



# **Community Justice Scotland**

Ceartas Coimhearsnachd Alba

**Annual Report Template**  
**Community Justice activity for period**  
**1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018**

## 1. COMMUNITY JUSTICE PARTNERSHIP / GROUP DETAILS

Community Justice Partnership / Group	Perth & Kinross
Community Justice Partnership / Group Chair	Councillor Chris Ahern
Community Justice Partnership / Group Coordinator	Charlie Cranmer
Publication date of Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan (CJOIP)	1 April 2017

<b>Governance Statement</b>	
The content of this Annual Report on community justice outcomes and improvements in our area has been agreed as accurate by the Community Justice Partnership / Group and has been shared with our Community Planning Partnership through our local accountability arrangements.	
Signature of Community Justice Partnership / Group Chair:	Date:
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## 2. GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

<b>Please outline below your current governance structure for the community justice arrangements in your area</b>
<p>The Community Planning Partnership works locally with each other and with our communities. The Community Planning Partnership Board provides the strategic leadership and direction of Community Planning across Perth and Kinross and monitors how well the Partnership is working. It is made up of Elected Members and senior officers from each partner, and reports to communities in Perth and Kinross. It consists of members of the following organisations:</p> <p>Perth &amp; Kinross Council; PKAVS; Job Centre Plus; NHS Tayside; Scottish Fire and Rescue Service;</p>



Police Scotland;  
University of Highlands and Islands – Perth College;  
Scottish Enterprise;  
Skills Development Scotland.

The Community Planning Partnership Executive Officer Group is a group of senior staff from community planning partners who meet regularly to take forward issues which affect the organisation of the partnership. This group advises the CPP Board.

The Community Empowerment Working Group advises the CPP Board on involving and engaging with communities. The Outcome Delivery Groups are tasked with delivering their respective part of the Community Plan. Each group is made up of representatives from community planning partners, elected members as well as 3<sup>rd</sup> sector representation. The Outcome Delivery Groups are:

Children, Young People & Families Strategic Partnership;  
Economy & Lifelong Learning Group;  
Integrated Joint Board (Health & Social Care Partnership);  
Community Safety Partnership;  
Community Justice Partnership;  
Public Realm and Environment Partnership.



# Communities in Perth and Kinross



### 3. PERFORMANCE REPORTING

SECTION A - National Outcomes				
Describe the progress you made in respect of the seven national outcomes, your use of the common indicators and any comments you want to highlight,				
	National Outcome	Progress Reporting	Common Indicators used	Comments
<b>1</b>	<p>Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice</p> <p>1.1 Develop and implement a communications plan to better inform all communities about the work being carried out as part of community justice reform and receive their views and ideas. This will include the use of stakeholder events and social media options to access all areas of our communities</p> <p>1.2 Engage with voluntary and community groups on a regular basis to ensure the continual exchange of information and views</p>	<p>Work in the community undertaken by the Community Payback Unpaid Work Team is now highlighted using a variety of media channels. These include the Perth and Kinross Council Facebook page, Perth and Kinross Council Twitter feed, the Scottish Government Justice Twitter feed and the local press including the Perthshire Advertiser.</p> <p>Perth and Kinross Association of Voluntary Service (PKAVS) conducted a survey with members of the Community Justice Third Sector Forum and also spoke to them individually to look at the extent to which their sectors' outcomes were aligned with Community Justice outcomes. Basic information about each member's organisation was also gathered.</p>	<p>Ind1.1 Activities carried out to engage with 'communities' as well as other relevant constituencies</p> <p>Ind1.2 Consultation with communities as part of community justice planning and service provision</p>	<p>A communication plan has still to be developed. A small group will be required to take this forward. As part of the group's remit, they will review the communication plans of partners.</p> <p>The Forum continues to meet regularly to advance the Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan.</p>



	<p>1.3 Encourage communities to be more involved in community justice by engaging with them and with the help of the voluntary sector, develop the potential for volunteers to be part of our service delivery</p>	<p>Focus group work undertaken with “Positive Prison...Positive Futures?” gathered the views of short-term prisoners on issues of concern at release. The recommendations will be incorporated into the updated Outcomes Improvement Plan and discussed at the forthcoming Tayside and Fife Throughcare Network meeting which includes organisations working in the area of throughcare, both prison-based and community.</p>	<p>Ind1.3 Participation in community justice, such as co-production and joint delivery</p>	<p>CJSW plan to explore and develop a support group where volunteers are working with CJSW clients, raising awareness that they can get involved in different activities which enhances relationships, social skills, work experience, improve health and wellbeing (prosocial modelling) – to be implemented by Sept 2018</p> <p>The One Stop Women’s Learning Service (OWLS) is planning to train a former service user to be a support worker.</p>
	<p>1.4 Survey those who request and receive input from the unpaid work teams to establish its value to communities</p>	<p>The Community Payback Unpaid Work Team regularly receives extremely positive feedback from community members who have requested work to be carried out. For example – “It was good to meet up in October and put a face to the name. Could you convey my and the thanks of the Congregational Board to [Project officer’s name removed] and his team for the sterling work done in the Church garden, much appreciated. The painter did an excellent job on the cross it is looking really good. Regards,” (Kinross Parish, Church of Scotland)</p>	<p>Ind1.4 Level of community awareness of/satisfaction with work undertaken as part of a CPO</p> <p>Ind1.5 Evidence from questions to be used in local surveys/citizens panels etc</p>	<p>A survey for members of communities who request a service from the UPW team will be launched in April 2018. Analysis to take place once survey closes on 31 March 2019</p>



<p>1.5 Work with communities to understand the reality of crime in their areas by developing engagement opportunities and communication routes with them</p>	<p>Perth and Kinross Community Watch is part of the Neighbourhood Watch Scotland network and operates specifically to support local residents, businesses and farms from Monday to Friday, during office hours. Community Watch partners are Perth and Kinross Community Safety Partnership, encompassing Perth and Kinross Council, Police Scotland and Scottish Fire and Rescue Service along with several other partner agencies - Scottish and Southern Energy (SSE), Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), National Farmers Union (NFU), Scottish Gamekeepers Association and Pitlochry Neighbourhood Watch Association. One of the main aims of the scheme is to improve communications between the local community, police and other Community Safety Partnership agencies working in the area. The Police Scotland Local Area Commander's Bulletin is published on Community Watch.</p> <p>Police Scotland and Community Wardens are also actively engaging with the newly formed Local Action Partnerships to help communities understand the realities of crime.</p>	<p>Ind1.2 Consultation with communities as part of community justice planning and service provision</p> <p>Ind1.6 Perceptions of the local crime rate</p>	
<p>1.6 Recognising that there are issues within the criminal justice system which have a significant impact on the victims of crime. We will work with them and organisations</p>		<p>Ind1.1 Activities carried out to engage with 'communities' as well as other relevant constituencies</p> <p>1.2 Consultation with communities as part of</p>	<p>The Partnership will actively engage with victim and survivor groups to progress this action.</p>



	<p>supporting them to improve their journey through the criminal justice system</p> <p>1.7 Support the continued strengthening of client involvement in the management of the One-stop Women's Learning Service (OWLS) by actively encouraging and supporting them to take part.</p>	<p>Women are actively encouraged and supported to be involved in all aspects of OWLS. This involvement includes – management meetings run by the women; development of the centre's Mission Statement; informal client focus groups; physical development of the centre which is carried out in conjunction and following consultation with the women; and development of a groupwork programme with the content determined by the women.</p>	<p>community justice planning and service provision</p> <p>Ind1.3 Participation in community justice, such as co-production and joint delivery</p>	
2	<p>Partners plan and deliver services in a more strategic and collaborative way</p> <p>2.1 Arrange further self-evaluation/development days to ensure that partners understand their role in the new Community Justice system</p> <p>2.2 Ensure that partners and third sector colleagues have a good understanding of each other's businesses and clarity around their roles and available resources by organising opportunities for joint training/briefing</p>	<p>A development day was held on 2 February with Community Justice partners and third sector organisations with an interest in Community Justice to identify sources of evidence for the annual report and discuss progress to date.</p> <p>Regular COFPS Community Justice meetings are now held by the Tayside, Central and Fife group in which issues of common of interest such as diversion, case marking and available community interventions are discussed. The group will consider new, innovative ways of partnership working to advance the National Community Justice Strategy.</p>	<p>Ind2.3 Development of community justice workforce to work effectively across organisational/professional/geographical boundaries</p> <p>Ind2.3 Development of community justice workforce to work effectively across organisational/professional/geographical boundaries</p>	<p>Further development day to be planned</p> <p>The Partnership will continue to explore opportunities for joint briefing session and collaborative working opportunities</p>



<p>sessions</p> <p>2.3 Ensure clear lines of communication and development of joint working between the Community Justice Partnership and other Community Planning Groups by organising joint meetings/briefing sessions</p> <p>2.4 Continue to develop the Police Scotland/Perth and Kinross Council Community Safety Hub based within the Criminal Justice Office so that the opportunities for cross service working can continue to be improved</p> <p>2.5 Review and ensure the implementation of the Short Term Prisoner Protocol to improve the outcomes for people released from prison</p> <p>2.6 Position Police Scotland local Offender Management</p>	<p>Outcome Delivery Group lead meetings are now regularly held to ensure clear lines of communication between the Community Justice Partnership and other community planning groups. These are organised by Community Planning.</p> <p>Originally established in 2015, the Community Safety Hub is a partnership between Police Scotland, Perth and Kinross Criminal Justice Social Work (CJSW) and Action for Children - Tayside Arrest Referral Service (TARS). Hub workers from the different partners are co-located in St Martins House with CJSW. The Hub identifies individuals at risk of reoffending and utilises a partnership approach to reduce these risks.</p> <p>The Tayside and Fife Throughcare Network will be re-established to consider all pertinent throughcare issues including short-term prisoner issues. The group will comprise of representatives from the Angus, Dundee, Fife and Perth and Kinross Community Justice Partnerships; SPS, NHS and colleagues from other organisations who have a throughcare remit.</p>	<p>Ind2.3 Development of community justice workforce to work effectively across organisational/professional/geographical boundaries</p> <p>Ind2.2 Partners have leveraged resource for community justice</p> <p>Ind2.1 Services are planned for and delivered in a strategic and collaborative way</p> <p>Ind2.2 Partners have leveraged resource for community justice</p>	<p>A Police Scotland report highlighted the value of the Hub. PKC will carry out their own Hub evaluation during 2018.</p> <p>The first meeting of the Network will be held in May 2018 and the next is scheduled for September 2018. The plan is to review and revise the original protocols to meet the needs to the current local prison population.</p> <p>An amended option which will see Offender Management Unit officers have access to hotdesk</p>
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	<p>Unit within the Council's Criminal Justice Office to improve direct lines of communication and partnership working in respect of the management of serious and violent offenders</p> <p>2.7 Explore the potential for further partnership engagement between the Public Protection Team and other support networks (employability, mental health, and health improvement substance misuse) to deliver better services for clients.</p>	<p>CJSW continue to work with a range of partners to deliver a person-centred service to all community-based clients. During 2017-18, OWLS have partnered with a wide range of services and organisations. These have included: Citizens Advice Bureau; Barnardo's (Domestic Abuse); Rape and Sexual Assault (RASAC); Independent Advocacy ADHD; Drug &amp; Alcohol ADP; Tayside Council &amp; Alcohol (TCA); SHINE (now part of Barnardo's); Churches Action for the Homeless (CATH) Action for Homeless; Soroptomists; APEX (until March this year); PKC Housing; PKC Education &amp; Children's Services; PKC Safer Communities Team; and NHS training and support.</p> <p>In addition, the Public Protection Team have also partnered with - TCA mentoring; NHS Craigowl Centre NHS; Number 3 One Stop Shop; Venture Trust; Tayside Substance Misuse Service (TSMS); Police Scotland; PKC Safer Communities Team Community Wardens; Hillcrest Housing; Skinnergate Lifehouse; Anchor House; CATH day centre;</p>	<p>Ind2.1 Services are planned for and delivered in a strategic and collaborative way</p>	<p>within the Criminal Justice Social Work Office will be implemented during 2018</p>
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	<p>2.8 Explore the potential for further partnership engagement between the Unpaid Work Team, other support networks (employability, mental health, and health improvement substance misuse) and the existing social enterprises at the Westbank Site, Perth to deliver better services for clients</p> <p>2.9 Ensure that there is a robust monitoring and evaluation process for all projects and activities delivered by the Partnership to ensure the best outcomes for clients and communities.</p>	<p>PKC Access Team; Dundee CJSW Tay Project; NHS Central Healthcare; SSAFA – The Armed Forces Charity and the PKC Employability Hub.</p> <p>The Community Payback Order Unpaid Work Team has also continued to partner with a variety of organisations. As the range of other activities options expands, so too will the variety of different organisations that the team will partner with. During 2017-18, the Team have partnered with NHS, PKC Education &amp; Children’s Services (ECS); Developing Young Workforce; Balhousie Care; Youth Support Services, St. Johnstone Football Club; Skills Development Scotland (SDS); Perth Community Farm and Remploy.</p> <p>The MAPPA Annual Report for 2016-17 indicates that the partnership process for assessing and managing high risk of harm offenders continues to work well within Tayside evidenced by the high rate of offender compliance. On 31 March 2016, MAPPA</p>	<p>Ind2.2 Partners have leveraged resource for community justice</p> <p>Ind2.1 Services are planned for and delivered in a strategic and collaborative way</p> <p>Ind2.4 Partners illustrate effective engagement and collaborative partnership working with the authorities responsible for the delivery of MAPPA</p>	<p>This will be reviewed in 2018-19</p>
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		<p>arrangements became available to support the management of offenders on statutory orders who are deemed to pose a risk of serious harm, but who are not Registered Sex Offenders nor Restricted Patients. Since implementation of this MAPPA extension, six Tayside offenders have been successfully managed through MAPPA who would not otherwise have been subject to these arrangements.</p>		
3	<p>Effective interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending</p> <p>3.1 Review information sharing and protocols and processes in light of GDPR between partners to identify and remove barriers for people accessing all the services they require.</p>	<p>Service Level Agreements (SLAs) are in place at both HMP Perth and HMP Castle Huntly to determine the social work service provision at these sites. All SLAs for prison based social work have been under review for the preceding 3 years and extensions have been agreed on the existing arrangements pending the development and a new agreement for this service. Performance is monitored through an agreed template and reviewed monthly.</p> <p>An SLA also exists with Tayside Arrest Referral Service (TARS) who are part of the partnership. They work out of the Community Safety Hub at St Martins House to identify and intervene with people who have committed lower level crime but whose behaviour is giving cause for concern and an early intervention may reduce the likelihood of further offending. Progress is monitored via 6 monthly review</p>	<p>Ind3.2 Existence of joint-working arrangements such as processes/protocols to ensure access to services to address underlying needs</p>	<p>Ongoing following introduction of GDPR on 25 May 2018</p>



	<p>3.2 Ensure the provision of a nurse at One-stop Women's Learning Service (OWLS) for women who have offended to increase their ability to access medical services.</p> <p>3.3 Examine the issues caused through the introduction of Universal Credit in Perth and Kinross and where possible determine actions to mitigate these concerns</p>	<p>meetings in tandem with colleagues from Angus and Dundee.</p> <p>An SLA exists between PKC CJSW and NHS for delivery of Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTO). This ensures coherent partnership working between agencies in the testing and management of those subject to DTTO.</p> <p>Women presenting at OWLS have complex needs including substance misuse, mental and/or physical health problems. Having access to a community-based NHS nurse has enabled the women to access a variety of services including: initial health screenings; sexual health; wound dressings; and blood pressure/ weight checks. This has enabled both physical and mental well-being issues to be identified at an early stage with follow-up easier for women trying to contact their GP or specialist services. Other benefits have included fewer appointments missed; fewer hospitalisations and well-being improvements for the women involved.</p> <p>Focus group work with short-term prisoners in Perth Prison highlighted that the introduction of Universal Credit and the move to monthly payments was viewed as unmanageable. This was perceived as being an extra burden on top of the problems already caused by the length of time to process benefit claims and the perceived inadequacy of the liberation grant.</p>	<p>Ind3.3 Initiatives to facilitate access to services</p> <p>Ind3.5 % of people released from a custodial sentence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- registered with a GP</li> <li>- have suitable accommodation</li> <li>- have had a benefits eligibility check.</li> </ul>	<p>Data is currently not available to measure these indicators. It is hoped that this can be provided for 2018-19.</p> <p>The Partnership will work with the PKC Welfare Rights Team to examine the issues caused</p>
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<p>3.4 Research the barriers which reduce the ability of people with convictions to access appropriate accommodation in the public or private sector and determine actions to mitigate these issues</p>	<p>Focus group work with short-term prisoners in Perth Prison highlighted the positive impact having a place to call home can have on prisoners once released. The difficulties caused by losing your place on the housing list due to imprisonment were also highlighted during the focus group work as were views concerning hostel accommodation.</p>	<p>Ind3.5 % of people released from a custodial sentence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- registered with a GP</li> <li>- have suitable accommodation</li> <li>- have had a benefits eligibility check.</li> </ul>	<p>by the introduction of Universal Credit and where possible determine actions to mitigate these concerns.</p> <p>Data is currently not available to measure these indicators. It is hoped that this can be provided for 2018-19.</p> <p>The Partnership will work with PKC Housing colleagues to research the barriers which reduce the ability of people with convictions to access appropriate accommodation in the public or private sector and determine actions to mitigate these issues</p>
<p>3.5 Research the barriers which reduce the ability of people with convictions to access appropriate mental health care and drug and alcohol services and work with partners and the third sector to address any issues found</p>	<p>Focus group work with short-term prisoners at Perth Prison highlighted the difficulties in accessing support or treatment for mental health problems.</p>	<p>Ind3.4 Speed of access to mental health services</p>	<p>Data is currently not available to measure this indicator. It is hoped that this can be provided for 2018-19.</p> <p>The Partnership will work with the IJB to progress this action.</p>
<p>3.6 Develop opportunities for work experience placements for people with convictions by changing</p>	<p>Focus group work with short-term prisoners at Perth Prison highlighted examples of employers “letting people go” on disclosure or discovery of a previous conviction.</p>	<p>Ind3.1 Partners have identified and are overcoming structural barriers for people accessing services</p>	<p>This will be progressed in 2018-19.</p>



	<p>attitudes amongst employers</p> <p>3.7 Promote existing employment support services to service users</p> <p>3.8 Review the processes between Youth Justice and Criminal Justice services to ensure that the Whole System Approach is continued into the adult system</p>	<p>Focus group work with short-term prisoners at Perth Prison highlighted the view that a lack of a job is seen as a path to reoffending. Training on the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) Card is seen as a positive but a lack of access to the card application whilst in prison was seen a barrier to finding a job in construction after liberation.</p> <p>The success of the UPW team in Perth and Kinross has led to the broadening of the definition of unpaid work to include those who attend “Right Track” which is a Structured Deferred Sentence for 18 to 26 year olds. This has seen Righty Track clients delivering unpaid work activities for community projects on a voluntary basis. The Right Track programme was increased from 3 months to 6 months to give young people the opportunity to engage in unpaid work as preparation for potential future CPOs. In the previous reporting year, 39 young people have gone through this process. Activities have included graffiti removal, litter picking and gardening. The hours ‘volunteered’ by Right Track clients is reported to the Sheriff which has a two-fold benefit as it allows the Sheriff to consider UPW as a sentencing option and give consideration to a reduction in future hours if a CPO is imposed. The experience gained by the young people subject to Right Track also makes it more likely</p>	<p>Ind3.1 Partners have identified and are overcoming structural barriers for people accessing services</p> <p>Ind3.2 Existence of joint-working arrangements such as processes/protocols to ensure access to services to address underlying needs</p>	<p>This will be progressed in 2018-19</p> <p>PKC will carry out a review of Right Track. Youth justice link to be strengthened and clearer links established in the working relationship between youth services and criminal justice social work.</p>
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	<p>3.9 Review the services for people coming out of prison to ensure that they meet their needs and are delivered timeously</p> <p>3.10 Develop links with providers of parenting services to enable people who are subject to the criminal justice system to build and develop strong, positive family relationships and engage with parenting support, both in the community and secure establishments</p> <p>3.11 Work with partners to examine the possibility of not deregistering people sentenced to short periods of imprisonment with their GP's therefore removing the need to reregister on</p>	<p>they will be able to cope with the demands of UPW once they have been sentenced. Young people who have experienced this approach are reported as having gained a sense of achievement and notable pride in their work activities.</p> <p>The Tayside and Fife Throughcare Network will be re-established to consider all pertinent issues including short-term prison issues to ensure that the services for people coming out of prison are delivered timeously and meets their needs.</p> <p>CJSW and Children &amp; Families have developed closer links when working with families which include fathers who have sexually abused but remain in the home. This has led to a shared understanding of risk and positive progress in respect of the child's and perpetrators interest. This joint working has enabled staff to discuss different perspectives and jointly share the safeguarding roles which has resulted in quicker actions based on evidence rather than suspicion.</p> <p>The Scottish Government have reviewed their policy on GP registration which will make it easier and help support prisoners to get registered with GP on liberation</p>	<p>Ind3.1 Partners have identified and are overcoming structural barriers for people accessing services</p> <p>Ind3.2 Existence of joint-working arrangements such as processes/protocols to ensure access to services to address underlying needs</p> <p>Ind3.5 % of people released from a custodial sentence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- registered with a GP</li> <li>- have suitable accommodation</li> <li>- have had a benefits eligibility check.</li> </ul>	<p>The first meeting of the Network will be held in May 2018 and the next is scheduled for September 2018. The plan is to review and revise the original protocols to meet the needs to the current local prison population.</p> <p>The policy will be circulated in 2018-19.</p>
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4	<p>People have better access to the services they require, including welfare, health and well-being, housing and employability</p> <p>4.1 Develop and expand the work being carried out by the joint Community Safety Hub staff who identify individuals at risk of reoffending and work with partners to reduce these risks</p> <p>4.2 Carry out an evaluation of the One-stop Women's Learning Service (OWLS) to ensure that it is meeting the needs of its client group and use this information to determine its future activities and opening hours</p> <p>4.3 Expand the "other Activities" part of CPO's in partnership with the third sector to deliver training to improve the employment chances of clients. Training</p>	<p>Originally established in 2015, the Community Safety Hub is a partnership between Police Scotland, Perth and Kinross Criminal Justice Social Work (CJSW) and Action for Children - Tayside Arrest Referral Service (TARS). Hub workers from the different partners are co-located in St Martins House with CJSW. The Hub identifies individuals at risk of reoffending and utilises a partnership approach to reduce these risks.</p> <p>The Unpaid Work Team has endeavoured to adopt an approach which improves the all-round health and wellbeing of individuals through education and working in partnership with other organisations. This was piloted through the "Onside" Project which was</p>	<p>Ind4.1 Targeted interventions have been tailored for and with an individual and had a successful impact on their risk of further offending</p> <p>Ind4.1 Targeted interventions have been tailored for and with an individual and had a successful impact on their risk of further offending</p> <p>Ind4.2 Use of "other activities requirement" in Community Payback Orders (CPOs)</p>	<p>A Police Scotland report highlighted the value of the Hub. PKC will carry their own Hub evaluation during 2018</p> <p>PKC will carry out their own evaluation of OWLS in 2018.</p> <p>Onside will be evaluated in 2018.</p>



	<p>will include health and safety, manual handling, food hygiene, fire awareness, first aid/CPR and building and writing a CV. In addition (not included in the CPO hours) the ability to take part in a health related fitness activity will be offered</p>	<p>developed as a pilot in partnership with the St Johnstone Community Trust and took place at McDiarmid Park. It combined elements of vocational training with physical exercise with a qualified coach.</p> <p>The project topics were designed to satisfy the project outcomes and to help maximise the participant's future employability prospects and were grouped as follows:</p> <p><b>Improve Health and Wellbeing and Social Inclusion</b></p> <p>Home Fire Awareness Workshop (education around the fire risks within the home which recognised the sometimes chaotic lives of the participants)</p> <p>First Aid and training on the basics of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and life support.</p> <p><b>Improve Employability Prospects</b></p> <p>Education and overview of the current labour market.</p> <p>How to build a Curriculum Vitae.</p> <p>How to conduct internet Job searches.</p> <p>Proactive and different methods in job searching.</p>		
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	<p>4.4 Explore the possibility of developing with the third sector a mentoring service for men that would continue to provide support for clients after the completion of the CPO to reduce the risk of reoffending</p> <p>4.5 Explore the possibility of providing health checks for male clients engaging with</p>	<p>Top ten interview questions and appropriate answers.</p> <p>Initial impact and presentation at job interviews.</p> <p>Role played interview sessions.</p> <p>The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (RoSPA) Approved Basic Manual Handling Course.</p> <p>RoSPA Approved: Food Safety and Hygiene for Catering Level 2 Course.</p> <p>Health and Safety in the Workplace Level 2 Course</p> <p>Tayside Council on Alcohol (TCA), in partnership with Perth and Kinross Council CJS delivers the Mentoring for Men (MfM) service. This targets males, 16 years old and over, who are subject to community disposals or have been released from prison on licence. Mentors work with individuals to address areas that impact on criminogenic risk such as employment, substance misuse, housing, education and engagement with health services.</p> <p>Owing to the reorganisation within PKC and NHS Tayside which has seen the introduction of the Integrated Joint Board, the service within</p>	<p>Ind4.1 Targeted interventions have been tailored for and with an individual and had a successful impact on their risk of further offending</p> <p>Ind4.4 Quality of CPOs and DTTOs</p>	<p>Funding options are currently being considered in order to continue the mentoring service with the process scheduled to be reviewed.</p> <p>The Partnership will continue to</p>
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<p>the Public Protection Team and others participating in unpaid work in an effort to increase their all-round health and wellbeing</p> <p>4.6 To ensure the best value from the expansion of electronic monitoring, develop a group to explore the opportunities that come from it</p> <p>4.7 Carry out a review of the delivery of unpaid work as part of a CPO to ensure that it delivers best value</p>	<p>NHS that would have been available to provide this new development was included in the restructuring of services. As a result the resource is no longer available via NHS/CJS joint collaboration.</p> <p>The introduction of GPS tagging has not gone yet ahead, due to the delay in tabling the Bill. However the Public Protection Team has a nominated champion and the team remain committed to innovatively using tagging as a viable community disposal and as part of licence conditions'.</p> <p>When compared with data from 2015-16, 2016-17 saw fewer convictions for people from Perth &amp; Kinross (7224 v 6028). However, when considering the type of sentence imposed, the percentages receiving a custodial sentence or a community sentence were similar in both 2015-16 and 2016-17 (custodial 15.6% in 2015-16 and 17.1% in 2016-17; community 20.2% in 2015-16 and 21.9% in 2016-17).</p> <p>Of those receiving a custodial sentence, the number of short-term sentences of between 0 and 6 months fell (up to 3 months – 2015-16 67 and 2016-17 46. 3 – 6 months 2015-16 124</p>	<p>Ind4.3 Effective risk management for public protection</p> <p>Ind4.4 Quality of CPOs and DTTOs</p> <p>Ind4.5 Reduced use of custodial sentences and remand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Balance between community sentences relative to short custodial sentences under 1 year</li> <li>- Proportion of people appearing from custody who are remanded</li> </ul> <p>Ind4.8 Number of short-term sentences under 1 year</p>	<p>explore possible options to deliver this service.</p> <p>This will be actioned when electronic monitoring is introduced.</p> <p>PKC will carry this out in 2018</p> <p>Data for these indicators will be updated when 2017-18 data is made available</p>
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		<p>and 2016-17 119). In contrast the number of sentences of 6 months to 1 year increased over the same time period (from 40 to 50). However, the number of sentences of between 1 and 2 years fell from 32 to 18 over the same time period.</p> <p>Concerning remands, data from SPS for 2017-18 shows that the average number of males on remand for a given month was 22. During the year, this number varied from 14 to 30 each month. For females, numbers each month were far fewer with an average of 2 per month, ranging from 0 to 5 per month.</p> <p>Perth and Kinross CJSW run a Drink Driving Group for clients with a Community Payback Order who have committed a drink driving offence. This is an 8 week groupwork programme for people convicted of drink driving offences. Topics covered include, the impact of disqualification, alcohol and driving skills, problem solving, decision making, risk taking behaviours, alternative thinking strategies and victim impact/awareness.</p> <p>Overall, the number of non-custodial disposals increased between 2015-16 and 2016-17. Number of Police recorded warnings: These showed a large increase from 55 in 2015-16 to 211 in 2016-17. Fiscal measures: These increased from 536 in 2015-16 to 645 in 2016-17. The biggest increases were seen with Fiscal Fines (329 to</p>	<p>Ind4.6 The delivery of interventions targeted at problem drug and alcohol use</p> <p>Ind4.7 Numbers of police recorded warnings, police diversion, fiscal measures, fiscal diversion, supervised bail, community sentences (including CPOs, DTTOs and RLOs)</p>	
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		<p>382) and Fiscal Fixed Penalties (144 to 194).          Diversion: There was an increase in the number of diversion cases commenced from 16 (2015-16) to 36 (2016-17). There was also an increase in the number of Fiscal Work Orders issued from 15 (2015-16) to 23 (2016-17).          Community Sentences: The number of Community Payback Orders issued increased from 419 (2015-16) to 455 (2016-17).          DTTOs: The number of DTTOs remained the same over the 2 years with 2 new orders issued each year.</p>		
5	<p>Life chances are improved through needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety being addressed</p> <p>5.1 The Criminal Justice Social Work Public Protection Team will develop and implement a new recording system which will indicate a client's progress in respect of issues including education, employment and attitude to offending</p> <p>5.2 Encourage partners to record and where</p>	<p>The CJSW Public Protection Team developed and implemented a questionnaire designed to assess and measure client readiness to change and their support needs during the time that they were undertaking their Community Payback Order. Results indicate that the majority of clients demonstrated an improvement in a number of identifiable needs. The largest positive changes were found concerning physical health, sexual health, accommodation and finance. Smaller positive changes were found concerning mental health and substance misuse.</p> <p>Ongoing following introduction of GDPR on 25 May 2018</p>	<p>Ind5.1 Individuals have made progress against the outcome</p> <p>Ind5.1 Individuals have made progress against the outcome</p>	<p>Questionnaire data will continue to be collated and analysed to assess client progress</p> <p>Ongoing following introduction of GDPR on 25 May 2018.</p>



	<p>appropriate share information about clients in relation to needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety</p> <p>5.3 Develop a process to bring this information together for analysis</p>		<p>Ind5.1 Individuals have made progress against the outcome</p>	<p>Monitoring framework to be developed</p>
6	<p>People develop positive relationships and more opportunities to participate and contribute through education, employment and leisure activities</p> <p>6.1 Encourage partners to record and where appropriate share information about clients in relation to needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety</p> <p>6.2 Develop a process to bring this information together for analysis</p>	<p>The CJSW Public Protection Team developed and implemented a questionnaire designed to assess and measure client readiness to change and their support needs during the time that they were undertaking their Community Payback Order. Results indicate that a number of clients demonstrated an improvement in their relationships and had more opportunities to participate and contribute through education, employment and leisure activities. Improvements were found for a number of clients in their family/social relationships, the number of leisure activities that they participated in and the opportunities they had for work, education and training.</p>	<p>Ind6.1 Individuals have made progress against the outcome</p> <p>Ind6.1 Individuals have made progress against the outcome</p>	<p>Questionnaire data will continue to be collated and analysed to assess client progress.</p> <p>Monitoring framework to be developed</p>



<p>7</p>	<p>Individuals resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced</p> <p>7.1 Encourage partners to record and where appropriate share information about clients in relation to their clients resilience and capacity for change and self-management</p> <p>7.2 Develop a process to bring this information together for analysis</p>	<p>Ongoing following introduction of GDPR on 25 May 2018</p> <p>The CJSW Public Protection Team developed and implemented a questionnaire designed to assess and measure client readiness to change and their support needs during the time that they were undertaking their Community Payback Order. Results indicated that the majority of clients evidenced enhanced resilience and an enhanced capacity of change and self-management. Client views on offending, attitude to desistance, readiness to work on problems, problem solving skills and engagement with services all showed improvements over time.</p>	<p>Ind7.1 Individuals have made progress against the outcome</p> <p>Ind7.1 Individuals have made progress against the outcome</p>	<p>Questionnaire data will continue to be collated and analysed to assess client progress.</p> <p>Monitoring framework to be developed</p>
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**SECTION B - Local Priorities**

**1. Local Priorities: *What* were your local priorities for 2017/18? (please list below)**

1. **Employment**
2. Housing
3. **Health (including mental health and substance misuse)**
4. Victims
5. **Women who offend**



6. Family relationships

7. Males who offend

## 2. Local Priorities: *How* did you identify each of your priorities?

(500 words max)

The local priorities were identified using three sources of evidence. These were:

Self Evaluation Day: Members of the Shadow Partnership met and utilising the Community Justice Self Evaluation template and identified a number of areas of shared interest that were felt to be suitable priorities for the new 3 year Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan.

Data analysis: Analysis of the data used to compile the Perth and Kinross Community Justice Area Profile highlighted a number of priorities that were suitable for inclusion in the Outcomes Improvement plan.

Views of those involved with the criminal justice system: Feedback from those involved in the criminal justice system, either in prison or in the community were analysed and this analysis was used to inform the development of the local priorities.

## 3. Local Priorities: *How* did you measure each priority?

**Priority 1. Employment:** The main outcome is to improve the employment chances of those who are involved in the criminal justice system, including those who are serving a prison sentence and those who have a community order.

Questionnaires issued to clients throughout the different stages of their Community Payback Orders (commencement, review and completion) to identify needs and readiness to change and progress made.

Participation in Onside and evaluation of the project by both the clients who took part and those who delivered the project.

Prisoner feedback from focus groups held at Perth Prison.

**Priority 3. Health (including mental health and substance misuse):** The main outcome is to improve the health of people involved in the criminal justice system, whether in prison or in the community.

Questionnaires issued to clients throughout the different stages of their Community Payback Orders (commencement, review and completion) to



identify needs and readiness to change and progress made.

Prisoner feedback from focus groups held at Perth Prison.

Feedback from community-based clients

Feedback from workers and other colleagues.

**Priority 5. Women who offend:** The main outcome is to address the needs of women in the criminal justice system by providing a service that is designed by women, for women to meet their needs.

Questionnaires issued to women throughout the different stages of their Community Payback Orders (commencement, review and completion) to identify needs and readiness to change and progress made.

Data recorded for all female clients who attend OWLS concerning the type of activities undertaken and how often the women participated.

Information concerning client participation from OWLS Centre management meetings.

Evidence from case managers and other OWLS staff.

Evidence from informal focus groups attended by OWLS clients

**Priority 7. Males who offend:** The main outcome is to better address the needs of males in the criminal justice system by providing additional tailored services.

Group feedback from Service Users

Individual feedback from Service Users

Referrer Feedback



#### 4. Local Priorities: *What* progress did you make in relation to each priority?

##### **Priority 1. Employment**

The Unpaid Work Team has endeavoured to adopt an approach which improves the all-round health and wellbeing of individuals through education and working in partnership with other organisations. This was piloted through the “Onside” Project which was developed as a pilot in partnership with the St Johnstone Community Trust and took place at McDiarmid Park. It combined elements of vocational training with physical exercise with a qualified coach.

The project topics were designed to satisfy the project outcomes and to help maximise the participant’s future employability prospects and were grouped as follows:

- Improve Health and Wellbeing and Social Inclusion

Home Fire Awareness Workshop (education around the fire risks within the home which recognised the sometimes chaotic lives of the participants)  
First Aid and training on the basics of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and life support.

- Improve Employability Prospects

Education and overview of the current labour market.

How to build a Curriculum Vitae.

How to conduct Internet Job searches.

Proactive and different methods in job searching.

Top ten interview questions and appropriate answers.

Initial impact and presentation at job interviews.

Role played interview sessions.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (RoSPA) Approved Basic Manual Handling Course.

RoSPA Approved: Food Safety and Hygiene for Catering Level 2 Course.

Health and Safety in the Workplace Level 2 Course

Client feedback has been positive. For example: “I have thoroughly enjoyed going to McDiarmid Park every Friday for the past few weeks. To gain a positive from what started out as a very negative experience in needing to go to court and getting 250hrs community service is not something I ever imagined would have happened. I have gained vital qualifications which I can add to my CV and hopefully help towards finding future employment. I have also gained great knowledge in interview techniques and how to job search which I haven’t done before.”



**Priority 3. Health (including mental health and substance misuse):**

OWLS nurse - Women presenting at OWLS have complex needs including substance misuse, mental and/or physical health problems. Having access to a community-based NHS nurse has enabled the women to access a variety of services including: initial health screenings; sexual health; wound dressings; and blood pressure/ weight checks. This has enabled both physical and mental well-being issues to be identified at an early stage with follow-up easier for women trying to contact their GP or specialist services. Other benefits have included fewer appointments missed; fewer hospitalisations and well-being improvements for the women involved.

Counselling - Counselling Therapy continues is provided within the Public Protection Team from a qualified Counsellor thus enabling a smoother transition for clients who wish to engage with counselling either during or after addressing their offending behaviour. This therapeutic work is based on a collaborative pluralistic practice framework and encompasses a number of therapeutic models including Person Centred, Psychodynamic, Cognitive Behavioural, Compassion Focused, Solution Focused and Narrative Therapies and within the context of a Mindfulness approach. This counselling service continues to afford fast tracked counselling to eight clients per week offering a minimum of eight sessions and extended if required for complex and multi-faceted issues, e.g. those experiencing trauma.

This service continues to be an essential component within the Public Protection Team as, in some cases, it is not possible for clients to access mental health services. This is either due to waiting times or their diagnosis which does not meet the NHS criteria for treatment.

Client feedback is sought through reviews of the Counsellor's practice to ensure efficacy of this work. One of the questions asked is "Do you think that you are benefiting from counselling, what's working and what's not working?" Feedback is extremely positive, with clients reporting that they feel more able, have greater understanding of their behaviours, actions and developing better ways of coping. For example:

"The counselling is helping me deal with general tension and particular anxieties arising from my offence and other sources. Mindfulness work is very helpful dealing with general worry and is helping to bring about new, more optimistic views. It's difficult to think of any negatives, sorry."

"I feel as though I have benefited from counselling. I am not a very open person but counselling has helped me to open up about things that are playing on my mind which has helped me."

**Priority 5. Women who offend:**

An engaging and respectful relationship between women and staff of OWLS services underpins effective client involvement. Women are actively encouraged and supported to be involved in OWLS, and are assured that their participation is voluntary and will not affect their access to any part of the service or opportunities to be involved in. All women are encouraged and supported to take up opportunities to provide feedback on their individual experience of the service.



Effective client involvement has a number of benefits, from improved service responsiveness to increased feelings of inclusion and ownership amongst women which is evident at OWLS. The level of participation that is currently available to women at OWLS ranges from receiving information that encourages involvement to acting in partnership with other services. There are opportunities for the services and individual staff to increase the extent and effectiveness of client involvement. A variety of approaches have been utilised to involve women in all levels of service provision in OWLS. This has enabled the service to develop to meet the needs of women who access it and transform and enhance women's experiences of support services.

**Management meetings:** These are held monthly and run by the women. The minutes are then available for all women to read and give feedback or attend the next meeting. Women can give their peers or staff suggestions which can also be put on the agenda to be discussed or highlighted. These can involve suggestions or issues which they would like raised. If actions come from the meeting, these are followed through and actioned if appropriate or clarified in feedback to the women at the earliest most suitable time for them.

**Informal client focus groups:** These have suggested that whilst women at OWLS are keen to be involved in decisions affecting them, they have taken time to adapt to recognise that opportunities are made for them to participate in service development within the centre. These focus groups are far more relaxed for women who are not at the stage of attending more structured groups such as management meetings. For women who are in crisis or feel overwhelmed, informal or instant feedback mechanisms are used, such as comment books, suggestion boxes and exit questionnaires.

**Questionnaires:** Women were asked what they wanted through questionnaires regarding group work, then sessions were formed around these findings.

**Mission Statement:** Women created their own Mission Statement for the centre, which is displayed throughout the centre.

**Literature:** All literature for OWLS has been done in conjunction with women and staff to ensure views/ideas were listened to and acted on.

**Centre design:** The centre transformation, from layouts to decorating and furnishings, is done in joint planning and consultation with the women from conception to completion.

Women at all stages of involvement within OWLS take a lead role in showing other women/services around the centre and giving their own version of how the service is beneficial to them.

**Priority 7. Males who offend:**

Tayside Council on Alcohol (TCA), in partnership with Perth and Kinross Council CJS delivers the Mentoring for Men (MfM) service. This targets males, 16 years old and over, who are subject to community disposals or have been released from prison on licence. Mentors work with individuals



to address areas that impact on criminogenic risk such as employment, substance misuse, housing, education and engagement with health services.

The target population for this project are vulnerable individuals struggling to fit in with mainstream society because of their offending behaviour and associated consequences; stigma, discrimination, lack of mutual understanding/respect and breakdown in relationships. This results in social isolation and inequality as individuals become increasingly disconnected and marginalised from their communities. The project addresses this by offering support to attend appointments and activities, using pro-social modelling where service users learn how to manage challenging situations, such as conflict with professional workers or community members more effectively. Mentors will also advocate for individuals and groups where discrimination is experienced.

Feedback from both referrers and clients has been extremely positive. Comments made by clients have included:

“It (mentoring) gives me a reason to keep busy, it gives me things to do; ‘normal’ things. I also like that it encourages me to reflect on what I’ve done that day and throughout mentoring”.

“Mentor suggested suitable activities that helped me to develop pro-social skills. I always looked forward to meeting my mentor”.

The work the project has been able to do with those who are registered sex offenders is also particularly noteworthy in that project staff have adapted well to the task of identifying suitable activities in accordance with licence conditions as well as challenging the stigma this group typically experience. Perth CJS have fully recognised the value that mentoring offers in terms of the support it offers registered sex offenders. This is perhaps best evidenced by the number of individuals referred to 16+ mentoring who have committed an offence of a sexual nature and the positive feedback referrer’s have provided.

An example of the work of the project in this area and the successes it has achieved is highlighted in the following case study. The name utilised in the case study has been changed to maintain anonymity.

Frank was referred to 16+ mentoring having committed a non-contact sexual offence which occurred after the breakdown of his marriage. He reported fearing being physically or verbally attacked by others in his rural community due to the coverage his offence garnered in the local press. He further had concerns about encountering his former wife and her associates for similar reasons. It was apparent that Frank felt that all people in his locality were likely to be discussing his offence and would react negatively to him. This had led to him isolating himself and only leaving his home primarily to attend appointments at Perth CJS or to drive long distances to pick up groceries in stores which were away from his hometown.

In early meetings, Frank noted that while he planned on continuing to reside in his current locality, he would carry out all necessary social functions away from it. He believed that this was the most appropriate way of averting the risk he believed others presented. This led to many of his initial appointments taking place in social settings away from Frank’s hometown and these were typically not well populated. However, as the mentoring



relationship developed, Frank became more confident in busier settings and was more willing to accept guidance from his mentor; guidance that would ensure his safety while allowing him to live a similar lifestyle to that of the one he had had been living before his offence had taken place. As part of this process, Frank made links with local police who reassured him that he could contact them at any time should he feel threatened. He also became willing to meet with his mentor in his locality at quieter times to gauge how community members would react to him. This in turn led to meetings occurring at busier times such as lunchtime hours or late afternoon. Indeed, Frank's mentor encouraged him to venture from his home out with their meetings which he did while being apprehensive. However, the positive experiences he had while leaving the house alone motivated him to move further out of his comfort zone. Although he would initially visit a local convenience store around 50 metres from his home, Frank's increased confidence led him to begin visiting his town's centre and beyond. He also began to participate in various activities that were of interest to him.

While mentoring undoubtedly supported Frank to become more socially active in a risk averse manner, the confidence he gained also supported his improved engagement with other services. This was certainly the case with employment services where he became more comfortable in disclosing his offence in an open manner which allowed these services to work in an informed manner to identify suitable opportunities while liaising with Perth CJS. The result of Frank's improved engagement was gaining employment which he had maintained at the point of mentoring coming to its mutually agreed close.

#### 5. Local Priorities: *What* are the areas you need to make progress on going forward?

In addition to continuing the progress made with Priorities 1, 3, 5 and 7 the following priorities will be progressed.

**Priority 2. Housing** - The Partnership will work with PKC Housing colleagues to research the barriers which reduce the ability of people with convictions to access appropriate accommodation in the public or private sector and determine actions to mitigate these issues.

**Priority 4. Victims** - Recognising that there are issues within the criminal justice system which have a significant impact on the victims of crime. We will work with them and organisations supporting them to improve their journey through the criminal justice system.

**Priority 6. Family relationships** - Develop links with providers of parenting services to enable people who are subject to the criminal justice system to build and develop strong, positive family relationships and engage with parenting support, both in the community and secure establishments.

### SECTION C - Good Practice

Please outline *what went well* for you in terms of community justice in your area

(500 words max)

**Development Day** - The purpose of the day was to bring the Community Justice Partners and members of the third sector forum together to review the Outcomes Improvement Plan, gather evidence for the Annual Report and consider priorities and actions for 2018-19. The Community Justice Co-ordinator received extremely positive feedback about the day and it is intended to repeat the exercise at least once a year with the option to run



similar events that focus on specific outcomes.

**Third Sector Forum** - PKAVS facilitates the Community Justice Third Sector Forum as a means of co-ordinating the strategic involvement of the Third Sector within local Community Justice planning. The Community Justice Third Sector Forum has been meeting since July 2016 and currently includes approximately 14 different member organisations. The group is self-governing and has agreed a remit and terms of reference based on the requirement of a coherent voice that speaks for the sector as a whole. The Forum is currently connected to the Partnership by a representative that attends both meetings; bringing comment from the Forum to the Partnership and reporting back. Examples of areas of discussion held at previous Forum meetings include family support services, experience of the court system, mental health nursing and GP registration on release from custody. These discussions were fed into the development of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan. Part of the work of the Forum in the past year has been to focus on developing a better understanding amongst themselves of the reach of each other's work, with recognition that there are currently gaps in knowledge around the individual remits amongst the sector and Statutory Partners.

**Partnership working** – Positive Prisons project: “Positive Prison? Positive Futures...” partnered with local Community Justice Partnerships in order to facilitate engagement with short term prisoners in HMP Perth. The engagement took the form of focus groups with those who have offended from Angus, Dundee, Fife and Perth & Kinross. Four focus groups were to be held and considered four key themes: Housing, Health, Welfare Rights/ Financial Services and Employability. The focus groups were co-facilitated by the National Co-ordinator of Positive Prison? Positive Futures... and the Community Justice Co-ordinators from Angus, Dundee, Fife and Perth & Kinross, in partnership with SPS prison management.

The focus groups followed on from focus groups carried out previously in HMP Perth with remand, short and long term prisoners to inform initial Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plans. The purpose of the new focus group work was to update on the current issues for short term prisoners in HMP Perth. The focus groups comprised 28 prisoners in total, all but one who was serving a short term sentence and all of whom were within 6 months of liberation.

The full report will be used to inform Community Justice Partnership Outcome Improvement Plans and the will be presented to the Tayside and Fife Throughcare Network for consideration and further discussion. It is the intention of the group to repeat the focus group work on an annual basis or as required to gauge progress on issues raised.

## SECTION D - Challenges

Please outline what were the challenges for your partnership/group in terms of community justice in your area **and** identify any you see going forward

2 key challenges have been:

1. One year funding of the Community Justice Co-ordinator post introduces a challenge for the Partnership as the Outcomes Improvement Plan



is a 3 year one. This makes it difficult to plan tasks for the Co-ordinator to take forward in the medium to longer-term. The importance of the Co-ordinator role was highlighted when there was a sudden change in post-holder. This resulted in a significant delay in progressing the Community Justice agenda while a new postholder was appointed and assumed responsibility for the role.

2. Determining the best way to enable each partner to play an active role in the Partnership without overburdening them, given the number of other Partnerships and groups they are members of. This is a particular challenge for national organisations who now find themselves as key partners in 32 Community Justice Partnerships, rather than partners in 8 Community Justice Authorities. The development day was a success. However, this in itself was time-consuming and not something that all partners can commit regularly to. Options are continuing to be explored to develop a solution to this challenge.

## SECTION E - Additional Information

Please add any additional information that you think appropriate in the context of your annual report





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