols project was making an important contribution.

They were all learning from each other. For instance, he had not realised that young people were placing orders for alcohol with fish & chip shops. Also the Partnership had not yet nailed down what to do with young people caught with alcohol. A more agreed referral process that brought in parents and carers was needed and a way to take advantage of the opportunity for a suitable intervention. There was discussion about parents' attitudes and roles and the difficulties for them.

CL&D and The Buzz were looking at diversionary activities in the Piershill and Portobello areas. The Police wanted to tie in better with what was going on.

The retail industry was also involved, concentrating on training on under-age sales and proxy buying. The CAP was considering a bottle marking scheme, so it could see where young people were getting alcohol. They have been talking to Morrisons about this.

An Alcohol Briefing for Craigentiny & Duddingston, produced by Edinburgh Drugs and Alcohol Partnership, is attached. It should be noted that while GIS co-ordinates place the area 'Southside and Canongate' in C/D, because it covers all of Arthur's Seat, the housing is all in Southside Newington ward.



2013-08 Alcohol
Profile - Craigentiny

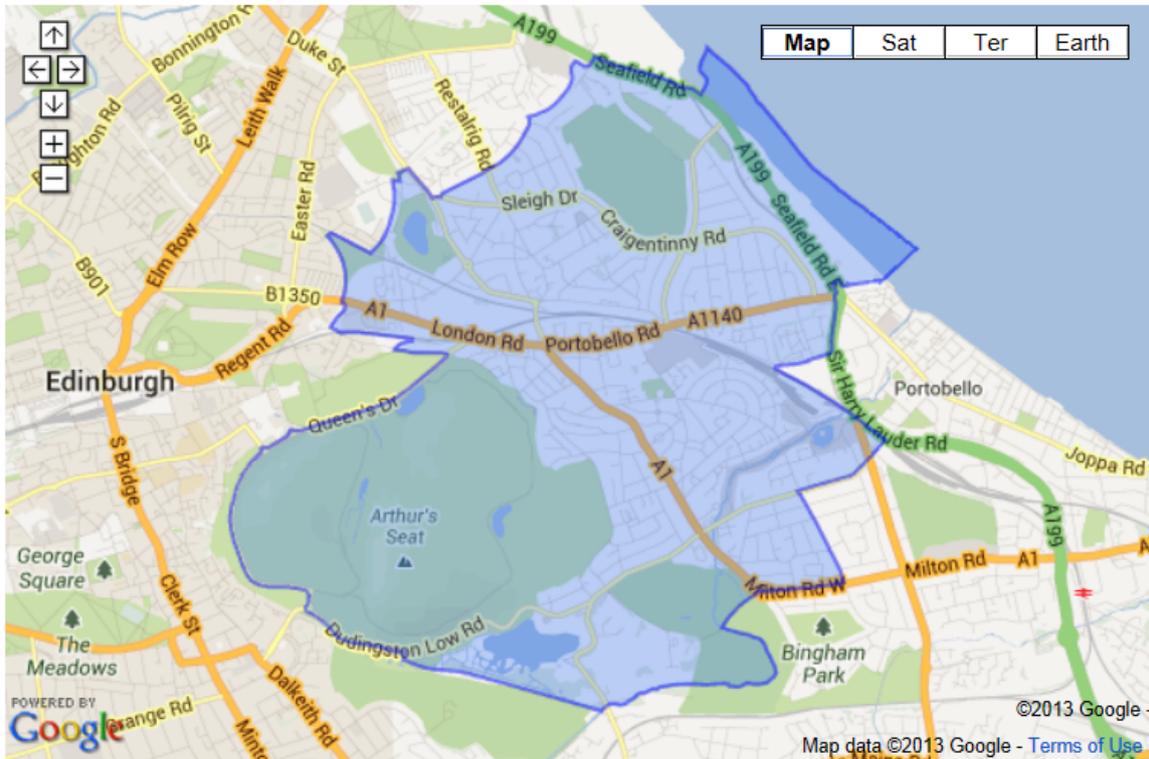
7. Prostate Cancer UK

Margaret said the Northfield & Willowbrae Community Association would be interested in making contact; Liz said she would be too.

John Palmer
Public Health Practitioner

Alcohol problem profiles for the City of Edinburgh Neighbourhood Partnerships

Craigentinny/Duddingston August 2013



Introduction

The Neighbourhood Partnership area of Craigentinny/Duddingston is located in the east of the City. The area covers the intermediate zones¹ of Willowbrae & Duddingston Village; Duddingston; Southside & Canongate; Northfield; Mountcastle; Abbeyhill, Meadowbank & Marionville; Restalrig (Loganlea); Restalrig & Lochend; and Craigentinny. There are approximately 25,400 people living in Craigentinny/Duddingston. The area has slightly poorer rates of employment, housing, health, crime and education, skills and training than the rest of Scotland. Lochend has been highlighted as having poor outcomes for health, including alcohol-related hospital admissions, and crime, including violence, minor assault and vandalism.

¹ Intermediate zones (IZ) were created for use with Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics (SNS) as a level between data zones (500 to 1000 people) and large scale local authorities. IZs contain between 2500 and 6000 people (Source: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/02/20732/53083>)

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of how alcohol might affect the area, based on evidence gathered for a larger report on overprovision. Data for the area is available in terms of licensed premises, alcohol-related hospital admissions, fires in which alcohol or drugs are recorded, road traffic accidents, and alcohol-related crimes.

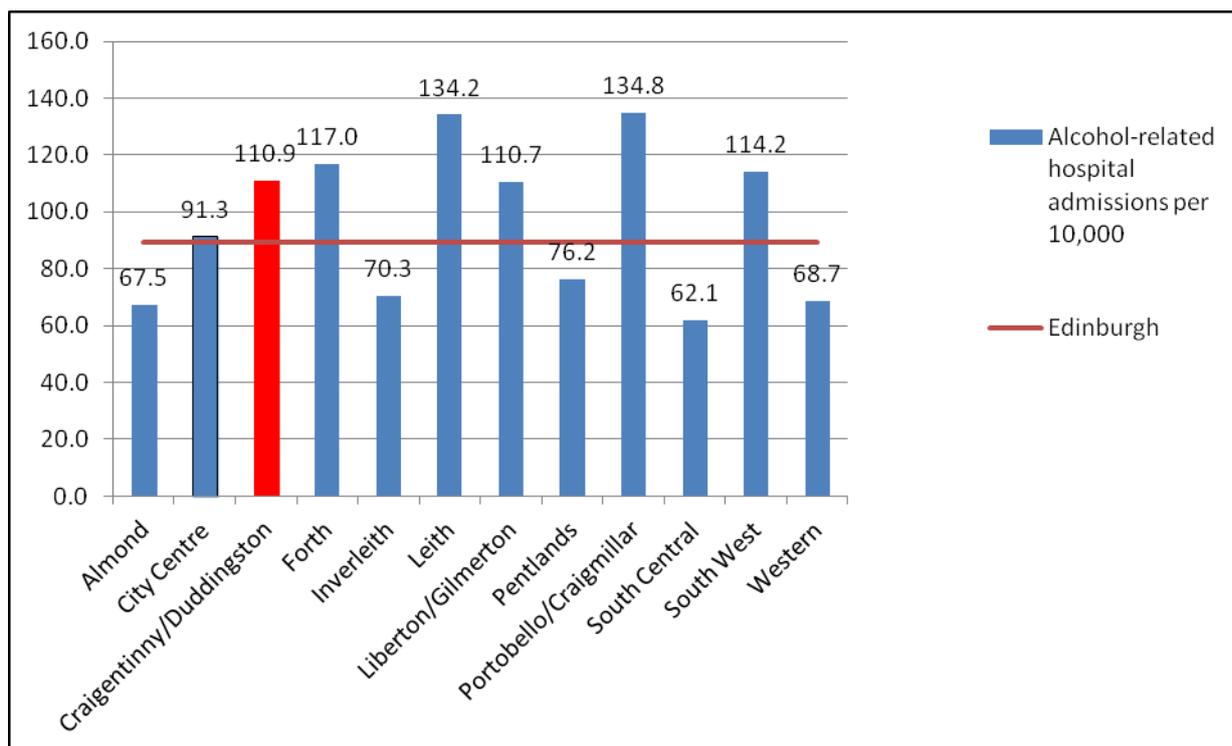
Profile – Edinburgh City

- Edinburgh has a high rate of licensed premises, with 39.0 licensed premises per 10,000 residents.
- 47% of adults in Edinburgh report drinking outwith the Government guidelines.
- Young people in Edinburgh are more likely to report binge drinking than the rest of Scotland.
- Pedestrians who are drunk are more likely to be involved in a collision in areas with higher provision of licensed premises, particularly the City Centre.
- Alcohol-related discharges in Edinburgh are higher than in Midlothian and East Lothian, where they are reducing. In Edinburgh, 91% of all alcohol-related hospital admissions were emergency admissions, with a peak in admissions on Sundays.
- Edinburgh has the highest mortality rate for deaths in which alcohol is the main cause (such as alcoholic liver disease) and for those in which it is a factor (such as certain cancers).
- Edinburgh has the highest number of assaults to ambulance staff, making it the “most dangerous place” for paramedics in Scotland.
- There are seven areas which have high rates of on-sales and off-sales premises, alcohol-related hospital admissions and alcohol-related crimes.

Profile – Craightinny/Duddingston

- There are a total of 37 licensed premises in Craightinny/Duddingston, 20 on-sales (of which 8 are pubs) and 17 off-sales (of which 9 are convenience stores)
- There are 20.2 on-sales premises per 10,000 residents over the age of 18, which is lower than the Edinburgh rate of 39.0; there are 9.3 off-sales premises per 10,000 residents which is slightly lower than the rate for Edinburgh of 10.4
- Craightinny/Duddingston has higher alcohol-related hospital admissions rates per 10,000 residents than the Edinburgh average (110.9 per 10,000 residents compared to 89.4) as shown in figure 1

Figure 1. Alcohol-related hospital admissions per 10,000 of the population by neighbourhood partnership area and Edinburgh average (GROS/ScotPHO/HIU)



- Alcohol-related hospital admissions per 10,000 residents are much higher in Restalrig and Lochend (196.0), Southside and Canongate (169.9), Restalrig (Loganlea) (131.2) and Northfield (122.5)

- Of the 77 fires that occurred in Edinburgh where people were suspected to be under the influence, 8 (10%) occurred in Craigentinny/Duddingston, of whom 3 (38%) were injured or had to be rescued
- Six of the 84 incidents in which a drunk pedestrian was injured in a collision with a motor vehicle occurred in Craigentinny/Duddingston
- A total of 30 road traffic accidents occurred in Edinburgh in which alcohol was involved, 2 of which were in Craigentinny/Duddingston, one of which was fatal.
- Alcohol-related crimes are slightly higher in Craigentinny/Duddingston than the Edinburgh average, with 119.1 and 106.5 per 10,000 residents, respectively
- Southside and Canongate have one of the highest rates of alcohol-related crimes in the whole city, with 428.8 per 10,000 residents
- Table 1 shows the rates per 10,000 residents of on-sales premises, off-sales premises, alcohol-related hospital admissions and alcohol-related crimes

Table 1. Licensed premises, alcohol-related hospital admissions and alcohol-related crimes per intermediate zone, areas highlighted in red are higher than those for Edinburgh as a whole (Police Scotland/ GROS/ScotPHO/HIU)

	On-sales per 10,000 population	Off-sales per 10,000 population	Alcohol-related hospital admissions per 10,000 population	Alcohol-related crimes per 10,000 population
Edinburgh City	27.5	10.4	89.4	106.5
Craigentinny/Duddingston NP	10.9	9.3	110.9 (mean)	119.1
Willowbrae & Duddingston Village	18.9	6.3	68.8	37.3
Duddingston	0	9.1	56.1	2.7
Southside & Canongate	50.5	13.6	169.9	428.8
Northfield	9.0	6.0	122.5	40.8
Mountcastle	4.6	4.6	69.0	28.2
Abbeyhill, Meadowbank & Marionville	8.2	11.5	104.9	101.8
Restalrig (Loganlea)	3.2	9.5	131.2	57.5
Craigentinny	15.4	3.8	80.3	41.8
Restalrig & Lochend	3.0	12.0	196.0	129.2

- Seven areas of the city have been identified as being highly problematic in terms of the density of licensed premises and alcohol-related harm; Southside and Canongate is one of these areas

Conclusions

Craigtinny/Duddingston has a number of problems affecting the area in terms of alcohol use. There are reasonably high rates of off-licensed premises, which are thought to be more problematic in terms of excessive alcohol consumption than on-sales due to lower priced alcohol, and fewer restrictions around consumption. On-sales licensed premises provide alcohol in specific measures and will stop serving someone if they are intoxicated, while the amount of alcohol consumed at home is controlled by the drinker. The high rates of alcohol-related hospital admissions, particularly in Restalrig & Lochend may be due to high rates of deprivation. Alcohol-related crime rates in Southside & Canongate are far higher than the average for Edinburgh and for Craigtinny/Duddingston, which may be due to its close proximity to the City Centre, where a high number of crimes take place.