

**North Edinburgh Community Planning Partnership**

**North Edinburgh's Regeneration  
Outcomes Agreement 2005 – 2008**  
**(Working Draft November 2005)**

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## **Introduction and Strategic Context**

This Local Regeneration Outcome Agreement (ROA) for North Edinburgh summarises the main priorities to be addressed by the Local Community Planning Partnership over the next three years. It builds on the history of regeneration activity in North Edinburgh and outlines locally identified priorities, while showing how these fit with Edinburgh and Scottish wide priorities.

While awaiting final guidance on the shape of City Wide and Local Community Planning, the existing North Edinburgh Area Renewal (NEAR) Steering Group has assumed the lead role in developing this Regeneration Outcome Agreement. It has also assumed that the North Edinburgh Local Community Planning Partnership will evolve from existing structures and cover the current SIP area - the local authority wards of Muirhouse/Drylaw, Pilton and Granton.

We feel this ROA gives an accurate picture of the work that needs to be done in North Edinburgh in the coming 3 years. However the timescale required for submission of the ROA, and current uncertainty on levels of mainstream partner funding, has created some difficulties in providing precise details on how all the necessary work will be resourced. Where we are clear about resources and programmes of activity and targets we show this in the relevant sections. Where there are gaps or uncertainties we indicate this and will update the document as more information becomes available.

## The Scottish Context

In Scotland the five key national regeneration priorities are:

- **Building strong safe and attractive communities;**
- **Getting people back into work;**
- **Improving health;**
- **Raising educational attainment;**
- **Engaging young people (through arts, sport and physical activity).**

Ensuring community involvement in the Community Planning process is an overall priority aimed at improving the quality of engagement between communities and service providers.

The Executive has also outlined six objectives on ‘**Closing the Opportunity Gap**’, that will be used to drive future anti-poverty initiatives.

This involves using the Community Regeneration Fund as the main tool to help:

- **Regenerate the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods, so that people living there can take advantage of job opportunities and improve their quality of life**

## **The Edinburgh Context**

**Edinburgh's Community Plan**, developed by the Edinburgh Partnership, provides the context for joint action across the range of issues facing the city. Within this the strategic partnership for the Social Justice theme of the City Plan is the Capital City Partnership (CCP).

Activity in Edinburgh will build on the seven strategic objectives identified in **Edinburgh's Regeneration Strategy** developed by CCP. These are:

- **To maximise the benefits of economic growth for priority areas and groups, focussing on helping the most excluded people to enter and progress in the labour market.**
- **To raise individuals' educational attainment and levels of personal and community achievement through the promotion and delivery of an effective lifelong learning strategy.**
- **To tackle the needs stemming from high proportions of children and young people in households with very low incomes, and inequality of access to social and cultural life.**
- **To engage young people in the social and cultural life of their community as a specific priority.**
- **To achieve a sustained reduction in health inequalities in the city, as a key step to improve the health and wellbeing of Edinburgh's people.**
- **To promote the development of stable and mixed communities with an attractive environment which balances good quality housing, leisure, commercial and economic development and green spaces.**
- **To make Edinburgh a place where people can live, work and visit without fear for their own, or other people's, safety.**

## **The North Edinburgh Context**

The community planning partnership in North Edinburgh will continue to address the issues and priorities previously identified by the North Edinburgh Social Inclusion Partnership (SIP). We feel these continue to fit well with the city wide and national priorities outlined above and will continue to tackle them in a way that reflects the previously established guiding principles of:

### **COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**

**Ensuring that residents, community groups and organisations are involved in decisions about the development and delivery of initiatives and services that impact on the local community.**

### **STRATEGIC PLANNING**

**Ensuring co-ordinated effort across the physical, economic and social fields of activity.**

### **INTEGRATION**

**Ensuring North Edinburgh plays its full part in the development of the waterfront area, wider economy, housing market and life of the city.**

The Partners will apply these principles in the pursuit of our agreed priority areas of activity, which are:

- **To tackle poverty.**
- **To take action to ensure community safety.**
- **To develop as an effective local Community Planning Partnership.**
- **To continue the physical renewal of the area.**
- **To implement the local Health Plan.**
- **To achieve full integration with the waterfront area.**

## **North Edinburgh Priorities**

Activity locally will continue to build on the successful history of Partnership working in North Edinburgh and will be specifically targeted at the outcome areas shown below.

The approach reflects the Executive's guidance that decision-making on regeneration should be taken at Neighbourhood level, but within the wider strategic context of Community Planning.

## **Jobs, Enterprise and Income**

We will help local people access well paid and secure employment as a route out of poverty. We also recognise that for many people employment is not an immediate option and will look at alternative ways of increasing household income for this group. The priorities are to:

- Improve opportunities for those who need jobs; improve the position of people in low paid and/or insecure work, and help employers find the workers they need.
- Help people get the skills to improve job prospects and provide affordable and flexible childcare in order to help with this.
- Provide help to people interested in becoming self employed.
- Improve benefits advice and uptake, and develop other services that help increase household incomes and tackle poverty.

Key organisations: Education, Edinburgh's Telford College, Scottish Enterprise Edinburgh and Lothian, Job Centre Plus, Housing, Careers Scotland, Voluntary Sector, Working Links, Scottish Business in the Community – North Edinburgh.

## **Learning**

We believe that people should be encouraged, and have the opportunity, to learn at every stage of life. The priorities are to:

- Increase Lifelong Learning opportunities and educational achievement for adults and children.
- Improve attendance and achievement in education and to sustain children and young people's involvement in learning.
- Provide high quality, affordable childcare to help people take advantage of educational opportunities.
- Increase Computer and Internet training for adults and children.

Key organisations: Education, Edinburgh's Telford College, Other Higher Education Providers, Scottish Enterprise Edinburgh and Lothian, Housing, Careers Scotland, jobs Centre Plus, Voluntary Sector, Scottish Business in the Community – North Edinburgh.

## **Health Inequalities**

The North Edinburgh Health Plan aims to create a healthy community by improving the physical, mental and social health and well being of local people. It specifically targets health inequalities in ways that are informed by the experience of local residents. The North Edinburgh priorities are:

- To identify, tackle and improve the life circumstances that underlie poor physical and mental health.
- To ensure local people have equity of access to health related services, resources and information.
- To alleviate the high levels of stress experienced by local people and ensure support is available to people who have experienced loss and bereavement.

- To alleviate the high levels of isolation and loneliness experienced by local people.
- To promote and support healthy patterns of living and healthy environments.
- To address issues relating to food poverty and healthy eating.
- Co-ordinate leisure provision in the area to meet the needs of all sections of the community.

Key organisations: City of Edinburgh Council, Edinburgh Leisure, North West Edinburgh LHCC, Lothian University Hospitals Trust, Lothian Primary Care Trust, Lothian Health, Voluntary Sector.

### **Community Safety**

The need for improved community safety has consistently been identified by local residents as an important issue. The priorities are to:

- Develop measures to increase resident's safety/feelings of safety when at home or in the wider community.
- Promote multi-agency responses to tackling violence against women and children.
- Identify and tackle the key issues raised by young people and the community.

Key organisations: City of Edinburgh Council, NHS Lothian, Lothian and Borders Police, Voluntary Sector.

### **Anti – Discrimination and Equal Opportunities**

The Partnership is committed to tackling racism and addressing the needs of excluded groups. The priorities are to:

- Raise awareness of racism and look to change attitudes and processes within the local community and key service providers.
- Ensure that the needs of potentially excluded groups are taken into account and addressed by the partnership's plans.

Key organisations: City of Edinburgh Council, Police, Voluntary Sector, NHS Lothian.

### **Homes, Shops and Neighbourhood Management**

The need for improvements to the North Edinburgh environment has been identified as a key community concern. The priorities are to:

- Integrate existing neighbourhoods with the waterfront development.
- Develop a sustainable Housing Market and raise the standards in quality and energy efficiency in all homes.
- Make lasting improvements to the North Edinburgh environment and secure the future of key community buildings.
- Implement a Neighbourhood Management approach to service delivery in North Edinburgh.
- Support existing shopping centres and encourage new development where it will supplement existing shopping centres.

Key organisations: City of Edinburgh Council, Communities Scotland, Waterfront Edinburgh Limited, NHS Lothian, Scottish Enterprise Edinburgh and Lothian, Voluntary Sector.

### **Community Capacity Building and Communications**

Ensuring the involvement of the local community is central to the success of the regeneration process. The priorities are to:

- Encourage active citizenship and ensure that residents and community organisations are directly involved in decisions about the development and delivery of services that affect the local community.
- Increase awareness and understanding amongst residents, partners and opinion formers of regeneration activities and improve co-ordination of information.
- Develop a co-ordinated approach to the provision of information about services for 0 – 12 years in North Edinburgh.

Key organisations: Pilton Partnership, Community Education, Media, Voluntary Sector.

### **Children, Families and Young People**

The Children and Family Planning Group and the Young People's Planning Group are currently discussing merging after a period of 1 year, to form a North Edinburgh Children, Family and Young People's Plan (aged 0-18) to provide a stronger links with the developing CEC Children's Services Plan (0-18) and new CEC Department for Children & Families.

The approach will continue to reflect the belief that services for children and their families should be led by local community priorities, and that young people should have a voice in how services are developed and delivered.

The priorities are:

- To provide support for vulnerable families and to develop appropriate early intervention strategies for children (0-5) at the earliest stage.
- To improve achievement and attendance of children at school with better home/school partnerships.
- To improve the mental and physical health and well being of local children (aged 5-12).
- To give young people meaningful opportunities to have a voice in the development of a Young People's plan and to improve opportunities for a positive involvement in their community.
- To improve attendance and achievement in education and to sustain young peoples involvement in learning.
- To improve the physical health and well being of local young people.
- To develop effective and joined up crime prevention strategies and effective and relevant support to young people.

Key organisations: Education, Community Education, Social Work, NHS Lothian, Police, Careers Scotland, Voluntary Sector.

## **Monitoring and Evaluation**

The monitoring and evaluation framework will measure progress towards targets, but will also determine what works and what doesn't during the 3 year lifespan. This will involve analysis of both the quantitative and qualitative (soft) impacts of regeneration activity and will include all or most of the following:

- Evaluation and collection of baseline data (Social Justice Milestones referred to are gathered annual for the NEAR Annual Report)
- Regular meetings with Community Representatives.
- Pilot use of focus groups with subsequent monitoring report.
- Commission household survey.
- Regular information slots in North Edinburgh News.
- An impact assessment and final evaluation report.
- All partner organisations and local projects currently complete a Self Monitoring Assessment Report (SMAR) annually and this will continue - albeit in a different format.

We will also closely monitor and evaluate the level of additional funding levered in from partners and other sources of finance.

## 2 Analysis of the Need and Targeting

### Data Zone Information – Sourced from Communities Scotland

Over the last couple of years the Scottish Executive has developed the idea of **data zones** for use in Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics to allow statistics across a number of policy areas to be readily available on a consistent basis.

Data zones are groups of Census output areas which have populations of between 500 and 1,000 household residents, and some effort has been made to respect physical boundaries. In addition, they have compact shape and contain households with similar social characteristics.

Data zones will play a key role in Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics and the Scottish Multiple Index of Deprivation to help develop and monitor Scottish Executive and its partners' policies, particularly in terms of **area regeneration**. Data zones will increasingly be **the** core geography for making available small area statistics across most social topics including information about benefits, education, health and the labour market. For the first time, this will allow users to readily (and regularly) bring together information from various sources on a common small area geography.

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2004 identifies the most deprived areas across Scotland. It is based on 31 indicators in the six individual domains of Current Income, Employment, Housing, Health, Education, Skills and Training and Geographic Access to Services and Telecommunications.

Like unit postcode boundaries, data zones do not fit completely within SIP boundaries. The following information on North Edinburgh uses a "best fit" approach using those data zones which fall completely within the SIP or have most of their built up areas within the SIP.

### North Edinburgh Data Zones

Figures from the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD04) show that there are 20 data zones in the existing North Edinburgh SIP area, with a total population of 17,686. Of these, some 16 data zones, with a population of 14,115, fall into the worst 15% of data zones in Scotland.

This means that 79.81% of the current SIP target population live in the worst 15% of data zones in Scotland.

The Index also shows that:

- The percentage of the working age population in these 16 Data Zones who are described as Income Deprived is 78.5% (ie 8,511 from a total working age population of 10,840).
- The percentage of the working age population in these 16 Data Zones who are described as Employment Deprived is 26.2% (ie 2,840 from a total working age population of 10,840).

The list of data zones for the North Edinburgh Sip is shown below – those in the most deprived 15% are shown in black.

**North Edinburgh SIP data zones:**

S01002265, S01002282, S01002296, S01002291, S01002309, S01002275, S01002281, S01002247, S01002321, S01002279, S01002302, S01002278, S01002312 (part), S01002324 (part), S01002277 (part), S01002319 (part), **S01002301, S01002267, S01002236, S01002303 (part)**

See the attached map for further detail.

The Partners will concentrate their resources, including CRF funds, on these geographical areas and on our agreed priority areas of activity, which are:

- **To tackle poverty.**
- **To take action to ensure community safety.**
- **To develop as an effective local Community Planning Partnership.**
- **To continue the physical renewal of the area.**
- **To implement the local Health Plan.**
- **To achieve full integration with the waterfront area.**

These objectives need to be addressed in a coordinated way - nationally, city-wide and at local level. In the same way as improving educational attainment will have effects on employability, improved educational attainment and employability is likely to have effects on crime levels and on health. Improved health impacts on economic activity rates and so on.

## **3 Outcomes and Opportunities**

### **3.1 Major Opportunities**

Many of the context changes described in the single ROA produced for Edinburgh (such as the Housing Programme, changes to Childrens Services and the current restructuring of the Health Service) will offer both economic and social opportunities for the residents of North Edinburgh. The Local Community Planning Partnership in North Edinburgh will work to ensure that the opportunities arising from these developments are maximised for local residents.

### **3.2 Granton Waterfront**

The Granton Waterfront lies adjacent to the North Edinburgh SIP and is seen as one of the largest Development opportunities in Europe. Physical, social and economic integration with the waterfront development area remains a key priority for the partnership. In particular increased access to sustainable employment and business development opportunities is a shared priority between the existing community and the waterfront developers.

Waterfront Edinburgh Limited is one of three landowners which, together own, or control most of the site. SecondSite Property Ltd owns some 44 hectares (109 acres) in the west of the project site. Forth Property Developments Ltd, owns the land to be developed in Granton Harbour, an area of around 39 hectares (96 acres). Waterfront Edinburgh Limited owns 35 hectares (86 acres).

Those involved estimate that the project will provide more than 7,500 new homes, some 15 % of which will be affordable housing for rent or low cost home ownership, and somewhere between 14,000 and 17,000 jobs, some 7,000 of which will be net new additional jobs. It is also proposed that the development will hold a major community centre, schools and colleges, student accommodation, doctors surgeries, nursery facilities and retail shops, restaurants, bars, entertainment complexes, parkland and beaches.

The LCCP is already fully engaged in ensuring that local residents will have access to the employment, housing, educational, transport and social opportunities arising from this development. Particular progress has been made in regard to employment including the following initiatives:

- The North Edinburgh Waterfront Recruitment Centre facility has been set up to access jobs within the development. Based in the centre of the development on Waterfront Broadway. This facility has been created in response to local need, and to increase access to job opportunities created by the development to local SIP residents. This is a partnership supported initiative, sponsored by the private sector (through Second Site), SEEL, CEC (through the Joined up for Jobs initiative and the construction academy), Job Centre Plus, Working Links and NEAR. It is supported by Capital City Partnership, SBC North Edinburgh and by Edinburgh's Telford College. The centre will be used to access employers working on site to identify job vacancies and link these to local unemployed residents. In addition to filling

job vacancies the centre will also identify in advance what new employers are moving into the area, identify skills bases needed to fill potential job vacancies. This information will then be linked to the Joined up for jobs and intermediary network to set up sector specific skills training for local unemployed residents giving them the skills in time for the jobs coming on line. A mix of short skills training programmes and longer term training programmes, such as apprenticeship schemes through the Ambition programme, will be utilised using intelligence gathered by the NE Waterfront Recruitment Centre Team. The centre will initially operate within the construction sector but will quickly broaden its work out to other sectors - agreement has already been reached with Scottish Gas to recruit its call centre staff, and with Morrison's Supermarket to recruit staff for its new store once opened.

- The North Edinburgh Business Incubator Unit, opened in October 2004, provides help, guidance, training and support to local people who are considering starting up in business for themselves. This alternative route into employment is extremely viable for many local unemployed SIP residents who would have difficulty earning sufficient income levels from employers to come off benefits. The incubator unit provides skills training to help people set up and run their business. It also provides guidance and advice in identifying funding support to help get their business idea off the ground. In addition to helping with local people's business plans the business incubator unit also links to the Waterfront Development helping to identify new business opportunities created as a result of the development. The Incubator Unit will work closely with the North Edinburgh Waterfront Recruitment Centre to gather intelligence regarding what developments are coming on site and what businesses are coming into the area. SBC North Edinburgh also work with the incubator unit in developing a network of local small businesses- including some already operating in north Edinburgh and some new starts supported through the incubator unit. The network will allow local business to work with each other and will also be supported by SBC North Edinburgh and the Incubator unit to develop business opportunities with larger businesses moving into the development. Training and advice on how to tender to larger companies has been provided as has information about the type of services some of the larger companies may be looking for from local SME's. SBC North Edinburgh has carried out an audit of all its network members to identify potential business opportunities within the local area. This intelligence is fed back into the incubator unit and to the Enterprise Guide who helps local people develop their initial ideas for business start up.
- The Enterprise Guide Campaign is a city wide strategy which has been built on an initial pilot, successfully run in North Edinburgh and South Edinburgh from 2002 to 2004, to raise awareness of self employment and business start up as an alternative route into work for SIP residents. The North Edinburgh Enterprise Guide operates from the North Edinburgh Incubator unit and links extensively into the local community network. The guide's role is to help people become aware of enterprise as an alternative means of employment. It involves helping people develop their original thoughts and ideas for business, help them identify local opportunities for their business ideas and to signpost them to the right kind of expert help and support they need to get started on

the road to setting up in business for themselves. The guide will link to business start up provision across the city such as Business Gateway, Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce and the services at the NEBI unit. The guide provides the additional support required by local SIP residents to give them the necessary guidance and confidence to access these services.

- Working Links were appointed by the North Edinburgh SIP in 2003 to provide access to employment services to local SIP residents who have difficulty obtaining and sustaining employment. Working Links were appointed to tackle the barriers facing local people in accessing employment and staying in work. The company has a completely unique approach from other traditional access to work organisations. Working Links do not provide training for clients but identify the issues preventing clients gaining employment. They will assess the client, identify ways to overcome specific barrier issues facing that client, refer the client to other agencies if appropriate at that stage in the clients development, follow up client progress and arrange assistance with interviews, meeting employers, work experience etc. Working Links are paid to not only get people into work but also to ensure that that person is helped to stay in work. As part of the different approach to helping SIP unemployed residents into work, Working Links are only paid if they place people into a job and that they can keep those people in work for a minimum of three months. They are also given targets of clients to place into work and sustain in work, specifically detailing those people most in need of help - those furthest from the labour market.

## **LINKAGES BETWEEN NORTH EDINBURGH ACTIVITY AND CITY OUTCOMES**

The following sections provide information on the contributions being made by project and partner activity in North Edinburgh towards the 5 key National Priorities. The City Wide Outcomes and how they link to the National Priorities are shown at Table 1 for each priority, and the North Edinburgh Outputs are shown at Table 2 – again for each priority. For each National Priority this is preceded by a short analysis which should be seen in the context of the more detailed analysis provided in the City Wide ROA.

### **3 OUTCOMES and OUTPUTS - NATIONAL PRIORITIES**

#### **3.1 Building safe and strong attractive communities**

##### SUMMARY NEEDS ANALYSIS

The key building blocks for safe strong and attractive communities are the provision of good quality housing; addressing poverty, of income, amenity and opportunity; and establishing an environment to which people feel committed and in which they feel safe.

##### Housing

###### Population and housing Stock

In contrast to Scotland as a whole, the population of Edinburgh is growing. The total number of residents counted under the Census 2001 was 448,624. Edinburgh's population has a higher proportion of 20-29 year olds than the rest of Scotland. This can be explained by the high number of students living in the city. The city also has a higher proportion of people aged over 75. Around 19,500 new housing units were completed in Edinburgh between 1995/96 and 2001/02. There is an uneven distribution of completion throughout the City with public completions being concentrated in particular areas.

###### Housing type and tenure

- 18% of properties in Edinburgh are social rented, with 12% with the local authority and 6% with RSLs.
- The private rented sector accounts for 14% of the properties in Edinburgh. (Census 2001 figures adjusted for "living rent free")
- Only 43% of the stocks the council has in 1980 remained with the CEC in 2004. (Lothian Housing Needs Assessment 2005)

###### House prices

During the six-month period of Jan - Jun 2002, the average property price for Edinburgh was £120,700 (including new build and second hand sale, but excluding Right to Buy sale), while the average for North Edinburgh (ward 7, 9 and 10) was £63,600. For the same period in 2004, the city's and North Edinburgh's average rose to £164,000 (34% increase) and £103,000 (62% increase) respectively. (Sasines)

###### Social rented sector

Subject to a positive ballot for stock transfer, there will be large-scale regeneration taking place in North Edinburgh. For Pennywell, 720 units of council housing will be demolished, with 1026 new units of social rented housing to be built by 2015.

For Royston and Wardieburn, a positive ballot of stock transfer will secure investment to regenerate the area by demolishing 587 of mainstream and sheltered housing and re-provisioning of 494 social rented housing, with another over 100 units to be refurbished.

More than 8,200 new homes are expected to be built in the Waterfront areas, of which over 1,200 units are going to be affordable housing.

### Homelessness

During 2004/05, there were over 5000 homeless presentations in the city, of which 375 households were permanently housed in North Edinburgh by the Council. By 2012 it is likely that there will be an increase need in homelessness, as Scottish Executive is working on expanding rights of homeless households to permanent housing.

### Neighbourhood Satisfaction

The council tenants in North Edinburgh tend to have lower satisfaction about the council services than the city's average in the latest Tenants Satisfaction Survey. Only 60% of the tenants in North Edinburgh satisfied with their neighbourhood in comparison to the city's average of 71%.

### Poverty

Poverty affects a substantial proportion of the Edinburgh population. This includes:

- Households with adults of working age but no wage earner, including those on unemployment benefit, Income support and Disability Living Allowance. This includes many single parent families, who face the double challenge of combining training or work with childcare. Other high-risk groups are those with health problems (physical or mental health) and people with disabilities.
- Low income working households.
- Low income older person households.

Relatively small percentages of the population receive direct benefits, however, they amount to a significant number of people. About 2.3% of the population is currently claiming unemployment benefit - 6,900 people. In May 2004, there were 18,200 people claiming Income Support and 16,200 claiming pension credit - a total of 34,400 claimants in the city.

The highest concentrations of Edinburgh households on Income Support in 2002 by electoral ward were found in Craigmillar, Muirhouse/Drylaw, Restalrig, Pilton and Murrayburn.

Two age groups are particularly affected by low incomes in the priority areas and must be the focus of action. There is a relatively high proportion of children and young people: in several wards approximately 40% of the population is under 25 years of age, compared to about 30% in the city as a whole. In other areas, e.g. Restalrig, there is a higher than average proportion of older people who face disadvantage.

Poverty and low income are associated with multiple factors of disadvantage including poor housing conditions, inadequate diet, poorer health, debt and restricted access to social and leisure activities. They have a direct effect on housing choice and housing conditions, affecting the ability to heat a home in cold weather. Low

income also affects health, which contributes to poor household diet, partly due to the higher cost of good quality, healthy food. Living with debt has been identified as a significant contributing factor to depression and a variety of mental illnesses. A separate objective of the strategy addresses health inequality.

Household debt is a significant problem in Edinburgh, often in relation to rent and/ or fuel debt arrears. The Advice Shop run by City of Edinburgh Council, just one advice provider, handled 1300 new cases of debt in 2003/2004, often relating to debt on fixed costs such as rent and Council Tax. The overall debt for all of these cases (including rent arrears but not mortgage arrears) was £18.5m, an average of £14,000, which is an extremely high figure.

Dealing with expenses and avoiding debt depends partly on the ability to build up savings, which is inhibited by lack of access to bank accounts. 8.9% of households in Edinburgh have no bank account, with the highest concentration in the SIP areas where the figure is 31%. Thirty six percent of households in Edinburgh have no savings, with the highest concentration again in the priority areas where the figure is 62%. The strategy must tackle financial exclusion.

Poverty is also linked to social exclusion. Lack of disposable income limits chances to enjoy the social, cultural and recreational life of the city for people of all ages. Though the lack of good housing, adequate diet and heating are more immediate, this is an important element of exclusion as it affects the morale and self-confidence of individuals. People are particularly affected when engaging in relatively high-cost cultural events is a prominent activity for their age group.

There is finally a very close correlation between Income maximisation and financial inclusion issues, the 1999/2000 Scottish Household Survey showed that 78.2% of respondents from SIP areas in Edinburgh had a bank or building society account. This compares to Edinburgh as a whole where 91.1% of respondents had access to a bank or building society accounts.

In the 2001/2002 Scottish Household Survey it was found that the SIP figure had fallen slightly to 74.1% of respondents, whilst the city level had remained exactly the same at 91.1%.

### Community Safety

Safety has a direct impact on the regeneration and success of a neighbourhood. Feeling safe at home and in the street is essential to everyone's quality of life, and people are less willing to settle in an area with the image of an unsafe, high crime place. Employers and retailers, too, will be less willing to invest.

In 2003, the Scottish Police recorded 406,979 crimes, the lowest recorded in nearly a quarter of a century. Although the majority of adults do not feel their quality of life has been affected by fear of crime, when individuals and/or communities experience crime this perception changes. For example, there is clear evidence that the higher perceived risk in deprived areas does reflect reality, with experience in particular crimes (house and vehicle theft, vandalism, personal attack and drug related crimes) being higher in areas of deprivation compared with the Scottish Household Survey.

More seriously, since 2000 there has been a 12% increase in crimes against the person in Social Inclusion Partnership areas, contrasting with the city average. Similarly, other serious risks, including accidents in the home, are higher. For example, childhood injuries are closely linked with social deprivation. Children from poorer backgrounds are 5 times more likely to die as a result of an accident than children from better off families - and the gap is widening.

City averages mean little in assessing risks of crime. People in certain areas or vulnerable groups are at significantly greater risk of being a victim of crime and antisocial behaviour. Young people are the most likely to be victims of crimes with 50% of young people surveyed saying they have been victims. With such a high perception of crime it is not surprising that 44% of young people report that they do not feel Edinburgh is a safe place for them.

Women are much more affected by violence in the home, theft from a person or harassment, 40% of women feel 'a bit' or 'very' unsafe when walking alone after dark. Older people are much more concerned about crime and are often targets for bogus callers, theft and harassment, and 28% of older people report that they never go out after dark.

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## **Building Strong Safe Communities – Outcomes (Table 1)**

<b>National priority for regeneration – Building strong, safe communities.</b>					
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target group</b>	<b>Target area</b>	<b>Baseline 2003/04</b>	<b>Final target</b>
<b>1A. Increased resident satisfaction with their local area</b>	Residents satisfaction with their local area as a place to live	All ages	<b>Edinburgh</b>	Very Satisfied 44% Fairly Satisfied 42% Neither satisfied nor Dissatisfied 5% Fairly Dissatisfied 5% Very Dissatisfied 3%	To be agreed
		All ages	<b>Focus Wards (represented by SIP areas)</b>	How rates area as a place to live: Very good 25.9% Fairly good 50.3% No opinion 0% Fairly poor 13.3% Very poor 10.5%	To be agreed
<b>1B. Increased quality and variety of affordable housing options</b>	Dwelling type Tenure House prices		<b>Focus wards</b>	To be added	To be agreed

**Source:** City Wide (2004) The City of Edinburgh Council Public Perceptions Survey 2003/4: Final Report, The City of Edinburgh Council. Table D-1 SIP areas Scottish Household Survey – 2001/02 Sample. Across Scotland this reflected 30,369 cases. In Edinburgh there was a sample of 2,374. Of those 2,374 we are able to see that 342 are from SIP areas of the city. It is important to keep the size of this sample in mind when examining this data.

National priority for regeneration – Building strong, safe communities.					
Outcome	Indicator	Target group	Target area	Baseline 2001/02 SHS	Final target
<b><u>1C. Increased income and access to mainstream financial products</u></b>	Access to a range of affordable sources of credit – percentage of respondents or their partners with access to a bank or building society account	All	Edinburgh	91.1%	94%
			Focus Wards (represented by SIP areas)	73.7%	80%

**Source:** Scottish Household Survey – 2001/02 Sample. Across Scotland this reflected 30,369 cases. In Edinburgh there was a sample of 2,374. Of those 2,374 we are able to see that 342 are from SIP areas of the city. It is important to keep the size of this sample in mind when examining this data.

National priority for regeneration – Building strong, safe communities.					
Outcome	Indicator	Target Group	Target area	Baseline (2003) Crime	Final target
<b><u>1D. Reduced crime, fear of crime and increased domestic and community safety</u></b>	Crime rates	All	Edinburgh	111.1 per 1,000	
	(reported)	Under 5s	Average for the 12 focus wards	153.9 per 1,000	
		Over 65s			
	Injuries at home	All	Edinburgh	228 incidences	194
	Injuries at home	All	Edinburgh	317 incidences	269
	Accidental dwelling fires		Edinburgh	182 non fatal fire casualties	<6% on indicator
No of minor serious and indecent assaults	Offenders	Edinburgh	To be established	<15%	
No of offences by persistent offenders	All	Edinburgh	To be established	<15%	

	No of premature alcohol and drug related deaths Crimes of violence	All	<b>Edinburgh</b>	<b>190 (2002)</b>	171
			<b>Vulnerable Individuals and communities</b>	<b>To be established</b>	<15%
	House breaking	All	<b>Homes and businesses most at risk</b>	<b>To be established</b>	<15%
	Anti social behaviour		<b>Edinburgh</b>	<b>224 incidences reported (September 2004)</b>	To be agreed

**Source:** Lothian and Borders Police Data Communications May 2004.

Data Presented in terms of Police Beats which since Operation Capital should correspond to the named wards.

**Police Beats:** ND07-Muirhouse/Drylaw; ND09-Pilton; ND10-Granton; NL12- Newhaven; NL21- Harbour; PW25-Parkhead; EP38 – Restalrig; PW41-Murrayburn; SH54 – Kaimes; SH55 – Moredun; EC57 – Craigmillar; EC58 – Dudingston. The crime rate has been determined by dividing the number of recorded crimes by the population of the relevant area to get a rate per 1,000 people. The population figure is from the 2001 Census.

## Building Safe Strong Communities – Outputs (Table 2)

### Outputs from North Edinburgh contributing to Edinburgh Partnership Outcomes (Referenced in first column)

National priority for regeneration - Building strong, safe communities

Edinburgh Outcomes 1A – 1D

Ref	Key service/project	Key outputs	Target area	Target group	CRF/Partner resources (highlight lead partner)	Timescale
1C	Granton information Centre (Take Up Campaign)	<p>To raise awareness and undertake benefit take-up and local issue campaigns. Potential Beneficiaries = 1700 Face-face advice sessions = 1350, Home Visits = 90, Talks and Raising awareness sessions = 45,</p> <p>Specific Outputs: Tax Credits – make 56 successful claims, generating increased income of £130,846. Older People - make 510 successful claims, generating increased income of £173,714. General Benefits (income support, housing benefit and DLA) - make 162 successful claims, generating increased income of £286,416.</p>	North Edinburgh	<p>All residents over 16 years.</p> <p>All residents over 16 years.</p> <p>Older People.</p> <p>All residents over 16 years.</p>	<b>CRF - £63,832</b>	Annually from April 2005



	Granton information Centre (Fuel Poverty)	To raise awareness of fuel poverty and its effects on health by raising awareness of issues and energy efficiency measures, working with health professionals, undertaking awareness and training sessions. Potential Beneficiaries = 423 Face-face advice sessions = 450, Home Visits = 94, talks and raising awareness sessions = 10. Potential Income Generation = £35,000.		All residents over 16 years.		
		Renegotiated and Written off fuel debt = £50,000				
1B	<b>RSL New Build Programme in North Edinburgh.</b>  Link Group HA	72 rented and 54 LCHO	Inchview and Craigmuir.	General Need	Inchview (rented/shared ownership): Grant approved - £2,915,866.99 (£871,426.82 for 2004, £2,044,440.17 for 2005). Private Finance - £1,013,573.67  Inchview (GRO): No submissions, £850,000 allocated to this project this year, although amount is dependant upon receipt of submissions and outcome of submission appraisal.  Inchview (COP): Grant approved - £533,979.14 which was spent out in 2004. No COP allocation this year.	2005/06  2005-2008  2004

	Places for People HA	125 rented and 20 keyworker	Upper Strand, West Granton and West Pilton.	General Need and Key Worker.	Craigmuir: Grant approved - £3,226,601 (£1,400,00 for 2004, £1,826,601 for 2005). Private finance - £1,206,961.	2004- 07
					Upper Strand (6 general and 20 Key worker) =£397,601 approved. Private Finance at this stage is £165,422	2006-2007
					West Pilton Phase 2 (35 rented) = Grant approved - £1,792,042.51 (£883,968 for 2004, £908,000 allocated for 2005). Private finance - £831,234.99	2005-2006
	West Granton HA	146 rented.	ForthQuarter and West Pilton.	General Need	£8,475,884	2005-2008
					Tenders not approved. The above figure gives an indication only of public Investment based on an average benchmark figure of £58,054 per unit.	
	Outlook HA	15 rented	Waterfront	General Need	£1,438,141(HAG=£931,771, Private Finance=£431,821, Outlook=£75,549)	2006-2007
	Home in Scotland HA	149 rented	Wester Drylaw and Muirhouse.	General Need	£8,650,046	2007-2009
					Tenders not approved. The above figure gives an indication only of public Investment based on an	

	Port of Leith HA	134 rented (10% wheelchair type).	Western Harbour.	General Need and 10% Wheelchair access.	average benchmark figure of £58,054 per unit.  £7,779,236  Tenders not approved. The above figure gives an indication only of public Investment based on an average benchmark figure of £58,054 per unit.	2008-2009
1A	Black Community Development Project	<p>Continue to conduct joint meetings with Police and Housing or other agencies as appropriate to table issues of safety raised during the case work meetings with users</p> <p>Continue conducting case conferences between appropriate agencies to highlight issues raised by BME</p> <p>Provide verbal and written case work report to Anti-Racist PIG as appropriate</p> <p>Attend and contribute to the local community safety PIG to keep the BME perspective on local and where appropriate national agenda</p> <p>Contribute to North Edinburgh Social &amp; Health Care group</p> <p>Attend and contribute to the</p>	North Edinburgh	Minority Ethnic and wider community.	<b>CRF - £107,802</b>	Annually from April 2005

		Lothian NHS Minority Ethnic Health Forum  Continue to hold quarterly meetings with Police and CEC Housing officials				
1A	Muirhouse Millennium Centre	50 young parents per week provided with childcare support and advice.  80 children per week to participate in lifelong learning activities programme – education, environment, health and community safety.  Provision of advice and support to 35 to 50 young people per week aged 12-18yrs.  Provide recreational, social and educational opportunities for a further 150 users – including access to computers/internet.	North Edinburgh	All residents.	<b>CRF - £101,901</b>	Annually from April 2005
1A	Drylaw Neighbourhood Centre	Awaiting return of pro forma from project.	North Edinburgh	All residents.	<b>CRF - £64,331</b>	Annually from April 2005
1A	Pilton Elderly Project	Provide accessible transport for 2,400 passenger journeys per month.  Provide a weekend resource for 18 people per week.  Provide Lifelong Learning and ICT opportunities for 70 people per week.	North Edinburgh	Older People.	<b>CRF - £34,000</b>	Annually from April 2005.

		Provide club and social opportunities for 100 people per week.  Provide a visiting service for 10 people per week.				
1A	Muirhouse Under 3's Project	Provide: -Childcare for 20 Under 3's. -3 play sessions per week for 20 children. -Keyworking sessions for 15 families. -Home support/playvisiting for 4 families. -60 parent profile sessions for 17 individuals. -Outreach service for 15 families. -Counselling for 2 families.	North Edinburgh	Children and Families	<b>CRF - £6,572</b>	Annually from April 2005.
1D	-Community Safety Housing Officers.  -6 Police Officers.  -Community Safety Concierge	12 Key output targets of which following are examples: Reduce incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour. Reduce incidents of Housebreaking. Reduce incidents of assault and harassment. Reduce incidents of abandoned vehicles.	North Edinburgh	All population	CEC Housing - £220,397  Scottish Exe - £186,000 Quality of Life LBP - £42,000  Scottish Exe -Quality of Life	Year 1
1D	Multi Storey & Estate Concierge	To be agreed	North Edinburgh	All population	CEC Housing - £511,722	Year 1
1D	HIT Officer	To be agreed for 2005/06 but will improve on 24 cases of ant-social behaviour dealt with in 2004/05	North Edinburgh	All population	CEC Housing £26,122	Year 1

1D	Neighbourhood Support Team	To be agreed for 2005/06 but will improve on 42 Support Agreements established in 2004/05	North Edinburgh	All population	Support People - £160,465	Year 1
1D	Youth Justice Worker	To be agreed – worker being recruited.	North Edinburgh	All population	Scottish Exe - Youth Justice - £35,000	Year 1
1D	Fire & Rescue Service Officer	Reduce fire fatalities. Reduce accidental house fires. Reduce number of hoax calls. Reduce number of attacks on crews. Specific output targets still to be agreed.	North Edinburgh	All population	Lothian Fire Brigade - £30,000	Year 1
1D	Environmental Task Force	To improve cleanliness of the area. Specific output targets still to be agreed.	North Edinburgh	All population	CEC ECS	Year 1
1D	Environmental Wardens	To improve cleanliness of the area. Specific output targets still to be agreed.	North Edinburgh	All population	CEC ECS - £34,000. Scottish EXEC – Quality of Life - £11,897	Year 1
1D	CapitalCity Partnership (Early Intervention Case Management)	Manager only recently appointed and project workers still to be appointed. Specific output targets still to be agreed.	North Edinburgh	All population	Scottish Exe – SIP Fund £50,000	(for 04/05)
1A and 1D	Muirhouse Shopping Centre Outreach Project.	38 week outreach programme aimed at one to one work with individuals congregating in Shopping Centre. Aim is to help people move on in a positive fashion.	North Edinburgh	All population	<b>CRF £9,672</b>	
1A	North Edinburgh Regeneration Fund.  North Edinburgh European Fund.	These funds are intended to support and enhance existing activity. Although specific amounts have been allocated to each fund the details of the projects/activities the funds	North Edinburgh	All population	<b>CRF £30,000</b>  <b>CRF £10,000</b>	

	<p>North Edinburgh Activist Training Fund.</p> <p>North Edinburgh Capital Small Grant Fund.</p>	<p>will eventually support are not known at this time.</p>			<p><b>CRF £33,522</b></p> <p><b>CRF £25,000</b></p>	
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## 3.2 Getting people into Work

### SUMMARY NEEDS ANALYSIS

(October 2005 – still to add most recent analysis of North Edinburgh Economic activity, needs and opportunities).

#### Employment and unemployment

Edinburgh's economy remains strong with a 24% growth in jobs between 1991 and 2002. It is possible for a strong city economy to exclude substantial portions of the population from almost all of its benefits and this is substantially the case in Edinburgh. While overall claimant count unemployment rates are low (July 2004 - Scotland 4.4%; Edinburgh 2.3% or 6,900 people), adult unemployment rates in some wards are substantially higher than the Scottish average. **This ranges from a male unemployment percentage of 11.4% in Muirhouse and Craigmillar to less than 1% in Balerno and Baberton (July 2004).**

#### Economic inactivity

While the trend in long-term unemployment has shifted sharply downwards in recent years, some people have moved onto other benefits rather than entering work. There has been an increase in the take-up of state benefits such as Disability Living Allowance. In May 2004, there were 34,400 people claiming either Income Support (18,200) or pension credit (16,200) in the city. The 2001 Census shows marked differences in the economic activity rates between different areas of Edinburgh e.g.:

Edinburgh	32.6% economically inactive	of whom 5.1% are permanently sick
Craigmillar	47.3% economically inactive	of whom 16.2% are permanently sick
Muirhouse	46.9% economically inactive	of whom 13.5% are permanently sick.

A major challenge is to raise economic activity by engaging people currently outwith the labour market, and to remove barriers to their participation. This includes both registered unemployed people and those on other benefits who generally suffer from a combination of a number of disadvantages. In the long-term, action is necessary in order to foster social cohesion and quality of life, to maintain economic performance and to enhance the attractiveness of the city. At the same time, bringing excluded groups into the labour market helps employers who need to recruit in Edinburgh's tight labour market.

The individual and social barriers which keep people out of the workplace tend to produce a lack of skills and experience among people from disadvantaged communities and groups. Levels of educational attainment in SIP areas in Edinburgh are well below Scottish and city levels.- deprivation has most effect on people with lower qualification and skill levels. Low levels of literacy and numeracy remain a problem for significant numbers of people, up to 23% of the working population are

estimated to have low levels of literacy and/or numeracy. The cumulative effects of deprivation result in problems with employability, aspirations and self-confidence.

Restrictions on working patterns, due to childcare or other caring responsibilities, poor health or disability, also create disadvantage in the labour market and greater risk from structural changes in particular sectors and companies. Ongoing strategic planning and co-operation are crucial to reduce these impacts and to increase access to sustainable employment opportunities.

## Getting People Back Into Work – Outcomes (Table 1)

National priority for regeneration – Getting people back into work					
Outcome	Indicator	Target group	Target area	Baseline (Sep 2004) Claimant Count Unemployment %	Final target
<b>2A. Closing the gap between unemployment rates in target areas and the city norm</b>	Unemployment rates	16-65 year olds	<b>Edinburgh</b>	<b>2.3</b>	
			<b>Average for the 12 Focus Wards</b>	<b>4.8</b>	Gap closed by 20%

**Source:** CEC City Development September 2004 Unemployment Bulletin

**Wards are:** Craigmillar; Muirhouse/ Drylaw; Granton; Kaimes; Harbour; Restalrig; Newhaven; Murrayburn; Moredun; Parkhead; Pilton; Duddingston

<b>National priority for regeneration – Getting people back into work</b>					
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target group</b>	<b>Target area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Final target</b>
<b>2B. Increased employment rates for key groups and areas</b>	Working age population in employment	Working age population	<b>Edinburgh Average for the 12 focus wards</b>	<b>74.5% Economically active 69.7%*</b>	76% 73%
			<b>Edinburgh 12 wards average</b>	<b>65.9% Employment rate 62%*</b>	70% 67%
	IB/SDA claim rate	Working age population	<b>Edinburgh 12 wards average</b>	<b>7.31% 15.31%</b>	6% 10%

**Source:** Census 2001 (16-64 age group). Employment rates calculated by employees + self employed as% of 16-64 population

**Wards are:** Craigmillar; Muirhouse/ Drylaw; Granton; Kaimes; Harbour; Restalrig; Newhaven; Murrayburn; Moredun; Parkhead; Pilton; Duddingston

Note\* Even using the 12 most deprived wards understates the gap in economic activity rates. Three of these have rates higher than the city average.

Supplementary targets at datazone level and focussed on ward rates around or below 60% will be pursued in the CCP ROA

**Source:** SCROL database and DWP JSA data August 2003

**Wards are:** Craigmillar; Muirhouse/ Drylaw; Granton; Kaimes; Harbour; Restalrig; Newhaven; Murrayburn; Moredun; Parkhead; Pilton; Duddingston

<b>National priority for regeneration – Getting people back into work</b>					
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target group</b>	<b>Target area</b>	<b>Baseline (Census 2001 DWP August 2003)</b>	<b>Final target</b>
<b>2C. Reduced benefit dependency overall and particularly in target areas</b>	Children in workless households	Workless households	<b>Edinburgh - Census</b>	<b>13%</b>	
			<b>Edinburgh - DWP</b>	<b>8% (575 children)</b>	<b>5%</b>
			<b>Total for the 12 focus wards -Census</b>	<b>26%</b>	
			<b>Total for the 12 focus wards- DWP</b>	<b>17% (265 children)</b>	<b>10%</b>

Two alternative indicators are given here. The first is based on the 2001 census- Table CAS031. This is very reliable but it provides a static picture- one that can only be updated by similar surveys at future dates. In these circumstances no three year target can be developed with the next census not due till 2011 Accordingly an alternative indicator is presented based on data provided on the DWP website which allows medium term target setting albeit against a shakier baseline. The DWP site gives the number of JSA claimants and the total number of dependents of JSA claimants (this includes a relatively small number of dependents 16 years or over). The percentage relates to the proportion of dependents to JSA claimants which allows us to compare the 12 focus wards with the city

<b>National priority for regeneration – Getting people back into work</b>					
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target group</b>	<b>Target area Edinburgh</b>	<b>Baseline (2002/03) Unemployed or destination unknown</b>	<b>Final target</b>
<b>2D. Better post-school outcomes overall and closing the gap in positive post-school outcomes for key groups and areas</b>	Number of 16-19 year olds not in education training or employment	School leavers	<b>Edinburgh</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>17%</b>
			<b>Average for schools within the 12 focus wards</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>20%</b>

**Source:** Educational Outcome Statistics Scottish Executive Education Department, October 2004

Percentage of school leavers from Castlebrae, Craigoyston, Gracemount, Holy Rood, Portobello, Trinity, and Wester Hailes Education Centre schools. These are the secondary schools based in the focus wards of Craigmillar; Muirhouse/ Drylaw; Granton; Kaimes; Harbour; Restalrig; Newhaven; Murrayburn; Moredun; Parkhead; Pilton; Duddingston

## 2. Getting people back into Work – Outputs (Table 2)

Most of the thematic programmes below impact across more than one outcome, some affect all four. For ease of reference only the outcome where the primary impact lies is identified.

<b>Outputs from North Edinburgh contributing to Edinburgh Partnership Outcomes (Referenced in first column)</b>						
<b>National priority for regeneration - Getting people back into work</b>						
<b>Edinburgh Outcomes 2A – 2D</b>						
<b>Ref</b>	<b>Key service/project</b>	<b>Key outputs</b>	<b>Target area</b>	<b>Target group</b>	<b>CRF/Partner resources (highlight lead partner)</b>	<b>Timescale</b>
2A	North Edinburgh Childcare (Anticipated new provision).	<p>Provide 80 new families with affordable, flexible childcare to help them access/retain employment.</p> <p>Enable 25 local people to gain an accredited childcare qualification.</p> <p>Provide 8 direct job opportunities for local people.</p>	North Edinburgh	Low income families with children	<p><b>£397,885 (CRF)</b> <b>(Including £20,000 ESF Match Funding).</b></p> <p><b>CEC Education - £63,750.</b> <b>CEC Social Work - £54,972.</b> <b>Edinburgh Childcare Partnership - £53,650.</b> <b>Lottery - £61,859.</b> <b>ESF - £234,069</b></p>	<p>Annually from April 2005.</p> <p>2005/06</p>
	North Edinburgh Childcare (Ongoing provision).	<p>To provide 12 quality childcare places for children 0-2 years and 18 places for 2-3 years olds.</p> <p>The provision of 40 FTE pre-school childcare places.</p> <p>To provide 30 preschool and</p>				

		<p>ante-pre school education places.</p> <p>To provide a total of 168 term time childcare places in the Out of School provision as follows:</p> <p>Ferryhill After school Care Club: 32  Davidson Mains: 32  Forthview: 40  Pirniehall/St. Davids: 40  Craigroyston/Granton/Royston; 24</p> <p>To provide 96 school holiday childcare places</p>				
2A	COTs Project	15 Childminders qualified training	North Edinburgh	Working Age.		
2B	Greater Pilton Carers Project	Operate an accredited 30 week (10 hours per week) Carers Upskilling programme for 15 carers/former carers to help secure employment or obtain more rewarding employment.	North Edinburgh	Working Age.	<b>£56,453 (CRF)</b>	Annually from April 2005
2B	NWCC Respite Sitter Service.	Recruit and offer paid work experience to 8-10 sessional support workers for NWCC Respite Sitter Service.				Annually from April 2004

2B	CUP	Facilitate carers access to employment opportunities via Job Centre Plus, Working Links and Training Providers.  12 trainees qualified carers	North Edinburgh	Working Age.	<b>Cost from carers resource</b>	
2B	HOPs Project	The expected throughput of clients is as follows:  2005 (May – Dec) – 55. 2006 (Jan – Dec) – 100. 2007 (Jan – Dec) – 100.  30% into local training programmes 25% into further education 20% into work 15% into voluntary work 5% into self employment 5% unknown	North Edinburgh	Working Age	<b>£294,767 (Total) (ESF = £132,645 and Partner = £162,122)</b>	
2A	Working Links	102 people into employment, 60% of which sustained after 13 weeks.  Client Categories: 16-18 yrs = 24 Lone Parents = 3 Income Support = 24 Incap. Benefit = 4 Up to 6mth unemployed = 5 AGED 50+           5 DISABLED            5	North Edinburgh	Working Age.	<b>CRF - £248,000 (Now funded by CCP)</b>	Annually from April 2005

		ETHNIC = 4 EX-OFFENDERS = 4 DRUG DEPENDENCY= 4 LTU = 10				
2C	Enterprise Guide Campaign	150 people attending Enterprise Awareness programmes. 40 business start ups initiated. 25 moving into employment.	North Edinburgh	Working Age	<b>Total Cost 3yrs £796,000</b> <b>2005/08 CEC £145,970</b> <b>2005/08 CCP £145,970</b> <b>2005/08 SEEL£145,970</b> <b>ESF £358,290K (for city project)</b> <b>NE Component: £154,000</b>	2005-2008
2C	Business Incubator Unit	60 New Business star ups 100 Business skills training courses.	North Edinburgh	Working Age	<b>£206,000 (Partner)</b> <b>£30,000 CRF</b>	Annually from September 2004.
2C	North Edinburgh Waterfront Recruitment Centre	200 Jobs in year 1 400 Jobs in year 2 Construction: Commercial; Housing & Infrastructure Works Commercial: Call Centre; Industrial; Office: Retail Leisure: Hotel; Casino	North Edinburgh	Working Age	<b>£203,219 (Two Yr Total)</b> <b>IDP: £63,073</b> <b>SEEL: £46,073</b> <b>CEC: £40,700</b> <b>JCP:£47,373</b> <b>Second Site: £6,000</b>	Annually from June 2005
2B	Granton Youth Centre	20 young people aged 15+ into employment  3 "Getting Yer Heid Together" Pre-employability courses. 2 New Deal Placements.  1 Ongoing Career Course.  100 Individual appointments		Young People	CRF Funding shown at Engaging Young People section.	

	Black Community Development Project	<p>Develop employment &amp; training initiatives to 12 BME individuals.</p> <p>Establish local employment link workers to provide support &amp; guidance to enable BME people to access job opportunities.</p> <p>20 benefiting from support &amp; advice. Organise HOP advice and support for <b>25 ME men</b> on career advice &amp; employment</p> <p>Organise HOP employment workshop.</p> <p>Improve English language skills through HOP classes.</p> <p>Establish active contacts with BME men.</p>	North Edinburgh	Minority Ethnic and wider community.	CRF Funding shown at Building Safe Strong Communities section.	

### **3.3 Improving Health**

Poor health contributes to a fundamental reduction in quality of life and is closely linked with deprivation and inequality. Residents in the priority areas of Edinburgh have consistently poorer health than the average for the City or for Scotland. Public health statistics for 2001 show that health is improving in the disadvantaged areas of the city as compared to other areas of the city - the gap is narrowing. (See figures for death rates under 65s per 1,000 population; low birth weights as a proportion of all births; and hospital admissions for self-harm and self-poisoning, persons aged 15-44.) However a significant gap does remain, **male life expectancy in Muirhouse for example is 13 years less than in Ravelston and Blackhall less than three miles distant** and deaths from coronary heart disease occur at four times the rate in wards with least employment than those with the highest rates. These inequalities are stark and remain to be addressed.

Factors such as unemployment and poor housing have been clearly associated with increased rates of a range of health problems such as cancer, heart and respiratory diseases. The overall effects are poorer health and life expectancy for people in disadvantaged groups and communities. The converse is also true - poor health itself is a huge barrier to escaping poverty and disadvantage.

A high proportion of people in the City with disabilities and long-term illnesses live in the priority areas, in communities which also have a higher proportion of children and young people. The number of elderly people in most disadvantaged areas (the exception is Restalrig) is lower as a proportion of the population than for the City as a whole although this may relate partly to lower life expectancy but there is evidence they are a particularly needy group in terms of isolation and health problems. Therefore action must address the needs of all age groups.

The 2001 census shows that 15% of all those in the city with limiting long-term illness live in the 5 wards with greatest concentrations of deprivation. However, this means that 85% live outside these areas. Therefore action is needed at both local and citywide level to tackle health inequalities and health improvement.

#### **North Edinburgh Context**

The following information was taken from **Health Service Use in North Edinburgh** - a study of how local residents use health services, if this has changed over recent years and what people think about the services they use. The study was commissioned by North Edinburgh Area Renewal Health and Social Care Planning & Implementation Group and undertaken by Capital City Partnership.

#### **Socio Economic Situation in North Edinburgh**

North Edinburgh is an area identified as being in need. It is designated as a Social Inclusion Partnership area and has a number of small pockets where deprivation is so marked that it will be in receipt of Community Regeneration Funding from 2005 through to 2008. The table below illustrates that the area has lower levels of car ownership than the city as a whole, has a higher level of benefit claimants than the city as a whole, more than twice as many single parent households than the city as a

whole and up to twice as many households indicating that they were not in good health. Some of these factors might increase the pressure on the health service locally and it might also create difficulties in accessing the facilities that are provided.

### Profile for North Edinburgh Wards

	Muirhouse/ Drylaw	Pilton	Granton	Edinburgh
Households Without a Car	65.3%	53.1%	51.2%	39.5%
One adult plus children households	11.4%	10.3%	8.1%	4.5%
Not in good health	14.7%	10.9%	12.2%	7.8%
JSA claimants (Aug 2003) <sup>1</sup>	365 (6.7%)	240 (4.5%)	235 (4.9%)	7,490 (2.4%)
IB/SDA claimants (Aug 2003) <sup>1</sup>	1,060 (19.3%)	755 (14.1%)	745 (15.5%)	22,375 (7.3%)
DLA claimants (Aug 2003) <sup>1</sup>	815 (14.9%)	585 (10.9%)	540 (11.2%)	18,370 (5.9%)

**Source:** Unless stated the data is from the 2001 Census profiles for the wards.

<sup>1</sup> This data is from the DWP website and to allow some degree of comparison the percentage is based on the 16-64 year old age group from the census.

Although one indicator from the census relates to health given the focus of this report it is probably worthwhile looking in more detail at some of the key health indicators.

A report produced by ISD Scotland provides a stark profile of health in North Edinburgh. Clearly we can see that the neighbourhoods of Muirhouse/West Pilton and Granton on just about every one of these indicators have a situation that is worse than Scotland as a whole. Pilton is slightly different and although generally this neighbourhood continues to be, when measured on these indicators 'worse than' Scotland as a whole, its situation wouldn't appear to be as marked as Muirhouse/West Pilton and Granton. In fact life expectancy in Pilton is better than the Scottish Average.

### Health Profile for North Edinburgh Neighbourhoods

	(Unless stated data refers to situation between 2000/02)		
	Muirhouse/ West Pilton1	Pilton	Granton
Teenage Pregnancies	104%	58%	253%
Low Birthweight Babies	44%	69%	15%
Hospital admission			
- Cancer	-1%	25%	11%

- Heart Disease	31%	24%	40%
- External causes	79%	8%	106%
- Suicide/self harm	65%	-19%	169%
Cancer deaths	50%	3%	19%
Heart disease deaths	16%	7%	36%
Life Expectancy (1998/02)			
Male	-9%	2%	-11%
Female	-4%	2%	-6%

**Source:** North West Edinburgh: Community Health and Well Being Profile, 2004, ISD Health Scotland.

These tables concisely illustrate the situation in North Edinburgh where high levels of need in terms of health provision are set against difficulties in accessing services (through transport difficulties or even childcare responsibilities). These became more evident as the research progressed.

## Improving Health – Outcomes (Table 1)

National priority for regeneration – Improving Health					
Overall Outcome	Indicator	Average for Wards in....	Target group	Baseline (2003- unless otherwise noted)	Final target
<b>3. A sustained reduction in health inequalities in the city, as a key step to improve the health and wellbeing of Edinburgh's people</b>	Emergency Admissions under 15yrs <sup>1</sup>	Edinburgh		59	
		12 focus wards		91.7	
	Smoking whilst pregnant <sup>2</sup>	Edinburgh		18.0	
		12 focus wards		37.1	
	Breast feeding <sup>3</sup>	Edinburgh		59.2	
		12 focus wards		33.2	
	Teenage pregnancies (2002/03) <sup>4</sup>	Edinburgh		38.4	
		12 focus wards		76.4	
	CHD deaths under 75 (1999-2003) <sup>5</sup>	Edinburgh		72	
		12 focus wards		108.2	
	Cancer deaths under 75 (1999-2003) <sup>6</sup>	Edinburgh		148	
		12 focus wards		204.1	

### Notes and Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Age standardised discharge rates for emergency admissions, under 15 years. **Source:** SMR01, Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics

<sup>2</sup> Percentage mothers smoking at Health Visitor's first visit. **Source:** CHSP, Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics

<sup>3</sup> Percentage of babies breastfed at 6-8 weeks. **Source:** CHSP, Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics

<sup>4</sup> Two year rolling average crude rate of teenage pregnancies, 13-19 years. **Source:** SMR01, SMR02, Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics

<sup>5</sup> Average annual crude rate of CHD deaths under 75 years (1999-2003) per 100,000. **Source:** GRO(S)

<sup>6</sup> Average annual crude rate of Cancer deaths under 75 years (1999-2003) per 100,000. **Source:** GRO(S)

**Wards are:** Craigmillar; Muirhouse/ Drylaw; Granton; Kaimes; Harbour; Restalrig; Newhaven; Murrayburn; Moredun; Parkhead; Pilton; Duddingston

**Targets** – to be agreed with NHS Lothian and partners through the Health Action Team

## Supplementary Monitoring Indicator

National priority for regeneration – Improving Health				
Outcome	Indicator		Baseline (2004)	Final target
<b><i>A sustained reduction in health inequalities in the city, as a key step to improve the health and wellbeing of Edinburgh's people</i></b>	Health Domain from SIMD 2004	<b>Edinburgh</b>	-0.29	As this is a combination of 7 factors difficult to set a target. Instead this figure will be used as a monitoring tool to compare against future SIMD
		<b>12 focus wards (in this case 116 DZ)</b>	0.59	

**Source:** SIMD 2004

The health domain score provided by the SIMD 2004 is calculated by ranking the indicators, transforming them to a standard normal distribution and combining them using weights generated by factor analysis. The indicators that are used are:

- Comparative mortality factor (ISD 1998-2002) direct age and sex standardised measure of mortality and morbidity. Shrinkage forms a part of the age and sex standardisation process.;
- Hospital episodes related to alcohol use (ISD 1998-2002)
- Hospital episodes related to drug use (ISD 1998-2002)
- Comparative illness factor- (based on 2001 census data for general health and limiting long term illness)
- Emergency admissions to hospital (ISD 1998-2002)
- Proportion of the population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis (ISD 2002)
- Proportion of live singleton births of low birth weight. (ISD 1998- 2002)

To put it crudely the higher the score the less healthy the area.

To arrive at the figure presented in the table the average score for all 549 Data Zones in the city was worked out (-0.29) as was the average score for the 116 Data Zones that are identified in the ROA Appendix 2 (0.59). To put these figures into context a score of 0 is the average for Scotland. The lowest score recorded in all 6,505 Scottish Data Zones was -2.37 in East Dunbartonshire, on this measure the healthiest locality in Scotland. The highest score recorded was 2.89 in Glasgow, which on this measure is the least healthy locality in Scotland.

### 3. Improving Health – Outputs (Table 2)

Outputs from North Edinburgh contributing to Edinburgh Partnership Outcomes (Referenced in first column)						
National priority for community regeneration – Improving Health.						
Edinburgh Outcomes 3						
Ref	Key service/project	Key outputs	Target area	Target group	CRF/Partner resources (highlight lead partner)	Timescale
3	PCHP	400 therapeutic counselling sessions in secondary schools		Young people	Lothian Health	Annually from April 2005
3	PCHP GPCR	1,900 counselling session 2,800hrs support to carers	North Edinburgh	All residents	Lothian Health	Annually from April 2005
3	Woman Supporting Women	Provide individual support sessions to 250 local women over a 3 year period.  Recruit, train and support a minimum of 30 volunteer befrienders.  Provide a volunteer training programme twice per year to 30 volunteers.  Deliver a minimum of 3 sets of 8 week long group-work opportunities for 50 people (to include confidence building and assertiveness training).  Produce a monthly newsletter providing information on issues pertinent to women's health.	North Edinburgh	All residents.	<b>CRF - £44,956</b>	Annually from April 2005
3	Local Agencies	12 staff to undergo training on loss and bereavement	North Edinburgh	All residents		Annually from April 2005

3	NEDAC	225 counselling support sessions for people affected by alcohol 3,600 counselling support sessions for drug misuse	North Edinburgh	All residents	NWLCC - £28,094.	Annually from April 2005
3	ELCA	625 counselling sessions for people affected by alcohol	North Edinburgh	All residents	NOF	Annually from April 2005
3	Community Mediation	30 interventions in neighbourhood conflicts	North Edinburgh	All residents	NOF	Annually from April 2005
3	Key Partners	2 research proposal on impact on health	North Edinburgh	All residents	Partner funding	Annually from April 2005
3	GIC	500 client contacts on fuel poverty issues	North Edinburgh	All residents	NOF	Annually from April 2005
3	GIC	700 welfare rights sessions in GP practices	North Edinburgh	All residents	NOF	Annually from April 2005
3	LHCC	60 people with health problems provided with literacy and numeracy opportunities	North Edinburgh	All residents	Lothian Health	Annually from April 2005
3	PEP	1,250 club activities	North Edinburgh	Older People	See below	Annually from April 2005
3	PEP	400 home visits to isolated older people 156 weekend support sessions.	North Edinburgh	Older People	See below	Annually from April 2005
3	LHCC	20 support sessions per week for people wanting to address smoking	North Edinburgh	All residents	Lothian Health	Annually from April 2005
3	Move It	18 community based physical activity sessions per week	North Edinburgh	All residents	NOF Lothian Health	Annually from April 2005
3	First Step	1,500 free off peak sessions at Ainslie Park	North Edinburgh	All residents	Sports Lottery	Annually from April 2005
3	Working with Men	Individual and group support to 15 local men to eradicate violence to women partners	North Edinburgh	Men	NOF CEC – social work DASDAF	Annually from April 2005
3	Women Supporting Women	160 support sessions to women whose partners are violent	North Edinburgh	Women	CEC – social work DASDAF	Annually from April 2005
3	Healthy Respect		North			Annually from

			Edinburgh			April 2005
3	Healthy Living Centre	<p>PCHP – 228 out of Hours Counselling sessions per year.</p> <p>NEDAC – 225 counselling support sessions for people affected by alcohol.</p> <p>Community Mediation – 30 interventions in Neighbourhood conflicts.</p> <p>Move It – 630 physical activity sessions per year.</p> <p>Working with men – Support to 15 local men to eradicate violence to women partners.</p>	North Edinburgh	All residents.	<p><b>CRF - £21,367</b></p> <p><b>Other Funding?</b></p>	Annually from April 2005
3	Paths to Health		North Edinburgh	All residents.	<b>CRF - £9,550</b>	Annually from April 2005
3	PCHP	6,000 sales fresh fruit and vegetables	North Edinburgh		Lothian Health	Annually from April 2005
3	ECFI	1,500 school children and 70 pre-school children to receive fresh fruit each day	North Edinburgh	Children	CEC	Annually from April 2005
3	PCHP	30 people participating in healthy eating courses	North Edinburgh		Lothian Health	Annually from April 2005
3	LHCC	12 women trained as breast feeding peer support volunteers	North Edinburgh	Women	Lothian Health	Annually from April 2005
3	CEC	6 breakfast clubs to be established	North Edinburgh	Children	CEC	Annually from April 2005
3	Granton Information Centre	To run 3 mental health sessions with young	North Edinburgh	Children	CRF Funding shown at Engaging Young People section.	

		<p>people.</p> <p>To co-facilitate one young men's mental health seminar in 2005 for 50 practitioners working in partnership with Health Promotion.</p> <p>To develop a mental health strategy for Granton Youth Centre.</p> <p>To run 33 individual counselling sessions with young people at Granton Youth Centre.</p> <p>To run a C-Card outlet and distribute 7,000 condoms.</p> <p>To deliver 12 sessions on sexual health/drug and alcohol awareness.</p> <p>To disseminate the findings of the YP drugs survey to 50 practitioners in the area.</p> <p>To put 15 young people through the community sports leadership award (CSLA).</p>				

### **3.4 Engaging Young people**

There are over 4000 children and young people under the age of 16 in Granton, Pilton and Muirhouse / Drylaw wards, and a further 2450 aged between 16 and 24 years.

Children and young people have been identified as age groups in need of specific attention and support to engage in community life. Individuals can benefit by gaining in confidence, self-esteem and a feeling of being valued for their contribution. Communities also benefit through increased strength and social cohesion, whilst young people who are actively engaged in their community life feel more ownership of the initiatives and are more likely to support and take responsibility for the results.

Young people are involved in consultation and participation groups, and have been key to organising a conference to ensure young people's issues are informing current strategy and regeneration outcome agreements.

The North Edinburgh Community Planning Partnership area has three key organisations charged with working with young people: Muirhouse Youth Development Group, Pilton Youth and Children's Project and Granton Youth Centre, and several agencies working with children and families including North Edinburgh Childcare, Family Service Unit and Stepping Stones for Young Parents.

Key partners in the development of the North Edinburgh Children & Families and the North Edinburgh Young People's Planning and Implementation Groups are the new Children and Families Department (which includes Schools, Nurseries, Child and Family Centres, Working Together, Family Learning and Community learning and Development), the Community Health Partnership and a range of expert local voluntary agencies delivering specialist support to vulnerable young people.

A key impact from the thematic programme which impacts on this objective will be a 4% reduction in school leaver unemployment.

Through active partnerships with organisations like Edinburgh Leisure we are on course to meeting targets to ensure higher rates of participation in sports and physical activities amongst young people, and there is also a joint strategy across the area to involve young people in peer education and volunteer programmes.

## Engaging Young People – Outcomes (Table 1)

National priority for regeneration – Engaging young people					
Outcome	Indicator	Target area	Target group	Baseline	Final target
<b>4A. Reduced child poverty</b>	Young peoples participation rates in arts activities				
<b>4B. Better engagement of children and young people in the social and cultural life of their community</b>	Young peoples participation rates in arts activities				

Currently an update to the Viewfinder survey is underway and the findings from this will be available in December 2004 or January 2005.

National priority for regeneration – Engaging young people					
Outcome	Indicator	Target area	Target group	Baseline 2001	Final target
<b>4C. Higher rates of participation in sports and physical activities</b>	Young people's participation in sports and physical activities	Edinburgh	Young People	41.1% of young people attending sports club or team at least once a week	<b>Sport Scotland</b> 80% of primary children will be physically active 85% of those aged 13-17 will take part in sport in addition to the school curriculum more than once a week. 55% of those aged 17-24 will take part in sport more than twice a week
					<b>Sport Scotland</b> 46% of those aged 14+ in SIPs will take part in sport at least once a week

**Source:** CEC and Edinburgh Youth SIP Viewfinder Survey 2001 answer to Q18 “How often do you go to these places in your free time?” – Sports club or team.

Currently an update to the Viewfinder survey is underway and the findings from this will be available in December 2004 or January 2005.

The targets are from Sport Scotland “*Sport 21 2003-2007. The National Strategy for Sport. Shaping Scotland’s Future*”

National priority for regeneration – Engaging young people					
Outcome	Indicator	Target area	Target group	Baseline	Final target
<b>4D. Increased levels of confidence and self esteem for pupils and post school young people in key areas</b>	Young people's confidence and self-esteem				

Currently an update to the Viewfinder survey is underway and the findings from this will be available in December 2004 or January 2005.

## Engaging Young People – Outputs (Table 2)

### Engaging Young people – Outputs from North Edinburgh contributing to Edinburgh Partnership Outcomes (Referenced in first column)

National priority for regeneration - Engaging young people

#### Edinburgh Outcomes 4A – 4D

Ref	Key service/project	Key outputs	Target area	Target group	CRF/Partner resources (highlight lead partner)	Timescale
4B	Granton Youth Centre	<p>Develop and implement a youth work curriculum at Granton Youth Centre to be delivered to 275 young people.</p> <p>Run 9 groups per week for 3 terms.</p> <p>Deliver the Link (pyramid) unit in partnership with Broughton High (3 x terms at 10 weeks) for young people at risk of exclusion.</p> <p>Refer 15 young people at risk of offending to the Youth Peer Leaders course.</p> <p>Hold 4 community safety youth strategy forums at Granton Youth Centre.</p> <p>Provide activity and diversionary activities 1 per month for 15-25 year</p>	North Edinburgh	Young People	<b>CRF - £88,066</b>	Annually from April 2005

		<p>olds at risk of offending.</p> <p>Run racism awareness sessions at 3 clubs.</p> <p>Develop an issue-based element to our curriculum which includes 7 sessions on anti-discriminatory practice.</p> <p>Involve young people on management committee (50% of make-up).</p> <p>Develop citizenship training for 15 Youth Peer Leaders.</p> <p>Offer 3 trainee youth worker placements.</p> <p>Train 12 Peer Pals (S1, S2s) to buddy P7s in a Transition Project.</p> <p>Involvement in Granton Youth Centre's programme for 275 young people.</p> <p>7 age specific clubs using a pilot curriculum of learning.</p> <p>35 outdoor activity sessions.</p>				
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		<p>15 young people awarded CSLA.</p> <p>20 training sessions for volunteers.</p> <p>15 placements in other agencies for volunteers.</p> <p>Youth Peer Leaders deliver 20 sessions of youth work to other young people.</p>				
4B	Muirhouse Youth Development Group.	<p>Operate a volunteer programme aimed at young volunteers and leading to National Certificate from Telford College.</p> <p>Operate a sports/healthy living group on Friday evenings for 35+ young people per night.</p> <p>Operate a programme of activity (using OOSHLA funding) promoting outdoor activities to young people (sailing, photography, climbing, etc).</p>	North Edinburgh	Young People	<b>CRF - £77,011</b>	Annually from April 2005
4B	Pilton Youth and Childrens Centre	<p>Individual and Groupwork on a weekly basis with children from 7 primaries.</p> <p>Programme of informal education and leisure activities in 3 open youth clubs on a weekly basis.</p>	North Edinburgh	Young People	<b>CRF - £156,550</b>	Annually from April 2005

		<p>Streetwork in West Pilton area targeting young people who do not access current provision.</p> <p>Development of programme of work with Working Links and Careers Scotland to promote employment opportunities for Young People.</p>				
4B	The Turf	<p>Providing an opportunity for local youths take part in semi-structured sports activity – mainly 5 a side football. Projected to have 85 bookings per year - with each booking being for 10 youths.</p>	North Edinburgh	Young People	<b>CRF - £2,720</b>	Annually from April 2005
4B	Black Community Development Project	<p>4youth groups running 30 sessions per year catering for 40 children / young people. Aged 5 – 16 years.</p> <p>To provide 33 weeks of Study Support club for 20 BME children and young people.</p> <p>To organise and run 2 weeks of childcare provision for 5-16 yr olds targeting 40 children for 2 weeks during Easter holidays. (KATW)</p> <p>To collaborate with other agencies to improve holiday provision for 5-12 yrs olds and create informal learning opportunities.</p>	North Edinburgh	Minority Ethnic and wider community.	CRF Funding shown at Building Safe Strong Communities section.	

### 3.5 Raising Educational Attainment

Overall, the city school attainment levels based on the census figures show Edinburgh's performance as similar to the national average. This hides a wide variation in attainment levels in disadvantaged areas of Edinburgh, and in North Edinburgh in particular.

The following tables show that both Primary and Secondary schools in North Edinburgh show a lower level of attainment in most areas, even when compared to other SIP areas.

SIP Area	Average tariff score for S4 pupils
Craigmillar	145
Edinburgh Strategic	164
<b>North Edinburgh</b>	<b>86</b>
South Edinburgh	168
Wester Hailes	143
Non SIP	184

SIP Area	Reading	Writing	Maths
	% P3 Level A or above	% P3 Level A or above	% P3 Level A or above
Craigmillar	77%	72%	93%
Edinburgh Strategic	75%	74%	90%
<b>North Edinburgh</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>78%</b>
South Edinburgh	89%	80%	91%
Wester Hailes	87%	78%	96%
Non SIP	90%	90%	96%

Significant gains in school attainment levels can only be delivered within the schools system, although they can and will be supplemented by special initiatives around early intervention, transitions, family support and youth engagement.

The main challenge here is to secure commitment of schools and key agencies to work towards an agreed plan to increase attendance and achievement of local children and young people.

## Raising Educational Attainment - Outcomes (Table 1)

National priority for regeneration – Raising Educational Attainment					
Outcome	Indicator	Target area	Target group	Baseline %	Target 2008 %
<b>5A. Increased participation in learning</b>	School attendance rates (2002/03)	<b>Edinburgh</b>	Primary	94.6	95
			Secondary	86.2	90
		<b>Average for schools within the 12 focus wards</b>	Primary	93	94
			Secondary	80	85
	Proportion of school leavers going into further and higher education (2003/04)	<b>Edinburgh</b>	Higher Education	28	
			Further Education	20	
		<b>Average for schools within 12 focus wards</b>	Higher Education	19	
			Further Education	19	
	Adult literacy and numeracy rates (1999)	<b>Edinburgh</b>		23	

**Source:** Attendance Rates - CEC Education Department 2005; School Leaver Destinations – Scottish Executive Statistics Publication “*Destinations of School Leavers from Scottish Schools 2003/04*” and SEED 2004; Literacy and Numeracy – Extrapolated from National Figures published in the International Adult Literacy Survey and Published in CLAN Evaluation Report 2004.

<b>National priority for regeneration – Raising Educational Attainment</b>						
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target area</b>	<b>Target group</b>	<b>Baseline (%) 2002/03</b>	<b>Target (%) 2007</b>	
<b>5B. Improved educational attainment and closing of the gaps between key groups and areas and the city norm</b>	Maths	<b>Edinburgh</b>	P3	91.7	93	
			P7	67.4	72	
		<b>Average for schools within the 12 focus wards</b>	P3	88	91	
				P7	50	56
	Reading	<b>Edinburgh</b>	P3	87.7	89	
			P7	73.2	75	
		<b>Average for schools within the 12 focus wards</b>	P3	76.1	80	
				P7	56.4	60
	Writing	<b>Edinburgh</b>	P3	84.5	89	
			P7	62.3	67	
		<b>Average for schools within the 12 focus wards</b>	P3	75	80	
				P7	43	50
	% of S4 Roll gaining 5+ awards at level 4 or better	<b>Edinburgh</b>	S4	74%		
			<b>Average for schools within the 12 focus wards</b>	60%		
Numbers of people staying on at school post - 16	<b>Edinburgh</b>	School leavers	77%	80%		
		<b>12 Wards</b>	School leavers	63%	70%	

**Source:** CEC Education Department 2004; SEED Data November 2004

**Wards are:** Craigmillar; Muirhouse/ Drylaw; Granton; Kaimies; Harbour; Restalrig; Newhaven; Murrayburn; Moredun; Parkhead; Pilton; Duddingston

#### **Schools Used for 12 Focus Wards for 5A and 5B**

- **Craigmillar:** Castlebrae Secondary and St Francis , Castleview, Niddriemill and Newcraighall
- **Duddingston:** Holyrood and Portobello Secondary and Duddingston, Lismore and St Johns primaries
- **Granton:** No secondaries and Granton PS
- **Muirhouse/ Drylaw:** Craigroyston Secondary and Craigroyston and Ferryhill primaries
- **Pilton:** No secondaries, Royston, Inchview, St. Davids and Pirniehall primaries
- **Harbour:** No secondaries and Bonnington primary schools.
- **Newhaven:** Trinity secondary and Trinity, Fort and Victoria primaries.

- **Kaimes:** Gracemount secondary and Gracemount, Burdiehouse and St Catherine's primary schools.
  - **Parkhead:** No secondary and Longstone, Drumbryden and Clovenstone primary schools
  - **Moredun:** No secondary and Craigour Park primary school
  - **Murrayburn:** Wester Hailes Education Centre and Sighthill and Hailesland primary schools
  - **Restalrig:** No secondary and St Ninians and Craigentenny primary schools
- 
- **Parkhead:** No secondary and Longstone, Drumbryden and Clovenstone primary schools
  - **Moredun:** No secondary and Craigour Park primary school
  - **Murrayburn:** Wester Hailes Education Centre and Sighthill and Hailesland primary schools
  - **Restalrig:** No secondary and St Ninians and Craigentenny primary schools

**Note that Inchview primary has been replaced by Forthview primary.**

## 4. Community Engagement

One of the three guiding principles in the NEAR Charter (Appendix 1) is to **‘Ensure that residents and community organisations are directly involved in decisions about the development and delivery of initiatives and services which impact on the local community’**, and that local views are sought at the outset and at key stages of strategy development.

The Pilton Partnership is primarily responsible for facilitating the involvement of the community in the development of SIP strategies. Whilst the Pilton Partnership is the lead organisation, other agencies, in particular Community Education, contribute significantly to this area of work. The two main strands of work are:

- Community consultation exercises.
- The support and development of community representation and the organised community.

In order to maximise the involvement of the local community and in particular those who do not historically get involved, a broad variety of approaches is used, including:

- Door to door surveys.
- Public meetings.
- Seminars.
- Community conferences.
- Workshops.

The Pilton Partnership also supports the Greater Pilton Community Alliance – an umbrella organisation for local community organisations, and recent work includes:

- Facilitating 10 meetings of the Community Alliance Coordinating Group.
- Facilitating 17 meetings of the Community Alliance Neighbourhood Groups.
- Initiating a review process for community activists on topic of community planning and local implications.

The Partnership is also actively involved in promoting opportunities to test community opinion and create channels through which local voices can be heard. Examples of recent work include:

- Supported tenant involvement in the development of Neighbourhood Management and introduction of neighbourhood wardens (11 meetings).
- Established North Edinburgh Tenants (now Residents) Forum (8 meetings).
- Established Ward 10 Neighbourhood Forum (3 meetings).

- Supported community involvement in 3 Housing Development Options Groups (21 meetings).
- Supported community development in Housing Information Seminars (17 meetings).
- Organised joint community / NELO staff seminar (attended by 34 people).
- Co-ordinated Drylaw Traffic Management Group (5 meetings).
- Continue to match fund development post for Older people's Forum.
- Held 4 Extended Board meetings to explore issues around the Waterfront Development.

## **SIP Integration**

The Partnership has also been involved in working with the community to review the regeneration work carried out in North Edinburgh to date and get their views on future priorities, particularly in the light of SIP integration into local Community Planning.

During July 2004 the Pilton Partnership held a series of seven consultation events throughout North Edinburgh. Two events were held in each of these venues: Royston Wardieburn Community Centre, North Edinburgh Arts and West Pilton Neighbourhood Centre, plus one event for the users of the Black Community Development Project.

The aim of these events was to review the work of the Social Inclusion Partnership (SIP) over the last nine years, look at what has been achieved and what still remains to be tackled. The report was used as a starting point for discussion at a Community Conference held in August 2004 which, among other topics, aimed to get the community's view on the successes and failures of SIP work to date and to look at future priorities. The report produced from this event will be used to guide the work of the Local CCP over the coming three years. An initial summary of the priority themes and issues identified at the Community Conference is shown at the end of this section.

Following on from the Community Conference held in August and further consultations and discussion with community representatives and community activists, it has been agreed to restructure how the community organises itself within North Edinburgh. The current proposal is to create a number of Community Councils which will replace both the Community Alliance and some other community forums.

This proposal will be discussed at a meeting of community activists on 21 June 2005, at which it is expected that the new structure will be finalised and formally launched. Because this is a fundamental change to current arrangements, a community conference will be held in 18 months to review the operation and impact of the new structure.

The Partnership and Community Education are also involved in supporting the large number of locally managed projects in the area. In total, the number of people who are members of local management committees of local projects in receipt of SIP and non-SIP funding during 2003/04 was 144. A substantial additional number also serve on the committees of non-funded organisations such as tenants associations and other representative groups.

There are a number of other structures, either existing or planned, that help to ensure that the community is involved in the planning, monitoring and review of local services. These include:

### **Ward Forums**

There are 3 ward forums in the area where local communities meet on a regular basis with local Councillors and officers from relevant Council Departments to look at community concerns, monitor progress on existing initiatives and discuss future priorities.

### **Neighbourhood Compacts**

A Neighbourhood Management approach to service delivery has recently been implemented in North Edinburgh. This will initially concentrate on coordinating the effective delivery of a set of local "Clean & Safe" objectives which will then broaden to other areas of activity to produce an integrated service model for other Council departments and voluntary/community organisations.

In order to ensure that Neighbourhood Management works to a locally defined agenda, a number of Neighbourhood Compacts will be established for specific neighbourhoods. They will identify the priorities and timescales for action and put in place systems to review progress.

### **Community Engagement support staff.**

Pilton Partnership has 10 staff members – 8 full time and 2 part time. Not all of these are SIP Support Team members, but are specifically employed for SIP activity and are funded by other funding streams:

- Manager.
- Office Manager.
- Administrator.
- 3 x Development Staff.
- Development Worker – Youth Participation.
- Healthy Living Centre Co-ordinator.
- Community Activist Training Co-ordinator.
- European Officer

Staffing and operational costs are funded by CEC Corporate Services grant, SIP Funding, Edinburgh's Telford College, NOF and European Social Fund.

**Community Priorities for Next Three Years**  
**(Summary of views from Community Conference)**

**(a) Priority Themes**

In order of importance, the following themes emerged as key community priorities:

1. Community Safety
2. Physical Environment
3. General Quality of Life Issues (including household income)
4. Health
5. Employment and Training
6. Education
7. Housing Management
8. Estate Management

**(b) Priority Issues**

In order of importance, the following specific issues emerged as key priorities:

1. Employment Opportunities
2. Anti-social behaviour against people
3. Hospital Services
4. Level of Household Income
5. Repairs Service
6. Allocation of Houses
7. Facilities for Young People
8. Policing
9. Anti-social behaviour against property
10. Pavements and Roads
11. Cleansing
12. GP Services

## **5. Managing the Transition**

### **Local and national priorities**

This Regeneration Outcome Agreement for North Edinburgh sets out the overall context and key strategic objectives for the area.

The process of alignment of local activity with national priorities has involved the various thematic PIG's reviewing their current activity to ensure good linkage to national priorities and the most effective use of resources.

The North Edinburgh Partnership is currently engaged in the process of planning expenditure to meet the outcomes and outputs in the ROA. In addition to the Community Regeneration Fund, contributions from other funding partners are also identified where this is known.

### **Existing projects**

Current SIP funded activity has been assessed in terms of the revised national, city and local priorities. The broad based nature of the new regeneration programme means that most services continue to make a direct contribution. Nevertheless, the pressure to establish exit strategies for existing projects will intensify over the coming years as part of the process of managing the proposed phased reduction in the dedicated regeneration budget.

The ongoing requirement for discussions with social regeneration partners on how to mainstream elements of the programme is fully recognised by the North Edinburgh Partnership. At a City level meetings with key partners such as health and the police have commenced (convened by the Council Executive Member for Social Inclusion and Economic Development). Whilst at an early stage, it is evident that a thematic approach to the mainstreaming of current SIP funded services should be developed.

Further detail has been requested under Core costs and Community support and this is provided at Appendix One

The Capital City Partnership has a key role in managing the transition. This has included early negotiations with local partnerships regarding the contribution of CCP funded activity towards meeting local ROA outcomes. The potential linkages in relation to themes, such as employment access, childcare and engaging with children and young people, can reduce the pressure on local budgets and ensure a more cost effective and co-ordinated response to certain issues across the city.

Further CRF reductions are required given the reductions in Community Regeneration Fund allocations for 2006/07 and 2007/08. These will be managed according to the same principles governing phasing and integration. This will

therefore require further consideration of mainstreaming requirements and the ongoing development of exit strategies for current activity.

The overriding priority is to ensure that the transition has its intended impact on mainstream provision. This is the only way of ending the status quo whereby special area initiatives operate outwith other agency programmes.

## **SIP Views on Transition**

The NEAR Steering Group has already discussed the most effective framework for taking forward local community planning in North Edinburgh and has agreed a paper outlining the priorities to be addressed and a preferred structure which it feels could deliver on these priorities.

In light of continuing uncertainty around both the role and remit of the Edinburgh Partnership and around the nature and coverage of local Community Planning Partnerships, NEAR has taken the step of commissioning a review on how best to develop local Community Planning in the area and the staffing resources needed to support this.

The review will focus mainly on the roles of North Edinburgh Area Renewal (NEAR) and the Pilton Partnership, but will also consider relevant existing Council initiatives and resources. In particular this will involve taking into account the developing Neighbourhood Management approach in North Edinburgh and the role of Local Development Committee's, Housing Area Boards and Council support staff – in particular Community Education (Capacity Building) and Corporate Services.

## **Outputs**

The review will produce the following outputs:

- A commentary on the appropriateness of the structure already outlined by NEAR for local community planning in North Edinburgh – with suggested additions or amendments where appropriate.
- Recommendations on how best to ensure meaningful community engagement in the community planning process.
- Recommendations on the staffing resources and management arrangements required to support this structure and associated activities. This may include offering a number of interim staffing and structure options while waiting for further information on the implementation of Community Planning at an Edinburgh level, and more details of Boundary Commission review of electoral ward boundaries in preparation for the local government elections in 2007.

- Recommendations on how any staffing/support costs (particularly additional posts) can best be funded.
- A recommended timescale for the transition towards this new structure.

In producing the report the reviewers will interview a range of key community representatives and organisations whose activities impact on North Edinburgh. Guidance on how best to approach the task of getting community views will be provided by a sub-group comprising a key community representative and a member of staff from Pilton Partnership, NEAR and Corporate Services .

The final report will be available for consideration by the NEAR Steering Group by early August 2005.

## SECTION 6 -- EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

Template 4a: Summary of planned CRF expenditure in Edinburgh 2005/06 to 2007/08

	Planned CRF spend 2005/06	Identified Other Funds 2005/06	Planned CRF spend 2006/07	Identified Other Funds 2006/07	Planned CRF spend 2007/08	Identified Other Funds 2007/08
Building strong, safe and attractive communities	£709,498					
Getting people back into work	£448,989					
Improving health	£155,343					
Raising Educational Attainment						
Engaging young people	£339,578					
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>£1,653,408</b>					
Supporting community engagement	£306,919					
Core support and monitoring and evaluation	£86,283					
<b>Total</b>	<b>£2,046,610</b>					

## Template 4b: Detail of Planned CRF Expenditure in North Edinburgh

Notes: CRF awards are made for year one only at this stage.

### NORTH EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP

Project <sup>(1)</sup>	CRF Award 2005/2006 (£)	Community Voices Award 2005/2006 (£)
Granton Youth Centre	90,092	
Women Supporting Women	56,282	
Pilton Partnership	192,033	
Black Community Development Project	110,176	
Muirhouse Millennium Centre	118,207	
Drylaw Neighbourhood Centre	70,365	
Muirhouse Youth Development Group	86,222	
Greater Pilton Carers Project	57,894	
Royston All Weather	2,720	
PYCP	160,544	
North Edinburgh Childcare	418,104	
North Edinburgh News	70,523	
Muirhouse Under 3s	6,766	
Healthy Living Centre	21,367	
Granton Information Centre	150,863	
Pilton Elderly Project	34,918	
Paths to Health	9,550	
NEAR Support Costs	86,283	
North Edinburgh Regeneration Fund <sup>(3)</sup>	70,000	
North Edinburgh European Fund <sup>(4)</sup>	10,000	
Muirhouse Shopping Centre – ‘Under one Roof’.	9,672	
Business Incubator	30,885	
North Edinburgh Activists Training	34,363	
North Edinburgh Capital Small Grant Fund	25,000	
North Edinburgh Arts	28,531	
CCTV	75,000	
Pilton Health Project	10,250	
Pilton Partnership	10,000	
TOTAL	2,046,610	0
BUDGET	2,180,116	45,000
CEC ADMINISTRATION FEE	53,174	0
REMAINING BALANCE	80,332	45,000

## APPENDIX ONE

The following table provide a more detailed breakdown of how the 2005/06 CRF monies relevant to Community Engagement and Core Support costs have been allocated in North Edinburgh.

The spend on North Edinburgh Community News helps to keep residents aware of what services are available to them and what is being done to improve their neighbourhoods. Community Newspapers such as North Edinburgh News are likely to be looked at as a generic support for Community Planning partnerships across the city and this is currently the subject of a prospective Futurebuilders application to create a social enterprise model for resident information.

The majority of the £68,133 allocated towards the NEAR core costs is used to fund key members of the Partnership support team (Economic Development Manager and Monitoring and Evaluation Officer). The costs of the other staff members and associated running costs are met primarily from the Housing revenue account, with one staff member being seconded from Corporate Services.

### Projects Supported Under Community Engagement 2005/06

Project	CRF Allocation
<b>North Edinburgh</b>	
Pilton Partnership	£173,307
North Edinburgh News	£69,063
<b>Total</b>	<b>£242,370</b>

### Projects Supported Under Core Support and Monitoring and Evaluation 2005/06

Project	CRF Allocation
<b>North Edinburgh</b>	
NEAR Core Support team	£68,133
NEAR Public Relations	£18,150
<b>Total</b>	<b>£86,283</b>