

Community Justice Scotland

Ceartas Coimhearsnachd Alba

Community Justice Outcome Activity Across Scotland Local Area Annual Return Template Guidance 2021-22

April 2022



1) Community Justice Partnership / Group Details	
Name of local authority area/s	<i>East Lothian Community Justice Partnership</i>
Name and contact detail of the partnership Chair	Name: Local Area Commander, Chief Inspector
Contact for queries about this report	Name: Community Justice Coordinator

2) Template Sign-off from Community Justice Partnership / Group Chair

Date: 12/09/22

Name: Community Justice Partnership Chair

3) Governance Arrangements

Describe your current governance structure for community justice arrangements and include links to wider community planning.

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



3) Governance Arrangements

Describe your current governance structure for community justice arrangements and include links to wider community planning.



The Community Justice Partnership Steering Group's role is to:

- Ensure the creative and effective use of resources in line with the strategic direction set by the Community Justice Board in East Lothian for 2020/21 – this will enable the East Lothian Partnership (ELP) and Health & Social Care Partnership (H&SCP) to fulfil its functions.
- Oversee the implementation of the actions in the Improvement Action Plan.
- Develop any further strategic community justice actions for agreement by the Community Justice Partnership.

Membership

Chair and Vice Chair of the Community Justice (Police Scotland and the H&SCP), the Head of the Connected Community Service (ELC), the General Manager of Statutory Services (H&SCP), the Service Manager of Statutory Services (H&SCP), the Chief Operating Officer Children's Services and Chief Social Work Officer (ELC) and the Community Justice Coordinator (ELC).

The Three Workstreams are:

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 Connected Communities (ELC)
- Lead: Connected Communities Manager (ELC)
- Co-lead: Justice Social Work Team Leader (H&SCP)

Purpose

- To promote and raise awareness of the work of the 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.



3) Governance Arrangements

Describe your current governance structure for community justice arrangements and include links to wider community planning.

- 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), Volunteer Centre East Lothian (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).

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: Partnership Chair, Police Scotland
- Lead: Community Planning Officer, Police Scotland
- Co-lead: Justice Social Work Team Leader, H&SCP

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, Volunteer Centre East Lothian (Third Sector Interface), ELC Education, MYPAS, Police Scotland, ELC Safer Communities Team.

Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending – this work focusses on making sure people with convictions and their families can get access to the information, advice, resources and support they need while in prison or out in the community, to prevent reoffending.

- Sponsor: Chief Operating Officer, Children's Services, ELC
- Lead: Housing Options Team Manager, ELC
- Co-lead: Justice Social Work Senior Practitioner, H&SCP



3) Governance Arrangements

Describe your current governance structure for community justice arrangements and include links to wider community planning.

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, ELC Education, East Lothian Works, Public Protection Unit, ELC Safer Communities Team, ELC Housing, Skills 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), Social Security Scotland.

4) Progress from 2020-21 Recommendations

These recommendations were published at the end of the reporting year and concern Third Sector engagement, futures planning, and compliance with the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016. Please detail what work partners have undertaken, or intend to undertake, in response to the following 2020-21 recommendations:

Recommendation 1: Partnerships should build on work undertaken within the reporting period relating to third sector identification and engagement, and apply lessons learned to ensure they have established mechanisms to identify and engage with victim organisations as well.

a) What local strengths or recent progress relates to recommendation 1?

In East Lothian, both SACRO and Volunteer Centre East Lothian (VCEL) are members of the Community Justice Partnership. VCEL being the Third Sector Interface for East Lothian. Each of the three Workstreams (membership detailed above) have Third Sector representatives on them. In this reporting period, structure changes in local victim organisations allowed for new relationships to be formed with the CJ Coordinator and several conversations have taken place over the reporting period with Victim Support Scotland. However, they were not in a position to take a membership role on the CJP so informal conversation will continue to take place.

Structurally, Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) sits within a different strategic partnership in East Lothian so there are no formal connections with the CJP. However, there are CJP members that sit on the VAWG forum so there are informal mechanisms for shared conversations on the needs of victims.

Recommendation 3: Partnerships should undertake (or evidence the work already undertaken) to understand the future need and demand on their services: in particular, but not constrained to, recovery from the pandemic.



4) Progress from 2020-21 Recommendations

b) What gaps or emerging changes in need and demand for services have been identified?

In February 2020, the Community Justice Partnership carried out a self-evaluation and identified the big issues shaping the community justice agenda in East Lothian. These were:

- Welfare Reform
- Poverty
- Substance Misuse
- Housing Supply
- Young People in Care
- Domestic Abuse

In August 2020, a few months into the pandemic, the CJP published a Community Justice Strategic Needs and Strengths Assessment (SNSA). See here for a copy:

[Community Justice Strategic Needs and Strengths Assessment](#)

In particular the assessment recognises the broader impacts of deprivation on mental health, offending behaviour, physical health, educational inequalities and the life chances of individuals as well as broader impacts on community well-being. The SNSA explores future needs, particularly around the predicted population growth in East Lothian and the impact this will have on service provision. While this growth slowed during the pandemic it is rising again. Sections 9 & 10 in the SNSA explores the impact of the pandemic on the needs of carers, local economies and labour markets.

In terms of **gaps or emerging changes in need and demand for services** the SNSA recommendations are:

- To address the challenges emerging from a Covid public health and economic context by strengthening and investing in existing evidenced based services provided the by East Lothian Community Justice Partnership within the context of an integrated public health approach.
- To take account of significant growth in levels of poverty in the region and tailor strategic investment in public services to mitigate deteriorating economic and labour market conditions.
- To recognise population growth as a significant factor in future strategic investment decisions in East Lothian. In particular, in terms of the projected population profile between 2018 and 2028 the 75 and over age group is projected to see the largest percentage increase (+32.6%).
- To recognise the impact of the Coronavirus Pandemic on youth transitions.
- To provide increased support for informal carers in the East Lothian. Increased investment in Health Care and Home Care Services is recommended to mitigate the negative impact of the Coronavirus Pandemic on the physical and mental health of carers.

East Lothian Council & East Lothian Partnership have produced a Covid [Recovery and Renewal Plan 2021](#) with clear principles and priority areas in relation to recovery from the pandemic. The plan focuses on improving opportunities for those most disadvantaged and details eight key priorities and actions to deliver on them. Community justice is covered in the plan under Key Priority One "Support our communities to tackle inequality and social exclusion".



4) Progress from 2020-21 Recommendations

In terms of **gaps or emerging changes in need and demand for services** it identifies that “We need to address increased service demand delayed as a result of the pandemic and further exacerbated by the negative impacts of BREXIT. We need to protect the health and wellbeing of our residents, focus support for our economy, young people’s education and safeguard those who are vulnerable or isolated”

The CJP also published the **Community Justice Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2021/24** in May 2021 and this Plan has a section focused on future needs and demands called Community Justice Demands (p15).

The following quote from the CJ LOIP (p19) encapsulate the **gaps or emerging changes in need and demand for services**:

“The demand for community justice services tells us that the multiplicity of poverty, deprivation and inequality are driving poor outcomes and we know that levels of child poverty in some areas are significant. We want to make sure at all costs that children and young people do not end up in the justice system. Hence a Workstream focused on early intervention and prevention with priority work in education and secure accommodation settings for children and young people. We use a Whole Systems Approach for youth offending and are taking a learning approach to support Diversion from Prosecution and Community Payback Orders for those who do offend. We focus on improving the mental health and wellbeing of young people in school and their communities and offer opportunities for universal access to services and focused diversionary work. Homelessness is a significant issue for young people and we are working to address this via our Housing Options Team. The demand for community justice services also tells us that access to education establishments and internet connectivity can pose a problem in rural areas of East Lothian and this may continue to exacerbate the attainment gap across the County. Similar access issues have been reported by people trying to access substance misuse services which may increase the need for more outreach or online services. The significant number of emergency hospital admissions and drug related deaths in the County suggests we need to be doing more to support people to access and maintain contact with substance misuse services.

The demand also tells us that mental health issues are significant, as is the rate of suicide among men in East Lothian. These coupled with ongoing housing pressures suggest a potential for people experiencing the three Severe & Multiple Deprivations (SMDs) to continue rising. If you include the increased incidents of domestic abuse and rising levels of poverty it becomes clear that the demand for community justice services could be stretched over the coming years.

The data on crime and criminal behaviour tells us that ASB is on the rise (although this is likely to be Covid and lockdown related). Other types of crime remain broadly similar to levels across Scotland. The ‘offender’ profile tells us that the majority of crimes are committed by males who are unemployed and have alcohol related issues. If sentenced to time in custody these men (and their families) will then be exposed to further negative experiences impacting on their physical and mental health. The good news is that East Lothian has relatively low rates of reoffending. Our Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending Workstream is focused on delivering services in partnership that will help people access and maintain suitable housing, get timely access to services that will help them improve their mental health, reduce substance misuse and poverty through increased welfare benefits or employment. We know that once people are in the justice system they become more vulnerable to negative experiences if they are imprisoned or inappropriately housed.



4) Progress from 2020-21 Recommendations

Therefore, a priority is to reduce reoffending and the negative impacts associated with this revolving door of crime, punishment and reoffending.

East Lothian has significant housing pressures and issues with homelessness, therefore our improvement actions for people leaving prison include implementing the SHORE standards and Housing First so no one leaves prison in to unsuitable and unsustainable accommodation. We also want to make sure the services we are delivering are the right services to improve outcomes so we will be undertaking a review of key services targeted at reducing reoffending. Part of the focus of this Workstream is also on the victims of crime and the families of the perpetrators of crime. We want to ensure that victims and witnesses of crime are supported and helped to move on from their experience.”

c) How has this been identified?

As mentioned in the above section – they were identified through:

- February 2020, the Community Justice Partnership carried out a Supported & Validated Self-Evaluation
- August 2020, the CJP published a Community Justice Strategic Needs and Strengths Assessment (SNSA)
- 2021, ELC & ELP published the Covid Recovery and Renewal Plan
- May 2021, Community Justice Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2021/24

d) How will partners respond?

Partners have responded or will respond as identified and as required in the delivery of actions contained within the above documents.

The partners continue to respond by way of the Workstreams:

- Community Engagement
- Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending
- Early Intervention and Prevention

See section 3 for the governance arrangements of the Workstreams.

e) What has restricted progress in this recommendation?

No restriction in progress identified as the span of the above documents is out with the 2021/22 reporting timeframe.

Recommendation 4: Partners should note their collective statutory responsibilities under the Act to ensure that:

- all partners are aware of the statutory obligations, and that clarity and agreement is sought over partner expectations and contribution to ensuring these are met
- all national partners understand and comply with their individual responsibilities to supporting partnerships achieve their aims (section 35)



4) Progress from 2020-21 Recommendations

f) What work has been undertaken or planned to make improvements against recommendation 4?

Statutory partners (where relevant) continue to attend the CJP, the Steering Group and Workstream meetings. The CJP, Steering Group and each of the Workstreams have either a Terms of Reference or a Role and Remit paper so partners are explicitly aware of their collective statutory and individual responsibilities. The CJP also published the **Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2021/24** (CJ LOIP 2021/24).

Partners noted their collective statutory responsibilities under the Act and this was identified in the Annual Report for that timeframe with the below detail about the Self Evaluation & Validation process to demonstrate this.

An outcome of the Community Justice **Self Evaluation & Validation** process (undertaken with support from the Care Inspectorate from October 2019 until February 2020) was an '**Improvement Action Plan**'. The key areas for development have been completed and the Action Plan signed off by the CJP on March the 26th 2021.

Developments from the **Improvement Action Plan** included actions around planning and delivering services in a more strategic and collaborative way. The four key areas in the Action Plan were:

1. Making strategic links and improving performance - we widened the membership of the CJP and Workstreams to include
 - Social Security Scotland and
 - A rep from the Public Protection Unit/ Violence Against Women & Girls group
 - Appointed co-leads from Justice Social Work to each of the Workstreams

We also:

- Formed a CJ Steering Group
 - Work with the Head of Children's Services who is the Trauma Informed Lead for ELC
 - Identified the Community Justice Coordinator as the single point of contact for trauma training in the CJP
2. Developing robust data and outcome reporting – we produced a SNSA and are using this to inform future work in the CJ LOIP 2021/24.
 3. Utilising partner relationships more effectively – as key area 1.
 4. Forward planning and future proofing community justice – we developed the role of the CJ Coordinator to include a remit for ongoing engagement with people with lived experience of community justice which includes victims of crime.

g) What did this achieve?

As detailed above. It achieved full buy in, active participation and delivery from statutory partners including Elected Members.



4) Progress from 2020-21 Recommendations

h) In what ways did local partnership compliance to the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 change during 2020/21?

Refer to the 2020/21 Annual Report for more detail on this but in summary: following on from the Transitional LOIP 2020/21 we published the CJ LOIP 2021/24 which we are planning to review in 2023 in light of the publication of the new National Strategy for Community Justice.



<p>5) Covid-19 Pandemic Impact</p>	<p>The pandemic continued in 2021-22. This section should be used to reflect some of the a) challenges/negative implications and b) opportunities/positive implications from the Covid-19 pandemic on the community justice partnership. This can include impact on the improvement activity, partner collaboration, delivery of services.</p>
<p>Challenges / Negatives</p>	<p>Positives / Opportunities</p>
<p>The Community Justice Partnership meetings went ahead quarterly during 2021/22. Unlike the previous year the agendas did not contain specific Covid related items. Full copies of the minutes from these meetings can be found here Community Justice Partnership meetings</p> <p>It was not anticipated that the CJP would have known the impact of Covid for this Annual Report but these should become clearer in the 2022/23 reporting year. The CJP are considering a SNSA update for 2022/23 to understand the needs of people who use our services and for service providers in relation to the revised outcomes in the National Strategy for Community Justice.</p>	
<p>Similar to 2020/21. There were ongoing challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited number of cases going through the Court system and continued delays at the Scottish Courts and Tribunal Service. - Delays and backlogs of Unpaid Work/Other Activity hours. - Difficulties engaging / supporting service users due to Covid restrictions over the reporting year. - Limited flow through the housing system. - Some services such as the Housing Options Team (homelessness) remain in business continuity for this reporting period and 2022/23. Impacting on their ability to play a full part in CJP and progress with actions. 	<p>Similar to 2020/21. There were some ongoing positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IT and access to video conference systems are now well embedded and partners can access the same system. - Services have been able to embed new ways of working. - The TRANSITION group (set up in May 2020, initially in response to the Covid early release scheme) continues to work well.



6) NATIONAL OUTCOME ONE - Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice

New activities: What new activities in 2021-22 were driven / undertaken collectively by the community justice partnership in relation to outcome one?

What was the impact of these activities?

Street Cones:

The Justice Social Work Team commissioned **Street Cones** to deliver a programme to help people reduce their unpaid work hours.

Street Cones passionately believe the arts can be used to elevate the voices of marginalised people. By instilling confidence and self-worth they will not only help themselves but their wider community. Each workshop is unique and tailored to the group, facilitators use their knowledge of film and theatre and couple it with the lived experience of the participants to create a group script.

Street Cones worked with people with unpaid work hours to produce “the Road to Change”. They facilitated workshops twice weekly and these consisted of creative exercises which helped build a group-written script and culminated in a performed read-through in the June 2021 for invited guests. Later in June, a debrief was conducted by Street Cones facilitators where they obtained the participants overall thoughts and experience on their creative journey.

Consultation:

This paragraph details the responses to the **consultation** carried out between April and May 2021 on the draft **Community Justice Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2021/24** (CJ LOIP 2021/24). 22 local groups and individuals completed the survey which was conducted using ELCs Consultation Hub.

Street Cones:

The impact is demonstrated in the **Evaluation and Survey Report** from **Street Cones**. “This evaluation will give the reader an insight into our online programme, evaluating its effectiveness in reducing Unpaid Work Hours. We will explore the success of the workshops and the impact the creative practices involved can have. The survey has demonstrated that 67% of participants are more likely to question their ‘offending behaviour’, thanks to attending a Street Cones workshop.”

- 100% of participants noted that they have gained / increased collaboration skills
- 67% selected performance/improvisation, respect for others and myself, listening, expressing thoughts & ideas as new skills
- 67% said they gained confidence, digital skills / confidence, self-awareness, following instruction / completing tasks, and self-motivation”.

You can **watch the Road to Change** here: <https://youtu.be/dLhpE1GQQM8>

Consultation:

In response to the consultation findings.....

We asked	You said	We did
Question 1 Is there anything you would add to this approach	Training (and promoting training)	✓ Updated the Inequality online

<p>Here is a summary of themes from the responses in relation to improving outcomes for people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Even earlier intervention and prevention</u> for children and their parents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Education services are key to delivering on this ○ Parental support needs to be deliver alongside support to children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ And this needs to be a personalised approach to support for young people and use a whole families' approach • <u>Partnership working</u>, with the Third Sector is key to improving outcomes for people (and their families) in the justice system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development and delivery of a Third Sector Community Justice Forum for significant pieces of work (including the application of funding and delivering new services around education and employability across the age groups) • <u>Training</u> (and promoting training) on overarching CJ themes (such as poverty, inequality, whole systems and trauma informed) to improve outcomes by driving culture change • <u>Reduce the impacts of poverty</u> by strengthening access to welfare rights and financial inclusion services for people on the community justice pathway • <u>Service flexibility</u> to ensure people on the justice pathway have their needs met in a way that suits them • <u>Community based support</u> – use personalised approaches to improve outcomes which include; peer mentoring, peer support and counselling <p><u>Workstream Activity:</u></p>	that would improve outcomes for people on the justice pathway?	across CJ related themes	<p>learning for staff (and the community)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Appointed a Trauma Informed Champion ✓ Appointed a Trauma Informed point of contact for the CJP ✓ Recruited a Trauma Informed work lead
		Embed partnership working with the Third Sector across the Workstreams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Drafted a remit for a Third Sector Forum to include actions around funding ✓ Held the first Third Sector Forum
		Define the CJP's approach to continuous improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Embedded the lived experience work in to the CJ Coordinators role ✓ Continue to deliver our Annual Reports to Community Justice Scotland
<p><u>Workstream Activity:</u></p> <p>A recent review of the Workstreams and their respective Actions Plans (contained within the Community Justice Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2021/24) concluded that most actions are now been complete. The actions</p>			



As detailed in the **Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending Workstream** Action Plan – a Housing and Homelessness Strategic Strengths and Needs Assessment (HHSNA) is ongoing. Part of this work included an East Lothian Council wide consultation with local communities on health, housing and planning. The detail on this consultation is not yet available but will be reported on in 2022/23.

One piece of ongoing work being delivered through the **Community Engagement Workstream** is giving a voice to people with experience of the justice system. The Community Justice Coordinator spoke to three people in this time about their lived experience of the justice system. Two of these people were in prison at the time of the interview and one was a victim of a violent crime. For more on this see National Outcome 7.

The **Early Intervention & Prevention Workstream** were engaged in the SACRO SNSA (detailed later).

and their impacts are detailed throughout this Annual Report and copies of each of the Workstream actions and the corresponding outcomes & indicators can be found on pages 37-48 of the [East Lothian Community Justice Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2021/24](#)

What ongoing activities took place in relation to outcome one?

Community Engagement Workstream:
 The majority of activities for outcome one were driven by the **Community Engagement Workstream**. The CJP (via the Community Engagement Workstream) has a number of different means of sharing information and engaging with local communities around community justice issues. For example we have:

- **CJ Twitter account**
- **[ELC Community Justice webpages](#)**
- Minutes and agendas from the previous **[Community Justice Partnership meetings](#)**

Surveys:

What was the impact of these activities?

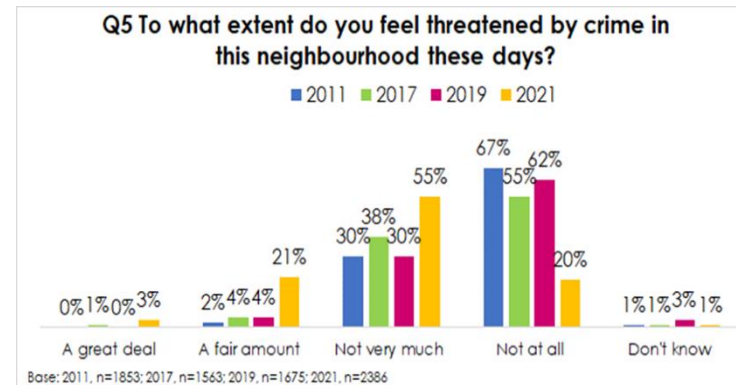
Community Engagement Workstream:
 The **[ELC Community Justice webpages](#)** went live in November 2019. For this reporting period there were 500 page views and 188 of these were unique. East Lothian Health and Social Care Partnership (H&SCP) have a [Facebook page](#) that promotes community justice information and events. The page has circa 3,821 followers.

Surveys:
 The majority of respondents (75%) to the **East Lothian Residents Survey 2021** said they do not feel threatened by crime at all (20%) or not very much



East Lothian Residents Survey 2021 asked local people about their perceptions of crime. Question 5 asks “Extent to which feel threatened by crime in the local area”

(55%). 21% said they feel threatened by crime in their neighbourhood a fair amount and 3% said they felt threatened a great deal.



The above graph shows that 24% of respondents felt threatened by crime a great deal or a fair amount. This was significantly higher than the 4% in 2019 and could be attributed to the Covid pandemic situation.

Respondents living in a deprived area (37%) were more likely to say they felt threatened by crime in their local area a great deal or fair amount, compared to 23% of respondents living in other areas.

The top response was litter picking (85%), followed by paths maintenance or clearing snow (75%) and cleaning up graffiti (73%).

The **East Lothian Residents Survey 2021** now includes a series of questions on Community Payback. Respondents were told that the Courts can impose a requirement to complete unpaid work in their local community as part of a Community Payback Order. Respondents were then asked to select from a

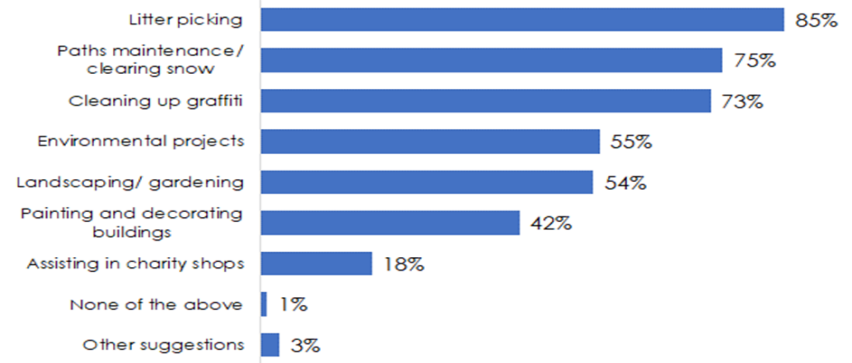


list of activities, which they believe people carrying out Community Payback should undertake.

Respondents were asked what priority they would give to various actions when working with people in the community who have committed a crime and asked to rate each one on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 was a low priority and 5 was a high priority.

East Lothian Councils "See Survey" (the Student Evaluation of Experience Survey) carried out with P6, S4 & S2* students show there has been a decrease in the % of pupils who feel safe in their neighbourhood during the day or in the evening from 2017/18 to 2021/22 but in the main, these figures remain relatively stable.

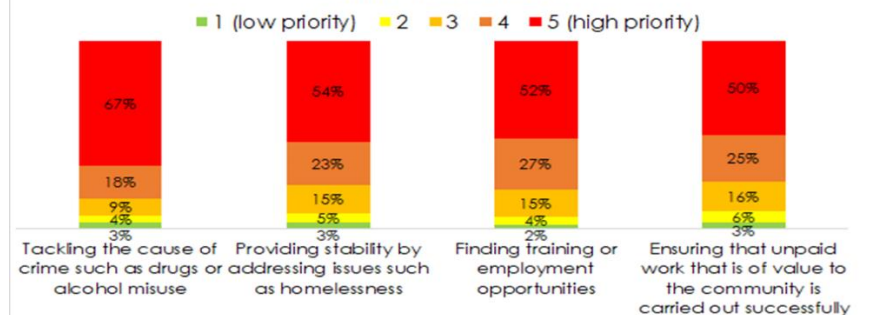
Q7 Which of the following activities do you think people carrying out Community Payback should undertake?



Base: 2021, n=2372

Over half of respondents rated all actions to be a high priority, and most likely to be rated a high priority was tackling the cause of crime such as drugs or alcohol misuse (67%).

Q9 What priority would you give to each of the following when working with people in the community who have committed a crime?



East Lothian Councils "See Survey" results show:



Public Information/Engagement:

More information relevant to communities improving their understanding and participation in community justice be found on Community Justice Scotland’s [“Community Support Service Information”](#) webpage which was updated in March 2022.

Police Scotland continued to hold the **Local Area Community & Police Partnership** (CAPP) meetings throughout the pandemic (via online platforms such as Skype and MS Teams) and the main priorities highlighted across the county were Antisocial Behaviour and speeding.

In terms of measuring the “level of community awareness of / satisfaction with work undertaken as part of a CPO”. Justice Social Work will be delivering their Community Payback Order Annual Report in October 2022 and details from the beneficiary’s will be included in that report.

<i>“ % of pupils agreed that they feel safe to go out in their local neighbourhood during the day”</i>				
2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
95.1%	94.9%	94.3%	93.4%	94%
<i>“% of pupils agreeing that they feel safe to go out in their local neighbourhood during the evening”</i>				
78.1%	77.8%	79.7%	77.1%	77.3%
*Note The 2020/21 survey was only conducted with P6 pupils while the data from 2019/20 & 2021/22 includes P6, S2 and S4 pupils				

The impact of the **CAPP** meeting was that local people’s concerns were addressed, with community police officers tasked with carrying out speed checks at the areas highlighted and targeted patrols in areas where antisocial behaviour had been reported.

NATIONAL OUTCOME TWO - Partners plan and deliver services in a more strategic and collaborative way

What new activities in 2021-22 were driven / undertaken collectively by the community justice partners/hip in relation to outcome two?

What was the impact of these activities?

See Street Cones evidence in National Outcome One and TRANSITION detail in National Outcome Three.

What ongoing activities took place in relation to outcome two?

What was the impact of these activities?



Third Sector:

Venture Trust support people struggling with involvement in Scotland's criminal justice system, long term unemployment and mental health and wellbeing. They work with people to gain the life skills, stability and confidence needed to reach their potential. Through person-centred support in communities and experiential learning in the outdoors they challenge individuals to reflect on beliefs, attitudes and behaviours so they can unlock skills and learn new, more positive, and ways of approaching situations.

MAPPA:

East Lothian representatives continued to Convene, Chair and/or attend Risk Management Case Conferences and Level 2 and 3 cases in line with the **Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements**. Data was provided for conferences on the 07/21, 10/21, 01/22 and 04/22.

Police Scotland:

East Lothian Area Command Quarter 4 Report for 2021/22 reports that the Lothians & Scottish Borders (J) Division and the communities of East Lothian recognise that protecting people, particularly those considered vulnerable, is a policing priority. Within the remit of protecting people is the work and investigations carried out to trace people who are reported missing. They have continued to roll out the **Herbert protocol** to protect those individuals where Dementia/Alzheimer's is a factor in them going missing. This protocol applies to individuals living in a care setting and in the wider community.

The Police have also trained more officers to deliver the “**No knives better lives**” programme in schools and they have worked with **Heavy Sound** to provide targeted inputs from those with lived-experience of knife crime to

Third Sector:

In this reporting period there were 13 referrals to **Venture Trusts** criminal justice programmes. They worked with eight participants through the assessment phase, 11 took part in preparatory work (this number is larger than those in assessment as some participants were already working with them from East Lothian) and six took part in one of the phase 2 'journeys'. Six participated in either short-wilderness journeys, full Next Steps wilderness journey or a Living Wild wilderness journey. They also worked with five participants in their post-journey phase.

Police Scotland:

East Lothian Area Command Quarter 4 Report for 2021/22 shows that there were 3,531 total (group 1-5) crimes in that timeframe and this was a crime decrease of -6.4%

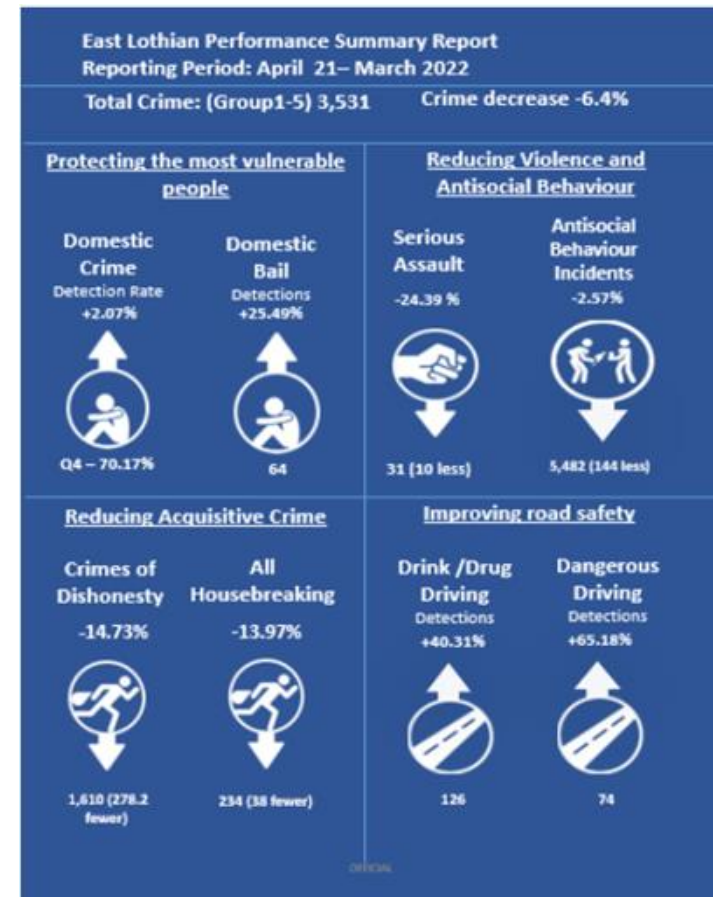


groups of young people whose behaviour is causing concern in the community.

They have seen a significant decrease (1,653 less) in incidents recorded as ASB in comparison to 2020/21 which can be attributed directly to Covid and the manner in which Police Scotland code incidents. All Covid related calls, such as breach of Covid restrictions were recorded as a public nuisance call (ASB) which meant the ASB statistics for last year were abnormally high. However compared with the 5 year average we have seen a reduction of 2.57% in ASB.

The Police implemented Problem Solving Partnerships (PSPs) in Prestonpans and Haddington which have resulted in a decrease in youth related calls and ASB in both towns and these remain live. They work closely with ELC Safer Communities Team, Education and Social Work to target a small number of youths involved in ASB in Dunbar and Musselburgh. ASB has reduced in Dunbar. In response to community concerns about the safety of pupils within Musselburgh Grammar School and Knox Academy they have carried out crime prevention surveys and targeted patrols. The Police school link officers work closely with partners to support young people and their families to improve their behaviour and reduce vulnerabilities.

The **East Lothian Community Action Team (ELCAT)** is a Council funded team of four police Constables. Three of these are operational officers deployed in line with local priorities and the fourth officer is based within George Johnston Centre, working alongside the Council Safer Communities Team. These operational officers work alongside Community Policing officers to collectively deliver the best outcomes for the communities of East Lothian aligned to the Local Policing Plan priorities. All their activity is recorded on a quarterly report which is widely circulated. Over the last year the ELCAT have been involved in the PSPs in Prestonpans and Haddington and have contributed to road safety through pro-active speed and road checks and



The **ELCAT** continue to take enforcement action in relation to those involved in the supply of drugs and in January 2022 seized £22,000 in cash and recovered Class A & B drugs valued over £6000 following the execution of a MDA Warrant at an address in Musselburgh. A male was arrested and charged with drug supply offences.



have also seized off-road bikes and charged those involved in careless and dangerous driving.

Partnerships:

Some progress has been made via the **Early Intervention and Prevention Workstream** to explore options for **developing a missing children and young people pathway** with partner agencies, to reduce risk of harm or offending and reduce pressure on resources. East Lothian’s Missing Person Co-ordinator and staff from the East and Midlothian Public Protection Office have met to explore this collaborative work. Further detail will be included in the 2022/23 Annual Report.

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

What new activities in 2021-22 were driven collectively by the community justice partnership in relation to outcome three?

What was the impact of these activities?

Transition:

The **Transition Group** is made up of individuals from a number of local authority departments and external agencies including Justice Social Work, Housing, Police and the Substance Misuse Service. The purpose of the group that meet monthly is to ensure a smooth transition from prison to the community upon release from custody.

Services are making contact with individuals whilst still in prison to assess need. This ranges from benefits eligibility and application to arranging medical and substance support appointments. Practical arrangements for clothing, travel, food and access to a phone is also ensured. Both Justice Social Work and the Homelessness Team now have the ability to email prisoners which allows for consistent communication.

Transition:

The sharing of information between agencies in the **Transition Group** has allowed a more co-ordinated approach to providing the support that is required. Individuals have been housed more appropriately from being discussed in the group and in some cases they have been made aware of where they will be housed prior to release.



<p>Information Pack: Detailed in the Getting it Right to Reduce Re-offending Workstream Action Plan and completed within this reporting timeframe was the development of a Custody Release Information Pack. Although not now called a Custody Release Information Pack, The Housing Options Team has prepared an eight page “Temporary Accommodation Pack”, which sets out a range of information for households entering temporary accommodation.</p>	<p>Information Pack: The impact of the Temporary Accommodation Pack is not recorded for individuals but it is assumed that having the information to hand will support people to access local health and social services when they have moved home.</p>
<p>What ongoing activities took place in relation to outcome three?</p>	<p>What was the impact of these activities?</p>
<p>Early Intervention and Prevention Workstream: Youth Crime Oversight Group (YCOG). The YCOG aims to ensure that all children offending, or getting into trouble which could lead to charges, get the help they need to avoid coming into the Criminal Justice System. In previous years the evidence supporting this work has demonstrated significant impacts on young people. However for this reporting period the Lead Officers have reported there is a gap in the data collection and no data is available on the impact of these activities.</p> <p>The Engage Befriending service is delivered by Volunteer Centre East Lothian (VCEL) for hard to reach 8-14 year olds.</p> <p>Police Scotland School Link Officers have delivered ASB/bullying & internet safety talks to most P6 and P7 classes. They also delivered a whole school assembly talk at Musselburgh Grammar for fire raising issues.</p> <p>Lothian and Borders Fire Service also delivered CPR sessions with pupils at Knox Academy.</p>	<p>Due to technical issue with the reporting system the data on the number of young people referred to YCOG and the outcomes for them was not recorded for 2021/22.</p> <p>For this reporting period 42 young people engaged with the Engage Befriend service, of which 100% reported they were more able to try out new activities and interests, 90% reported feeling happier and 90% reported an increase in their self-esteem.</p>



The **Wellbeing Academy** was set up to improve pupil and staff capacity to manage mental ill-health and wellbeing. There are six mental health youth workers employed at each of the six high schools in East Lothian.

The **MYPAS** project provides individual support to address criminal behaviour and substance misuse. The Covid pandemic restrictions and the resulting lack of access to community venues has necessitated that MYPAS provide a blend of phone, online, socially distanced outdoor meetings and indoor face to face support. MYPAS has carefully considered the provision of all forms of working and produced guidance (for young people and staff), young people’s agreements and risk assessment processes as a result.

Young people have been offered additional opportunities to meet staff for diversionary activities including going on well-being walks, bike rides and runs.

MYPAS Digital Drop-In continues to run every weekday and provides an online chat forum. Young people from Midlothian or East Lothian can chat with a MYPAS worker in relation to any concerns/queries they might have around their health and wellbeing. It is a confidential service and young people agree to a privacy statement, which states that their contact details/IP addresses may be passed onto emergency services if we are seriously concerned about their wellbeing.

MYPAS provides preventative group programmes targeting young people who are at greater risk of being disproportionately affected by substance use and risky behaviour. This includes young people who are looked after and accommodated, young people under supervision, those out with mainstream education, young people requiring behavioural support and those affected by parental substance misuse.

- One in-person group work programmes delivered
- Three group work sessions provided to a total of 48 young people

Qualitative feedback received from young people using the **Wellbeing Academy** show that the average rating of the service was 9.3 out of 10 highlighting a very positive experience for them.

For this reporting period, 62 young people engaged in ongoing support from **MYPAS** with 449 sessions attended overall. 108 online live chat sessions with 129 young people, parents and professionals took place.

Number of young people provided with individual ongoing support

Service area	Number of young people engaged in ongoing support	Number of support sessions attended	Average number of sessions per young person
East Lothian	62	449	7.2

In the past year, Drug and Alcohol team staff have facilitated 108 online live chat sessions. The key areas which are regularly brought to the chat are anxiety/depression, relationships, LGBT+ related issues and substance use. The chats have also resulted in referrals to the various MYPAS services.

Service delivery area	Primary substance used	
	Substance used	Number of young people reporting primary use
East Lothian	Cannabis	28
	Alcohol	22
	Cocaine	Six
	LSD	Three



The group programme focussed on increasing participants' knowledge of the links between drug and alcohol use and risk taking, how to keep themselves and their friends safer, vaping and increasing their knowledge of MYPAS services.

MYPAS provide a range of **diversionary activities** with young people to sustain positive alternatives to substance use. This is usually done on an individual basis, however young people are asked to identify a supportive friend who can also take part. This can increase the likelihood of the young person sustaining the activity after the support comes to an end.

12 young people participated in diversionary activities. Activities undertaken included cycling, running, walking and going to the gym.

MYPAS employed a 21 hour per week Project Worker post to provide drugs and alcohol related support with young people aged 16 to 21 in East Lothian and Midlothian. This was through the **Scottish Government's Drug Services Support Grassroots Fund** (administered by the Corra Foundation).

The post has enabled MYPAS to target additional support with young people aged 16+, who are often less likely to engage in services and at higher risk of overdose and drug related harm. This has been achieved through:

- Providing individual support
- Active involvement in the Midlothian assertive outreach huddle group
- Informal weekly drop-ins for young residents within supported accommodation provision
- Developing and facilitating staff training inputs with residential and supported accommodation staff

	MDMA	Two
	Ketamine	One

Outcomes for young people engaging in individual support

Outcomes	East Lothian
Number of young people reduced their consumption of drugs	15
Number of young people reduced their consumption of alcohol	11
Number of young people becoming drug/alcohol free	12
Number of young people reporting reductions in risk taking	19
Number of young people reporting improvements in school, further education and/or employment	11
Number of young people reporting reductions in offending and/or anti-social behavior	12
Number of young people reporting improvements in family relationship	12

Outcomes for young people engaged in group work programmes

- 30 young people increased their knowledge of alcohol use and risk taking
- 30 young people increased their knowledge of drug use and risk taking



In November 2019 'People Know How' were awarded a contract by NHS Lothian to deliver a Positive Transitions Service in East Lothian. Positive Transitions is a range of services that support children and young people in Edinburgh and East Lothian to transition smoothly from primary to high school. Positive Transitions prides itself on taking a child-centred approach when making assessments, and support is tailored to each individual's needs and situation. They offer Befriending, Art Therapy, Family Support, and Youth and Family Support services.

Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending Workstream and Action Plan:

CIRCLE:

Circle run a service for "Children Affected by Substance Use Project". During the pandemic they offered families as much face to face support as they could. For this reporting year (and the final year of the project grant) they continued to support families during lockdown, as well as transitioning out of lockdown, within the context of a rise in the cost of living. They also

- 30 young people increased their understanding of how to keep themselves and their friends safer
- 30 young people increased their knowledge of vaping
- 25 young people stated that they were much more likely to recommend MYPAS to a friend

Evaluation from **People Know How** for this reporting period shows they have supported 251 young people with 173 of those from East Lothian. Their focus has been to help young people increase their confidence, resilience and have a better sense of belonging. From our support this year:

- 83.3% of the young people improved their wellbeing *"Definitely with stuff at home, things have been a lot better"*
- 75% of the young people felt somewhat more comfortable talking about things and 100% of them felt they had a safe space to talk about it *"Dad feels XXX is much happier with having support off of [the youth worker] and it got her to speak about her emotions"*
- 75% support PKH provided helped young people make or maintain friendships
- 75% of the young people feel they can do more activities in school and in their community – *XXX has joined an academy drama school at the weekends*

See National Outcomes Five and Seven for copies of cases studies from young people in East Lothian using the **People Know How** service.

CIRCLE:

During the period 01/10/20 to 30/09/21 the two Circle Family Outreach Workers (1.5 FTE) worked with 30 families at various stages of whole family support. These were made up of 97 family members. Of the 30 families, 18 were already into service and were being worked with. 13 families were new referrals during this period and 14 families were closed.



operated an ongoing waiting list which demonstrated a continued demand and need for the service.

TRANSITION:

This is the development of a homelessness prevention approach for people leaving prison to increase pre-release accommodation planning. This has involved the recruitment of a Prevention Officer and a Tenancy Support Officer to the **Housing Options Team** and the development of a **Transition Group**. The two additional officers have created capacity within the Prevention Team to take a new preventative approach to three specific groups, including people leaving prison. The officers work with other partners to instigate a multi-agency process to support and plan for the release of all convicted prisoners who identify East Lothian as their place of

The length of intervention was anywhere between ten weeks and just over two years (for one family), with the average being 65 weeks. Where there was attrition this occurred early on and was a small number of families. Our primary referral source is ELC Children's Services. The team intensively supported these families and each family had their own solution focused and strengths based family support plan where goals are bespoke to their unique set of challenges.

Children benefit from the parenting work that Family Outreach Workers facilitated, as well as practical support to improve living conditions and increase access to resources. Around a third also have benefitted from direct one to one work. This included support to explore and to understand the difficulties they face. E.g. using drawing or playing to explore their experiences, their emotions, their perceptions of safety, their relationships and to develop strategies for expressing themselves, develop their sense of self-esteem and identity, as well coping skills. This has also included fun and interest based activities. Family time and activities are always promoted and we raised an additional £1k for summer activities from the Scottish Government.

TRANSITION:

The **Transition Group** monthly meeting looks at the risks/needs of those close to release with the aim of putting services in place to ease the transition from prison to community. Some individuals have been made aware of their release address prior to day of release. Funding was provided (from ELC) to the Bridges Project, Cyrenians and Circle to enhance support currently provided to individuals released from prison or Young Offender Institutes. These projects will enable smoother integration for people leaving prison into local communities, mediation with families where required and provide resettlement support to enhance existing service provision.



residence. This is in place and ongoing via data sharing / monthly meetings / closer operational working between Housing Options Team and JSW.

These process and procedures to deliver on the Transition Groups work also stem from the actions around implementing the **SHORE Standards, the Housing First Tenancy Sustainment model** and the implementation of the **National Housing Options Toolkit**.

Also completed in this reporting period was the 1st phase of the “**Outreach Operational Programme**” delivered by **Social Security Scotland** to improve access to support. A full team are now employed and operational.

CONNECT:

A review of **CONNECT** to re-establish the women’s service as a co-facilitated provision has taken place. Alternative accommodation had to be sought and the group has been running for just under a year on a weekly basis. In that time numbers have had to be restricted due to ongoing Covid restrictions and a maximum of eight women in attendance at any given time.

East Lothian Offender Recovery Service (ELORS):

This is delivered by **Access to Industry** supported 39 adults living within East Lothian. The project was funded through the East Lothian Challenge Fund and One Partnership Funding. It supported unemployed and low-income people of working age with barriers to employment. The project focussed on adults with offending as their primary barrier to employment, which brought with it additional barriers including mental health, trauma and undiagnosed neurodiversity’s, low attainment, and skills.

SHINE:

Shine is a mentoring service supporting women in custody returning to the community or with women serving community sentences – eight such



<p>women were supported in this reporting year. It provides wellbeing and motivational support and advocates for women to reintegrate into their community and build resilience to move away from criminal activity. It is delivered by Access to Industry.</p> <p>TRANSFORM: Note, that the Transform Group is under review. This is a positive step; recognising that the group was originally set up to promote creative solutions but had become more of an information sharing forum.</p> <p>There is also a dedicated Substance Misuse Service Social Worker to improve access to substance misuse and associated services for people with convictions. This worker is currently being used to deliver the Connect service.</p>	
<p>NATIONAL OUTCOME FOUR - Effective interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending</p>	
<p>What new activities in 2021-22 were driven collectively by the community justice partnership in relation to outcome four?</p>	<p>What was the impact of these activities?</p>
<p>Early Intervention & Prevention Workstream:</p> <p>AN OPPORTUNITY TO THINK: This included the development of an offence-focused module for delivery by JSW to service users as part of Diversion from Prosecution interventions.</p> <p>SACRO: SACRO completed a Structured Needs and Strengths Assessment (SNSA) that looked at early intervention activities including Structured Deferred Sentences and gave recommendations on how this might be delivered in East Lothian.</p>	<p>AN OPPORTUNITY TO THINK: Although in its early stages at the end of the reporting period, the feedback from those who have undertaken the module (three service users) has been positive. The module is currently under review by the Team Leader and Social Work Assistants who deliver the module.</p> <p>SACRO: A Justice Social Work Coordinator has been recruited to take the work on Structured Deferred Sentences forward along with arrest referral and diversion from prosecution. This will be reported on in 2022/23.</p>



JSW:

The Justice Social Work Team have developed in-house modules (> four) relating to welfare need and/or social inclusion to be delivered as part of 'other activity' for those subject to Community Payback Orders.

They have also has monthly workshop presentations from Third Sector and other Public Bodies to increase access to vital services for those subject to JSW statutory management. These are currently under review.

Heavy Sound:

The Heavy Sound Unpaid Work (UPW) Bike Workshop was set up in April 2021 to reduce the unpaid work backlog in East Lothian. It is a collaboration between Heavy Sound, East Lothian Council and Go For The Gap. Its aims are to build positive relationships with the participants, providing a mentoring service that addressed their previous behaviours and decision making processes to prevent reoffending. Second-hand bikes which are donated to Heavy Sound are then repaired by the participants on UPW. Some have then been donated to individuals and community groups. Where bikes have not been reparable, they have been utilized for spare parts.

Over the reporting period:

- 10 people engaged with the workshops
- 27 bikes were fixed
- 24 sessions were delivered
- 292.5 UPW hours were completed

From October 2021 until Summer 2022 there were 18 referrals to the Heavy Sound Mentoring service (set up in 2021) and six people were using the community mentoring service. 14 people attended the Peer Mentoring Training Course delivered in partnership with the Ridge.

JSW:

The **Justice Social Work Team** have developed a Blended Learning Pack which is fundamentally a change model that all service users, with an UPW component to their Order are expected to undertake. They are awarded up to 20 hours of Other Activity upon completion depending on the quality of engagement. A Citizenship Module has also been developed and delivered to a service user group. Going forward it is our intention that all JSW Service Users will get the opportunity to undertake the Citizenship Module. The feedback is that delivery of the intervention could be improved.

Heavy Sound:

Case Study - Spring 2021

'X' started the activity stating he had very little interest in bikes but was willing to take part and learn. Over the next few weeks they engaged well and reacted positively to direction and instruction, gaining decent knowledge of how a bike works and how to address common faults. During this time we also discussed his low self-esteem and offending behaviour and how they wants to get help and step away from it. We looked at how to go about employing a decision-making model based on his attitudes, values and beliefs to, in effect, press the pause button before rushing into situations without thinking. Over the last few weeks of the workshop they became very confident with the mechanical aspects of bike maintenance and received a bike to use as transport for work purposes, which is something they said they never envisaged at the outset. They also discussed an incident where they had been seriously assaulted and sought my advice on how to deal with it. We talked at length about what happened and as a result they reported it to the police. The police later contacted him and thanked him for getting in touch as they were investigating the suspect in relation to other similar reports. They are also seeking counselling to help deal with his feelings connected to the incident. 'X' mentioned that previous to his involvement with the bike workshop they would probably have reacted violently to this. We reflected on how this was a much more positive



	outcome and a learning experience they could employ in future. (Project Lead)
What ongoing activities took place in relation to outcome four?	What was the impact of these activities?
<p>Detail taken from the Exit Questionnaires of people who have completed Unpaid Work with Supervision can help determine the Quality of CPOs. The questions from the Exit Questionnaire were used as they reflect people’s perception of the quality of the CPO and the impact it had on them and on their reoffending during the Order.</p> <p>14 cases were closed during the reporting period and had fully completed Exit Questionnaires which were used for this analysis.</p> <p>Reduced use of custodial sentences and remand: LA1 Data (between 1st January and 31st December 2021) tells us that of 46 individuals held in custody</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 received a custodial sentence • 16 receive either a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPO with Supervision • CPO with Unpaid Work • CPO with Supervision and Unpaid Work • Diversion • DTTO • Fine • Pending disposal <p>We can infer from this data that there is an imbalance between community sentences relative to short custodial sentences under one year with 12 of those who received a custodial being held for under 12 months. This data comes with a caveat that this data was gathered while Covid restrictions were in place and Court backlogs for dealing with outstanding cases were significant. We know that people were being held on remand for longer</p>	<p>Q1 in the Exit Questionnaire asks “In your contact with the Criminal Justice Social Work Service, do you feel that you have been treated with respect and courtesy?”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 people (100%) said yes they were <p>Q2 asks “Do you think all your personal circumstances were taken into account to help you to complete your Order/Licence (e.g. literacy, childcare)?”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 people (100%) said yes they were (there was no response from two people) <p>Q3 asks “When attending your appointment, were you seen on time?”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 people (100%) said yes they were <p>Q5 asks “When you were first placed on supervision, were the terms of your Order/Licence explained to you?”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 people (100%) said yes they were <p>Q6 asks “Do you think that being on supervision has helped you?”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 people said yes it had (there was no response from one person) <p>Q18 asks “During your supervision have you been charged with any new offences?”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three people said yes and these were driving related <p>Q19 asks “Has supervision helped you to stop or reduce your offending?”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 people reported that it had (there was no response from one person)



periods before cases were concluded by the Courts and this might explain the number of custodial sentences that are 12 months or less. Also, from the figures we do not know how many of those who received custodial sentences were sentenced after being held on remand, and how many were sentenced after having been previously bailed.

In East Lothian **the DTTO scheme** is overseen and managed by partners in City of Edinburgh Council Social Work and for this reporting period there were 15 assessments completed with seven DTTOs made.

The CJP usually reports data from **ELCs Youth Justice Service** on the number Social Work Reports, CPOS etc. in this Annual Report but due to a recording error for the reporting year this data is unavailable.

These responses suggest that people who complete the Order and Requirements were satisfied with the quality of the CPO they received and it had reduced their risk of further offending.

Community Sentences on 31 March 2022:

- 95 people completing CPOs (with Supervision and any/no other requirement)
- 20 people undertaking Statutory Throughcare in the community
- 35 people were undertaking Statutory Throughcare (custody)
- 12 people were undertaking Voluntary Throughcare (custody, eligible)
- 34 people were undertaking Voluntary Throughcare (community, receiving/offered)
- 19 people in the community were RSOs
- 23 CPOs with a Caledonian Programme requirement
- 21 CPOs where the main offence was domestic abuse (FIVE of these were for a standalone unpaid work/other activity Order)

During 2021/22 there were:

- 20 people who had Risk Management Case Conferences (RMCCs)
- 126 CPOs imposed (all/any requirements)
- CJSWRs for domestic abuse:
 - EIGHT had a court request for a Caledonian Order assessment
 - 75 were for domestic abuse offences
- SEVEN people had a DTTO imposed

Court:

271 Criminal Justice Social Work Reports (CJSWRs) were requested



Delivery of interventions targeted at problem drug and alcohol use

Mid & East Lothian Drugs and Alcohol Partnership (MELDAP) report that they have developed a Recovery Oriented System of Care (ROSC) over a number of years and the system continues to evolve and goes from:
Tier 1: Any service where the focus is not on substance misuse treatment. Open access basic alcohol and drug information and referrals to tier 2/3 services. Information, advice, prevention
Tier 2: Community alcohol and drug services designed to engage people in treatment, keeping drug free, needle exchange, outreach and Alcohol Brief Interventions (ABIs)

- 170 – CJSWRs submitted (99% within timescale)
- During 2021/22 the following aggravators were noted in relation to reports requested (includes multiple aggravators, supplementary reports, repeat report requests and progress report):
 - Domestic abuse - 95
 - Bail – 85
 - Hate crime – 24
 - Sexual offence – 23
 - Schedule 1 Offence (non-sexual) – 11

A snapshot from the **Scottish Prison Service (SPS) Scheduled Reports** tells us that on the 31st March 2022 there were:

- 68 people across the Scottish prison estate including young offenders
- 22 of these were on remand
- One had a sentence between 3 and 6 months, so not in line with PASS
- 16 had a sentence between 3&6 months or 1& 4 years
- 30 had a sentence over 4 years (including life)

There were less than five females in custody on remand.

Midlothian Young People’s Advice Service (MYPAS) developed a Positive Attitude to Risk document for all relevant services. This document covers areas such as substance use, sexual health, gambling and mental health. The document has been supported by a series of online training events. East Lothian Council has adopted the document. They also developed specific support in terms of LGBT+ young people’s use of substances. As the service provides a range of related services; mental health, sexual health it is able to provide holistic support in areas of young people’s behaviours such as alcohol use/sexual health, cannabis use/mental health.



<p>Tier 3: Structured alcohol and drug services with care planning providing structured counselling, detoxification, prescribing</p> <p>Tier 4: Residential services providing in-patient detoxification and rehabilitation</p> <p>MELDAP services provided include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovery Cafes and a Recovery College • Lived experience peer workers • Support groups including Self-Management and Recovery Training (SMART groups), Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and Narcotics Anonymous (NA) <p>Through Third Sector partners MELDAP funds a number of lived experience peer workers. Because of their unique role, peer workers provide ‘informal’ feedback from their work with people to managers on a range of service related issues. MELDAP also commissioned two advocacy services run by CAPS and Access to Industry.</p>	<p>Circle conducted a piece of local research through interviewing 20 people about their drug use. The group involved in the research identified were people at high risk because of their long-term use, poly-drug use and being socially isolated. The research was provided as evidence to the Medicine Assisted Treatment (MAT) Implementation Support Team (MIST) as part of the assessment of the MELDAP areas preparations for the full delivery of the Medication Assisted Treatment Standards.</p> <p>The Lothian and Edinburgh Abstinence Programme (LEAP) provides ongoing support to those completing the 12 week programme as well as to family members. MELDAP has introduced the Innovation Fund aimed at encouraging grass root groups and communities to develop new ideas to deal with substance use and promote recovery.</p>
<p>NATIONAL OUTCOME FIVE - Life chances are improved through needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety, being addressed.</p>	
<p>How do partners measure outcome five for individuals?</p>	<p>If this information has been collated, what does it show?</p>
<p>The Justice Social Work Service use detail taken from the CPO with Supervision Entry and Exit questionnaires to measure this outcome.</p>	<p>Were peoples self-identified needs met during the Order?</p> <p>14 people had corresponding fully completed Entry and Exit Questionnaires allowing for a light touch analysis to see if the needs the person identified at the start of the CPO were addressed at the end of their CPO.</p> <p>*Note this is a small sample and this reporting period due to Covid means many services have not run ‘as normal’. Also, some of the questions in the entry don’t have corresponding questions in the Exit Questionnaires but answers can be inferred from the comments section.</p> <p>Entry Questionnaires</p> <p>Question 1 in the Entry Questionnaire asks “Do you understand the expectations of your order or licence?”</p>



All 14 people reported that they understood the expectations

Question 2 in the “Getting the Most out of Supervision” section asks “What would you see as being helpful and relevant for discussion during your supervision sessions?”

- Six people said ‘Why I have offended’ and all six replied that during supervision they had looked at why they had offended.
- One person said ‘Their attitudes towards offending’. Nine people gave comment to the question around “changes in attitudes towards offending” in the Exit Questionnaire. These comments were very positive and included acknowledging their changes in behaviour and being able to manage their emotions better. Two people attribute positive life changes as they have given up alcohol.
- Four people said ‘The impacts of offending on victims’. While 13 people in the Exit Questionnaire said they now understand the impacts on the victim.
- Eight people said ‘What puts me at risk of offending’ and although there is not a correlating question in the Exit Questionnaire - 13 people did say that ‘supervision had helped them’.

Question 3 asks “Are there any other areas you think would be useful to focus on during supervision?”

- Responses to this were around coping mechanisms, decision making managing emotions and addictions. There is no correlating question to this in the Exit Questionnaire but responses from other questions showed that some of these needs had been met through talking to their justice social worker, and changing addictive behaviours.

In the “other areas to think about section” **Question 4** asks “Do you have any current problems regarding the following?”

Housing - Two people identified that they had problems with their housing situation with one later identifying that their housing situation had improved.



	<p>Employment and Training – Four people identified this as a problem.</p> <p>Q10 in the Exit Questionnaire asks “If you carried out unpaid work or other activity, did you learn any skills?” Three people stated they had and one person said UPW was cancelled due to Covid. Q14 asks “Have there been any changes in your employment, training or education since you have been on supervision?”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seven people stated that their situation had improved <p>Financial – Two people reported problems with finance. There is no follow up question to this in the Exit Questionnaire but neither of these people were given fines as part of their payback order.</p> <p>Education/ Literacy – No one initial identified any issues around this and there is no direct corresponding question to this in the Exit Questionnaire. However, Q14 asks “Have there been any changes in your employment, training or education since you have been on supervision? Seven people stated that their situation had improved.</p> <p>Family/ Marital problems – One person identified this as a problem.</p> <p>Q16 in the Exit Questionnaire explores relationships with family</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Five people said their situation had improved with family and relationships <p>Leisure/ Recreation – Two people identified this as a problem but there is no direct follow up question in the Exit Questionnaire.</p> <p>Alcohol and Drug use – Three people identified alcohol and/ drug use as a problem. Q15 in the Exit Questionnaire asks “Have there been any changes to your alcohol and/or drug use while you were on your Order/Licence?”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Six people said that their situation had improved <p>Health – One person identified health as problem but there is no follow up question to this in the Exit Questionnaire.</p>
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	<p>Mental Health – Six people identified this as a problem. There is no follow up question to this in the Exit Questionnaire although there are a number of comments made in Q11 that asks “Have you had any other contact with other agencies during your supervision?” The replies to this suggest that people had sought help from mental health related services.</p> <p>Q11 in the Exit Questionnaire asks “have you had any contact with other agencies during your supervision? Agencies identified were: AA, Access to Industry, CISSO, Venture Trust, MELD, the Mental Health Team and Changes.</p> <p>Q12 then asks “was this helpful?” All cases where a service was named, it was agreed that it was helpful.</p> <p>Q22 in the Exit Questionnaire asks “What has been helpful for you in reducing your offending?” There were a variety of responses to this question but common themes were around using the support given from justice social workers, talking and exercise.</p> <p>This data shows that in the main people using the service have appreciated the support of the JSW Team to meet unaddressed needs and stop (or reduce) offending.</p>
<p>If available, provide a supporting case study or other information to demonstrate activity and impact relating to outcome five.</p>	
<p>The Reconnect Service (provided by People Know How) offers support to adults in Edinburgh and East Lothian to help them to improve their wellbeing by increasing digital and social inclusion. After they initially delivered 2000 devices and supported about 2100 people throughout Covid, they decided to take a year to review the project. 57% of their work for this reporting timeframe was in East Lothian.</p> <p>The below excerpt is taken from the Reconnect service in East Lothian: (Reconnect: 1 year in East Lothian People Know How)</p>	



The project collects donated devices, refurbishes them and delivers them to recipients' doorsteps, as well as also distributing devices provided through the Connecting Scotland programme. We provide phone support throughout setup as well as support for connectivity. We have been collaborating with a variety of organisations in East Lothian. By providing devices to Musselburgh Grammar School, Home-Start East Lothian and Musselburgh charity the Bridges Project, they have been able to further support young people over the pandemic by passing on these computers, laptops or tablets. This includes Bridges Project service users who have been able to complete college work from home thanks to a donated computer, or who have used a donated laptop to gain a Duke of Edinburgh Award. Other organisations like East Lothian Works and The Ridge have also collaborated with us, using devices from us to help improve employability by building CVs, completing applications or searching for jobs online.

"We're proud to work with so many great organisations in East Lothian that provide essential support to communities across the county, supporting their service users with devices and connectivity"

(Computer Delivery Coordinator)

<p>NATIONAL OUTCOME SIX People develop positive relationships and more opportunities to participate and contribute through education, employment and leisure activities</p>	<p>Have regard to the following indicator. ➤ Individuals have made progress against the outcome</p>
<p>Providing evidence on person centric outcomes has been challenging for most areas. How do partners measure outcome six for individuals?</p>	<p>If this information has been collated, what does it show?</p>
<p>The next paragraphs detail activities on Early Intervention delivered by Police Scotland and partners (via the Early Intervention and Prevention Workstream).</p> <p>Following the easing of lockdown measures Police Scotland experienced a rise in the reporting of youth related ASB across East Lothian with Haddington and Dunbar town centres featuring as hot spots. Local residents and businesses raised these concerns to the police, ELC Safer Communities Team and more frequently on social media. Problem Solving Partnerships were implemented to target these issues with around a dozen young people identified as being the main protagonists. These young people and their families were visited by Police and council officers and agreed to sign Acceptable Behaviour Agreements (ABAs) which clearly set out expectations as to their future conduct. There were also regular partnership meetings to</p>	<p>This shows that it has been an extremely successful approach with a significant and lasting reduction in reports of youth related ASB in these areas. One young person from Dunbar who was frequently involved in both ASB and also regularly reported missing has recently applied for the Police Scotland Young Volunteers Scheme which will afford her the opportunity to give back to the community whilst gaining valuable life skills.</p> <p>This work is ongoing and has contributed to a reduction in ASB associated with young people in Musselburgh.</p>



ensure a holistic approach to supporting these young people to make more positive life choices.

Musselburgh experienced a rise in ASB linked to both young people resident in the town and “gangs” from the Edinburgh who travelled to Musselburgh to engage in fights and other ASB.

The school link officers from Musselburgh and Portobello worked closely together to identify those most at risk of offending and carried out joint visits to the young people and their families. In addition to the use of ABAs local youth organisation Heavy Sound provided some targeted inputs to classes at Musselburgh Grammar School to highlight the impact of violent crime with places on diversionary courses being offered to those most at risk.

If available, provide a supporting case study or other information to demonstrate activity and impact relating to outcome six.

J is unemployed and homeless. They had a history of problematic alcohol use and accessed **MYPAS** to help with this. At the time of referral to MYPAS they were drinking on a daily basis and it was putting their accommodation placement at risk, as well as causing issues with employment. Their alcohol consumption was high and they displayed signs of alcohol dependence. They were concerned about the impact of this on their health and they were stealing alcohol when they had no money to sustain their daily use.

J engaged really well with the in-person weekly support provided by MPAS and with regular support they were able to explore the factors that had led them to drink alcohol daily. They were able to identify triggers that led them to drink to excess and consider alternative ways to deal with stress and anxiety. J developed a plan to help address their alcohol use and was successful in both significantly reducing their alcohol consumption and sustaining the reduction. They noticed positive changes in both their physical health as well as their mental well-being and began to consider options for their future. An onward referral was made to the Venture Trust with whom J will take part in a Wilderness Journey for up to ten days later this summer. The referral to Venture Trust marks an important stepping stone in their progress and readiness to consider more long-term options such as further education or employment.



In order to increase the chances of J sustaining alcohol reduction and maintaining their placement within the supported accommodation, the MYPAS worker met with the residential staff group. Staff were provided with a range of guidance and tips on how to best support J to implement their alcohol reduction plan. The MYPAS worker started a weekly a drop-in at the supported accommodation provider where both staff and other young people could access support and information on various issues and risks around drug and alcohol use.

NATIONAL OUTCOME SEVEN Individuals’ resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced	Have regard to the following indicator. ➤ Individuals have made progress against the outcome
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Providing evidence on person centric outcomes has been challenging for most areas. How do partners measure outcome seven for individuals?	If this information has been collated, what does it show?
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Case Studies and lived experience interviews.	See below
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If available, provide a supporting case study or other information to demonstrate activity and impact relating to outcome seven

The **People Know How – Positive Transitions Service** show individuals’ resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced on their website. They detail **T’s good week** which shows how their support has helped this young person in the school setting to demonstrate their resilience. Here’s a quote from the website:

“The other week they had a good week – the teachers were singing T’s praises; they couldn’t wait to tell me about it. It was probably one of my proudest moments so far with People Know How. T had a smile on their face, a bounce in their step. T’s got a lot of potential and it’s about them realising it, and me, the school and their parents helping them build a toolkit so when they are going through a difficult time, they know what strategy to use.”

People Know How Youth and Family Worker

[\(https://peopleknowhow.org/news/positive-transitions-2-years-in-east-lothian/\)](https://peopleknowhow.org/news/positive-transitions-2-years-in-east-lothian/)

Lived Experience:

During the financial year 2021/2022 the **Community Justice Coordinator** held a small number of one to one interviews **with people with lived experience of the community justice system**. The criteria for inclusion in the research is anyone involved in the community justice system, their family members and victims of crime. This includes young people in school and secure settings, adults undertaking community orders and in custodial settings, and their family members.

The aim of the research is to follow people through their journey of the community justice system and explore:

- what could have made a difference in the early stages of their lives and criminal histories to prevent them committing crimes (early intervention and prevention)



- what can help them once they (and their families) are involved in the justice system (getting it right to reduce reoffending) to reduce/ stop offending and
- how we can work with local communities to support the implementation of the community justice agenda (community engagement) and to use the evidence and understanding gained from peoples' lived experience to continuously improve the way we work.

This research shows our approach to our commitment to ensuring 'Smarter Justice – Better Outcomes' for the people we work with and is focused on the person-centric outcomes of 'changes to users' which are:

- Life chances are improved through needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety being addressed
- People develop positive relationships and more opportunities to participate and contribute through education, employment and leisure activities
- Individual's resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced

The interviews took place via MS Teams or face to face visits in prisons. The participants received information on the purpose of the research in advance of the interview to ensure they were fully informed of what would be done with the information they gave. All names have been changed in this paper so the participants cannot be identified.

People were interviewed in prison and community settings and they were imprisoned for a variety of crimes from attempted murder to fraud. All were aged between 30-40 years and the interviews lasted between 60 - 120 minutes. The people in prison did not have previous convictions.

The people in prison reported stable childhoods with good relationships with family members and good networks of non-offending friends. They also reported histories of mental health issues (predominantly anxiety) and stated they had a positive experience in getting support with this from a local Third Sector organisation. They did not think their mental health issues contributed to their criminal behaviour.

The victim of crime reported significant issues with their mental health. They talked about their experience and the lack of support immediately after from the NHS and the Police. They stated that the police attitudes toward the victim were blasé as they had seen this type of crime many times before and it took the police weeks to take a statement after the crime. There was no offer of support or follow up even though it was recognised at the time that there would be a significant level of trauma experienced by the victim. It took 18 weeks for a mental health appointment after the victim disclosed suicidal thoughts. They experienced anxiety leaving the house for a long time after the crime.

A person in prison was told by their Solicitor that they were very unlikely to get a custodial sentence as it was their first offence. They and their family were shocked when they received a custodial sentence.



People in prison mentioned the impact that social media had on their case and the implications this had on relationships with friends and family, and their mental health. Both of their cases attracted local media interest pre and post sentencing. They both expressed concern about how their release might make the news again and the impact this would have on their reintegration back in to their communities. People in prison were trying to keep themselves busy and were engaging with staff and opportunities (such as further learning) to pass the time.

The people in prison reported housing issues on release with one having given up their tenancy when they entered prison and one having on-going neighbour issues. One had significant issues supporting their family financially as they were the main source of income and this had been stopped when they entered prison. Their partner had no income and several dependants. It took several weeks for this to be addressed causing considerable stress to the person in prison and their family.

Conclusions from the interviews - What needs to change?

The **narrative of Police and NHS** staff who had seen this type of crime and were removed from the experience of the victim. Using the word “luck” as in “lucky to be alive” suggesting a removal from the experience of the victim. No luck was involved – it was an unprovoked attack by a stranger. This also related to feeling judged for being a victim.

The **community response** to the crime - social media hunts, nosiness and inappropriate questioning for both victims and perpetrators. It was suggested by the interviewees that the public should be encouraged to “don’t ask if it isn’t mentioned” as neither victim nor perpetrator want to relive events, “people need to move on”. One interviewee said that “everyone had an opinion on something they didn’t know the facts about”. Social media fuelled negative comments about people in prison’s crimes and they both reported a negative effect on their mental health because of this. They were both worried about their release from prison being publicised and the parent was concerned about their children reading about the case and the negative comments from the public.

Both people in prison suggested some pre-sentencing information on **preparing for prison** – what to expect, the rules (on visiting, receiving gifts and goods etc.) and the opportunities for employment and education. This should also include information on **financially supporting family members** while in prison and what the options are to resolve any potential housing issues caused by imprisonment.

Dealing with trauma and accessing services at the point of need was a clear ask from the victim of crime. This should have been offered at the time of the crime while still in hospital to aid the mental and physical healing process.

7) What other achievements and challenges happened?	
Achievements	Challenges
Detailed throughout this Annual Report are Community Justice Partnership achievements. These achievements included:	There continue to be challenges both locally and nationally that impacts on the performance of the CJP. These challenges are detailed below.



- Consistent review of our Partnership and delivery model through the Transitional LOIP and the CJ LOIP 2021/24
- Evidence based improvement across our work
- The actions set for each of the Workstream have now, in the main, been completed and this sets us in good stead for a complete review of our community justice model in East Lothian for 2023. This review has been led by the refocus of outcomes in the National Strategy for Community Justice.

Other achievements are that the Partnership continued to deliver positive outcomes for people and communities throughout the pandemic. Making the most out of opportunities to engage with people through the lived experience work, consultation on the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and the Residents Survey 2021.

Statutory and Third Sector partners have continued to work together to deliver positive outcomes for people involved in community justice and providing services when they are needed. Support for people continues to be provided by:

- Venture Trust
- Volunteer Centre East Lothian
- MYPAS
- People Know How
- Circle
- Access to Industry

Statutory functions continue to run effectively, this includes MAPPA, CPOS/ UPW, the Police Partnerships, Transition and CONNECT.

Data collection and evaluation models – data is not collected by local statutory partners nor are evaluation models used consistently. This impacts on the CJPs ability to measure outcomes in a meaningful way. That said, there are two opportunities to change this for 2022/23 by utilising the new CJ OPIF and the consistent use across Council and Health and Social Care services of the Justice Outcome Star. Another local issue in terms of reporting is that as a small local authority we struggle to present publically case studies as people are easily identifiable.

There have been challenges implementing two nationally driven actions around delivering Trauma Informed work and Restorative Justice in this timeframe due to limited strategic guidance and funding. However both are set to progress locally for 2022/23.

Domestic abuse, housing supply and poverty continue to be significant issues in East Lothian impacting on the work of the Community Justice Partnership.

Nationally there are ongoing issues with the implementation of PASS and the number of people held on Remand. Until this balance is shifted by national intervention we will struggle to provide the best support for the people and their families given short sentences/ held on remand at a local level.



8) Additional Information including, next steps for the partnership

- Review CJ LOIP – in line with statutory requirements due to the 2022 National Strategy for Community Justice
- East Lothian is in transformation, reviewing the overall governance structures



