

# Edinburgh Partnership Community Plan 2022 - 2028



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## Foreword

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**Edinburgh is a successful and prosperous city for many, but many residents are still unable to access the opportunities that exist in our fantastic capital.**

This Community Plan shows the commitment of the Edinburgh Partnership to work together to focus on reducing poverty and inequality within the city and improve the quality of life for all. The plan identifies those issues that require sustained joint working to make a difference.

Our plan for up to 2028 has been jointly developed by community planning partners. It is based on what our communities have said are the issues for them and their areas. It responds to the current challenges faced by the city, where the need for action to tackle poverty, climate change, economic recovery and citizen wellbeing is greater than ever before.

Our plan is focused on tackling poverty and covers three central themes: enough money to live on, access to work, learning or training opportunities and making sure people have a good place to live.

Community participation is at the heart of community planning. Edinburgh is made up of many communities and it is important to listen to what communities have articulated their needs and aspirations to be.

We will continue to measure, monitor and develop the plan to reflect the changing needs of the communities as well as ensuring that progress is being made towards the outcomes we have agreed.

It is up to all of us now to take on board these views and work together to deliver for our communities. This is the only way we will make a difference and ensure that Edinburgh has a positive, equitable and inclusive future.



**Cllr Adam McVey,**

**Chair, Edinburgh Partnership and  
Leader of The City of Edinburgh  
Council**

# Our vision and priorities

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## Purpose

The Edinburgh Partnership is the community planning partnership for Edinburgh. It is unique in the city for bringing together public agencies, the third sector, and the private sector with communities, for the single purpose of tackling poverty and inequality. Our vision focuses on improving the city, its services and the lives of people who live and work here. Our vision focuses on prevention and early intervention, and through genuine partnership working, addressing the inequalities in our communities.

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 requires the Partnership to publish a Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP), or Community Plan. This document provides a framework and sets out our shared priorities for the city, and describes the areas where we, the Edinburgh Partnership, will work together to make improvements and meet these priorities to improve outcomes and reduce inequalities

This plan:

- sets the strategic direction for community planning in Edinburgh over ten years

- describes the shared priorities we are working to achieve
- describes what we are going to do to achieve those priorities
- describes how we are going to measure our progress on these priorities.

It aims to provide a framework within which every member of the Edinburgh Partnership (see [Appendix 1](#)) can make an active contribution to meeting our shared priorities to tackle poverty and inequality.

## Partnership Vision

We have a clear vision to guide our work together:

***Our vision is that Edinburgh is a thriving, connected, inspired and fair city, where all forms of poverty and inequality are reduced.***

This vision is more relevant today than ever before with the pandemic significantly impacting on the city and the economic, physical and social wellbeing of its citizens.

With this vision, we aim to set the direction needed for community planning partners in Edinburgh to begin to meet the long-term aspirations for the city set out by the Edinburgh 2050 City Vision, and to support

the local priorities set out in Locality Improvement Plans.

Community planning partners in the city already work together across many strategies, partnerships and areas of policy, including the joint planning of services for:

- local communities, through Locality Improvement Plans established for each area of the city
- children and young people, through the Edinburgh Children's Services Plan
- health and wellbeing, through the Edinburgh Integration Joint Board, and the Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership Strategic Plan
- economic development through the Edinburgh Economy Strategy and the Edinburgh and South-East Scotland City Region Deal
- placemaking and sustainable communities, through the City Housing Strategy, City Mobility Plan, and City Plan 2030
- safer communities, through the Criminal Justice Outcome Improvement Plan, and

- environmental sustainability and climate change resilience, through the 2030 Climate Strategy.

[Appendix 2](#) of this plan provides an overview of and links to the key partnership plans and strategies in place to guide this work, as well as the corporate plans of key partners such as Police Scotland.

This plan does not seek to replicate or capture the actions or outcomes included in each of these plans, but instead seeks to articulate the additional actions needed, the additional leadership, integration, and collaborations required by the Edinburgh Partnership.

## A focus on poverty and inequality

To focus our work, this community plan concentrates on a few key priorities where additional joint action is needed and has the greatest potential to address poverty and inequality in our city, recognising the adverse impacts of the pandemic and rise in the cost of living.

Edinburgh is recognised as an affluent and growing city but is also a city with wide levels of inequality and home to some of the most excluded communities in

Scotland. Average incomes within the city are high, and employment rates have rarely been higher <sup>1</sup>. However, this masks that one in five of all children in Edinburgh grow up in poverty, that this ratio rises to one in four in some parts of the city<sup>2</sup> and that work alone is not necessarily enough to keep families out of poverty.

The evidence base is well established, and tackling poverty and inequality is the most important challenge jointly faced by all members of the Edinburgh Partnership. This challenge is critical to meeting priorities set out in strategic partnership and agency plans across the city. More than that, these are issues which cannot be addressed effectively by any one partner or partnership alone.

This focus on poverty and inequality is consistent with guidance provided through the Fairer Scotland Duty, and the requirement for public bodies to act to reduce inequalities of outcome caused by socio-economic disadvantage. It aligns with the direction provided by the new Public Health Priorities for Scotland, which encourage public services, third sector, community organisations and others to work better together to address the drivers of inequalities in Scotland's health. In doing

so, it encourages new preventative approaches to improving health and wellbeing.

## Three priority workstreams

The drivers of, and solutions to, issues of poverty and inequality are entrenched and complex and require significant partnership effort and investment to resolve. Through consultation with partners and building on advice gathered from communities across the city, we have identified a series of areas where additional action and leadership (above and beyond the individual strategic plans and priorities of each Edinburgh Partnership member) is needed to prevent, mitigate, prevent undo the effects and causes of poverty and inequality. These actions build on guidance and advice published by agencies such as Health Scotland, the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, and the Christie Commission.

Over the period of this plan, we will deliver actions to ensure that residents across all parts of Edinburgh have:

- **Enough money to live on:** Family income is often used as a key indicator

<sup>1</sup> NOMIS Annual Population survey Sept 2021

<sup>2</sup> End Child Poverty (ECP) coalition data 2020

of resources available and, by extension, of the ability to maintain an acceptable standard of living. Within this context, this workstream includes actions to maximise the income available to lower income households, and to ensure that residents have enough money to live on.

- **Access to work, learning and training opportunities:** Worklessness remains the single most important predictor of poverty - 71% of households in which no adult is in work live on incomes below the poverty threshold. However, work alone is not necessarily enough to prevent poverty. This workstream aims to provide additional targeted services to help residents access the work, learning, and training opportunities they need to maintain a good quality of life.
- **A good place to live:** The places people live and work, the connections with others and the extent to which they can influence the decisions that affect them, all have a significant impact on their quality of life and wellbeing. This workstream aims to articulate the additional actions we need to take to ensure residents can access an affordable, well designed, safe and inclusive place to live.

Across all three workstreams, the plan sets out our programme of work under each of these priorities. This programme is inclusive, and the actions will address the needs of all individuals experiencing poverty and exclusion, including those in areas generally considered to be more affluent.

This programme responds to the recommendations and actions proposed by the **Edinburgh Poverty Commission** during 2020 and will further develop over time, through ongoing dialogue with communities experiencing poverty and inequality.

To deliver these actions, we will:

- provide high profile leadership that ensures these priorities are embedded throughout the work of partners across the city
- create new opportunities for partner integration and collaboration to tackle these shared challenges
- build on work already in place across the partnership network to create new projects and partnership actions, and
- seek new ways to combine partnership assets to drive change and deliver improved outcomes.

The remainder of this document sets out the actions and activities we will lead on under each of these three workstreams. Each workstream sets out:

- **What we know** – evidence on the scale of the challenge and the opportunity to make improvements through partnership action.
- **What we do now** – current partnership activity already in place, and the additional activity needed to meet our vision.
- **The difference we will make** – the changes and actions that will be led by us through the implementation of this plan, and the outcomes those actions will deliver.
- **How we will know we have made a difference** – the performance indicators we will track throughout the life of this plan to provide insight into progress.

These indicators will form part of our performance framework which includes:

- Life experience stories: key to ensuring we are listening to individuals directly affected to inform future actions.
- Long term outcome indicators: key to monitoring the overarching challenges we aim to impact over the longer term.

- Medium term indicators: key to monitoring the impact of our joint actions taken forward under the priorities in this plan. These indicators may change as new areas for action are identified and implemented during the life of the plan.
- Progress on actions through output measures.

We have identified a suite of high level outcome indicators which are shown under the three priorities and will be monitored throughout the life of the plan. These outcomes indicators are also summarised in [Appendix 3](#).

The development of medium term indicators and output measures focusing on the impact of the actions under the three priorities is underway. SMART target setting for the output measures will be part of the development and implementation of actions. Initial indicators, where agreed, are shown within the plan. However, these indicators need to reflect current actions being undertaken by the Partnership so will change during the life of the plan.



## Priority 1: Enough money to live on

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According to most standard definitions, a person is said to be in poverty when their resources fall below the level needed to meet their minimum needs. Family income is often used as a key indicator of resources available and, by extension, of the ability to maintain an acceptable standard of living, and to take part in society. Within this context, a core element of most strategies to prevent, reduce, and mitigate poverty are actions to maximise the income available to lower income households, and to ensure that people, of all ages, have enough money to live on.

### What do we know?

Evidence shows that poverty rates in Edinburgh are high. Action to improve incomes can have a significant impact on residents' lives.

- Latest data on poverty rates in Edinburgh shows no annual change. An estimated 78,900 people in Edinburgh were living in relative poverty after housing costs in the period to 2020, including 16,100 children.
- This data does not yet incorporate the full impacts of the COVID pandemic on poverty rates and levels. There is a view that poverty rates across the UK will rise driven in part by rising living costs including the cost of energy, planned benefits cuts, and slow earnings growth. The first official data covering the period affected by pandemic will be available in 2022.<sup>3</sup>
- Employment remains the best way to improve income but having a job does not always ensure that people have enough money to live on. 61% of people

in poverty live in a household<sup>4</sup> where at least one adult is in work, with a trend of this increasing in recent years<sup>5</sup>. Low pay and insufficient working hours are significant drivers of in-work poverty. Some 37,000 workers in Edinburgh earn less than the Real Living Wage of £9.50 per hour and 27% of Edinburgh workers are in jobs that do not provide 'satisfactory' pay, contracts, or hours<sup>6</sup>. Research highlights that harsh debt recovery practices, benefits delays, gaps or sanctions, health and disability related financial problems, and food, fuel and housing costs are key drivers of financial insecurity<sup>7</sup>.

- The 2019/20 Living Costs and Food Survey reported that lower income households spend a higher percentage of their budget on food, housing and energy.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> End Poverty in Edinburgh – Annual Progress Report October 2020

<sup>4</sup> NOMIS definition: A household is a single person, or a group of people living at the same address who have the address as their only or main residence and either share one main meal a day or share living accommodation (or both). Households include at least one person aged 16-64.

<sup>5</sup> UK Poverty data, JRF (2019-20)

<sup>6</sup> Edinburgh Living Wage City – Action Plan (Oct 2021)

<sup>7</sup> Fitzpatrick S, Bramley G, Sosenko F, Blenkinsopp J, Wood J, Johnsen S, et al. Destitution in the UK 2018. York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation; 2018

<sup>8</sup> [UK Poverty Statistics - JRF](#)



- Additional actions, led by the public and third sector, can be effective in increasing the amount of money that residents have to live on. This can include support to maximise incomes, advice on benefits, advice on reducing costs particularly energy costs, as well as direct measures to 'poverty proof' public services (such as reducing the cost of the school day).
- These actions can provide a significant impact for people, as well as delivering efficiencies for service providers:
  - a Social Return on Investment analysis<sup>9</sup> on services in Edinburgh and Dundee concluded that every £1 invested generated around £39 of health, social and economic benefits.
  - analysis has shown that for every £1 invested, around £15 of financial gain is generated from a mixture of increased income e.g. welfare benefits, income maximisation, rescheduled debts, one off payments or written off debts.

## What are we doing now?

Community planning partners provide a range of services to improve the financial position of low income families. These include services provided by the City of Edinburgh Council, NHS Lothian, Edinburgh Health & Social Care Partnership, voluntary sector organisations, housing providers and others. These services include welfare rights advice, income maximisation, debt advice emergency grant and loans, and housing advice and support services. Welfare rights and debt advice services are resourced in a variety of ways such as grants, tendered contracts or direct from funders. Funding timescales often do not align which can reduce the ability of partners to plan properly and can result in the removal of services in different parts of the city or for different client groups. Accessibility and quality of services can vary so that people accessing services in different parts of the city may not be assured of the same level of service.

Across the system, there is, at present, no overview which allows for planning and co-

ordination of services. As a result, it is difficult for partners to target services to those areas or groups where need is highest, to ensure that maximum impact is being delivered for public investment, and to ensure that residents have a simple and accessible service in all parts of the city.

## What difference will we make?

We will work together to deliver a more co-ordinated approach to planning income maximisation, support, and advice services. As a result, residents should have access to income maximisation support where and when they need it and receive the same high quality support wherever they are in the city.

We will agree and implement a common Edinburgh approach to income maximisation to ensure that services are:

- more accessible to residents in need of support: services will be in communities with highest need in a range of locations such as community projects, health centres and council locality offices

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<sup>9</sup> Improvement Service: [Analysis of Social Return on Investment of Co-locating Advice Workers](#)

- targeted to those in greatest need, including specific groups (e.g. lone parents, low income families, people with disabilities, people involved with criminal justice system, people who are homeless, veterans, older people, and unpaid carers)
- more co-ordinated and avoid duplication; shared service standards will be established to ensure residents get the highest quality service wherever they access services and services will be available across the city. This will include improving links to other related services already targeting these groups.

In delivering these services and more active promotion of them, income maximisation is primarily viewed as a means to mitigate and reduce the effects of poverty and low income and to prevent crises brought on by debt and lack of affordable credit and financial management skills. We will also work to develop a prevention programme focusing on:

- Expanding on successful initiatives e.g. '1 in 5' programme in schools and support the requirement to 'poverty proof' all public services.
- Affordable credit.

To ensure that all stakeholders (i.e. wider than community planning partners e.g. Social Security Scotland, Department of Work & Pension, Home Energy Scotland) are involved and engaged, the governance for this work was reviewed and a sub-group of the LOIP Delivery Group formalised: the Income Maximisation & Poverty Group.

### **How will we know we have made a difference?**

The following key measures will be used to track progress in the delivery of this workstream:

#### **Outcome measures:**

- Percentage of people living on incomes below the poverty threshold

- Percentage of children living in families on incomes below the poverty threshold
- Percentage of people living in destitution

#### **Action specific measures:**

Indicators focused on the actions are still to be defined as part of the service standards setting work to be undertaken. These indicators will cover the following areas:

- Uptake of services
  - Number of people supported with welfare rights queries by the Advice Shop and other main providers in Edinburgh e.g. The Edinburgh Consortium funded by the EHSCP
  - Scottish Welfare Fund payments
  - Discretionary Housing payments

Outcomes for people supported

## Priority 2: Access to work, learning and training opportunities

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Worklessness remains the single most important predictor of poverty. 74% of households in which no adult is in work live on incomes below the poverty threshold<sup>10</sup>. However, work alone is not necessarily enough to prevent poverty. We will provide additional targeted services to help residents access the work, learning, and training opportunities they need to maintain a good quality of life.

### What do we know?

Unemployment in Edinburgh has increased since the pandemic and remains 54% higher than pre-pandemic levels. The pandemic has impacted some groups more, notably women, older and younger workers, and those from the BAME community. Our engagement with partners shows that additional action is needed to support residents with specific needs. We know that:

- 69% of young people with care experience secure a positive destination

on leaving school, compared to a city average of 93%.

- Increasing educational attainment levels helps improve outcomes in adulthood. In the 2016-17, 86% of all school leavers left with at least one pass at National 5 or equivalent. By contrast, only 75% of leavers from the most deprived areas of Edinburgh (SIMD quintile 1) achieved this level of attainment. The figure for leavers with care experience was yet lower, at 46%.
- The 15–24 Learner Journey (published in May 2018)<sup>11</sup> found that some young people felt that the focus on attainment and qualifications within schools was not giving them the skills required to succeed in life, learning and work. As a result, some felt ill-prepared for life after school and this had a negative impact on their learner journeys. This was found to be particularly true of young people from socially disadvantaged backgrounds, who may have limited support to develop life skills at home.

- Work alone is not necessarily enough to prevent poverty, 61% of people in poverty in Edinburgh live in a family where at least one adult is in work. Work undertaken to map service provision related to employability, learning, training, and volunteering against client data<sup>12</sup>, as well as discussions during the co-production of services with stakeholders, service providers and service users has highlighted gaps in provision around three key areas.
  - People can find it difficult to get to the help they need quickly, with multiple agencies often working with members of the same family but not wholly joined up or connected. Systemic failure occurs where individuals and families are consistently losing out or not fully engaging.
  - Those in prison face challenges that require a clearer partnership approach to avoid homelessness, substance misuse and reoffending. Support for

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<sup>10</sup> NOMIS Annual Population survey March 2018

<sup>11</sup> Scottish Government publication May 18

<sup>12</sup> Data analysis undertaken by CPP covering data from around 20,000 clients in 2017/18

people with convictions needs to be coherent and holistic.

- Care experienced young people are less likely to engage fully and benefit from the current Edinburgh employability offer focused on young people.
- People from the BAME community are less likely to secure employment and even less likely to progress into higher paid positions.

## What are we doing now?

Edinburgh's employability offer is structured around an Employability Pipeline. Edinburgh's Job Strategy Group ensures this offer is a joined-up partnership approach, avoids duplication and identifies gaps and market failure and offers solutions. As noted above, whilst this approach works for many, there are still some residents who face challenges and disadvantage that can only be tackled through partnership efforts.

We have good practice and learning already established. These include:

- a complex needs employability service with a focus on substance misuse, homelessness and involvement with criminal justice services

- Statutory bodies, employability providers and employers developing a cohesive strategy in supporting people with convictions in Edinburgh into work to reduce reoffending
- a learning evaluation from a four year intensive family project with recommendations to tackle child poverty
- Extensive employability services for young people, including Developing Young Workforce and Edinburgh Guarantee, to create opportunities between schools, colleges and employers and increase school engagement through to positive destinations
- Youth work supporting young people's achievements leading to increased educational attainment, employability and health and wellbeing
- New change project led on and informed by those from the BAME community through a Citizen's Panel to tackle poverty and provide pathways to success being launched April 2022
- There is recognition that a supportive pathway, including volunteering, is critical for change and long term success.

## What difference will we make?

The practice identified above shows the potential of targeted partnership working to address gaps in service provision, and support residents with complex needs. Through the delivery of this plan, we will work together to provide new targeted support to help residents whose needs are not met by other programmes into and through the Employability Pipeline. This will include delivery of additional support for:

- **Jobseekers and Job Changers:** we will extend the Edinburgh Guarantee offer to people of all ages to ensure everyone who needs a service gets access to one quickly, including job offers, training, and barrier removal support.
- **Excluded Families:** long term integrated support for 60 identified families to help them into work. These families are not able to take up the existing employability offer as they have a high level of need compounded with often chaotic experiences. In some instances, there is a wider family network with little experience of regular work. We will provide long-term sustained pre-employability action to address this, ranging from young people

in school to adults who have never worked.

- **People on release from prison:** we will develop stronger links between community justice and employability services so we can offer a systematic, holistic, joined up and long-term sustained partnership approach to working with people released from prison.
- **Young people with care experience:** we will recognise, promote and support wider achievement among young people with care experience by working together to:
  - improve engagement by broadening the range of quality educational experiences offered
  - ensure there is integrated and appropriate support services to enable them to achieve a sustainable positive destination.
- **BAME Citizens:** we will develop joined up pathways for people from the BAME community to better access services, achieve improved outcomes, reduce

household poverty and have more input and agency over the services they need. We will also work with employers to improve recruitment from the BAME community.

### **How will we know we have made a difference?**

The following key measures will be used to track progress in the delivery of this workstream:

#### **Outcome measures:**

- Number of households with no adult in employment
- Employment rates
- Number of young adults (16-19 year olds) participating in education, training or employment

#### **Action specific measures:**

- Status tracking of 60 families over time
- Percentage of Edinburgh resident prison leavers with a positive (employment or training?) destination within six months of release

- Percentage of looked after young people who secure a positive destination on leaving school compared to a city average
- Percentage of school leavers living in most deprived areas gaining 1+ awards @ SCQF level
- Percentage of BAME community moving into employment and progressing into higher wage earnings

## Priority 3: A good place to live

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The places people live and work, the connections with others and the extent to which they can influence the decisions that affect them, all have a significant impact on their quality of life and wellbeing. The physical environment, the social networks people belong to, the design of housing, and accessibility to work and the range of public services are key determinants of health and also have a profound effect on the way people experience poverty and low income<sup>13</sup>. In particular, there is compelling evidence in Edinburgh that high housing costs trap people in poverty and reduce the opportunity to progress. Improving these determinants of health and wellbeing is fundamental to reducing inequality and poverty in the city.

The design of the environment in which people live provides opportunities to develop approaches to improving people's health and wellbeing that draw on all the assets and resources of a community, including how public services integrate and how communities build resilience. Our

communities also need to prepare for and adapt to the challenges of climate change. The city's climate change strategy reiterates plans for Council-led housing developments within the 10-year sustainable housing investment plan to be net zero. But all new housebuilding must be part of a co-ordinated approach to developing sustainable neighbourhoods across the city.

We aim to ensure residents can access an affordable, well designed, safe and inclusive place to live.

### What do we know?

Evidence shows us that:

- The Edinburgh Poverty Commission stated that 'There is no pathway to ending poverty in Edinburgh without resolving the city's housing and homelessness crisis.' One in three Edinburgh households living in poverty are in this situation because of excessive housing costs.

- The average house price is six times the average gross annual earnings in the city, making Edinburgh the least affordable city in Scotland to buy a home<sup>14</sup>.
- Housing costs in Edinburgh have continued to rise and the number of new homes being built is not meeting housing need and demand, particularly for those on lower incomes. High housing costs pose a risk to the longer term economic growth of the city and widen the inequality gap, particularly in key sectors such as health and social care.
- Those areas where poverty is highest also show lower than average satisfaction with their neighbourhood as a place to live, and lower than average perceptions of their neighbourhood as a safe place to be after dark<sup>15</sup>.
- Communities expressed a shared desire for improving various services within

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<sup>13</sup> Public Health Priorities for Scotland

<sup>14</sup> Affordable Cities review annual report

<sup>15</sup> The City of Edinburgh Council publication, Edinburgh People's Survey

their localities including more integrated transport systems and improved use of civic space. This helps to create a nurturing environment to facilitate the development of community projects and greater social value.

- The Poverty Commission report calls for more funding for affordable housing in the city and a focus on preventing homelessness. It also stresses the importance of the design principles behind 20 minute neighbourhoods to increase inclusion and connectedness<sup>16</sup>.
- 20 minute neighbourhoods need to incorporate community wealth building capacity. Local economic opportunities are essential for vibrant neighbourhoods and are a cornerstone for anti-poverty work. Community wealth building is a way in which the city's Anchor Institutions can align with community organisations to increase the value of public sector investment locally.

## What are we doing now?

The Council and its registered social landlord (RSL) partners made a commitment to deliver 20,000 new

affordable and low-cost homes in Edinburgh by 2027. This included a commitment to support Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership's Strategic Plan priorities through investment to build around 4,500 affordable homes, integrated with health and social care services, to meet the needs of older people and people with complex physical and health needs.

The Place Based Opportunities Board provides a forum for discussions about Edinburgh's public-sector estate and co-ordinates opportunities for accelerated investment through strategic partnership and review of public sector assets.

The City Plan 2030 updates housing targets to 36,911 new homes by 2032. It also proposes a 35% affordable housing target<sup>17</sup>.

The Council has also created a team to co-ordinate activity across services to embed 20 minute neighbourhood approaches across all development activity.

The city climate change strategy also stresses 20 minute neighbourhoods as a key principle for the delivery of a just transition. The climate change priorities are

all place-based approaches to delivering this change.

These are ambitious goals and show a commitment to encourage investment in new and existing housing, to drive place-led development and bring about wider environmental, economic and social benefits.

However, additional support is required from the community planning partnership to deliver these commitments. In particular, work is needed to:

- deliver an approach to place making, which creates sustainable places based on 20 minute neighbourhood principles with well-located and co-located services shaped by the needs of local communities.

## What difference will we make?

We will work together to:

- focus community planning partnership efforts in Wester Hailes and Liberton to deliver new development in accordance with the principles of 20 minute neighbourhoods.

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<sup>16</sup> A Just Capital: Actions to End Poverty in Edinburgh

<sup>17</sup> City Plan 2030: Proposed Plan



- embed Community Planning Partnership community wealth building work being led by EVOC across 20 minute neighbourhood work.

## How will we know we have made a difference?

For this priority, a series of key aspirations have been identified:

### A sense of belonging

- People's sense of wellbeing and belonging is increased

### A sense of connection

- Social networks in local communities are strong
- Social connections and positive relationships are strengthened for groups in need

### A sense of power and control

- Everyone feels they are an active part of their community

- People have opportunities to, learn, work and volunteer

### A sense of wellbeing

- Communities have access to quality natural environments
- Equitable access to local shops and services

### A sense of security

- Everyone has access to safe and affordable places to live
- Levels of crime and anti-social behaviour are reduced

The following key measures will be used to track progress in the delivery of this workstream:

### Outcome measures:

- Satisfaction with neighbourhood as place to live
- Neighbourhood is a place where people of different backgrounds get along

- Neighbourhood is a place where local people take action to help improve the neighbourhood

- Feeling of belonging in immediate neighbourhood

- Walking distance to green space

- How safe people feel walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark

- Number of new affordable home approvals

- Number of new affordable home completions.

- Life expectancy (at birth)

### Action focused measures:

- place-making - outcomes for communities.

- community wealth building e.g. uptake of community benefit portals such as [www.ESESCommunities.org](http://www.ESESCommunities.org) and [https://nhsnss.service-now.com/community\\_benefit/](https://nhsnss.service-now.com/community_benefit/).

## Our approach

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As a partnership we are committed to transforming the way we work. We recognise the need to combine our resources, thinking beyond our organisational boundaries, to work more meaningfully with communities to deliver our shared ambitions for change.

Core to this success is the genuine engagement with residents and communities, recognising their knowledge and expertise and using this to influence, prioritise and shape all our activity.

We are committed to strengthening community influence and participation and creating opportunities for participation in different ways and at all levels, identifying and addressing the barriers to involvement. We will continue to use the National Standards for Community Engagement to inform our practice and improve the impact of this work evidencing the participation and views of our communities and how they have been considered. Additionally, our empowerment plan will augment and enhance work already done across the community and voluntary sector in the city.

Our focus on 20 minute neighbourhoods and, in particular, community wealth building, means that community needs and benefits are directly incorporated into this work. But community empowerment is central to each LOIP priority: a co-ordinated income maximisation service can deliver better outcomes for Edinburgh citizens; the blend of universal and targeted employability services outlined in this LOIP is designed to meet the needs of as many of our citizens as possible; and healthy, affordable, sustainable places where people are safe and secure in their homes is a basic right.

We recognise for us to deliver we will need to strengthen and improve all aspects of the way we work, building and capitalising on our existing practice. Our new governance arrangements are designed to improve our decision making and increase transparency and accountability.

Critical to achieving our priorities, is identifying, and committing the necessary joint resources. To do this we will:

- improve how we share information about residents, performance, and services
- use data and insight more effectively to drive change in the way we design, plan and deliver services
- work collaboratively to develop and support staff from all our organisations to work together, ensuring they have the appropriate skills and knowledge to deliver our ambitions and work effectively with communities
- take a practical approach to change, identifying, and maximising opportunities for rationalisation, collaborative working, and integrated service delivery
- develop a clear understanding of levels of expenditure on each priority, using this information to combine budgets to reshape services
- commit resources to support the administration and facilitation of community planning in the city

- support our accountability through a consistent approach to performance management and progress monitoring and reporting

- recognising that at times, legislative imperatives change priorities and impact on outcome development.

In delivering the plan we will collaborate with others to build and develop our

understanding of the evidence, using this to influence investment decisions and to make the case for change of policy and strategy at a national level.

# Appendices

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## Appendix 1: Edinburgh Partnership Board

Armed forces

The City of Edinburgh Council

Edinburgh Affordable Housing Partnership

Edinburgh Association of Community Councils (EACC)

Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce

Edinburgh College

Edinburgh Garrison – Armed Forces

Edinburgh University

Edinburgh Voluntary Organisations' Council (EVOC)

Equality and Rights Network (EaRN)

Integrated Joint Board

NHS Lothian

Police Scotland

Scottish Enterprise

Scottish Fire and Rescue Service

Skills Development Scotland

## Appendix 2: Key partnership strategies and plans (current at February 2022)

Only strategies and plans that have been finalised, as at February 2022, are shown in the list below. Links to other key strategies currently in development will be added when finalised.

National	
Strategy/Plan	Link
Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2015/6">www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2015/6</a> <a href="https://www.gov.scot/publications/community-empowerment-scotland-act-summary/">https://www.gov.scot/publications/community-empowerment-scotland-act-summary/</a>
Fairer Scotland Duty –	<a href="http://www.gov.scot/FairerScotland">www.gov.scot/FairerScotland</a> <a href="https://www.gov.scot/publications/fairer-scotland-duty-guidance-public-bodies/">https://www.gov.scot/publications/fairer-scotland-duty-guidance-public-bodies/</a>
National Performance Framework	<a href="https://nationalperformance.gov.scot">https://nationalperformance.gov.scot</a>

<b>National</b>	
<b>Strategy/Plan</b>	<b>Link</b>
Public Health Priorities for Scotland	<a href="http://www.healthscotland.scot/our-organisation/our-context-public-health-in-scotland/public-health-reform">http://www.healthscotland.scot/our-organisation/our-context-public-health-in-scotland/public-health-reform</a>
Social Enterprise strategy	<a href="https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-social-enterprise-strategy-2016-2026/">https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-social-enterprise-strategy-2016-2026/</a>

<b>Partnership</b>	
<b>Strategy/Plan</b>	<b>Link</b>
Edinburgh 2050 City Vision	<a href="http://www.edinburgh2050.com/">www.edinburgh2050.com/</a>
Locality Improvement Plans	<a href="https://www.edinburghpartnership.scot/plans/locality-improvement-plans/1">https://www.edinburghpartnership.scot/plans/locality-improvement-plans/1</a>
Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan	<a href="https://www.edinburghpartnership.scot/downloads/file/26/community-justice-outcomes-improvement-plan-2019-22">https://www.edinburghpartnership.scot/downloads/file/26/community-justice-outcomes-improvement-plan-2019-22</a>

<b>Partnership</b>	
<b>Strategy/Plan</b>	<b>Link</b>
Edinburgh Children's Services Plan	<a href="https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/edinburghchildrenpartnership">https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/edinburghchildrenpartnership</a>
Edinburgh Compact Partnership Strategic Framework and Action Plan	<a href="https://www.edinburghcompact.org.uk/our-purposes/compact-strategy/">https://www.edinburghcompact.org.uk/our-purposes/compact-strategy/</a>
Edinburgh Economy Strategy	<a href="https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/economicstrategy">https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/economicstrategy</a>
Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership Strategic Plan	<a href="https://www.edinburghhsc.scot/whoweare/strategicvision/">https://www.edinburghhsc.scot/whoweare/strategicvision/</a>
Edinburgh and South-East Scotland City Region Deal	<a href="http://www.acceleratinggrowth.org.uk/">www.acceleratinggrowth.org.uk/</a>
Edinburgh's Joint Community Safety Strategy 2020- 2023	<a href="https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/28334/edinburgh-s-joint-community-safety-strategy-2020-to-2023">https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/28334/edinburgh-s-joint-community-safety-strategy-2020-to-2023</a>
Climate 2030	<a href="https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/2030-Climate-Strategy#:~:text=The%202030%20Climate%20Strategy%20sets,to%20live%20and%20work%20in.">https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/2030-Climate-Strategy#:~:text=The%202030%20Climate%20Strategy%20sets,to%20live%20and%20work%20in.</a>
Edinburgh Community Learning and Development Plan 2021-24	<a href="https://www.edinburghpartnership.scot/downloads/file/30/edinburgh-community-learning-and-development-plan">https://www.edinburghpartnership.scot/downloads/file/30/edinburgh-community-learning-and-development-plan</a>
Edinburgh and South East Scotland Regional Prosperity Framework	



<b>Partner (single agency)</b>	
<b>Strategy/Plan</b>	<b>Link</b>
The City of Edinburgh Council - City Housing Strategy	<a href="https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/council-planning-framework/housing-strategy/1">https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/council-planning-framework/housing-strategy/1</a>
The City of Edinburgh Council - Local Development Plan - City Plan 203	<a href="https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/cityplan2030">https://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/cityplan2030</a>
The City of Edinburgh Council - Strategic Housing Investment Plan	<a href="https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s39972/7.5%20-%20Strategic%20Housing%20Investment%20Plan%20SHIP%202022-27.pdf">https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s39972/7.5%20-%20Strategic%20Housing%20Investment%20Plan%20SHIP%202022-27.pdf</a>
Edinburgh College – Strategic Plan	<a href="https://www.edinburghcollege.ac.uk/about-us/corporate-and-governance/strategy-and-policy">https://www.edinburghcollege.ac.uk/about-us/corporate-and-governance/strategy-and-policy</a>
NHS – Out Health Our Care Our Future: NHS Lothian Strategic Plan 2014-2024	<a href="https://org.nhslothian.scot/OurHealthOurCareOurFuture/Pages/default.aspx">https://org.nhslothian.scot/OurHealthOurCareOurFuture/Pages/default.aspx</a>
Police Scotland – Annual Police Plan	<a href="https://www.scotland.police.uk/spa-media/njykirq/annual-police-plan-21-22.pdf">https://www.scotland.police.uk/spa-media/njykirq/annual-police-plan-21-22.pdf</a>
Police Scotland – Strategic plan	<a href="https://www.scotland.police.uk/about-us/how-we-do-it/strategic-planning/">https://www.scotland.police.uk/about-us/how-we-do-it/strategic-planning/</a>
Scottish Fire and Rescue Service – Strategic Plan 2019-22	<a href="https://www.firescotland.gov.uk/media/1143834/sfrs_strategic_plan_2019_22_v10.pdf">https://www.firescotland.gov.uk/media/1143834/sfrs_strategic_plan_2019_22_v10.pdf</a>

**Partner (single agency)**

**Strategy/Plan**

**Link**

Scottish Fire and Rescue Service – Local plan

<https://www.firescotland.gov.uk/media/1144207/localfrplanedinburgh2020.pdf>

Strategy for our Veterans

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/strategy-for-our-veterans>

Inspiring Edinburgh’s Volunteers Strategy

<https://www.edinburghcompact.org.uk/what-we-do/volunteering-strategy/>

### Appendix 3: Table of outcome indicators

Priority 1 Enough money to live on						
KPI		Earlier		Latest	Source	Comments
Percentage of people living on incomes below the poverty threshold	2019/202	15%	2019/2020	15%		Latest Poverty figures are for 2019/20 and remain static at 15% and do not show the full impact of Covid-19. Next data available Spring 2022
Percentage of children living in families on incomes below the poverty threshold	2019/202	19%	2019/2020	19%		Latest Poverty figures are for 2019/20 and remain static at 19% and do not show the full impact of Covid-19. Next data available Spring 2022.
Percentage of people living in destitution*		-		4%		Refreshed Poverty figures give a new baseline for people in destitution of 4.0. Next data available Spring 2022.

Priority 2 Access to work, learning and training opportunities						
KPI		Earlier		Latest	Source	Comments
Number of households with no adult in employment*		12.4%	Jan-Dec	16%	NOMIS	Latest figures from Jan-Dec 2020. Below Scottish average of 18.1%
Employment rate*	Oct 19-Sep 20	76.7%	Oct 20-Sep 21	78.1%	NOMIS	Latest figures from Oct 2020-Sep 2021. Unemployment 3.9%
Percentage of young adults (16-19-year olds) participating in education, training or employment*	August 2020	92.4%	August 2021	92.5%	SDS	Latest figures from August 2022. Consistent with previous year and in line with Scottish average.

<b>Priority 3 A good place to live</b>						
<b>KPI</b>		<b>Earlier</b>		<b>Latest</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Satisfaction of neighbourhood as a place to live by year*	2018	96%	2019	95%	SHS	Latest figures from the Scottish Household Survey. Consistent with Scottish average/trend.
Percent who feel strongly that they belong in immediate neighbourhood	2018	73%	2019	75%	SHS	
Walking distance to green space *		Under 5 min 72%, 6-10 min 21%, 11 minute and more 7%	2019	Under 5 min 69%, 6-10 min 21%, 11 minute and more 9%	SHS	
Percent who feel safe when walking alone in local neighbourhood after dark*	2016-2018	82.1%	2018-2020	81.1%	SCJS	

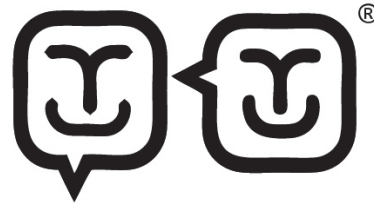
**Priority 3 A good place to live**

KPI		Earlier		Latest	Source	Comments
Percent who agree that in their local neighbourhood people from different backgrounds get on well together*		71%	2019	69%	SHS	
Percent who agree that their local neighbourhood is somewhere local people take action to help improve the area*		61%	2019	61%	SHS	
Number of new affordable home completions	2018	966	2021	5790	ECC	Target to build 20,000 by 2027.
Number of new affordable home approvals	2018	1475	2021	7500	ECC	

<b>Priority 3 A good place to live</b>						
<b>KPI</b>		<b>Earlier</b>		<b>Latest</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Life expectancy (at birth)*	2017-2019	Male - 78.38 Female – 82.5	2018-2020	Male - 78.4 Female – 82.5	ONS	The figures pre-date COVID19. Edinburgh remains above the Scottish average (76.9 Males, 81.06 Females). The Scottish average. In Edinburgh life expectancy has increased since the 1980s but has stayed largely the same at around since 2010. In Edinburgh a significant gap continues for those living in the most deprived areas compared to the least deprived areas. With those born in the least deprived areas expected to live as much as 12 years longer than those in deprived areas.

\*New Outcome indicator





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