

Our Vision: To promote equality and drive local community planning activity to improve outcomes for people wherever they are on the justice pathway


**COMMUNITY JUSTICE SELF EVALUATION
EAST LoTHIAN COMMUNITY JUSTICE PARTNERSHIP**

CONTEXT

In 2017, East Lothian had a population of approximately 104,840 people. Between 2016 and 2026, East Lothian’s population is projected to increase by 8.6% to 113,048, the 2nd highest percentage population change in Scotland. The largest increases will be the 75 and over age group which is expected to grow by +34.6%, with the 0-15 age group projected to rise by 5.6% (from [East Lothian by Numbers, May 2019](#)). This will have a significant impact on services across the Community Justice realm. The table to the right shows the projected population increase in East Lothian compared with Scotland as a whole.

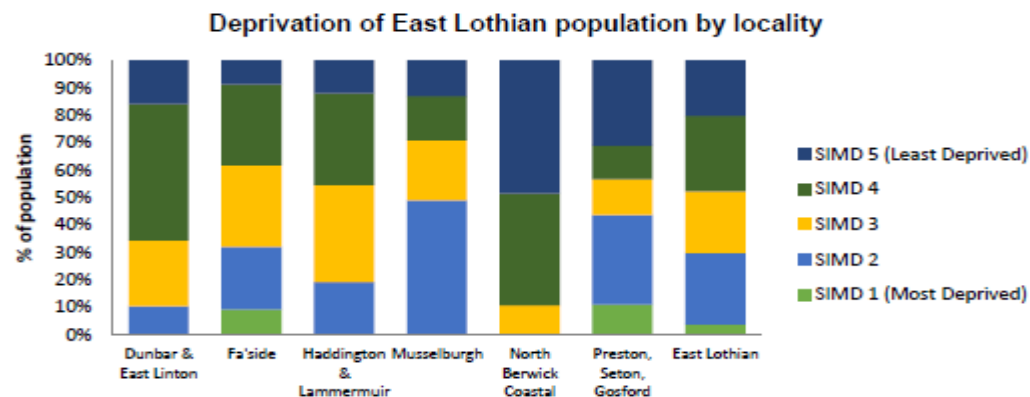
Although East Lothian is generally considered an area of high employment and general affluence there is considerable variation in economic activity, unemployment and the financial position of households between and within East Lothian’s wards. The most recent SIMD figures (2016) identified that of the 132 data zones in East Lothian, six were within the SIMD most deprived 20% of areas in the whole of Scotland – these were located in Prestonpans, Tranent and Elphinstone. In contrast, there are 16 areas in the County which fall within the least deprived 10% across Scotland, six of these are in Prestonpans and Musselburgh highlighting the different lived experiences of inequality/poverty in each locality. In 2017/18, 16.5% of children in East Lothian were identified as living in poverty after housing costs. There is an emerging theme in inequalities literature that identifies those of higher deprivation who live close to areas of high affluence, experiencing lower levels of social capital and a broadening of inequalities – this is evident within East Lothian’s communities.

East Lothian is one of the few authorities where all population bands are expected to grow by 2026. The number of young people is projected to increase by three times the Scottish average

Age group	2016	2026	Change	Change (Scotland)
 All people	104,090	113,048	8.6%	3.2%
0 to 15	18,989	20,061	5.6%	1.7%
16 to 64	65,924	71,527	8.5%	3.2%
65 and over	19,177	21,363	11.4%	4.8%

Source: National Records of Scotland

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East Lothian is a semi-rural area with good public transport links to Edinburgh from the main towns and many people commute out of the area for employment. The SIMD 2016 showed that, 11 out of the 132 datazones in East Lothian fall within the 10% most deprived areas of Scotland with regard to access to services. 24 datazones are among the 20% most deprived areas in relation to access to services. Just over 78% of 16-64 year olds were in employment in 2018, this is above the Scottish average. However, much of this employment is out with East Lothian with 30% of household chief earners commuting in 2017.

The big issues affecting East Lothian which have shaped the community justice agenda are:

Welfare Reform:

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

Poverty:

- On average, 1 in 5 children are living in poverty after housing costs are taken into account, in some geographical areas (as detailed in the SIMD data) this rises to 1 in 4. These are also the areas that have recently convened Problem Solving Partnerships (see page 20). Highlighting the need for a coordinated response to Early Intervention & Prevention.

Substance Misuse:

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

Housing Supply:

- East Lothian has a significant housing stock deficit, with homeless households waiting above average timescales for permanent housing. In 2017/18, the number of homeless applications increased to 794 (the highest figure since the abolition of the priority needs test in 2012), an increase of 3.1%, higher than the national increase of 2.4%. In this time, homelessness services have been under pressure to provide temporary accommodation and rely on B&Bs to meet demand. For people leaving prison homeless, this means they run the risk of being temporarily housed in a B&B or licenced hotel, with a lack of cooking facilities and limited access to utilities such as the internet.

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- In Quarter 3 of 2018/19, the median house price in East Lothian was £209,498, the 3rd highest in Scotland.
- The dispersed, rural nature of many of East Lothian's settlements also increases the need for travel, with 24 of the 132 datazones in East Lothian falling within the 20% most access deprived in Scotland.

Young People in Care:

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

- In 2018/19, seven young people met the criteria for secure care because of either significant self-harming behaviour, they had or were likely to cause injury to another person, or they had absconded and could not be kept safe/ would abscond again.
- The age group at greatest risk and likelihood of placement were boys aged 14 years **[20, p45]**.
- Keeping people safe is a key priority in the local policing plan and the recent Policy Scrutiny Report identified that there were a number of young people going missing from Young Peoples Units (YPU's). In quarter 2 2018/19, 45 young people went missing from three different units **[1, p21]**.

Domestic Abuse:

- In comparison to 2017/18, the number of domestic abuse incidents recorded (by Police) in 2018/19 increased by 22.9% (from 932 to 1145).
- In 2019/20, Q1 figures show a YTD increase of 22.6% (from 274 to 336). To put this into context, East Lothian has recorded the biggest change within the Lothians and Scottish Borders area at 22.6%, with Scottish Borders recording a 2.6% reduction and West Lothian recording a 0.5% increase based on Q1 2019/20 figures. This shows East Lothian as going against the trend recorded in other areas which are either showing a reduction or staying similar to the previous year. This increase has been attributed to the rise in population numbers **[3]**.

The Offender Profile:

- 64% were employed
- 60% had left school as soon as legally possible and did not return to formal education
- 16% were classed as homeless/transient, whilst 32% had accommodation problems
- Significant issues with poor mental health, 38% had low self-esteem, 16% had self-harmed and a further 16% had made suicide attempts/threats **[24]**.

Crime and Reoffending:

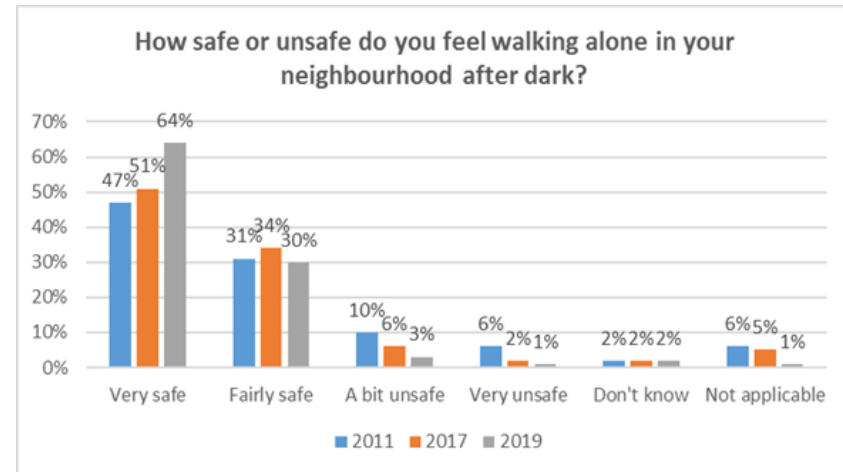
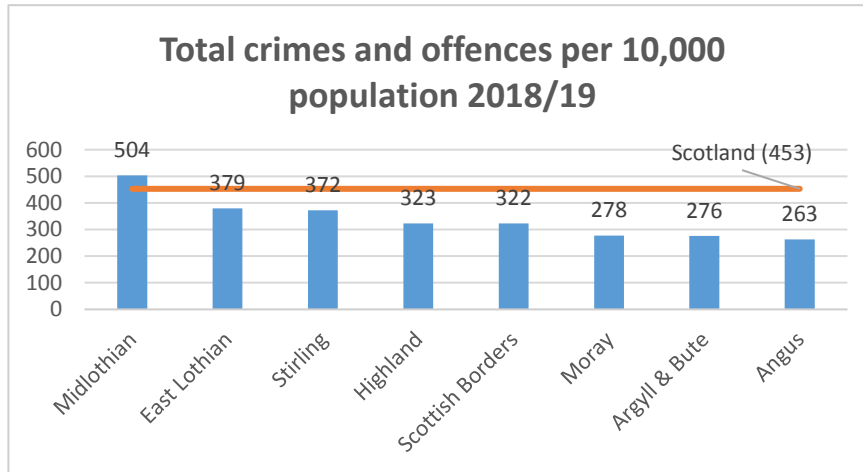
East Lothian is a relatively safe place to live, with levels of serious crime and disorder that are significantly below the Scottish average.

- Crimes of dishonesty have risen with shoplifting in particular showing an increase but domestic housebreakings have been decreasing.
- In 2013, the imprisonment rate among residents was 97 per 100,000 residents, compared to a Scottish figure of 179.
- A snapshot on the week beginning 21st December 2019 shows that there were:
 - 60 males and one female in prison
 - Four of these were young offenders
 - 10 were on remand and 27 were serving sentences longer than four years **[26]**.
- In Q3 2018/19, the number of reported Anti-Social Behaviour incidents fell by 3.3% compared to the Q2 period, this is a reduction of 63 incidents and is a positive downward trend **[1, p11]**.

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- Fire-raising across the county has reduced from 28 to 18. This can be attributed to close working relations with the SFRS in tackling a previous issue of youth related fire-raising at this time last year [1, p11].

The following graphs show the incidence of crime and offending in East Lothian alongside comparator Local Authorities and how safe people feel here. Both showing low levels of crime and low levels of fear of crime.



East Lothian Partnership (ELP) has a strong commitment to working with communities across a range of service delivery areas and local geographies. The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015, paved the way for the formation of six Area Partnerships which ELP supports by allocating budgets (Circa £1.85million annually) and staff, to ensure local communities are invested in local improvement and their voices heard. ELC has a strong history of working with community groups to support growth and reduce inequalities.

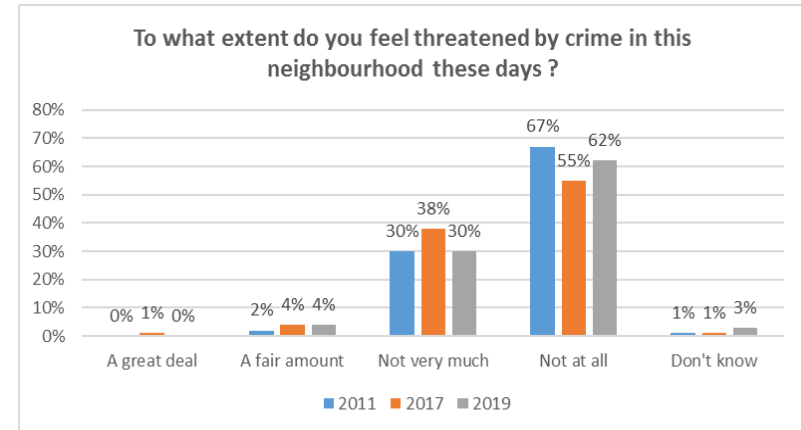
ELP regularly engages with local people through its ‘Citizens Panel’ and bi-annual ‘Household Survey’. A question routinely asked in both is “to what extent do you feel threatened by crime in this neighbourhood these days”. The graph to the right shows the results from the last 3 surveys.

ELCs Education Service recently carried out a “See Survey” (the Student Evaluation of Experience Survey) with P6 & S2 students. It showed that in **2018/19:-**

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- **94.9%** of pupils agreed they feel safe to go out in their local neighbourhood during the day
- **77.8%** of pupils agreed they feel safe to go out in their local neighbourhood during the evening

The results from the 'Your View Counts' survey conducted by Police Scotland, which helps model the new East Lothian Policing Plan for 2020-2023 have just been received. While too early to analyse the results, the high number of returns of the surveys from EL residents shows that the polices approach to working and engaging with local communities consistently has forged strong relationships. East Lothian saw the highest returns in the whole of Scotland for the survey.



The above statistics show that crime and offending is relatively low. However, it can have a significant impact on individuals and local communities. That is why the Community Justice Partnership are committed to ensuring that people in the justice system can access the right services, at the right time. Their aim is to ensure that everyone has the chance to change their life for the better and that people who are the victims of crime feel that they get the justice they deserve. Membership of the CJP includes representatives from Police Scotland, Scottish Prison Service, NHS Lothian, Skills Development Scotland, Scottish Fire & Rescue Service, Queen Margaret University, and Third sector partners. For more detail, see the membership list contained within the CJP's TORs [44].

The CJP is committed to responding to the 'big issues' and to ensure we deliver on these commitments we have formed three workstreams with remits to:

1. **Community Engagement** – to promote and raise awareness of the partnership and related services to the wider community and to help people with lived experience of the justice system remain integrated in their communities.
2. **Early Intervention and Prevention** – working to ensure the right services and programmes are in place to prevent young people from entering the justice system, recognising the impact poverty is already having on our children and young people.
3. **Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending** – this work is about making sure people with convictions get access to the support they need while in prison or out in the community. This work focuses on welfare rights, employability, housing and access to health services.

Each workstream was tasked with developing their own action plan and this is to include measures and indicators with each action. They will also have a structured annual review of what is working well in respect of progressing the actions and this will be formally reported to the CJP [6, 7, 14, 15a, 15b].

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Quality Indicator 9.2 – Leadership of strategy and direction

Key Features: This indicator focuses on collaborative leadership to plan and deliver on the model for community justice that ensures all partners fulfil their role and responsibility to the maximum. It considers how well leaders are prioritising national and local priorities. It looks at how well leaders are building and sustaining services that deliver positive outcomes and, at the same time, secure ongoing improvement through partnership working.

Community Justice has had a presence in East Lothian since the initial set up of the Reducing Reoffending Group which formed in January 2016. They reported to the Reducing Reoffending Board via the “Safe and Vibrant Communities Partnership” (a then subgroup of East Lothian Partnership). The Reducing Reoffending Group initially met monthly through the transition period to the Community Justice Model and disbanded in March 2019. They took forward the process of developing the East Lothian Community Justice Local Outcome Improvement Plan and set up the TRANSFORM and CONNECT services.

East Lothian Community Justice Partnership formed in November 2017 and meet quarterly. They report directly to the East Lothian Partnership Governance Group (see page 9 for more on governing structures across strategic partnerships).

Our Vision for the Community Justice Partnership is:

“The East Lothian Community Justice Partnership exists to promote equality and drive local community planning activity to improve outcomes for people wherever they are on the justice pathway, and to improve outcomes for their families, victims and the wider community. The CJ Partnership, a constituent part of the East Lothian Partnership, oversees the planning and delivery of community justice and will strengthen the coordination of services in East Lothian, which will help in the prevention of offending or reoffending. The CJ Partnership will focus on making the most of the services and resources available within statutory partner organisations operating in East Lothian and in East Lothian communities and in wider partnerships. The CJ Partnership aims to deliver services that are joined-up and responsive to local need and in doing so recognising local strengths and areas for improvement” [44].

The CJP has been working towards delivering the actions identified in the [East Lothian Community Justice Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2017-2020](#) and have recently compiled their [Annual Report for 2018/19](#). They agreed in early 2019, to take a more proactive approach to the delivery of local priorities and formed three workstreams, to ensure the right services are available at the right time and delivered in a collaborative way. Each workstream has a senior manager as a ‘Sponsor’ and a team manager as a ‘Lead’ and they report in at each CJP meeting [6, 7, 14, 15a, 15b, 16]. The workstreams are:

Early Intervention and Prevention

- Sponsor: CJP Chair, Police Scotland
- Lead: Community Planning Officer, Police Scotland

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Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending

- Sponsor: Chief Operating Officer, Children’s Services, ELC
- Lead: Housing Option’s Team Manager, ELC

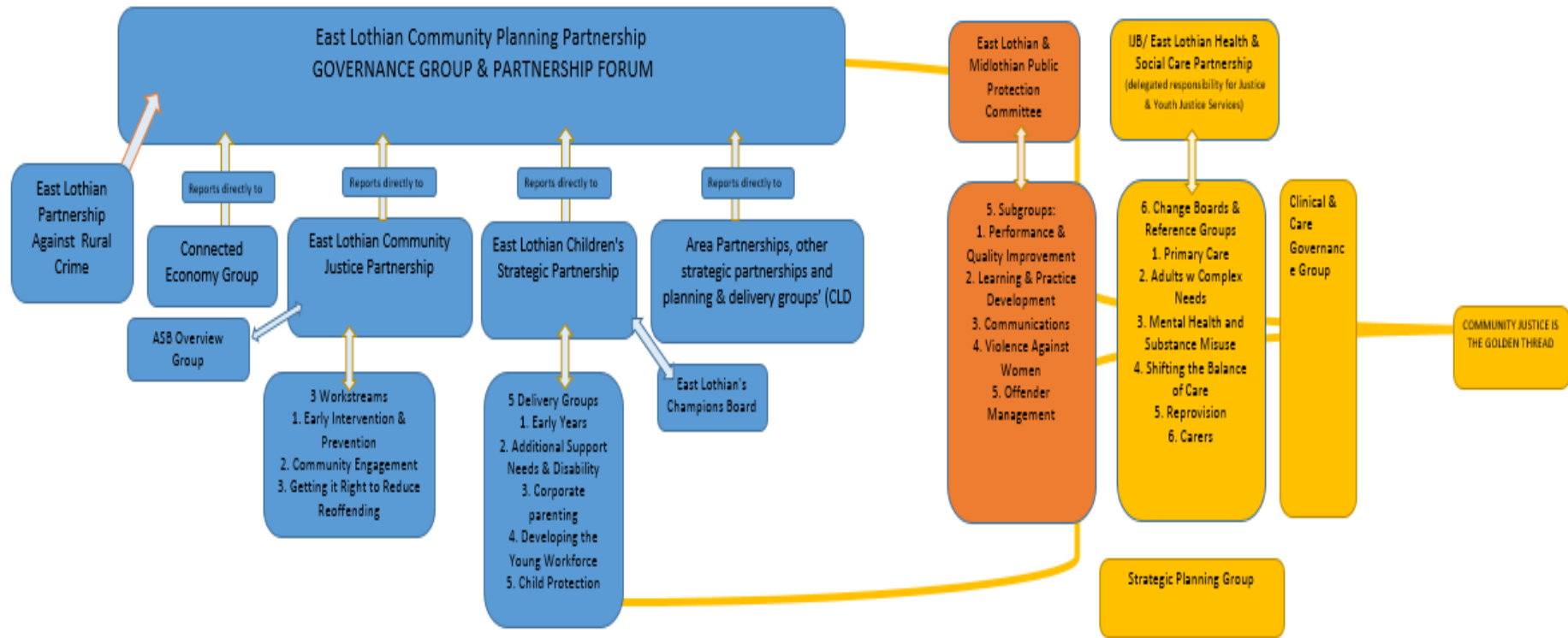
Community Engagement

- Sponsor: Head of Communities & Partnerships, ELC
- Lead: Connected Communities Manager, ELC

Below is the current organisational structure for the CJP and shows that the three workstream and the CJP operate in a cycle of reporting, feedback, action and improvement:



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The above diagram shows the relationship between the range of strategical partnerships operating across East Lothian with the Community Justice Partnership, and East Lothian Partnership Against Rural Crime reporting directly to the East Lothian Community Planning Partnership Governance Group. East & Mid Public Protection Committee and the Health and Social Care Partnership (H&SCP) sit alongside ELP with Community Justice being the golden thread between all three strategic groups.

The CJP has seen several changes of key staff over its two years of life. It has had three Chairs, three Community Justice Coordinators and changes in Chief Social Worker and Justice Social Work managers. However, this has not limited the Partnerships ability to continue to work towards the best outcomes for people with convictions. The Partnership has taken opportunities, through its collaborative leadership approach to deliver on local priorities. This includes Police Scotland Charing the Partnership, and refocusing work on the three workstreams. Sighting community justice in policy

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linking directly with East Lothian Partnership, the Area Partnerships and Community Councils ensures ownership of the agenda beyond justice services and firmly with communities. Another key development in strategic collaboration has been the close working links with the H&SCP.

Changes in personnel within the senior management roles across the H&SCP has resulted in the realigning of leadership responsibilities on a temporary basis. These critical posts have now been recruited to permanently and the Partnership is confident that the progress against achieving key priorities will gain momentum. **See Alison's blog** <https://www.edubuzz.org/almac/>. Whilst the Community Justice Co-ordination resource has been invested in the ELC Corporate Policy and Improvement function the strategic direction from the IJB and the Operation Direction from the Health and Social Care Partnership Management Team promotes a cross cutting approach to the agenda. In anticipation a revised communication and engagement plan was developed, including briefings for the IJB, elected members, health and social care managers and senior staff in the H&SCP **[38, 38a, 38b]**.

The previous and current Community Justice Coordinators main tasks have included supporting the CJP and the three workstreams. Planning the review and rewrite of the LOIP, compiling the Annual Reports for Community Justice Scotland and attending various meetings such as the Lothian COPFS Community Justice Meeting, the Community Justice Coordinators Network and the EL Financial Inclusion Network.

Leaders are prioritising local and national issues and this is demonstrated in the work of the Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending (GRRR) Workstream. They have a statement of intent that is understood by members and a strategic vision setting out what the group intends to achieve by March 2022. There is a commitment and focus on prevention and early intervention at different stages of the persons offending history and to reflect this, the actions which sit under 'Priority Action 2: Access is improved to high quality service provision that addresses the needs of individuals', focus on prevention and early intervention **[14]**. For example, actions include 'Introduce a homelessness prevention approach for people leaving prison'. A key task of the GRRR workstream is to develop a monitoring and evaluation framework (by June 2020) to allow for a structured annual review of what is working well in respect of progress against detailed actions. The annual review will also consider generally how well the GRRR sub-group is working within the context of wider planning arrangements and a formal report provided to the Community Justice Partnership. For example, implementation of both the SHORE standards and the localised approach to Housing First will require an integrated approach across Community Housing; Housing Options (Homelessness); Justice Social Work; H&SCP; Community Safety and the Third Sector. Joint protocols are currently being drafted in relation to SHORE, Housing First, Multi-agency Risk Management Protocol etc. and in the meantime, a culture shift is evident with regard to an integrated approach to service delivery **[11a, 14]**.

There is a strong correlation between key delivery partners local priorities which will help progress the community justice agenda locally. For example:

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

1. As part of a Community Partnership approach, we will make people safer in their homes.
2. We will promote Community Resilience whilst contributing to improved outcomes for people involved in non-fire emergencies.
3. Together with our Community Partners, we will contribute to making roads in EL safer.
4. As part of a Community Partnership, we will challenge anti-social behaviour.
5. In partnership, we will aim to reduce the occurrence and impact of Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals [12c, p3]

The Police priorities for 2019/2020 in East Lothian are:

1. Reducing Antisocial Behaviour
 2. Tackling Substance Misuse
 3. Reducing Violence
 4. Protecting People
 5. Tackling Serious and Organised Crime
 6. Making our Roads Safer
 7. Reducing Housebreaking
- [1, p4]

Senior managers are leading by example and we have a range of local priority projects that are being championed proactively by them. This includes communicating consistent key message on the projects which is supported by the work of the Community Engagement workstream. Although not all of these projects are directly governed by the CJP, updates are reported to them as requested and the senior managers leading on the below sit on the CJP, allowing for effective cross communication. See the table in Appendix 1, for more detail on the relationship between the CJP and the below projects.

- **East Lothian Partnership Against Rural Crime (ELPARC).** Since the official launch in January 2019, the group has grown with 13 partners now involved. This includes Police Scotland, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service, NFUS, Scottish Land and Estates, Neighbourhood Watch Scotland, Forth Fisheries Board, SSPCA, RSPB, SEPA, Network Rail and British Transport Police. To raise the groups profile, they took part in the Agricultural Show in July (assisted by the Police Scotland Youth Volunteers) and delivered crime prevention messages to the rural and farming communities [1, p25].
- **The Collaborative Hub.** Senior leaders in ELC and Police Scotland agreed the complete relocation of Haddington Police Station to a section of John Muir House (part of ELCs estate) in 2016. Included in the design brief of the new police station is a “Collaborative Hub” – this section of the building will be used to deliver front line services in a coordinated, collaborative and structured way. It will bring together numerous ELC departments such as housing, education and social work, the H&SC Partnership, Environmental & Protective Services, to work with Police Scotland, Scottish Fire & Rescue and other Community Partners to build a one public sector approach. Demonstrating how we use the totality of our assets to achieve shared goals, share resources and provide the best service and outcomes for service users. It will allow for policing to be done differently by improving outcomes for communities by reducing response times to localised incidents in a holistic way from partner

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agencies. The project is on track to be finished late 2020 and a new Information Sharing Agreement (ISA) is currently being developed between partners to form the processes and functions of the Collaborative Hub. The governance of the Collaborative Hub once it is completed is yet to be determined. ELC is funding the capital works for the Courts conversion and creation of the Hub. Police Scotland are funding the capital fit out of the Police Station. Police Scotland then pay a lease charge annually reflective of the estates provision.

The Collaborative Hub project covers all the indicators within this report.

[6.2] The project is focussing on delivering key CJ service in a collaborative manner incorporating and including all statutory and third sector partners.

[8.1] The project is innovative in that it is the first and only known dedicated Hub being developed across Scotland and will be a template for other areas to replicate. The new ISA will be a first for Police Scotland, modernising and creating new processes to incorporate GDPR. Police Scotland Information Assurance (IA) has already agreed that this will be a new national template from which other divisions and partners can build upon.

[9.2] Senior leaders have identified the Hub as the best way to deliver CJ services and have prioritised the project, provided substantial funds to redevelop the offices and create the shared space [59].

- **16 DAYS OF ACTION AND WHITE RIBBON CAMPAIGN.** Police in conjunction with the East Lothian and Midlothian Violence Against Women and Girls Partnership supported this campaign by coordinating a variety of events and social media posts to promote and raise awareness of this subject. Various ‘pop up’ police stalls were situated at locations, including the Farmers Market in Haddington. [Senior Managers from East Lothian Council](#) took part in the White Ribbon Campaign where males are encouraged to take a pledge to work against violence against women and girls. Local Elected Members have had a briefing on Violence Against Women and Girls using a national brief developed by the Improvement Service to ensure an understanding of the issue at a political level [1, p25] [50].
- **The Champions Board.** Set up in 2015, and supported by [East Lothian Council and Who Cares? Scotland](#). It provides a platform for care experienced young people to talk directly to local authority staff, elected members and service providers to ensure that decisions which affect their lives are informed by their own experiences. Through the Board, care experienced young people themselves can influence improvements in the services and support available to them. The Board is made up of three groups, the Champions Group is made of young people, the Support Group is made up of staff that support the young people in every way they can and the Ambassador’s Group is made up of Heads of Services and Elected Members from ELC, Police Scotland, SFRS and NHS Lothian. See a newsletter for more information on what the young people have been up to [53].

In terms of securing ongoing improvement through partnership working, annual performance reporting is provided through indicators agreed by ELP, ELC and the Integration Joint Board. For 2018/19 the Council revised its approach and agreed its “Top 50” Council Plan Indicators. Within the overarching commitment to reduce inequalities within and between communities, the measures that most directly relate to the contribution of social work and social

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care services sit within the “Growing our People” cohort of measures. The IJB’s Annual Performance Report 2018/19 provides a comprehensive account of the service developments and performance against the nine national health and wellbeing outcomes [47, 48, 62a].

The CJP uses SIMD data to identify local need and target resources - the location of some of the key services such as ELORS and CONNECT is evidence of this. The need for Problem Solving Partners has arisen in these areas too, particularly in Tranent and Prestonpans.

In East Lothian, there are 11 data zones within the 20% most deprived in Scotland (SIMD 2016). The most crime deprived data zone is located in Preston Seton Gosford’s High St East / Robertson Av area. The other two datazones amongst the 10% most crime deprived in Scotland are Tranent High St/ Northfield and Millhill/ Eskside East in Musselburgh (10 being the least and 1 the most deprived).

Data zone name	Town	Overall	Income	Employment	Health	Education	Housing	Access	Crime
High St East / Robertson Av	Prestonpans	2	2	2	4	2	2	10	1
High St / Northfield / Lindores Dr	Tranent	2	1	2	3	2	2	8	1
Millhill / Eskside East	Musselburgh	5	5	5	5	6	3	7	1
Olivebank / Eskview	Musselburgh	4	5	5	5	4	3	6	2
Wanless Ct / Windsor Pk / Loretto	Musselburgh	3	3	4	4	3	3	5	2
North High St / Eskside West / Hercus Lo	Musselburgh	5	4	5	4	6	2	10	2
Elphinstone Rd / New Row	Tranent	3	3	3	5	3	2	6	2
Loch Rd / Kings Rd / Faside Rd	Tranent	3	2	3	3	3	5	9	2
Sidegate / Neilson Pk / Nungate Gdns	Haddington	6	5	5	6	7	7	8	2
Riverside Dr / Hardgate / Market St	Haddington	4	3	4	4	5	3	8	2
High St West / Rope Wk	Prestonpans	3	3	2	3	2	2	10	2

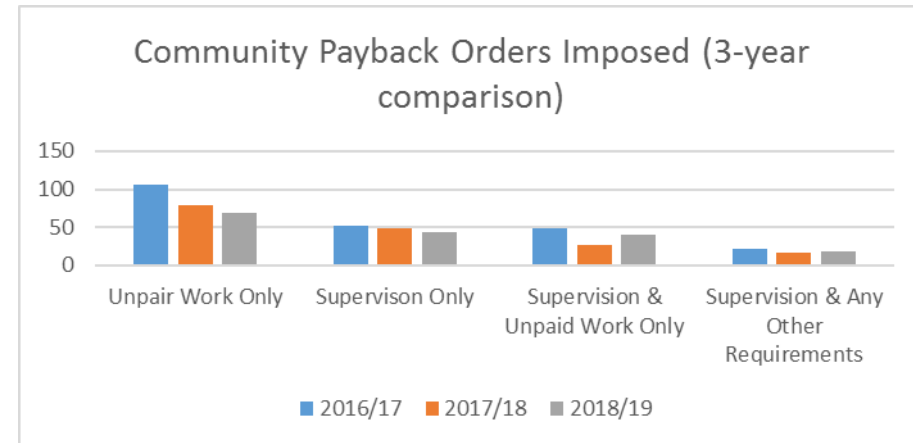
In terms of prioritising national and local priorities, ELCs Youth Justice Services work well with statutory partners, the Youth Justice Officer and Safer Communities Team in relation to targeting Early Effective Interventions (EEI). They are currently developing this area of the service and intend to focus on young people on the cusp of offending. This will be linked to an improvement in data collection and communicating the work of the Youth Justice Service within Children’s Services in relation to what interventions can be offered to children and young people [41]. This shows an ongoing commitment to using data to inform service delivery and commitment to the early intervention and prevention agenda (as requested by our services users). They are

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key players in the EI&P workstream [39, p26] [19, p12]. ELC receives funding for the ‘Whole Systems Approach’ from the Scottish Government to focus on prevention work [40].

The following graph provides details of Justice Social Work services (JSW) statutory expectations as of 31/03/2019

This graph, in line with a national trend, shows that the number of community payback orders being imposed has been going down – while the prison population rises. Confirming that more people are being given custodial sentence than in previous years. This conflicts with the recent extension of the Presumption Against Short Sentences (PASS) to cover sentences shorter than 12 months. The impact PASS will have locally will become clearer over the coming year. However, it is anticipated that the unpaid work service will see a greater number of higher tariff offenders with more complex needs to address at a community level. The CJP recently completed and returned a “Local Area Disposal” template to Community Justice Scotland which is available to Sheriffs to assist their decision making when imposing a sentence [46 and <https://communityjustice.scot/>]



- The graph shows that there were additional requirements for programme attendance (relating to sexual offending and domestic abuse perpetrators), conduct requirements (to limit access to or engagement with certain behaviours which increase risks to potential victims) and compensation expectations.
- In relation to post-release supervision, JSW had oversight of 21 individuals subject to Statutory Throughcare supervision in the community with a further 29 who were in custody being supervised prior to their release and 25 individuals were engaging with our Voluntary Throughcare service.
- There were also 22 Drug Treatment & Testing Orders imposed in 2019 – those subject to DTTOs are overseen by partners in Edinburgh. Prior to our self-evaluation an externally facilitated evaluation of Unpaid Work arrangements had been commissioned.

The decision to adopt ‘Outcomes Stars’ across a range of H&SCP services including Justice Services should add strength in a number of areas including reporting on outcomes linked to the Community Justice LOIP [37, 37a].

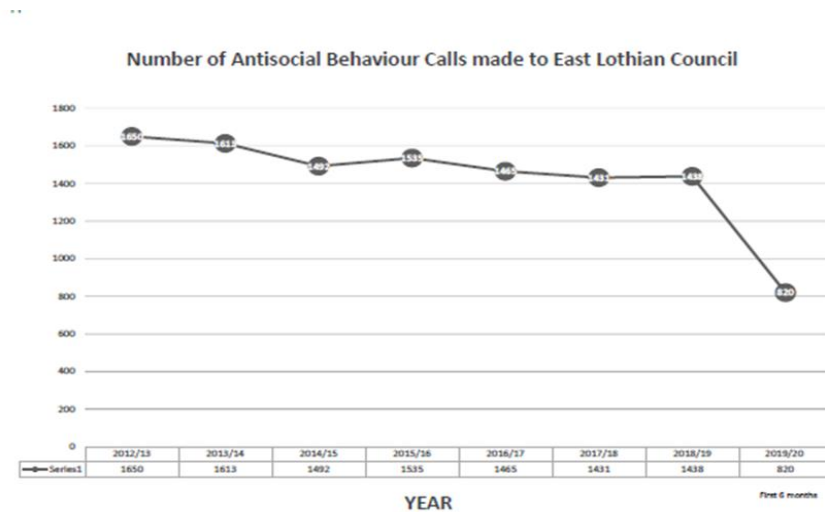
Community Justice workstream activity and progress against the Community Justice Self Evaluation has been reported regularly to the ELP Governance Group [42] and operationally the H&SCP through the Clinical and Care Governance Group under the umbrella of Adult Statutory Services. A yearly report

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to the IJB will pull together the key governance strands and support the allocation of resources aligned with the priorities in East Lothian Health and Social Care Partnership Strategic Plan [43].

The development of the [IJB Strategic Plan](#) 2019-2023, the issuing of directions [62, p27, p53] and the development of the IJB Performance Framework [62a] is creating a firm foundation for the delivery and reporting on strategic priorities in the current LOIP, in the planning, delivery and reporting on future priorities in the next LOIP and in identifying the achievement of personal outcomes for individual.

As a CJP we perform well. The tables show some key areas where we have worked in partnership to reduce the incidents of fire raising and ASB [12c, p4].



Performance Summary

We measure how well we are meeting our priorities using 6 key indicators, depicted below

Key performance indicator	Apr to (& incl) Sep					RAG rating
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	YTD
All accidental dwelling fires	41	22	35	37	23	●
All fire casualties (fatal & non-fatal (incl. p/c's))	3	2	3	4	3	●
All deliberate fires excl. dwellings	103	111	160	170	114	●
Special Service - RTCs	25	26	25	24	16	●
Special Service - Casualties	32	26	30	32	16	●
False Alarm - UFAs	238	243	264	253	283	◆

RAG rating - KEY

◆	RED DIAMOND	10% higher than the previous YTD period, or local target not achieved.
▲	YELLOW TRIANGLE	Up to 9% higher than the previous YTD period, or local target not achieved.
●	GREEN CIRCLE	Equal to or improved upon the previous equivalent quarter (or YTD period), or local target achieved.

Having put the CJP forward for participation in the self-evaluation, it has proved a valuable activity in reflecting on our achievements to date, celebrating success, and in taking the learning from the experience to further develop our Local Outcome Improvement Plan.

[57]

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9.2 Confidence statement: overall score 4

We have good examples of how collaborative leadership has worked for our CJP and it has formed a solid foundation for us to build and develop our community justice model over the coming years. We are confident we have set up the correct workstreams to focus our work and we have the right people in place to make real change happen. We have a clear strategic direction which is formed around the learning from the past two years of the CJP's life. We use data consistently and understand the impact that a growing population will have on our services and we are making plans to help us meet this increasing demand. We know we will have to do things differently. We are confident the next iteration of the strategic needs assessment will be robust and allow for measures to be reported on to ensure our partners fulfil their roles and responsibilities while shaping services to the needs of our communities. A strength of our collaborative leadership is the relationship between our partners. These are well developed and robust, with mechanisms in place to develop current and future services. We are sure the three workstreams will lead and direct resources to prevention and early intervention. Our thinking is upstream. We see our ability to mobilise and react to local issues as a strength. We can demonstrate analysis of risk and change and respond to this, as evidenced in the set-up of the three workstreams. Community Justice Scotland are interested in showcasing some of the good practice we submitted as part of our annual report for 2018/19.

Quality Indicator 8.1 – Effective use and management of resources

Key Features: This indicator considers the extent to which partners are innovative in their approaches to delivering services in the most sustainable and resource efficient way that still ensures the delivery of high quality services. It is concerned with the combined approaches by partners to deploy resources in a way that is able to demonstrate sound resource management and achieve best value. It considers the extent to which this is achieved in a planned and sustained way that is focused on best practice and achieving good outcomes.

The CJP can give a range of examples that support how we use innovative approaches and deliver high quality services.

ELC undertook a [Best Value Audit in November 2018](#) and has demonstrated considerable improvement since the last audit. Key areas of improvement relevant to community justice were:

“That the council has a clear vision which is based on a good understanding of local communities and partners and is understood by employees. The council’s arrangements provide an appropriate and effective framework for members to make and scrutinise decisions”

In terms of partners being innovative in their approaches there are strong examples detailed in the below projects:

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TRANSFORM, set up by the RRG, is a multi-agency approach to supporting individuals to desist from offending and anti-social behaviour. This project is Chaired by Police Scotland with support from key partner agencies, including JSW, Housing, Substance Misuse Services and employability services. The aim is to provide responsive and time critical support to those individuals deemed at highest risk of anti-social and/or offending behaviour, which has the greatest detriment within communities [5, p10, p11, p13] [27, 27a, 27b, 27c].

East Lothian Offender Recovery Service (ELORS), (delivered by Access to Industry) is a dedicated resource which provides individual interventions for people with convictions who are seeking entry into Employment, Training and Education (as per the “No One Left Behind” national employability agenda). During its pilot phase it was match funded by Justice Social Work and the European Social Fund. In 2019, after a positive evaluation, the service applied for funding from ELCs One Council Partnership Fund to allow for continuation of the service [4, p14] [5, p11, p6, p23, p26] [21, 21a, 21b].

Mid and East Lothian Drug and Alcohol Partnership (MELDAP), a member of the CJP, have a good record of adopting innovative ways of working and this was noted in the Care Inspectorate 2017 report on the work of the Alcohol and Drugs Partnership. The importance of partnership working was also noted as a strength [32, p7].

MELDAP has continued to strengthen the development of a Recovery Orientated System of Care (ROSC), a network of community-led and community-based person-centred services designed to promote recovery. For many people wanting to address their problematic alcohol or drug use, the starting point is one of the well-established ‘Gateways to Recovery clinic’ [31a] and they can simply drop into venues such as the Esk Centre. They will be seen immediately and directed to the most appropriate treatment service. The ROSC model also includes self-help groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Cocaine Anonymous and SMART. The SMART group having up to 14 weekly attendees. Linking people with education Support to re-engage with education, develop new skills and gain qualifications is provided through the MELDAP Recovery College which, over the last 12 months, has worked with 41 students with 13 gaining SQA qualifications, two moving on to Further Education, five into work and six becoming volunteers. Friday Friends cafe and the Starfish Recovery Cafe help people reconnect with the wider community and reduce isolation seeing some 30 to 40 people weekly. Friday Friends is an outreach programme (with a Christian ethos) for those in the community who are experiencing some degree of exclusion associated with alcohol and/or drug misuse issues and/or related mental health issues and they receive multi-agency funding from the [Area Partnerships](#). MELD peer support workers, all people with lived experience, provide a range of practical support to clients; helping them engage with services, accompanying them to appointments and acting as an advocate when needed. Support to help clients’ mindfulness and support recovery is provided through alternative therapies such as ear acupuncture offered to MELD clients. The Lothian and Edinburgh Abstinence Programme (LEAP) provided a place for 10 people who needed longer term residential treatment with 70% of clients completing the 12-week programme [20, p40].

The My Space Project, (from the Life Changes Trust) were successful in making a joint bid for funding for the Council to purchase 10 properties over a period of three years to provide accommodation for up to 20 care experienced young people. They will be supported by a Peer Flatmate (recruited from [Queen Margaret University](#)), a Housing Support Provider, a Care Experienced Research and Link Worker, and ELC as the tenancy management agent. Each tenancy will be made up of two care experienced young people and a peer flatmate. The care experienced young people might come from B&Bs,

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straight from foster care, or they might already be living in their own tenancy but feel that they are not coping well or feel isolated. The peer flatmate will bring a degree of stability and knowledge about life skills and tenancy management. This will help create an environment in which care experienced young people will be encouraged to live independently and create a home for themselves **[20, p14]**.

In terms of strategic commissioning, resource management and efficiency the Justice Social Work service have re-introduced the Senior Practitioner post (via the CJP) **[60]** and this has supported developmental work to:

- Improve partnership working with colleagues in housing and substance misuse services
- Increase efficacy and Governance of the CONNECT Group **[61]**
- Increased women's access to welfare benefits through the "Women's Fund" project with CAB **[61b]**
- Improved oversight of non-statutory interventions, with specific reference to Voluntary Throughcare

Community Payback Orders, with unpaid work/other activity continues to be a core component of Justice Social Work business. In 2018/19 the number of hours issued by Court was 11,909 and this represented a 10% increase whereas the number of hours completed was 14,951, indicating a drop of 5%. The highlighted projects undertaken include:

- Ground care management and development work with Muirfield Riding Therapy – this project uses the horse's motion to improve an individual's physical or mental health and well-being
- The Garden Project - established as a partnership with the Tenancy Support Team to clear or upgrade gardens of residents who have mental health or vulnerability issues
- The Children's Service's Fostering and Adoption Team were supported throughout the year by the siting and relocation of publicity boards for the service **[17, 17a]**.

Heavy Sound, makes learning work for groups who face barriers to learning and inclusion. They primarily work with young people who have experienced trauma or barriers, helping to re-engage through innovative projects using hip-hop, rapping, song writing, DJ'ing, music production, band work & more. Their practitioners are youth workers, lived experience mentors and music professionals. They focus on prevention and early intervention, offering a range of bespoke services which can be tailored to suit individual and group needs. This helps develop new skills whilst addressing issues around confidence, self-esteem and wellbeing by exploring self-expression in a fully supported environment. Heavy Sound are a preventative resource who have secured funding from Fa'side Area Partnership and One Council Partnership Fund, reporting into the Community Engagement workstream and the ELP Governance group **[35, 35a, 35b, 35c]**.

Anti-Social Behaviour Orders, the use of ASBO's against repeat offenders continues, and this legislation has been very effective in deterring organised crime groups (OCG's) from working in East Lothian and tackling repeat offenders of ASB **[55, 56]**. There have been four full ASBO's served on significant

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offenders in the county. The summer period posed some challenges with youth related ASB linked to the end of school exams, summer events and in particular a local funfair in Dunbar. This event attracted a large number of youths from all over the county where there was large scale ASB, underage drinking and other crimes of vandalism to property, vehicles and minor assaults. As this event was to be repeated at a later date, Police Scotland worked closely with partners agencies to target this behaviour proactively and clear messages were sent out via social media platforms prior to the event. Local officers and wardens policed the event and engaged positively with the youths, staff and residents, ensuring a repeat performance did not occur [54, 54a, 54b] [56, 57]. ELC funded two quad bikes for use by Police and Community wardens to tackle ASB in rural settings and to use at local events.

ASB Officer, A recent staff and role review conducted by the Local Area Commander, saw the appointment of a new officer to the ASB role, bringing vast policing expertise and knowledge to the post [36]. The officer works in the George Johnston Centre alongside the ELC ASB team and ELC Housing and this is proving very successful with both agencies reporting greater successes through better information sharing and new improved ideas to collaborate. One of the first changes this officer made was to the Parent Advisory Letters (PAL) process, which has seen the process streamlined and as such there have been an increase in these letters being sent out to parents/guardians of youths involved in ASB in the county.

The Best Bar None initiative, The police continue to invest in this initiative in an effort to further reduce anti-social behaviour and violence in our communities. Best Bar None is a crime prevention scheme based around Licensing objectives that aims to reward well managed venues. This year's scheme has closed to new subscribers but there have been 30 applicants which is a 100% increase from last year.

Police School Link Officers, two community policing officers are dedicated solely to local schools to promote early intervention and information sharing to reduce poor attendance levels and reduce offending. Joint patrols between Police, Community wardens and volunteer youth workers happen throughout the year at local events/galas/festivals/licensed premises dispersal. A good example of this being the proactive response to youth related disorder at local funfairs [54, 54a, 54b].

Bail Supervision, the Scottish Government has prioritised bail supervision and this service has been extended by Justice Social Work services through a review of its fiscal arrangement with City of Edinburgh Justice Social Work. This review identified additional resource within Edinburgh Sherriff Court Social Work Unit to provide bail supervision and custodial welfare checks to all residents within the current financial agreement so no additional costs were incurred [58].

8.1 Confidence Statement – overall score 4

There is strong and consistent evidence that statutory partners are able to leverage resources and there are important strengths identified in this section of the report. It is recognised that the CJP has been innovative in identifying the best ways of working by integrating shared services, information and resources via the Collaborative Hub process. MELDAP adopting innovative ways of working; our record of strong partnership working and Community

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Justice staff seeking opportunities to enhance collaborative working with partners supports this. We use some resources in a creative, sustainable and efficient way, for example the QMU student mentors but we need to take a more consistent approach across all areas of service delivery.

There are clear examples of joint deployment with specific reference to the work of Police Scotland and Community Wardens, as well as the use of third sector staff to deliver CONNECT. The planned cross-funded post for a Social Worker to deliver specific services to those receiving a Justice Social Work service is one example of shared finances but it is recognised more work is needed in this area. As a CJP we recognise there is more work to be done so that we can evidence that, in formalising and maximising our collaboration, we are allocating resources based on need and reducing demand for additional service provision.

The CJP has successfully negotiated bail supervision and remand welfare provision within the existing financial arrangements and we have recognised the importance of streamlining our Governance structure. There are plans for developing the roll-out of the Outcome STAR across the CJP to support and evidence improved outcomes for service users. The CJP fully recognises its responsibility for public protection with shared resourcing and financing for the East and Midlothian Public Protection Office and Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements Coordination Unit.

Quality Indicator 6.2 – Planning and delivering services in a collaborative way

Key Features: This indicator focuses on how well all statutory and third sector partners are working together and effectively delivering high quality community justice outcome improvement plans (CJLOIP). It considers how well partners are collaborating to deliver high-quality services that are informed by the profile of your local population and targeted at meeting need.

The CJP can demonstrate all statutory and third sector partners are working together and effectively delivering a high quality Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan (CJLOIP). We consistently collaborate as a CJP to deliver high-quality services that are informed by local intelligence and targeted at meeting need.

Our collaboration with statutory and third sector partners is long ranging, effective and diverse. As a CJP we have set up a number of projects and programmes that are designed around the needs of people with convictions and their families. Feedback from partners at the Community Justice ‘Self Evaluation Development Day’ (18th November 2019) was that there are integrated, collaborative and partnership approaches to service delivery. The evidence for this are TRANSFORM, ELORS and CONNECT. Evidence of the effectiveness of these projects is detailed throughout this report.

Discussions at the Self Evaluation Development Day highlighted some strengths of the CJP’s approach to collaboration and delivering on the Local Outcome Improvement Plan. There was optimism that the CJP was heading in the right direction in terms of delivering key priorities targeted at meeting need via the three workstreams and that the Self Evaluation Development day

“reflects further progress in building the Partnership by bringing key people together”

[quote from David Abernethy, Governor, HMP Edinburgh]

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There was consensus among partners on the day that collaboration often happens on an ad hoc, case by case basis and this was seen as a strength – the CJP could mobilise and pool resources as and when needed with positive impacts on the people and communities who need it. Examples of this include the Problem Solving Partnerships (PSP) who formed in response to an incident in Prestonpans, which saw a sudden spike in youth related Anti-Social Behaviour from primary school children and ongoing incidents at the Brunton Hall, Musselburgh. Within a very short period a multiagency meetings were arranged and action plans agreed which quickly resolved the issues [1, p11] [2, 2a].

Another example of the CJP's commitment to collaboration is that the local Police Area Commander is the Chair of the CJP and the Police Community Planning Officer is the Lead of the EI&P workstream. Evidence from Police Scotland concludes that a fundamental part of their Community Justice work is delivered in collaboration with a wide range of agencies and organisations. The Police highlight that the development of the three workstreams has been pivotal in the consideration of the planning and delivery of services in a collaborative way. They work across the workstreams on a wide array of projects and programmes. A recent example of successful is the reinstatement of the Multi-Agency Screening Group (MASG) through the work of the EI&P workstream [6, 7].

The Police have several posts which demonstrate “how well partners are collaborating to deliver high-quality services that are informed by the profile of our local population and targeted at meeting need”. These are:

- A Police Youth Justice Office, who works with third sector and Community Learning and Development (CLD) services to deliver diversionary projects for youth offenders and they have recently worked together to produce an information sheet for partners on activities available locally to divert youths [8].
- A Community Safety Officer, who works to tackle alcohol related issues and violence, and has worked on campaigns with education services, such as the “No Knives, Better Lives”, and “Fearless” campaigns.
- Police School Link Officers work with Education services and forge strong links and relationships with youths in primary and secondary schools.
- ELC fund a Police post within the Safer Communities Team to target Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and youth issues. Part of this targeting includes Parent Advisory Letter (PAL) sent to parents to attempt to divert young people from further offending [10]. In the three weeks from mid November 2019, 12 letters have been sent to parents and relevant professionals.
- ELC also fund four East Lothian Community Action Team (ELCAT) posts.
- The Chair of the TRANSFORM group is a local Police Sergeant [27a].

A further example of successful collaboration based on identified need is the CJP's well established relationship with HMP Edinburgh, where the Governor is a prominent and influential member of the CJP. Other HMP Edinburgh senior management members attend the CJP meetings as well as the Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending and Community Engagement workstreams [see membership lists 14, 15]. This allows a number of facets of the establishment such as employability, education, addictions and wellbeing and housing to be closely linked to the Community Justice LOIP. A Data Sharing

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Agreement (DSA) with the Scottish Prison Service and East Lothian Council was developed in July 2018 and signed off in February 2019. It exists to support collaborative work to ensure the best outcomes for people on release from prison [11, 11a]. HMP Edinburgh are working in collaboration with ELC Housing Options Team to identify any housing needs using the SHORE Standards. A DSA was developed to allow for the sharing of information in relation to all admissions [9] and discharges [13] across the SPS estate for anyone identifying as an EL resident. As a result, Justice Social Work services, alongside partners in housing, are able to identify appropriate individuals for Voluntary Throughcare intervention and to address welfare, in particular housing issues. SPS and ELC are due to revisit and redesign the DSA in March 2020 at which time it will be updated to truly reflect the expectations and requirements of Community Justice. We have used the DSA to set up weekly “Local Authority Scheduled Reports” which detail who is leaving prison and returning to East Lothian. This is helping us to prepare procedures for full implementation of the SHORE Standards. We (the CJP) are in early discussions about revising the role of the Community Justice Coordinator to include an operational aspect of assessing people identifying as being from East Lothian on admission to prison via the Scheduled Reports so that we can target early intervention particularly in relation to housing. We hope this will allow for sustainment of their tenancy while they are in prison to avoid homelessness on release. It is too early in this process to have any evidence of outcomes but we will report back in our 2020/2021 Annual Report to Community Justice Scotland on this.

East Lothian Housing Services, taking account of local data and responding to need, are combining resources to deliver on key projects, including SHORE, a localised version of Housing First and a preventative approach to homelessness (taking account of the Rapid Rehousing policy agenda). Resources have been combined formally via joint funding of two posts through the EL Rapid Rehousing allocation and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) and informally via draft protocol arrangements between services i.e. Housing Options Team and Mental Health and Substance Misuse Team. [33, Sections 7.10, 8.7, 8.8] [34].

ELC’s Unpaid Work Team work with a range of partners to secure voluntary work roles for people completing Community Payback Orders. This can be work in community gardens, Woodland Trust, and charity shops [17,17a]. The Venture Trust [45] and Access to Industry work from the Justice Social Work service’s office one day a week which helps establish stronger links and partnership working. They are currently undertaking an externally facilitated evaluation of their unpaid work and other activity service to consider how they personalise and potentially promote opportunities for Self Directed Support to assist in promoting individual choice and control within the service. The SHINE Service, delivered by SACRO and Access to Industry offer emotional support, guidance and positive progression routes for women with offending histories. There is a SHINE mentor covering East Lothian. In the years 2017/18 they engaged with 18 women and in 2018/19 engaged with 19 women. Referrals for this service are received in the community through JSW and Spring, with referrals also received from SPS. This service is an intensive therapeutic intervention and women initially work with the mentor for up to six months but this can be extended for as long as the women require [21, page 6].

Other Partnership examples of collaborating to deliver high-quality services are work delivered through the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) and the Housing Options Team. Although the CJP does not have governance of this work (it is reported to the Police, Fire and Community Safety Scrutiny Group) the relevant Fire Officers and partners report back on progress to the CJP. The SFRS have been working with the Scottish Prison Service (SPS) to deliver a FireSkills Employability Award programme at Polmont Young Offenders Institute. This is delivered over a 5-day period and the programme

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upskills students in communication, teamwork and discipline. Quality assurance of each course is carried out by Police Scotland [12, 12a]. In addition to a young person from East Lothian successfully completing the course, Local Prevention and Protection staff have been working with East Lothian Works, secondary schools (Ross High, Tranent and Preston Lodge), to design and deliver Youth Engagement courses based on the SFRS Fireskills programme [12b]. Previous engagement has taken place with delivery of Youth Engagement activities at the Red School, Prestonpans. The H&SCP are engaged nationally with the SFRS transformation agenda considering future opportunities for collaboration on local opportunities for prevention.

In terms of recognising and responding to the needs of our at risk and vulnerable population - the SFRS have:

- Supported and delivered youth engagement programmes, including, Cool Down Crew and the Risk Factory in Midlothian/East Lothian and City of Edinburgh. In addition to these programmes, the Community Action Team (CAT) were involved in the delivery of two Fireskills Employability Award programmes at Polmont.
- Delivered Fireskills courses at several schools with very positive feedback from participants and school staff
- Supported delivery of the '2 Moro's Driver' events at the Brunton Hall, Musselburgh.
- Staff have worked with 5 individuals as part of our FIREsetter Intervention and Re-Education Scheme (FIREs).
- Local crews have generated five Adult and one Child Protection referrals to Social Services.
- There have been 13 Enhanced Home Fire Safety visits to vulnerable adults.
- The Local Authority Liaison Officer (LALO) continues to attend and provide information relevant to fire safety for the monthly Multi Agency Risk Conference (MARAC).
- There have been a number of Home Safety Visit Referrals from partner agencies including East Lothian Community Access Team, NHS, Police Scotland, Housing Associations and Social Services [12d].

ELC's Housing Options Team deliver key projects detailed in the GRRR workstream action plan in recognition that safe, secure and sustainable housing is fundamental to reducing reoffending. To reflect the importance of developing and delivering housing options work, the GRRR workstream is led by the Housing Options Team Manager. The Housing Options Team and Mental Health and Substance Misuse Team have worked particularly well together to prevent homelessness and support sustainable housing for three vulnerable and chaotic service users with complex needs [24]. Another good example of partnership working to deliver high quality services is the work of Substance Misuse and Justice colleagues. They work together to access treatments following completion of community orders and they collaborate effectively to ensure a smooth transition from services. They also support the women's "CONNECT" group: the mental health team hold mental health and wellbeing teaching sessions with the women. The support provided to the CONNECT group demonstrates a commitment to prevention and early intervention at different stages. Any service users that are subject to any legal requirement will be prioritised by mental health and substance misuse services across the H&SCP [19, p9].

Staff at HMP Edinburgh are clear that Community Justice Local Outcome Improvement Plan are well communicated within their service and the senior team responsible for Offender Outcomes at the establishment understand the aspects of business delivery and drive forward workstreams that complement the Plan. They have played an active part in shaping the GRRR Workstreams Action Plan and are involved in a range of programmes designed to get people ready to leave prison with the appropriate welfare support. For example, they led the initiation of '[The Bus Project](#)' which is

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managed by Heavy Sounds Community Interest Company (CIC) and collaborates with the Violence Reduction Unit to create a mobile hub offering employability experience. There has been National press-coverage and a second bus has been purchased. There are a significant number of partner agencies based at HMP Edinburgh that also directly impact upon community justice improvement, an example of this is [Change Grow Live](#) (CGL). CGL and HMP Edinburgh work together effectively with bi-monthly meetings, innovations and communication strategies to better inform those with substance issues and link support between the establishment and the community. CGL are also active in the East Lothian community and offer throughcare support for some individuals. JSW however, provide an in house, bespoke Voluntary Throughcare service and the social work assistants liaise with CGL as needed.

The CJP (through the Community Engagement workstream) are committed to engaging with both service users and the community to hear their views on how we can improve outcomes for people with convictions living in the county. In terms of delivering high quality services that are informed using our local profile, we have been speaking to people who use our services. The Housing Strategy Officer and the Community Justice Coordinator have recently spoken to prisoners in HMP Edinburgh to get feedback on any interventions that may have prevented offending and what would help them reintegrate back into the community on their release. Key messages from these were that the third sector were vital in providing these services so that people with convictions felt they could trust the workers. Service users also said that being able to access the right services was fundamental in helping them change their situation and that there needed to be early intervention from schools to promote prosocial behaviour [15a, 25, 25a, 25b]. The JSW service ask people about their experience of the service once they have completed their Community Payback Orders via an exit questionnaire. The feedback from these is very positive with most people valuing the service and the staff [5].

At the request of the local Community Councils, the CJP held an information event around the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) process. This was in response to a localised incident which escalated quickly when a ‘vigilante’ group formed and gathered at a property. The Community Council were keen to understand the process of MAPPA and understand any potential risks (perceived or real) of having a registered sex offender housed locally [5, p5]. MAPPA processes continue to work well in East Lothian and there were fewer incidents of social media outing and/or targeting of those with sexual convictions in 2019 compared with 2018. Following the 2017 local elections, a representative of the Lothian and Borders MAPPA Team and the JSW Service provided an information session for elected members. The focus was around the need to safely house and support all East Lothian residents whilst acknowledging the concerns of local communities alongside the rights and responsibilities of both victims and perpetrators [20, p42]. The Police work closely with Community Councils and report police incidents on a monthly basis to them. The Community and Police Partnerships (CAPPs) model is working in all six localities in East Lothian. At these meetings three priorities are set and local community officers work with partner agencies to deliver and carryout activities which are promoted on social media. The community are being encouraged to actively engaging with this process via Police Scotland social media platforms [23, 23a, 23b].

The East Lothian and Midlothian Public Protection Office continues to coordinate our approach to the implementation of the Safe and Together Model training. The first cohort took place in January 2019 and there have been a number of training programmes since this time with further full training and briefing sessions planned throughout 2020 [52].

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6.2 Confidence Statement – overall score 4

We have examples of important strengths in terms of delivering high quality community justice services (such as TRANSFORM, ELORS, CONNECT, and Unpaid Work). Our data shows we have comparatively low levels of offending and reoffending which contributes to positive outcomes for people on the justice pathway. We have plans in place to assist us to better use data and service user voice to further develop integrated service planning. Through the inception of the three workstreams, strategic planning is taking place with clear and robust Governance arrangements. We have demonstrated meaningful collaboration to integrated approaches and will build on the success of these.

Third sector and non-statutory partners are recognised as a valuable local resource and are involved in the CJP at every level. Their involvement is well considered in service delivery and collaboration with them is pivotal to our success in reducing reoffending and reducing inequality. We can demonstrate our efforts to strengthening our relationship with third sector groups through their involvement in the workstreams. Our relationships with other strategic partnerships (such as the Integration Joint Board, and Children Strategic Partnership) is clear in terms of Governing structures and we are exploring how we can improve these relationships to encourage a broader range of work with partners.

There are strengths in the current Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan, for example, it takes account of legislation, national strategy and national framework requirements for our area. Further scoping of financial and resource information has been essential to allow opportunities for development of collaboration. There are supporting mechanisms for performance reporting and measuring success have been developed and are currently being reviewed prior to the development of the new LOIP. A constraint identified with the current LOIP was that due to a limited strategic needs assessment it did not identify priority areas for development at the early stage of the CJP formation. The CJP recognised this and agreed three priority areas which are being delivered by the workstreams supported by Action Plans which will inform the next version of the Community Justice LOIP.

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Appendix 1.

Primary Service	CJP Governance
TRANSFORM (Set up by the Reducing Reoffending Group)	Yes in full
East Lothian Offenders Recovery Service (ELORS) (Set up by the Reducing Reoffending Group)	Yes in full
3 Workstreams (Set up by the Community Justice Partnership)	Yes in full
CONNECT	Oversight via the Getting it Right to Reduce Reoffending workstream
East Lothian Partnership Against Rural Crime (ELPARC)	Report directly to East Lothian Partnership Governance Group
Area Partnerships (fund Friday friends)	Report directly to East Lothian Partnership Governance Group
Shine (delivered by SACRO & AI)	Report in to the CJP
Problem Solving Partnerships	Report in to the CJP
Strive	TSI (no governance role)
Various Police Posts	Report in (as requested)
SFRS Fireskills Programme	Report directly to East Lothian Partnership Governance Group and the Police, Fire & Community Safety Scrutiny Group
Heavy Sounds	Report in (via Community Engagement workstream/ One Council Partnership fund)
My Space Project (QMU Mentoring Programme)	Report in (via GRRR)
Starfish Recovery Cafe	No, however report directly to our partners MELDAP
The Collaborative Hub	Final governance arrangements to be confirmed
East & Midlothian Public Protective Hub	No
Outcomes Star	Yes report in to the CJP
Change Grow Live	Yes report in to the CJP
E&M VAWG	Yes report in to the CJP
The Champions Board	Yes report in to the CJP
PPU	Yes report in to the CJP