

Community Justice Scotland

Ceartas Coimhearsnachd Alba

Community Justice Outcome Activity Across Scotland

Local Area Annual Return Template and Guidance

2019-20

April 2020



1. Background

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

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

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

1. Statement of Assurance

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

The data submitted using this template will be used for this reporting purpose only. In the report, local authority areas will only be specifically identified with their consent. However, Community Justice Partnerships should be aware that any information held by Community Justice Scotland is subject to statutory Freedom of Information obligations.



2. General principles of the template

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

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

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

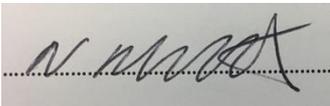
Where the template asks for evidence, a written response will suffice and there is no expectation that you send additional supporting documentation – if there are any aspects Community Justice Scotland is unclear on it will be our responsibility to request clarification where necessary.

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

This is the third iteration of the template and guidance.

3. Template Completion

1. Community Justice Partnership / Group Details	
Community Justice Partnership / Group	East Lothian Community Justice Partnership
Community Justice Partnership Group Chair	Local Area Commander, Chief Inspector
Community Justice Partnership / Group Co-ordinator	Community Justice Coordinator
Publication date of Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan (CJOIP)	Transitional LOIP 2020/21

2. Template Sign-off
<p>The content of this annual report on community justice outcomes and improvements in our area has been agreed as accurate by the Community Justice Partnership / Group and has been shared with our Community Planning Partnership through our local accountability arrangements.</p> <p> Signature of Community Justice Partnership / Group Chair : Date : 25/9/2020</p> <p>Community Justice Partnership Chair</p>



3. Governance Arrangements

The Community Justice Partnership (CJP) has responsibility for setting the strategic direction of community justice in East Lothian and for the three workstreams. The workstreams are responsible for delivering on the strategic aims set by the Partnership. Below is a diagram of the communication flow between wider Governing structures, the Partnership and the workstreams.



The three workstreams are:

- 1. Community Engagement** – to promote and raise awareness of the partnership and related services to help people with experience of the justice system.

Sponsor: Head of Communities & Partnerships, East Lothian Council

Lead: Service Manager Connected Communities, East Lothian Council

Purpose

- To promote and raise awareness of the work of the Community Justice Partnership (CJP) and its local priorities within our communities, promoting the vision of the CJP and embedding the principles of community justice in community partnership collaborative working and projects – all with the intent of preventing and reducing further offending.
- To lead community and stakeholder engagement on behalf of the CJP.
- To establish and support a Community Justice Citizen's Advisory Group, including those with lived experience of the criminal justice system, to assist with CJP planning and community engagement.
- To link community volunteering opportunities with people/ services undertaking and delivering Community Payback Orders (CPOs).
- To consult with the community and promote the opportunities and benefits derived from locally based Community Payback Orders.
- Work proactively with people who have lived experience of the community justice system
- To raise awareness of local services and interventions supporting the community justice agenda in East Lothian, including services offering Victim Support.



Membership

Community and Area Partnerships, Justice Social Work, Adult Social Work, Children's Services, East Lothian Works, Community Learning & Development - Youth Work, Public Protection Unit (PPU), ELC Protective Services, ELC Housing, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS), STRIVE (Third Sector Interface), Mid & East Lothian Drug and Alcohol Partnership (MELDAP), Police Scotland, Scottish Prison Service (SPS), NHS Lothian, Health & Social Care Partnership (H&SCP), ELC Communications Officer, Heavy Sound (Third sector org)

2. Early Intervention and Prevention – working to ensure the right services and programmes are in place to prevent young people from entering the justice system.

Sponsor: Chief Inspector, Police Scotland

Lead: Constable, Police Scotland

Purpose

- To focus and target our work and respond timeously and efficiently to antisocial behaviour and youth justice issues by creating sustainable pathways away from offending behaviour at earlier stages.
- To support children and families affected by parental imprisonment.

Membership

Youth Justice Social Work, Justice Social Work, ELC Children's Services, Community Learning & Development – Youth Voice, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service, STRIVE (Third Sector Interface), ELC Education, MYPAS, Police Scotland, ELC Safer Communities Team,

3. Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending – this work focuses on making sure people with convictions get access to the support they need while in prison or out in the community.

Sponsor: Chief Operating Officer Children's Services and CSWO, East Lothian Council

Lead: Housing Options Service Manager, East Lothian Council

Purpose

To help readdress the balance of inequalities experienced by people with offending histories and their families, through improved service provision, by working across sectors, focussing on criminogenic needs and risk factors. The sub-group covers both services targeted at people with a conviction and their families and universal services, which reduce the likelihood of re-offending, benefitting the whole community.

Membership

Adult Social Work , Communities & Partnerships, Councillors, Justice Social Work, Adult Social Work, ELC Education, East Lothian Works, Public Protection Unit, ELC Safer Communities Team, ELC Housing, Skill Development Scotland, Police Scotland, SACRO, DWP, Community Learning & Development, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS), Mid & East Lothian Drug and Alcohol Partnership (MELDAP), Scottish Prison Service (SPS)



4. Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

NATIONAL OUTCOME ONE

Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice

Indicator	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)	
Activities carried out to engage with 'communities' as well as other relevant constituencies	Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact
	<p>We asked our Citizens Panel in the Winter Edition (December 2019) a set of questions relating to peoples awareness of Community Justice in East Lothian. We asked “have you heard of”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community justice, • community payback orders, • the presumption against short sentences and • smart justice <p>We also asked the Panel what local services they thought were helpful to support people on their justice journey and would help them reduce their offending. The responses to these questions allowed the Community Engagement workstream to build in to their Action Plan specific actions around the messages they wanted to send to support changing attitudes/ perceptions towards offending. The findings have also shaped conversations with community groups around how they can support people subject to court mandated unpaid work hours to undertake projects in their local community.</p> <p>The key messages back from the Panel suggest that communities are supportive of unpaid work. They would like to see more opportunities for unpaid work with older people, around house/ garden maintenance and helping people to get out and about. For more detail on the key messages see page 9.</p>	<p>One of the early impacts of asking these questions to the Panel has been shaping the work direction of the Community Engagement workstream. We are using the findings from this to target specific messages to our community’s that highlight the Community Justice agenda in East Lothian.</p> <p>We will continue to measure the impact of the messages through monitoring social media interactions website hits and responses to other engagement activities. For example:</p> <p>The Community Justice webpage went live on the 12 November 2019. Since then it has had 174 total page views.</p> <p>East Lothian Health and Social Care Partnership (H&SCP) have a Facebook page that promotes community justice information and events. The page has circa 1,662 followers (up from 850 in 2018-19).</p> <p>An outcome of the Self Evaluation & Validation process (which we undertook with support from the Care Inspectorate from October 2019 until February 2020) has been a strengthening of the Partnership and the development of an ‘Improvement Action Plan’ which all partners are signed up to. The impact of the Improvement Action Plan will be the further development of the Partnership around key areas:</p>



	<p>We engaged with CJP members as part of the Self Evaluation and Validation Process (SEV) and we framed questions around the CJ Quality Indicators:</p> <p>6.2 Planning and delivering services in a collaborative way 8.1 Effective use and management of resources 9.2 Leadership of strategy and direction</p> <p>We also asked what our success were, and what partners believed we need to do to be delivering the best outcomes for people on the justice pathway. The feedback from these was used to form an “Improvement Action Plan”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making strategic links and improving performance • Developing robust data and outcome reporting • Utilising partner relationships more effectively • Forward planning and future proof community justice
<p>Consultation with communities as part of community justice planning and service provision</p>	<p>The results from the ‘Your View Counts’ community survey conducted by Police Scotland identified the below priorities for the new East Lothian Policing Plan 2020-2023.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting the most vulnerable people; • Reducing violence and anti-social behaviour; • Reducing acquisitive crime; • Improving road safety; • Tackling serious and organised crime <p>Police Scotland have recently produced a Harm Reduction Strategy for 2020-2023 which focuses on collaborative working and public health approaches to reduce harm while people are in police custody.</p> <p>A fundamental aim of the Community Engagement workstream is to engage with people with lived experience of the justice system, and the wider community to hear their views and shape services. The Early Intervention and Prevention (EI&P) workstream Action Plan contains an action to actively engage with young people. In the 2019/20 period these workstreams engaged with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eight prisoners in Edinburgh Prison 	<p>The purpose of the consultation was the identification of the priorities for the Policing Plan as detailed in the indicator. The anticipated impacts will be around community satisfaction with policing and on perceptions of crime.</p> <p>It is too early to evidence the impacts but we anticipate that our engagement with services users will grow (Action 10. Contained within the CE Workstream is “Hearing Service Users Voice”) and Action 8. In the EI&P Action Plan is “Community Engagement with young people”. Measures of these actions include the number of (young) people we engage with and use of the findings to guide new programme/ service</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Less than five people using the Edinburgh & Lothian Offender Recovery Service (ELORS). For more information on this service see below - Seven people using the CONNECT service, and - Five young people in HMP YOI Polmont <p>So far, key messages from these conversations with people with lived experience of the justice system are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Third Sector are vital in providing services that reduce recidivism as there is more trust of the staff. - access to the right services at the right time was fundamental in helping them change their situation and - there needs to be early intervention from schools to promote prosocial behaviour. <p>The Community Payback Work Team ask people about their experience of the service once they have completed their Community Payback Order via an “exit questionnaire”. This data is used to ensure the service is delivering the right interventions to support people to reduce reoffending and improve the service.</p>	<p>developments which will be detailed in our CJ LOIP 2021 onwards.</p> <p>As above - these key messages will be embedded in our work going forward.</p> <p>The feedback from people completing the exit questionnaires is very positive with most people valuing the service and the staff. More detail on the impact of the service can be found on page 36.</p>
Participation in community justice, such as co-production and joint delivery	<p>The “One Council Partnership Fund” for 2019/20 was used to further embed the East Lothian Offenders Recovery Service (ELORS) in East Lothian.</p> <p>ELORS (delivered by Access to Industry) is a dedicated resource which provides individual interventions for people with convictions who are seeking entry into Employment, Training and Education (as per the “No One Left Behind” national employability agenda). During its pilot phase it was match funded by Justice Social Work and the European Social Fund. In 2019, after a positive evaluation, the service applied for funding from ELCs One Council Partnership Fund to allow for continuation of the service.</p>	<p>The impact of the ELORS on providing positive outcomes for people are:</p> <p>From April 2019 – March 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 33 new people engaged with the service (lower than the previous year due to a two month gap of no staffing for the service) - 85%M and 15%F - Age range 18-60 years - Clients Service Sessions – 259 against a target of 200



	<p>Shine Mentoring Service (delivered by Access to Industry) has a dedicated SHINE mentor covering East Lothian. Referrals for this service are received through Justice Social Work and Spring, with referrals also received from the SPS. This service is an intensive therapeutic intervention and women initially work with the mentor for up to six months but this can be extended for as long as the women require. The service provides women with practical and emotional support to progress into positive destinations and reduce the risk of reoffending.</p> <p>Both of these services have been designed and developed with the people who use them and are aimed at meeting their individual needs.</p>	<p>Outcomes achieved are as follows: Nine people progressed into employment Seven people achieved either a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SQA Qualification • vocational training or • progressed into volunteering <table border="1" data-bbox="1308 488 2063 635"> <tr> <td colspan="3">Shine Mentoring service has engaged with:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>2018/19</td> <td>2019/20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>18 women</td> <td>19 women</td> <td>17 women</td> </tr> </table> <p>The impact on people using these services are less offending and positive destinations. For example, speaking at a National Prison Reform Trust Conference, progressing to college and volunteering.</p>	Shine Mentoring service has engaged with:			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	18 women	19 women	17 women
Shine Mentoring service has engaged with:											
2017/18	2018/19	2019/20									
18 women	19 women	17 women									
<p>Level of community awareness of / satisfaction with work undertaken as part of a CPO</p>	<p>We asked in the Winter edition of our Citizens Panel:-</p> <p>Which of the following have you heard of?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="450 1123 1176 1369"> <tr> <td>Community Payback Orders</td> <td>86%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Community Justice</td> <td>55%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The Presumption Against Short Sentences</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Smart Justice</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> </table>	Community Payback Orders	86%	Community Justice	55%	The Presumption Against Short Sentences	20%	Smart Justice	8%	<p>The Community Payback Work Team collect comments from the beneficiaries of CPOs and you can see from the below these are very positive about the contribution of the unpaid workers.</p> <p><u>Beneficiaries</u></p> <p>‘We just love it when the supervisor brings his chaps down. You just know that he cares and will do a fantastic job. Year on year people cannot help commenting on how wonderful the</p>	
Community Payback Orders	86%										
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	<p>Have you been aware of any Community Payback Teams carrying out work in your area?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>82%</td> </tr> </table> <p>In terms of key messages around community justice we learnt we need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote smart justice and what it looks like for our communities • work with communities to change their perceptions on community payback orders so that they see the limitations of making people “visible” while they work and giving them unskilled roles • have unpaid work placements that offer opportunities to learn a range of new skills <p>Action 8 within the Community Engagement workstream Action Plan is “Profiling the value of the contributions that people undertaking Community Payback Orders (CPOs) make”.</p> <p>We started delivering on the above action by profiling the Community Payback Work Team via social media.</p>	Yes	18%	No	82%	<p>grounds look and that is in no small way attributable to the supervisor and his chaps. We thank you so much.’ Cockenzie House and Gardens Trust</p> <p>‘Just wanted to say a huge thank you to you and your team for the work you have put in to tidy up the church graveyard. I couldn’t believe the difference in the enclosed bit near the front door of the church! Amazing job. I don’t know if you and the guys are planning to return this year – I’m guessing not, given that we are right into winter weather now! But at some point I’d really like to meet the team personally just to say thank you.’ Tranent Parish Church</p> <p>‘We recently used your scheme to help with the outside of the community kitchen and football ground. The task was done immediately and without no fuss. This has made the area look so much better and much safer. As a charity the Pennypit find it difficult to get jobs done so this option was perfect. The use of the community service workers gives the Pennypit an opportunity of offering further training or volunteering in this area and could create a diversion towards antisocial behaviour. We would definitely use the service again as we see the benefit of this work. Thank you. Pennypit Trust</p> <p>It is too early to measure the impact of the messages gleaned from the Panel but we intend to repeat the survey yearly and use this as a measure of growing community awareness of CPOs.</p>
Yes	18%					
No	82%					



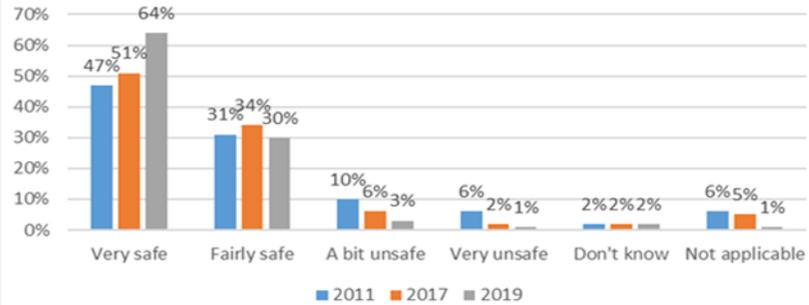
<p>Evidence from questions to be used in local surveys / citizens' panels and so on</p>	<p>Our activities for the ongoing collection of data include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing collection on key questions around perceptions of crime (asked in Biannual Household survey and See Survey by ELC Education service). • Engagement with our local communities to inform other partners strategic plans (such as the Policing Plan) and for feedback on community justice related plans (such as the CJ LOIP) • Questions asked around Community Justice and CPOs with Citizens Panel to be asked annually. <p>We asked our Citizens Panel “what support they think is important to help people” and the table details their responses:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>What support do you think is important?</th> <th>Very/ Fairly important</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Support with mental health issues</td> <td>96%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Support to access suitable education, training & employment</td> <td>94%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Support to address attitudes underpinning offending behaviour</td> <td>90%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Support to find or sustain suitable housing</td> <td>89%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Support to address alcohol use</td> <td>89%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Support to improve physical health</td> <td>87%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Support with financial difficulties</td> <td>85%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Support to improve family relationships</td> <td>83%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Support to stop drug use</td> <td>82%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	What support do you think is important?	Very/ Fairly important	Support with mental health issues	96%	Support to access suitable education, training & employment	94%	Support to address attitudes underpinning offending behaviour	90%	Support to find or sustain suitable housing	89%	Support to address alcohol use	89%	Support to improve physical health	87%	Support with financial difficulties	85%	Support to improve family relationships	83%	Support to stop drug use	82%	<p>Detailed in above impact statement on “Consultation with communities as part of community justice planning and service provision”</p> <p>The data from these surveys will also be used in our forthcoming Strategic Needs and Strengths Assessment.</p> <p>Asking the Citizens Panel “What support do you think is important to help people” elicited a range of responses that will be used to form the next iteration of questions for the Panel (in December 2020). We will use the responses to “were there any other types of support not listed” to do this. There were range of responses to this question around support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - victims of crime - preventing crime and supporting - vulnerable groups - to reduce Antisocial Behaviour - people who have experienced bereavement (of children/ young people) - respite for carers and for families with young children <p>There was recognition of the role housing support played in terms of reducing ASB and keeping people integrated in their communities.</p> <p>Other suggestions focused on preventing reoffending and helping people with convictions by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - offering peer mentoring and coaching,
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	<p>Support to develop positive relationships with peers, associates and friends 76%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - support to access literacy, education, employment and welfare services, - offering company and community support 																								
<p>Perceptions of the local crime data</p>	<p>East Lothian Partnership (ELP) regularly engages with local people through its 'Citizens Panel' and bi-annual 'Household Survey'. Questions routinely asked in both is "to what extent do you feel threatened by crime in this neighbourhood these days" and "How safe or unsafe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark". The graphs below show the results from the last 3 surveys undertaken in 2011, 2017 and 2019.</p> <div data-bbox="450 639 1234 986" data-label="Figure"> <table border="1"> <caption>To what extent do you feel threatened by crime in this neighbourhood these days ?</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Extent</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2019</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A great deal</td> <td>0%</td> <td>1%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A fair amount</td> <td>2%</td> <td>4%</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not very much</td> <td>30%</td> <td>38%</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not at all</td> <td>67%</td> <td>55%</td> <td>62%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know</td> <td>1%</td> <td>1%</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Extent	2011	2017	2019	A great deal	0%	1%	0%	A fair amount	2%	4%	4%	Not very much	30%	38%	30%	Not at all	67%	55%	62%	Don't know	1%	1%	3%	<p>The results from these surveys show that people generally don't feel threatened by crime in East Lothian. 92% of people in 2019 responded to the question "to what extent do you feel threatened by crime in this neighbourhood these days" stating they felt either 'not at all' or 'not very much' threatened. The SEE Survey shows that young people are slightly more concerned about potential crime; they continue to feel safe in their community during the day, but less so at night. Over all, this data shows that East Lothian is perceived to be a safe place to live.</p> <p>The impact of this data, coupled with data on actual crime demonstrates that East Lothian is generally a safe place to live.</p>
Extent	2011	2017	2019																							
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How safe or unsafe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?



Education – East Lothian Councils recent “**See Survey**” (the Student Evaluation of Experience survey) carried out with P6&S2 students shows there has been a very slight decrease in:-

“ % of pupils agreed that they feel safe to go out in their local neighbourhood during the day”

2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
95.1%	94.9%	94.3%

And a very slight increase in the “% of pupils agreeing that they feel safe to go out in their local neighbourhood during the evening”

78.1%	77.8%	79.7%
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NATIONAL OUTCOME TWO

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

Indicator	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)	
	Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact
<p>Services are planned for and delivered in a strategic and collaborative way</p>	<p>Our collaboration with Statutory and Third Sector partners is long ranging, effective and diverse. As a CJP we have set up a number of projects and programmes that are designed around the needs of people with convictions and their families. Feedback from partners at the Community Justice ‘Self Evaluation Development Day’ (18th November 2019) was that there are integrated, collaborative and partnership approaches to service delivery. The evidence for this are in the Parent Advisory Letters, ELORS and CONNECT projects which continue to run in 2019/20.</p> <p>ELC fund a Police post within the Safer Communities Team to target Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and youth issues. Part of this targeting includes Parent Advisory Letter (PAL) sent to parents to attempt to divert young people from further offending.</p> <p>Detail on the Information Sharing Protocol (aka the Data Sharing Agreement) between ELC and the SPS can be found on page 16. This protocol is used to support the implementation of the SHORE Standards and is due for review in reporting year 2020/21.</p> <p>For detail on other services which are planned for and delivered in a strategic way see ELORS page 8.</p>	<p>Discussions at the Self Evaluation Development Day highlighted some strengths of the CJP’s approach to collaboration and delivering on the Local Outcome Improvement Plan. There was optimism that the CJP was heading in the right direction in terms of delivering key priorities targeted at meeting need via the three workstreams and that the Self Evaluation Development day</p> <p><i>“reflects further progress in building the Partnership by bringing key people together”</i> [quote from Governor, HMP Edinburgh]</p> <p>See feedback from the Care inspectorate on this Indicator: https://www.careinspectorate.com/images/documents/5590/Final_ValidationLetter_CJP.pdf</p> <p>In the financial year 2019/20 there were 45 PALs sent to parents and relevant professionals (approx. nine parents responded back to the letters). The feedback from parent on the PALs were positive and invariably the parents are appreciative of the intervention.</p>



	<p>People Know How’s Positive Transitions Service</p> <p>In November 2019 People Know How were awarded a contract by NHS Lothian to deliver our Positive Transitions Service in East Lothian. This is their largest and longest-running service, established in 2016 from a consultation of over 550 young people. They use a unique combination of therapeutic early interventions to promote positive relationships, mental wellbeing and resilience as a means of overcoming challenges to equity in education and attainment.</p> <p>With this expansion to East Lothian they are continually developing links and now provide support in 28 schools. Their projects range from one-to-one support such as befriending and arts therapies, to group work focusing on themes like science or art. By providing this service to those at risk of disengaging from learning, they can empower young people to make positive life choices and in turn find more opportunities to participate in the community beyond secondary school.</p>	<p>Impact will be reported in 2020/21</p>
<p>Partners have leveraged resources for community justice</p>	<p>Heavy Sound focus on prevention and early intervention, offering a range of bespoke services which can be tailored to suit individual and group needs. This helps develop new skills whilst addressing issues around confidence, self-esteem and wellbeing by exploring self-expression in a fully supported environment. Heavy Sound are a preventative resource who have leveraged funding from Fa’side Area Partnership and One Council Partnership Fund, reporting into the Community Engagement workstream and the ELP Governance group.</p> <p>For example, they led the initiation of ‘The Bus Project’ which is managed by Heavy Sound Community Interest Company (CIC)</p>	<p>Case Study:</p> <p>X was referred to the service by ELC Education. They had a personal interest in football and were keen to try the DJ equipment. This led to the exploration of a radio show that could combine their DJ-ing and their interest in football. They were keen on the idea as they listen to the radio. We worked with them to discuss the different styles of DJ-ing, the various approaches to radio, the roles of presenter & producer and the associated planning and paper work. We have also been working on the technical side of things with regards to using the equipment, microphone technique, talk-over ducking (talking over the music),</p>



	<p>and collaborates with the Violence Reduction Unit to create a mobile hub offering employability experience. There has been National press-coverage and a second bus has been purchased.</p> <p>About 17 young people engaged with the service with 10 of them engaging for a significant amount of time. The Heavy Sound Bus has had a visible presence in the community and numerous young people and adults have had tours and explanations of the setup of the CRIB and the work they do.</p> <p>They have delivered: music production tutoring; DJ-ing lessons and skills development including radio DJ-ing and presenting; piano lessons; song writing, rap vocal recording sessions; mentoring and general befriending and support.</p> <p>The Collaborative Hub. Senior leaders in ELC and Police Scotland agreed the complete relocation of Haddington Police Station to a section of John Muir House (part of ELCs estate) in 2016. Included in the design brief of the new police station is a “Collaborative Hub” – this section of the building will be used to deliver front line services in a coordinated, collaborative and structured way. It will bring together numerous ELC departments such as housing, education and social work, the H&SC Partnership, Environmental & Protective Services, to work with Police Scotland, Scottish Fire & Rescue and other Community Partners to build a one public sector approach. Demonstrating how we use the totality of our assets to achieve shared goals, share resources and provide the best service and outcomes for service users.</p>	<p>avoiding feedback and looping etc. We have developed a show which we broadcast live from the Crib every Friday afternoon.</p> <p>The anticipated impacts are that the Collaborative Hub will allow for policing to be done differently by improving outcomes for communities by reducing response times to localised incidents in a holistic way from partner agencies. The project is on track to be finished late 2020 and a new Information Sharing Agreement (ISA) is currently being developed between partners to form the processes and functions of the Collaborative Hub. The governance of the Collaborative Hub once it is completed is yet be determined. ELC is funding the capital works for the Courts conversion and creation of the Hub.</p>
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<p>Development of community justice workforce to work effectively across organisational/professional/geographical boundaries</p>	<p>The Community Justice Coordinator works across partnerships and workstreams allowing for a cross fertilisation of agendas while keeping work focused on local goals.</p> <p>Their main tasks include supporting the CJP and the three workstreams. Planning the review and rewrite of the LOIP, compiling the Annual Reports for Community Justice Scotland and attending various meetings such as the Lothian COPFS Community Justice Meeting, the Community Justice Coordinators Network and the EL Financial Inclusion Network.</p> <p>Another example of working effectively across organisations is that the local Police Area Commander is the Chair of the CJP and the Vice Chair is the Head of Operations in the Health and Social Care Partnership.</p> <p>The development of the three workstreams has been pivotal in developing work across organisations and geographical boundaries. A recent example of success is the reinstatement of the Multi-Agency Screening Group (MASG) through the work of the Early Intervention & Prevention workstream.</p> <p>The Joint East and Midlothian Public Protection Unit (EMPPO) provide an oversight function in relation to child and adult protection, Trauma, VAWG. They also offer a training calendar and host multi agency training opportunities relating to the identified arenas.</p>	<p>The impact of the development of the community justice workforce through the continuity of the CJ Coordinator was highlighted in the Care Inspectorates feedback letter from the SEV “Designated leads and partners involved in the thematic groups highlighted the positive contribution of the community justice coordinator who was seen as an important conduit between the partnership board, thematic groups and partners from other services. This was helping to minimise duplication and share learning”.</p> <p>(from: https://www.careinspectorate.com/images/documents/5590/FinalValidationLetter_CJP.pdf)</p> <p>The impact of senior police and health partners chairing the partnership has allowed for a great range of work to be undertaken by supporting staff in the workstreams. This can be evidenced in the membership lists of the workstreams.</p> <p>Training was undertaken in those four key areas.</p>
<p>Partners illustrate effective engagement and collaborative partnership</p>	<p>Full MAPPA engagement has continued throughout 2019/20.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Held 15 Risk Management Case Conferences (RMCCs) - Managed 13 individuals subject to Sexual Offences Notification Requirement (SONR) MAPPA Level 2. 	<p>The success of the MAPPA processes is evident in the very low levels of reoffending. The wider impacts are the successful reintegration of the offender back into the community and increased levels of confidence around community safety for the local community.</p>



<p>working with the authorities responsible for the delivery of MAPPA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Managed less than five category 3 individual at MAPPA Level 3. - Managed up to 57 individual subject to SONR in the community at any one time and only one individual was charged with the commission of a further sexual offence. That represents a re-offending rate of 1.7%. - Full engagement and attendance at the EMPPO subgroups relation to offender management and VAWG - Attendance at the MAPPA operation and strategic oversight group. <p>The East and Midlothian Offender Management Sub Group carry out annual level 1 MAPPA case file audits. The MAPPA Co-ordinator, Detective Inspector responsible for the Offender Management Unit, Service Manager from JSW East Lothian Council and Community Justice Manager from Midlothian Council undertake the audits. Two were carried out in 2019/20 and the cases are selected at random by a MAPPA Administrator. The findings from both Audits were acted on.</p>	<p>The impact is an improvement in the recording of cases and better support for people who have offended.</p>
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Other information relevant to National Outcome Two

Taken from our SEV Report (page 20). There was consensus among partners on the day that collaboration often happens on an ad hoc, case by case basis and this was seen as a strength – the CJP could mobilise and pool resources as and when needed with positive impacts on the people and communities who need it. Examples of this include the Problem Solving Partnerships (PSP) who formed in response to an incident in Prestonpans, which saw a sudden spike in youth related Anti-Social Behaviour from primary school children and ongoing incidents at the Brunton Hall, Musselburgh. Within a very short period multiagency meetings were arranged and action plans agreed which quickly resolved the issues.

Three local groups received funding from Police Scotland through the PSPs. These were the Bridges Project, Recharge and the Champions Board.

The Local Fire and Rescue Plan for East Lothian identifies the following five priorities as the main focus for service delivery:

1. As part of a Community Partnership approach, we will make people safer in their homes.
2. We will promote Community Resilience whilst contributing to improved outcomes for people involved in non-fire emergencies.
3. Together with our Community Partners, we will contribute to making roads in EL safer.



4. As part of a Community Partnership, we will challenge anti-social behaviour.
5. In partnership, we will aim to reduce the occurrence and impact of Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals.

NATIONAL OUTCOME THREE

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

Indicator	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)	
	Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact
Partners have identified and are overcoming structural barriers for people accessing services	<p>ELC’s Community Payback Work Team work with a range of partners to secure court mandated unpaid work hours for people completing Community Payback Orders. This can be work in community gardens, Woodland Trust, and charity shops.</p> <p>The Community Payback Work Team have completed an externally facilitated evaluation of their unpaid work and other activity service to promote needs and risk lead provisions, and develop the service to fully meet the needs of the user, the community and victims.</p> <p>The Venture Trust and Access to Industry work from the Justice Social Work service’s office one day a week which helps establish stronger links and partnership working. It also removes the barrier to accessing these service which are substantively based in Edinburgh (reducing travel time and fares for people using the service).</p> <p>The SHINE Service (as detailed on page 9), delivered by SACRO and Access to Industry offers emotional support, guidance and positive progression routes for women with offending histories. They have overcome structural barriers for people accessing services by supporting women one to one to progress from custody into their own tenancy and sustain this tenancy, develop budgeting skills and gain self-confidence and build</p>	<p>An analysis of the exit questionnaires from people undertaking Community Payback Orders demonstrates the positive impact the Community Payback Work Team have by making sure people can complete their order by overcoming structural barriers.</p> <p>For example “Do you think your personal circumstances were taken in to account?”</p> <p>The comments back to that included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “yes – health”, • “Certainly Were” and • “everything was dealt with” <p>From the feedback directly to the Community Payback Work Team comments around structural barriers were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Juggling Unpaid Work, family commitments and employment” and • “Managing the Order while working full time was a challenge but taught me a hard lesson. I won’t be reoffending in any manner going forward”



	<p>resilience. Shine also supports women to engage in services – in particular CONNECT.</p>	
<p>Existence of joint-working arrangements such as processes / protocols to ensure access to services to address underlying needs</p>	<p>HMP Edinburgh are working in collaboration with ELC Housing Options Team to identify any housing needs using the SHORE Standards.</p> <p>An Information Sharing Protocol (ISP) was developed to allow for the sharing of information in relation to all admissions and liberations across the SPS estate for anyone identifying as an East Lothian resident. As a result, Justice Social Work services alongside partners in housing are able to identify appropriate individuals for Voluntary Throughcare intervention and to address welfare, in particular housing issues. SPS and ELC are due to revisit and redesign the ISP in reporting year 2020/21 at which time it will be updated to truly reflect the expectations and requirements of community justice. We have used the ISP to set up weekly “Local Authority Scheduled Reports” which detail who is leaving prison and returning to East Lothian. This is helping us to prepare procedures for full implementation of the SHORE Standards.</p> <p>ELC’s Housing Options Team deliver key projects detailed in the Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending (GRRR) workstreams Action Plan in recognition that safe, secure and sustainable housing is fundamental to reducing reoffending. To reflect the importance of developing and delivering housing options work, the GRRR workstream is led by the Housing Options Team Manager.</p> <p>The Housing Options Team and Mental Health and Substance Misuse Team have worked well together to prevent</p>	<p>See case study 1 (page 36) for detail on impact of delivering a holistic, cross agency approach to supporting a vulnerable and chaotic person to find longer term solutions. This was a pilot piece of work which the Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending workstream are now embedding into permanent practice.</p>



	homelessness and support sustainable housing for three vulnerable and chaotic service users with complex needs.	
Initiatives to facilitate access to services	East Lothian Housing Services, taking account of local data and responding to need, are combining resources to deliver on key projects, including SHORE, a localised version of Housing First and a preventative approach to homelessness (taking account of the Rapid Rehousing policy agenda). Resources have been combined formally via joint funding of two posts through the EL Rapid Rehousing allocation and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) and informally via draft protocol arrangements between services i.e. Housing Options Team and Mental Health and Substance Misuse Team.	The Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending workstream have taken ownership of this agenda and detailed in "Priority Outcome 2: Access is improved to high quality service provision that addresses the needs of individuals" This priority includes the local delivery of the national housing policies. Measures will include the number of people who avoid homelessness on release from prison and speed of access to relevant services and permanent housing.
% of people released from a custodial sentence : a) registered with a GP b) have suitable accommodation c) have had a benefits eligibility check	During 2019/20 all prison leavers who made a homeless application were offered appropriate accommodation on release.	We do not source B&C data at a local level.
Targeted interventions have been tailored for and with an individual and had a successful impact on their risk of further offending	There are a range of targeted interventions available which allow for a tailored approach depending on the needs of the person entering the service. The Mid & East Lothian Drug & Alcohol Partnership (MELDAP) are developing a Recovery Orientated System of Care (ROSC). A network of community-led and community-based person-centred services designed to promote recovery. For many people wanting to address their problematic alcohol or drug use, the starting point is one of the well-established 'Gateways to Recovery Clinic'. The ROSC model also includes self-help	For a Case Study from the arrest referral scheme that shows the positive impact of a targeted intervention see page 39. The SMART group have up to 14 weekly attendees. Linking people with education, support to re-engage with education, develop new skills and gain qualifications. It is provided through the MELDAP Recovery College which, over the last 12 months, has worked with 41 students. 26 of these students either: - gained SQA qualifications, - moved on to Further Education,



	<p>groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Cocaine Anonymous and SMART group.</p> <p>Friday Friends Cafe and the Starfish Recovery Cafe help people reconnect with the wider community and reduce isolation seeing some 30 to 40 people weekly. Friday Friends is an outreach programme (with a Christian ethos) for those in the community who are experiencing some degree of exclusion associated with alcohol and/or drug misuse issues and/or related mental health issues and they receive multi-agency funding from the Area Partnerships.</p> <p>MELD peer support workers, all people with lived experience, provide a range of practical support to clients; helping them engage with services, accompanying them to appointments and acting as an advocate when needed. Support to help clients' mindfulness and support recovery is provided through alternative therapies such as ear acupuncture offered to MELD clients.</p> <p>The Ridge Project Offers a tailored approach to supporting and working with people who have CPOs. For example: Y had unpaid work/ other activity to complete and was known to the service through previous homelessness and benefit issues. They are a very complex character with a lot of ACEs and substance misuse issues. They would probably have failed the CPO if they had to work with other people due to issues with group settings. They get agitated which comes across as aggressive and are difficult to get along with. To help reduce their risk of failing the CPO we offered them a safe space at the "Backlands clearance". It soon became clear that they couldn't</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - secured work - became volunteers <p>The Lothian and Edinburgh Abstinence Programme (LEAP) provided a place for 10 people who needed longer term residential treatment with 70% of clients completing the 12-week programme.</p> <p>The evidence from MELDAP on the range of programmes and they offer demonstrates that many people who use them go on to have positive outcomes.</p> <p>The impact is that Y has maintained a tenancy, stayed off substances and made prosocial connections. "Y got a lot out of the Order and is still in touch from time to time, plus they made some positive connections. We also fought for them to get housing locally when they were deemed to have no local connection, therefore was going to be made homeless - our connections secured them a private let"</p>
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	<p>take authority or understand safety measures. They also had back problems from living rough for years. We didn't give up and found other less strenuous jobs which they then got bored of! However, we realised this person is a very talented photographer and used their expertise to photo some of the projects and grounds. We also talked about how their behaviour came across as aggressive and could be intimidating for some of the volunteers. There was discussion around this in a constructive and positive way. They also joined the Camera Club and was a very good tutor - everyone respected their knowledge. On a positive note they did meet and keep in touch with some other members.</p>	
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Other information relevant to National Outcome Three

The My Space Project, (from the Life Changes Trust) were successful in making a joint bid for funding for the Council to purchase ten properties over a period of three years to provide accommodation for up to 20 care experienced young people. They will be supported by a Peer Flatmate (recruited from [Queen Margaret University](#)), a Housing Support Provider, a Care Experienced Research and Link Worker, and ELC as the tenancy management agent. Each tenancy will be made up of two care experienced young people and a peer flatmate. The care experienced young people might come from B&Bs, straight from foster care, or they might already be living in their own tenancy but feel that they are not coping well or feel isolated. The peer flatmate will bring a degree of stability and knowledge about life skills and tenancy management. This will help create an environment in which care experienced young people will be encouraged to live independently and create a home for themselves.

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

Indicator	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)	
	Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact
Use of 'other activities requirements' in CPOs	<p>"Other Activity" requirements - throughout 2019/20 the Community Payback Work Team have continued to maintain engagement with partners to continue to award appropriate hours to individual clients who have engaged with services supporting the client's social, health or personal development e.g.</p>	<p>The impact, as evidenced in the Case Study (see page 36) shows that very few people reoffend while they are undertaking a CPO.</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with support staff from Access To Industry, allowing clients direct access to employability related activities • Working with support staff from Venture Trust with a focus on personal and social skills development • Undertaking counselling or other mental health support from statutory or voluntary sector agencies • Attending services concerning stabilisation and / or recovery from substance misuse 	
<p>Effective risk management for public protection</p>	<p>The EL Public Protection Unit investigate serious and protracted offences involving children and vulnerable adults. They oversee Child and Adult Protection and work closely with partner agencies to ensure welfare, and needs of those involved are met.</p> <p>The below data shows how many people were subject to public protection measures.</p> <p>On the 31st March 2020 there were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 individuals in the community subject to statutory Criminal Justice supervision and Sex Offender Notification Requirements (SONR). • 39 individuals in the community subject to SONR only • 55 cases were managed by way of the RMP Level 1 Review process – Police Scotland and Justice Social Work 	



	<p>The Scottish Fire & Rescue Service (SFRS) have been delivering a Fire Skills Employability award within Polmont Young Offenders Institute for several years. This caters for offenders aged between 16-23 years of age from across Scotland, including East Lothian. The course provides practical skills including, CPR, fire service related activity and aims to improve self-confidence, esteem, whilst ultimately reducing the chances of re-offending and increasing employability opportunities for the student. Locally SFRS, work with various youth groups to achieve the same outcome via a partnership approach.</p>	<p>Evaluations have highlighted the success of this programme and the impact it has had for those individuals participating.</p> <p>Over the last three years, SFRS have realised a 25% reduction in deliberate fires within East Lothian. This reduction reflective across all electoral wards with the area.</p>						
<p>Quality of CPOs and DTTOs</p>	<p>Criminal Justice Supervision Entry and Exit Questionnaire Analysis. An analysis of questionnaires showed that peoples attitudes towards offending had changed while they completed the CPO:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="465 762 1236 1345"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="465 762 846 962">Entry Questionnaire – when asked “What would you see as being helpful and relevant for discussion during your supervision sessions?”</th> <th data-bbox="846 762 1236 962">Exit Questionnaire Responses</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="465 962 846 1193">11 people said ‘Why I have offended’</td> <td data-bbox="846 962 1236 1193">19 people replied Yes to “During your supervision have you looked at why you offended?” One person said No and one person didn’t answer.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="465 1193 846 1345">11 people said ‘The impacts of offending on victims’</td> <td data-bbox="846 1193 1236 1345">13 people replied Yes to the question “Can you now explain the impact of your offending on the victims?”</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Entry Questionnaire – when asked “What would you see as being helpful and relevant for discussion during your supervision sessions?”	Exit Questionnaire Responses	11 people said ‘Why I have offended’	19 people replied Yes to “During your supervision have you looked at why you offended?” One person said No and one person didn’t answer.	11 people said ‘The impacts of offending on victims’	13 people replied Yes to the question “Can you now explain the impact of your offending on the victims?”	<p>The positive impact of the CPO is clear from the analysis of the entry and exit questionnaires. Very few people offended or continued to offend while carrying out their order and the praise for the staff and the service was high.</p> <p>Q6 of the exit questionnaire asks “has supervision helped you?” 19 (of 21) people agreed that yes, supervision had helped them</p> <p>Q18 asks “During your supervision have you been charged with any new offences?”</p> <p>18 people replied No, and three people replied Yes for offences including road traffic/ road rage, breach of the peace and assault</p> <p>Q19 asks “Do you believe that this period of supervision has helped you to stop or reduce your offending?”</p> <p>17 people replied “Yes – I have not offended again”</p> <p>One person replied “Yes - although I have reoffended, the offence was less serious</p>
Entry Questionnaire – when asked “What would you see as being helpful and relevant for discussion during your supervision sessions?”	Exit Questionnaire Responses							
11 people said ‘Why I have offended’	19 people replied Yes to “During your supervision have you looked at why you offended?” One person said No and one person didn’t answer.							
11 people said ‘The impacts of offending on victims’	13 people replied Yes to the question “Can you now explain the impact of your offending on the victims?”							



	<p>and 8 people said they couldn't explain the impact as either there was no victim or they were the victim.</p> <p>Five people said 'Attitudes towards offending'</p> <p>Q9 asks "Please tell us how you feel you have changed, or why your attitudes have not changed"</p> <p>18 people positively responded to this question, one person didn't answer and one person said no.</p>	<p>One person replied No – "I am still offending at the same rate"</p> <p>No one reported they were "offending more than before"</p> <p>In East Lothian the DTTO scheme is over seen and managed by partners in Edinburgh social work – due to Covid 19 restrictions and demands on services we were unable to gain impact data relating to 2019/20.</p>
<p>The delivery of interventions targeted at problem drug and alcohol use [NHS Local Delivery Plan (LDP) Standard]</p>	<p>The level of peer support, provided by Midlothian and East Lothian Drug and Alcohol Partnership (MELDAP) at both a paid and voluntary level has increased. In 2019/20, the paid whole time equivalent increased from two peer support workers to five.</p>	<p>It is too early to see the impact of this increase in staffing but will have impact evidence in the next reporting year.</p>
<p>Number of Police Recorded Warnings, police diversion, fiscal measures, fiscal diversion, supervised bail, community sentences (including CPOs, DTTOs and RLOs)</p>	<p>In East Lothian 2019/20 there were:</p> <p><u>Community sentences:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 141 CPOs • 10 CPOs (with a Programme Requirement, nine of which were Caledonian) • 15 DTTOs (down from 22 in 2018/19) • Seven RLOs (down from 13 in 2018/19) <p>Other:</p>	



- There were 32 custodial sentences imposed (down from 37 in 2018/19) on CJSWRs completed by East Lothian Justice Services of which, 14 were 12 months or less (up from 12 in 2018/19)
- In custody with statutory responsibility were 46 people
- In custody and entitled to Voluntary Throughcare were 14 people
- In the community on statutory supervision there were 82 CPO with Supervision, and 18 Statutory Throughcare
- In the community and in receipt of Voluntary Throughcare were 23 people

Bail Supervision, the Scottish Government has prioritised bail supervision and this service has been extended by Justice Social Work services through a review of its fiscal arrangement with City of Edinburgh Justice Social Work. This review identified additional resource within Edinburgh Sherriff Court Social Work Unit to provide bail supervision and custodial welfare checks to all residents within the current financial agreement so no additional costs were incurred.

In 2019, East Lothian made the decision to establish its own Supervised Bail Service. After a period of planning and negotiating with our partners based in Edinburgh Sheriff Court, the service commenced in November 2019. Within East Lothian we have two Social Work Assistants that provide the service with oversight of a Team Leader.

Of the seven assessments undertaken, two were unsuitable due to having no fixed abode. One was released on standard bail conditions with the other offer being rejected by the P.F when



	<p>other information came to light. The remaining three were all made subject to supervised bail.</p> <p>Information about the number of people on remand is not available for this calendar year. It is only recently that this information has been made available to us by the SPS. This improved partnership working means that we will be able to measure the number of remands against Supervised Bail assessments in future.</p> <p>In 2020, ELCs Youth Justice Service wrote six Justice Social Work Reports and had less than five young people completing Community Payback Orders. There were eight Diversion Report requests.</p>	
<p>Number of short-term sentences under one year</p>	<p>A snapshot from the Scottish Prison Service (SPS) Scheduled Reports tells us that on the 7th March 2020 there were:</p> <p>73 people including adults and young offenders across the Scottish prison estate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 18 of these males were on remand - 13 had sentences between 3&6 months and 6 months - 2 years <p>There were no females from East Lothian in prison at that time.</p>	
<p>Other information relevant to National Outcome Four</p>		
<p><u>Unpaid Work Orders Completed</u></p> <p>In relation to all orders and all ages involving unpaid work, the following is confirmed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of hours completed during 2019/20 = 10,445 • Total number of new hours issued during 2019/20 = 13,123 • Total number of new Community Payback Orders (CPOs) with Unpaid Work = 104 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) with Unpaid Work only - 57 		



and
ii) with Unpaid Work and Supervision – 47

CPOs and Requirements

	2019/20	2018/19	2017/18	2016/17	2015/16
Unpaid work (only)	57	69	79	106	102
Supervision (only)		44	49	52	42
Supervision + UW	47	40	37	49	46
Programme		9	8	8	10
Compensation		7	4	8	11
Conduct		3	4	5	1
Alcohol treatment		0	0	1	2
Drug treatment		0	1	0	0
Mental health treatment		0	0	0	0
Residential		0	0	0	0
Total number of CPOs		162	182	229	214

NATIONAL OUTCOME FIVE

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

Indicator	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)		Then describe the impact			
	Please describe the activity					
Individuals have made progress against the outcome	Data from Edinburgh and Midlothian Arrest Referral Scheme (delivered by Change, Grow, Live) show that in 2019/20:		The impact is demonstrated in a case study on page 36.			
	Numbers of service users in Community (arrest referral + other non-custody)					
	Core service activity	1st quarter		2nd quarter	Third quarter	4th quarter
	No. of new referrals	10	14	5	5	34

NATIONAL OUTCOME FIVE

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

No. of assessments	1	2	1	0	4
No. of service users at start of quarter	6	9	9	8	8 (average)
No. of service users at end of quarter	9	9	8	8	9 (average)
No. of closed cases - Planned	1	0	2	0	3
No. of closed cases - Unplanned	6	14	4	5	29

The referrals are those people who were seen at St Leonards police station, Dalkeith police station or Edinburgh Sheriff Court. Clients are referred through arrest referral mostly. Most of the clients in East Lothian are not repeat offenders but those who have found themselves in problematic circumstances and often have addiction issues. The support usually involves signposting and working on the recovery plan to get the client where they need to be. Joint partnership works well with MELD and Justice Social Work mainly.

33 people accessed the **MELDAP Recovery College** in 2019/20

The Recovery College operates within East Lothian to provide people of working age, who are in recovery or are carers of people with addiction, the opportunity to participate in a free educational programme which will enable them to learn new skills, gain qualifications and further their training towards employment. Outcomes for 2019/20 included:-

- 15 students attended classes
- Nine gained SQA qualifications
- Six attended SMART Training or LEAP
- Eight people attended the Summer Programme
- Nine progressed into volunteering
- Nine sustained either 13 weeks plus of Further Education or achieved employment



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

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

Indicator	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)	
	Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact
Individuals have made progress against the outcome	In November 2019, the Community Justice Coordinator spoke to four service users attending the East Lothian Offenders Recovery Service (ELORS). ELORS has received funding for one year (2019/20) from East Lothians “One Council Partnership Fund” which was match funded with money from the European Social Fund.	<p>The Community Justice Coordinator spoke to the service users about their experience of community justice. The service users were full of praise for ELORS and couldn’t rate the support worker highly enough. One service user stated that if it hadn’t been for the support of the worker they would either be dead or back in prison. While they acknowledged that it was early days in their journey to return to work they felt confident that they could achieve this with the help of ELORS. They made reference to that fact that the service was not linked with social work and that having a Third Sector group leading this made it more likely for them to attend as they weren’t suspicious of the staff. They felt the content and frequency of the group was just right and that the location was accessible.</p> <p>The service users were asked about what could have prevented them from either committing the crimes that lead them to prison or what could support them on leaving prison they suggested:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining positive relationship with their families and support to do this when relationships had broken down (especially after longer periods in prison) • Even earlier intervention – more and better intervention from the schools. “No one ever asked why I was violent” this service user was being beaten regularly by their step parent



NATIONAL OUTCOME FIVE		
Life chances are improved through needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety, being addressed		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More Third Sector services that could help with practical aspects of life such as linking with Family lawyers, filling out benefit forms and helping with housing issues • Consistent mental health support leaving prison

NATIONAL OUTCOME SEVEN		
Individuals' resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced		
Indicator	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)	
	Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact
Individuals have made progress against the outcome	<p>In 2019/2020 there were 21 referrals to the Venture Trust from East Lothian. These were for the Next Steps, Living Wild and Inspiring Young Futures Programs.</p> <p>Nine of the referrals were for the Next Steps Women's Program (for any woman aged 16+ who is at high risk of offending or those who have been involved in offending in the past) and most referrals came through CONNECT Woman's group. There were several different outcomes from these referrals including attendance at a Wilderness Journey and undertaking the preparatory work for attending the Next Steps Journey.</p> <p>There were eleven referrals for the Living Wild Program (for male and females aged 16 to 40 in the Justice System). Of these eleven – more than 50% had positive outcomes.</p>	<p>In the 2019/2020 financial year, CONNECT received 26 referrals. Of those 26, 19 attended an induction, and 13 started the group.</p> <p>All those that successfully completed the group programme within this time period had something to move on to, which is part of CONNECTs 'Moving On' programme. Some women started a group run by Women's Aid specifically for victims of domestic abuse, others made College applications and a few began working with Venture Trust.</p> <p>In terms of service user feedback influencing the service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suggestion for a talk from the fire service. The Fire Service was contacted and at the beginning of 2020 colleagues did attend the group and gave a presentation on home safety. There are plans for their input to be developed in future. - Instead of a one off yoga class the women asked for a block of classes, this too was arranged.



NATIONAL OUTCOME SEVEN

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

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The women also said they'd prefer a hot lunch, so instead of sandwiches at lunchtime, an arrangement was made for the women to get a hot lunch at the PennyPit in Prestonpans. <p>The impact of the Venture Trust activities is that people had meaningful engagement with the service and they responded to people self identified needs by making the changes they requested.</p>
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5. Priority Areas of Focus

Our priority areas of focus for 2019/20 was to establish and embed the three community justice workstreams, which we have now achieved. The priority areas of focus for 2020/21 were identified from the Self Evaluation and Validation process which, through population profiling, highlighted “the big issues” relevant to community justice in East Lothian. These ‘big issues’ are detailed below and our intentions for bringing them into the community justice partnership arena are contained in the Improvement Plan developed from the SEV process.

The big issues are:

Welfare Reform:

- Universal Credit was initially tested in EL with the new digital service being applicable to new and change of circumstances cases. Evidence suggests there was a significant increase in Foodbank use and ELC seen a 20% rise in rent arrears over this test period.
- Shoplifting crimes increased by 45% in 2017/18 to 66% per 10,000 population, compared to the previous year, higher than the overall Scottish rate of 58%.

Poverty:

- On average, 1 in 5 children are living in poverty after housing costs are taken into account, in some geographical areas (as detailed in the SIMD data) this rises to 1 in 4. These are also the areas that have recently convened Problem Solving Partnerships. Highlighting the need for a coordinated response to Early Intervention & Prevention.

Substance Misuse:

- There has been a steady increase in drug-related deaths across the County – initially this was due to the increase in the use of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), specifically BURST in 2016, but it is now noted that deaths have increased with poly and/or older drug users.

Housing Supply:

- East Lothian has a significant housing stock deficit, with homeless households waiting above average timescales for permanent housing. In 2017/18, the number of homeless applications increased to 794 (the highest figure since the abolition of the priority needs test in 2012), an increase of 3.1%, higher than the national increase of 2.4%. In this time, homelessness services have been under pressure to provide temporary accommodation and rely on B&Bs to meet demand. For people leaving prison homeless, this means they run the risk of being temporarily housed in a B&B or licenced hotel, with a lack of cooking facilities and limited access to utilities such as the internet.
- In Quarter 3 of 2018/19, the median house price in East Lothian was £209,498, the Third highest in Scotland.
- The dispersed, rural nature of many of East Lothian’s settlements also increases the need for travel, with 24 of the 132 datazones in East Lothian falling within the 20% most access deprived in Scotland.

Young People in Care:

A significant resource pressure on Children’s Services is the use of external residential and external placements for young people.

- In 2018/19, seven young people met the criteria for secure care because of either significant self-harming behaviour, they had or were likely to cause injury to another person, or they had absconded and could not be kept safe/ would abscond again.
- The age group at greatest risk and likelihood of placement were boys aged 14 years.



5. Priority Areas of Focus

- Keeping people safe is a key priority in the local policing plan and the recent Policy Scrutiny Report identified that there were a number of young people going missing from Young Peoples Units (YPU). In quarter 2 2018/19, 45 young people went missing from three different units.

Domestic Abuse:

- In comparison to 2017/18, the number of domestic abuse incidents recorded (by Police) in 2018/19 increased by 22.9% (from 932 to 1145).
- In 2019/20, Q1 figures show a year to date increase of 22.6% (from 274 to 336). To put this into context, East Lothian has recorded the biggest change within the Lothians and Scottish Borders area at 22.6%, with Scottish Borders recording a 2.6% reduction and West Lothian recording a 0.5% increase based on Q1 2019/20 figures. This shows East Lothian as going against the trend recorded in other areas which are either showing a reduction or staying similar to the previous year. This increase has been attributed to the rise in population numbers.

6. Case Studies

Case Study 1

X had been sleeping rough for a significant period of time and wanted to be closer to family for support. However, due to past behaviour, they were unable to live with family so they presented as homeless and were placed in B&B accommodation. Shortly afterwards they were incarcerated and on release from custody, they were placed in B&B but began to feel suicidal. They were not coping in B&B, struggling with anxiety and depression exacerbated with alcohol and drug use.

They were provided with temporary, self-contained accommodation, however shortly afterwards, complaints were made to the Anti-Social Behaviour Team, with regard to safety issues. The anti-social behaviour continued, rent arrears were accrued and it was clear they were not coping. They were also attacked in their temporary accommodation and had belongings stolen. They were scared to return, struggling with mental health issues and not coping with the tenancy. They were sectioned and on release placed in B&B accommodation, although concerns remained with regard to their behaviour, resulting in arrest and the B&B refusing to take them back. This cycle continued and they were placed in supported accommodation. Their mood remained low, suicidal thoughts and substance misuse continued and due to their violent and erratic behaviour the placement broke down.

Following further unsuccessful stays in B&B accommodation they were directed to the night shelter in Edinburgh. They had no money for bus fares and no belongings, which they had sold to pay off debts. They were again sectioned and following release began sleeping rough as the night shelter refused to accept them due to previous incidents.

The Housing Options and Substance Misuse Teams acknowledged something had to change or there would be serious consequences for X. However, X had struggled to manage all forms of accommodation to date and a solution that was sustainable in the longer term was unclear. It was agreed self-contained temporary accommodation would be found close to their family, with support provided, and tailored to their needs. The Housing Options Team would provide resettlement support / tenancy management and the Substance Misuse Team would offer a nurse, peer support and an OT to focus on a rehab model of care. A Social Work assessment was organised and the Police and Anti-Social Behaviour Team were made aware of the requirement for a joined-up and supportive approach. They coped well in the property and shortly afterwards was offered a permanent tenancy. With ongoing support X managed to cope with a number of issues and challenges and over six months on, is now thriving, taking pride in their home and enjoying life.



6. Case Studies

Case Study 2

Y is from East Lothian, and were referred after their arrest in October 2019. They were met within one week of referral, full assessment, recovery plan and outcome web were agreed. The service user's goals were discussed and identified with a review date set at three months.

The service user's goals were:

- To set up a meeting with MELD to access treatment for long term Valium and alcohol use, alongside accessing psychosocial support in the local community.
- To re-engage with their GP as they were banned for threatening behaviour towards other patients while under the influence of substances.
- Not to return to police custody for unmanageable behaviour in the community.
- To receive harm reduction support, help with benefits, support and guidance, with a view to a more manageable lifestyle, re-engaging with family and bus pass for travel to and from addiction services within East Lothian.

Actions between worker and service user:

- A referral was made to attend a MELD drop-in at Haddington Hospital. An assessment was completed, and the service user now has an addictions worker in East Lothian.
- Worker liaised with the service user's GP and their Medical practice due to service user's previous violent behaviour. An agreement was put in place where the service user could access a GP and CPN locally and a behaviour contract was put in place.
- EMORS worker helped the service user make a claim for Personal Independence Payment, we also arranged a benefit check. Service user now has the correct benefits; a food parcel was also accessed while this was in motion.
- A bus pass form was also completed with the service user to allow her to engage in recovery appointments.
- One to one support was provided, the service users drug use started to improve, and they became more aware of their vulnerability within the community. They gained insight into triggers and choices regarding illicit drug use.
- There have been no further presentations at Dalkeith Police station for any crimes.

The service user has come through the service with manageable, achievable goals with positive outcomes. They are more aware of their ability to gain a more settled lifestyle and now has regular communication with their family.

The service user did on a few occasions have lapses but has managed to get back on track. They are engaging with MELD and is doing well and their file was closed with EMORS in February 2020.

Case Study 3 - CJ Annual Report – CPO Questionnaire Case Study

Any individual subject to a period of supervision as either part of a post-release Licence/Order or as a requirement of a Community Payback Order is asked to complete an Entry Questionnaire when their Order or Licence begins. This is followed up with an Exit Questionnaire on completion of the period of supervision – there are occasions, relating to non-compliance, breach, failure to attend a final appointment and/or refusal to undertake, that means we do not have accurate information from all such cases. The following is part of an analysis undertaken to populate the Community Payback Order Annual Report:



6. Case Studies

- The sample related only to those who were sentenced to a Community Payback Order with a supervision requirement – there may have been other requirements as well
- The request was for 30 random individuals to be identified of which:
 - FOUR had no Entry Questionnaire
 - SIX had no Exit Questionnaire
 - THREE had neither Entry nor Exit Questionnaires (may be included in figures noted above)
- 19 individuals confirmed that they had ‘looked at why you had offended’ during their CPO
- 16 individuals identified a desire to understand what puts them at risk of offending behaviour as part of their CPO
- 13 individuals identified that they were able to explain ‘the impact of your offending on victims’ at the end of their CPO
- 11 individuals identified housing as a welfare issue at the start of their Order with 10 confirming that ‘I now have settled accommodation’ at the end of their CPO
- EIGHT individuals noted Employment, Training and/or Education as a welfare need with the same number stating either their action or the action of their social worker resulted in an improvement in their situation at Order end
- FIVE individuals identified an improvement in familial relationships over the time of the Order
- SIX individuals identified a reduction in substance misuse during their Orders, however NINE stated they did not consider substance use to have been an issue in any case
- 17 individuals stated they had not reoffended during their CPO with ONE stating there was a further offence but it was ‘less serious’ and another stating their offending was ‘less frequent’
- 19 individuals stated that there were no outstanding issues needing addressed at the end of their Order

This analysis, albeit it a small sample, has identified that the Entry and Exit Questionnaires require review – this will improve correlation and robust data retrieval relating to both outputs and outcomes. This activity is being undertaken both within East Lothian and by a Social Work Scotland Justice Committee Short Life Working Group, which includes representation from Justice Social Work Service Managers, Scottish Government, Care Inspectorate, Third Sector and Community Justice Scotland.

7. Challenges

The Community Justice Partnership know they are only starting to see the implications of Covid-19 on our communities and services. They recognise they are going to have to change the way they work and that this will have a significant impact on how they work with people and continue to deliver services. Current delivery models are set around face to face contact with people and they are going to have to explore digital ways of working with people who are less likely to have access to IT equipment and internet access. The Partnership are exploring what community justice will look like over the next year as they move to different ways of working, dealing with ever increasing backlogs (e.g. unpaid work), and the implications of the recession on an already unemployed or precariously employed group of people.



8. Additional Information

Having expressed an interest in being involved in this work, the East Lothian Community Justice Partnership received notification on 30th September 2019 from the Care Inspectorate that a supported and validated self-evaluation process would take place. Scheduled activities were held between October 2019 and February 2020.

One of the areas explored in the self evaluation by the Partnership was local priorities intrinsically linked to community justice but not set within the Partnerships current governance structures. The below Partnerships and campaign demonstrate these priorities and highlight the good work being delivered locally that support the community justice agenda.

- **East Lothian Partnership Against Rural Crime (ELPARC).** Since the official launch in January 2019, the group has grown with 13 partners now involved. This includes Police Scotland, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service, NFUS, Scottish Land and Estates, Neighbourhood Watch Scotland, Forth Fisheries Board, SSPCA, RSPB, SEPA, Network Rail and British Transport Police. To raise the groups profile, they took part in the Agricultural Show in July (assisted by the Police Scotland Youth Volunteers) and delivered crime prevention messages to the rural and farming communities.
- **The Champions Board.** Set up in 2015, and supported by East Lothian Council and Who Cares? Scotland. It provides a platform for care experienced young people to talk directly to local authority staff, elected members and service providers to ensure that decisions which affect their lives are informed by their own experiences. Through the Board, care experienced young people themselves can influence improvements in the services and support available to them. The Board is made up of three groups, the Champions Group is made of young people, the Support Group is made up of staff that support the young people in every way they can and the Ambassador's Group is made up of Heads of Services and Elected Members from ELC, Police Scotland, SFRS and NHS Lothian.
- **16 DAYS OF ACTION AND WHITE RIBBON CAMPAIGN.** Police in conjunction with the East Lothian and Midlothian Violence Against Women and Girls Partnership supported this campaign by coordinating a variety of events and social media posts to promote and raise awareness of this subject. Various 'pop up' police stalls were situated at locations, including the Farmers Market in Haddington. Senior Managers from East Lothian Council took part in the White Ribbon Campaign where males are encouraged to take a pledge to work against violence against women and girls. Local Elected Members have had a briefing on Violence Against Women and Girls using a national brief developed by the Improvement Service to ensure an understanding of the issue at a political level.

Here is a link to the letter from the Care Inspectorate with the feedback on our Self Evaluation and Validation process:

<https://www.careinspectorate.com/index.php/publications-statistics/114-inspection-reports-local-authority/justice/supported-and-validated-self-evaluation-of-community-justice-in-scotland>

