



Community Justice Scotland
Ceartas Coimhearsnachd Alba

**Community Justice Outcome Activity Across Scotland
Local Area Annual Return Template and Guidance
2020-21**

June 2021

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 Outcomes, Performance and 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 and priorities and the plans and 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.

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 only be specifically identified with their consent. 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 and 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, please refer to the template completion guidance which was issued alongside this reporting template. The text (in blue) will outline what is expected in terms of reporting.

It would be helpful if responses in each of the “evidence and data” boxes within section 4 of the template (“performance reporting”) is held to a maximum of 300 words per indicator to ensure the main points are captured. This 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 third iteration of the template and guidance.



4. Template Completion

1. Community Justice Partnership / Group Details	
Community Justice Partnership / Group	Clackmannanshire
Community Justice Partnership Group Chair	Anthea Coulter, Clackmannanshire Third Sector Interface
Community Justice Partnership / Group Co-ordinator	TBC
Publication date of Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan (CJOIP)	April 2018

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 :
.....18 th October 2021.....



3. Governance Arrangements

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

The Community Justice Partnership is a statutory partnership of the Community Planning partnership, known as the Clackmannanshire Alliance. This partnership endorses Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plans and Annual Reports prepared by the Community Justice Partnership in line with the partnership's Local Outcome Improvement Plan. In addition, these plans and reports are also scrutinised 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 (LOIP) approved in 2017. The governance arrangements for the Alliance are set out in our Memorandum of Understanding updated in June 2019.



The Clackmannanshire LOIP <https://www.clacks.gov.uk/document/5633.pdf> is a 10 year plan published in 2017 and informs priorities for the Clackmannanshire community justice improvement plan “Resilience in the Face of Adversity” <https://www.clacks.gov.uk/document/5437.pdf>.

Providing business continuity within the context of necessary COVID 19 infection controls over-rode wider strategic priorities during 2020/21 however new ways of working and innovations were tested and there was continuation of governance arrangements through virtual meeting processes throughout the reporting period.

Wellbeing Economy, Community Wealth Building and Review of LOIP in



Clackmannanshire

During 2021, the Scottish Government has worked with a number of Local Authorities on developing pilot areas to develop a Wellbeing Economy, embedding alongside, the five pillars of Community Wealth Building. The Alliance has now agreed to adopt the Wellbeing Economy model as part of a review of the LOIP and will be establishing a new Anchor Partnership that will govern part of the work being delivered through this new structure.

There will be two strands of governance – the first will be called the **Public Protection Partnership** reporting directly to the Alliance and under it will be Adult and Child Public Protection; Community Justice Partnership; Alcohol and Drugs Partnership and the Violence Against Women Partnership. Under the second strand, called the **Wellbeing Economy** will sit the new Children and Young People’s Partnership (incorporating the new headline principles and priorities of The Promise); Local Employability Partnership; Clacks Business Support Partnership; Wellbeing and Poverty Partnership (formely the Tackling Poverty Partnership) and a new Place Partnership.

The Wellbieng Economy model is about doing things differently. It aims to build an economy that delivers thriving communities, a fair society and one that is environmentally sustainable.

To do that it will use the five pillars of community wealth building:

- Fair employment and just labour market
- Progressive procurement of goods and services
- Socially production use of land and property
- Plural ownership of the economy
- Making financial power work for local places

The model will still keep a strong focus on gender justice which is a key theme of the existing LOIP but will now include more focus on environmental sustainability also.



4. Performance Reporting – National Outcomes

NATIONAL OUTCOME ONE

Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice

Indicator	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)	
	Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact
Activities carried out to engage with 'communities' as well as other relevant constituencies	<p>COVID19 infection control restrictions changed engagement methods and reduced opportunities. However, virtual engagement provided new opportunities to reach people differently.</p> <p>The Partnership's self assessment exercise with the Care Inspectorate identified participation gaps from some statutory partners which have been resolved, however links with COPFS had not yet achieved any specific outcomes. Ongoing work with other partnerships has resulted in a new action to host a virtual event for local stakeholders to improve understanding and seek new synergies in work with COPFS.</p> <p>A stakeholder conference was due to be held inside HMP Glenochil at the start of the reporting period however this had to be postponed due to COVID19 restrictions. Peer action research work carried out by Resilience Learning Partnership has been produced to support this event and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New virtual processes for engagement and communication have become embedded. • The Community Justice Partnership has met every six weeks online – more regularly after December 2020, to ensure new partners were engaged and updated on changes and developments. This has allowed new relationships, particularly with the new governor at Glenochil to feel engaged with the CJP remit and aims locally. Sharing local intelligence, particularly around youth vandalism, STRIVE, dis-aggregation of the Caladonia Project and co-location of Police Scotland has been key. • Regional CJP Coordinators have met online from Forth Valley. • COPFS have met with regional CJP Coordinators to share updates. <p>The Recovery Community moved all their services online and there has been significant uptake through this manner on</p>



	<p>partners are seeking to run this as soon as it is safe to do so.</p>	<p>delivery. In 2020-21 the Forth Valley Recovery Community (FVRC) & the North Lanarkshire Recovery Community (NLRC) have provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1122 online group-sessions welcoming 11238 participant to benefit from peer-led support and maintain their recovery. • 2615 individual calls using motivational interviewing techniques to support 572 individuals to engage with recovery activities and aid their recovery. • 92 recovery walks enabling 633 attendees improve their physical and mental wellbeing and sustain their recovery. • CTSI has held community breakfasts and run campaigns online throughout the period and has been supporting crisis needs through a Covid Care portal of information.
<p>Consultation with communities as part of community justice planning and service provision</p>	<p>Community Justice Partners contributed to facilitating two virtual “Knowing Clackmannanshie Events” which were hosted during challenge poverty week in October 2020. These were designed specifically to connect community groups with services and leaders to share understanding about the changing nature of need in Clackmannanshire regarding poverty and digital inclusion.</p> <p>The voice of lived experience remained central to the strategic approach of the partnership through communities of interest and communities of practice. Significant engagement continues through arrangements with Resilience Learning Partnership.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The event “Addressing Poverty in Clackmannanshire after COVID19” was held on Monday 5th October 2020. • In total, 73 individuals registered for this event including 14 elected members, council staff from various service areas, Health and Social Care Partnership, DWP, Forth Valley College, NHS Forth Valley and Social Security Scotland. Additionally 28 individuals came from a spectrum of third sector partners and community stakeholders. This event gathered support and evidence to inform a new Tackling Poverty Planning Partnership which will contribute to community justice outcome in due course. • Tackling Poverty Partnership has led work on: social security changes; food inequality and dignified food



	<p>The new Recovery Consortium steering group has met a couple of times and the Forth Valley ADP has a new coordinator with significant vision and experience to share.</p>	<p>provision (with the development of a new Clacks Good Food Partnership and adoption of the Sustainable Good Places framework); mental health and wellbeing and digital inclusion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenge Poverty Week took a themed approach in 2021 – with the inclusion and focus on ‘place’ principles and the launch of the Place & Wellbeing plans. Clackmannanshire Council and NHS Forth Valley will be one of four pilot areas across Scotland to develop this work, with additional funding from Scottish Government. This ties in with the significant work that the CJP began around place and will lead to better service provision for those with barriers in Alloa. • The second event “Digital Inclusion in Clackmannanshire” also gained cross party support from all of the elected political leaders. In total, 50 individuals registered for this event from a similar mix of organisations and they had conversations to help inform a new Digital Inclusion Strategy in which the needs of people at the “Hard Edges” will be considered. • Resilience Learning Partnership provided a presentation at the Community Justice Partnership Board meeting of December 2020.
<p>Participation in community justice, such as co-production and joint delivery</p>	<p>Partners have been working more collaboratively across areas of work to improved shared outcomes, intelligence and use of assets and funding.</p> <p>A Review of the CJP Strategic Plan brought streams of work more closely together, with the inclusion of more ADP and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police Scotland applied for national CPP funding and have used it to distribute to local community anchor organisations in areas where there was a rise in youth crime and vandalism. The Partnership has agreed that this is an important way to combating some of the impacts of the pandemic and will be diverting more funding this year to youth groups working with at risk groups.



	<p>VAW outcomes within the reviewed Plan. This will help in tying in better and improving capacity to achieve better shared outcomes.</p> <p>This has been taken forward further with the development of the new Children Services Plan, finalised in October 2021 which has taken the key principles from <i>The Promise</i> as its base and its five priority areas which all aligns well with the CJP planning around tackling poverty, trauma, supporting the workforce and building capacity:</p> <p>Principles of The Promise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What matters to children and families will be the highest priority and the cornerstone of how our services will operate. • Listening to children and families will be embedded into all practices and processes that engage with children and families. • Poverty and our commitment to alleviating the impacts. • Children's rights under the UNCRC will be consistently upheld. • Language we use subscribes to an underpinning values base that does not stigmatise children and families. <p>Five priority areas of The Promise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Good Childhood • Whole Family Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the decision to disaggregate from the Caledonian System, the VAW Partnership has been training up staff across public and third sector to deliver 'Safe and Together' locally. The work of the VAW partnership is now being brought into the CJP strategic planning more closely. (see Case study below) • Resilience Learning Partnership was set up to provide is a full member of the Learning and Development Public Protection sub-group. They have also made various community planning policy contributions and provide a coordinator service for the Violence Against Women Partnership in Clackmannanshire. • CJP has agreed to fund further work on trauma-informed practice for the wider CPP workforce and learn more on live experience of those on justice journeys/or at risk post pandemic, and will be appointing a provider to review the work. • Children Services Plan finalised in October 2021 will form the basis of significant work to tackle poverty and trauma in local children, often linked to and catalyst in criminal activity in the future.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the Workforce • Planning • Building Capacity <p>Police Scotland are leading the way with the co-location of the local Police service to the Clackmannanshire Council headquarters in October 2021 and working with multiple partners on the STRIVE rapid response pilot. (Details below under Case Studies)</p>	
<p>Level of community awareness of / satisfaction with work undertaken as part of a CPO</p>	<p>Community Payback Orders have not been delivered face to face at all through the period until September 2021 however alternatives have been adopted to help deliver CPOs and the use of third sector partners will be helping to tackle the issues around the backlog going forward.</p> <p>Since September CPOs have been used for community flower beds which have transferred from the council and work on paths which had got very overgrown through the pandemic and will be highly beneficial to local residents.</p> <p>CJP will be working closely with CPO delivery squads to survey how successful and beneficial the work they do is and a timely survey will be done to see the impacts and perceptions of the contributions. They use a facebook page to promote their work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APEX were provided with additional funding to purchase devices so that those with CPOs or supported by them could access training through their new online system, STACC. This has proved to be very successful as a delivery method, especially for people with jobs where they found the ability to work on their hours outwith work was easier through this method. (See Case study below) • All Cleaned Up CIC, a subsidiary of APEX has been invited to Clackmannanshire to deliver on a number of local work projects – initially the water contact for Alloa First hanging baskets plus alleyway clearance and through that connection, won additional work in Falkirk also for their BID. In addition, they have provided clearance work for the Council Housing department. Now ACU will be providing a ‘third squad’ resource to the CJSW to help cover the backlog of CPOs. This contact starts in November 2021 and is likely to run for up to a year. • Techshare was a new scheme established by CTSI through



		<p>the pandemic with takes in old devices and upgrades them for reuse. It still continues and is funded through to June 2022. Around 150 devices have been given out to those were isolated and in poverty and also additional funding was provided to Time for Us, a project for young children in families with significant drugs and alcohol issues, delivered by Transform. CTSI and Homestart also provided capital funding to families with significant issues for children through the pandemic. Almost 200 families were supported.</p>
<p>Evidence from questions to be used in local surveys / citizens' panels and so on</p>	<p>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 re-runs.</p> <p>CJP are keen to survey across the partners and capture information from other critical providers like ADP providers and Women's support groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning underway currently to use some surveying of justice groups and possibly return to the place standard tool three years on to review the results again for those at risk group in light of the Place & Wellbeing work now underway.
<p>Perceptions of the local crime data</p>	<p>The latest Scottish Crime & Justice Survey results (2018-20) showed little change from result two years prior but improvement from a decade ago.</p> <p>Proportions reporting they "feel safe alone in home at night" and "feel safe walking alone in the local area after dark" were also largely similar to the previous two years and in line with national trends.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 69.4% of respondents living in the Forth Valley Police Division perceived the same or less crime in their local area in the last two years. • Proportions reporting they "feel safe alone in home at night" and "feel safe walking alone in the local area after dark" trends at 94.3% (national average = 95.5%) and 74.8% (national average = 77.1%) respectively.



The same survey showed that Forth Valley respondent's perceptions of crime by crime type were overall in line with national averages in 2018-2020. The only statistically significant difference from results in 2016-2018 was an increase in the statement "In the local area it is common that people are mugged or robbed", however rates are largely in line with findings over the past decade. Agreement with the statement "In the local area it is common that people behave in an anti-social manner in public" was higher in Forth Valley than the national rate, however comparable with areas of similar geographies.

CJP is working more closely with CSREC on raising awareness of Hate Crime and for example, were running activities at the new CTSI office on Alloa High Street through #HateCrimeAwarenessWeek

% of respondents who think crime is fairly or very common		
Crime type	Forth Valley (n=158)	Scotland (n=2844)
Cars or other vehicles stolen	7.8%	8.7%
Things stolen from cars or other vehicles	12.5%	12.1%
People being mugged or robbed	6.7%	6.5%
People being physically assaulted or attacked in the street or other public places	9.5%	10.7%
People being physically attacked because of their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion	2.8%	5.0%
People buying or selling smuggled or fake goods	10.9%	12.6%
People being sexually assaulted	4.9%	3.6%



Other information relevant to National Outcome One		
<p>Community Payback squads will be increased from September 2021 – up to two full squads provided by the Council and one additional squad is to be contacted to tackle the backlog. APEX has used its online system to help reduce the number of hours but only able to do it up to 30% - this may need reviewed over time subject to court sentencing. APEX has also worked with Vital Spark CIC to deliver some CPO and those involved have received some training in boat building (see Case Study below)</p> <p>Info about what projects the Unpaid Work Team have provided assistance to during 2020/21: Alloa town centre – some bollard painting via APEX – very positive response by businesses and local residents to this and will be continued. Alva – Cochrane Hall – work on the improved flower bed at the front of this key building in the town has also garnered a very positive result Paths – clearance of paths continues at pace.</p>		



NATIONAL OUTCOME TWO

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

Indicator	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)	
	Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact
Services are planned for and delivered in a strategic and collaborative way	<p>Early feedback from partners in May and June identified concerns about the poverty impacts. There had clearly been a systemic shock to the local economy and the availability of essential services. There had also been immediate responses from services and community groups to mitigate harm, however there were considerable gaps in reliable evidence to inform partners about the impact on communities.</p> <p>In the face of such uncertainty, partners supported the development of a Poverty Impact Assessment relating to COVID19 in collaboration with wider community planners and the Clackmannanshire Alliance agreed to support a series of recommendations from that report which have been taken forward.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a result of the PIA work: • Formation of a Food Inequality group through the pandemic has developed into Clacks Good Food Partnership which is looking more widely at dignified food provision; learning and training in food skills; local food sharing and provision. This will have a critical impact over the longer term on improving the access to local food and growing options. • Digital strategy – in addition to using Connecting Scotland devices and the locally-developed Techshare scheme, there is development linked to City Deal around 5G support and free access to Wifi in the region. • Mental health provision through the Wellbeing Fund has mitigated some of the worst impacts of Covid19. Now TSI Scotland Network will be working with IJBs and those with lived experience to distribute the new Community Mental Health and Wellbeing Fund from November 2021 which will have a significant impact on improving local service options for people with wellbeing needs.
Partners have leveraged resources for community	<p>The small nature of Clackmannanshire lends it to looking across funding streams and areas of work to seek whole system solutions. Partly due to capacity and timing, this approach has been stepped up more significantly over the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local strategies for “Safe and Together” and STRIVE (a safeguarding hub pilot) were both conceived in Community Justice “Communities of Practice”. Both of these initiatives developed significantly in 20/21 and are



<p>justice</p>	<p>last year to mitigate people presenting issues on a rotational basis.</p> <p>The introduction of STRIVE as a rapid response pilot has seen success and redirection of issue to community based solutions, using public partners and third sector organisations like Clacks CAB, Wellbeing Scotland and Transform, who run a Social Inclusion Project in dealing with repeating issues.</p> <p>Involving a ‘multi-agency’ approach at the earliest stage of presentation has seen a reduction in presentation and as a result has lead to freeing up of Police resources for other work.</p> <p>Using the place principles in Alloa has allowed shared assets and funding to be used for community safety. Safety was identified by local people as a key issue so Alloa First the business improvement district has purchased a network of CCTV cameras of high quality which is shares access to with Police Scotland. The Police has their own login details and can get access to filming quickly and act promptly to issues.</p>	<p>outlined below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apex Scotland contracted with Justice Social Work during 20/21 to provide a full time employment development mentor for the service. It uses this income to draw down match funding from the European Social Fund so that it can operate an additional employability programme. This additional programme supports people who have previous experience of the justice system but who are not currently on orders. • The Citizens Advice Bureau Service also contracted with justice social work during 20/21 to provide a part time worker. (Case study below.) • ASC who deliver the Recovery Community in Clacks received funding from the ‘Captain Tom’ funding to use to build on their employability offer and will be receiving joint funding from Housing and CJSW/CJP to deliver a recovery worker into tenancy support service. • Alloa First will be adding to the CCTV network it has already invested in with a third phase of cameras around Shillinghill and the new Alloa Hub which will continue to reduce crime. This has been used by Police Scotland across the region and Edinburgh. (Case Study below)
<p>Development of community justice workforce to work effectively across</p>	<p>CJP has now added a workforce development strand to the Review of its CJP strategy so that we can more effectively monitor the attendance of multi-agency staff and assess knowledge and understanding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wiping the Slate Clean animation was disseminated on social media, its use in learning environments in the early part of the year. • Victim Support videos also were shared and the new local officers have outlined their service to CJP. • The lead for public protection training is providing



<p>organisational/professional/geographical boundaries</p>		<p>Trauma informed training and training on new age of responsibility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe and Together briefings have been provided to wider number of people locally. • ADP Training is extensive and is being accessed by a wide number of local workers including the new Community Health Champions who are volunteers who are training up to signpost in community settings. Naxolone training is being provided. • CTSI will be providing a new online training platform for third sector, along with the wider TSI Scotland Network in collaboration with the Robertson Trust which will be launched at the end of 2021 and will work with the CJP and Clackmannanshire Council Public Protection Training Lead lead to provide a range of free course for the local setting online. It is hoped these will be short video introductions on partnership, structures, community justice services etc for wider workforce and community understanding.
<p>Partners illustrate effective engagement and collaborative partnership working with the authorities responsible for</p>	<p>The MAPPA service has as a result of COVID required to significantly adapt its business operational model to ensure that it delivering in a robust and sustainable service</p> <p>The adjustments to the operational model have been monitored and reviewed in an on going manner by the multi partner governance SOG</p> <p>The governance forums of SOG and MOG have continued to meet regularly These forums as well as overseeing the operational delivery of MAPPA have continued</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SOG also during 20/21 agreed and implemented a system of multi agency audit activity of cases subject to MAPPA This has been a positive learning and development process for all agencies and is viewed as being an example of the commitment the partnership has to good and positive working together relationships



<p>the delivery of MAPPA</p>	<p>to respond to national issues including VISOR development and information sharing between partners</p> <p>The MAPPA service is viewed as being an integral part of the local community justice response within the area and regularly reports activity to both the Community justice partnership and the Local Public protection committee This coordinated approach is viewed as being essential and of significant value</p>	
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Other information relevant to National Outcome Two

In our plan “Building Resilience at the Hard Edges in Clackmannanshire”, partners identified the importance of developing social enterprise and are committed to existing social business development as well as supporting the incubation of new social enterprises.

The partnership supported the incubation of the Resilience Learning Partnership (RLP) with flexibility so that it could be a sustainable social enterprise. During 2019/20 RLP undertook significant additional commissioned work. It has now built a solid reputation and sustainability by drawing resources from diverse income streams from across Scotland. This includes the sale of services such as public speaking, training delivery, workshops, research and consultancy. By the end of the financial year it also employed local people with complex lived experience, provided numerous work experience opportunities and had plans to employ more people with lived experience. RLP has also developed a local peer support hub and is an active contributor and influencer to the Clackmannanshire Alliance and national forums.

All Cleaned Up (ACU) is a social enterprise cleaning company and employs staff from the most marginalised and disadvantaged groups in society, including people with convictions, mental health issues, disabilities, health conditions and the long term unemployed. Since January 2020, ACU has been working in partnership with Clackmannanshire Council, delivering void property cleaning and clearance works and has recently entered a partnership with Alloa First to deliver maintenance services for the plants and hanging baskets within the town centre. Working in conjunction with Apex, ACU are offering local disadvantaged individuals employment and work experience through these contracts. ACU will shortly be running a third squad to deliver CPO and we hope will provide more onward opportunities for people with community sentences.

Wider local social entrepreneurship is strong and a number of other new social enterprise developments in Clackmannanshire during the year which seek to support employment outcomes for people with lived experience such as; Vital Spark Racing CIC which plans to build speed boats, Dynamic Wheel which seeks to draw on unique talents of people with lived experience and the Look About Ye CIC which is a shop and café in Alloa. Partners have supported these and other developments in various ways.

The Gate Charity’s contract catering work has also been a core supplier of event catering for partners through the reporting year. The Gate is now in receipt of an Investing in Communities funding and is operating a *Meals at Home* service, lunch clubs, a new charity shop and shortly, a food academy. It is also home to the Recovery Community and will be seeking synergies with the visiting service users to volunteer and train through the wider services it will be offering.



Hawkhill Community Centre has operated the *Man Up Club* over a number of years, which aims to support those leaving prison. Alongside its café and meal service which involves volunteers and uses its garden area, it now runs a new Community Shop with a membership scheme to help local residents. It is underway with a consultation on how to use the areas around the centre better.

All of these activities make important contributions to the Clackmannanshire Community Justice Improvement Plan priority to enable worthwhile work and financial inclusion - particularly within Alloa South and East.



NATIONAL OUTCOME THREE

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

Indicator	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)	
	Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact
Partners have identified and are overcoming structural barriers for people accessing services	<p>During the reporting year the most significant structural barriers to accessing services related to availability and access to services within the context of infection control restrictions. However the launch of the STRIVE pilot and the significant work by the Recovery Community has mitigated some of these pressures.</p> <p>Alongside that there was significant work to delivery food banks/digital provision/financial advice at a community level and meet the needs of those with significant barriers.</p> <p>Commitment by partners to develop the Strategic Needs and Strengths Assessment sets out new work to identify structural barriers to accessing services.</p> <p>Work with PSP services has resulted in increased acitivity for through the gate mentoring of people being liberated from prison.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Justice Social Work continues to deliver flexible arrangements in terms of times and geographic locations in the delivery of services like unpaid work. With increase squad capacity and online provision, it is hoped that this can be continued. Techshare scheme led by CTSI has taken donations of redundant high quality technology devices and redistributed them. This ties into wider local digital inclusion work and has helped people access, with telephone support, UC and other benefit and supports. A new Food Inequality group has now developed into Clacks Good Food and aims to continue to tackle food insecurity in a dignified way. Community larders will help address the continued need.
Existence of joint-working arrangements such as processes / protocols to	An Arrest Referral Service operates across Forth Valley which is funded by the ADP and managed by Change Grow Live (CGL).	<p>19/20 No. referrals - 25</p> <p>18/19: No. referrals - 26</p>



<p>ensure access to services to address underlying needs</p>	<p>Current plans are in place with the ADP to develop a confidence statement for Arrest Referral to support the Development of a Strategic Needs and Strengths Assessment.</p> <p>Partners have also created the STRIVE rapid response model using a multi-agency approach. This is outlined more fully below.</p> <p>CJSW use third sector partners to help with throughcare covering financial and employability support.</p>	<p>17/18: No. referrals - 32</p> <p>STRIVE launched and run as a pilot through 2020/21.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ClacksCAB are offering range of supports relating to benefits. • APEX are regularly working with around 50-60 people referred by CJSW. They also provide support to female offenders through the Shine project.
<p>Initiatives to facilitate access to services</p>	<p>There has been significant issues with referring and accessing services due to Covid19 but the online provision by many providers most notably the Recovery Community, ClacksCAB and APEX has helped significantly to mitigate the effects.</p> <p>Pop-up food provision has helped many people who would otherwise struggle to travel to and access provision. This was supported by the Techshare scheme which has</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovery Community adopted new ways of providing services and a wider number of people used this online service. • ClacksCAB has provided online services throughout the pandemic. • Communities provided food banks and larders through the pandemic helping the most vulnerable people. Volunteers delivered food to many people in their homes.
<p>Speed of access to mental health services</p>	<p>Provision was made under the Action 15 of the Mental Health Strategy for Scotland to provide mental health nurse service which is integrated into justice social work service. This has been successful and allowed for more</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mental Health Acute Assessment and Treatment Service (MHAATS) continues to provide pre-hospital triage to Police. Between starting on 31/1/2019 and 21/10/19 there were a total of 461 referrals to this service.



	<p>specialist help to be provided to those on justice journeys.</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. All of this is integral to developing a trauma informed community.</p> <p>The new Communities Mental Health and Wellbeing Fund will help distribute significant funds to groups across the partnership and the local focus will be on alcohol and drugs and suicide prevention.</p>	<p>Previously all of these cases would have been taken to the Emergency Department (ED); however MHAATS have been able to manage 91.3% of these referrals with only 40 of these cases having to be seen in ED.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Action 15 mental health nurse is working with 15 people on justice journeys. • TSIs in Clackmannanshire and Stirling will be distributing £400K in funds for mental health and wellbeing services for communities at a grass roots level in November 2021.
<p>% of people released from a custodial sentence :</p> <p>a) registered with a GP</p> <p>b) have suitable accommodation</p> <p>c) have had a</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>The Alcohol and Drugs Partnership continue to work with prisons and Prisoner Healthcare colleagues around the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary throughcare was offered to 100% of people being liberated from prison sentences. 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. If they are liberated on a statutory licence then they will have a statutory throughcare intervention. • Registering with a GP, accommodation and sorting benefits are a basic standard of service for everyone who wants it. Housing services continued incremental progress towards



<p>benefits eligibility check</p>	<p>support offered to individuals both during the sentence and upon liberation. Issues have been identified and these will be raised with Senior Management to resolve.</p> <p>The new Change Grow Live (CGL) contract includes provision for support to be offered to the three Forth Valley prisons as well as to Criminal Justice Social Work teams. CGL management are closely linked to Justice Social Work colleagues and will continue to maximise joint working opportunities.</p>	<p>SHORE Standards for people liberated from prison.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 took place in 2019/20. • 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>Targeted interventions have been tailored for and with an individual and had a successful impact on their risk of further offending</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. However, interventions cannot work in isolation. People with convictions commonly live with complex social structure with legacies of complex adversities and wider</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Road Traffic Group was a five session programme for men run in conjunction with the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service. The programme looked at different types of road traffic offending and asked the men to give an assessment of their own driving. It went on to look at road traffic laws and why they exist. Men were asked to look at the decision making process behind their offending and the pros and cons of offending. According to group feedback the session which made the biggest impact was a presentation by the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service on the consequences and impact of road traffic offending, both on victims and the emergency services. At the end of the programme men were asked to review their current risks and compile a personal statement about their future driving plan. • An assessment of Justice Social Work CPO Unpaid Work Exit questionnaires for 18/19 showed the following: 100% thought that all of their circumstances had been



	<p>disadvantages which have affected them, and legacies of their offending behaviours. 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>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>
<p>Other information relevant to National Outcome Three</p>		
<p>STRIVE pilot - see Case Study below</p>		



NATIONAL OUTCOME FOUR

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

Indicator	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)	
	Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact
Use of 'other activities requirements' in CPOs	<p>A range of organisations and groups are in place locally to support other activities in Community Payback Orders. Activities continue to be matched to the Ricks Needs Responsivity assessment and linked as closely as possible to the personal 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 • All Cleaned Up CIC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Workers have a suite of other activities to match individuals. This contributes to overall quality of CPO's as identified in the Care Inspectorate Self Assessment exercise for justice social work. • Specific outcomes relating to core partnerships with APEX and Citizens Advice Bureau are mentioned elsewhere in this document. • Further details of other activities will be detailed in the Clackmannanshire Community Payback Order annual report. • Community Payback Order has a facebook page where they show the work they are doing in communities – this is more active again since September.
Effective risk management for public protection	<p>Forth Valley MAPPA complies with the legislative requirements regarding multi-agency risk management.</p> <p>Public Protection Lead Officers work effectively together to support effective risk identification and management across Child Protection, Adult Support and Protection, Gender Base Violence, Alcohol and Drug Partnership and Community Justice.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAPPA reports are produced on separate time frames and cover the whole of Forth Valley.



	<p>Multi-agency Public Protection training is co-ordinated centrally by a Lead Officer across Clackmannanshire and Stirling.</p> <p>The Impact of Parental Substance Misuse Tool (IPSU) was launched on the 3rd December 2018. Despite senior endorsement of the tool, there appears to be significant challenge to the routine and regular implementation to practice in some areas. This has been raised to both the COG and the CPC.</p> <p>Discussions are currently underway with the Public Protection Learning and Development Advisor as to how staff can be supported to utilise the risk assessment tool in appropriate cases.</p>	
<p>Quality of CPOs and DTTOs</p>	<p>A self assessment exercise using the Care Inspectorate Template for Justice Social Work was undertaken for the Clackmannanshire Justice Social Work Service and provision of CPO's. It used the same Quality Indicators which the Care Inspectorate has favoured in recent inspections in other local authorities.</p> <p>:</p> <p>These indicators are as follows:</p> <p>1.1 improving the life chances and outcomes for people subject to a community payback order.</p> <p>2.1 impact on people who have committed offences.</p> <p>5.2 assessing and responding to risk and need.</p> <p>5.3 planning and providing effective intervention.</p> <p>9.4 leadership of improvement and change.</p>	<p>After considering inspection reports from other local authorities, the following grades were attributed to the service.</p> <p>1.1 improving the life chances and outcomes for people subject to a community payback order. - ADEQUATE</p> <p>2.1 impact on people who have committed offences. GOOD</p> <p>5.2 assessing and responding to risk and need. GOOD</p> <p>5.3 planning and providing effective intervention. GOOD</p> <p>9.4 leadership of improvement and change. GOOD</p> <p>A number of recommendations were made which have informed the service plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A recommendation relating to indicator 1.1 for measuring person centred outcomes has been piloted and findings



		<p>from the initial evaluation are contained within this report.</p> <p>An evaluation of CPO exit surveys provided robust evidence that all or nearly all participants believed the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They had been treated with dignity and respect • Their circumstances had been taken into account • They had been seen on time • That the order had helped them. <p>Some of the narrative described life changing impacts</p> <p><i>“Not been in trouble - no police to the door”</i></p> <p><i>“The whole experience made me want to change my ways - too much loss of time”</i></p> <p><i>“Helped (me) understand that I needed help/push to get health and alcohol sorted.”</i></p> <p><i>“Learned to control my drinking and new things in life.”</i></p> <p><i>“Helped me to look at my behaviour and look at ways to be a better person”</i></p> <p><i>“Helped me back into a routine”</i></p> <p><i>“(The CPO was a) blessing in disguise. Got me off street drugs and address issues I was ignoring such as drugs, employment and mental health”</i></p> <p><i>“I have a more focused outlook and attitude”</i></p> <p><i>“I’ll not get into trouble again. I realise what trouble I was getting into “</i></p> <p><i>“Keep on straight and narrow (now) and got myself sorted out. My whole life has changed because of this (CPO)”</i></p> <p><i>“The service has helped me to understand my drinking and violence problem and family issues as well”</i></p> <p><i>“changed whole attitude to life - now know what I need to do”</i></p> <p><i>“calmer, don’t want to repeat offending”</i></p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wider feedback from participants also confirms that they believe the order helped them to specifically reduce to “stop offending” and “improve their attitude to offending”.
<p>Reduced use of custodial sentences and remand :</p> <p>a) Balance between community sentences relative to short custodial sentences under one year</p> <p>b) Proportion of people appearing from custody who are remanded</p>	<p>The custodial sentences are increasing in Clackmanannshire and in August 2021, the SPS reported that Clacks was amongst the highest in the country for rate of incarceration. This is in part due to the retiral of Sherriff Mackie who was a proponent avoiding short term sentencing.</p> <p>Using Voluntary Throughcare cases as an indicator of short term sentencing it is clear there was a significant rise but now the numbers are falling slightly.</p> <p>Custody courts have been held in Falkirk throughout the pandemic and this remains the case. Anecdotally, the number does seem to have increased but there is no data for this and therefore no secure evidence base.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were 34 prison sentences of under 1 year used in Clackmannanshire during 2019/20 which is an increase from 21 in 2018/19. There were 227 community payback orders during 2019/20 which is an increase from 208 in 2018/19 Due to the impact of COVID on Court Business the number of community payback orders fell to 133 during 2020/21 Voluntary throughcare rose from 22 in 2018/19 to 38 in 2019/20. 2020/21 number of voluntary throughcare cases fell slightly to 35 (from 38 in 2019/20) From the SPS figures of August 2021 Prison total – 106 1.40% of population 0.20% rate of incarceration
The delivery of interventions targeted at problem drug and	The Clackmannanshire Community Justice Partnership continues to work collaboratively with the Clackmannanshire & Stirling Alcohol & Drugs Partnership.	<p>LDP</p> <p>Local services continue to exceed the target for waiting times for Substance Use services, ensuring rapidity of access to alcohol and/or drug treatment. Nationally available data outlines that for</p>



<p>alcohol use [NHS Local Delivery Plan (LDP) Standard]</p>	<p>All commissioned substance use services are robustly monitored on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>Contract specifications take cognisance of the Health and Social Care Standards.</p> <p>In addition, the ADP has a long standing commitment to quality assurance through the Quality Improvement Framework Board (QIFB) and the Integrated Clinical Governance Group (ICG).</p> <p>Friday prison liberations continue to present issues for many services in providing support to prisoners over the weekend immediately after release.</p> <p>The new Reviewed Plan 2021-2023 will more clearly align with the ADP Plan and the aim is to work more closely together with ADP and its partners to provide better services for people with addictions.</p> <p>The appointment of a new ADP Coordinator with former prison and wider experience is welcomed.</p>	<p>the quarter ending 30th September 2019, 97.6% of people referred to a substance service were seen within 3 weeks and 99.2% were seen within 5 weeks across Forth Valley.</p> <p>The number of Alcohol Brief Interventions delivered in Forth Valley was 7,693.</p> <p>Social Inclusion Project For the financial year 2019/20, the Social Inclusion Project North has been unable to collect data in relation to any reductions in offending/anti-social behaviour noted by Police Scotland following a referral to the SIP. In May 2020, the SIP North has now started to receive referrals from Police Scotland through the Strive pilot currently operating in Clackmannanshire. It is hoped that with this additional referral source, that this data will be able to be captured in future figures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is hoped that the information sharing protocol being used at present to allow Police Scotland in Clackmannanshire to share information with the SIP can be replicated in the Stirling area. • During the reporting year the service received 60 referrals from Clackmannanshire. 40% of them were offending at the time they were referred. <p>Community Rehab Service Following the change of contract to CGL on 1st October, the service was committed to running one final programme of the Community Rehab using the model delivered by ASC, between October and December 2019. From January 2020, we launched the CGL Foundations of Recovery</p>
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		<p>programme which is a CBT informed group work programme.</p> <p>There were 13 referrals to Foundations of Recovery (6 attended) and referrals to 3 Steps to Change from Clackmannanshire. This demonstrates significant growth from the previous reporting year, with less than 5 referrals.</p> <p>Forth Valley Family Support Service There were 17 referrals during 2019/20 which is up from 12 in the previous reporting year.</p> <p>Alcohol Related Brain Injury (ARBI) Training sessions and more advertising for the service was undertaken in Clacks and Stirling area. There was a recognition referral rates were lower in these localities. Challenges can occur in securing Social Work resource to support community care packages once alcohol detox has been completed.</p> <p>The service is currently working on a pathway and interface with inpatient services and devising referral criteria to help all services identify the correct patients for the service. 5 individuals were referred during the reporting year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work was carried out with Low Moss to develop a protocol for safe transitions back to the community. This involves ensuring prescriptions are authorised in advance in the event of a Friday release from prison to prevent interruption of access. • Throughout the year, community services remained open to provide naloxone, drug treatment and injecting equipment to those in need.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An additional 100k funding was secured from the Health and Social Care partnership for additional harm reduction and recovery support. Not only does this help to provide support to the most vulnerable communities during a particularly challenging time but also created employment opportunities for the recovery community in a turbulent job market.• Additional funding was also put in to support families of drug or alcohol users.• The Director of Public Health wrote to all drug and alcohol service users at the beginning of the pandemic to notify of their high risk status in order to protect the community from further health related harm.• Partners participated in reviewing the Alcohol and Drug Partnership needs assessment to ensure the particular needs of the justice population are reflected in policy.• A whole systems approach has been implemented at Forth Valley Royal Hospital to ensure patients are provided with holistic care for their needs.• A survey of drug and alcohol use was carried out in early 2021 with Falkirk, Stirling and Clackmannanshire residents to understand more about the experiences of individuals, families and the wider community in relation to alcohol and drug harm across the area. Community Justice partners supported promotion of the survey within to the community and within their own organisations. There was
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		<p>good uptake, creating a wealth of data to feed into the drug and alcohol needs assessment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work was carried out to secure a 3 year contract to support the Forth Valley Recovery Community. 																										
<p>Number of Police Recorded Warnings, police diversion, fiscal measures, fiscal diversion, supervised bail, community sentences (including CPOs, DTTOs and RLOs)</p>		<p>Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service Data</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1227 499 1865 549">2019-20</th> <th data-bbox="1865 499 2024 549">Alloa</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1227 549 1865 624">Criminal reports received (by case)</td> <td data-bbox="1865 549 2024 624">1,593</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1227 624 1865 699">Subjects reported</td> <td data-bbox="1865 624 2024 699">1,716</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="1227 699 2024 735">Subjects receiving a First Substantive Marking of</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1227 735 1865 810">Fiscal Fine & Compensation</td> <td data-bbox="1865 735 2024 810">62</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1227 810 1865 885">Compensation</td> <td data-bbox="1865 810 2024 885">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1227 885 1865 960">Fiscal Fine</td> <td data-bbox="1865 885 2024 960">138</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1227 960 1865 1035">Work Scheme</td> <td data-bbox="1865 960 2024 1035">Less than 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1227 1035 1865 1110">Fixed Penalty</td> <td data-bbox="1865 1035 2024 1110">130</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1227 1110 1865 1185">Possible Diversion</td> <td data-bbox="1865 1110 2024 1185">22</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="1227 1185 2024 1222">Justice Social Work data for Clackmannanshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1227 1222 1865 1297">Community Payback Orders</td> <td data-bbox="1865 1222 2024 1297">227</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1227 1297 1865 1359">Drug Treatment and Testing Orders</td> <td data-bbox="1865 1297 2024 1359">5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	2019-20	Alloa	Criminal reports received (by case)	1,593	Subjects reported	1,716	Subjects receiving a First Substantive Marking of		Fiscal Fine & Compensation	62	Compensation	6	Fiscal Fine	138	Work Scheme	Less than 5	Fixed Penalty	130	Possible Diversion	22	Justice Social Work data for Clackmannanshire		Community Payback Orders	227	Drug Treatment and Testing Orders	5
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Number of short-term sentences under one year		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were 34 prison sentences of under one year given to Clackmannanshire residents over the reporting year. This relates to 24 individuals. 						

Other information relevant to National Outcome Four

Fire and Ambulance have now launched their new youth volunteer programme and are working to recruit the first group of young people through Education CLD.

NATIONAL OUTCOME FIVE

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

Indicator	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)	
	Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact
Individuals have made progress	Following evaluation by the Community Justice Performance Sub-Group	5 domains directly relate to improved life chances for the individual. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation: There is evidence of safer or more suitable, stable accommodation during the course of the order.



against the outcome

partners agreed that the Place Standard Tool measures used in the previous year were flawed as an outcome measurement tool. However the PST was also identifying 'at risk' groups and 'victims' and how their 'place' was relevant to reducing crime longer term and improving wellbeing.

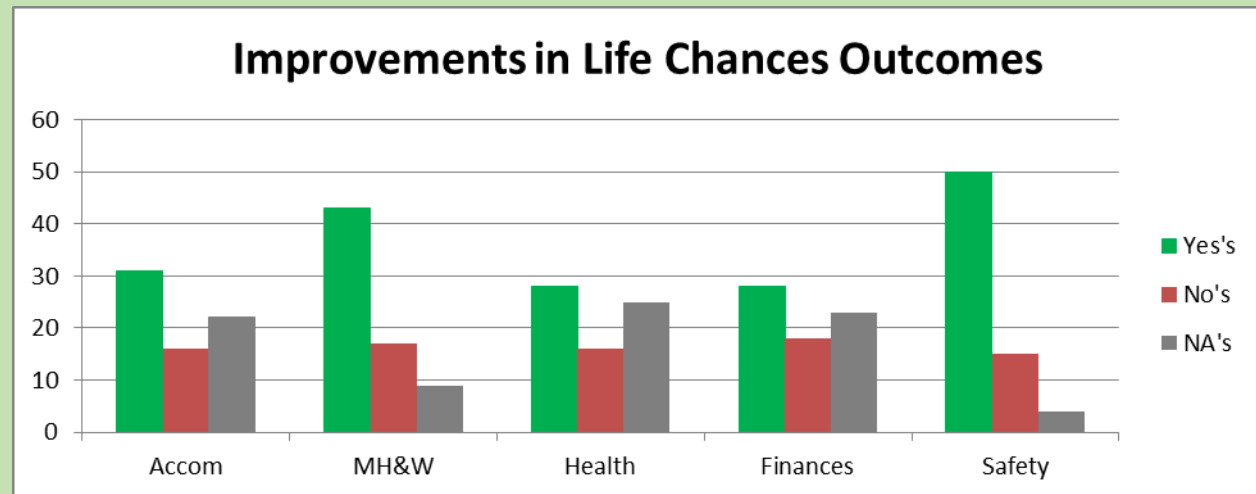
The Self Evaluation of Justice Social Work using Care Inspectorate tools identified an outcome measurement gap in the service which instigated a 4 month pilot which is to be mainstreamed.

Team managers implemented a new way of working in client reviews. The managers considered views expressed by the service users and progress records. The Team Manager completed a simple

- Mental Health and Wellbeing: There is evidence that the individual has become more able to manage their mental/emotional health
- Health: There is evidence of improvements in general physical health.
- Finances: There is evidence of improved financial circumstances or better management of them.
- Safety: there is evidence of improved decision making around keeping safe and feeling safe.

The chart below sets out the relevance and improvements for the life chances measures.

- 69 reviews were completed over a 4 month period. 33 were marked as "first review" and the others were marked at various different stages.
- In 65 out of 69 reviews at least one outcome improvement was noted



On the face of it these results are encouraging with improvement being shown in a significant number of cases in a significant number of domains. However, some caution must be exercised in interpreting the results because:



	questionnaire for each area marking whether there has been an Improvement, No Change or the domain is Not Applicable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sample is small; it was noticed that as the sample size increased the divergence in scores reduced • The period measured is very short – therefore this may not be a realistic timeframe for assessment especially in areas like repeat offending, mental health, substance misuse etc. • There may be an element of impression management at play by service users
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Other information relevant to National Outcome Five

The Financial Inclusion Project by Clackmannanshire CAB continued to provide valuable assistance through the reporting year. Clackmannanshire CAB’s Criminal Justice Project provides a free and confidential advice service to men and women within the justice system who are serving all or part of their sentence in the community, helping to mitigate some of the issues that may contribute to them re-offending.

Having a dedicated CAB adviser working in partnership with criminal justice workers has helped to improve access to advice for people in urgent need, as well as addressing the issue of inconsistent voluntary engagement with services, as individuals can be referred directly rather than merely being signposted. In addition, men and women can also be referred on to other specialist services offered by Clacks CAB, for example, for advice on resolving more complex debt problems or for representation at benefit appeals. The service operates three days a week and appointments are offered at either the CAB or the Criminal Justice Service (CJS) in Alloa. A twice-weekly drop-in at the CJS was begun in February 2020 but this was suspended in March due to the onset of the coronavirus pandemic.

- The project operated three days per week between April 2019 and March 2020.
- From April 2019 to March 2020, 85 referrals were recorded from criminal justice staff, CAB colleagues and other agencies.
- A further 35 people self-referred having previously had advice through the project.
- Out of the total of 120 referrals, 89 (74%) people engaged and received advice.
- Referrals and self-referrals resulted in 255 contacts with clients (212 face-to-face)
- Through appointments at CAB or CJS, home visits and representation at benefit tribunals. In line with previous years, issues with benefits comprised around two-thirds (68%) of the total enquiries dealt with during the year.
- Issues with Universal Credit were the most common reason for clients needing advice and assistance (31% of total benefit enquiries), especially around budgeting issues and work capability assessments.
- 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 and assistance.

- Problems with rent arrears among council and housing association tenants, including eviction proceedings, were the most common type of debt enquiry (39% of total debt enquiries).
 - Positive benefit outcomes recorded
 - A small number of clients were represented at benefit appeal hearings, which were successful.
 - Financial gains totalling £36,206.62 were recorded from successful benefit awards, reviews and appeals.
 - Other financial gains of £671.70 were recorded from debt reduction, energy assistance applications and referrals to food banks.
 - A twice weekly drop-in at the Criminal Justice Service was begun in February 2020 but this was suspended in March due to the coronavirus pandemic.
-
- Referrals rates to the project were greatly reduced during the height of the pandemic, with the closure of the courts and restrictions to CJS and other services having a significant impact on this. In addition, contact with individuals was limited to phone and email, which was especially problematic for a demographic for whom face-to-face contact is the norm.
-
- Typically around two-thirds of the work generated by referrals to the project is around problems with the benefit system, reflecting the fact that many people within the justice system are living on low incomes through being unemployed or being unable to work due to ill health. Problems with Universal Credit, including a lack of money for basic living costs due to excessive deductions for debt repayments, have increased year-on-year, but the pandemic actually saw a decrease in this area as a result of various temporary measures taken by the UK government, including the £20 a week 'uplift' and the suspension of sanctions and appointments at the Jobcentre. As we move gradually out of the pandemic it is anticipated that these issues will return for many people within the justice system.
-
- Of course, any member of the community can access advice or assistance via the CAB, and this was true throughout the height of the pandemic, but the strength of the service provided by the Criminal Justice Project is its capacity to offer a level of flexibility and support to more vulnerable individuals that the general CAB service is unable to due to level of daily demand on its services.



NATIONAL OUTCOME SIX

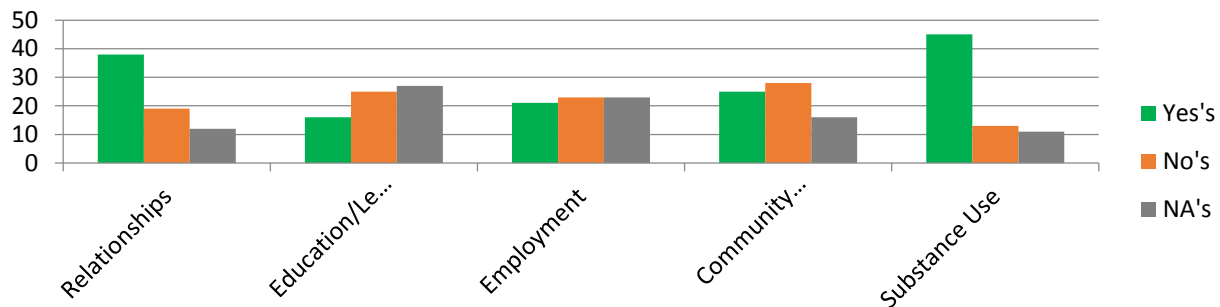
People develop positive relationships and more opportunities to participate and contribute through education, employment and leisure activities

Indicator	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)	
	Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact
Individuals have made progress against the outcome	<p>Following evaluation by the Community Justice Performance Sub-Group partners agreed that the Place Standard Tool measures used in the previous year were flawed as an outcome measurement tool.</p> <p>The Self Evaluation of Justice Social Work using Care Inspectorate tools identified an outcome measurement gap in the service which instigated a 4 month pilot which is to be mainstreamed.</p> <p>Team managers implemented a new way of working in client reviews. The managers considered</p>	<p>5 Domains directly relate to improvements in Relationships and Participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationships: The individual has benefitted from support to develop, maintain or improve important, positive relationships with e.g. staff, family, friends and neighbours/community • Education/Learning: There is evidence the individual has been assisted to access further education/learning. • Employment: There is evidence the individual has been assisted to progress their prospects for employment/volunteering • Community Inclusion: The individual is better connected to sources of support within the community. • Substance Use: As a result of the support received the individual has achieved improvements related to substance use <p>The chart below sets out the relevance and improvements for the relationships and participation measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 69 reviews were completed over a 4 month period. 33 were marked as “first review” and the others were marked at various different stages. • In 65 out of 69 reviews at least one outcome improvement was noted



views expressed by the service users and progress records. The Team Manager completed a simple questionnaire for each area marking whether there has been an Improvement, No Change or the domain is Not Applicable.

Improvements in Relationships and Participation Outcomes



On the face of it these results are encouraging with improvement being shown in a significant number of cases in a significant number of domains. However, some caution must be exercised in interpreting the results because:

- The sample is small; it was noticed that as the sample size increased the divergence in scores reduced
- The period measured is very short – therefore this may not be a realistic timeframe for assessment especially in areas like repeat offending, mental health, substance misuse etc.
- There may be an element of impression management at play by service users

Other information relevant to National Outcome Six

APEX continues to support the pathway to employment in partnership with justice social work and they match individuals to various other services and community groups. This service is available for all individuals linked to justice social work including people managed with MAPPA processes. The service responds to individual needs and tailors support accordingly.

48 individuals started working with APEX during the reporting year and others received ad-hock support and guidance. Funding was provided to APEX further in Spring 2021 to allow clients to access services, complete CPOs and connect with the team.



One significant barrier to employment is the disclosure of previous criminal convictions. Commonly this barrier is inflated in the mind of the individual, therefore APEX seeks to build realistic hope and trust in the disclosure process and they facilitate a range of actions to develop readiness for engagement in purposeful activities, volunteering, education, training and employment. Therefore, this service is able to connect with individuals based on their own stage in employability readiness from individuals who are years away from being able to hold down a job through to individuals who are ready and willing to start work very quickly although such individuals are rare.

For many individuals, their connection with the criminal justice system is a symptom of other complex needs which need to be addressed before they are ready for work. However, once they have addressed immediate needs, like personal safety and basic wellbeing, then they can start to set achievable goals to build confidence.

Additionally APEX provides local support for people after their involvement in the criminal justice system which is more focused on employment outcomes and the work has linked to Resilience Learning Partnership and All Cleaned Up.



NATIONAL OUTCOME SEVEN

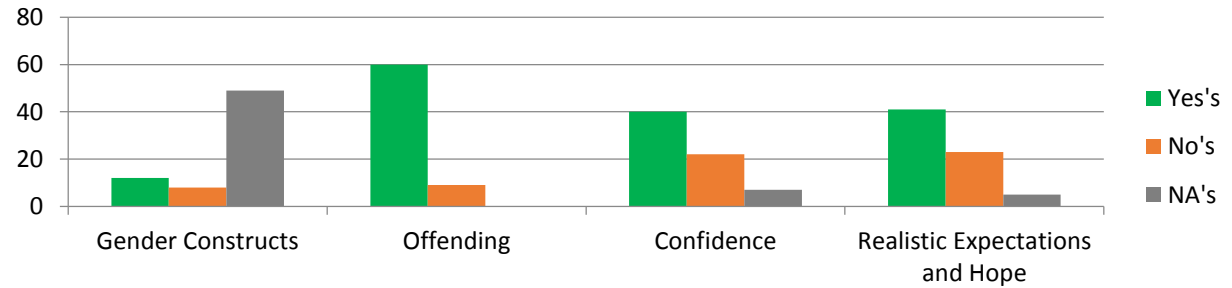
Individuals' resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced

Indicator	Evidence and Data (max 300 words per indicator)	
	Please describe the activity	Then describe the impact
<p>Individuals have made progress against the outcome</p>	<p>Following evaluation by the Community Justice Performance Sub-Group partners agreed that the Place Standard Tool measures used in the previous year were flawed as an outcome measurement tool.</p> <p>The Self Evaluation of Justice Social Work using Care Inspectorate tools identified an outcome measurement gap in the service which instigated a 4 month pilot which is to be mainstreamed.</p> <p>Team managers implemented a new way of working in client reviews. The managers considered views expressed by the</p>	<p>4 Domains relate to Resilience, Capacity for Change and Self Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Constructs: the individual is more aware about the negative impact that unhealthy ideas of gender stereotypes have on familial relationships. • Offending: As a result of the support received the individual has evidenced reductions in the frequency and/or seriousness of offending. • Confidence: As a result of the support received there are demonstrable improvements in the individual's confidence, resilience and reported sense of self worth. • Realistic expectations and hope: The individual has more realistic expectations about making changes and is more hopeful about the future. <p>The chart below sets out the relevance and improvements for the Resilience, Capacity for Change and Self Management measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 69 reviews were completed over a 4 month period. 33 were marked as "first review" and the others were marked at various different stages. • In 65 out of 69 reviews at least one outcome improvement was noted



service users and progress records. The Team Manager completed a simple questionnaire for each area marking whether there has been an Improvement, No Change or the domain is Not Applicable.

Improvements in Resilience, Capacity for Change and Self Management Outcomes



On the face of it these results are encouraging with improvement being shown in a significant number of cases in a significant number of domains. However, some caution must be exercised in interpreting the results because:

- The sample is small; it was noticed that as the sample size increased the divergence in scores reduced
- The period measured is very short – therefore this may not be a realistic timeframe for assessment especially in areas like repeat offending, mental health, substance misuse etc.
- There may be an element of impression management at play by service users

Other information relevant to National Outcome Seven

Although all of the community justice outcomes are interconnected, the resilience outcome is only achievable if the right things are in place throughout the community justice ecosystem. Partners identified this and supported the development of the “Wellbeing at the Hard Edges” project as an action research model which was delivered collaboratively between Resilience Learning Partnership and Community Justice Scotland.

Individuals with experience of “the hard edges” participated in 2 groups. One group considered concerns of victims and one group



considered concerns of “the accused” within the context of their own trauma and life experiences. This was managed in a safe and ethical framework and it was designed to influence improvements which matter. Some of the influencing work is behind schedule, however the capacity has been built and the work is continuing.

The supportive action research model provided; reflective space, peer support and access to appropriate services for participants. And, there is evidence that it developed positive resilience outcomes for participants – all of them reported improved wellbeing and during the project individuals have started employment, accessed tertiary education, improved their housing situations and developed more healthy relationships.

“Wellbeing at the Hard Edges” was involved as an influencer in the Clackmannanshire Alliance’s Challenge Poverty week, shared early learning in a Knowledge Exchange event at Alloa Town Hall with over 100 delegates and has been showcased in Community Justice Scotland’s “Making the Change” programme.

Colleagues from Community Justice Scotland said, *“Community Justice Scotland has been working closely – in partnership and collaboration – with Resilience Learning Partnership to explore and develop ways of building resilience for individuals with lived experience in the justice system. The recent key focus was in planning a series of action research workshops, bringing together those with lived experience and a range of professionals to consider, inquire, research and learn together the real meaning and potential of trauma informed services.*

The unforeseen impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has unavoidably set the timeframe for the workshops back. However, this has re-routed rather than derailed the process. Our joint development and planning work means that the preparation has been done, the action plan is ready to go, evaluation is an integral step, and much of the initial relationship-building is already in place. In fact, the inevitable delay created by “lock-down” has provided an opportunity for more in-depth connection and resilience-building among the participants.

By adhering to key trauma informed principles throughout our collaboration we have both embedded and integrated the themes of choice, collaboration, empowerment, trust and safety. A project full of hope, it has the potential for transformative change for all those involved – people with lived experience, professionals across the justice sector and those facilitating.”

The project will continue to evolve and plans are in place to support next stages of the work.



5. Priority Areas of Focus

- Continuing services during the COVID19 Emergency
- Supporting Unpaid work continuity
- Building stronger relationships across areas of work – VAW, ADP and Housing being key ones.
- Building stronger relations with the new LEP model and see more diversity and options for people within third sector towards employment.

6. Case Studies

Clackmannanshire Police Co-location

Alloa's Police Station will re-locate to the Council building in October 2021 to enable partnership working and reduce costs. Chief Inspector Audrey Marsh, area commander for Clackmannanshire said " In February 2020 it was agreed that we would relocate from Alloa Police Station and start a new exciting era of working more closely with Clackmannanshire Council in shared facilities as part of Police' Scotland long term estate strategy. Being based in the same building as the council will enable quicker, more effective partnership working and improved outcomes for residents, while also reducing the long term costs of maintaining ageing public sector building in the area."

The officers and staff have reported looking forward to this new chapter working in modern offices and with key local authority and third sector partners and following the work on STRIVE over the last year, further opportunities for early intervention and prevention will help all parties.

STRIVE

Clackmannanshire Council has been on a journey to radically reduce poverty and improve outcomes for its citizens. The leadership team understands that the current system design means many vulnerable citizens only receive help at point of crisis. Safeguarding through Rapid Intervention (STRIVE) is a live project that tests the concept that a multi-agency, public sector team will deliver better outcomes, faster, for the most vulnerable residents of Clackmannanshire through a whole-systems approach to integrated working.

The core STRIVE team consists of Housing, Police, Child Services and Money Advice. In addition, the STRIVE team have expanded to work effectively with the Transform Forth Valley Social Inclusion Project (SIP), Wellbeing Scotland and Housing Support, amongst others. This report evaluates the work of the STRIVE team from its commencement on the 3rd February 2020 to the 28th February 2021.

During that time the team received **192 referrals**. The majority came from the core partners Housing, Police and Child services. Of these referrals, in 36 cases (19%), the STRIVE team shared information with the current service and took no further action. In 138 cases (72%) the STRIVE team carried out an intervention. STRIVE customers are highly varied. To allow an understanding of STRIVE customer needs and evaluate the STRIVE team intervention response a selection of typical case studies¹ were created from referrals, case notes and discussions with the core team members.

It was noted that in the case studies 85% of customers were known to multiple agencies and 92% required a multiple agency response. The case studies demonstrated four key areas of need for customers:



financial assistance, mental wellbeing support, homeless prevention, and support to deal with drug and/or alcohol addictions.

To understand the prevalence of these issues across the STRIVE caseload a review of customer welfare concerns for over 97 customers was undertaken.

This found:

- 44% of customers had immediate financial concerns
- 43% of customers required support for mental wellbeing
- 30% of customers were at risk of homelessness
- 30% of customers had drug and/or alcohol addictions 1

How did the STRIVE team respond to these needs?

Out of the 13 cases reviewed there were more than 45 different customer outcomes. This indicates the benefits of a holistic approach to the provision of services. Outcomes achieved for customers were wide and varied including: preventing homelessness, arranging food, heating and basic furniture, assisting with detox, stopping harm to customers and others, keeping families together, providing a home and financial assistance to those fleeing domestic violence, getting people with mental wellbeing needs the support they needed, carrying out repairs, bereavement counselling and helping with household tasks.

The most common outcomes were improved financial security, prevention of homelessness, reduction in police involvement, improvements in mental health and reduction in misuse of drugs and/or alcohol. Ultimately, the outcomes provided gave STRIVE customers different choices and pathways.

What were the potential economic gains of STRIVE?

Given the subject matter of this report it is difficult to put a number on the potential future savings. Fortunately, in recent years there have been robust studies that have attempted to understand the costs of poor mental health, drug and alcohol misuse, and homelessness on the impact of the Scottish economy.

Three of these studies have been used to provide the baseline measures for potential savings for this evaluation. For each case study a potential saving figure was estimated based on the details of the case and the outcomes achieved. These estimated savings were then multiplied by the number of cases in that category and the outcome summed.

A deduction of £258,000 was then made for the core STRIVE team based on highest point salaries for the graded posts. This brought the overall estimated saving figure to over £66 million. The estimated saving figure is based on savings over the lifetime of the STRIVE customers in this evaluation and assumes that some will go on to obtain jobs and live longer more productive lives due to the early intervention of the STRIVE team.

So, are the lifetimes' saving figures accurate?

Unfortunately, as there are so many variables to account for, the margin of error is wide. Nevertheless, they are indicative and are useful when considering the overall picture for budget spend and policy decisions.

What are the opportunities for further improvement?

There is scope to increase demand considerably. A review of Vulnerable Person Disclosures (VPDs) from the 1st February 2020 to 1st February 2021 identified 1,216 categorised as adult welfare concern. Only 168 of these (14%) met the three point test for statutory intervention.



This suggests there is a large number of citizens that could benefit from a STRIVE intervention. 66% of STRIVE referrals have concerns for adult welfare and in 5 (38%) of the case studies ongoing support was requested from adult services. An opportunity exists to provide better and faster outcomes to customers, increase the reach of STRIVE further streamline the service by having adult services a part of the core STRIVE team.

43% of STRIVE cases have a concern for the customers' mental wellbeing, a direct pathway to mental health services rather than having to go via 3rd sector partners would streamline the STRIVE service and provide a quicker response for customers.

Conclusions

The evaluation concluded that there was a clear customer need for STRIVE. The project has delivered significant improvement in outcomes for customers, early and fast intervention, the potential for significant economic benefits and improved job satisfaction for members of the STRIVE team.

These achievements are even more remarkable given the challenges experienced by the COVID pandemic. The crucial success factors were:

1. The ability of the STRIVE group to meet (albeit virtually) and discuss cases daily as many customers needed immediate help.
2. A direct and fast response from the STRIVE team and where 'other' services were required, for example, the Social Inclusion Project, they were asked to engage with STRIVE and the client rather than a mere referral being sent.
3. The STRIVE team made consistent and persistent effort to engage with customers and build trust. This led to numerous customers engaging with services that in the past they had refused.
4. The co-location of the STRIVE team allowed them to 'gel' as they learnt about each others' roles and began to understand different perspectives. Information was shared fast, as they were able to discuss cases with their colleagues throughout the day.

It is anticipated that moving back to a co-located face to face team will ensure an even quicker response to customers. Recommendation It is recommended that a business case is now developed to normalise the STRIVE model and ensure its continued success and expansion.

Alloa First & CCTV

Alloa First – the local Business Improvement District was voted back in in October 2018 and during 2019 surveyed local people alongside Planning and with the assistance and support of CTSI. The Place Standard Tool was used as the survey tool with local customers as it is both quantitative and qualitative and will help demonstrate improvement over the five year term. One of the key issues of the area highlighted was safety – and this followed the same process being used previously with justice journey clients, 'at risk' and victims who also highlighted safety in the town as an issue.

At the time there was very poor cameras and no further investment was likely to be made by the Police. Together the BID and Clackmannanshire Police co-produced the plans for the best coverage for the town centre, and the investment was made by the businesses through the BID levy. Phase 1 was completed in 2019 and phase 2 in 2020. Further cameras will be added when capital work is completed shortly on the former public toilets and around the Primrose Street development in March 2022, which brings around 100 older people to the town centre.

Police Scotland across the region are using the cameras regularly and it has reduced crime in the town centre as people are aware of the its presence and the quality of filming can make detection easy. Police Scotland has their own logins for the system so can access it remotely if required.

Safe & Together

In 2020, Clackmannanshire Council took the decision to disaggregate from the Caledonian System



which was run across Forth Valley. The reasoning behind that is that the courts were only using the Caledonian System for high tariff offenders and it was not providing a delivery model that helped address early intervention and those who remained in the home. With a significant issue of domestic violence continuing in Clackmannanshire, it was felt the funds could be better used to develop a wider more integrated range of interventions to prevent domestic abuse and complement the work already underway across Stirling and Clackmannanshire using the Safe and Together model.

Safe and Together is an evidence based model (originated in USA) designed to lead to improved outcomes for families affected by domestic abuse. It can also help to improve outcomes for ALL families we work with. The key principles of Safe and Together are: Keeping child Safe and Together with non-offending parent, Partnering with non-offending parent as default position and Intervening with perpetrator to reduce risk and harm to child.

CJSW has now appointed two additional social workers and contracted with SACRO to support the development of a new delivery model for the area.

APEX, Vital Spark & STACC

Vital Spark Racing CIC is a new social enterprise based in Alloa offering a workshop based course in powerboat building which aims to build confidence and skills in young people. The original project which would see 10 local people split into three teams to build a powerboat, a trailer had to be shelved due to covid. Undeterred, they scaled back the project and took on a small number of local people, supported by APEX.

APEX also provided additional support to people through their new STACC online training portal and alongside the purchase of additional devices for clients in January 2021, clients can access courses on a range of areas and carry out group sessions. In particular there is a new SQA in Employability which can be delivered entirely remotely and the reduction of CPO hours by utilising online delivery.

Glenochil prisoners provide for the Community

At the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic last year, many prisoners expressed a desire to help those in the community by donating items from their own canteen, to those in need on the outside. It was a resounding success and The Gate in Alloa received a large haul of items from Glenochil, for which they were extremely grateful.

Excerpt from the Alloa Advertiser;

“The prisoners responded to the needs in the community, donating their own money in buying these things. This is money they had, and they could buy food for themselves with it every week, so it is a real sacrifice for them. We were incredibly moved by the response, it was really unexpected, and we are delighted to receive it”

Roll forward 12 months, and a number of individuals again approached the Governor wishing to make another donation to The Gate. This time their generosity raised a total of £471.92. The Canteen staff, equipped with the sheets submitted were able to process all the items, and in May 2021 delivered another huge food haul to a very thankful group of volunteers at The Gate Foodbank, Alloa.

A message received earlier today from The Gate, **“Further to your recent visit to The Gate Foodbank, I can inform you that a total of 150kg of stocks were donated which is the equivalent to 18 single food parcels. Please pass on our many thanks to all those involved with the collection”**

This community service was followed by the donation of plants to the St Mungo’s church sale and



building relations with the prison will continue further.

7. Challenges

Most community justice challenges in Clackmannanshire relate to a number of common factors include the following:

- Unresolved trauma from childhood which leads to dysregulated behaviours and risk taking which threaten personal safety, the safety of others and regular re-traumatisation. Living with relentless personal suffering and struggling to seek support.
- A shortage of healthy relationships and sometimes have unhealthy world views towards others.
- Pathways to employment are inhibited by; criminal histories, capacity to work and geographic access to realistic employment opportunities. Embedded problems with structural poverty.
- All of these factors contribute to chaotic use of alcohol and drugs as well as poor health and wellbeing.

Therefore, our plan “Building Resilience in the Face of Adversity in Clackmannanshire” has set out priorities to respond to this. Individuals with “lived experience” are making remarkable progress and are contributing to improvements in community justice. Recovery and post traumatic growth of individuals provides hope and inspiration for others - this constructs a catalyst for change. We continue to build the capacity for such individuals to be important influencers both inside and alongside professional services and community groups.

Appointment of new Community Justice Coordinator

The CJP Coordinator left in December 2020 and CTSI staff took over an interim supporting role for the Partnership – as Interim Chair and Coordinator. The Chief Social Worker also left in December 2020. An advert was released by the Council in June but there was low and poor response. It was readvertised in September and again there has been a poor uptake and no one sufficiently experienced to take forward for interview. There is currently at review of the issues and how to manage the significant workload required.

8. Additional Information

Prevention is better than cure and services and there are specific strengths which are evident locally. These are underpinned by various contributions which include but are not limited to the following:

There is a well established trauma informed “Readiness for Learning” approach developed locally for the Attainment Challenge in our schools. During the reporting year a new local mentoring service for young people with MCR Pathways was initiated. This was a collaboration between the Chief Education Officer and the Chief Social Work Officer to enable the resources. This new service has received support from a range of organisations and locally the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service has made strong commitments to support it.



Community Officers, particularly School Based Police Officers, proactively utilise **Restorative Justice** approaches in relation to incidents or criminality reported involving children and young people. This is instigated at an early stage to ensure maximum impact and to allow the children concerned to learn from this process, reflect upon their actions and move on positively with their lives. The desired outcome is not to criminalise children and young people but for them to learn from and not repeat their mistakes and understand the impact their actions have on others. This is used very effectively in Clackmannanshire and a Restorative Justice approach is often delivered by Community Policing Team (CPT) Officers as soon as possible after the incident has taken place.

Effective use is also made of the Restorative Conference disposal; CPT supervisors encourage this as it has more impact when child offenders can hear directly from their victims, the impact their actions have had on them and their families. This is more thought provoking for the child who committed the crime and also affords them the opportunity to explain their actions to the victims, which can be reassuring for them and provide closure.

Mentors in Violence Prevention (MVP) is a peer mentoring programme that is ongoing within Clackmannanshire high schools. Six staff members from each school and School Based Police Officers (SBO) have been trained to deliver this programme, along with around 40 older pupils from the senior years, who in turn cascade this learning to all other pupils.

The Clackmannanshire Whole System Approach for youth justice was also further developed during 2019/20 and it incubated an incremental increase in the age range and it started to include young people up to the age of 21 (or 26 if they were care experienced).

Nobody under the age of 18 from Clackmannanshire has been sentenced to imprisonment or admitted to secure residential care since 2015. This would be remarkable for any local authority in Scotland but it is especially significant in our environment where there is significant poverty, proxy trauma indicators and a high prevalence of people living at the hard edges - young people in Clackmannanshire are a shining light.

