

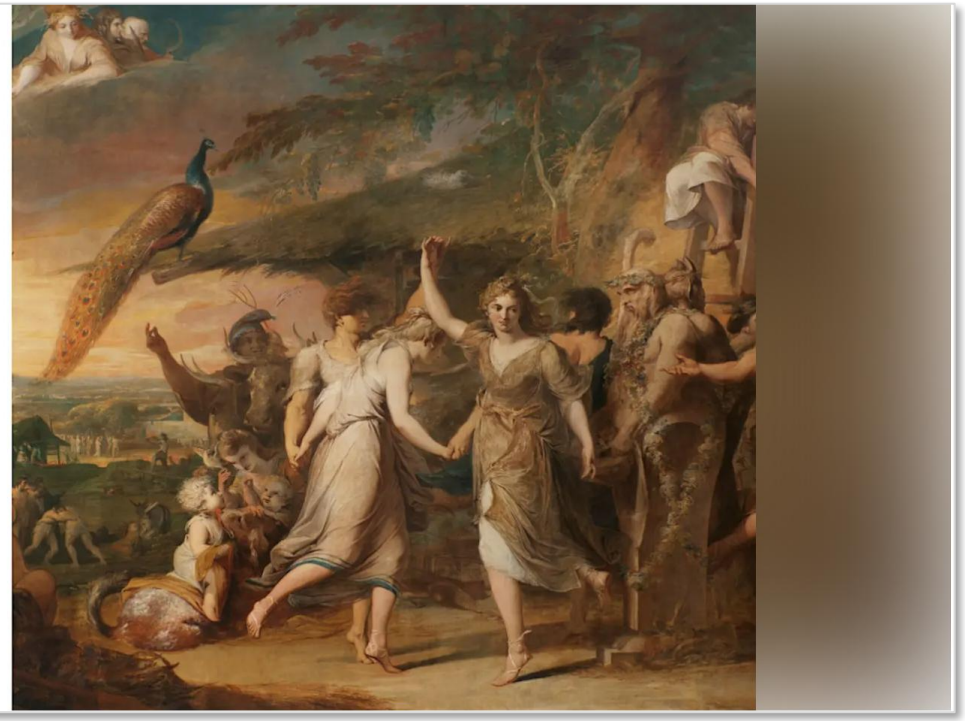
Making Better Places to Live Well:
Collaborative Approaches to Place

[*inspired by Katie Kelly, fierce dreamer for community power, hope and compassion]

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS: PERSPECTIVES ON PUBLIC SERVICES

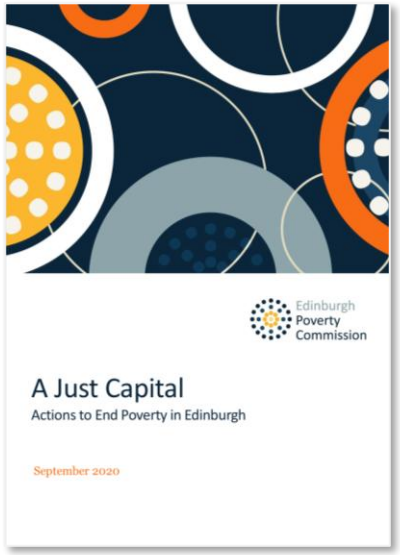
When: Wednesday 7 October, 6:00PM
Where: Online

Royal Society of Arts Challenge



Katie Kelly, Jim McCormick, Diarmaid Lawlor

1. *The **shape** of service following the shapes of life*
2. *Follow the money: build upstream infrastructures*
3. *Share the data: listening, sharing and reducing margins for mistakes*
4. *Shift the power: new forms of connection and delegated funding*

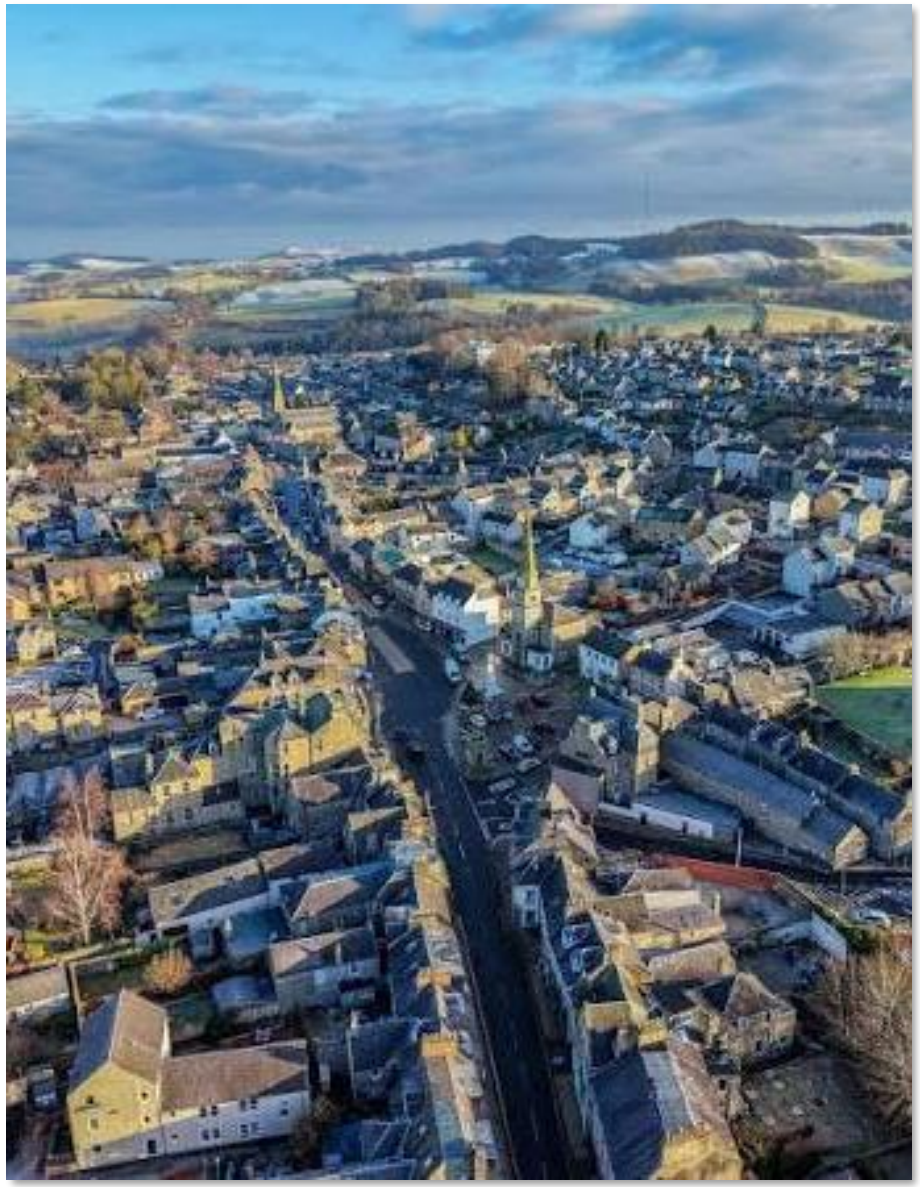


To end poverty in the city, the single biggest transformation Edinburgh could achieve ***would be to make the experience of seeking help less painful, less complex, more humane, and more compassionate.***



'1000 voices'

- *Safe base,*
- *Voices heard,*
- *Meaningful Relationships*
- *Real Choices*



A Scotland That Delivers

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A New Focus

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Place is. . .

A framework for investment



A mechanism for change

‘Location with meaning’

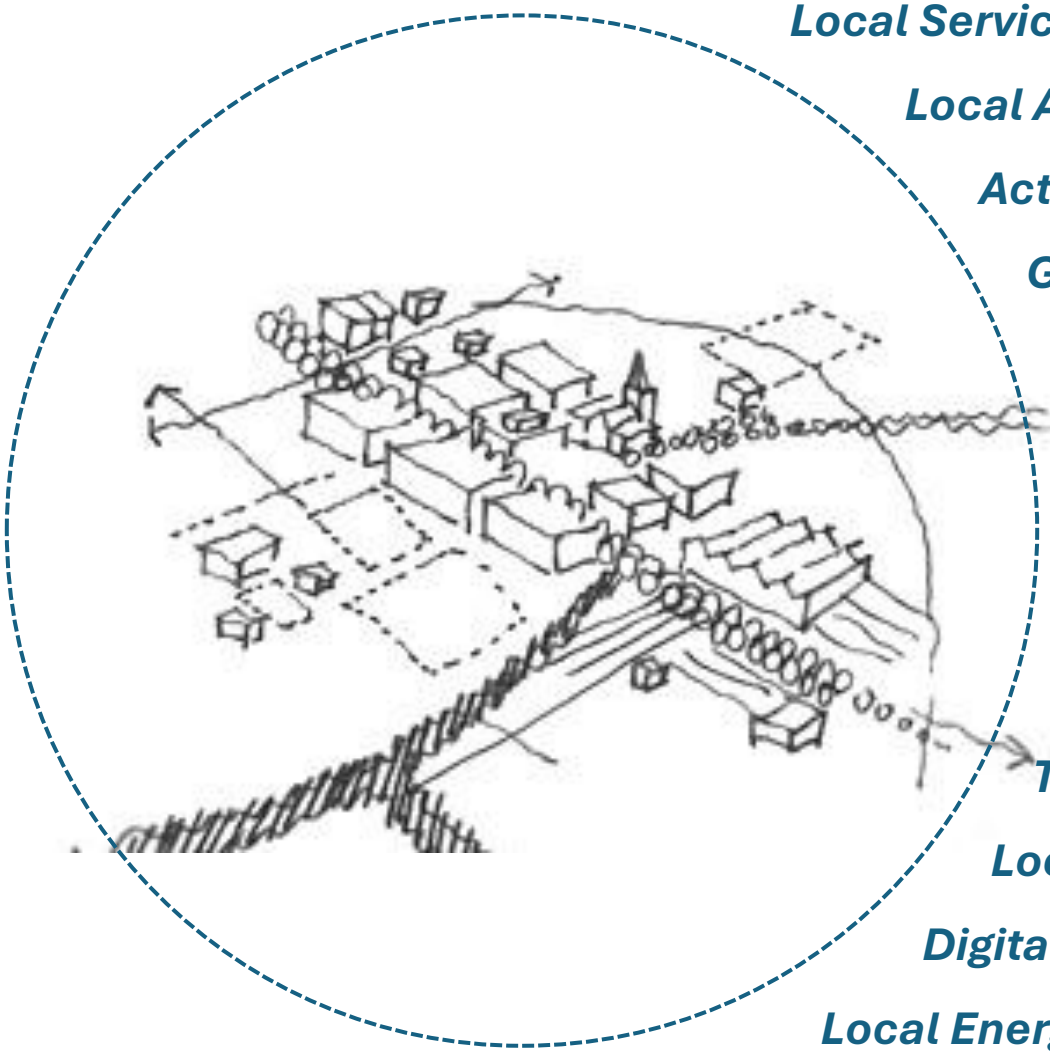
A Framework for Investment

Living Well Locally

Anchor collaborations

Regeneration

Community Wealth Building



Local Services

Local Amenities

Active Travel

Green Infrastructure

Community Assets

Local Work Hubs

Anchor Collaborations

Thriving Centre

Community Care

Town Centre Living

Local Learning

Digital Connectivity

Local Energy Systems

Inclusive Growth - Wellbeing Economy – Climate Change – Low Carbon – Social Cohesion - Community Empowerment –

Learnings from places . . .

WHAT WORKS:

- **Common purpose**
- Local legitimacy
- New capabilities
- New currencies
- **Impact focus**
- Community practice
- Trust settings

WHAT'S NEEDED:

- Beyond crisis management
- Impact organisations
- **Anchor collaborations**
- Mental Health and Wellbeing
- Progression pathways
- **Social infrastructure**

EMPOWERMENT:

- **Nurtured relationships**
- **Community roots**
- **Kindness**
- **Community wealth ecosystems**
- **Scaffolding for scale**
- **Assurance and trust**

KEY ISSUES:

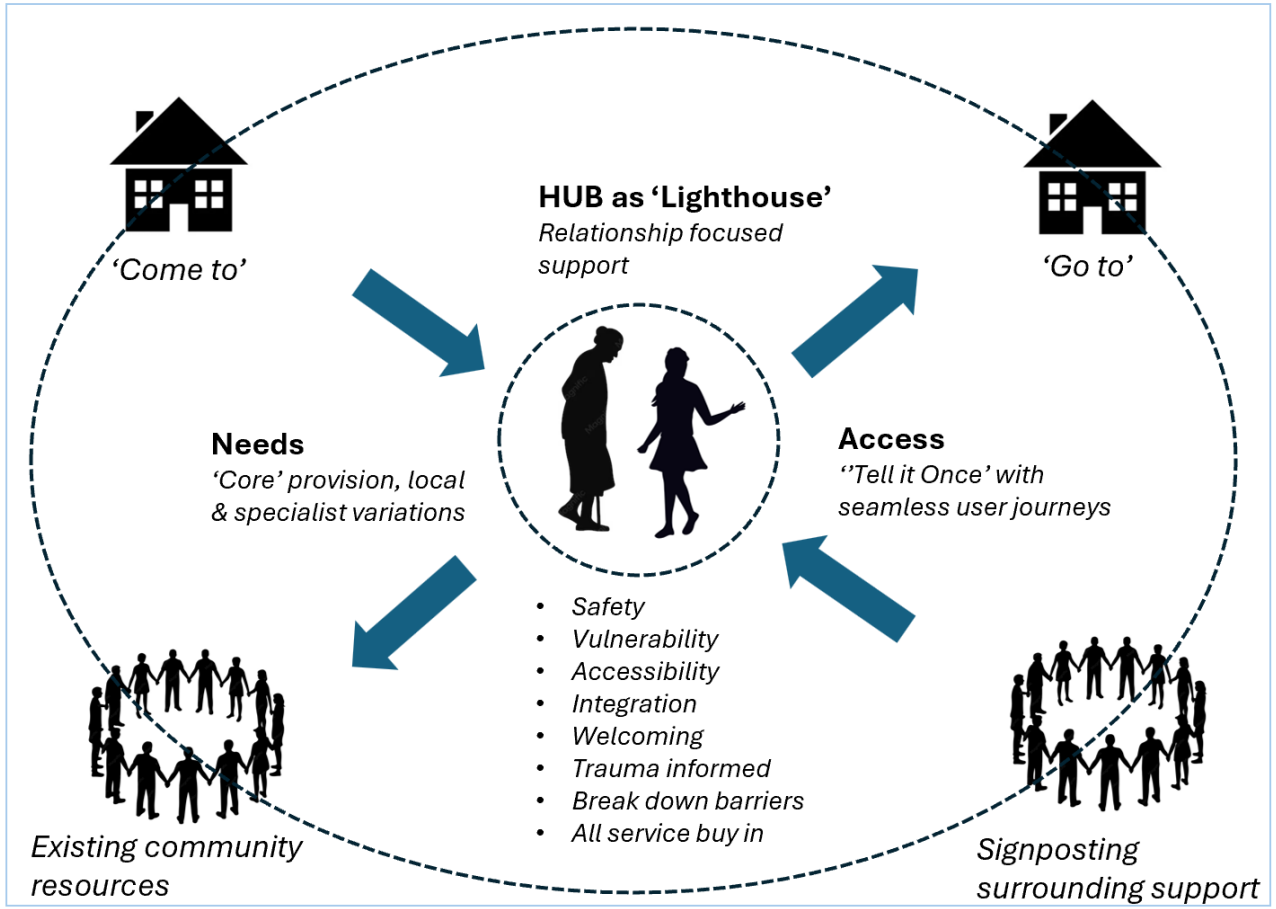
- **Resilience planning**
- New vulnerabilities
- Safety nets
- **Relationships**
- **Inclusion**

FUTURES:

- **Can do culture**
- Innovation practice
- Local/global networks
- **Co-benefit investment**
- Supply chain resilience
- **Empowerment**

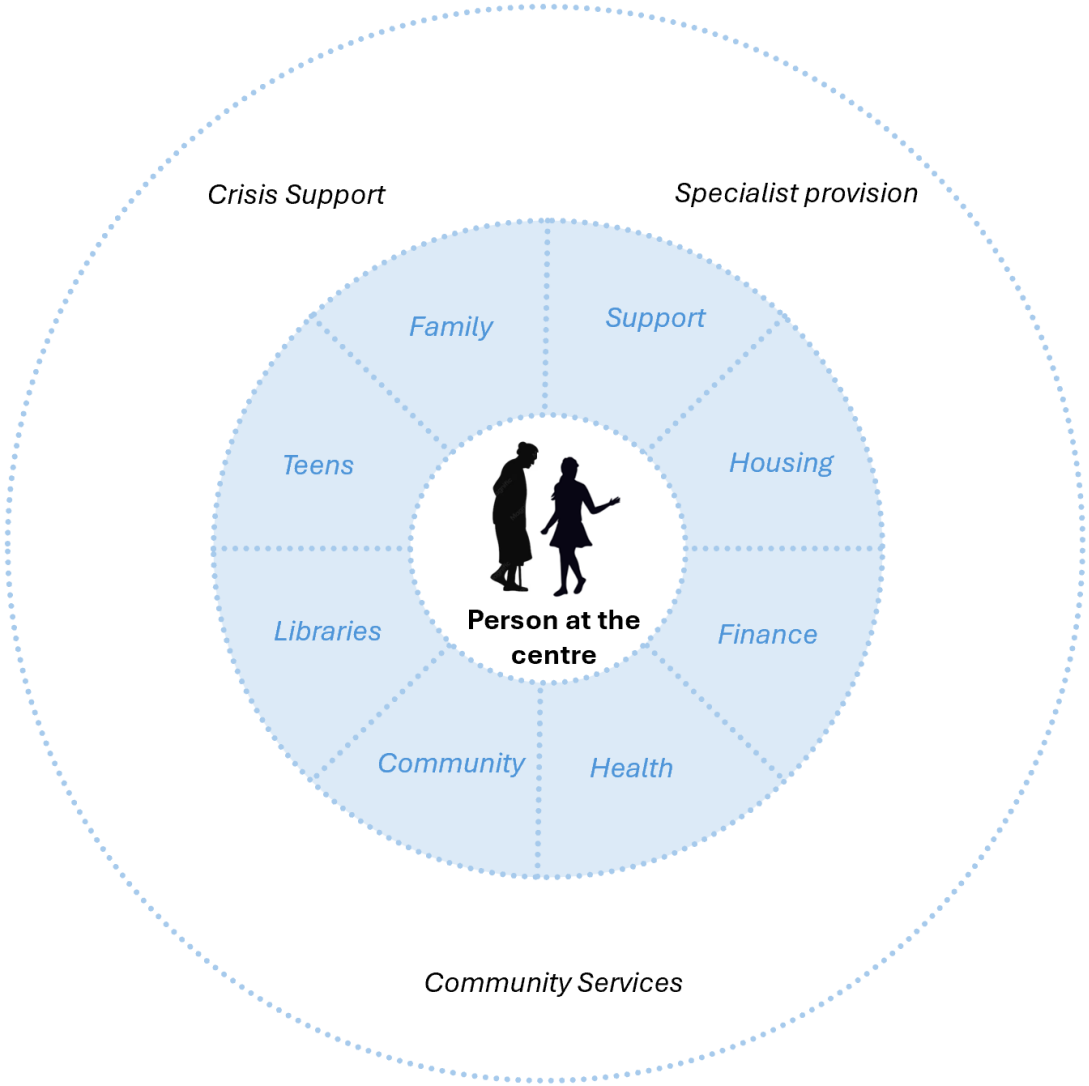
Increasing ageing population

Service preference:
Trusted people in physical spaces



Increasing young family population

Service preference:
Accessible, immediate, real time digital



Different shapes: social infrastructures







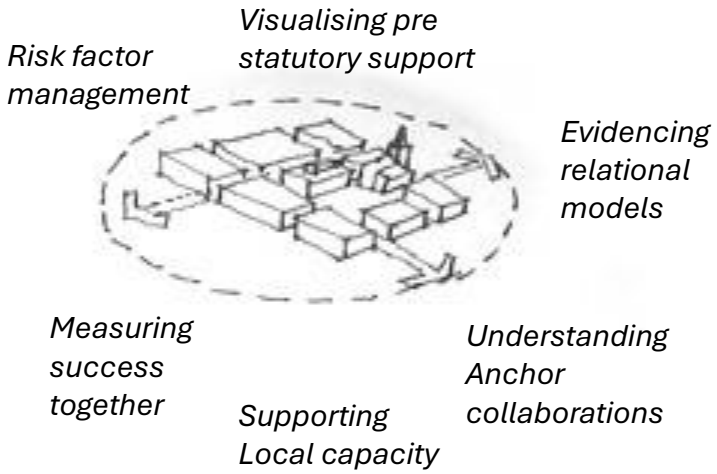




Public or community owned	Privately owned
Permanent	Short term
Fixed	Agile *COViD Whatsapp
Co-located	Mobile *library service
Physical	Digital

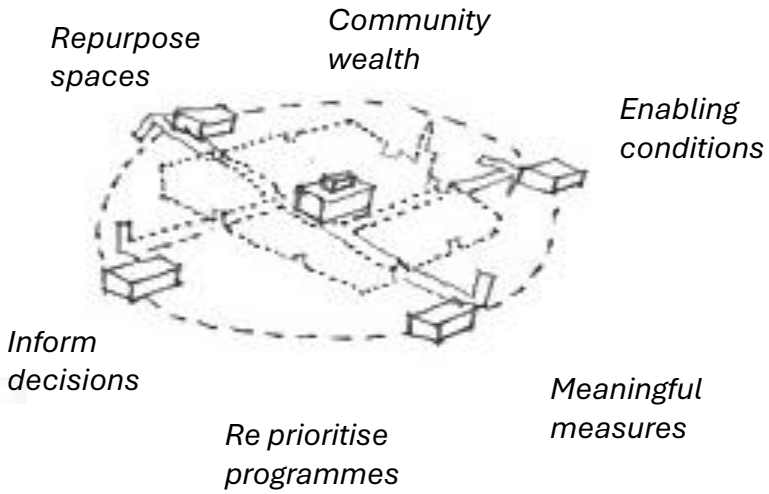
Future possibilities

Validating what we know....



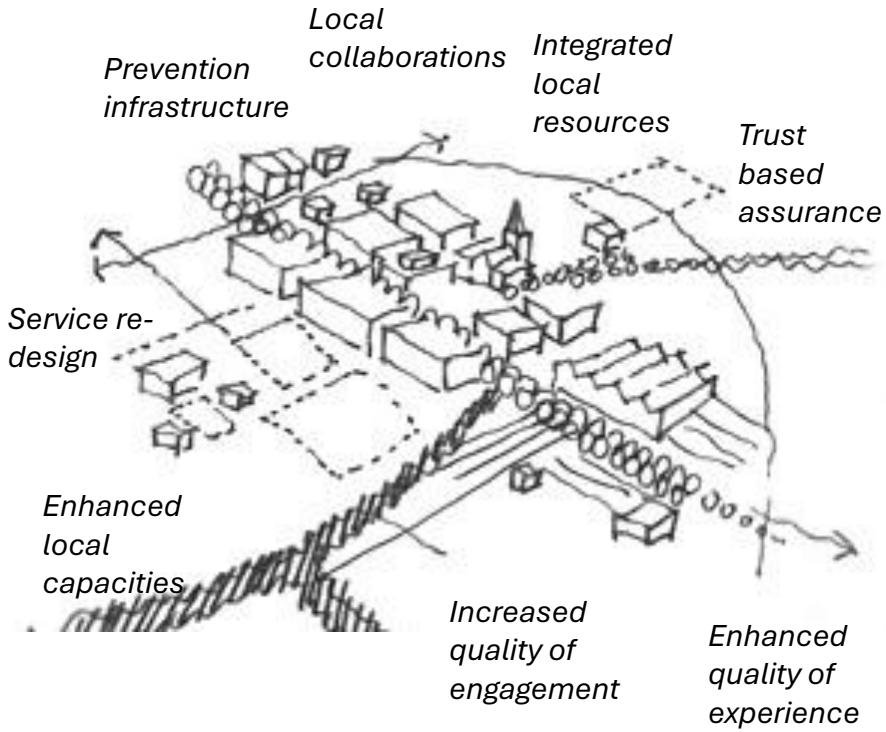
- Common purpose
- Local legitimacy
- Impact focus
- Community practice

Immediate action



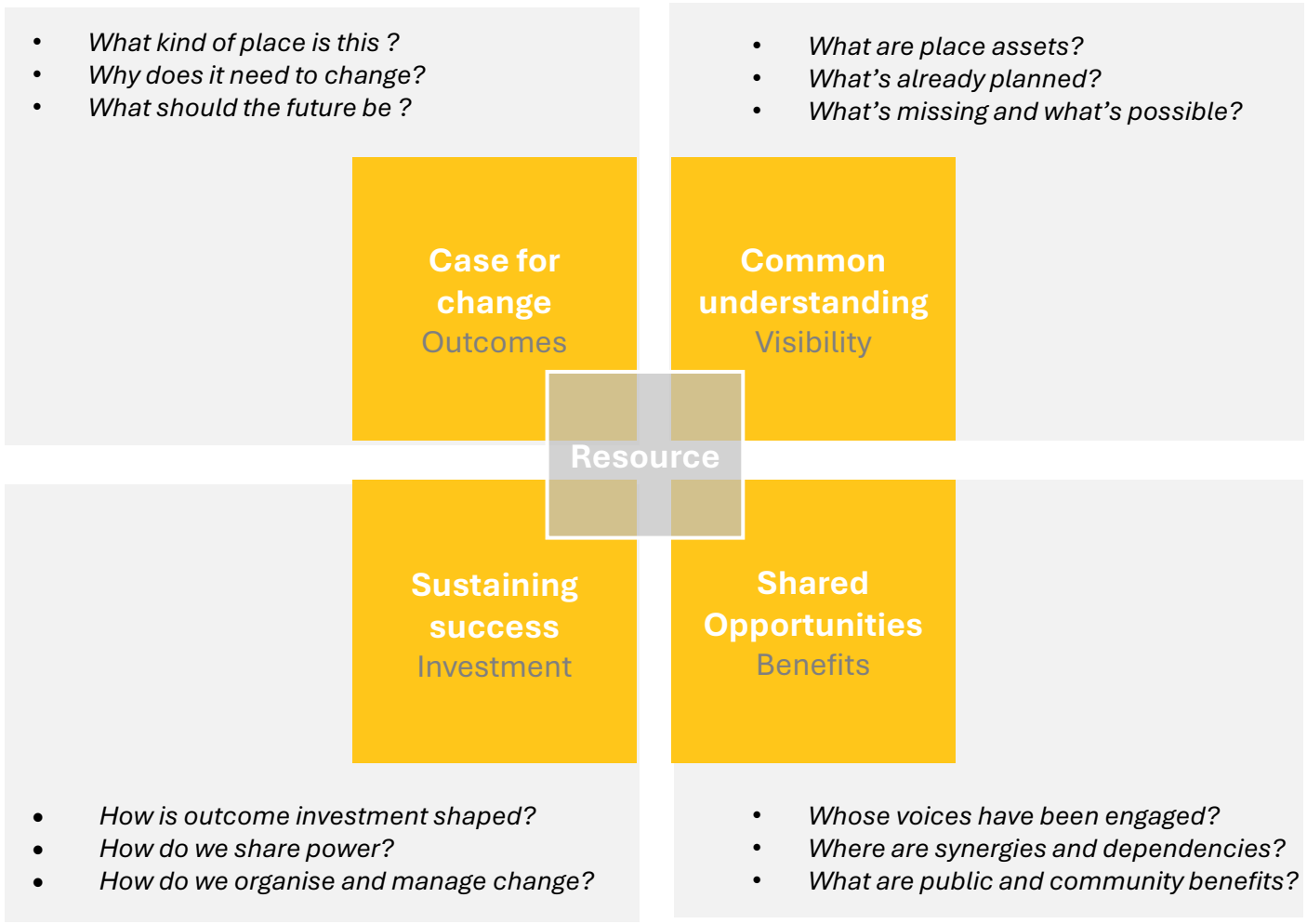
- Prevention Priority
- Infrastructures of wellbeing
- Safety nets
- Change ecosystems

Future Social Capital



- Spend programmes re-prioritised
- Prevention budget expectations
- Local capacity development
- End to End Commitment

A Framework for Investment



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2.0 VOICES



Form Follows Finance

Form Follows Finance 1

Table 1 Types of Unwanted Demand (Randle & Kippin, 2014)

Type of demand	Explanation
Failure	Demand caused by errors or poor processes
Avoidable	Demand arising from behaviours that can be changed
Excess	Demand created by providing more than is needed
Preventable	Demand arising from causes that could be removed earlier
Co-dependent	Demand that is unintentionally reinforced by dependence

EIJB Draft Strategic Plan Consultation

Edinburgh TSI/Third Sector Reference Group response

This response to the EIJB Draft Strategic Plan 2025-28 has been prepared by the Edinburgh TSI and the Third Sector Reference Group. The response recognises the challenges of rising demand and financial pressures on the heath and social care system in Edinburgh.

We believe the focus of the final Strategic Plan should be on:

- Creating and sustaining healthy communities as the common purpose for the Plan
- Maximise strategic partner collaboration in shaping a City Prevention Programme
- Maximise community and local participation in health and social care.

To achieve these ambitions, the final Strategic Plan should:

1. advocate for more joined up thinking between the sections of the plan: *a place based approach*
2. advocate for more for lived experience and co-production as part of the solution: *a person centred approach*
3. advocate for more for collaboration around the totality of resources: *an approach consistent with public sector reform*
4. advocate for co-production in service commissioning work: *a learning approach*

The Final Startegic Plan should be reviewed, through more engagement, with more appropriate time for engagement, focused around:

Strategy priorities

Assert collective ambitions

1. Healthy Communities for City Wellbeing
2. Shape the plan around tackling inequalities, holistic prevention, including lived experience

Build the platform for change on:

1. Regulatory requirements
2. Reform
3. Resources

Reset priorities

1. Reduce health inequalities
2. Holistic prevention and early intervention
3. Maximise independence
4. Protect the most vulnerable

Strategy actions

Co-ordinate and integrate actions built on:

- Lived and local experience at the heart of all decision making
- Community Investment Model, integrating local services for local effectiveness
- City Prevention Programme, co-ordinating city partner responsibilities and resources
- Fair Third Sector Participation in commissioning and procurement
- A Learning approach, with a consistent and supportive framework for measuring success and outcomes

Reflections

- Strategic signals
- Prevention meaning [s]
- Commissioning approach
- Impact attribution
- Collaboration expectations
- Sharing responsibilities

Form Follows Finance 2



- Revenue-DEL
- Capital-DEL
- Prevention-DEL
- Place Based Business Cases

BREAKOUT QUESTION 1

What are the right conditions
to support different ways of organising
for living well in places?

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Place Accelerator Model

Granton Case study



Place Accelerator Model

Granton Context

Background

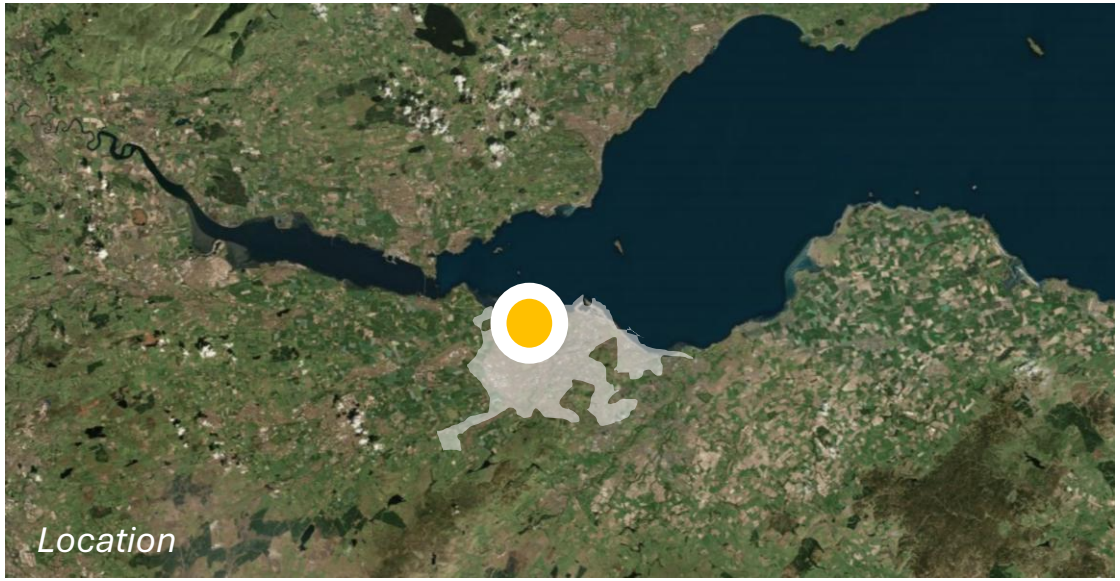
- North Edinburgh Locality
- High levels of inequality
- Strategically significant regeneration c.3500 homes
- Circa £200m Phase 1 investment
- Phase 1viability gap circa £40m

Place Accelerator Model

- Outcome finance model building on GAM/TIF/LEIP
- Local authority secure revenue borrowing
- Scottish Government pay on agreed outcomes: inequalities

Granton investment objectives: 'Living Well Locally'

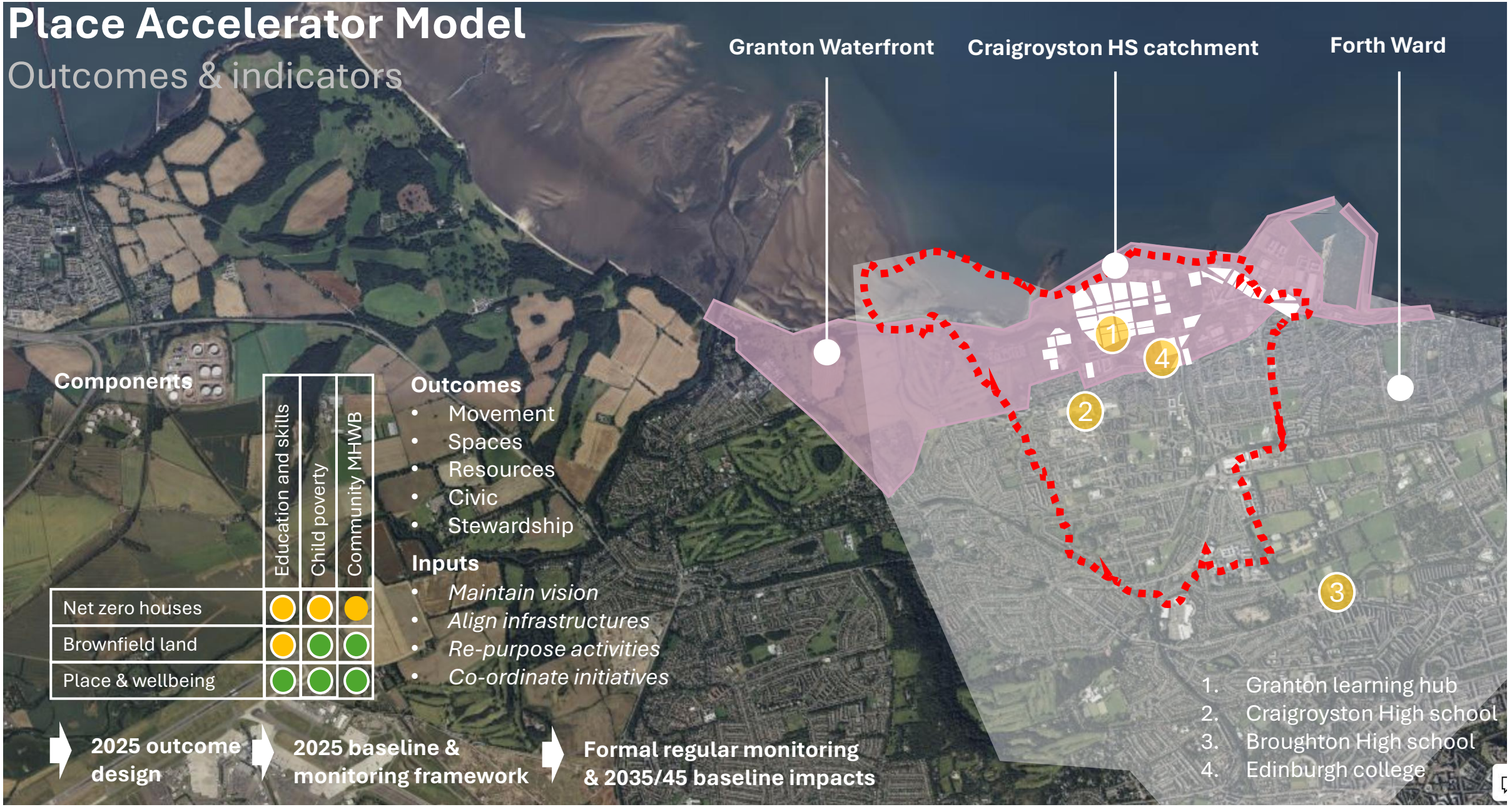
- Long lasting legacy rather than one off intervention
- Benefits funnel to existing communities
- Co-ordination of all contracts to maximise benefits
- Third Sector partnerships on place outcomes





Place Accelerator Model

Outcomes & indicators



Components

	Education and skills	Child poverty	Community MHWB
Net zero houses	●	●	●
Brownfield land	●	●	●
Place & wellbeing	●	●	●

Outcomes

- Movement
- Spaces
- Resources
- Civic
- Stewardship

Inputs

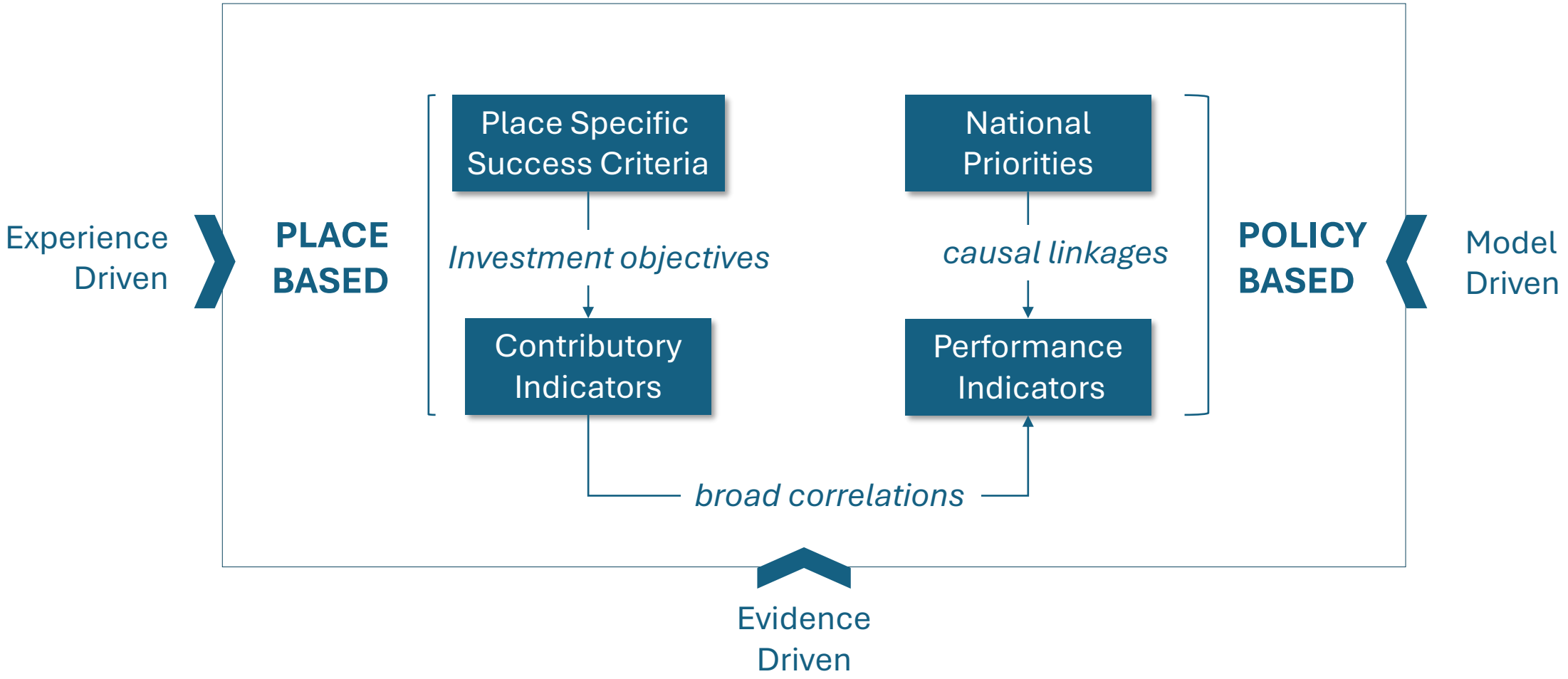
- *Maintain vision*
- *Align infrastructures*
- *Re-purpose activities*
- *Co-ordinate initiatives*

1. Granton learning hub
2. Craigroyston High school
3. Broughton High school
4. Edinburgh college

2025 outcome design → **2025 baseline & monitoring framework** → **Formal regular monitoring & 2035/45 baseline impacts**

Place Accelerator Model

Contributory Indicators



Place Accelerator Model

Confirming Outcomes

Confirm baseline needs



Confirm indicators and contribution

1

2

3

Place Accelerator Model

Agreeing Indicators

Locality Needs

- *Address vulnerability*
- *Develop life skills*
- *Increase community participation*
- *Extend positive destinations*

Place Specific Success Criteria → Contributory Indicators

Granton Regeneration

- *Create one of the best places to live in Edinburgh, safe and well connected with homes, commercial development and community facilities.*
- *Develop the Waterfront so that it both faces the Forth and connects to existing neighbouring communities.*
- *Cherish Granton's unique natural and historic assets so that local identity will be sustained.*
- *Place culture, businesses and the creative industries at the heart of Granton's social and economic life.*
- *Attract people to live at the waterfront and make the area accessible and welcoming*

Movement	• Access to relevant facilities and services - *(SIMD access deprived)* • Active travel and local work settings - *(Greenhouse gas emissions)*
Spaces	• Fair spatial distribution of green/blue space - *(Access to green/blue space)* • Equity of land allocation and ownership - *(Natural capital)*
Resources	• Resilient physical and social infrastructure - *(Healthy life expectancy)* • Access to decent and affordable housing - *(Percentage in fuel poverty)* • Local energy generation - *(Energy from renewable sources)*
Civic	• Connectivity to social/support networks - *(Access to superfast broadband)* • Participation in work, training, education - *(Economic activity rate)*
Stewardship	• Economic inequalities - *(Median weekly earnings)* • Community Wealth building - *(GVA per head)*

National Priorities

- Education and skills
- Reduce child poverty
- Increase health and mental wellbeing
- Improving public services

Performance Indicators

- NPF Skill Profile of the Population
- NPF Child MaterialL Deprivation Indicator
- NPF Mental Wellbeing Indicator
- NPF Social Capital Indicator

BREAKOUT QUESTION 2

What practices
do we need to develop
for place based outcome investment?

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