
Report to: Partnership and Performance Committee

Date of Meeting: 29 August 2019

Subject: Community Justice Partnership Annual Return Report 2018/19

Report by: Clackmannanshire Community Justice Partnership

1.0 Purpose

- 1.1. The purpose of the report is to present the Clackmannanshire Community Justice Annual Report to Partnership and Performance Committee. The report refers to progress made to deliver the Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan 2018/23 and is linked to the national outcome performance improvement framework for Community Justice in Scotland. The report is required under the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016.

2.0 Recommendations

- 2.1. Committee is asked to:
- 2.1.1. note the report, commenting and challenging as appropriate;
 - 2.1.2. note that the Community Justice Annual Report will be submitted to Community Justice Scotland before the 30th September statutory deadline.

3.0 Considerations

- 3.1. The Community Justice Partnership Annual Report 2018/19 has been informed by actions of the partners and linked to the Clackmannanshire Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan 2018-2023. The report uses a template provided by Community Justice Scotland which seeks to connect local performance against the Outcome Performance Improvement Framework for Community Justice in Scotland.
- 3.2. The annual report has been developed by the Clackmannanshire Community Justice Partnership under the Clackmannanshire Alliance and sets out key areas of progress made by the partnership over the past year. The Community Justice Partnership is one of the key partnerships supporting delivery of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan in Clackmannanshire and in doing so works closely with the Alcohol and Drugs Partnership; Violence Against Women Partnership; Community Wellbeing and Tackling Inequalities

and Local Employability Partnership to improve outcomes for people in Clackmannanshire.

3.3. A number of key developments and achievements throughout 2018/19 are noted below:

- a) A number of high profile partnership events were held to engage with communities and partners to improve understanding and participation in community justice in Clackmannanshire. In June 2018 stakeholders attended a consultative meeting to create a sustainable social enterprise to develop and employ people with lived experience of justice. Resilience Learning Partnership was established as a result of this work.
- b) In November 2018 a trauma informed leadership event was held with over 100 delegates; In December 2018 a Youth Community Justice Conference was held with modern studies pupils across Clackmannanshire's high schools and in February 2019 a Community Justice workshop was held as part of the Forth Valley Community Conference.
- c) We used the Place Standard Tool to support engagement with communities of interest as part of our approaches to community justice planning and service provision. The tool was used to engage with vulnerable people at Forth Valley Recovery Community; APEX; Community Justice Social Work; Clackmannanshire Women's Aid and HMP Glenochil. This engagement was evaluated with positive improvements in how people wished to be engaged in discussions on service delivery. This work informed a workshop of partnership leads to adopt learning of the PST into service planning and development.
- d) The Community Justice Partnership was one of 3 to pilot the new Care Inspectorate supported self validation exercise. This exercise focussed on three key outcome areas; 1. Planning and delivering services in a collaborative way, 2. Effective use and management of resources and, 3. Leadership of strategy and direction. The evaluation reported positive progress was being made by the Community Justice Partnership against these areas of work.
- e) Work is ongoing to develop the 'Knowing Clackmannanshire' theme. This work aims to connect the wider community justice workforce across all partners with Social Prescribing and Recovery Oriented Systems of Care (ROSC). A number of Knowing Clackmannanshire events have been held to provide information on community based activities which can support people in recovery and improve community and social connectedness. These events evaluated well with all participants reporting increased knowledge on social and community based prescribing.
- f) Extensive work has been carried out across Community Justice Partners to use feedback and insight from service users to identify areas of service improvement. Commonly individuals have unresolved trauma relating to their experiences as victims of crimes and other adverse life events. The Place Standard Tool research, Forth Valley Recovery Community and ongoing work with Resilience Learning partnership has shown to empower the voices of people who are otherwise unheard.

g) A Community Justice Financial Inclusion Project for Clackmannanshire, run by Citizens Advice Bureau was held between April 2018 and March 2019. 91 referrals were made through community justice partners and 33 people referred directly. 76% received advice with financial gains of £61k recorded.

h) The Whole Systems Approach in managing youth justice also continues to thrive in Clackmannanshire with no admissions to secure residential child care since 2015 and no prison sentences for children from Clackmannanshire over the same time period.

3.4 Priorities for the partnership for 2019/20 are well underway at the time of writing this report. This includes building on the progress made in 2018/19 to deliver Clackmannanshire's Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan 2018/23; Implementing improvement areas identified through the Self Validation exercise; looking at opportunities for further work and research following the Hard Edges Scotland report and opportunities to develop engagement and approaches around the poverty and inclusive growth agenda.

4.0 Sustainability Implications

4.1. None

5.0 Resource Implications

5.1. *Financial Details - none*

5.2. The full financial implications of the recommendations are set out in the report. This includes a reference to full life cycle costs where appropriate. Yes

5.3. Finance have been consulted and have agreed the financial implications as set out in the report. Yes

5.4. *Staffing*

6.0 Exempt Reports

6.1. Is this report exempt? Yes (please detail the reasons for exemption below) No

7.0 Declarations

The recommendations contained within this report support or implement our Corporate Priorities and Council Policies.

(1) **Our Priorities** (Please double click on the check box)

Clackmannanshire will be attractive to businesses & people and ensure fair opportunities for all

Our families; children and young people will have the best possible start in life

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Women and girls will be confident and aspirational, and achieve their full potential

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Our communities will be resilient and empowered so that they can thrive and flourish

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(2) **Council Policies** (Please detail)

8.0 Equalities Impact

8.1 Have you undertaken the required equalities impact assessment to ensure that no groups are adversely affected by the recommendations?

Yes 寵 No

9.0 Legality

9.1 It has been confirmed that in adopting the recommendations contained in this report, the Council is acting within its legal powers. Yes 寵

10.0 Appendices

10.1 Please list any appendices attached to this report. If there are no appendices, please state "none".

Clackmannanshire Community Justice Annual Report 2018/19

11.0 Background Papers

11.1 Have you used other documents to compile your report? (All documents must be kept available by the author for public inspection for four years from the date of meeting at which the report is considered)

Yes 寵 (please list the documents below) No

Clackmannanshire Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan 2018-2023

Author(s)

NAME	DESIGNATION	TEL NO / EXTENSION
Richard Thomson	Community Justice Policy Coordinator	2261

Approved by

NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
Stuart Crickmar	Strategic Director Partnership & Performance	



Community Justice Scotland
Ceartas Coimhearsnachd Alba

**Clackmannanshire Community Justice
Partnership Annual Return Report**

July 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 **NO NOT** include any personal sensitive information (as outlined in Schedules 2 & 3 of the Data Protection Act 1998) as Community Justice Scotland does not require such information. If this is unavoidable then please ensure that the data is fully anonymised.

This is the 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.

4. Template Completion Guide

1. Community Justice Partnership / Group Details	
Community Justice Partnership / Group	<i>Clackmannanshire Community Justice Partnership.</i>
Community Justice Partnership Group Chair	<i>Vacant: Fiona Duncan (Chief Social Work Officer) to be proposed as Partnership Chair in August 2019</i>
Community Justice Partnership / Group Co-ordinator	<i>Richard Thomson, Community Justice Policy Coordinator, Clackmannanshire Council</i>
Publication date of Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan (CJOIP)	<i>April 2018</i>

2. Template Sign-off	
<p>The content of this annual report on community justice outcomes and improvements in our area has been agreed as accurate by the Community Justice Partnership / Group and has been shared with our Community Planning Partnership through our local accountability arrangements.</p>	
Signature of Community Justice Partnership / Group Chair :	Date :
.....	
.....	
<p><i>The statement above can be changed to reflect local arrangements (as this may not be the route for all areas) but MUST reflect a locality scrutiny and be signed-off by the Chair of the Community Justice Partnership / Group.</i></p>	



3. Governance Arrangements

Please outline below your current governance structure for the community justice arrangements in your area :

The Community Justice Partnership is scrutinised as a statutory partnership by the Community Planning partnership, known as the Clackmannanshire Alliance. This partnership agrees Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plans and Annual Reports prepared by the Community Justice Partnership. In addition these plans and reports are also considered and approved by Clackmannanshire Councils Partnerships and Performance Committee.

The Clackmannanshire Alliance approved revised structure and governance arrangements in March 2019. These were to ensure full alignment with the Local Outcome Improvement Plan approved in 2017. The governance arrangements for the Alliance are set out in our Memorandum of Understanding updated in June 2019.

In June 2019 the Clackmannanshire Alliance considered the findings from the Care Inspectorate Self Validation assessment undertaken by the Clackmannanshire Community Justice Partnership.



The Clackmannanshire LOIP <https://www.clacks.gov.uk/document/5633.pdf> is a 10 year plan published in 2017 and informs priorities for the CJOIP. The CJOIP priorities are linked to the LOIP CJOIP contributions to LOIP outcomes are referenced.



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>Community justice partners actively engage as community justice ambassadors in interactions with communities and other relevant constituencies.</p> <p>The simple strategy recognises the influence of the community leaders and the community justice workforce to promote Smart Justice evidence.</p> <p>This approach was endorsed by Care Inspectorate¹ feedback “There is clarity of role and purpose among community justice partners and leaders with a clear strategic connection between developing work and partnership achievements to date. Supported by an ‘Ambassador Toolkit’ of relevant data and research, partners and political leaders disseminate the vision and represent the work of the community justice partnership within their respective organisations, agencies and communities. For example, Police Scotland, through their ‘Ambassador’ role is leading well received, multi-agency trauma informed practice training. Elected members, informed by the toolkit and with a clear understanding of national and local priorities, are contributing to a wider public understanding about community justice, including delivering messages on ‘Smart Justice’ to groups of local young people.”</p> <p>Four high profile events were hosted in Clackmannanshire in 18/19 and their evaluations show they contributed to this indicator.</p>

¹ <http://www.careinspectorate.com/index.php/publications-statistics/114-inspection-reports-local-authority/justice/supported-and-validated-self-evaluation-of-community-justice-in-scotland>



			<p>In June 2018, 38 stakeholders attended a consultative concept meeting to create a sustainable social enterprise which develops and employs people with lived experience of justice to deliver learning content on a commercial basis. In follow up, a new social enterprise (Resilience Learning Partnership RLP) was created and continues to flourish.</p> <p>In November 2018, our Police Area Commander partnered RLP to facilitate a Trauma Informed Leadership event which 110 delegates registered for.</p> <p>In December 2018, the council leader, RLP, Police Scotland, SPS and the Director of Operations from Community Justice Scotland contributed to a Youth Community Justice Conference for modern studies students from all of the High Schools in Clackmannanshire.</p> <p>In February 2019, the Forth Valley Community Conference was hosted in Clackmannanshire which included a community justice workshop and a keynote speech from Karyn McCluskey.</p>
<p>Consultation with communities as part of community justice planning and service provision</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Partnership wrote a long term plan in 2018. Therefore, during 18/19 we were more focused on the delivery phase of the planning cycle; however the ethos of consultation is firmly embedded which is evidenced in the events cited above.</p> <p>Additionally, we developed a Place Standard Tool (PST) research report. This report was reviewed by senior community planning partners in a seminar and workshop to influence their thinking and proposals are in place to mainstream this as a process into some services.</p> <p>The place standard tool is an accessible community planning resource which can be used to gather information about “<i>the things that matter</i>” to people which relate to wide community planning considerations. Partners recognise that interventions make contributions to person centred outcomes but dynamics of a wider social ecosystem enable sustainable change to reduce reoffending. Therefore, the PST was used as the engagement tool for important communities of interest by engaging with vulnerable people at; Forth Valley Recovery Community, Apex, CJSW, Clacks Women’s Aid and the Family Visitor Centre at HMP Glenochil.</p> <p>An evaluation of the project shows that it empowered</p>



			the voices of very vulnerable people and which was illustrated in participant comments such as, “Not asked these questions before on how to improve anything and this should happen more.”
Participation in community justice, such as co-production and joint delivery	Yes	Yes	<p>The Place Standard Tool research report cited above is an example of where we connected the voice of very vulnerable people to strategic thinking.</p> <p>The recovery community also remain an important partner which helps us to understand the needs of very vulnerable people. It represents people with experience of all sides of the justice system. Various partners have attended the Alloa Recovery Café to speak informally to people with the recovery community including the coordinator, community police, social workers and third sector partners.</p> <p>In November 2018, we organised workshops which were led by the recovery community called “Making Connections Taking Reflections: A Substance Misuse Recovery Event”. These workshops attracted registration from 29 professionals across the Clackmannanshire community justice workforce and evaluated strongly.</p> <p>In August 2018, we started incubating Resilience Learning Partnership as cited above. RLP has a working strap-line “Lived Experience... Living Testimony” and it not only empowers the voices of people with lived experience but it also supports, trains and pays them to make important contributions to influence improvements in services and connect with research evidence.</p> <p>Resilience Learning partnership has contributed to Trauma Informed Leadership Training, the Youth Community Justice Conference, a corporate parenting event and the Clackmannanshire Corporate Parenting Plan. The impact of RLP is now cascading much wider than Clackmannanshire and it has generated multiple partnerships across central Scotland.</p>
Level of community awareness of / satisfaction with work undertaken as part of a CPO	Yes	Yes	<p>The partnership has continued to provide awareness to a range of local leaders, elected members, and the local community as to the range of options that can be imposed by a court through the 9 CPO requirements. However, sometimes there is a perception that CPO is just unpaid work.</p> <p>There is promising feedback about the awareness and satisfaction of unpaid work.</p> <p>The Community Council Liaison Officer provided the</p>



			<p>following evidence: <i>“Community councils bring to my attention any breakdown in communication between them and Council Services and to date I am not aware of community councils experiencing a lack of response from the unpaid work team.</i></p> <p><i>At the Joint Community Council Forum, I asked the community councils if in their experience the response of the unpaid work team was to requests for help</i></p> <p><i>I. is prompt and clear</i> <i>II. is followed-through, if relevant</i></p> <p><i>They all agreed that the answer to both questions is yes and the service is excellent. Furthermore, they very much support the concept not just for the tangible benefit it brings to communities.”</i></p> <p>The Council has very active social media accounts, where most of our communication activity takes place and where there is good engagement with our communities. It has 11.1k Twitter followers and 8,400 likes on Facebook.</p> <p>Feedback about unpaid work is largely positive and include the following:</p> <p><i>“Thank you for all your help last week in getting the hall ready for the Friday funeral. The undertakers were very appreciative.”</i></p> <p><i>“Thank you again for all your help, We couldn’t keep the hall running without your support.”</i></p> <p><i>“This is good work that will benefit the community. The work squad are carrying out a fantastic job.”</i></p>
Evidence from questions to be used in local surveys / citizens’ panels and so on	Yes	Yes	The local survey (Clacks 1000) which provides comprehensive evidence about this indicator has not been conducted since 2016 due to budget cuts. However, there are commitments to measure specific community justice questions, when the survey reruns in 2019/20.
Perceptions of the local crime data	Yes	Yes	As noted above, perceptions of crime are measured in the Clacks 1000 survey which has not been conducted since 2016. However, there are commitments to measure specific community justice questions, when the survey is used again in 2019/20
			The Place Standard Tool Research Report 17/18 demonstrates a low baseline score (3.50) for very vulnerable people about “Feeling safe”. However



			<p>people who use justice services are considerably more likely to be victims of crime than the general population, therefore their personal experiences of crime are excessive when compared against population crime data.</p> <p>Wider information about the use of Place Standard Tool Research is documented elsewhere in this return.</p>
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Other information relevant to National Outcome One

Although not exhaustive, this list gives an indication of the various community councils/community development trusts/ partners that the Unpaid Work Team have provided assistance to during 2018/19:

Menstrie Community council - Menstrie Burn - clearance of vegetation, erecting polytunnel for the community garden

Dollar Community Development Trust - Assistance with cutting grass

Tillicoultry Community Council
cleared overgrowth from the path along its length to the top of the staircase, some several hundred metres.
cut back all intrusive undergrowth and overgrowth along its length.
placed weldmesh foot grip on the steps at the South end of the path and also on a walkway on the path.
new staircase comprising some 60 steps was constructed.
sign poles with path signs were installed at the southern and northern extents of the path.
new gate and posts were installed at the northern extents of the path replacing the old rotten one.

Tillicoultry Community Garden - garden maintenance

Alva Community Council
painting flower barrels and weeding the street

Coalsnaughton CC – tidy around village hall

Clackmannan CC - path clearance

Tullibody Community Garden- garden maintenance

Action for Children - Blue house; general handy work; garden maintenance

Bowmar Community Area - Community clear up on several occasions

Tullibody Community Development trust - garden work

Delph Pond Forum - Community clear up

Strathdevon P.S - removal of decking area and sand pit - new play area

St. Serfs - Gardening work - digging over for wildflowers, new stage and tyre play area

Reachout with arts in mind - Japanese garden - reinstate Japanese Garden within Lime tree house

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	The partnership undertook extensive work in assessing this indicator as part of a supported self assessment exercise which was evidenced in feedback from the Care Inspectorate ¹ . The partnership has been evaluated as “GOOD” against



		<p>this indicator and the following extracts are important evidence:</p> <p><i>“The partnership is well established and has effectively built upon a commitment from partners to planning and delivering services in a collaborative way. This commitment comes across strongly within the partnership annual report, particularly efforts to integrate statutory and community based services.”</i></p> <p><i>“Several innovative approaches and models have been effectively used by partners to consult and engage individual service users, staff and members of the local community in shaping the planning and delivery of services.”</i></p> <p><i>“Effective collaborative working with the third sector is a key strength. It is central to the successful functioning of the partnership and the contribution and expertise of the third sector is highly valued by other partners. There is a strong commitment to supporting and investing in the third sector alongside clear examples of partners working collaboratively to plan and deliver services.”</i></p> <p><i>“Innovatively, partners are supporting the development of the Resilience Learning Partnership (RLP) social enterprise. RLP, a progressive training and education provider, harnesses the power of individuals with lived experience of the care, criminal justice and prison systems. This new social enterprise is already working in commercial partnership with national organisations to meaningfully inform policy and practice developments.”</i></p> <p><i>“Not all statutory partners are meaningfully involved in the work of the partnership. The previous Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service federation model limited opportunities to develop local justice connections. Engagement now takes place within a Sherifdom model. This is an improvement and partners are committed to making the most effective use of the engagement</i></p>
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			<i>model by ensuring communication and contributions to meetings are focussed and purposeful....”</i>
Partners have leveraged resources for community justice	Yes	Yes	<p>This indicator also featured in self assessment cited above within a section on “effective use and management of resources which also evaluated as “GOOD”</p> <p>The following extracts are useful context:</p> <p><i>“Partners are using existing positive relationships to assist them in leveraging and managing available resources. For example, an integrated service delivery approach between the Citizens Advice Bureau and criminal justice social work is promoting financial inclusion and has been recognised within a national Community Justice Scotland report. Service delivery priorities are informed by a comprehensive strategic needs assessment and a clear understanding of local need. The accompanying baseline report has also assisted partners in mapping their collective resources.”</i></p> <p><i>“Although limited, the community justice transitional budget is being used by partners to develop sustainable, resource efficient services. The budget is supporting a number of small test of change initiatives around unpaid work ‘other activity’ requirements, volunteering, employability and income maximisation in order to tackle poverty and inequality. Within youth justice the whole system approach is contributing to cost effective alternatives to secure care while criminal justice social work is benefitting from the knowledge and expertise of third sector partners in sourcing and securing funding to support community interventions.”</i></p> <p><i>“While partners are in the early stages of considering joint budgeting there is a commitment to avoiding duplication and achieving best value within a challenging financial climate. As a result partners are outward looking in terms of seeking opportunities to maximise impact and influence in the effective use and management of available resources. For</i></p>



			<i>example, partners intend to utilise wider community planning research on the social vulnerabilities particular to Clackmannanshire to further inform and support their efforts in leveraging funding to support community justice outcomes.”</i>
Development of community justice workforce to work effectively across organisational/professional /geographical boundaries	Yes	Yes	<p>The Partnership has continued to use communities of practice (CoP) as occasional cross-organisational workshops for joint learning and planning. One CoP informed the business case for implementation of the “Safe and Together Model”. A full multi-partner project was implemented during 2018/19 which has regional reach to support economies of scale. Justice/Children’s Social Workers and key partners have been trained and there are commitments to implement learning into practice to improve outcomes for survivors and children after domestic abuse.</p> <p>The partnership also hosted a Trauma Informed Leadership event led by Police Scotland and RLP. The evaluation noted several ways in which leaders would influence improvement in trauma informed outcomes such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police Scotland seeking “to cascade the learning achieved in Clackmannanshire throughout the rest of the division.” • NHS Forth Valley “to develop an awareness session for staff to identify best practice/changes in practice required to facilitate this change.” • Clacks Council to “Create a culture that is safe, nurturing in keeping with the principles of trauma informed approach” <p>Another highlight was the development of the “Knowing Clackmannanshire” theme from the CJOIP where we set out to deliver a programme of activities linked to social prescribing and Recovery Oriented Systems of Care (ROSC), where the community justice workforce engage in a programme of activities to</p>



			<p>connect with people who provide community based activities.</p> <p>Knowing Clackmannanshire activities included a lunchtime showcase for third sector providers and community group to connect with statutory partners inside the council chambers which provided positive feedback about improving connectedness.</p> <p>In November 2018, we organised workshops which were led by the recovery community called “Making Connections Taking Reflections: A Substance Misuse Recovery Event”. These workshops attracted registration from 29 professionals across the Clackmannanshire community justice workforce and all participants “agreed” or “strongly agreed” that the event left them better informed engage service users with peer led recovery groups.</p> <p>The Community Justice workforce also had access to wider partner training e.g. the ADP programme of activity.</p>
Partners illustrate effective engagement and collaborative partnership working with the authorities responsible for the delivery of MAPPAs	Yes	Yes	<p>Forth Valley MAPPAs Strategic Oversight Group (SOG) meets quarterly. It is comprised of Chief Officer-level members from across the Responsible Authorities and Senior Managers from departments critical to MAPPAs, e.g. local authority housing services. SOG is tasked with performance monitoring and quality assurance of MAPPAs using key performance indicators devised by the Scottish Government and supplemented by measures devised at a local level. A Memorandum of Understanding exists between the Responsible Authorities and local Duty to Co-operate agencies, establishing the guidelines for local collaboration. A Business Plan ensures that SOG members are informed about core areas of MAPPAs including planning, management and resource allocation, review activity and training. The SOG is led by an Independent Chair, funded by the Forth Valley's Responsible Authorities.</p> <p>The SOG is supported by the MAPPAs Operational Group (MOG). It meets</p>



		<p>quarterly and is attended by criminal justice team managers, NHS Forth Valley forensic services, local authority housing services sex offender liaison officers and Police Scotland Offender Management Unit Detective Inspectors, among others. The MOG is directly accountable to SOG, with key objectives including the development of good practice at operational level (including joint-working arrangements with other public protection environments), training and awareness raising of local services and initiatives that could benefit public protection and / or rehabilitation.</p> <p>SOG and MOG meetings include information on how partners have supported MAPPAs with actions allocated to members if necessary to ensure the right people continue to attend MAPPAs meetings.</p>
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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>Communities of Practice identified that the main structural barriers for accessing services are; the confidence of vulnerable people to attend or re-attend services, and the geographic challenges of attending a service/group which is located beyond walking distance. There should be no expectation that a vulnerable person will turn up at a new service unless they have been properly supported to attend.</p> <p>Therefore, geographic accessibility and sensitivity to social anxiety are key drivers for our “Knowing Clackmannanshire” approach. The approach seeks to improve the quality of referral making through knowledge and connectedness of the community justice sector workforce with community groups and third sector providers.</p> <p>Housing stats show that compared to other local authorities, Clackmannanshire residents spend very short amounts of time in temporary accommodation; however the rate of homelessness applications per head of the population is very high. This relates to a churn of very vulnerable people and the local strategy for</p>



			<p>“Ending Homelessness together” seeks to address sustainability of tenancies.</p> <p>Access to health and wellbeing services for vulnerable people remain a structural problem and the Partnership has been leading a trauma informed leadership campaign and includes access to health and wellbeing services.</p> <p>Financial inclusion and employability remain structural problems and specific services were retained in 18/19 for people with convictions at Apex and CAB.</p> <p>Locally, Jobcentre plus has made progress over a number of years with initiatives such as staff training for mental health awareness and Apply With Conviction. Feedback from some members of Forth Valley Recovery Community showed an improving relationship and increased trust with JCP advisors.</p> <p>The partnership has made plans to ensure that the workforce will be ready for implementation of changes to the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act, which will provide new opportunities for employment inclusion.</p> <p>The ADP updated their needs assessment so we know what our treatment ratios are (prevalence estimates v’s numbers of people in treatment). This is lower than we would want it to be and the ADP are looking at ways to improve this.</p> <p>Substance misuse services have updated their self-assessment of compliance against the Quality Principles and have refreshed improvement plans as a result.</p>																								
Existence of joint-working arrangements such as processes / protocols to ensure access to services to address underlying needs	Yes	Yes	<p>An Arrest Referral Service operates across Forth Valley which is funded by the ADP and managed by Signpost Recovery. This service has been inhibited by some information sharing protocols, however the provider reports that partners have been working to resolve these barriers.</p> <p>18/19:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>No.</td> <td>referrals</td> <td>-</td> <td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No.</td> <td>assessed</td> <td>-</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No.</td> <td>already in treatment</td> <td>-</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table> <p>17/18:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>No.</td> <td>referrals</td> <td>-</td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No.</td> <td>assessed</td> <td>-</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">No. already in treatment – 7</td> </tr> </table>	No.	referrals	-	26	No.	assessed	-	13	No.	already in treatment	-	8	No.	referrals	-	32	No.	assessed	-	6	No. already in treatment – 7			
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No.	assessed	-	13																								
No.	already in treatment	-	8																								
No.	referrals	-	32																								
No.	assessed	-	6																								
No. already in treatment – 7																											



		<p>Signpost has been working with police partners to develop a new Information Sharing Protocol which will improve connections and referrals.</p> <p>Partners are working together to build a proposal for a Clackmannanshire Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub which will take advantage of new synergies in expectation of the Council and Police collocating.</p> <p>There is trust and partnership working between the judiciary and Justice Social Work evidenced by high numbers of requests for court reports and bail information. In 17/18 there were 452 CJSWR issued to the court and 245 Bail Assessments. In 18/19 there were 392 and 195 respectively.</p> <p>The Justice Social Work Service in Clackmannanshire has a dedicated court social worker and bail supervision service to which 7 orders commenced in 2017/18 and 7 orders commenced in 2018/19.</p> <p>The Police Area Commander has implemented Community Justice Ambassador Training, Trauma Informed Leadership Training, local officers are connected to the Knowing Clackmannanshire project and also attend recovery cafes from time to time.</p> <p>More information is needed on Police Direct measures 2018/19</p> <p>All clients who accessed Justice Social Work Services during 18/19 in Clackmannanshire had access to a suite of integrated specialist services to provide support for; welfare(CAB), health and well-being (Keepwell Nurse), and employability (Apex). Additionality, for housing problems, the service links individuals directly to a named advisor who will support their full journey to a tenancy agreement.</p> <p>The SHINE Mentoring service is also linked for women in the justice social work service and a Throughcare Support Officers based in HMP Glenochil reported that reintegration into Clackmannanshire works particularly well.</p> <p>CJSW support staff are available to support individuals prior to release or after release if there is any issue with their homelessness, employability, welfare etc.</p>
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<p>Initiatives to facilitate access to services</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The “Knowing Clackmannanshire” approach seeks to improve the quality of referral making through knowledge and connectedness of the community justice sector workforce with community groups and third sector providers. One targeted activity was to increase visibility of Forth Valley Recovery Community among statutory sector colleagues. This along with other activities contributed to an increase in use of recovery cafés.</p> <p>Total numbers of visits to Clackmannanshire Cafes (Alloa and Sauchie): 2017/18 742 2018/19 1049</p> <p>Total number of visits to all Cafes in Forth Valley from Clackmannanshire residents: 2017/18 724 2018/19 965</p> <p>The ADP has also been reviewing and developing service pathways which specifically include pregnant women, and young peoples’ transition to adult services. During 18/19 an additional Recovery Café was opened in Clackmannanshire and a dedicated women’s recovery café was opened as a Forth Valley resource.</p> <p>Financial Inclusion and unemployment remains a critical problem for people with convictions in Clackmannanshire – CAB and Apex services working in partnership with Justice Social Work were retained in 18/19. Both organisations also work with vulnerable people at other stages of the justice journey.</p> <p>For those actively engaging with local substance use services, there is access to a dedicated CAB service which provides quick and intensive support in relation to benefit and welfare matters.</p> <p>Referrals and service uptake at Victim Support for Clackmannanshire Residents has been proportionately low and Victim Support Engaged in a project with partners to address this.</p> <p>Despite this work, there has been a continued decrease in referrals to Victim Support Scotland. In 2018/19 there were 125 referrals, down from 182 in 2017/18 and the work is continuing to address this and specifically target male victims who are grossly under-represented.</p> <p>Partners recognise that there is a cohort of vulnerable people who misuse substances and</p>
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			<p>have a tendency to avoid services for various reasons before turning up in the criminal justice system from time to time in a state of chaos. The Partnership expressed an intention to support the development of an assertive Social Inclusion Project which has been successfully operating in Falkirk. During 2018/19, the ADP commissioned this service to be operated in Clackmannanshire and has been taking referrals for Police and other partners.</p>
Speed of access to mental health services	Yes	Yes	<p>No quantitative performance indicator was available at the time of writing.</p> <p>Access to mental health services has more complex factors than the waiting times for the service. Bottlenecks are caused by inappropriate referrals to specialist mental health services which can occur because of a number of factors such as; medicalising mild to moderate mental health, low capacity in prevention services which support patients to address the social determinants of poor mental health, low levels of knowledge of self care resources for mental health and the capacity of key workers to adopt person centred "listening" approaches.</p> <p>To address this, the Community Justice Partnership and wider community planning partners are continuing to develop a Universal Trauma Informed Support Model in Clackmannanshire.</p> <p>Highlights include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Community Wellbeing and Safety Partnership and Local Employability Partners developed and delivered a plan which coordinated the mapping of intervention and sharing professional expertise on resilience for children and young people. • Confidence & awareness levels of a range of staff working with young people, were raised following activities such as workshops, Scotland's Mental Health First Aid training and bespoke stress control courses e.g. for Council staff • Police Scotland and Resilience Learning Partnership led on a Trauma Informed Local Leadership Event in Alloa Town Hall. • The Integrated Mental Health Service has delivered Mental Health First Aid Training and Stress Control Classes.



			Proposals to have a mental health nurse integrated into the Justice Social Work team were developed in 18/19 and this resource will be deployed in 19/20.
% of people released from a custodial sentence : a) registered with a GP b) have suitable accommodation c) have had a benefits eligibility check	Yes	No	<p>100% of people liberated from prison are offered voluntary throughcare, if they are coming out on a statutory licence then they will have a statutory throughcare intervention.</p> <p>Registering with a GP, accommodation and sorting benefits are a basic standard of service for everyone who wants it. Housing services started to work towards SHORE Standards for people liberated from prison.</p> <p>A team manager for the Justice Social Work Service confirmed: “Voluntary throughcare is offered to 100% of people being liberated from prison. It is available for 12 months after release. Some might not take up support immediately but there are a few people who take it up many months after liberation.”</p> <p>“Mostly, they tend to want to get the core things sorted out like accommodation, GP registration and benefits. We can’t compel people to attend further voluntary throughcare services and they tend to want to sort out the basic hygiene factors.”</p> <p>“The most vulnerable people tend to come in and out of prison more often and they know where to come for support. There are very few first timers.”</p> <p>A Clackmannanshire Community of Practice reviewed prison throughcare in 17/18. It is not possible to allocate housing to most people before they are liberated, however other major strengths were identified and a further review is planned in 2019/20.</p> <p>We have evidence gaps around the levels of non-engagement, we know that non-engagement is an indicator of vulnerability but it is also an indicator of resilience. i.e some people have everything sorted out by themselves, friends and family.</p> <p>NHS Forth Valley cannot provide data on people registered with a GP on liberation.</p> <p>Jobcentre Plus Prison Work Coaches provide employability and benefit support prior to release however they do not report volumes of people who receive benefit eligibility checks.</p>



<p>Targeted interventions have been tailored for and with an individual and had a successful impact on their risk of further offending</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>An LSCMI case management plan is put in place within 20 working days for justice social work clients. This is an assessment of risks and needs of every individual – it creates an individualised plan subject to review which runs until the end of the order.</p> <p>Justice Social Work uses a process to ensure that all interventions are tailored to the individual based on their risks, needs and responsivity. This is set out in LSCMI guidance. The assessment considers needs that are directly related to offending and other needs which require attention but have a less direct relationship to offending behaviour.</p> <p>Needs are addressed within the case management plan by social workers or in partnership with other core agencies.</p> <p>However, interventions cannot work in isolation. People with convictions commonly live with complex social structure with legacies of complex adversities and wider disadvantages which have affected them, and legacies of their offending behaviours.</p> <p>When reviewed, each plan will show improvement, no change or deterioration which will then inform further action.</p> <p>The management of CPO's has evolved with learning from a person centred approach by enabling people to complete their unpaid work outside the local authority if that works for them better or to complete their order outside normal working hours if they are employed..</p> <p>An assessment of Justice Social Work CPO Unpaid Work Exit questionnaires for 18/19 showed the following:</p> <p>100% thought that all of their circumstances had been taken into account. i.e. this targeted intervention is tailored, and 91% thought that the order had helped them to reduce or stop offending.</p>
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Other information relevant to National Outcome Three

NATIONAL OUTCOME FOUR

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

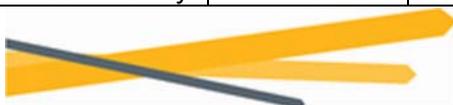
Indicator	Reported?	Useful?	Evidence and Data
<p>Use of 'other activities requirements' in CPOs</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>A range of organisations and groups are in place locally to support other activities in CPO's. Activities are matched to the RNR assessment and linked as closely as possible to the personal</p>



			<p>preferences of each individual.</p> <p>These organisations include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAB Financial inclusion service • A Keepwell nurse • APEX employability support • SHINE Mentoring • Venture Trust. • The Survive and Thrive Women's group, • Reachout With Art in Mind
Effective risk management for public protection	Yes	Yes	<p>Forth Valley MAPPA follows the Scottish Government's MAPPA National Guidance 2016 regarding notifications of further offending by people subject to MAPPA and the Initial Case Review / Significant Case review process offering a robust but proportionate response to the low further offending rates within MAPPA. It enables the independent review of risk management planning and activities undertaken by MAPPA partners. All learning is consolidated into an "Areas for Improvement Plan" which is taken forward by SOG and MOG members. Outcomes are also shared with the Scottish Government to promote better risk management and public protection both locally and nationally.</p> <p>The MAPPA Review process detailed in the MAPPA National Guidance 2016 is adhered to for Level 2 and 3 MAPPA management, and exceeded for Level 1 cases. Meetings are chaired by appropriately-qualified managers and senior staff members with attendance from front-line professionals and specialists to devise, implement and review risk management plans.</p>
Quality of CPOs and DTTOs	Yes	yes	<p>An assessment of Justice Social Work Exit questionnaires focused on CPO Unpaid Work 18/19 and showed the following key findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55 Surveys were returned but not all forms were completed • There was a shortage of narrative to contextualise the data however some rich themes emerged from the narrative which was provided • 53 out of 55 (96%) felt that they had been treated with dignity and respect • 54 out of 54 (100%) thought that all their circumstances had been taken into account • 55 out of 55 (100%) said that they were seen on time • 53 out of 53 (100%) said that they had



			<p>received enough information and that they were able to understand it</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 out of 52 (87%) said that being on a CPO has helped them. • 11 out of 51 (22%) said that they had contact with other agencies during their CPO • 42 out of 52 (81%) said that their attitude to offending had changed during the course of the CPO. Among the respondents who said that their attitude to offending had not changed, there were contextual responses that their attitude to offending was not the problem. • 48 out of 53 (91%) thought that this CPO helped them to reduce or stop offending. • 16 out of 49 (33%) said that their personal circumstances had changed as a result of being subject to a CPO. • 6 Out of 46 (12%) reported that they had been charged by the police during their CPO. There was no context about this and whether these charges related to new or old offences and no information about charges being dropped or progressed. <p>The comments were generally very positive and provided evidence of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are healthy and respectful person centred relationships between CPO clients and staff. • Life chances are improved through needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety, being addressed • People develop positive relationships and more opportunities to participate and contribute through education, employment and leisure activities • Individuals' resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced
<p>Reduced use of custodial sentences and remand :</p> <p>a) Balance between community</p>	Yes	No	<p>During 2018/19, there 50 disposals for custody and 208 Community Payback orders.</p> <p>The average remand population for Clackmannanshire residents taken from the SPS local Authority reports each month was 16.25.</p> <p>The judiciary seek regular social work reports</p>



sentences relative to short custodial sentences under one year b) Proportion of people appearing from custody who are remanded			from the Clacks service where preferred options are noted. Local sentencing practices have been adopting an approach which is in line with PASS and partners cited no concerns locally about inappropriate use of short term sentences or remand.
The delivery of interventions targeted at problem drug and alcohol use [NHS Local Delivery Plan (LDP) Standard]	Yes	Yes	<p>Referrals for substance misuse services come from a number of sources across the community justice system, although guidance for this indicator specifically requested referrals from justice services.</p> <p>Referrals from Justice Social Work directly to treatment services in Signpost were as follows: Clacks had 41 referrals Falkirk had 11 referrals Stirling had 29 referrals</p> <p>Referrals from Justice Social Work directly to Community Rehab services in ASC were as follows: Clacks had 4 referrals Falkirk had 18 referrals Stirling had 5 referrals</p> <p>The quality of these services is monitored by the ADP.</p> <p>Some Justice Social Workers have received training to deliver ABI's, however the number of ABI's delivered is not currently quantifiable. ABI's are also delivered in other community justice settings.</p> <p>Many more referrals to services occur from wider community justice partners</p> <p>Waiting times - In the final quarter of 2018/19, 97% of people referred to a substance service were seen within 3 weeks and 98.5% were seen within 5 weeks</p>
Number of	Yes	Yes	Forth Valley Police division data



Police Recorded Warnings, police diversion, fiscal measures, fiscal diversion, supervised bail, community sentences (including CPOs, DTTOs and RLOs)			2017-18	2018-19	
			Recorded Police Warnings	1,081	1,482
			ASB Fixed Penalty Notices	184	141
			Clackmannanshire COPFS Data		
			2017-18	2018-19	
			Criminal reports received (by case)	1,671	1,506
			Subjects reported	1,836	1,634
			Subjects receiving a FSM* of		
			Fiscal Fine & Compensation	42	25
			Compensation	18	8
			Fiscal Fine	156	156
			Work Scheme	5	3
			Fixed Penalty	73	105
			Possible Diversion	30	25
			Clackmannanshire Justice Social Work service data		
2017-18	2018-19				
CPO's	240	208			
DTTO	6	3			
Diversion from prosecution assessments	19	15			
Number of short-term sentences under one year	Yes	No	The judiciary seek regular social work reports from the Clacks service where preferred options are noted. Local sentencing practices have been adopting an approach which is in line with PASS and there have been no occasions of note where the service was concerned by a prison disposal.		



			During 2018/19 there were 21 custodial sentences of under 12 months for people from Clackmannanshire.
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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>Services and interventions for very vulnerable people are subject to rigorous quality governance, scrutiny and direction from various agencies including Risk Management Authority, Care Inspectorate, Social Work Scotland, SSSC, Education Scotland, HMICS, HMIPS and Health Improvement Scotland, etc. Therefore, services have to deliver to high standards.</p> <p>Feedback from people with lived experience has confirmed that services are normally very helpful; however the things that happen outside services have a bigger influence on outcomes than the things that happen inside services.</p> <p>RLP and Forth Valley Recovery Community have endorsed the partnership's approach to measure person centred outcomes from the individual's lens of their community through the Place Standard Tool.</p> <p>To undertake this exercise, we adopted the Place Standard Tool interviews with very vulnerable people. This is the community planning tool to establish "what matters" to citizens in relation to community.</p> <p>Respondents were asked to rate each of the 14 themes on a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 means there is a lot of room for improvement and 7 means there is very little room for improvement.</p> <p>The tool also provided rich qualitative data and the project lead said "the 2018 project has been of great interest, and received praise, across Community Planning Partners, and has helped to start, and sustain, discussions about improving our Wee County, using the voice of those often the most marginalised, as a starting point for wider consultation and planning."</p> <p>The Baseline Scores in 2018/19 for relevant Outcome 5 improvements in Clackmannanshire are as follows:</p>



			Activities & amenities 4.69 Housing & community 3.54 Care & maintenance 4.16 Feeling safe 3.50 Although financial inclusion and financial resilience also has social determinants, the availability of quality services to vulnerable people has a particularly acute impact on outcomes. Therefore an expanded narrative has been inserted into the other relevant information section.
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Other information relevant to National Outcome Five

Community Justice Financial Inclusion Project Annual Report from Clackmannanshire CAB

2018 – 2019 Summary

- The project operated three days per week between April 2018 and March 2019.
- From April 2018 to March 2019, **91 referrals** were recorded from criminal justice staff, CAB colleagues and other agencies (Fig.1).
- A further **33 people** referred themselves having previously had advice through the project (Fig.1).
- Out of the total of 124 referrals, **95 (76%)** people engaged and received advice.
- Referrals and self-referrals resulted in **263 contacts** with clients at CAB or CJS offices, plus home visits and representation at benefit tribunals (Fig.2).
- In line with previous years, issues with **benefits** comprised around two-thirds (68%) of the total enquiries dealt with during the year (Fig.3).
- Issues with **Universal Credit** were the most common reason for clients needing advice (32% of total benefit enquiries), especially around budgeting issues and work capability assessments (Fig.3).
- Help to claim benefits related to ill-health or disability (**PIP, ESA**) and **crisis grants** from the Scottish Welfare Fund were also common reasons for clients needing advice (Fig.3).
- Problems with **rent arrears** among council tenants, including eviction proceedings, were the most common type of debt enquiry (25% of total debt enquiries) (Fig.3).
- Two clients were represented at benefit appeal hearings, both of which were successful (Fig.4).
- Financial gains totalling **£61,064.97** were recorded from successful benefit awards and appeals (Fig.5).
- Other financial gains of **£753.44** were recorded from debt reduction, energy assistance applications and referrals to The Gate food bank (Fig.5).
- The project worker contributed evidence to a Citizens Advice Scotland report on the impact of deductions from Universal Credit which was influential in persuading the UK Government to reduce the maximum rate at which deductions can be made from October 2019 (<https://www.cas.org.uk/publications/voices-frontline-impact-deductions-universal-credit-payments>).
- The project worker contributed a case study for Clackmannanshire to Community Justice Scotland's Financial Inclusion report published in November 2018 (<https://communityjustice.scot/research/financial-inclusion-in-scotland/>).



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>Services and interventions for very vulnerable people are subject to rigorous quality governance, scrutiny and direction from various agencies including Risk Management Authority, Care Inspectorate, Social Work Scotland, SSSC, Education Scotland, HMICS, HMIPS and Health Improvement Scotland, etc. Therefore, services have to deliver to high standards.</p> <p>Feedback from people with lived experience has confirmed that services are normally very helpful; however the things that happen outside services have a bigger influence on outcomes than the things that happen inside services.</p> <p>RLP and Forth Valley Recovery Community have endorsed the partnership's approach to measure person centred outcomes from the individual's lens of their community through the Place Standard Tool.</p> <p>To undertake this exercise, we adopted the Place Standard Tool interviews with very vulnerable people. This is the community planning tool to establish "what matters" to citizens in relation to community.</p> <p>Respondents were asked to rate each of the 14 themes on a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 means there is a lot of room for improvement and 7 means there is very little room for improvement.</p> <p>The Baseline Scores in 2018/19 for relevant Outcome 6 improvements in Clackmannanshire are as follows:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Work & local economy</td> <td>3.12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moving around</td> <td>5.12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public transport</td> <td>4.15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Traffic & parking</td> <td>3.80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Streets & spaces</td> <td>4.58</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Natural space</td> <td>5.23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Play & recreation</td> <td>4.46</td> </tr> </table> <p>Although finding safe, suitable and sustainable employment also has specific social determinants, it is a priority within the CJOIP, therefore an expanded narrative has been inserted into the other relevant</p>	Work & local economy	3.12	Moving around	5.12	Public transport	4.15	Traffic & parking	3.80	Streets & spaces	4.58	Natural space	5.23	Play & recreation	4.46
Work & local economy	3.12																
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Public transport	4.15																
Traffic & parking	3.80																
Streets & spaces	4.58																
Natural space	5.23																
Play & recreation	4.46																



			information section.
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Other information relevant to National Outcome Six

There is a dedicated Apex employability service linked to Justice Social Work which provides appropriate person centred employability support for individuals.

A critical part of the Apex service is supporting people to write letters of disclosure for the purpose of employment. Understanding what needs to be disclosed can be technically complex and preparing individuals to disclose criminal convictions for the purpose of accessing employment or education is the most practical action to smooth pathways to safe, suitable and sustainable employment. This activity provides an important gateway to opportunities among people who have lost all hope. The process of reviewing previous convictions, contextualising them and writing them down is also emotive and challenging for the individual.

Apex Outcomes achieved in 2018/19

Referrals	Starts	Failed to engage	% start to engagement
89	63	26	70%

Health and Safety Level 2 SQA	6
Information Technology Level 2 SQA9	
CSCS card	7
Work placements	5
Employment	6
Online training completed	4
Seasonal Work	2
CV production	24
Letter of Disclosure	24
Referrals to Fairstart	1
Referrals to Resilience Training	3

These outcomes are in addition to the ongoing support Apex has identified for service users, including support with mental health, trauma counselling, drug and alcohol support and Jobcentre Plus.

Apex has also contributed to 6 individual CPO reviews and in addition have helped contribute hours in the completion of CPO orders, with time spent at Apex used as “other activity” hours

Apex is continuing to work with some of the most challenging service users and often individuals no other organisations (except for Justice Social Work) will work with.

The service is also connected to the wider employability pipeline in Clackmannanshire to link individuals to others services when these are appropriate.

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	Yes	Yes	Services and interventions for very vulnerable people are subject to rigorous quality governance, scrutiny and direction from various agencies



outcome			<p>including Risk Management Authority, Care Inspectorate, Social Work Scotland, SSSC, Education Scotland, HMICS, HMIPS and Health Improvement Scotland, etc. Therefore, services have to deliver to high standards.</p> <p>Feedback from people with lived experience has confirmed that services are normally very helpful; however the things that happen outside services have a bigger influence on outcomes than the things that happen inside services.</p> <p>RLP and Forth Valley Recovery Community have endorsed the partnership's approach to measure person centred outcomes from the individual's lens of their community through the Place Standard Tool.</p> <p>To undertake this exercise, we adopted the Place Standard Tool interviews with very vulnerable people. This is the community planning tool to establish "what matters" to citizens in relation to community.</p> <p>Respondents were asked to rate each of the 14 themes on a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 means there is a lot of room for improvement and 7 means there is very little room for improvement.</p> <p>The Baseline Scores in 2018/19 for relevant Outcome 7 improvements in Clackmannanshire are as follows:</p> <table data-bbox="746 1267 1212 1368"> <tr> <td>Social interaction</td> <td>3.15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Identity & belonging</td> <td>4.35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Influence & sense of control</td> <td>3.88</td> </tr> </table>	Social interaction	3.15	Identity & belonging	4.35	Influence & sense of control	3.88
Social interaction	3.15								
Identity & belonging	4.35								
Influence & sense of control	3.88								

Other information relevant to National Outcome Seven

An assessment of Justice Social Work exit questionnaires focused on CPO Unpaid Work 18/19. The following typical written statements from CPO unpaid participants demonstrate contributions that the service makes to outcome seven:

- "Made me realise (what to do) to stay out of trouble"*
- "Keeping old friends (bad influences) out my house – no-one gets in"*
- "Don't want to come back"*
- "Seeing the result of problems caused by past offending"*
- "try to be good and stay out of trouble"*
- "Made me see things better"*
- "Never want to be in this position again. Lost a lot of valuable time with my son"*
- "Made me realise the error of my ways"*
- "Reduced offending because of the routine I was in"*
- "Made me get off my bum and do more rather than sit in the house doing nothing"*
- "Filled my time and made me realise that I want to get a job"*
- "It has made me a bit more motivated and meeting new people (has been beneficial)"*
- "more tolerant to others"*
- "It has helped with my personal development"*



“Made me want to spend my time with my family (more than) here”
“Not taken drugs”
“I got my life back on track so thanks all!”
“Got me into a routine”

5. Priority Areas of Focus

The priority focus of activity which directly involved partners during 2018/19 were delivering the action plan set out in the CJOIP and responding to the Care Inspectorate’s Supported & Validated Self Assessment Exercise.

Priorities are set out in the CJOIP and are informed by the needs assessment, the LOIP. They are also connected to the Outcome Performance Improvement Framework, therefore this work is referenced elsewhere in this document.

6. Case Studies

In June 2018, 38 stakeholders attended a consultative concept meeting to create a sustainable social enterprise which develops and employs people with lived experience of justice to deliver learning content on a commercial basis. In follow up, a new social enterprise (Resilience Learning Partnership RLP) was created and continues to flourish.

In August 2018, the partnership started incubating Resilience Learning Partnership with a working strap-line “Lived Experience... Living Testimony”. It not only empowers the voices of people with lived experience but it also supports, trains and pays them to make important contributions to influence improvements in services and connect with research evidence.

Resilience Learning partnership has contributed to a range of local activity and the impact of RLP is now cascading much wider than Clackmannanshire by generating multiple partnerships across central Scotland.

RLP prides itself on being a ‘Trauma Informed’ organisation and adopts the 5 Key Principles of a Trauma Informed Approach to working: Collaboration, Choice, Trust, Safety and Empowerment are embedded in everything it does.

This makes contributions to various indicators in outcome 1: Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice.

- Activities carried out to engage with ‘communities’ as well as other relevant constituencies
- Consultation with communities as part of community justice planning and service provision
- Participation in community justice, such as co-production and joint delivery

RLP also provides training and education services, facilitation services, project work, research, guest lectures, graphic facilitation services, workshops and consultation services to the education, health, social care and criminal justice sectors. This is achieved by deploying those with lived experience of the sectors and the services within those sectors to give a unique and extremely valuable insight to the answers and solutions in understanding some of the most prevalent issues within each sector.

This makes contributions to various indicators in outcome 2: Partners plan and deliver services in a more strategic and collaborative way



- Partners have leveraged resources for community justice
- Development of community justice workforce to work effectively across organisational/professional /geographical boundaries

RLP wants to help professionals understand the untapped resource and insight those with lived experience can bring when work is meaningful and equal. Rather than using those with lived experience as tokenistic box-ticking exercises, RLP looks to create a level playing field where everyone is bringing something to the table.

RLP provides opportunity for those with lived experience to take part in meaningful, non-tokenistic, real world pieces of work. Encouraging active citizenship, providing employability skills and offering support where needed, RLP works from start to finish with both client and trainers to ensure a constantly open and transparent process and quality research-based approaches. All people who work alongside RLP and on a piece of work are paid. Even in the development stages of work being created RLP trainers are always paid.

Through these activities, RLP also contributes to person centric outcomes.

Work undertaken by RLP included:

- Clackmannanshire Corporate Parenting Report and Launch
- TIP (Trauma Informed Practice) Delivery to Leaders in Clackmannanshire
- Scottish Trauma Informed Leadership Training Input and Wider Partnership With NHS Education for Scotland
- SSSC Collaborative Event
- Contracts to deliver training/facilitation at The Kibble Group

7. Challenges

Work undertaken with the Care Inspectorate during the reporting year evidenced that the partnership is working effectively and actions have been planned to respond to learning from the exercise.

Ongoing budget pressures across all partner resources means that a higher proportion of budgets are absorbed by partners' own statutory activities to serve their own organisation's core procedures. This means that year on year, partners have fewer options for leveraged collaborations.

Ongoing reductions in the Section 27 grant are becoming increasingly difficult to absorb. Specifically, the new funding formula relating to the economic cost of crime measure appears to have no connection to risks, needs or vulnerability of Justice Social Work clients and it appears to disproportionately favour very large urban areas which also benefit more from; economies of scale within provision, proportionately more resource from nationally commissioned third sector services, and wider structural opportunities for desistance through the availability of affordable public transport to services, jobs, networks etc. Clackmannanshire, does not benefit from the offset rurality measure, however evidence such as the Hard Edges Scotland Report shows that there is a proportionately high population of very vulnerable individuals with high needs.

Another challenge in 18/19 was vacant coordinator posts in Falkirk and Stirling which restricted the opportunity for some regional work and development.



8. Additional Information

Significant strengths continue to exist in Clackmannanshire to address the social determinants of future crime. Youth Justice Services are providing a Whole System Approach where nobody under the age of 18 from Clackmannanshire has been sentenced to imprisonment or admitted to secure residential care since 2015. A plan was put in place during the reporting year to take an incremental approach to increasing the scope of the Whole Systems Approach for young people up to the age of 21, or 26 if they are “care experienced”.

A strong evidence base has influenced prevention priorities in community planning and the LOIP has specifically set children and families living in poverty as a key priority. Additionally, Clackmannanshire schools are committed to an Attainment Challenge approach which has health, wellbeing and connections with families and communities as its central theme.

A partnership with Who Cares? Scotland provides advocacy support for care experienced young people and they are empowered as a collective group within “Oor Clacks Voices”, additionally a recruitment drive for more local foster parents has enabled more Clackmannanshire children to be accommodated within their home area.

