

## **NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS: POTENTIAL FACT-FINDING VISITS**

### **INTRODUCTION**

1. At its meeting on the 5 February 2009, Members were provided with a research briefing paper which presented an overview of neighbourhood renewal arrangements in Scotland, England and Wales. This follow-up paper provides specific examples and background information on four different partnership models, i.e. South Tyneside Local Strategic Partnership and Leeds Local Strategic Partnership in England, and the Glasgow Community Planning Partnership and Edinburgh Community Planning Partnership in Scotland. The rationale behind the selection of these particular partnerships is outlined further in the paper.
2. The Committee may wish to consider the merits of potential fact-finding visits to a number of partnerships in order to further inform its ongoing deliberations on Neighbourhood Renewal. The potential benefits of such visits could include, for example:
  - attaining a first-hand insight of how different partnerships work in practice (taking into account that in Scotland, for example, many public bodies have a *statutory* duty to engage with local councils on local area agreement/community planning matters);
  - assessing the pros and cons of different structural arrangements;
  - identifying examples of best practice which could be transferable to neighbourhood renewal in Northern Ireland; and
  - assessing the impact of different funding mechanisms.
3. Additionally, since operational responsibility for neighbourhood renewal in Northern Ireland will transfer to local councils as part of the Review of Public Administration, it may be insightful for the Committee to observe how local authorities in other jurisdictions manage their strategic and co-ordinating role in community planning particularly with regards to neighbourhood renewal and regeneration.

### **EXAMPLES OF PARTNERSHIPS THE COMMITTEE MAY WISH TO VISIT IN ENGLAND**

#### **SOUTH TYNESIDE LOCAL STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (LSP)**

4. South Tyneside is situated in North East England and is part of the Tyne and Wear City Region. It is a small borough, covering just 64 square kilometres, and is bordered by the River Tyne to the North and the North Sea to the East. It lies close to the major urban conurbations of Newcastle and Gateshead to the West and Sunderland to the South. The borough is the 38th most deprived borough

nationally, with almost half of the areas within the borough being within the 20 per cent most deprived<sup>1</sup>.

5. The Committee may find a fact-finding visit to the South Tyneside Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) constructive for a number of reasons. Firstly, a 2007 review carried out by the Audit Commission maintained that South Tyneside Metropolitan Borough Council delivered a good regeneration and neighbourhood renewal service. The report further highlighted that the Council had displayed an 'innovative approach' to neighbourhood and area working which developed the capacity of the community and was targeted at benefiting the most disadvantaged first. Additionally, the Commission highlighted that community engagement was a strength of the Council and that it demonstrated good partnership working at all levels<sup>2</sup>.
6. Similarly, a 2009 Audit Commission corporate assessment report of South Tyneside Metropolitan Council maintained that there was evidence of "excellent partnership working, supported by challenging ambitions for the area, robust local intelligence, clear priorities and strong performance management are improving outcomes for local people in South Tyneside" and that the "Council continues to maintain its excellent track record of continuous improvement"<sup>3</sup>.
7. A further reason why a visit to this particular partnership may be insightful is that South Tyneside LSP has recently won a national Beacon Scheme Award<sup>4</sup> for excellence in local government (in 2008). The Beacon Scheme is run by the Government's Improvement and Development Agency (IDeA) to award authorities that demonstrate outstanding practice. Additionally, South Tyneside Metropolitan Borough Council is one of three appointed 'Beacon Authorities'<sup>5</sup> who, as exemplars of best practice, have been asked by the Government to plan and deliver a wide range of events, products and support to other local authorities to drive improvements in their LSPs and Local Area Agreements (LAAs).
8. Some of the reported achievements of the South Tyneside LSP are as follows<sup>6</sup>:
  - Completion of a two-year £6.4m 'Supporting People into Work' Programme in partnership with South Tyneside Enterprise Partnership and Job Centre Plus in order to address key unemployment issues in the Borough;
  - Despite high levels of deprivation in South Tyneside, the proportion of pupils obtaining at least 5 GCSE grades A\* to C increased from 51.7% in 2005 to 55.5% in 2006;

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<sup>1</sup> Audit Commission (2009) Corporate Assessment: South Tyneside Council, p5. [www.audit-commission.gov.uk/Products/CPA-CORP-ASSESS-REPORT/A46C2670-3534-4869-AC22-79AD58BD1074/southtynesideca13jan09REP.pdf](http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/Products/CPA-CORP-ASSESS-REPORT/A46C2670-3534-4869-AC22-79AD58BD1074/southtynesideca13jan09REP.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Audit Commission (2007) Regeneration and Neighbourhood Renewal: South Tyneside Council. Service Inspection Report. [www.audit-commission.gov.uk/reports/BVIR.asp?CategoryID=&ProdID=567489D7-9936-4202-B5AA-762C054558EE&fromREPORTSANDDATA=BVIR](http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/reports/BVIR.asp?CategoryID=&ProdID=567489D7-9936-4202-B5AA-762C054558EE&fromREPORTSANDDATA=BVIR)

<sup>3</sup> Audit Commission (2009) op.cit., p5.

<sup>4</sup> For further information on the Beacon Scheme see [www.beacons.idea.gov.uk/idk/core/page.do?pageId=5096154](http://www.beacons.idea.gov.uk/idk/core/page.do?pageId=5096154)

<sup>5</sup> The other Beacon Authorities are the London Borough of Croydon and Leeds City Council.

<sup>6</sup> Beacon Authority (2008) Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs) and Local Area Agreements (LAAs) Theme Guide, pp6-7.

- South Tyneside's reduction in teenage pregnancy is reported to be the second highest in the country. The conception rate shows an overall reduction of 37.6% between 1998 and 2008; and
- The securing of over £2m in funding to tackle fuel poverty in areas of deprivation.

9. The table below provides a brief overview of the structure and composition of South Tyneside LSP.

**Table 3: South Tyneside Local Strategic Partnership (known as the 'Transformation Partnership')<sup>7</sup>**

The Transformation Partnership

The role of the Transformation Partnership is to establish strategic plans for the long term needs of the borough and to bring together key stakeholders to work in partnership to achieve objectives and outcomes. The Partnership has identified six priorities for the borough:

- Promoting a sense of place, cultural opportunities and well-being;
- Helping any child or young person achieve their potential;
- Making communities safer and stronger;
- Helping people to live independent and healthy lives;
- Helping people into jobs and encouraging enterprise; and
- Building a sustainable environment with great housing and transport links.

Transformation Board

A Transformation Board provides strategic leadership to the Partnership. The Board is chaired by the Leader of South Tyneside Council and other members include; three local councillors; Chairman of Ford Components; Principal of South Tyneside College; Chief Officer of Blissability (disability information services); Chair of South Tyneside NHS Foundation Trust; Chair of the Local Primary Care Trust; Chief Superintendent and Area Commander of South Tyneside Police; Acting Director for Public Health in South Tyneside; South Tyneside District Manager for Job Centre Plus; Group Manager of Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue; a representative of the black and minority ethnic communities; Director of South Tyneside Council for Voluntary Services; Chief Executive Tyneside Employment Development Company.

Six Priority Groups

The work of the board is supported by six priority groups which reflect the six priorities outlined above. A Community Network and a number of Council Community Area Forums ensure that the views of local residents inform the process. Each of the three local councillors who sit on the Partnership Board take the lead role in three of the priority groups.

Key Publication

'Spirit of South Tyneside'<sup>8</sup>: is the Sustainable Community Regeneration Strategic and Local Area Agreement (LAA). The LAA sets the 'Top Ten Priority Objectives' and 28 associated targets for the area over a three year period (shorter term goals):

- Increasing opportunities and participation in education, employment and training;
- Improving outcomes for vulnerable children and young people;
- Building respect in communities and reducing Anti-Social Behaviour;
- Involving people to have a greater voice and influence over decision-making and the delivery of local services;
- Improving the health and wellbeing of older people;
- Reducing health inequalities by reducing smoking, alcohol harm and obesity;
- Reducing the gaps in employment and benefit claimant rates between the worst performing neighbourhoods and national averages;

<sup>7</sup> Information extracted from the South Tyneside LSP website - [www.southtyneside.info/lsp/role.asp](http://www.southtyneside.info/lsp/role.asp)

<sup>8</sup> See [www.southtyneside.info/search/tempDocuments/tmp\\_50743.pdf](http://www.southtyneside.info/search/tempDocuments/tmp_50743.pdf)

- Improving housing conditions to meet the decent homes standard;
- Reducing waste to landfill and increasing recycling;
- Promoting culture and wellbeing.

Contact Details

LSP Team  
South Tyneside Council  
Westoe Road  
South Shields  
NE33 2RL  
Tel: 0191 424 7181  
Website: [www.southtyneside.info/](http://www.southtyneside.info/)

**LEEDS LOCAL STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (LSP)**

10. Leeds has transformed itself over the last 20 years from a mainly industrial city into a broad based commercial centre and one of the most important financial, legal and business service centres outside of London. It is the largest city in the Yorkshire and Humber region and is the biggest retail and employment centre<sup>9</sup>. Leeds is a city of contrasts, comprising a built up urban city centre and rural hinterland with market towns. With a population of 750,000 it is the second largest authority in England<sup>10</sup>. The city is faced with a number of challenges, the most significant being that 1 in 5 residents live in poverty.

11. A potential fact finding visit to the Leeds Local Strategic Partnership (known as the 'Leeds Initiative') may be informative for a number of reasons. Firstly, like South Tyneside Metropolitan Council, Leeds City Council is one of only three appointed 'Beacon Authorities' selected by the Government for demonstrating best practice in its Local Strategic Partnership (LSP). Secondly, the success of its partnership approach is reported to have led to a number of achievements, e.g.<sup>11</sup>:

- A significant reduction in the number of super output areas within the 3% most deprived in the country from 31 in 2004 to 22 in 2007;
- The sustainable involvement of the business community in the partnership. Leeds Chamber of Commerce was one of the founding members of the Partnership and takes a lead role in a number of strategic groups;
- The development of innovative projects such as the Leeds Incapacity Employment Project which aims to assist people who are vulnerable because of mental illness or musculo-skeletal problems move from the benefit system to employability or accredited training. To achieve this outcome a partnership consisting of Leeds City Council, Leeds Primary Care Trust Job Centre Plus and the voluntary sector come together to provide individualised packages to incapacity benefit claimants; and

<sup>9</sup> Leeds City Council (2008) Leeds Strategic Plan 2008-2011, p6.  
[www.leedsinitiative.org/WorkArea/showcontent.aspx?id=6198](http://www.leedsinitiative.org/WorkArea/showcontent.aspx?id=6198)

<sup>10</sup> Leeds Initiative website -  
[www.leedsinitiative.org/lsp/page.aspx?id=6834&ekmense1=cdb9b7c3\\_150\\_446\\_6834\\_2](http://www.leedsinitiative.org/lsp/page.aspx?id=6834&ekmense1=cdb9b7c3_150_446_6834_2)

<sup>11</sup> Beacon Authority (2008) op. cit. pp17-21.

- A reduction in crime as a result of 'Operation Champion' a multi-agency initiative targeted at areas suffering from high levels of crime and anti-social behaviour. It is reported that following a series of 17 Operation Champions, Leeds has experienced a 5.2% reduction in offences in less than nine months and that increased community confidence is reflected in a 17% increase in the reporting of incidents.

12. Leeds LSP has received a 'very strong' rating by the Government's Improvement and Development Agency (IDeA) in a number of areas including - securing and maximising senior executive involvement and commitment in the LSP and LAA; strong engagement with business and the third sector; community empowerment; LAA implementation; and working with other national and regional partners and organisations.

13. The table below provides a brief overview of the structure of Leeds LSP.

Table 4: Leeds Local Strategic Partnership (known as 'Leeds Initiative') <sup>12</sup>
<p><u>The Leeds Initiative</u></p> <p>The Leeds Initiative is the city's local strategic partnership. Founded in 1990, it brings together the public, private, community, voluntary and faith sectors. The remit of the partnership is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ to prepare, put into practice, monitor and review a long term community strategy (i.e. the Vision for Leeds 2004-2020 and Leeds Strategic Plan 2008-2011);</li> <li>▪ bring together local plans, partnerships and initiatives to allow effective joint working to meet local needs; and</li> <li>▪ work with partners to develop the Local Area Agreement (LAA).</li> </ul> <p><u>The 'Going up a League Board'</u></p> <p>The Going up a League Board will assist in identifying and promoting the Initiative's aims and objectives set out within the Vision for Leeds and Leeds Strategic Plan 2008 to 2011. One of its key aims is to provide an opportunity for Leeds City Council, the business community, universities, and partners to have open and effective dialogue on key issues and opportunities that promote the city's ongoing economic well-being. The Board is comprised of local councillors; the Chief Executive of Leeds City Council; local university representatives, two Leeds Chamber of Commerce representatives; and two local media representatives.</p> <p><u>The 'Narrowing the Gap Board'</u></p> <p>The remit of this Board is to generate consistency and support other groups of the Initiative to develop their plans and strategies for narrowing the gap between the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of Leeds. The Board meets approximately four times per year and its membership is comprised of representatives from the following bodies – Leeds City Council (3 councillors); Leeds Housing Partnership; Children's Services (Leeds City Council); Black and Minority Ethnic Strategic Group; NHS Leeds; Environment and Neighbourhoods (Leeds City Council); Federation of Further Education Colleges; Leeds Faith Forum; Job Centre Plus; and Adult Social Services (Leeds City Council).</p> <p><u>Leeds Initiative Assembly</u></p> <p>The Leeds Initiative Assembly provides an opportunity for wider-ranging discussion on topics of particular importance to achieving the Vision for Leeds. Drawing on a broad range of representatives from all sections of the Leeds community, the Assembly meets once or twice a year and its objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• influencing the strategic direction of the city in achieving the aims, themes and priority projects set out in the Vision for Leeds and in the Leeds Strategic Plan;</li> <li>• providing an opportunity for wide-ranging debate on significant issues facing the city in its pursuit of the Vision for Leeds and the Leeds Strategic Plan;</li> </ul>

<sup>12</sup> Information extracted from the Leeds Initiative website - [www.leedsinitiative.org](http://www.leedsinitiative.org)  
*Providing research and information services to the Northern Ireland Assembly*

- acting as a 'think tank' for generating new approaches and problem solving.

#### The Leeds Initiative Executive

The work of the Leeds Initiative and the two Boards is overseen by an Executive, chaired by the Leader of Leeds City Council. The objectives of the Executive include, e.g.:

- Developing the strategic direction of the city in achieving the aim, themes and priority projects set out in the Vision for Leeds 2004-2020;
- Assisting in the management and co-ordination of the Going Up a League and Narrowing the Gap Board activities;
- Identifying and assisting in directing new activities which may arise from discussion at the Assembly; and
- Engaging the private, voluntary and community sectors at the most senior level.

#### Strategy and Development Partnerships

There are eight Strategy and Development Partnerships to drive forward the different strands of the Leeds Vision Strategy. Each group is comprised of representatives from relevant stakeholder organisations. The eight partnerships are – [Children Leeds Partnership](#); [Leeds Culture Partnership](#); [Leeds Economy Partnership](#); [Environment Leeds Partnership](#); [Harmonious Leeds Partnership](#); [Healthy Leeds Partnership](#); [Safer Leeds Partnership](#); [Transport Leeds Partnership](#).

#### Key Publication

[Leeds Strategic Plan 2008-2011](#)<sup>13</sup> (includes the three-year Local Area Agreement). The main aims of the plan are to:

- make people in Leeds happy, healthy, safe, successful and free from the effects of poverty;
- help equip people in Leeds to enable them to contribute to their own and the city's future well being and prosperity;
- make sure the city's residents are involved in making decisions about their neighbourhood and communities and help make decisions about local services;
- create neighbourhoods that are inclusive, varied and vibrant while offering housing options and quality facilities so that neighbourhoods are free from harassment and crime;
- make the environment clean, green, attractive and above all sustainable; and
- create a city region that is prosperous, innovative and distinctive enabling individuals and businesses to achieve their economic potential.

#### Contact Details

Leeds Initiative  
40 Great George Street  
Leeds  
LS1 3DL  
Tel: 0113 247 8989  
Email: [leeds.initiative@leeds.gov.uk](mailto:leeds.initiative@leeds.gov.uk)  
Website: [www.leedsinitiative.org/](http://www.leedsinitiative.org/)

### **EXAMPLES OF PARTNERSHIPS THE COMMITTEE MAY WISH TO VISIT IN SCOTLAND**

#### **GLASGOW COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP**

14. Glasgow is Scotland's largest city with a population of approximately 580,000 people. It has been described as a "city of contrasts" in that it has experienced significant improvements in its local economy and local infrastructure but

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<sup>13</sup> See [www.leedsinitiative.org/WorkArea/showcontent.aspx?id=6198](http://www.leedsinitiative.org/WorkArea/showcontent.aspx?id=6198)

continues to face significant challenges in terms of deprivation and poor health<sup>14</sup>. The 2006 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD), for example, revealed that Glasgow City has the largest national share of the 15% most deprived areas in Scotland. Around one third (34%) of the 15% most deprived areas in Scotland are in Glasgow, followed by North Lanarkshire (9%), City of Edinburgh (7%) and South Lanarkshire (6%)<sup>15</sup>. Glasgow also has an extremely diverse population in that it has one of the highest concentrations of students in the UK and a higher proportion of people from ethnic minority groups than any other local authority area in Scotland<sup>16</sup>.

15. At a regional level, the responsibility for community regeneration in Glasgow rests with Glasgow City Council, and in particular the [Glasgow Community Planning Partnership](#). Given the high levels of deprivation and diverse population, Glasgow CPP may be one of the more insightful partnerships to visit. It may also provide a useful illustration of how community planning structures in Scotland are working on a large city-wide scale and how this permeates down to community level and interacts with local community structures. The table below provides a brief outline of the structure of Glasgow CPP.

**Table 1: Glasgow Community Planning Partnership<sup>17</sup>**

The Glasgow Community Planning Strategic Board

Established in 2004, the **Glasgow Community Planning Partnership Strategic Board** consists of Glasgow City Council; Glasgow Housing Association; NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde; Strathclyde Fire and Rescue; Strathclyde Police; and Glasgow Chamber of Commerce. The Board is chaired by the Deputy Leader of Glasgow City Council and it is reported that each organisation is represented on the Board at the 'highest executive level'. The Board meet three times per year.

10 Local Community Planning Partnership Boards

In addition to the Strategic Board there are **10 local CPPs** across the City, each with its own Board with a degree of delegated decision making powers. These partnerships provide membership opportunities to a broader range of strategic partners (e.g. Glasgow Council for the Voluntary Sector, Jobcentre Plus, Culture and Sport Glasgow, further education representatives, local regeneration agencies, and local residents).

The ten local Boards are as follows [click on web links for further information]:

- [West](#)
- [Central & West](#)
- [Maryhill/Kelvin & Canal](#)
- [North East](#)
- [East Centre & Calton](#)
- [Baillieston, Shettleston & Greater Easterhouse](#)
- [Pollokshields & Southside Central](#)
- [Langside & Linn](#)
- [Greater Pollok and Newlands/Auldburn](#)
- [Govan & Craigton](#)

Thematic Partnerships

<sup>14</sup> Audit Scotland (2006) Glasgow City Council: The Audit of Best Value and Community Planning. [www.audit-scotland.gov.uk/docs/local/2005/bv\\_060119\\_glasgow.pdf](http://www.audit-scotland.gov.uk/docs/local/2005/bv_060119_glasgow.pdf), p11.

<sup>15</sup> Scottish Government (2006) Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2006. [www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/10/13142739/3](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/10/13142739/3)

<sup>16</sup> Audit Scotland (2006), op. cit. p11.

<sup>17</sup> Information extracted from the Glasgow Community Planning Partnership website - [www.glasgowcommunityplanningpartnership.org.uk](http://www.glasgowcommunityplanningpartnership.org.uk)

In addition to the 10 area-based Boards, there are also operational thematic partnerships in Glasgow that receive substantial support from Glasgow CPP. These Partnerships are GARA (Glasgow Anti-Racist Alliance), the Big Step Partnership (young care leavers partnership), and GEP (Glasgow Equalities Partnership). These bodies deliver services to particular target groups within the framework of Community Planning in Glasgow.

Glasgow Community Planning Ltd – the Support Body

Established in 2005, **Glasgow Community Planning Partnership Ltd (GCPL<sup>18</sup>)** is the support body for Glasgow CPP. It has been tasked with delivering the objectives of Glasgow's Community Plan as well as managing area based regeneration activities across the city. GCPL supports Community Planning at city-wide, area-wide and local level through a network of area teams. The staff of GCPL also serve the network of 10 local CPPs. GCPL co-ordinate the implementation of the city's allocation of Fairer Scotland Fund investment and oversee progress toward agreed objectives and outcomes. On an area-wide level GCPL work with local residents and representative bodies to foster more effective community engagement within the community planning process.

Key Publications

[Glasgow's Fairer Scotland Fund proposals 2008](#)

[Single Outcome Agreement 2008](#)

[Glasgow's Community Plan 2005-2010](#)

Contact Details

Glasgow Community Support Ltd

6th Floor

39 St. Vincent Place

Glasgow

G1 2ER

Tel: 0141 572 1300

Website: [www.gcpl.org.uk](http://www.gcpl.org.uk)

## **EDINBURGH COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP**

16. Edinburgh is Scotland's capital city and home of the Scottish Parliament. According to an Audit Scotland report the city has a thriving economy and continues to enjoy many benefits from its post-devolution growth. However, the report maintains that this positive picture often masks a considerable variation between the relatively affluent and more deprived neighbourhoods in Edinburgh<sup>19</sup>. For example, in the 2006 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) Edinburgh is ranked third in terms of having the largest national share of the 15% most deprived areas in Scotland. The Audit Scotland report suggests that managing growth while narrowing the gap between the life opportunities of citizens presents the City of Edinburgh Council with significant challenges over the next decade and beyond.

17. Similar to Glasgow, a fact-finding visit to the Edinburgh Community Planning Partnership may be constructive in that it could provide an insight into how one of the larger councils in Scotland approaches strategically the issue of high levels of deprivation on a city-wide level. Like Glasgow CPP, Edinburgh CPP has established a number of local neighbourhood partnerships to feed into the community planning process. Each neighbourhood partnership is comprised of local councillors and representatives of local statutory bodies and the voluntary

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<sup>18</sup> For further information on the work of Glasgow Community Planning Ltd see [www.gcpl.org.uk/aboutgcpl.aspx](http://www.gcpl.org.uk/aboutgcpl.aspx)

<sup>19</sup> Audit Scotland (2007) The City of Edinburgh Council: The Audit of Best Value and Community Planning, p6. [www.audit-scotland.gov.uk/docs/local/2006/bv\\_070227\\_edinburgh.pdf](http://www.audit-scotland.gov.uk/docs/local/2006/bv_070227_edinburgh.pdf)

and community sector. Again it may be useful for the Committee to gain an insight into how effective such structures are in addressing deprivation and community regeneration. See table below for further details on the Edinburgh CPP.

18. In a review of Edinburgh City Council in 2007, Audit Scotland highlighted that council demonstrated some good examples of joint working with regard to community planning. However, it also set the Council and its community planning partners a number of tasks; i.e. to prioritise its community planning objectives and to set more outcome focused measures and to develop effective performance management arrangements to monitor and evaluate progress and impact<sup>20</sup>. It may prove informative for the Committee to gain an understanding of how the Council and its partners are approaching this, particularly with regard to establishing mechanisms by which progress can be monitored and evaluated.

**Table 2: Edinburgh Community Planning Partnership**

**Edinburgh Partnership Board<sup>21</sup>**

Established in 2003, the **Edinburgh Partnership Board** is the main management group for community planning and is comprised of senior executive officers from a number of agencies/bodies (e.g. both the Lead and the Chief Executive of the City of Edinburgh Council, and senior officers of NHS Lothian, Lothian Borders Fire and Rescue Service, Scottish Enterprise East, Napier University, and Edinburgh Voluntary Organisations Council). The role of the Board is to secure the commitment of their organisation to the aims of community planning and to the ethos of partnerships and to oversee progress on the Community Plan actions. The Board meets around four to six times per year.

A 'Community of Interest' representative and a 'Community of Place' representative also sit on the Edinburgh Partnership Board. 'Communities of Interest' are groups in the community that have a particular issue or concern (e.g. race, disability), the representative is selected by a 'Communities of Interest Support Network'. 'Communities of Place' are those based within a particular geographic area and have an interest in issues relevant to that area; the representative is selected by the Edinburgh Association of Community Councils.

The Board is responsible for the strategic investment of the Fairer Scotland Fund which is allocated using the [Edinburgh Index 2008](#). The Edinburgh Index has been developed by the City of Edinburgh Council to examine levels of relative deprivation across the city. The index allocates a score of 0 to 100 (with 100 being the most deprived) to around 3,900 Census Output Areas (OAs) in the city. The total Fund available to Edinburgh is ring fenced at £7.645m for 2008/9 and £ 7.599m 2009/10.

**12 Neighbourhood Partnerships**

There are 12 Neighbourhood Partnerships in Edinburgh, each made up of a core membership of local Councillors and representatives from the Police, Health, local voluntary sector organisations and the local community. Some Neighbourhood Partnerships have additional members from other local organisations such as universities or colleges. Each Neighbourhood Partnership is chaired by a local Councillor. The 12 Partnerships are as follows:

- [Almond](#)
- [City Centre](#)
- [Craighentiny & Duddingston](#)
- [Forth](#)
- [Inverleith](#)

<sup>20</sup> Audit Commission (2007) op. cit. p17.

<sup>21</sup> Information extracted from the City of Edinburgh website - [www.edinburgh.gov.uk/internet/Council/Partnerships/Community\\_planning/edinburghpartnership](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/internet/Council/Partnerships/Community_planning/edinburghpartnership)

<sup>22</sup> Neighbourhood Partners website - [www.edinburghnp.org.uk/page/Neighbourhood\\_Partnerships.aspx](http://www.edinburghnp.org.uk/page/Neighbourhood_Partnerships.aspx)

- [Leith](#)
- [Liberton & Gilmerton](#)
- [Pentlands](#)
- [Portobello & Craigmillar](#)
- [South Central](#)
- [South West](#)
- [Western Edinburgh](#)

The remit of the local partnership is to make recommendations to the Council and other partner organisations about the way services may be delivered in the local area; comment on strategic decisions that affect the local area; and award small grants (up to £5,000) to community groups for local projects that can make a difference in the local area.

Key Publications

[Edinburgh Community Plan 2004-2010](#)<sup>23</sup>

[Draft Single Outcome Agreement 2009](#)<sup>24</sup>

Contact Details

The Edinburgh Partnership

Community Planning

Waverley Court

Level 2:1

4 East Market Street

Edinburgh

EH8 8BG

Tel: 0131 469 6149

Email: [community.planning@edinburgh.gov.uk](mailto:community.planning@edinburgh.gov.uk)

Website:

[www.edinburgh.gov.uk/internet/Council/Partnerships/Community\\_planning/edinburghpartnership](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/internet/Council/Partnerships/Community_planning/edinburghpartnership)

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<sup>23</sup> [www.edinburgh.gov.uk/internet/Council/Council\\_publications/Council\\_policies\\_and\\_plans/CEC\\_the\\_city\\_community\\_plan](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/internet/Council/Council_publications/Council_policies_and_plans/CEC_the_city_community_plan)

<sup>24</sup> [www.edinburgh.gov.uk/internet/Council/CEC\\_have\\_your\\_say](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/internet/Council/CEC_have_your_say)