



Community Justice Scotland
Ceartas Coimhearsnachd Alba

Annual Report

Midlothian Community Justice Activity

1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019



1. Background

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

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

This guidance, which underpins the reporting template, was produced as a response to views and opinions gathered by the Community Justice Scotland Improvement Team following the publication of the 2017/18 annual report.

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

2. Statement of Assurance

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

The data submitted using this template will be used for this reporting purpose only. In the report, local authority areas will not be specifically identified. However, Community Justice Partnerships should be aware that any information held by Community Justice Scotland is subject to statutory Freedom of Information obligations.

3. General principles of the template

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

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

It would be helpful if any given response in each text box is held to a maximum of 500 words (unless otherwise indicated) to ensure the main points are captured and allows for an efficient analysis by Community Justice Scotland on return. The use of bullet points in your answers is acceptable.



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

If any response or evidence requires details about people with lived experience (e.g. evidence in respect of someone's life story) please **DO NOT** include any personal sensitive information (as outlined in Schedules 2 & 3 of the Data Protection Act 1998) as Community Justice Scotland does not require such information. If this is unavoidable then please ensure that the data is fully anonymised.

This is the second iteration of the template and guidance. It is anticipated that this template will remain unchanged for the reporting periods 2018-2019 and 2019-2020.



1. Community Justice Partnership / Group Details

Community Justice Partnership / Group	Midlothian Community Justice Partnership
Community Justice Partnership Group Chair	Jim Sherval, Consultant in Public Health
Community Justice Partnership / Group Co-ordinator	Fiona Kennedy, Community Justice Manager.
Publication date of Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan (CJOIP)	1 st April 2017

2. Template Sign-off

The content of this annual report on community justice outcomes and improvements in our area has been agreed as accurate by the Community Justice Partnership / Group and has been shared with our Community Planning Partnership through our local accountability arrangements.

Signature of Community Justice Partnership / Group Chair : Date : 18.09.19



3. Governance Arrangements

The Midlothian Community Safety & Justice Partnership Board has been established to coordinate and oversee community justice in Midlothian. The Board has responsibility for the implementation of the improvement actions contained within this plan and content of the national strategy. Members will report annually on the indicators contained within the National Outcomes, Performance and Improvement Framework.

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 intended lifetime of the plan will be three years with progress continually monitored by the Midlothian Community Safety & Justice Partnership Board and reported annually to Community Justice Scotland.

The statutory partners are required to review this plan throughout the three year period, and in the following circumstances, to determine when a new plan is required:

- When a revised National Performance Framework for Community Justice is published
- When a revised National Strategy for Community Justice is published
- When a revised (Community Planning Partnership) Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP) for the local authority area is published. Midlothian's LOIP is referred to as the Single Midlothian Plan.



Throughout the development of this plan full consideration has been given to Environmental, Economic and Equality and Human Rights issues and an Integrated Impact Assessment has been completed and can be found on the Midlothian Council [website](#)¹

¹https://www.midlothian.gov.uk/downloads/file/1894/iaa_the_midlothian_community_justice_outcomes_improvement_plan_2017-2020



4. Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

This section is designed to capture the evidence and data that has been used by your Partnership over the reporting period to assess progress against the national outcomes.

For each national indicator, you are asked :

- *whether the indicator has been reported to your Partnership during the year;*
- *whether the indicator was useful and/or used by your Partnership to measure progress against the national indicator / outcome; and*
- *to provide details of any evidence and data you have used, or have available, that might support the indicator.*

If you answer “no” to either of the first two bullet points, we are still interested to find out about any evidence or data that you have available. Equally, if you have not collected any evidence or data over the reporting period it is OK to leave these sections blank.

NATIONAL OUTCOME ONE

Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice

Indicator	Reported?	Useful?	Evidence and Data
Activities carried out to engage with 'communities' as well as other relevant constituencies	Yes	Yes.	<p>In 2018/19, partners attended or held a number of events with the specific purpose of raising awareness of Community Justice. These included a Prison Health Pathways event which has resulted in a working Action Log to progress a number of identified gaps for Prisoners being released back into the community.</p> <p>A Community Justice Scotland event on November 19th 2018, 'Second Chances' was first hosted by Midlothian Community Justice, allowing us to raise awareness amongst partners and the public.</p> <p>Midlothian's Community Planning Partnership held a Development day in November 2018 for all partners and public community groups. Midlothian Community Justice facilitated a workshop during this day. The purpose being to gain view from partners, stakeholders and members of the public. It also provided both a soapbox and networking opportunity.</p> <p>Social Media is continuing to be used as a platform for sharing relevant local and national consultations, strategies and partnership movements.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that despite numerous activities to raise local awareness/understanding of community justice and engage partners and stakeholders in planning and delivery, more work is required to improve confidence in criminal justice processes.</p> <p>A variety of Community Justice-related articles are being included in the Health and Social Care Partnership</p>

			<p>newsletter. These will include good news stories about the projects undertaken by the Community Payback Unpaid Work Team.</p> <p>A Public Consultation is underway to survey views on Community Justice and reducing re-offending within Midlothian.</p>
<p>Consultation with communities as part of community justice planning and service provision</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>A Communication and Engagement Strategy and Plan 2017-2020 was developed to outline the partnership's approach towards this outcome.</p> <p>Statutory and non-statutory partners met every 2 months to discuss progress with agreed actions and current business at the Community Justice Working Group. Each meeting was followed by a Community Safety and Justice Partnership Board meeting to help resolve issues as they arose and provide feedback on documents and consultations.</p> <p>Survey questions were submitted to the Citizens Panel questionnaire to identify public priorities in relation to community justice and gauge confidence in community based sentences. 91% of respondents agreed with the statement "Community Safety and Justice Partnership works to make Midlothian a safe place to work, visit, grow up and grow old".</p> <p>Criminal Justice Social Work encourage ideas and referrals for Unpaid Work. Feedback is gathered from people undertaking a Community Payback Order and beneficiaries of Unpaid Work to monitor effectiveness and inform future service delivery.</p> <p>A Community Justice webpage has been established on the Midlothian Council website to provide a definition and links to relevant strategies, plans and services. Links have been made with Council Communications in order to develop a monthly update using the webspace to show photos of Unpaid Work projects and feedback from clients and beneficiaries to raise awareness.</p> <p>Partnership Facebook and Twitter was established in Summer 2016 for the purpose of sharing key messages and supporting relevant campaigns. The platforms serve as an immediate method of interacting with the public, partners and other stakeholders with an interest in safety and justice. In 2018/2019, the partnership shared 90 posts on Twitter and 118 posts on Facebook. Posts included updates on legislation, local and national events/projects/campaigns and pictures of Unpaid Work projects. During 2018/19, the pages gained 83 twitter followers and 46 Facebook followers. Total following at 31st Mar 2019 was 436 people.</p>



			<p>The Scottish Government statistics on the public's perception of crime shows that in Midlothian for the period between 2014-17 the percentage of the population stating that crime in their area was "about the same, or a little or a lot more" was 30.81% an increase from 2012-15 when it was 28.82%. Looking solely at 2017 data, crime perception has increased again with 37.67% stating that crime in the area was the same or more.</p> <p>Data Source SSSQ https://bit.ly/2sTQgfo</p> <p>On 5th June 2018 there was a staff consultation event (with speakers and workshops) held to look at what the new Recovery Hub (Number 11) would look like in practice. It brought together professionals from Social Work, Health and voluntary agencies who would be affected by the introduction of the new resource. Later in the month, a Public Consultation was held to gather views on Number 11 and how it could best maximise benefits to the local community. These were positive events that helped shape this new trauma informed collaborative service.</p> <p>The Community Justice Data Analyst undertook qualitative research for the Spring service (Women's Service), with the aim of evaluating the extent to which the Spring service meets the needs of service users and to inform future planning for the service. The research process involved communication with the Spring Team Leader and the Spring steering group, to plan and facilitate a focus group and develop a questionnaire for circulation amongst participants. A total of 3 women attended the focus group, co-delivered with the Violence Against Women and Girls Coordinator and 4 participants completed questionnaires. Findings focused on women's experiences at Spring in relation to the aims of choice, collaboration, trust, empowerment and safety (deemed key indicators of a trauma informed service) and included recommendations for the future. The Spring service found the report to be helpful in understanding the experiences of the women attending staff were pleased that overall it was meeting its objectives. Suggestions around revisions of group rules have been taken on board and reviewed and there is a plan to involve service users more in the future in terms of planning for activities and opportunities for feedback.</p>
Participation in community justice, such as co-production and joint delivery	Yes	Yes	<p>There is a planned audit of the Community Justice Working Group to consider who currently sits on the group and where there may be gaps in service and organisational representation. It is hoped this will identify opportunity for service user involvement.</p> <p>The Peer Mentoring Co-ordinator for Midlothian who has lived experience sits on the Community Safety and</p>



			<p>Justice Partnership Board.</p> <p>Criminal Justice Social Work has employed an Unpaid Work Supervisor with lived experience.</p> <p>Midlothian Council is the first in Scotland to develop a Recovery Hub, where all community Substance Misuse and Mental Health staff, both NHS and local authority, will be co-located with Criminal Justice social work and relevant voluntary sector organisations. The intention is to provide a joined up approach to care, recovery and justice.</p> <p>Within the past year, Midlothian's Substance Misuse Service developed a café style clinic based within a local charity in Midlothian. There is an open-door policy with service users having the chance to engage with peer support workers, access to housing and benefits advice, mental health referrals, physical health checks, and a chance to pick up clean needles or overdose-reversing naloxone kits.</p> <p>In 2017 the Scottish Government decided to run an electronic monitoring demonstration pilot whereby individuals subject to a Home Detention Curfew (HDC) or a Restriction of Liberty Order (RLO) were offered support to address their offending behaviour alongside them being subject to an electronic tag. The idea was to use electronic monitoring in a more integrated way to reduce further offending and promote desistance. The then Community Justice Co-ordinator applied on behalf of the partnership to be involved in the pilot. Funding was granted in December 2018 and third sector provider Change Grow Live (CGL) was awarded the contract. A worker was in post from March 2018 and therefore this was when the Midlothian Fresh Start project fully began.</p> <p>The aim of the project was to offer support within a 12 month period to those individuals who are Midlothian residents and are subject to or being considered for either an HDC or a RLO. The aim of the service was to support individuals to reduce re-offending, reduce seriousness, improve substance misuse and mental health, improve accommodation situation, make changes to employment or education and improve attitudes toward offending. CGL were awarded the funding to employ a worker to become part of the Fresh Start Midlothian Project. This worker set out to engage with individuals being considered for either an HDC or RLO at the earliest opportunity to offer support to assist in desisting from further offending and improve general circumstances. Out with the pilot individuals electronically monitored on HDCs and RLOs are not offered any additional support. At the time of this review</p>
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			<p>(from 1st March 2018 to 31st March 2019) 9 people have participated in the pilot.</p> <p>In January 2019 six Criminal Justice frontline staff and two Criminal Justice Team Leaders attended training on the Safe and Together Model of practice. Safe and Together is an approach that has three key principles: keeping child safe with the non-offending parent; partnering with the non-abusive parent and intervening with the perpetrator to reduce risk and harm to the child. To support the implementation of the Safe and Together Model in Midlothian the Criminal Justice Team developed a project called Midlothian Families First to deliver the Caledonian Programme to men, who have not been convicted by the courts of domestic abuse offences but who have identified domestic abuse as an issue. The pilot programme initially focused on referrals from colleagues in Children and Families Social Work in. To date there have been 4 referrals and there is currently one man actively engaging on the programme and a further 2 men being assessed. It is intended to develop the project further to enable referrals from other agencies including Health.</p>
Level of community awareness of / satisfaction with work undertaken as part of a CPO	Yes	Yes	<p>Social Media was used to highlight Midlothian's Community Payback Unpaid Work Team being involved with the VIBES Award - the Scottish Environment Business Awards. The team were finalists in the national competition and were recognised for undertaking projects using recycled material</p> <p>Criminal Justice Social Work encourage ideas and referrals for Unpaid Work. Feedback is gathered from people undertaking a Community Payback Order and beneficiaries of Unpaid Work to monitor effectiveness and inform future service delivery.</p> <p>There is a page on the Council website asking for ideas for Unpaid Work projects and providing an email address for ideas to be submitted- communitypayback@midlothian.gov.uk .</p> <p>Links have been made with the Council's Communications Team in order to develop a monthly update using webspace to show photos of Unpaid Work projects and feedback from clients and beneficiaries to raise awareness.</p> <p>A joint project between the Rangers' Service, Police Scotland and the Unpaid Work team was co-ordinated by Community Justice. This addressed anti-social behaviour in a local park by making changes to the environment. Many local residents had identified this issue as having a detrimental effect on perceptions of</p>



			<p>safety.</p> <p>A further event co-ordinated by Community Justice was a Waste Amnesty, delivered by Scottish Fire and Rescue Service and the Unpaid Work Team. This successful event took place just prior to Guy Fawkes day and involved the Unpaid Work team carrying out 43 uplifts with 254 items of waste in the three most deprived areas of Midlothian, namely Dalkeith/Woodburn, Gorebridge and Mayfield/Easthouses to reduce the occurrence of bonfires. The event has now run for three years and has significantly reduced the number of call outs to the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service.</p>
Evidence from questions to be used in local surveys / citizens' panels and so on	Yes	Yes	<p>Survey questions were submitted to the Citizens Panel to identify public priorities in relation to community justice and confidence in community based sentences. 91% of respondents agreed with the statement "Community Safety and Justice Partnership works to make Midlothian a safe place to work, visit, grow up and grow old".</p> <p>The Community Planning Partnership undertakes an annual planning cycle culminating in a development day in November involving 130 stakeholders. The planning cycle includes a citizen's panel of 1000 residents, and a youth panel of approximately 500 children and young people. The feedback from this process informs the drafting of all 5 parts of the Single Midlothian Plan (LOIP), including the community justice and safety plan. In the process, the CPP confirmed that a focus on three priorities – reducing inequalities in health learning and economic circumstances - would remain in place until 2022. Consultations and workshops at the development day (two of which were facilitated by Community Justice) highlighted that young people placed their safety as their top priority. Consequently, further research is being undertaken with young people to clarify the nature of their concerns. A CPP initiative to support young people in managing risk taking behaviours with shared core messages has been developed and staff development delivered. A mental health and wellbeing initiative developed from research undertaken by young people themselves has been awarded 5 years of National lottery funding to support system change and a 100 day challenge facilitated by a national innovation charity has just concluded.</p>
Perceptions of the local crime data	Yes	Yes	<p>The Scottish Government statistics on the public's perception of crime shows that in Midlothian for the period between 2014-17 the percentage of the population stating that crime in their area crime was "about the same, or a little or a lot more" was 30.81% an increase from 2012-15 when it was 28.82%. Looking</p>



		<p>solely at 2017 data, crime perception has increased again with 37.67% stating that crime in the area was the same or more. Data Source SSSQ https://bit.ly/2sTQgfo</p> <p>The Community Planning Partnership undertakes an annual planning cycle culminating in a development day in November involving 130 stakeholders. The planning cycle includes a citizen's panel of 1000 residents, and a youth panel of approximately 500 children and young people. The feedback from this process informs the drafting of all 5 parts of the Single Midlothian Plan (LOIP), including the community justice and safety plan. In the process, the CPP confirmed that a focus on three priorities – reducing inequalities in health learning and economic circumstances would remain in place until 2022. Consultations and workshops at the development day (two of which were facilitated by Community Justice) highlighted that young people placed their safety as their top priority. Consequently, further research is being undertaken with young people to clarify the nature of their concerns. A CPP initiative to support young people in managing risk taking behaviours with shared core messages has been developed and staff development delivered. A mental health and wellbeing initiative developed from research undertaken by young people themselves has been awarded 5 years of National lottery funding to support system change and a 100 day challenge facilitated by a national innovation charity has just concluded.</p> <p>Community Justice managed Midlothian's Community Safety Team during this reporting period. Community Safety Officers undertook anti-social behaviour investigations while the Resolution Service sought to proactively resolve low level neighbour disputes. The teams worked in close partnership with Housing, Police Scotland, Adult and Children's social work as well as a number of voluntary agencies. Figures showed that in this current time scale, there were 669 Anti- Social Behaviour phone calls, 260 email enquiries and 1,350 youth calls reported by the Police. Over the course of the year, the two Community Safety Officers worked on 962 cases. The Resolution Service managed 75 mediation cases, with referrals being submitted from Housing Associations, Police Scotland and Council Departments. Such a service undoubtedly prevented escalation of incidents, and removed the need for intervention by other statutory and non-statutory services. Feedback questionnaires completed by individuals involved in the Resolution Service frequently commended the service as being 100% successful, with no repeat referrals. At part of the Council's Financial Strategy in February 2019, the Community Safety Team was disbanded.</p>
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Other information relevant to National Outcome One			



NATIONAL OUTCOME TWO

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

Indicator	Reported?	Useful?	Evidence and Data
Services are planned for and delivered in a strategic and collaborative way	Yes	Yes	<p>Midlothian has demonstrated several positive examples of joint planning and service delivery.</p> <p>Midlothian Housing staff work with SPS at HMP Edinburgh to visit individuals and discuss their housing options. An officer visits the prison frequently and has developed good working relationships with SPS staff and other agencies based within the prison. We have implemented the SHORE standards and aim to have nobody from Midlothian being homeless on their liberation from prison.</p> <p>Scottish Prison Service have continued to assist with resources for partners through providing co-located spaces for service delivery, such as prisoner visitor centres for third sector partners. The Community Payback Unpaid Work Team supports the Midlothian Play Strategy. The team works with local nurseries, playgroups and schools, particularly in areas where offending rates are highest, to build outdoor play equipment from recycled materials.</p> <p>The Public Protection Office and Education Service work closely together to introduce awareness of violence against women and girls into the Health & Wellbeing part of the school curriculum.</p> <p>Midlothian Council was one of three Councils that were successful in bidding for funding from the Scottish Government to pilot Trauma Informed Training across all Council services. This is an exciting opportunity and we will be able to report on the impact in the 2019/20 Annual Report.</p> <p>The Spring service for women with complex needs who may be involved in, or at risk of, offending is one of the best examples of strategic and collaborative working. The service is co-facilitated by staff from the local authority, the voluntary sector (Women's Aid and MELD) and NHS Lothian. AN NHS Occupational Therapist has been employed part-time to help the women move on from the service, with considerable success. An NHS CHIT (Community Health Inequalities Team) nurse is also involved in delivering Health and Wellbeing</p>



		<p>sessions to the women and offering individual health assessments.</p> <p>The CHIT nurse is now offering all individuals on a Community Payback Order a health assessment. These are hour-long appointments that go beyond a basic health check to look at lifestyle issues and mental/emotional health.</p> <p>The Wellbeing service is provided by the Thistle Foundation in partnership with NHS Lothian. There is now a Wellbeing worker in every GP practice. While the original expectation was that the Wellbeing workers would mainly be supporting people with long term physical health conditions, in fact the majority of patients engaging with the service have had psychological and emotional health issues, often related to trauma. The Wellbeing service has linked with Spring and made a number of referrals to the Spring service.</p> <p>A psychologist from the Joint Mental Health team is supporting Spring staff on working with women with complex needs and dealing with vicarious trauma.</p> <p>We continue to fund a full-time support worker, employed by Mid and East Lothian Drugs, to work with people with convictions and help facilitate the Spring service (Women's Service). Within this reporting period, the service has received 22 referrals. Separately we have commissioned Health in Mind to host a Peer Support Development worker who is developing a peer support service across criminal justice, substance misuse and mental health. We believe that peer support is a vital component to aid recovery and this is the first time criminal justice clients have had access to such a service.</p> <p>Midlothian Council is the first in Scotland to develop a Recovery Hub, where all community Substance Misuse and Mental Health staff, both NHS and local authority, will be co-located with Criminal Justice social work and relevant voluntary sector organisations for people in recovery. As part of this co-location of agencies and services, Community Justice is taking a lead in co-ordinating a working group for a number of staff from different agencies who will be based in the building. The aim of this working group is to consider a streamline</p>
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		<p>referral process so that clients and service users can receive a bespoke targeted package of support drawing on the skills of all agencies located within the hub.</p> <p>The community and third sector have been consulted about how the Recovery Hub building can be used as a community space. The Horizons Recovery Café is going to use the Hub and a number of community groups have expressed an interest in using the building in the evening and at weekends.</p> <p>Multi-agency work continues to take place to effectively manage MAPPA cases and to support the implementation of the MAPPA extension which includes those convicted of violent offences who are assessed as posing an ongoing significant risk of harm. Briefings have been given to elected members and the Midlothian Federation of Community Councils. Criminal Justice Social Workers have undertaken Risk of Serious Harm training with the Risk Management Authority; this is an ongoing process currently due to the significant numbers of staff that are being trained nationally.</p> <p>The Criminal Justice team have held a number of briefing sessions with Children and Families colleagues to share knowledge and experience about how to work with people effectively to reduce offending. Children and Families Social Work are also now actively working with the Centre for Youth and Criminal Justice to further enhance and develop their staff's knowledge and skills in assessing and managing risk. Staff from the Centre are going to be delivering specific youth justice training to members of the Team.</p> <p>There is also a new dedicated youth offending project in Midlothian called 180. This is a youth led community project working with disadvantaged young people. Youth Offending Management Meetings are held once a fortnight and are supported by the Youth Justice Officer from Police Scotland and the Early Intervention and Prevention Development Officer. The Community Justice Co-ordinator also attends these meetings.</p> <p>In January 2019 six Criminal Justice frontline staff and two Criminal Justice Team Leaders</p>
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			<p>attended training on the Safe and Together Model of practice. Safe and Together is an approach that has three key principles: keeping child safe with the non-offending parent; partnering with the non-abusive parent and intervening with the perpetrator to reduce risk and harm to the child. To support the implementation of the Safe and Together Model in Midlothian the Criminal Justice Team developed a project called Midlothian Families First to deliver the Caledonian Programme to men, who have not been convicted by the courts of domestic abuse offences but who have identified domestic abuse as an issue. The pilot programme initially focused on referrals from colleagues in Children and Families Social Work in. To date there have been 4 referrals and there is currently one man actively engaging on the programme and a further 2 men being assessed. It is intended to develop the project further to enable referrals from other agencies including Health.</p>
Partners have leveraged resources for community justice	Yes	Yes	<p>A Self Evaluation process is currently being undertaken with the Community Justice Working Group to consider how best partners can leverage services.</p> <p>A key example of this is the Recovery Hub, where NHS, Criminal Justice Social Work and substance misuse services are co-located. It is intended that streamlined service delivery will result from a shared locality. Joint training and development sessions took place throughout 2018/19 to allow staff to get to know each other and begin to look at how to improve outcomes through providing a more co-ordinated response.</p> <p>Community Justice took the lead in establishing an Escalating Harm Group. This group was established to consider service users in the wider context of support and monitoring, Partners from a number of agencies are brought together to identify gaps and supports for individuals with complex needs.</p> <p>The Fresh Start project offers an Arrest Referral service. The Fresh Start worker is based at Dalkeith Police station every Sunday in the custody suite. On other days Police identify suitable individuals and refer to the service. The resource provided is the use of the custody suite to deliver the service.</p>



		<p>A Rural Skills taster course for service users on CPOs has been offered for several years to individuals on statutory supervision. The course (maximum of 10 individuals) runs for a week and is delivered by a rural skills lecturer employed by Newbattle Abbey College. The setting for this is in the extensive grounds of the college. During this reporting period, 3 courses have been run with 21 services users taking part. In the past a number of service user have gone on to enrol in the full or part-time Rural Skills course provided by the college. Initially the course was confined to service users on Unpaid Work only but now anyone on a CPO or licence has the opportunity to attend. Feedback from the service users highlights an increased skill set, improvements in confidence within an educational setting and improved chances at employment.</p> <p>The Spring service for women with complex needs who may be involved in, or at risk of, offending is one of the best examples of strategic and collaborative working. The service is co-facilitated by staff from the local authority, the voluntary sector (Women's Aid and MELD) and NHS Lothian. AN NHS Occupational Therapist has been employed part-time to help the women move on from the service, with considerable success. An NHS CHIT (Community Health Inequalities Team) nurse is also involved in delivering Health and Wellbeing sessions to the women and offering individual health assessments.</p> <p>The CHIT nurse is now offering all individuals on a Community Payback Order a health assessment. These are hour-long appointments that go beyond a basic health check to look at lifestyle issues and mental/emotional health.</p> <p>The Wellbeing service is provided by the Thistle Foundation in partnership with NHS Lothian. There is now a Wellbeing worker in every GP practice. While the original expectation was that the Wellbeing workers would mainly be supporting people with long term physical health conditions, in fact the majority of patients engaging with the service have had mental and emotional health issues, often related to trauma. The Wellbeing service has linked with Spring and made a number of referrals to the Spring service.</p>
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			<p>A psychologist from the Joint Mental Health team is supporting Spring staff on working with women with complex needs and dealing with vicarious trauma.</p> <p>The Section 27 allocation has been used to meet a number of Community Justice outcomes. The Per Support Development worker is funded by the allocation, but is employed by a third sector organisation, Health in Mind. The grant has also been used to enhance substance misuse services in Midlothian, such as the MELD worker whose remit is to provide support to Spring participants and to people on statutory supervision.</p> <p>Community Justice has recently employed a Partnership Data Analyst from Police Scotland. This allows for unique access to Police Data, thus contributing to the planning, analysing and reviewing capacity of the partnership.</p>
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<p>Development of community justice workforce to work effectively across organisational/professional /geographical boundaries</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The consensus that inspired the development of the Recovery Hub (Number 11) was a recognition that people with the most complex needs often fall between services and are perceived as non-engaging. It was recognised that the service user is not focused on who is delivering a service or what organisation they are employed by; the priority is to be able to access the right service at the right time. The new Hub will offer an unprecedented opportunity to work across professional and organisational boundaries for the benefit of individuals.</p> <p>The Spring service for women with complex needs who may be involved in, or at risk of, offending is one of the best examples of strategic and collaborative working. The service is co-facilitated by staff from the local authority, the voluntary sector (Women’s Aid and MELD) and NHS Lothian. AN NHS Occupational Therapist has been employed part-time to help the women move on from the service, with considerable success. An NHS CHIT (Community Health Inequalities Team) nurse is also involved in delivering Health and Wellbeing sessions to the women and offering individual health assessments.</p> <p>The CHIT nurse is now offering all individuals on a Community Payback Order a health assessment. These are hour-long appointments that go beyond a basic health check to look at lifestyle issues and mental/emotional health.</p> <p>The Wellbeing service is provided by the Thistle Foundation in partnership with NHS Lothian. There is now a Wellbeing worker in every GP practice. While the original expectation was that the Wellbeing workers would mainly be supporting people with long term physical health conditions, in fact the majority of patients engaging with the service have had mental and emotional health issues, often related to trauma. The Wellbeing service has linked with Spring and made a number of referrals to the Spring service.</p> <p>A psychologist from the Joint Mental Health team is supporting Spring staff on working with women with complex needs and dealing with vicarious trauma.</p> <p>The Section 27 allocation has been used to</p>
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			<p>meet a number of Community Justice outcomes. The Peer Support Development worker is funded by the allocation, but is employed by a third sector organisation, Health in Mind. The grant has also been used to enhance substance misuse services in Midlothian, such as the MELD worker whose remit is to provide support to Spring participants and to people on statutory supervision.</p> <p>In 2018 there was a Community Justice event held in conjunction with NHS colleagues to consider a Prisoner's Health Pathway. This event was attended by a large number of partner agencies and through workshops and discussions, produced an Action Plan to focus efforts on the issues raised. A number of actions have since been progressed including planning for a Community Justice information booklet for both service users and their families. This is in direct response to the feedback gathered during the event which noted a gap in information available to service users.</p> <p>Over the course of the year, presentations to the Community Justice Working Group and Board have been used to increase awareness and understanding. A recent example was a presentation delivered by Scottish Fire and Rescue Service.</p> <p>A specific training event was held last year for Criminal Justice social work and Community Care staff that focused on findings from an SCR that involved both service areas. Joint training initiatives are recognised as a way of ensuring best practice.</p>
Partners illustrate effective engagement and collaborative partnership working with the authorities responsible for the delivery of MAPPAs	Yes	No	<p>It is considered that this data sits more appropriately in the Public Protection Framework.</p> <p>Statistics are collected every quarter by the MAPPAs Unit and each local authority receives its own report. There are 44 indicators in each report, some of which are quantitative and others outcome-focused. The MAPPAs report is a standing item on the agenda of the quarterly East Lothian and Midlothian Offender Management Group. 11 of the indicators are then included in the quarterly report for the East Lothian and</p>



		<p>Midlothian Public Protection Quality Improvement group. This group in turn reports to the Public Protection Committee. There is therefore considerable scrutiny of MAPPA information within the context of the East Lothian and Midlothian Public Protection Committee.</p> <p>The Offender Management Improvement Plan consists of 7 outcomes, with actions sitting underneath. Progress against these outcomes is again monitored by the Offender Management Group, the Public Protection Quality Improvement group and the Public Protection Committee. This is a more qualitative document and includes an action involving the analysis of the views of high-risk offenders about the supervision they received, carried out at the end of orders or licences. We have just started separating high risk offenders from others to be able to look specifically at this data.</p> <p>One advantage of having a joint Public Protection Committee between East Lothian and Midlothian is the ability to benchmark and share good practice ideas. This happens routinely at the Quarterly Offender Management Groups. In addition both local authorities participate in multi-agency case file audits of MAPPA cases, involving the two authorities, Police Scotland and the MAPPA Co-ordinator. All SIRs submitted to the Care Inspectorate are discussed at the Offender Management Group and any learning arising from these reviews is shared.</p> <p>Earlier in 2019 there was a successful briefing about MAPPA for elected members, delivered by the Community Justice Service Manager, Police Scotland and the MAPPA Co-ordinator. This was well attended and well received.</p> <p>There is also a quarterly MAPPA Operational Group, held in Edinburgh, where Police Scotland, NHS Lothian, the MAPPA Coordinator and the 5 CJ managers from Lothian and Borders meet to discuss common issues and share practice and experience. This in turn feeds into the Lothian and Borders Strategic Oversight Group.</p> <p>There is an element of multi-agency working</p>
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			in all MAPPA cases, with some MAPPA level 1 cases being subject to Risk Management Case Conferences but all cases being discussed at least annually at the monthly Joint Discussion between Police Scotland and CJ social work.
Other information relevant to National Outcome Two			



NATIONAL OUTCOME THREE

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

Indicator	Reported ?	Useful ?	Evidence and Data
Partners have identified and are overcoming structural barriers for people accessing services	Yes	Yes	<p>A key example of this is the Recovery Hub, where NHS, Criminal Justice Social Work and substance misuse services are co-located. It is intended that streamlined service delivery will be facilitated by a shared locality. Joint training and development sessions took place throughout 2018/19 to allow staff to get to know each other and begin to look at how to improve outcomes through providing a more co-ordinated response.</p> <p>In response to improving access to mental health services, The Midlothian Access Point was established as a drop-in service for any adult aged 18-65 years who is registered with a Midlothian GP. No appointment or referral from a GP is necessary. The aims of this service are to assist the individual to understand their mental health better, to signpost to local services and groups and, if required, to support service users to access them.</p> <p>In relation to overcoming structural barriers around accessing substance misuse services, Gateway to Recovery Clinics, bring together NHS and voluntary sector services to provide a comprehensive assessment for people trying to cope with and overcome problems caused or affected by alcohol or drugs. These are walk-in clinics with no appointment required.</p> <p>They provide harm reduction advice, medical treatments, counselling and other support for those on their recovery journey. These self-referral clinics offer an integrated drug and alcohol assessment and access to high quality services, advice, support and medical/psychological treatments. The service is tailored to meet individual needs and provides links to a wide range of other agencies that can support an individual on their personal journey of recovery.</p>
Existence of joint-working arrangements such as processes / protocols to ensure access to services to address underlying needs	Yes	Yes	<p>A key example of this is the Recovery Hub, where NHS, Criminal Justice Social Work and substance misuse services are co-located. It is intended that streamlined service delivery will be facilitated by a shared locality. Joint training and development sessions took place throughout 2018/19 to allow staff to get to know each other and begin to look at how to improve outcomes through providing a more co-ordinated response.</p> <p>As part of this co-location of agencies and services, Community Justice is taking a lead in co-ordinating a working group for a number of staff from different agencies who will be based in the building. The aim of this working</p>



			<p>group is to consider a streamlined referral process with relevant protocol and processes so that clients and service users can receive a bespoke targeted package of support utilising the skills of all assessed relevant agencies located within the hub.</p> <p>Midlothian Council and the Scottish Prison Service have now signed an Information Sharing Protocol. The aim of this is to share information about individuals on admission to, and liberation from custody. This development is a positive move towards collaborative working for the benefit of service users. For the first time Housing and CJ social work services will be sent a regular list of names of people in custody who were living in Midlothian prior to imprisonment.</p>
Initiatives to facilitate access to services	Yes	Yes	<p>A key example of this is the Recovery Hub, where NHS, Criminal Justice Social Work and substance misuse services are co-located. It is intended that streamlined service delivery will be facilitated by a shared locality. Joint training and development sessions took place throughout 2018/19 to allow staff to get to know each other and begin to look at how to improve outcomes through providing a more co-ordinated response.</p> <p>In response to improving access to mental health services, The Midlothian Access Point was established as a drop-in service for any adult aged 18-65 years who is registered with a Midlothian GP. No appointment or referral from a GP is necessary. The aims of this service are to assist the individual to understand their mental health better, to sign-post to local services and groups and, if required, to support service users to access them.</p> <p>In relation to overcoming structural barriers around accessing substance misuse services, Gateway to Recovery Clinics, bring together NHS and voluntary sector services to provide a comprehensive assessment for people trying to cope with and overcome problems caused or affected by alcohol or drugs. These are walk-in clinics with no appointment required.</p> <p>They provide harm reduction advice, medical treatments, counselling and other support for those on their recovery journey. These self-referral clinics offer an integrated drug and alcohol assessment and access to high quality services, advice, support and medical/psychological treatments. The service is tailored to meet individual needs and provides links to a wide range of other agencies that can support an individual on their personal journey of recovery.</p>
Speed of access to mental health services	Yes	Yes	<p>In response to improving access to mental health services, the Midlothian Access Point was established as a drop-in</p>



		<p>service for any adult aged 18-65 years who is registered with a Midlothian GP. No appointment or referral from a GP is necessary. The aims of this service are to assist the individual to understand their mental health better, to sign-post to local services and groups and, if required, to support service users to access them.</p> <p>The Section 27 allocation has been used to meet a number of Community Justice outcomes. The Peer Support Development worker is funded by the allocation, but is employed by a third sector organisation, Health in Mind.</p> <p>The Wellbeing service is provided by the Thistle Foundation in partnership with NHS Lothian. There is now a Wellbeing worker in every GP practice. While the original expectation was that the Wellbeing workers would mainly be supporting people with long term physical health conditions, in fact the majority of patients engaging with the service have had mental and emotional health issues, often related to trauma. The Wellbeing service has linked with Spring and made a number of referrals to the Spring service.</p> <p>The Mental Health Strategic Partnership group includes service user and advocacy group involvement.</p> <p>Men's Shed is a permanent meeting place where lots of good community and healthy self and group determined experiences take place. Men over the age of 18 years are encouraged to socialise and be part of social activities. A popular and supportive service for men in Midlothian.</p> <p>Health in Mind is a Scottish Charity whose mission is to promote tolerance and greater understanding of mental health issues through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offering a range of mental health and wellbeing services • Raising awareness of mental health and wellbeing issues • Innovating, developing and promoting new approaches to mental health improvement. <p>This charity runs the Orchard Centre Services across Midlothian. Services include café style day services, out of hour's work; (which consists of an early intervention and crisis response service for people experiencing a mental health difficulty) art therapy, a peer support programme</p>
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			<p>(for people with drug or alcohol problems working towards positive mental wellbeing) and support groups for men aged 25-50 years with a focus on prevention and early intervention in relation to suicide and harm.</p> <p>In October 2018, the Joint Mental Health Team commenced the running of the Decider Life Skills Course. This is open to both men and women. The Decider Life Skills can be used as part of a proactive mental health programme to reduce the impact of emotional distress by teaching evidence based and effective skills proactively.</p> <p>Further interventions available include, Dialectical Behaviour therapy (DBT) and Survive and Thrive. DBT is a specific type of cognitive-behavioural psychotherapy and Survive and Thrive is a psycho-educational course which is designed for service users who are experiencing the psychological and emotional difficulties which can result from life experiences often described as complex trauma. This includes all forms of childhood abuse, domestic abuse and other forms of prolonged or repeated interpersonal trauma. The course delivers normalising information on the range of effects of abuse and trauma and provides an opportunity to learn effective strategies to cope with these.</p>
<p>% of people released from a custodial sentence :</p> <p>a) registered with a GP</p> <p>b) have suitable accommodation</p> <p>c) have had a benefits eligibility check</p>	No	Yes	<p>A Midlothian Housing Homelessness Officer regularly visits HMP Edinburgh to provide housing advice and support to ensure that Midlothian residents are not homeless on release from prison.</p> <p>The Council are part of the East of Scotland Housing Hub which has entered into a contract with FourSquare to deliver SHORE standards at HMP Edinburgh. Further, the Information Sharing Protocol between SPS and Midlothian Council has been signed with future working groups focusing on associated data sharing agreement protocol.</p> <p>DWP are working to ensure that people being discharged from HMP Edinburgh get the necessary advice on claiming benefits following their discharge.</p> <p>The prison health group have processes in place that ensure that all prisoners on liberation have 5-7 days of medication unless it is controlled medication where an appointment is made with the prescriber to ensure continuity of prescribing.</p>
Targeted interventions have been tailored for and with an individual and had a successful impact on their	Yes	Yes	<p>Early intervention and prevention is at the core of our plan.</p> <p>The main service providing direct interventions to people who have committed offences is Criminal Justice Social Work (CJSW). These interventions are delivered to people on Community Payback Orders (CPO's) and post-</p>



<p>risk of further offending</p>		<p>release licences. People on a CPO complete an exit questionnaire and the responses demonstrate the effects of the pro-social model adopted with improved life skills and reflection on offending behaviour. The feedback from beneficiaries is also positive.</p> <p>Two accredited programmes are delivered in Midlothian: one is Moving Forward: Making Changes which is delivered to individuals convicted of sexual offences and the other is the Caledonian System which is delivered to men convicted of domestic abuse offences as part of their CPO.</p> <p>The Caledonian System is comprised of three parts: the Men's programme, The Women's Service and the Children Services. Following the re-accreditation of the Men's programme in December 2017 the Women and Children's Service were also accredited. The Caledonian system staff in Midlothian worked alongside colleagues in other areas to agree and implement the revised service. In recognition of the importance and value of this work all staff within the Caledonian System are employed on permanent contracts; even though the funding is provided on a fixed term basis. The Women's Worker and the Children's worker support the partners, ex-partners and children of the men involved on the programme.</p> <p>The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) have been delivering a Fire Skills Employability award within Polmont Young Offenders Institution for several years. This caters for offenders aged between 16-23 years of age from across Scotland. The course provides practical skills including, CPR, fire service related activity and aims to improve self-confidence, esteem, whilst ultimately reducing the chances of re-offending and increasing employability opportunities for the student. Evaluations have highlighted the success of this programme and the impact it has had for those individuals participating. Locally SFRS, work with various youth groups to achieve the same outcomes via a partnership approach.</p> <p>In January 2019 six Criminal Justice based staff alongside, two Criminal Justice based Team Leaders, attended training on Safe and Together Model of practice. Safe and Together is an approach that has three key principles: keeping child safe with the non-offending parent; partnering with the non-abusive parent and intervening with the perpetrator to reduce risk and harm to the child. To support the implementation of the Safe and Together Model in Midlothian the Criminal Justice Team developed a project called Midlothian Families First to deliver the Caledonian Programme to men, who have not been convicted by the courts of domestic abuse offences, who have identified domestic abuse as an issue. The pilot</p>
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			<p>programme was initially focused on referrals from colleagues in Children and Family Social Work in June 2018. To date there have been 4 referrals and there is currently one man actively engaging on the programme and a further 2 men being assessed. It is intended to develop the project further to enable referrals from other agencies including Health.</p> <p>Case Example: Working in partnership with a local employability service we have successfully reintegrated a long term prisoner into the community, helped him learn new skills in the catering industry, allowed him to gain work experience in a supported placement before gaining his own full time position in a well-established restaurant in Edinburgh. Working in partnership with the employability service, his family and the service user, supervision sessions have worked to build his motivation, develop confidence and give him hope that he can live a pro-social lifestyle. Our intervention included setting realistic short and long term goals so that the individual feels positive about progress made. Over the past 20 years he has spent most of his time in custody with only short periods of time in the community. He has now been at liberty for a year and is speaking positively about his future plans and aspirations. His risk assessment has reduced significantly as he has maintained a drug free lifestyle in the community. His progress has been so positive that he is now considering whether to volunteer as a peer mentor to help others involved with the Criminal Justice System.</p>
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Other information relevant to National Outcome Three

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

Indicator	Reported?	Useful?	Evidence and Data
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Use of 'other activities requirements' in CPOs	Yes	Yes	<p>In Midlothian we have increased the number of service users engaging with the 'other activity' as part of their order. The 2018/19 financial year saw the completion of a review of the Unpaid Work team and a significant change in the ethos and practices of the service. The new team has managed to increase the number of individuals who undertook the 'other activity' from 34 in the previous year to 57, despite new workers only being in post for half of the reporting year. Members of the team are now trained to deliver certified training courses in First Aid and Health and Safety and we are in the process of identifying further qualifications and certificates that can be offered to service users. The review of Unpaid Work puts rehabilitation and reintegration at the heart of the work of the team alongside the long established principle of reparation. In addition to this new capacity internally to offer opportunities for the 'other activity' we have continued to work in partnership with local agencies including Newbattle Abbey College, Midlothian's Life Long Learning Team, Access to Industry, the Spring Service, Venture Trust, Substance Misuse and Mental Health services as well as local charities to provide individualised opportunities for the 'other activity'.</p>
Effective risk management for public protection	Yes	No	<p>The East Lothian and Midlothian Public Protection Team, established in March 2014 provides leadership across Adult Support and Protection, Child Protection and Violence Against Women and Girls, in recognition that for most service users their needs often cover more than one area. Our Public Protection structure is based on close collaboration and partnership working with service users, partner agencies and our communities towards improving outcomes for those in need of support and protection throughout East Lothian and Midlothian.</p> <p>The Offender Management Group Improvement (OMG) Plan 2018-2021 outlines seven outcomes and actions including maximising use of the Visor system, analysis of exit questionnaires and quarterly multi-agency file audits to inform and improve MAPPAs services. A quarterly statistical report is used to monitor performance against forty-four indicators. Trend data shows that in the long term the number of sex offenders subject to MAPPAs is decreasing slightly with the number on statutory supervision remaining fairly constant and usually making up around a third of all RSOs. There has been an increase in the number of RSOs being charged with further non-sexual crimes. Reoffending rates remain low however with 1 RSO being charged with a further sexual crime in 2018/19, 2 with registration offences and 7 with a non-sexual crime. Midlothian are currently managing 49 RSOs (one at Level 2, no Level 3).</p> <p>East and Midlothian Public Protection Committee have brought training in a child welfare approach towards</p>



			<p>Domestic Abuse known as Safe and Together to the area. The aim of training is to recognise the detrimental effects domestic abuse can have on families and improving responses to domestic abuse from a better informed and skilled workforce. In 2018/19 there were six Midlothian Criminal Justice staff who undertook the full training with three courses set to take place in 2019/20. Two Criminal Justice Team Leaders also undertook the Safe and Together managers' training.</p> <p>To ensure strong strategic links between the Violence Against Women and Girls Partnership and Community Justice Partnership at a local level, the Community Justice Co-ordinator sits on the VAWG Delivery Group.</p> <p>National Serious Case Reviews are considered at the MAPPA Operational Group and Strategic Oversight Group and any relevant learning brought back to local public protection meetings for discussion and or action.</p> <p>Serious Incident Review findings have been discussed at the Offender Management Group across East Lothian and Midlothian. Common themes are then incorporated into the Offender Management Improvement Plan.</p> <p>Community Justice took the lead in establishing an Escalating Harm Group in October 2018. This group was established to consider service users who are often considered to be at risk of 'falling through the service gap'. The hard to reach who are not necessarily linked in with a lead agency. Meetings are solution focused and person centred and consider the wider context of support and monitoring, Partners from a number of statutory and non-statutory agencies are brought together to identify gaps and supports for individuals with complex needs.</p>
Quality of CPOs and DTTOs	Yes for CPO No for DTTO	Yes	<p>The main service providing direct interventions to people who have committed offences is Criminal Justice Social Work (CJSW). These interventions are delivered to people on Community Payback Orders (CPO's) and post-release licences. People on a CPO complete an exit questionnaire and the responses demonstrate the effects of the pro-social model adopted with improved life skills and reflection on offending behaviour. The feedback from beneficiaries is also positive.</p> <p>There were positive findings from the exit questionnaires completed by Criminal Justice Social Work service users. Of the 55 CPO exit questionnaires that were analysed in this reporting period, most indicate that people are experiencing positive impacts on their lifestyles and circumstances as a consequence of being subject to supervision.</p>



			<p>Family relationships: 80% of service users reported a positive change in their relationships with family at the end of their CPOs with 9% noting a deterioration in their relationships.</p> <p>Housing and Employability: 25% reported achieving settled accommodation by the end of their order compared to 3.5% who reported a deterioration in their living situation. 32% of respondents noted that they had moved into employment or training by the end of their order; 2% noted a deterioration whilst 43% had been supported to maintain their employment/training during the order.</p> <p>Substance Misuse: 51% of respondents noted that they had a substance misuse issue. Of those who noted an issue 82% stated that there had been a positive change in their substance use by the end of the order.</p> <p>Offending behaviour: Of the completed questionnaires 80% noted that they had not re-offended during the course of their order. A further 11 % noted that they had got into trouble again but that this was either for a less serious matter or there had been a decrease in the frequency of their offending behaviour.</p> <p>In relation to attitudes towards CPOs, 54 respondents felt that they were treated with respect and courtesy, all 55 felt they were seen on time and 52 services users considered that their circumstances were taken into account during their Order.</p>
<p>Reduced use of custodial sentences and remand :</p> <p>a) Balance between community sentences relative to short custodial sentences under one year</p> <p>b) Proportion of people appearing from custody who are remanded</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>There is no current available data for Midlothian.</p>



<p>The delivery of interventions targeted at problem drug and alcohol use [NHS Local Delivery Plan (LDP) Standard]</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Section 27 allocation has been used to meet a number of Community Justice outcomes. The Peer Support Development worker is funded by the allocation, but is employed by a third sector organisation, Health in Mind. The grant has also been used to enhance substance misuse services in Midlothian, such as the MELD worker whose remit is to provide support to Spring and to people on statutory supervision.</p> <p>Midlothian Council is the first in Scotland to develop a Recovery Hub, where all community Substance Misuse and Mental Health staff, both NHS and local authority, will be co-located with Criminal Justice social work and relevant voluntary sector organisations for people in recovery. As part of this co-location of agencies and services, Community Justice is taking a lead in co-ordinating a working group for a number of staff from different agencies who will be based in the building. The aim of this working group is to consider a streamline referral process so that service users can receive a bespoke targeted package of support utilising the skills of all agencies located within the hub. The key agencies involved in this working group are Substance Misuse Service, Change Grow Live, Housing, CHIT Nurse, MELD support worker and Peer Support Co-ordinator.</p> <p>Within the past year Midlothian's Substance Misuse Service developed a café style clinic based within a local charity in Midlothian. There is an open-door policy with service users having the chance to engage with peer support workers, access to housing and benefits advice, mental health referrals, physical health checks, and a chance to pick up clean needles or overdose-reversing naloxone kits.</p> <p>Midlothian clients are able to access support for their alcohol use through a prison based alcohol service run by Edinburgh and Lothian Council for Alcohol (ELCA). In 2018-19 ELCA received 17 referrals of which 7 people engaged, 5 males and 2 females. Services provided were Alcohol Brief Interventions (1), short term support (2) and counselling (4).</p>
<p>Number of Police Recorded Warnings, police diversion, fiscal measures, fiscal diversion, supervised</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>This section contains data on the number of police recorded warnings, police diversion, fiscal measures, fiscal diversion, supervised bail and community sentences (including CPOs, DTTOs and RLOs).</p> <p>The % of custody sentences as a proportion of all convictions decreased considerably in 2018/19 (6%) compared to the previous year (11%) and three-year average (9%). Financial penalties also decreased considerably to 9% of all convictions from 53% the</p>



bail, community sentences (including CPOs, DTTOs and RLOs)

previous year and 51% three-year average.

The % of community sentences as a proportion of all convictions increased in 2018/19 (28%) compared to the previous year (15%) and three-year average (16%).

There were 2019 CPOs issued in 2018/19 which is a slight reduction from the previous year (216) and three-year average (220) however Unpaid work orders (UWO) and UWO with Supervision orders both increased (see table below).

People convicted by main penalty	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19*
Custody	107	77	109	34
<i>Custody sentences as % of total convictions</i>	<i>9%</i>	<i>7%</i>	<i>11%</i>	<i>6%</i>
Community sentence	185	197	158	165
<i>Community sentence % of total convictions</i>	<i>15%</i>	<i>18%</i>	<i>15%</i>	<i>28%</i>
Financial penalty	583	583	544	22
<i>Financial penalty % of total convictions</i>	<i>49%</i>	<i>52%</i>	<i>53%</i>	<i>9%</i>
Other	322	260	217	376
Total	1197	1117	1028	597

* Please note that 47% of disposals recorded on mosaic for 2018/19 have "outcome not yet known" as the main outcome, therefore the 2018/19 figures will not be completely accurate.

Community Payback

Community Payback	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Community Payback Orders	219	226	216	209
Unpaid Work Orders	179	116	93	102
Supervision Orders	40	55	67	54
Unpaid work and supervision order	37	55	44	53

Disposals

Disposals	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Sentences 0-6 months*	73	45	83	16**
Sentences 0-12 months*	94	60	90	20**
PF disposals*	615	408	328	n/a
Police disposals*	296	398	307	n/a

*Data Source: SG Experimental statistics <https://bit.ly/2l8cEy9>. ** Data drawn from mosaic. Please note that 47% of disposals recorded on mosaic for 2018/19 have "outcome not yet known" as the main outcome, therefore the 2018/19 figures will change.

Community Sentences

Community Sentences	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Community sentence	196	208	158	165
Prison less than one year	113	71	109	34
% prison less than one year	58%	34%	69%	21%

Data Source: SG Experimental statistics <https://bit.ly/2l8cEy9>

Electronic Monitoring



			<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Electronic Monitoring</th> <th>2014/15</th> <th>2015/16</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> <th>2018/19</th> </tr> <tr> <td>RoLO</td> <td>18</td> <td>15</td> <td>25</td> <td>30</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Home detention curfew</td> <td>31</td> <td>18</td> <td>9</td> <td>19</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Data source: G4S</td> </tr> </table> <p>Remand</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>% of Midlothian prison population on remand</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> <th>2018/19</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Females</td> <td>0.0%</td> <td>0.0%</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Males</td> <td>17.8%</td> <td>15.3%</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scotland</td> <td>18.1%</td> <td>18.1%</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Data source: SPS Monthly Stats</p>	Electronic Monitoring	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	RoLO	18	15	25	30	15	Home detention curfew	31	18	9	19	21	Data source: G4S						% of Midlothian prison population on remand	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Females	0.0%	0.0%		Males	17.8%	15.3%		Scotland	18.1%	18.1%	
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Number of short-term sentences under one year	No	Yes	There is no current data available to Midlothian at present.																																								
Other information relevant to National Outcome Four																																											



NATIONAL OUTCOME FIVE

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

Indicator	Reported?	Useful?	Evidence and Data																																												
Individuals have made progress against the outcome	Yes	Yes	<p>There were positive findings from the exit questionnaires completed by Criminal Justice Social Work service users. Of the 55 CPO exit questionnaires that were analysed in this reporting period, evidence found that 44 individuals have not offended again during their Order. 21 felt their relationships with family members had improved, 23 felt there was improvement in their drug and alcohol use whilst 18 service users considered that there were positive changes in their employment status.</p> <p>In relation to attitudes towards CPOs, 54 respondents felt that they were treated with respect and courtesy, all 55 felt they were seen on time and 52 services users considered that their circumstances were taken into account during their Order.</p> <p>43 respondents considered that their attitude had changed for the better over the course of their Order. 41 had considered the impact their offending had had on their victim(s) and 34 thought that over the course of their Order, they had looked at why they had offended in the first place. Only 2 out of 55 service users felt that there were issues that were not addressed during their Court Order. Those who carried out Unpaid Work as a requirement of their CPO noted that on the whole, the work they did made Payback to the community (34 out of 38 service users)</p> <p>The Spring Service statistics for the period of 2018/19 highlight a number of outcomes that demonstrate the effectiveness of the support and intervention offered by the service.</p> <p>Percentage by scale</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Scale</th> <th>Decrease</th> <th>Same</th> <th>Increase</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Managing mental health</td> <td>8%</td> <td>15%</td> <td>77%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Physical health and self-care</td> <td>8%</td> <td>23%</td> <td>69%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Living skills</td> <td>31%</td> <td>31%</td> <td>38%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Social networks</td> <td>0%</td> <td>15%</td> <td>85%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Work</td> <td>23%</td> <td>15%</td> <td>62%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Relationships</td> <td>8%</td> <td>38%</td> <td>54%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Addictive behaviour</td> <td>38%</td> <td>31%</td> <td>31%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Responsibilities</td> <td>15%</td> <td>31%</td> <td>54%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Identity and self-esteem</td> <td>15%</td> <td>16%</td> <td>69%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trust and hope</td> <td>8%</td> <td>15%</td> <td>77%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The Scottish Fire Rescue Home Fire Safety Visit (HFSV) programme has been instrumental in identifying persons that are at greatest risk from fire. This has been achieved via extensive advertising and community engagement with SFRS local operational staff, maximising opportunities to assist those more vulnerable. This could not be achieved without assistance from</p>	Scale	Decrease	Same	Increase	Managing mental health	8%	15%	77%	Physical health and self-care	8%	23%	69%	Living skills	31%	31%	38%	Social networks	0%	15%	85%	Work	23%	15%	62%	Relationships	8%	38%	54%	Addictive behaviour	38%	31%	31%	Responsibilities	15%	31%	54%	Identity and self-esteem	15%	16%	69%	Trust and hope	8%	15%	77%
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		<p>partners. SFRS have been working very closely with other agencies, including the Local Authority, Health, Police Scotland and several Third Sector organisations to raise staff awareness of fire risk in the home. Frontline staff are then able to recognise risk and refer individuals at risk. This is part of scheduled training sessions under the East Lothian/Midlothian Public Protection training arrangement. SFRS have also been carrying out Falls Assessments, this initiative has been incorporated into our HFSV and has been very successful in assisting our partners identifying those at risk of falls within Midlothian</p> <p>Case Example</p> <p>Ms X was a Housing Association tenant living in another local authority who was given a custodial sentence for serious assault and anti-social behaviour in her neighbourhood. Ms X was using a combination of street and prescribed drugs prior to her imprisonment.</p> <p>Ms X was accepted as a homeless case in February 2016 as her parents who care for her children recently moved to Midlothian. They were supportive of Ms X moving to be near them and to support her to rebuild her relationship with her children away from the other area. On liberation from prison, Ms X was initially placed in a high and then low support shared accommodation service before moving into self-contained temporary accommodation. Within the past year Ms X is now drug free, desisted from crime, is volunteering and has access with her children overnight every week. These positive lifestyle changes are testimony to the collaborative working relationships of the partnership.</p>
<p>Other information relevant to National Outcome Five</p>		



NATIONAL OUTCOME SIX

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

Indicator	Reported?	Useful?	Evidence and Data
Individuals have made progress against the outcome	Yes	Yes	<p>Scottish Fire and Rescue Service continue to work closely with the education system and youth groups within Midlothian. The <i>Fire Skills programme</i> has been delivered to selected secondary schools within the area. This has provided those participating with skills relating to communication and team building, whilst also enhancing confidence and self-esteem. It is hoped that this experience will assist individuals with acquiring life experience skills and support their journey to employment and a positive destination.</p> <p>Within the past financial year, Midlothian Fireskills have run 3 courses with an average of 8 students per course totalling 24 students per year. Further, SFRS are currently working on a Cadet programme which will build upon the aforementioned, with the potential to provide a career pathway into the Fire Rescue system.</p> <p>In relation to attitudes towards CPOs, 54 respondents felt that they were treated with respect and courtesy, all 55 felt they were seen on time and 52 services users considered that their circumstances were taken into account during their Order.</p> <p>43 respondents considered that their attitude had changed for the better over the course of their Order. 41 had considered the impact their offending had had on their victim(s) and 34 thought that over the course of their Order, they had looked at why they had offended in the first place. Only 2 out of 55 service users felt that there were issues that were not addressed during their Court Order. Those who carried out Unpaid Work as a requirement of their CPO noted that on the whole, the work they did made Payback to the community (34 out of 38 service users)</p> <p>The Unpaid Work service has recently been reviewed and the new revised service will support people to desist from offending by providing them with opportunities to develop interpersonal and vocational skills to enhance their employability prospects and improve their lifestyle. LLE have delivered CSCS Card accredited training to people on a CPO. Staff have delivered SQA approved pre-tenancy qualifications to vulnerable young people, including care leavers, to enable them to gain and maintain a tenancy.</p> <p>The Unpaid Work Team have established links with community groups in the three main areas of deprivation to discuss work that could be carried out in the future.</p>



		<p>The Unpaid Work Team allows members of the teams to carry out work alongside the general public and this enables them to feel part of the community. Examples of the work undertaken are building of play equipment at nurseries, enhancing stations on the Borders Railway and carrying out gardening for vulnerable members of the community.</p> <p>A Rural Skills taster course at Newbattle Abbey College is delivered to service users on statutory supervision.</p> <p>During the period of 2019/19 the MELDAP Recovery College received 26 referrals involving people who had a criminal conviction. From the 26 referrals;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 progressed to Further Education • 1 gained employment • 8 employability trainings were achieved and • 4 qualifications were awarded. <p>Service Users are encouraged to increase their desistance from offending behaviour through building positive relationships with others and to increase their sense of agency through being involved in employment/training and being accountable for their behaviours. Positive relationships is key for effective rehabilitation and reintegration back into local communities.</p> <p>Case example: Mr Q was sentenced to 24mnths custody with a period of post release supervision. Due to the nature of his offending behaviour, he lost the support of family and close friends. As a consequence of this custodial sentence he also lost his employment and accommodation. Prior to his release Mr Q reported high levels of anxiety due to feeling isolated and “lost”. His social worker worked closely with staff within HMP Edinburgh and Housing to ensure that he had access to resources and information required to manage applications for benefits and housing. Temporary bed and breakfast accommodation was secured for his immediate release and then a move into more suitable temporary accommodation. Mr Q was also supported to effectively manage the transition from prison to the community through interagency working with Criminal Justice Social Work, Change Grow Live, SPS, Housing and Police. The effective working relationships between the agencies continued to support Mr Q to make positive changes to his circumstances. He began building social capital through volunteering and then moved into employment via engagement with APEX Scotland. He noted the following comments in his exit questionnaire: “social work and other agencies have been helpful” and “talking to people from agencies has</p>
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			helped me deal with life after being in prison”
Other information relevant to National Outcome Six			



NATIONAL OUTCOME SEVEN

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

Indicator	Reported?	Useful?	Evidence and Data										
Individuals have made progress against the outcome	Yes	Yes	<p>The Midlothian Wellbeing Service provides 1:1 support to people who are facing challenging issues that affect their health and wellbeing. The service supports people to focus on their personal outcomes and manage their own health and wellbeing. It does this by providing time and space for people to have a good conversation about what is important to them and how they can move forward in their life. The good conversations approach harnesses the role of the person: their strengths, networks and community supports. The service was recently evaluated and positive outcomes noted.</p> <p>All women on a CPO are considered for the Spring service. The Spring service offers one to one support and programmed groupwork. Spring offers opportunities to learn new skills to cope with difficult and stressful situations and manage complex emotions, build self-esteem and reduce isolation, improve health, wellbeing and safety and access a range of supports.</p> <p>The Edinburgh and Midlothian Offender Recovery Service (EMORS) provides Throughcare support to individuals for 12 months after their liberation. The figures for throughcare for the period of April 2018 to March 2019 are below.</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="595 1093 1158 1261"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="595 1093 1070 1124">Core service activity</th> <th data-bbox="1074 1093 1158 1124">Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="595 1128 1070 1160">No. of new referrals</td> <td data-bbox="1074 1128 1158 1160">22</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="595 1164 1070 1196">No. of assessments</td> <td data-bbox="1074 1164 1158 1196">19</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="595 1200 1070 1232">No. of closed cases - Planned</td> <td data-bbox="1074 1200 1158 1232">14</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="595 1236 1070 1267">No. of closed cases - Unplanned</td> <td data-bbox="1074 1236 1158 1267">9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In collaboration with Scottish Government and community partners SPS is delivering one of the most robust treatment programmes available for those convicted of a sexual offence: Moving Forward Making Changes (MFMC). In addition to MFMC there are a further 7 offending behaviour programmes run within the SPS Estate. These are: Constructs: Steps towards a Positive Life; Controlling Anger and Regulating Emotions (CARE); Female Offending Behaviour Programme (FOBP); Pathways; Self-Change Programme (SCP); Short-Term Intervention Programme (STIP); Youth Justice Programme.</p> <p>The Tenancy and Citizenship Award aims to reduce unnecessary and preventable tenancy failure by providing learners with the requisite skills, knowledge and self-belief to obtain their tenancy, maintain their tenancy, and to meet tenant responsibilities.</p> <p>The Award may be suitable for a wide range of learners, however, the main target groups are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> People looking to secure a tenancy for the first time <input type="checkbox"/> People returning to independent living 	Core service activity	Total	No. of new referrals	22	No. of assessments	19	No. of closed cases - Planned	14	No. of closed cases - Unplanned	9
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> People seeking to develop the skills necessary to maintain and sustain their current accommodation <input type="checkbox"/> Young people preparing to leave their family home <input type="checkbox"/> Looked after young people preparing to move to independent living <p>Midlothian Council Homeless staff delivered the Tenancy and Citizen Award SQA Level 4 award to a young mums group as a pilot during 2018. All participants successfully completed the coursework and graduated in December 2018.</p> <p>Fire related antisocial behaviour places a significant demand on the resources of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS), other public services and communities. These acts include deliberate fire setting, malicious actuation of fire alarm systems, hoax calls, hydrant abuse and attacks on personnel.</p> <p>In addition to our Fire Skills programme, SFRS work in partnership to deliver a Firesetter Intervention and Re-education Scheme (FIReS). Through a programme of targeted interventions SFRS FIReS offer a flexible approach to assist in the education of those who demonstrate an unsafe or concerning interest in fire. SFRS have delivered several such interventions which have been successful in deterring further acts of malicious fire setting and other form of anti-social behaviour. The programme encourages individuals to reflect upon their actions and consider the consequences for themselves and others they put at risk as a result of their behaviour. Records show that for 2018/19 Midlothian Firesetters Interventions worked with 5 Individuals.</p>
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Other information relevant to National Outcome Seven

5. Priority Areas of Focus

- Deliver the Midlothian Community Justice Partnership communication plan to help raise the profile of Community Justice
- Continue to support the development of recovery oriented systems of care by supporting the new Recovery Hub. Continue to determine ways of collaborative working to maximise the benefits to service users.



6. Case Studies

“Service User “Z” was referred to the Spring Service by Women’s Aid. She had experienced extensive domestic abuse, was struggling significantly with her mental health, and had a history of drug and alcohol abuse. Z also had criminal convictions and had previously completed a Community Payback Order. Z was very emotionally closed when she first started working with Spring and required careful support in order to build a trusting relationship with workers. However, with time Z gradually started talking more freely with staff and became a regular attendee at the group work programme.

Z engaged well with group work and started to contribute more as time progressed. She became more vocal in positive discussions within all sessions, in particular the structured Stepping Stones group work which focuses on emotional regulation and distress management. Z continued to open up to staff and seek advice with difficulties and problems as they arose. As such, staff were able to support Z to work and communicate effectively with children’s services and with the Department for Work and Pensions; provide help and advice regarding her alcohol use; and liaise with criminal justice social work to provide comprehensive background information for court reporting. In time and with this support, Z’s daughter was removed from the child protection register; Z was awarded the full benefits to which she was entitled; she stopped misusing alcohol; and she successfully completed an unpaid work placement which she enjoyed so much that she continued with on a voluntary basis after her Community Payback Order ended.” This is a key example of how building positive, supportive and trusting relationships can help facilitate change in someone’s behaviour. Trauma-informed staff are skilled in then navigating the complex risks and needs of the individual to help them to build on their human and social capital. Spring Service is a funded service specifically for women that draws on a multitude of partnership working opportunities across the landscape of Community Justice.

7. Challenges

In Midlothian there have been a number of challenges since the Partnership’s existence. Examples of these are as follows;

- Whilst we have managed to increase the public’s awareness of Community Justice we feel that our audience is limited and we need to explore ways of communicating with the broader public, those involved in the criminal justice system and victims of crime.
- There is a lack of data available to the Partnership relating to disposals. The information on disposals is provided at Court level and as Midlothian residents will normally appear at Edinburgh Sheriff Court our data is combined with City of Edinburgh and East Lothian. The demographics of Midlothian are considerably different from both of these other Local Authorities. The Scottish Government have produced “experimental statistics” at Local Authority level but these have health warning as the data disaggregation is not complete. It should also be noted that the data available to Partnerships does not include 2018/19. If we are to measure change systems will be needed to be put in place to collect and analyse real-time data.
- The Common Indicators included in the Outcomes, Performance and Improvement Framework are vague and difficult to measure as methodologies do not exist to ensure consistent measurement by partnerships. Clarification on the Common Indicators is required.
- All partners are experiencing reducing resources and the leveraging of financial resources to reduce offending will be a challenge. Partnerships will have to look at innovative ways of sharing resources to improve the services that are provided. The funding received from the Scottish Government for Community Justice is not permanent and lack of investment could result in the National Outcomes not being achieved.



- The lack of Information Sharing Protocols between partner agencies has been a barrier to reducing offending. The introduction of GDPR has exacerbated the problem with informal arrangements rightly now having to be formalised. A national steer in this area would be greatly appreciated.
- We feel that the model of participation adopted by the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscals Office does not enable meaningful engagement with our partnership and this should be reviewed.
- The removal of the Throughcare Support Officers by SPS will undoubtedly prove challenging for local providers who will now need to give consideration to moving this agenda forward locally.
- The introduction of Presumption Against Short-term Sentences (PASS) and the impact on community based services is yet unknown, however further pressures on resources will need to be managed effectively and carefully.
- There are ongoing challenges related to the waiting lists of Psychological services. This is proving complex in an ever changing landscape of need versus resources. Partners will be required to seek innovative ways of working within the constraints.
- Double reporting within the various frameworks that exist for Community Justice can be time consuming and prove of limited benefit.

8. Additional Information

No additional information to note.

