

In what ways do you feel that East Lothian is not as resilient as it could be now?

Transport (27)

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| Poor affordability and access to public transport in many of our communities | 9 |
| Dependence on cars | 8 |
| Fuel price rises | 4 |
| Dependence on imported fuel | 5 |
| Low usage of public transport | 1 |

Energy (20)

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| Over reliance on fossil fuels | 11 |
| Existing housing stock is not energy efficient so vulnerable to rising energy costs | 2 |
| Planning constraints inhibit development and diversification (especially renewables) | 2 |
| Energy – nuclear and coal power stations | 1 |
| Lack of local energy policy | 1 |
| Not enough green energy | 1 |
| Public acceptance of alternative energy an issue | 1 |
| Energy supply cartel | 1 |

Food (19)

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| Dependence on imported food | 10 |
| Dependence of large supermarkets for food and other provisions - local producers struggle | 3 |
| People do not eat local, seasonal food | 2 |
| Lack of local food policy | 1 |
| Agricultural production is focussed on exports | 1 |
| Loss of prime agricultural land to development | 1 |
| Agriculture is very energy intensive and dependent on cheap oil | 1 |

Jobs/employment (18)

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| Dependence on national/regional employment and services (e.g. Edinburgh) | 12 |
| Lack of local jobs | 4 |
| Not enough investment and support to develop existing and new employment opportunities | 1 |
| SME and self-employment business base find it challenging to innovate | 1 |

Community (14)

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| Lack of connection between different groups in the community | 3 |
| Lack of general awareness of the issue/ peak oil has little resonance with the public | 3 |
| Lack of engagement especially with disadvantaged groups | 2 |
| Towns/communities not as self-reliant like they used to be say 10 years ago | 2 |
| Community reliance on public services | 1 |
| People live life day to day so – less planning for unforeseen, unexpected events | 1 |
| Apathy | 1 |
| Communities views have been shaped by a world where they have not be able to exercise strategic control | 1 |

Socio-economic (9)

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| Socio-economic inequality | 4 |
| Welfare reform will possibly increase poverty | 2 |
| Economic downturn | 1 |
| Fuel poverty | 1 |
| Strain on affordable housing | 1 |

Resources (4)

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| Waste – landfill sites need to reduce waste produced and increase reuse and recycling | 1 |
| Natural resources not fully utilised | 1 |
| Wasteful use of resources | 1 |
| EL residents enthusiastic consumers of global goods and services | 1 |

Governance (4)

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| Power control structures don't reflect societies mixture | 1 |
| Strong partnership structure patchy delivery of outcomes | 1 |

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| Need flexible structures for unpredictable world | 1 |
| Still learning to work/deliver services in partnership | 1 |
| Education and Young People (2) | |
| Educational outcomes are almost completely related to socio-economic status | 1 |
| Children not respected/involved | 1 |
| Weather (2) | |
| Towns/villages on coast - flooding | 2 |
| Miscellaneous | |
| EL is vulnerable to factors outside its control, there are many barriers to increasing resilience and thinking/action is at an early stage. | 1 |
| EL is self-sufficient in virtually nothing | 1 |
| Experience of reducing risk e.g. risk free world leads to lack of adaptability | 1 |
| Lack of adequate provision for special needs /disability | 1 |
| Need for increased social tolerance | 1 |
| Care services are limited for the older population | 1 |
| Supply/demand mismatch | 1 |
| In what ways do you feel that East Lothian is already resilient now? | |
| Food (19) | |
| Ample and growing local food and drink industry | 7 |
| Local food initiatives (community bakery, apple days, community gardens, farmer markets) | 5 |
| High quality agricultural land | 4 |
| Renaissance in purchasing local produce | 1 |
| Potential contribution of fishing | 1 |
| Changing agricultural practices based on the cost of fuel | 1 |
| Community (18) | |
| Strong sense of community in many parts of East Lothian | 6 |
| Local groups addressing issues such as transport, energy, food | 5 |
| Rural populations tend to be more resilient in general due to lower reliance on public services | 1 |
| Most people have support networks | 1 |
| Active community involvement | 1 |
| Good representation of knowledge based skills/occupations in population | 1 |
| Most people are environmentally aware | 1 |
| Increasing emphasis on engagement with individuals/communities | 1 |
| Scale of communities is manageable | 1 |
| Governance (18) | |
| Strong partnerships developed under the SOA | 8 |
| The issue is clearly on the Partnership agenda and included in the SOA | 6 |
| Local area community planning – chance for real voice for communities | 1 |
| Partnership between ELC and Transition groups | 1 |
| Procurement policy changes | 1 |
| ELC Climate Change initiatives | 1 |
| Natural environment (9) | |
| Flood defences to cope with climate change | 2 |
| Attractive environment | 2 |
| Benign climate compared to other areas in Scotland | 1 |
| Landscape largely flat so it's easy to get around most areas (not up in the hills) | 1 |
| Severe weather plan | 1 |
| Not remote from services | 1 |
| Animals | 1 |
| Education and Young People (8) | |
| Excellent education in our schools | 2 |
| Eco-schools and forest schools | 1 |
| Early years review/early intervention strategy being developed | 1 |

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| Developing strategic commissioning for children's services – educate and care for children and young people locally | 1 |
| Child protection issues are less than in other areas of Lothian | 1 |
| Education reforms have the capacity to embrace creativity/innovation | 1 |
| If individuals are well educated and have sufficient personal resources they are likely to be more positive | 1 |
| Energy (5) | |
| Local opportunities for sustainable energy generation already being pursued | 1 |
| Free insulation initiatives | 1 |
| Much reduced dependence of fossil fuels – low carbon energy, local energy generation | 1 |
| Makes its own energy – self-sufficient in this | 1 |
| Nuclear groups | 1 |
| Transport (5) | |
| Good public transport links in the west | 3 |
| Looking at transport issues | 1 |
| Lift sharing | 1 |
| Cycling | 1 |
| Jobs/employment (4) | |
| Unemployment is very low | 2 |
| Close to major employment centre (Edinburgh) | 1 |
| More investment in local businesses | 1 |
| Home working | 1 |
| Health (4) | |
| The health of EL's population is generally relatively high | 3 |
| Increased psychological well-being in certain areas | 1 |
| Resources (3) | |
| We have significant natural resources in energy, water, wood and land. | 3 |
| Third sector (2) | |
| Strong third sector | 2 |
| Miscellaneous | |
| EL has fewer areas of deprivation than other Local Authorities | 1 |
| Fair trade | 1 |
| Are people really prepared to live in a society with zero growth? Social care, health and pensions all rely upon economic growth | 1 |
| We still have high streets with some local shops | 1 |
| New developments will come to fruition | 1 |
| Self-build opportunities | 1 |
| What do we need to do at a strategic level to ensure resilience here in East Lothian? | |
| Governance (23) | |
| Continue to work as a partnership on these issues | 6 |
| Increase community engagement and influence on policy formation and decision making | 6 |
| Work with neighbouring partnerships | 4 |
| Be innovative, look to other areas but don't be afraid to lead change | 2 |
| Focus on what's needed and align resources to deliver | 2 |
| Community Planning Partnership to conduct a Strategic Assessment to identify risks and threats | 1 |
| Ensure key organisations are resourced to meet challenges and expectations | 1 |
| Are we prepared to hand over more decision-making to a local level for a range of services? This will cost more as we will lose the advantage of central purchasing and provision. | 1 |
| Employment (14) | |
| Flexible working policies/create local working hubs | 5 |
| Grow local business/increase employment | 4 |
| Develop local employment strategy | 1 |

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| Need to link businesses much more into communities, schools etc | 1 |
| Development of modern apprenticeships | 1 |
| Support social enterprises in key areas: Food production, energy , fisheries, low carbon buildings | 1 |
| Engage local producers | 1 |
| Communities (11) | |
| Develop greater sense of community | 2 |
| Build strong vibrant communities and engage with them | 2 |
| Build capacity in our communities | 1 |
| Community ownership of assets | 1 |
| Build resilience within communities to self help in adverse situations i.e. flood volunteer groups | 1 |
| Support community initiatives like transition towns | 1 |
| Need to capitalise and mobilise social capital in all of our communities | 1 |
| Greater public awareness | 1 |
| Get it out of the experts hands – practical | 1 |
| Transport (11) | |
| Improve public transport | 6 |
| Reduce the need to travel by providing services and jobs locally | 3 |
| Promote public transport, car sharing | 1 |
| Congestion charging | 1 |
| Energy (7) | |
| Maximise green energy generation | 2 |
| Develop local energy policy for EL | 1 |
| Community renewable fuel initiatives | 1 |
| Improve energy efficiency of social housing | 1 |
| Tackle planning/regulatory barriers | 1 |
| Commission work to calculate how EL could be self-sufficient in energy | 1 |
| Finance (6) | |
| Procure more local produce and services | 2 |
| Innovative funding schemes | 1 |
| Fund the transition (housing, business transformation etc) | 1 |
| Develop new procurement approaches in the public sector | 1 |
| Encourage suppliers to be sustainable | 1 |
| Education and Young People (5) | |
| Emphasis early years and early intervention | 2 |
| Resilience education in schools | 1 |
| Award schemes in schools | 1 |
| Develop opportunities for young people | 1 |
| Food (3) | |
| Develop food policy for EL | 1 |
| Improve access to locally produced food | 1 |
| Consider increasing farmers markets across EL | 1 |
| Built environment (3) | |
| Improve the sustainability of new buildings | 1 |
| Tackle land ownership/access barriers | 1 |
| Design and management of the built environment | 1 |
| Third sector (3) | |
| Work with CPP to develop strong third sector agencies that are fit for purpose and meet local needs | 1 |
| Support third sector to provide voluntary opportunities to enhance employment | 1 |
| Good public and voluntary services | 1 |
| Criminal justice (2) | |
| Criminal justice: Look at a change of focus to identifying the causes of crime | 1 |
| One Scottish Police Force – April 2013 | 1 |
| Natural environment (2) | |

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| Management of the natural environment | 1 |
| Land use policies that help create self-reliant communities, local jobs, services etc (supported by direct Local Authority action) | 1 |
| Miscellaneous | |
| Develop strategies/policies to respond to local emergencies | 1 |
| Clyde Valley Review – let the market leader lead | 1 |
| Introduce EL tender, co-op food partnership, solar meadows for schools & town centres, grey water systems, FIT and RHI | 1 |
| Advances in areas such as planning, environment, engagement | 1 |
| Prioritise sustainable local development – planning rules etc | 1 |
| Provide online local services | 1 |
| Are people prepared to live in a society where there is variation and diversity in local provision? | 1 |
| Redress resources to tackle inequality | 1 |
| Mix of the population predictions vs practice | 1 |
| Question why we are reluctant to change | 1 |
| Design of services and means of delivery | 1 |