



MIDLOTHIAN
COMMUNITY SAFETY
& JUSTICE PARTNERSHIP

Community Safety & Justice Strategy 2017 – 2018

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| Date | Updated 6 March 2017 |
| Version | 1 |

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Foreword

In 2016 the Midlothian Community Safety Partnership, as the relevant thematic group for community planning has reviewed its assigned remit and structures incorporating Community Justice, creating a Community Safety & Justice Partnership Board.

Community Safety is essential to the quality of life of people in Midlothian. It embraces a range of issues including antisocial behaviour, violent crime, violence against women, protection of children and adults, road safety and home safety.

Community Safety is a positive product of Community Justice being effective and working well with communities and individuals. It is an outcome rather than a service, although it is strongly influenced by the quality of service delivery. Community Safety relates to people's sense of personal security in the places that they live, grow up and grow old, work or where they spend their leisure time. It affects how people value their neighbourhoods and what is considered to make a neighbourhood a good or bad place to live and grow up in.

The Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 comes into effect on 1st April 2017 and introduces a local perspective to strategic planning to reduce offending and re-offending and support those that have offended to help them reintegrate into their communities and realise their potential. Local partnerships are required to engage and consult with communities and partner organisations to develop a collaborative approach towards the development of an Outcomes Improvement Plan.

This Strategy sets out how the Partnership will utilise its systematic and collaborative approaches, which are detailed in the Single Midlothian Plan.

The Community Safety and Justice Strategy both influences, and is influenced by, local Police Scotland and Scottish Fire and Rescue Service plans.

The Community Safety and Justice Partnership are on:



Twitter at [@midCSJP](https://twitter.com/midCSJP)



Facebook at [@MidlothianCSJP](https://www.facebook.com/MidlothianCSJP)

Follow to hear what is happening.

1. Introduction

The Partnerships' key aim is to ensure Midlothian is a safe place to live, grow up, work and visit. To achieve this aim the partnership works towards the following overarching outcomes:

- Fewer people are victims of crime, abuse or harm
- People feel safe in their neighbourhoods and homes
- Our communities take a positive role in shaping their future

These outcomes represent a 'plan for place' and are to be achieved by clearly focusing on our overarching theme of feeling safe. This incorporates the previous 3 cross cutting themes of public reassurance, building family resilience and tackling alcohol overconsumption.

The Community Safety Action Plan and Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan will ensure regular, organised, planned and integrated work to support individuals and families involved in offending to reduce this pattern through preventative approaches, early intervention and diversionary activity that focuses on community level problem solving.

1.1 National Context

In 2012 the Scottish Government strengthened its support for Community Safety Partnerships across Scotland by the appointment of Minister for Community Safety and Legal Affairs under Scottish Government ministerial responsibilities of Secretary for Justice.

The Government has five strategic objectives that underpin this one overall Purpose –“To create a more successful country, amongst which is a Safer and Stronger Scotland”.

In summary there are:

- A single purpose
- Five Strategic Objectives
- Sixteen National Outcomes
- Fifty National Indicators

Included in these are the following, which specifically relate to Community Safety:

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Strategic Objective 3 | A Safer and Stronger Scotland Helping communities to flourish, becoming stronger, safer places to live, offering improved opportunities and a better quality of life. |
| National Outcome 9 | We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger |
| National Outcome 11 | We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others |
| National Outcome 16 | Our Public Services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs |

The Scottish Government and COSLA agreed that new Single Outcome Agreements between the Scottish Government and CPPs would be established.

The Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 comes into effect on 1st April 2017 and introduces a local perspective to strategic planning to reduce offending and re-offending and support those that have offended to help them reintegrate into their communities and realise their potential. The Scottish Government has developed guidance for local partnerships through a National Strategy for Community Justice, a Community Justice Outcomes, Performance and Improvement Framework and Guidance for Local Partners in the New Model for Community Justice.

1.2 Local Context - Single Midlothian Plan

The agreement between Scottish Government and Midlothian Council sets out the terms of a relationship based on mutual respect and partnership and agreed implementation of the Single Midlothian Plan 2017/18. The [Community Planning Partnership](#) is responsible for driving forward the Single Midlothian Plan.

The Single Midlothian Plan 2017/18 sets out local, measurable and effective short term and long term actions to deliver better outcomes on a partnership basis. The Midlothian Community Safety & Justice Partnership's high priorities are included in the Single Midlothian Plan.

The Midlothian Community Safety & Justice Partnership is one of five thematic groups which through the Community Planning Partnership ensures people are actively involved in the decisions made on public services that affect them and work together to provide better public services.

The Community Planning Partnerships key priorities are:

- Reducing the gap in learning outcomes
- Reducing the gap in health outcomes
- Reducing the gap in economic circumstances

The Midlothian Community Safety & Justice Partnership contributes to all three priorities and enables all necessary work to be conducted within a **safer and stronger community**.

2. The Community Safety & Justice Partnership approach:

The 2011 Christie Commission report examined the serious service delivery challenges faced by the public sector and presented a set of key principles for reform. The report set out the following priority areas:

- Maximising scarce resources by utilising all available resources from the public, private and
- third sectors, individuals, groups and communities
- Working closely with individuals and communities to understand their needs, maximise
- talents and resources, support self reliance, and build resilience
- Concentrating on delivering integrated services that deliver results

- Prioritising preventative measures to reduce demand and lessen inequalities
- Identifying and targeting the underlying causes of inter-generational deprivation and low aspiration.

The principles of the Christie report and the subsequent statement of ambition reflect those of the Community Safety Partnership and the overall aim of this strategy which sets out how partners will work together to ensure Midlothian is a safe place to live, grow up, work and visit.

The Midlothian Community Safety & Justice Partnership Board holds a wide and inclusive strategic scope and operates with support of the Delivery Group in matters concerning community safety and the Community Justice Working Group in matters concerning Community Justice. Through engagement and consultation the groups ensure that all partners are collectively focusing on early intervention and prevention across all services areas. Further information on the Community Safety & Justice Partnership structure is included in section 4 and Appendix 1.

2.1. Partnership Structure

The Midlothian Community Safety & Justice Partnership brings together representatives from Midlothian Council, Police Scotland, The Scottish Fire & Rescue Service, British Transport Police, NHS Lothian, Integration Joint Board, Skills Development Scotland, Scottish Courts and Tribunal Service and Scottish Ministers through the Scottish Prison Service and Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal's Service and other public and voluntary sector representatives.

The Community Safety & Justice Partnership structure is included as **Appendix 1**. The partnership is led by the Community Safety and Justice Partnership Board and the Delivery and Working Groups, supported by a range of sub groups. The [Midlothian Local Policing Plan](#) and the [Local Fire and Rescue Plan For Midlothian](#) are aligned with the partnership priorities.

The Midlothian Community Safety and Justice Partnership is responsible for:

- Developing a Community Safety and Justice Strategy
- Developing a local strategic plan for improving Community Justice outcomes
- Developing and signing off any other relevant plans and reports as required by and to the deadlines and timescales identified and set by Community Justice Scotland
- Scrutinising and challenging progress and where appropriate, working in partnership to address any areas of concern.
- Tackling & focusing resources on the areas identified from the strategic assessment and priorities committed to in the Community Safety and Justice Strategy (High priorities are also included in the Single Midlothian Plan).
- Prioritising emerging trends, threats and opportunities, ensuring the resources available are used effectively and efficiently.
- Ensuring community engagement results in both the design and delivery of community safety and justice services which are suited to address identified areas

of concern. These being “based on need and evidence of what works and best value for money”.

- Preparing and achieving the outcomes set out in the Single Midlothian Plan and the Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan.
- Acting as the Community Planning link and strategic lead for the East and Midlothian Violence Against Women Partnership.

2.2 Roles and Responsibilities

A range of partner organisations make a contribution to the Midlothian Community Safety & Justice Partnership. Those most centrally involved in developing and implementing the strategy are:

- Police Service of Scotland
- British Transport Police
- Scottish Fire & Rescue Service
- Midlothian and East Lothian Drug and Alcohol Partnership (MELDAP)
- Midlothian Council Services, including the Community Safety, Housing, Children’s Services and Criminal Justice Teams
- East and Midlothian Violence Against Women Partnership, Women’s Aid
- Victim Support Scotland
- Integration Joint Board
- Skills Development Scotland
- Department for Work and Pensions
- Scottish Courts and Tribunal Service
- NHS Lothian
- Armed Forces
- Scottish Ministers (Scottish Prison Service and Crown Office and Procurators Fiscals Service)
- The Third Sector : Midlothian Voluntary Action representing organisations such as MYPAS, Y2K , MELD

Further detail regarding partner roles and responsibilities is contained in the Partnership Governance Agreement.

2.3 Information Sharing

To assist the Community Safety aspect of the partnership in sharing information, a remit and information sharing agreement has been developed for each of the partnership groups. These sit under the Pan-Lothian information agreement. In addition to this, a partnership governance agreement is in place and is regularly reviewed.

Information Sharing protocols are required to enable information to be shared between Community Justice strategic partners and this is reflected in the Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan.

2.4 Partnership Governance Agreement

In order to help the Partnership achieve its potential, a **Partnership Governance Agreement** has been adopted to address issues concerning governance, scrutiny, risk management and financial arrangements. “The agreement is also to ensure continuous

improvement and transparency”. The partner organisations have signed-up to the Partnership Agreement demonstrating a commitment to ensuring effective joint working.

2.5 Public reassurance – Community consultation, engagement and communication:

The Midlothian Community Safety & Justice Partnership works to reduce offending, improving how safe people feel and to promote safer, more inclusive and healthier communities.

This Community Safety and Justice Strategy ensures a systematic and collaborative approach to support individuals and families involved in offending to reduce this pattern through preventative approaches, early intervention and diversionary activity that focus on community level problem solving. Progress on this will contribute to how safe the public feel by reassuring the public that individuals and families who cause most concern are being engaged to reduce public risk and a cycle of reoffending. The partnership works with agencies to provide diversionary and person centred development activities for young people.

People’s perception of crime has a significant impact on how safe they feel in their community. Many factors can influence feelings of safety in an area, including media coverage perceptions of vulnerability, and unattractive surroundings such as littered streets, graffiti and broken windows. Feeling unsafe can have devastating effects on individuals and neighbourhoods, impacting on health and wellbeing, and can lead to social isolation and consequently further vulnerability – anxious individuals are less likely to leave their homes at night, travel alone, travel on foot, or answer their door.

The Community Safety & Justice Partnership welcomes co-production and encourages community engagement in the development and delivery of Community Safety and Community Justice Priorities. In developing the Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan extensive consultation was carried out with communities to find out what people and groups were the causes of crime in their area and what could be done to reduce this.

The Community Safety & Justice Partnership produces a programme of communication, consultation and engagement activity. This approach to community engagement meets the national standards for community engagement. These are: involvement, support, planning, sharing information and others. Delivery of the partnerships annual communication and engagement plan is included in the Community Safety Strategy action plan.

Communication and engagement tools used by the partnership include:

- Meetings, papers and minutes
- Council and partner agency websites
- Community Safety Roadshows
- Ad hoc events and publicity
- MIDSAFE – The Community Safety residents group
- Bespoke Community Safety Partnership information brochure

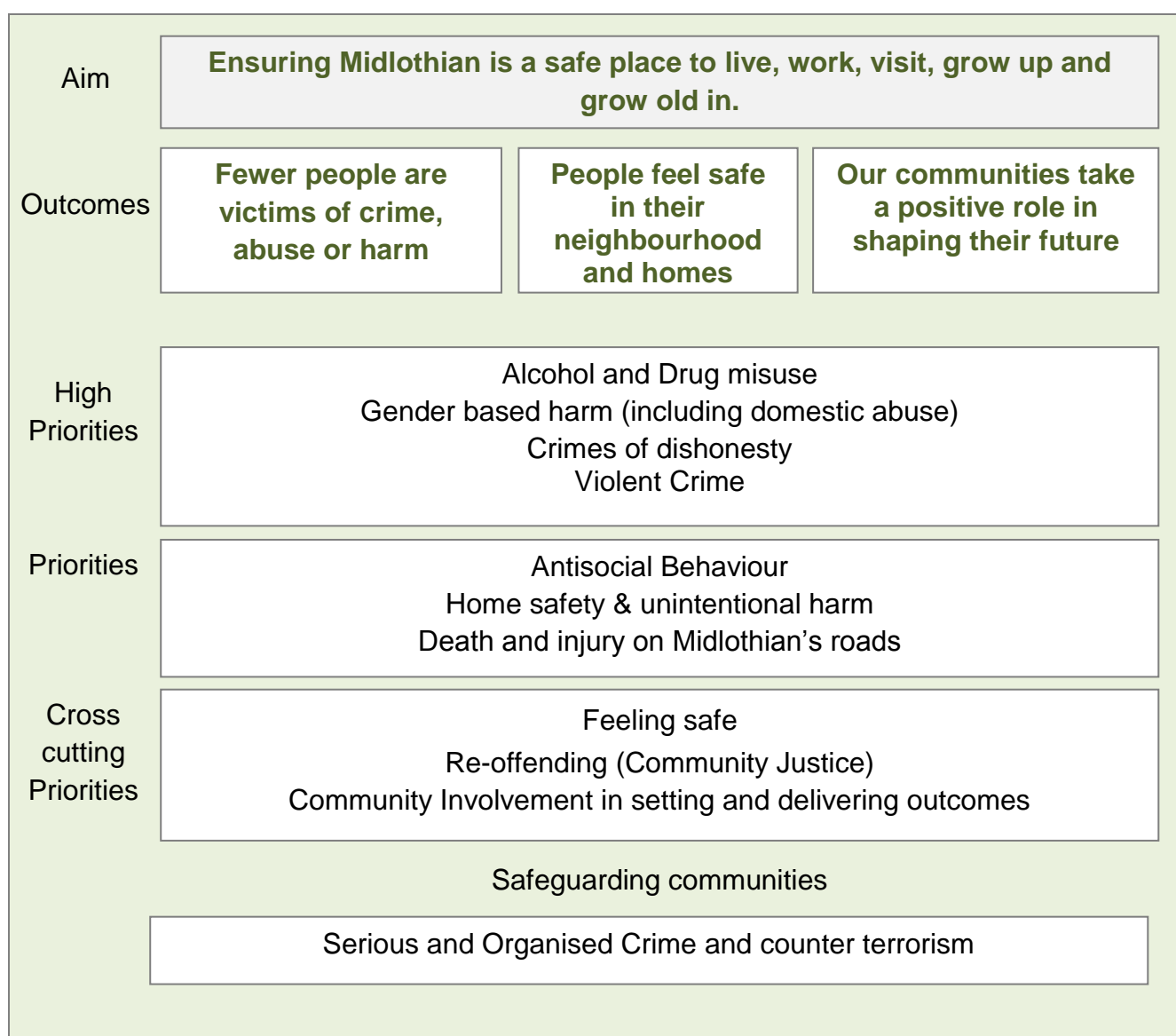
- Reactive and proactive press releases
- Social media

3. Aims and outcomes

The diagram below demonstrates the partnerships key aim and the outcomes and priorities the Partnership is working towards.

The Community Safety & Justice Partnership priorities for Community Safety and Community Justice are based on strategic analysis and results of community consultation. The priorities for 2017/18 were agreed at the Midlothian Community Safety & Justice Partnership Board on 15th November 2016.

Diagram 1: Midlothian Community Safety & Justice Partnership aims, outcomes and priorities for 2017/18:



3.1 Community Safety & Justice Priorities:

Further detail regarding the actions and performance indicators outlined below is available in the Community Safety & Justice Partnership 2017/18 action plan.

3.2 High Priorities:

Alcohol and drug misuse

The misuse of alcohol and drugs harms our communities and reducing the harm caused by their misuse remains a national as well as a local community priority. Drug and alcohol misuse has direct links to serious and organised crime, social deprivation, antisocial behaviour and domestic violence as well as acquisitive crime committed by substance users to fund their habits. The total cost of alcohol related harm to Midlothian has been estimated at £27.14 million, or £335 per person. Substance misuse is most prevalent among the adult male population with 28% of alcohol related crime in Midlothian being violent. Problematic substance misuse is relatively high in Midlothian, with 11 intermediate data zone areas presenting high levels of hazardous alcohol consumption and a number of areas showing drug prevalence to be as high as 7%-10% of the population.

The number of admissions to hospital where alcohol has been involved has remained fairly constant with 377.2 admissions per 1,000 population in 2015/16.

In a recent community consultation exercise 79% of respondents ranked drug dealing and Drug Misuse as a high priority in Midlothian. A lower number of respondents (47%) indicated Alcohol Misuse as a high priority for Midlothian.

Actions:

Undertake a range of communication and engagement activity regarding responsible alcohol consumption.

Develop substance misuse services to reduce immediate harm, future harm and promoting recovery.

Gender based harm (including domestic abuse)

On average, 3 incidents of domestic abuse are reported each day with the number of domestic incidents rising by 1.2% in 2015/16. Midlothian still has significantly a higher rate of domestic incidents than the national average. With 128 incidents per 10,000 population, the rate in Midlothian ranks 6th highest of all 32 Scottish Local Authorities. Changes have been made in the way Police and partners handle domestic abuse which has had a positive impact on the women and children affected, however, it is likely that many incidents continue to go unreported. 53.4% of recorded domestic abuse incidents resulted in a crime report in 2015/16, down 5.6% on the previous year. More positively, 100% of MARAC cases showed a reduction in risk upon exit from the domestic abuse service in 2015/16, consistent with the previous year.

The extent of apparent community concern may suggest a lack of awareness on the full scope of issues; 39% of respondents in a recent consultation ranked 'gender based harm (including domestic abuse)' as a high priority concern for community safety in Midlothian.

There continues to be a considerable increase in reported sexual crimes compared to previous years (+14.4% between 2014/15 and 2015/16). It is likely that new reports of historical offences will contribute to this.

Continuously improving technology in the form of smart phones and other portable internet devices accessing apps and other internet has led to new challenges in the form of sexting and revenge porn.

Gender based harm can have widespread consequences for immediate victims as well as witnesses and others affected. A significantly high prevalence of domestic abuse is found among female offenders, based on estimated rate of between 50%-80% of female prisoners who have been victims. 43% of the general prison in Scotland report being witness to inter-parental/carer violence as a child.

Actions:

Raise awareness of Violence Against Women and Girls with services and communities and strengthen support for survivors.

Crimes of Dishonesty

Housebreaking and theft from shops continues to be a serious problem in Midlothian and the data for 2016/17 shows a significant increase in data for previous years.

- Housebreaking to domestic dwellings in 2015/16 were 161 and in 2016/17 in the period from April 2016 to January 2017 there were 134 reported incidents.
- Housebreaking to non-domestic dwellings (excluding businesses) in 2015/16 were 252 and in 2016/17 in the period from April 2016 to January 2017 there were 258 reported incidents.
- Housebreaking to business premises in 2015/16 were 76 and in 2016/17 in the period from April 2016 to January 2017 there were 114 reported incidents.
- The number of crimes recorded for shoplifting in 2015/16 were 438 and in 2016/17 in the period between April 2016 and December 2016 there were 378 reported incidents.

Housebreaking is a particularly personal and distressing crime for victims, with a recent community consultation finding that 79% of respondents rated 'dishonesty crimes' as a high priority for Midlothian. The partnership is working together to take action to target offenders, address behaviour and raise awareness of home security under the banner of Lock Down Crime in Midlothian.

In a recent community consultation exercise 31% of respondents ranked Crimes of Dishonesty as a high priority in Midlothian.

Financial Harm was identified as one of the five National Priorities by Scottish Government in 2013/14. In line with most of Scotland, Financial harm is the most commonly reported

adult protection issue. The harm of vulnerable people takes many forms, categorised as physical, sexual, emotional, neglect, self neglect and self harm. The multi-disciplinary Financial Harm Working Group meets bi-monthly and ensures that information from the national Financial harm group is shared and that there is a targeted response to raising awareness of Financial harm in the community.

Actions:

Raise public awareness of crime prevention through campaigns and crime prevention initiatives.

Violent crime

Violent crime has cost Midlothian approximately £7million in the last year. Underreporting of violent crime is a significant issue in Midlothian with 56% of assaults treated at A&E were unreported to police. Violence is inextricably linked to alcohol abuse with over a quarter of violent crimes committed by offenders who were under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.

- In 2015/16 police recorded 79 serious violent crimes in Midlothian (i.e. murder, attempted murder, serious assault and assault and robbery) and this remains fairly constant with the 2014/15 figures of 86 incidents being recorded.
- In 2015/16 the police recorded 882 common assaults in Midlothian and this shows a slight reduction from 910 incidents being recorded in 2014/15.

In a recent community consultation exercise 74% of the public that responded felt that Violent Crime should be a high priority in Midlothian

Actions:

Work with partner agencies to manage violent offenders and develop a programme of interventions to reduce levels of violent crime

3.3 Priorities

Antisocial behaviour

Antisocial behaviour remains a priority for Midlothian residents with 51% of respondents in the Autumn 2017 Citizen's Panel rating '*reduce antisocial behaviour*' as a high priority for Midlothian. Antisocial behaviour includes (amongst others) vandalism offences, deliberate fire-raising and complaints of youth related disorder. Complaints of all ASB made to the police increased by 4.7% in 2015/16. Youth ASB continues to cause concern, with complaints of youth nuisance up 19.2% by the end of 2016. Pockets of high youth disorder were commonly found in Dalkeith/Woodburn, Straiton/Loanhead and Bonnyrigg areas. The partnership is continuing to encourage youth early intervention and diversionary activity and take action to respond to specific cases as they arise.

Midlothian Council has a strong focus on multi-agency prevention and early intervention, working in partnership to keep young people safe and prevent them from re-offending

Problem Solving Partnerships are in place in Bonnyrigg and Woodburn to tackle Youth ASB. The partnerships take the Whole Systems Approach to work towards reducing offending and anti-social behaviour among young people. This involves developing strategies and looking at ways to reduce the incidence of youth crime and ASB, prevent reoffending, promote social inclusion. Diverting young people from offending and offering them support and better opportunities are key elements of the approach.

With further budget cuts to follow across many agencies it is considered that funding for projects to divert and engage people being cut is a significant threat.

In 2016 there were 59 hate crimes recorded in Midlothian, an increase of 9 crimes from the previous year. Race related hate crimes accounted for the largest proportion of incidents followed by hate crimes aggravated by sexual orientation. Underreporting remains a concern. To address this remote reporting sites are available and Internet reporting is on offer in Midlothian to provide a more comfortable 'safe' method of reporting hate crimes.

Policies and actions taken by Community Safety Team are detailed in the Antisocial Behavior Strategy '13-'18 (2017)

Actions:

Work in partnership to take early action to prevent young people from offending

Work in partnership to decrease the number of victims of antisocial behaviour and hate crime in Midlothian

Home Safety and unintentional harm

Unintentional injury in the home presents a significant challenge to the emergency services and community planning partners in Midlothian. Unintentional injury accounts for 1 in 16 of all childhood deaths and 1 in 7 of emergency hospital admissions in children. For adults, unintentional injuries account for roughly 1 in 9 emergency hospital admissions and approximately 1 in 44 deaths.

In the last five years 8 people lost their lives to fires in the home in Midlothian. During the last year there were considerably fewer casualties as a result of accidental dwelling fires in the last 12 months compared to three-year average. There were 56 accidental dwelling fires in Midlothian in 2014/15, a figure lower than the previous 12 months and three-year average figures (62 and 72 respectively).

Actions:

Improve partnership working to enhance home safety awareness, including referring residents for home safety visits as required

Work as a partnership to reduce the likelihood of accidental injury in the home.

Death and injury on Midlothian's roads

247 people were injured on Midlothian's roads in 2014/15, in 190 road traffic collisions. There were also 29 people seriously injured (above the three year average of 26). There were no people killed on Midlothian's roads in 2014/15.

The cost to Midlothian as a result of Road Traffic Accidents in 2014/15 was almost £9.5 million. Although 9% of all casualties in 2014/15 were motorcyclists, 21% of Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) casualties were motorcyclists. There were 17 pedal cyclists injured in road traffic accidents in 2014/15, accounting for 7% of all casualties. The number of pedal cyclists injured on Midlothian's roads has increased considerably from the previous year and three-year average. 20% of people killed or seriously injured on Midlothian's roads were pedestrians, although the number of pedestrian casualties (25) was considerably below the three –year average of 32. Young drivers were involved in just under one third of injury accidents.

In a recent community consultation exercise 45% of the public that responded felt that Death and Injury on Midlothian's Roads should be a high priority.

Actions:

Work in partnership to deliver road safety preventative work and education

3.4 Cross cutting priorities

Community involvement in setting and delivering community safety outcomes & feeling Safe

Community involvement is essential both in terms of pushing projects forward and in ensuring partnership work is targeted at the right areas. The Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 stipulates that partnerships must carry out meaningful engagement with communities in the planning and delivering of services and outcomes for community justice. This means that members of communities, whether as individuals or through participating in a community group, will have a greater opportunity to make their views known and potentially be able to play a greater role within the community justice landscape under the new model when set in a community planning context.

Actions:

Undertake a programme of targeted communication and engagement activity to raise awareness and keep people safe through implementation of the community safety initiatives

Re-offending (Community Justice)

Community Justice is defined as 'the collection of agencies and services in Scotland that individually and in partnership work to manage offenders, prevent offending and reduce reoffending and the harm that it causes, to promote social inclusion, citizenship and desistance'.

On 1st April 2017 the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 comes into effect and this places planning to reduce offending and re-offending at a local level for decisions to be made by people that know their area best.

The Midlothian Community Safety and Justice Partnership has produced a Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan for the period from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2020 and this provides details of the actions to be taken by the partnership to reduce offending.

The one-year reconviction rate for Midlothian and Edinburgh offenders was 26.6% in 2013/14. A small number of repeat offenders are responsible for a disproportionate amount of crime, with 32 offenders responsible for 10% of all crimes detected in Midlothian between 2012-14.

In a recent community consultation exercise 40% of the public that responded felt that Reducing Re-offending should be a high priority.

Actions:

Reduce offending and re-offending through delivery of the Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan.

Safeguarding communities

Serious and Organised Crime and counter terrorism

Serious and organised crime costs the Scottish economy and society billions of pounds each year, and includes drugs, human trafficking and fraud, as well as money laundering, counterfeit currency, fake goods and internet crime. Predominantly the SOCGs impacting on our local community are involved in acquisitive crime and in the supply of Class A, B and C controlled drugs. They are also involved in low-level violence which can increase the fear of crime within communities. Despite residing and operating primarily within Midlothian, they are known to have links with the East and South of Scotland and West of Scotland.

Over and above the identified Serious Organised Crime Groups within Midlothian, cognisance must be taken of the need to prevent future Serious Organised Crime Groups from identifying Midlothian as a place where they can operate. Given the close proximity of Midlothian to Scotland's two major cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, the ability for Serious Organised Crime Groups from other areas to form links with criminals and businesses in the area is an ongoing threat. The improved transport links from Midlothian also impact on links to other areas of the country

Both Police Scotland and Midlothian Council agree that Serious and Organised Crime Groups (SOCGs) pose a significant threat to the safety and wellbeing of citizens and communities in Midlothian, and so are committed to addressing these threats through concerted partnership action.

Actions:

Enhance the partnerships approach to disrupt and prevent serious and organised crime and counter terrorism awareness rising

4. Review of the Strategy

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

A key feature to the success of this strategy will be to report regularly on progress, and to evaluate what is making the difference to community safety, antisocial behaviour levels and offending in Midlothian. This will be done in a number of ways:

The Midlothian Community Safety & Justice Partnership Board oversees the implementation of this strategy which comprises of the Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan and the Community Safety Action Plan. The Board has responsibility for the implementation of the improvement actions contained within these plans.

The Community Safety Strategy will be reviewed and updated annually in line with the Single Midlothian Plan to ensure our strategic goals are being met. This will be the responsibility of the Midlothian Community Safety Delivery Group and the Community Justice Working Group and will be reported to the Community Safety & Justice Partnership Board.

The Single Midlothian Plan performance indicators are reported on a half yearly basis and are supported by regular updates and reports to streamline partnership working. The update reports inform about progress, obstacles to the progress and solutions to address them by creation of working subgroups direction of resources and intelligence.

The Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan will be monitored by the Midlothian Community Safety and Justice Partnership Board and reported annually to Community Justice Scotland.

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 creates the legislative framework for community planning in Scotland. It places a duty on specific statutory partners to contribute towards improving outcomes through community planning.

One of the strategic priorities within community planning is reducing inequalities; this includes all of the services that support the reduction of offending and reoffending.

The Community Safety & Justice Partnership maintains a risk register where risks in relation to the delivery of the action plan are identified and control measures are put in place. Where necessary actions are progressed to reduce the impact and likelihood of risks.

The Community Safety Delivery Group will review the Community Safety Strategy annually to ensure information contained in the strategy is up to date. It is planned that the annual review will involve only essential changes such as partnership priorities, the Action Plan and updates to any hyperlinks contained in the document.

5. Associated Strategies and Plans

- Single Midlothian Plan
- Midlothian Drugs & Alcohol Strategy
- Midlothian Homelessness Strategy

- [Midlothian Integrated Children's Services Plan](#)
- [Midlothian Local Housing Strategy 2013-2017](#)
- [Midlothian Police Plan](#)
- [Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Priority Plan](#)
- [Fire and Rescue Service Priority Plan](#)
- [Violence Against Women Strategy 2008-13](#)
- [National Domestic Abuse Strategy](#)
- [National Safer Lives, Changed Lives: A Shared Approach to Tackling Violence Against Women in Scotland](#)
- [GIRFEC in Midlothian – Framework](#)
- [Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan 2017-2020](#)

6. Related legislation

- [Antisocial Behaviour etc \(Scotland\) Act 2004](#)
- [Crime and Disorder Act 1998 \(as amended by the Criminal Justice \(Scotland\) Act 2003\)](#)
- [Regulation of Investigatory Powers \(Scotland\) Act 2000](#)
- [Housing \(Scotland\) Act 2001 and Act 2006](#)
- [Dog Fouling \(Scotland\) Act 2004](#)
- [Public Health etc \(Scotland\) Act 2008](#)
- [Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications \(Scotland\) Act 2012](#)
- [Criminal Justice and Licensing Scotland Act 2010](#)
- [Licensing Scotland Act 2005](#)
- [High Hedges \(Scotland\) Bill](#)
- [Equality Act 2010](#)
- [CRASBO](#)
- [Data Protection Act 2018](#)
- [Local Government in Scotland Act 2003](#)
- [Community Empowerment \(Scotland\) Act 2015](#)
- [Air Weapons and Licensing \(Scotland\) Act 2015](#)
- [Psychoactive Substances Act 2016](#)
- [Community Justice \(Scotland\) Act 2016](#)

Appendix 1

Midlothian Community Safety and Justice Partnership structure

