

Public Document Pack



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TUESDAY, 5 SEPTEMBER 2017

A MEETING of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will be held in the COUNCIL CHAMBER, COUNCIL HEADQUARTERS, NEWTOWN ST BOSWELLS, TD6 0SA on TUESDAY, 5 SEPTEMBER 2017 at 10.00 am

J. J. WILKINSON,
Clerk to the Council,

29 August 2017

BUSINESS		
1.	Apologies for Absence	
2.	Order of Business	
3.	Declarations of Interest	
4.	Minute (Pages 1 - 4) Minute of meeting held on 15 August 2017 to be approved and signed by the Chairman (copy attached).	2 mins
5.	Minute of Trading Operations Sub Committee (Pages 5 - 6) Minute of meeting held on 14 August 2017 to be noted (copy attached).	2 mins
6.	Audit and Scrutiny Minute Recommendation (Pages 7 - 12) Consider recommendation of the Audit and Scrutiny Committee of 28 August 2017 relating to the Union Chain Bridge project (copy of Minute attached).	10 mins
7.	Quarterly Corporate Performance Report (Quarter 1, 2017/18) (Pages 13 - 90) Consider report by Chief Executive presenting a summary of SBC quarterly performance information (copy attached).	30 mins
8.	Monitoring of General Fund Revenue Budget 2017/18 (Pages 91 - 132) Consider report by the Chief Financial Officer providing budgetary control statements for the Council's General Fund (copy attached).	10 mins
9.	Balances at 31 March 2018 (Pages 133 - 146) Consider report by the Chief Financial Officer providing an analysis of the Council's balances as at 31 March 2017 and of the projected balances at 31 March 2018 (copy attached).	10 mins

10.	<p>Monitoring of the Capital Financial Plan 2017/18 (Pages 147 - 170)</p> <p>Consider report by the Chief Financial Officer on the progress of the 2018/19 Capital Financial Plan (copy attached).</p>	10 mins
11.	<p>Local Housing Strategy 2017-2022 (Pages 171 - 326)</p> <p>Consider report by the Service Director Regulatory Services seeking approval of the Local Housing Strategy 2017-2022 (copy attached).</p>	20 mins
12.	<p>Strategic Housing Investment Plan progress for 2016-2017 (Pages 327 - 332)</p> <p>Consider report by the Service Director Regulatory Services advising on the progress made in the delivery of the Strategic Housing Investment Plan (SHIP) projects for 2016-2017 (copy attached).</p>	15 mins
13.	Any Other Items Previously Circulated	
14.	Any Other Items which the Chairman Decides are Urgent	
15.	<p>Private Business</p> <p>Before proceeding with the private business, the following motion should be approved:-</p> <p>“That under Section 50A(4) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in the relevant paragraphs of Part 1 of Schedule 7A to the aforementioned Act”.</p>	
16.	<p>Minute of Social Work Complaints Review Committee</p> <p>Consider Private Minute of Meeting held on 19 July 2017 (copy to follow).</p>	5 mins
17.	<p>Minute of Trading Operations Sub Committee (Pages 333 - 336)</p> <p>Private Minute of meeting held on 14 August 2017 to be noted (copy attached).</p>	2 mins
18.	<p>41-43 High Street Innerleithen. Proposed disposal to Eildon Housing Association (Pages 337 - 342)</p> <p>Consider report by the Service Director Regulatory Services.</p>	10 mins
19.	<p>Wilton Lodge Park Project - Hawick Cafe and Bridge Delivery (Pages 343 - 356)</p> <p>Consider report by the Service Director Assets and Infrastructure providing an update on the delivery of the new café and bridge at Wilton Lodge Park, Hawick (copy attached).</p>	20 mins

NOTES

- 1. Timings given above are only indicative and not intended to inhibit Members' discussions.**
- 2. Members are reminded that, if they have a pecuniary or non-pecuniary interest in any item of business coming before the meeting, that interest should be declared prior to commencement of discussion on that item. Such declaration will be recorded in the Minute of the meeting.**

Membership of Committee:- Councillors S. Haslam (Chairman), S. Aitchison (Vice-Chairman), G. Edgar, C. Hamilton, E. Jardine, W. McAteer, T. Miers, S. Mountford, M. Rowley, G. Turnbull and T. Weatherston

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**SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

MINUTE of Meeting of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE held in the Council Chamber, Council Headquarters, Newtown St Boswells, TD6 0SA on Tuesday, 15 August, 2017 at 10.00 am

Present:- Councillors S. Haslam (Chairman), S. Aitchison (Vice-Chairman), G. Edgar, C. Hamilton, W. McAteer, T. Miers, S. Mountford, G. Turnbull and T. Weatherston

Apologies:- Councillors E. Jardine and M. Rowley

Also Present:- Councillors S. Bell, J. Fullarton, D. Paterson and H. Scott.

In Attendance:- Chief Executive, Executive Director (R. Dickson), Service Director Assets & Infrastructure, Chief Financial Officer, Clerk to the Council, Democratic Services Officer (F. Walling).

1. MINUTE

The Minute of meeting of the Executive Committee of 20 June 2017 had been circulated.

DECISION

APPROVED for signature by the Chairman.

2. ROAD SAFETY - ANNUAL POSITION STATEMENT

2.1 There had been circulated copies of a report by the Chief Officer Roads giving an update on reported road casualties in 2016 and on progress towards meeting the Scottish Government casualty reduction targets. The report explained that in June 2009 the Scottish Government set revised targets for accident reduction across a number of key headings. The base taken for this was the 2004 – 08 annual average and the target reduction was by the year 2020 with interim targets set for 2015. The five areas identified as national reduction targets were:- the number of people killed in road accidents; the number of people seriously injured in road accidents; the number of children under 16 killed in road accidents; the number of children seriously injured in road accidents; and the slight injury accident rate. The national position was generally positive based on the official 2015 figures, with reductions continuing to be shown across all the accident reduction areas identified and all but the second category outlined currently exceeding the interim 2015 reduction targets. Provisional 2016 figures, however, indicated some worrying increases in key categories. At a local Scottish Borders level, 2016 was a disappointing year with a rise on previous years in the overall number of fatal and serious injuries as well as in the number of serious injuries to children. Consolidation of the figures for the last few years however suggests that the long-term trend of road-accident casualty reduction in the Scottish Borders area continues.

2.2 The Network Manager, Mr Brian Young, gave further information about progress against individual targets and answered Members' questions. With regard to causations and contributory factors he advised that the amount of information received from Police Scotland depended on the reporting level at each particular accident. It should be noted also that only injury accidents were recorded and notified by the police. The Chief Executive advised Members that she met with the Police regularly to discuss the deployment of police resources across the Scottish Borders, including planned interventions. It would be possible to get some statistics at a local level and she offered to bring a report back to the Executive Committee in the autumn on police activity,

education, campaigns and crack downs. With regard to road engineering factors, in the majority of cases accidents were not shown to be linked to road surface or conditions but the Council's Accident Investigation and Prevention (AIP) team's 'Moving Cursor' programme identified crash cluster sites and investigated any common trends and patterns. Where appropriate, proposals for remedial measures would be prepared for the team's consideration. It was recognised that the general downward trend in the number of accidents locally and nationally could be due to a host of factors. However Scottish Borders Council would continue to take forward educational and other initiatives with a view to changing road user behaviour and attitudes. With regard to ongoing work in schools, a representative from Children and Young People's Services sat on the multi-partnership Scottish Borders Road Safety Working Group, the overarching body looking at road safety and vehicle accident prevention in the area.

**DECISION
AGREED:-**

- (a) to note the position with respect to injury accidents in 2016 and the progress that was being made in relation to meeting the Scottish Government targets for road casualty reduction;**
- (b) to endorse the proposals for accident prevention going forward as follows:-**
 - (i) to continue to concentrate Accident Investigation and Prevention resources on locations identified through the moving cursor programme;**
 - (ii) to submit, as justified, proposals for more substantial schemes for inclusion in future Capital Programmes;**
 - (iii) that broader elements such as education, encouragement and communications, would continue to be addressed through the Scottish Borders Road Safety Working Group; in particular maintaining close liaison with Police Scotland in terms of appropriate enforcement as necessary; and**
- (c) to note that the Chief Executive would bring a report to the Executive Committee in the autumn on police activity in the Scottish Borders.**

3. UNION CHAIN BRIDGE - REQUEST TO INCREASE FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION

3.1 With reference to paragraph 6 of the Minute of 7 March 2017, there had been circulated copies of a report by the Service Director Assets and Infrastructure seeking approval to increase the funding for the Union Chain Bridge Project to £1M to support the application to Heritage Lottery Fund and match the commitment from Northumberland County Council. The Project Management Team Leader, Mr Ewan Doyle, explained that, since the update to the Executive Committee in March 2017, that stated the Heritage Lottery Fund application date of June 2017, there had been several developments on the project that had affected its progress and budget estimate, ultimately causing a delay in the application to Heritage Lottery from Northumberland County Council, as lead agents, until December 2017. There had been proactive consultation with Historic England over the past twelve months, which was required to support the Heritage Lottery Fund application. Unfortunately Historic England required a higher level of restoration to the original features than originally envisaged and there was also increased scope to the engineering works required. This had contributed to an estimated increase from the aspiration of circa £5M project to £7.8M, and ultimately creating a £900k funding gap. Northumberland County Council had approved a report to their Cabinet Committee to re-affirm their commitment to the project and increase their financial contribution over the next 3 years from £550k to £755k with an overall project contribution estimated at £1M. A matched contribution of £1M was also consequently expected from Scottish Borders Council. A

table within the report outlined Northumberland County Council's revised proposed funding structure for the project. Representatives from the Heritage Lottery Fund indicated that there was still strong support for the project but that if the bid was submitted with the request for increase in funding the project would be considered at a national, rather than local, level and have to compete with other national projects.

- 3.2 In discussing the report Members were in support of the project to restore the bridge, recognising its historical significance and importance as a crossing point and link between two communities and tourist locations. It was recognised that if the Heritage Lottery Fund application was unsuccessful the authorities would be left with a declining asset which may require an increased contribution from both authorities for its repair or replacement, or a reduction in the bridge's capacity to carry vehicular traffic. Concern was expressed at the request for additional funding for the project and the proposal to allocate this from the Roads and Bridges capital block in future years, for which there would be many other competing demands. The delay in the application to Heritage Lottery Fund had allowed a much more technical investigation on the condition of the bridge, with only 25% of the estimated increase in cost due to heritage aspects. The Chief Financial Officer noted the risks relating to large funding packages which were reliant on multiple funding partners and explained that the £450k was being vired within the 2019/20 and 2020/21 Roads and Bridges capital block, meaning the current spend on Roads and Bridges was unaffected. There would be the opportunity for Members to revisit the quantum of the Roads and Bridges allocation when future years' budgets were being developed, subject to the overall resources available to the Council. Members supported the recommendations but indicated that they would be unlikely to support any further increase in contribution from Scottish Borders Council should this be requested in the future.

DECISION

AGREED:-

- (a) **to increase the financial commitment to the Union Chain Bridge Project by £450k, in line with the current agreement with Northumberland County Council; and**
- (b) **to approve the virements of £190k in 2019/20 and £260k in 2020/21 from Roads and Bridges capital block to the Union Chain Bridge.**

4. PRIVATE BUSINESS

DECISION

AGREED under Section 50A(4) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 to exclude the public from the meeting during consideration of the business detailed in the Appendix to this minute on the grounds that it involved the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in the relevant paragraphs of part 1 of schedule 7A to the Act.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE BUSINESS

5. MINUTE

The private section of the Minute of 20 June 2017 was approved.

6. MINUTE OF SOCIAL WORK COMPLAINTS REVIEW COMMITTEE

The Minute of the meeting held on 10 April 2017 was approved.

The meeting concluded at 10.55 am

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**SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL
TRADING OPERATIONS SUB-COMMITTEE**

MINUTE of Meeting of the TRADING OPERATIONS SUB-COMMITTEE held in Council Chamber, Council Headquarters on Monday, 14 August 2017 at 10.00 am

Present:- Councillors G Turnbull (Chairman), G Edgar, J Fullarton, W McAteer and D Moffat.
In Attendance:- Contracts Commercial Manager (D Anderson), Finance Business Partner – Place (D MacDonald), Contracts Manager (P McNulty), Democratic Services Officer (J. Turnbull).

1. **WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS**

The Chairman, Councillor Turnbull, welcomed Members and Officers to the Trading Operations Sub-Committee and there was a round of introductions.

2. **ORDER OF BUSINESS**

The Chairman varied the order of business as shown on the agenda and the Minute reflects the order in which the items were considered at the meeting.

3. **APPOINTMENT OF VICE-CHAIRMAN**

The appointment of Vice-Chairman was considered. Councillor Moffat seconded by Councillor McAteer moved that Councillor Edgar be appointed as Vice-Chairman and this was unanimously agreed.

DECISION

AGREED that Councillor Edgar be appointed as Vice-Chairman of the Trading Operations Sub-Committee.

4. **MINUTE**

There had been circulated copies of the Minute of 30 January 2017.

DECISION

APPROVED.

5. **PRIVATE BUSINESS**

AGREED under Section 50A(4) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 to exclude the public from the meeting during consideration of the business detailed in the Appendix to this Minute on the grounds that they involved the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraph 8 of part 1 of Schedule 7A to the Act.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE BUSINESS

6. **MINUTE**

The Sub-Committee approved the private section of the Minute of 30 January 2017.

7. **FINANCIAL STRUCTURE & PERFORMANCE 2016/17**

Members noted the presentation by the Finance Business Partner.

(Note: As the presentation contained details of SBc Contracts' financial and business affairs it was agreed that the presentation be considered in private).

8. **SBC CONTRACTS TRADING OPERATION UPDATE AT 31 MARCH 2017**

The Sub-Committee considered the private report by the Chief Officer Roads for the period to 31 March 2017 and agreed the recommendations.

9. **NEXT MEETING**

The next meeting of the Trading Operations Sub-Committee was scheduled to take place on Monday 30 October 2017.

The meeting concluded at 11.25 am

**SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL
AUDIT AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

MINUTE of Special Meeting of the AUDIT AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE held in Council Chamber, Council Headquarters, Newtown St Boswells on Monday, 28 August 2017 at 10.00 am

Present:- Councillors S Bell (Chairman), H Anderson, J A Fullarton, S Hamilton, N Richards, H Scott and E Thornton-Nicol.
Apologies:- Councillor K Chapman, R Tatler.
Also Present:- Councillors S Aitchison, G Edgar, C Hamilton, D Haslam, D Paterson, C Ramage.
In Attendance:- Chief Financial Officer, Chief Legal Officer, Service Director Assets & Infrastructure, Project Manager Team Leader (E Doyle), Network Manager (B Young), Principal Solicitor (H Macleod), Lead Officer – Built Heritage & Design (M Douglas), Clerk to the Council, Democratic Services Officer (J Turnbull)

1. DECISION CALLED IN: UNION CHAIN BRIDGE

1.1 With reference to paragraph 3 of the Executive Minute of 15 August 2017, there had been circulated copies of a Call-In of a decision taken by the Executive Committee, relating to a request to increase the financial contribution to the Union Chain Bridge project. The decision of the Executive Committee was:

AGREED:-

- (a) *to increase the financial commitment to the Union Chain Bridge Project by £450k, in line with the current agreement with Northumberland County Council; and*
- (b) *to approve the virements of £190k in 2019/20 and £260k in 2020/21 from Roads and Bridges capital block to the Union Chain Bridge.*

1.2 Also circulated was an extract from the Minute of the Executive Committee of 15 August 2017; the report on the Union Chain Bridge considered by the Executive Committee on 15 August 2017; the report on the Union Chain Bridge considered by the Executive Committee on 7 March 2017; and a presentation to the Friends of the Union Chain Bridge by Professor Roland Paxton on 25 June 2014 (background information on the history of the bridge).

1.3 The call-in had been made by Councillor Paterson, supported by Councillors: A Anderson, H Anderson, S Bell, H Scott and E Thornton-Nicol, and was as follows:

- (a) *The report and the discussion at the meeting did not make it clear if the expenditure was on the Bridge in order to maintain it as a strategic road asset or as a historic asset. Was this a vital bridge for the Borders public, or was it for tourists?*
- (b) *The report wasn't clear on the costs and the benefits of alternative courses of action. It was not clear if the approved increased expenditure was the best Value for Money at this time.*
- (c) *The extra £450k was identified as coming out of the future block funding for roads and bridges. There were no answers in the report or the discussion to the question of the priority for funding for this Bridge in comparison to other*

commitments. The Borders public needed to know why we spend money on this Bridge and not fix pot holes or upgrade some roads that are little more than a cattle track.

- 1.4 The Chairman, Councillor Bell, welcomed officers and Members to the meeting, described the procedure to be used during the meeting and invited Councillor Paterson to give his reasons for the call-in. Councillor Paterson explained that it had been brought to his attention that not many people used the bridge and it was a concern that money was being allocated to the project which could have a wider benefit if allocated elsewhere; there could have been more questioning of officers at the Executive Committee; and a proper explanation of the project was required. In response to questions from Scrutiny Members, Councillor Paterson advised that he had not been satisfied with the level of questioning of the project by Members and the officers' responses; the Executive Members had been unanimous in their decision although some Members had expressed concern at the cost; and he was also concerned about what would happen to the project if the Heritage Lottery Fund application was unsuccessful.
- 1.5 The Chairman then invited officers to summarise their report. The Project Team Leader, Mr Doyle, advised that the report to the Executive Committee on 15 August was to seek approval to increase the funding for the Union Chain Bridge project to £1m to support the application to the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) and match the commitment from Northumberland County Council (NCC). He clarified that since the report to the Council's Executive Committee in March 2017, there had been several developments to the project that had affected its progress and budget estimate. Historic England's support was required to support the HLF application for £5m and they now required a higher level of restoration than originally envisaged. This had created an increase from circa £5m to £7.8m. Furthermore, NCC had made changes to their staffing and the completion of the application to HLF for April 2017 had not been achieved. Also, with a new Administration at NCC, the project team needed to refresh the authorisation to continue with the project; NCC had now committed to an increased financial commitment of £1m. Mr Doyle highlighted that there were grants expected from Historic Environment Scotland - £500k, Historic England - £200k and Friends of Union Chain Bridge £100k. Scottish Borders Council (SBC) had currently committed £550k to the project, to match fund the previous commitment from NCC. To match the potential commitment from NCC the current budget would have to be increased by £450k.

2. Strategic Road Asset or Historical Asset

- 2.1 In response to questions regarding whether the bridge was a strategic road asset or historical asset, Mr Doyle advised that in terms of the whole of the Scottish Borders the bridge had a low strategic priority with 200 vehicles, 100 pedestrians and perhaps 5 or 6 cyclists using the bridge per day. However, in terms of the local community it served, the bridge had a high strategic priority. Additional engineering inspection since March had led to the increase in cost of the project from £5.6m to £7.8m as significant elements of the bridge were not in as good condition as had been expected. In the main, this was a heritage project. Mr Doyle highlighted that the project was high in terms of value for money with the potential leverage that could be gained from other funding partners, with the Council investing £1m for a £7.8m project. With regard to certainty that NCC could deliver the bid in time, Mr Doyle explained that NCC now had governance arrangements in place with appropriate roles and responsibilities. He and Councillor Edgar, Executive Member for Roads and Infrastructure, had attended the interview for Northern Heritage Trust who would take forward the bid. The Chief Officer of this Trust had experience and knowledge of bids to this scale. In terms of the historical aspects of the project, a workshop scheduled for 8 September would consider opportunities. Mr Douglas, Lead Officer Built Heritage & Design, added that the bridge had a substantial historical significance being the oldest suspension bridge in the world still carrying vehicular traffic. The project could also link to a wider River Tweed initiative. Both Historic Scotland and Historic England were very supportive of the project. Historic England's preference was for the renovation of the existing hangers, which could add a potential £400k to the

project. However, it may be possible to replace the hangers with more modern materials as some of the hangers were not original and had already been replaced previously. It was the wrought iron chains that were significant and further analysis was needed on them, which Historic England had acknowledged.

- 2.2 The Chairman advised that in terms of alternative routes for the local community there would be an additional 13 mile round trip on the English side and an 8 mile round trip on the Scottish side. He further advised that NCC had stated in their report that it was not a strategic road asset and asked if the bridge was closed to vehicular traffic would this make it any less historic. Mr Young, Network Manager, responded that the bridge was important for the local community and local businesses, such as the Honey Farm, but it was not a strategic roads asset overall for the Council. Mr Douglas added that it would be unfortunate if the bridge closed to vehicular traffic as it had been used continually for 200 years and that would be a diminution in its historic significance. Mr Joyce added that in terms of a tourist attraction, its unique selling point was that it was the oldest surviving suspension bridge open to vehicular traffic, but this was not currently being promoted.

3. Alternative Course of Action – Costs and Benefits.

In response to a question regarding the cost of maintaining the bridge for pedestrian and cyclists use only, Mr Doyle advised that in the short term, repair works would be in the region of tens of thousands. However, the anchors and decking, two critical elements of the structure, would require replacement in 5 – 10 years with a cost of £1.6m and £1.4m respectively. To replace the bridge entirely could cost over £10m. The benefit of this project was the leverage that could be drawn in from other funders. With regard to the safety of the bridge for vehicular traffic, Mr Doyle advised that NCC's structural inspection had deemed the bridge still safe for vehicles. With regard to the risk that the project cost could increase further, Mr Doyle advised that if the HLF application was unsuccessful, the likely option would be for a managed decline of the bridge which would continue to deteriorate and would no longer have the capacity for vehicular traffic. Replacement of the anchors would give another 120 years of life, but it was a wrought iron bridge which brought its own inherent issues. Mr Joyce stated that in his experience dealing with historic structures, during the construction process there might be a requirement to change the scope of the works if issues arose. In mitigation, there was a robust business case and an understanding of issues prior to undertaking the work. In answer to a question regarding the timescale for the bid, Mr Doyle advised that it was a two stage HLF bid application process, if stage one was successful – which would be known by April 2018 - there was 44 weeks for the development of stage two application, with works scheduled to start in 2019 should the bid be successful. There was some funding available currently in the budget for bridge maintenance.

4. Priority for Funding the Bridge

- 4.1 Mr Joyce advised that as there were no other commitments on other bridges in 2019/20 and 2020/21, the Union Chain Bridge project would not be displacing other projects. There was a need to balance spend, whether capital or revenue, in financially constrained times, but in this case, £1m would unlock £6.8m of investment from other parties to safeguard the road/heritage asset. Mr Doyle confirmed that further work would be needed to realise the potential of the bridge, with the HLF bid focussing on the bridge's historic, educational and economic legacy. There would also be the opportunity to promote the asset and encourage an increase in visitor numbers which would improve the Borders economy. In terms of SBC having appropriate funding in place for a crisis, should an inspection of the bridge reveal major issues, Mr Joyce clarified that there was flexibility and projects could be re-profiled, with the option of using the funds available for emergency or unplanned works. The Chief Financial Officer, Mr Robertson, confirmed that with regard to remedial works to the bridge at Lowood, funding had already been allocated within the budget. The capital budget had £17.918m allocated for roads/bridges over the next 5 years, and £66.7m over the next 10 years.

- 4.2 In response to a question regarding the risk of not maintaining the bridge, Ms MacLeod, Principal Solicitor, advised that enforcement notices from Historic England and Historic Environment Scotland, typically seven days, could be served on the Council to ensure the preservation of the historical asset. Any works would be carried out and both authorities, NCC and SBC, would be then be charged for this. Mr Joyce highlighted that the bridge had already been identified by English Heritage as an 'at risk' structure. If the bid was to fail, English Heritage could quickly intercede. Requesting an additional contribution from English Heritage was not feasible, as the increased cost was for replacement of the anchors. English Heritage had also less money available proportionally as it had more assets at risk. Other avenues of funding could also be explored as the greater the amount of the bid to HLF, the less likely it would succeed.
- 4.3 With regard to the risks and mitigations detailed in paragraph 6.2 of the 7 March report to the Executive Committee, the Chief Financial Officer, Mr Robertson advised that Members may wish to add that the Council's contribution was dependent on all other funding partners being in place. With regard to risk management of the project, Mr Joyce confirmed that there was a full Risk Register for each capital project. This was an operational document, with only the significant risks summarised in the report for Members' consideration. Mr Robertson confirmed that the risk register held by the Council for major risks had around £500k which was the contribution to the Bellwin Scheme for major disasters should the unexpected happen – the Union Chain Bridge would not be covered by this.
- 4.4 The Chairman then invited Councillor G Edgar, Executive Member for Road & Infrastructure, to address the Committee. Councillor Edgar advised that the Union Chain Bridge was designed by Captain Samuel Brown and build in 1820. The bridge was the oldest single span suspension bridge still carrying vehicular traffic in the world. It was classified a Grade 1 structure in England and Category A in Scotland. The bridge was an important part of the infrastructure forming a vital connection over the River Tweed. The bridge was popular with visitors to the Honey Farm and Paxton House, and for the members of the local community it was a strategic link. A great deal of disturbance would be caused if the bridge was deemed not suitable for vehicular traffic. There was historic, educational and economic potential of the bridge. If the bid for financial assistance was unsuccessful then the £5m repair costs would need to be met by SBC and NCC if the project was to go ahead on the same basis. If the bid was unsuccessful, Councillor Edgar confirmed that a decision would then need to be made based on the information available at that time, including any other sources of funding. Mr Doyle advised that the reports to the Executive Committee had identified an asset in decline requiring significant capital investment but with the ability to leverage in £6.8m for £1m of investment by the Council. The bridge was listed as a category A structure which was the highest category and was of national importance.
- 4.5 The Chairman thanked officers and Members for their attendance and valuable contribution.
- Note: Councillor H Scott left the meeting during the following discussion.*
- 4.6 During the discussion that followed, Members considered the answers they had been given to their questions. They highlighted that greater transparency was required with access to and understanding of risk management processes; the historic aspect of the bridge not yet being developed as a tourist attraction; the need to discuss some aspects in private session where there were concerns, but this had to be tempered with the requirements of Schedule 7A of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973; the greater impact that any closure would have on the people living to the north of the bridge; the historic/cultural significance of the bridge; and the bridge's use as a crossing point of the Tweed if any of the main bridges were closed for maintenance or other reasons.

DECISION

(a) AGREED:

- (i) to welcome and reinforce the increased focus on the cultural/heritage aspect of the Bridge and to see that as the priority for funding while still recognising it as a roads asset; and**
- (ii) to recognise that while Officers did not have fully worked out alternatives at this stage, there was more information available which would allow alternative schemes to be worked out should that prove necessary.**

(a) AGREED to RECOMMEND to the Executive Committee:

- (i) with regard to its decision on 15 August 2017 to increase the financial commitment to the Union Chain Bridge Project by £450k, the following wording be added 'subject to the other sources of funding being available';**
- (ii) that a report be provided to the Executive Committee in April 2018 with the outcome of the HLF application, with options and timescales for the project with an enhanced focus on historical objectives, and should the bid fail, the report would contain fully costed alternatives, recognising the historical focus for the Bridge and its use as a road asset if possible;**
- (iii) to instruct the Service Director Assets & Infrastructure to write to Northumberland County Council confirming the governance arrangements for the project and that in future joint reports be prepared for both Councils for future decision making;**
- (iv) that Members be given access to risk registers for capital projects, as appropriate; and**
- (v) that Officers should be encouraged to seek other sources of funding for the Union Chain Bridge project.**

The meeting concluded at 12.20 pm

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QUARTERLY CORPORATE PERFORMANCE REPORT (QUARTER 1, 2017/18)

Report by Chief Executive EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

5 September 2017

1 PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

- 1.1 **This report presents a summary of SBC quarterly performance information for members, with details contained within Appendix 1. Appendices 2 and 3 provide details of Live Borders performance.**
- 1.2 SBC approved a Corporate Plan in April 2013, with eight priorities that it wishes to address for the Scottish Borders over a 5 year period. In order to monitor progress against the eight priorities, a review of performance information is undertaken quarterly and presented to Executive Committee, as well as an annual summary in June each year.
- 1.3 A summary of any changes made to SBC performance indicators is provided at Section 4 of this report, followed by a high level summary of performance in Section 5. **Appendix 1** provides more detail for each Performance Indicator (PI).
- 1.4 All information contained within this report and appendices is also made available on the SBC website using the public facing part of SBC's Performance Management software (Covalent). This can be accessed at www.scotborders.gov.uk/performance and by clicking on "Scottish Borders Performs".
- 1.5 Section 6 and **Appendix 2 and 3** of this report present summaries of performance during 2016/17 for Live Borders (who have delivered sport and cultural services as part of an integrated trust since April 2016). Reporting performance in February and August/September each year to Executive Committee was agreed within the Performance Management Framework, approved when services were transferred to Live Borders.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 **I recommend that the Executive Committee:**
 - (a) **Notes any changes to performance indicators outlined in Section 4 of this report;**
 - (b) **Acknowledges and notes the performance summarised in Sections 5 and 6, and detailed within Appendices 1, 2, and 3, and the action that is being taken within services to improve or maintain performance.**

3 BACKGROUND TO SBC PERFORMANCE REPORTING

- 3.1 SBC approved a Corporate Plan in April 2013. Against a challenging external context, the Plan presented a vision for Scottish Borders Council, underpinned by a set of values and standards and eight priorities. The plan was updated and approved by SBC in October 2015, with an ongoing commitment made to the same values, standards, vision and eight priorities.
- 3.2 In order to ensure that these eight priorities are addressed effectively, a Performance Management Framework (PMF) was also approved, covering the performance reporting arrangements for both the Council and for its work with Community Planning partners. Again, this PMF was updated and approved by SBC in October 2015.
- 3.3 A range of performance indicators (PI) for each Corporate Priority is presented within **Appendix 1** using a combination of summary “infographics”, case studies, and national comparisons where available.
- 3.4 **Appendix 1** also provides more detail for each of the performance indicators, providing quarterly performance information and commentary from officers. Coloured symbols have been used to indicate whether or not a PI is:
- on target/as forecast, in line with national trends or showing a long term positive trend;
 - just off target/just off forecast and showing a trend that needs to be monitored;
 - for information/context e.g. the number of planning applications received.

4 CHANGES TO SBC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (PI)

- 4.1 The PIs used by each service area are continuing to evolve, and will be refined to reflect policy, service and technological changes on an ongoing basis and a few minor changes to performance indicators are outlined below:
- (a) **Priority 1: Economy**
- No change to indicators;
- (b) **Priority 2: Attainment and Achievement**
- Pupil attainment, S4, S5 and S6, has been included for academic year 2016/17, as well as Scottish Borders pass rates compared to the national rates;
- (c) **Priority 3: Care, Support and Protection**
- No change to indicators;
- (d) **Priority 4: Communities and Voluntary Sector**
- Over the last few years, Lottery and Landfill funding awarded has been reported to SBC’s Executive Committee on a quarterly basis by locality. Whilst SBC Officers can be involved with both funding streams, the Council does not have a direct influence on awards made (unlike funding such as SBC’s Community Grant Scheme, Quality of Life and Neighbourhood Small Schemes funding). It is therefore proposed that Lottery and Landfill funding awarded is reported on an *annual basis* only, by Locality. From Q2 2017/18, new measures around the Localities Bid Fund will be added to this report;

- (e) **Priority 5: Environment**
 - No change to indicators;
 - (f) **Priority 6: Workforce**
 - The implementation of Business World is affecting SBC's ability to robustly report under this corporate priority but should be addressed for Q2 reporting;
 - Once implemented fully, a range of additional HR reporting will be developed to further support this priority;
 - (g) **Priority 7: Assets and Resources**
 - No change to indicators (note that annual energy consumption for 2016/17 will be presented with the Q2 report);
 - (h) **Priority 8: Service Accessibility and Excellence**
 - From April 2017/18, Social Work complaints (both SBC and SB Cares) are now handled using the Council's Complaints Handling Procedure. The total number received and timescales therefore include social work complaints which have, up to end March 2017, been reported separately.
- 4.3 New PIs are and will be developed on an ongoing basis to align with SBC's current and future corporate priorities, and either be added to or replace existing indicators, so that progress can continue to be monitored effectively.
- 4.4 However, the Performance Indicators that can be included within this report are, in many service areas, constrained by the availability of reliable, regular data about how, when and where the Council delivers services. As SBC's Digital Transformation programme develops, technology will enable the development of performance indicators that relate to key business processes. For example, mobile technology should enable some of the Council's services to measure the time taken between receiving a customer request and dealing with it.

5 CURRENT PERFORMANCE AGAINST THE COUNCIL'S CORPORATE PRIORITIES

5.1 Performance measures – summary of key successes

- (a) At the end of June 2017, there were 265 young people (18-24 Yr olds) claiming out of work benefits, 35 lower than the end of the last quarter, 15 lower than the same time last year and, at 3.43%, was slightly lower than the Scottish rate of 3.53%.
- (b) 3 loans (from 3 applications) were approved from the Scottish Borders Business Loan fund in Q1. This compares favourably to the overall total of 4 for 2016/17. The 3 approvals were for a value of £48.7k.
- (c) The number of grants awarded under the Scottish Borders Business Fund was 50% higher than each of the previous 2 quarters at 12 (from 21 applications). The value attaching to these was £37.7k. The amount of grant awarded in this Quarter is expected to create leverage of £40.4k in private sector project spend
- (d) The Adjusted average time to process Local Dev Non Householder Planning Applications was 7.9 weeks for Q4 and 7.6 weeks for the year. This represents a significant improvement over last year's figure of 17.4 weeks and times in excess of 20 weeks in the 3 preceding years. Adjusted figures for Local Dev Householder Applications were 6.6 weeks for Q4 and 6.8 weeks for the year and

were comparable with last year's figure of 6.7, having improved from 7.7, 8.6 and 10.1 weeks in prior years.

- (e) Pupil attainment for academic 2016/17 is very positive, with pass rates in Scottish Borders higher than Scottish averages at all levels. S5 saw a 1.4 percent increase of pupils gaining five or more Highers. This represents SBC's highest performance ever, with 215 pupils achieving five or more Highers compared to 197 last year.
- (f) Exclusions from schools in Q1 2017/18 were at the lowest levels seen since Q1 in 2016/17 and have reduced over the longer term, significantly since 2013/14. 42 pupils were excluded the majority of which were single incidents, with few repeat exclusions (more than once in a 3 month period).
- (g) The percentage of clients using Self Directed Support (SDS) has risen to 66.0% in Q1, which compares favourably to 59.0% in the previous quarter and 31.2% in Q1 2016/17.
- (h) The percentage of new Social Work service users receiving a service within 6 weeks of assessment has been 100% for 2 quarters in a row, above the target of 95%.
- (i) The disposal of the Former Halyrude Primary School, Peebles contributed to Capital Receipts in Q1 of £231.6k.
- (j) Electricity and gas costs and consumption have both reduced since the same time last year. However this year the weather has been warmer which will account for some of this change
- (k) 88.6% of Complaints in Q1 at Stage One were closed within the 5 working day target, up from 84.3% in Q4 and higher than 86.2% in Q1 2016/17

5.2 Performance measures – summary of challenges

- (a) The number of invoices paid by SBC within 30 days of receiving the invoice has declined following the introduction of Business World. Work has been ongoing to resolve issues however the delay in some issues being fixed caused a backlog in invoices needing processed. 79% were paid within 30 days compared to 94% for the same period last year
- (b) The number of incidents of domestic abuse reported has increased by 59 in the first quarter of 2017/18 when compared to the same period in 2016/17, and equates to a 32.7% increase. The "Pathway Project" has now secured the required funding to maintain vital services such as the Domestic Abuse Advocacy Support (DAAS) and the Domestic Abuse Community Support (DACs) services, and to develop a court advocacy service for Scottish Borders
- (c) There has been a 32.7% increase in (Group 1-5) recorded crimes in quarter 1 of 2017/18 when compared to the same time period in 2016/17. This equates to 237 additional victims
- (d) Although unvetted figures for the numbers killed or seriously injured are showing a downward trend, unfortunately there was 1 fatality and 7 serious casualties on Borders roads during the first quarter of 2017. SBC's focus, with partners, is on education, enforcement, engineering as well as encouragement (working with users and user

groups to change behaviours) and evaluation (effectiveness of interventions and initiatives);

- (e) In Q1, 57.5% of Complaints at Stage Two were closed within the target of 20 days, 31.8% fewer than in the same period last year. The low volume of complaints handled at stage two results in large percentage swings in performance when a small number of complaints are not handled within timescales. In Quarter 1 there were a number of complex complaints that breached standard timescales at stage 2. Where an extended period was required this was agreed with the complainant.

- 5.3 The information provided in **Appendix 1** can also be accessed at http://www.scotborders.gov.uk/info/691/council_performance/1353/our_performance_as_a_council and then by clicking on "*Scottish Borders Performs*". Not only does this improve accessibility to performance information, it ensures that Scottish Borders Council responds effectively to recommendations made by Audit Scotland around public performance reporting and helps the Council to evidence how it fulfils its legal duty to provide best value to people..

6 LIVE BORDERS PERFORMANCE REPORTING

- 6.1 On 1 April 2016, a new Integrated Culture and Sport Trust, Live Borders, was established. As part of the Service Provision Agreement (the contract), SBC developed a Performance Management Framework to ensure effective oversight of the work of the integrated trust, ensuring that six key outcomes were being met. Within this Framework, a set of performance measures were proposed, under each outcome, to be refined and developed over time once the Integrated Trust is more established.
- 6.2 **Appendix 2** presents a range of high level measures for the Integrated Trust, covering various aspects of sport and culture participation, financial performance for 2016/17*, and **Appendix 3** presents case studies demonstrating impact of the Trust's work over the last year under each of the 6 outcomes defined within the Service Provision Agreement between SBC and Live Borders (*note, there is a quarter lag in reporting due to Live Borders Board timings).
- 6.3 While sports participation was positive for Q4, this is due largely to the timing of recording Active Schools' data, and overall, the annual performance is below the previous year. This can be attributed to sport hall and pitch usage. Admissions to pools and other facilities were similar to 2015/16, as were the number of culture visits. Web visits are up substantially for the integrated trust, but in line with national trends, the number of active library users is down over the longer term.
- 6.4 Live Borders financial performance returned a surplus of £39k in 2016/17, £3k behind the budget target. Quarter 4 performance did not reach forecast but returned some encouraging performances, particularly in sport compared to the first 3 quarters. However overall, sports income has been a challenge during 2016/17.
- 6.5 Live Borders Complaints Handling Procedure is now aligned with SBC's and reporting in line with the requirements of the Scottish Public Sector Ombudsman (SPSO). Q3 and Q4 complaints information is also included in Appendix 2.
- 6.6 In addition to the performance information, Live Borders is asked each year to present a range of case studies under each of the 6 outcomes defined with the Service Provision Agreement (contract). **Appendix 3** presents a range of stories and photos that go some way to demonstrating the

valuable work that Live Borders is doing to contribute to the quality of life of individuals and communities across the Scottish Borders. Examples include work with NHS Borders Health Improvement Team to offer a supported programme of physical activity at Live Borders sports facilities, and advice for diabetes sufferers.

- 6.7 In line with SBC's duty to make performance information publicly available, Appendices 2 and 3 are available on SBC's [website](#).

7 IMPLICATIONS

7.1 Financial

There are no costs attached to any of the recommendations contained in this report.

7.2 Risk and Mitigations

- (a) Effective performance management arrangements will ensure that services, and those providing services on behalf of SBC, are aware of any weaknesses and can take corrective action in a timely manner, therefore mitigating any risks more effectively.
- (b) Minor improvements were agreed with the Corporate Performance team during recent Internal Audit assurance work on Performance Management Corporate PIs which will enhance quality assurance and service area validation of the data. Findings were presented to the Council's Audit and Risk Committee on 28 March 2017.

7.3 Equalities

- (a) As part of SBC's Equality Duty, SBC produces an Equalities Mainstreaming report that contains 8 outcomes and performance indicators that sit separate to this performance report.
- (b) Officers have reviewed SBC's Equality Mainstreaming report 2013-17, and refreshed the document for the next 4 year period. As part of this review, the 8 existing equality outcomes, and the performance indicators that sit under them were reviewed, and considered to be still relevant (Consultation findings can be found [here](#))
- (c) However, the Performance Indicators relating to the 8 Outcomes going forward are to be revisited and agreed with SBC service areas, so that the impact of actions, targeted at mainstreaming equalities, can be more effectively assessed.

7.4 Acting Sustainably

Economic, social and environmental impact of SBC actions can be monitored more effectively if there is effective performance reporting arrangements in place.

7.5 Carbon Management

There are no effects on carbon emissions as a result of this report.

7.6 Rural Proofing

Not applicable.

7.7 Changes to Scheme of Administration or Scheme of Delegation

There are no changes to be made.

8 CONSULTATION

- 8.1 The Chief Financial Officer, the Service Director Regulatory Services as Monitoring Officer, the Chief Legal Officer, the Chief Officer Audit and Risk, the Service Director HR and the Clerk to the Council have been consulted and their comments incorporated into this report.
- 8.2 Corporate Communications have been consulted and their comments incorporated into this report.

Approved by

Tracey Logan
Chief Executive

Signature

Author(s)

Name	Designation and Contact Number
Sarah Watters	Policy, Performance and Planning Tel: 01835 826542

Background Papers:

Previous Minute Reference: Executive Committee, 20 June 2017

Note – You can get this document on tape, in Braille, large print and various computer formats by contacting the address below. Sarah Watters can also give information on other language translations as well as providing additional copies.

Contact Sarah Watters, Scottish Borders Council Headquarters, Newtown St Boswells, Melrose, Tel 01835 826542, swatters@scotborders.gov.uk

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SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL CORPORATE PRIORITIES

SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE Q1 2017/18

HOW ARE WE DOING?

In 2013, we published our Corporate Plan, with eight priorities to work towards over a five year period. This summary provides an overview of performance during Q1 2017/18, under each of the 8 Corporate Priorities. We continue to make significant progress across a number of key areas such as the economy and education, but recognise that there are ongoing challenges to face in the coming years. Reviewing performance information regularly is a vital part of ensuring we stay focused on what is important; **ensuring the best quality of life for everyone in the Scottish Borders, prosperity for our businesses and good health and resilience for all our communities.**

KEY

A mixture of performance information is provided under each priority:

The top half of each page contains high level performance indicators that show, for example, the general health of the economy. For comparison we have included last years figure and any Scottish data (where applicable). While the Council may have influence over these indicators, they are largely contextual in nature, and the information is displayed within a grey box.

EMPLOYMENT RATE*

74.1%
of people **aged between 16-64**
are now in employment

Scotland Q4 16/17	73.4%
SB Q415/16	76.8%

The bottom half of each page contains performance indicators that we have more influence over, for example, how quickly we process planning applications.

Information for each indicator is displayed within a white box above a coloured section. This coloured section (where applicable) will be either Green, Amber or Red and shows where performance has improved or reduced against the **previous year**.

26,413

phone interactions were logged by our **Contact Centres** in Q1 2017/18



(up from 28,603 in Q1 16/17)

green - improved performance

amber - a minor change in performance

red - area for improvement

OUR CORPORATE PRIORITIES



01

ENCOURAGE SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH HOW ARE WE DOING?

April 2017 – June 2017:

EMPLOYMENT RATE* 74.1% of people aged between 16-64 are now in employment	CLAIMANT COUNT (16-64YR OLDS) 1.73% of working age people are now out of work and claiming benefits	CLAIMANT COUNT (18-24YR OLDS) 3.43% of young people are now out of work and claiming benefits	PLANNING APPLICATIONS 374 received during Q1 2017/18
Scotland Q4 16/17 73.4% SB Q4 15/16 76.8%	Scotland Q1 17/18 2.4% SB Q1 16/17 1.7%	Scotland Q1 17/18 3.53% SB Q1 16/17 3.73%	SB Q1 16/17 321



Business Carves Future from Stone

Marcus Paine launched Hutton Stone Co Ltd in the Scottish Borders in 1994. Since then, the stone masonry business has grown into an employer of 38, using six generations of experience in natural stone quarrying to provide a complete masonry supply service. The company, which engaged with Business Gateway Scottish Borders last year, now supplies stone throughout the UK. Working on notable projects including The Old Quadrangle at Edinburgh University, Fettes College Edinburgh, and the Natural History Museum in London has helped it increase its turnover year-on-year, hitting £2m in 2016.



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• railway • connectivity • investment • skills • housing • railway • connectivity • investment • skills •

Our performance during Q1 2017/18

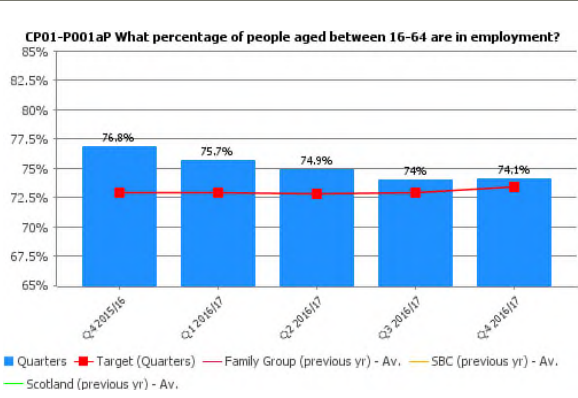

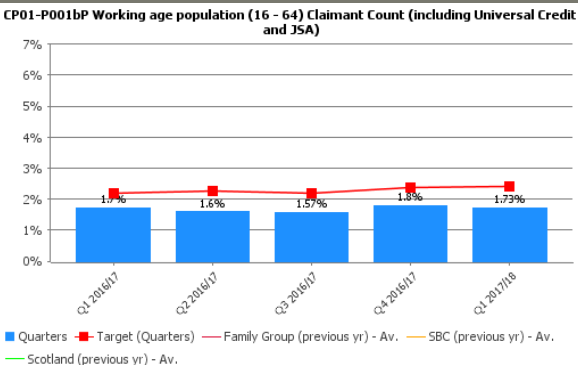

BUSINESS GATEWAY 57 new businesses were created with our help	BUSINESS LOANS AND GRANTS £48.7k was approved in loans over 3 successful application to the Scottish Borders Business Loan Fund	INVOICES PAID Invoices paid within 30 days 79% on average were paid within 30 days in Q1 17/18	AVERAGE TIME TO DETERMINE PLANNING APPLICATIONS* 0.0 there were no major applications received in Q4 16/17
(up from 54 in Q1 16/17)	(up from £11.25k in Q1 16/17)	(down from 94% in Q1 16/17)	(Q4 15/16 49.9 weeks)
286 businesses were supported in Q1 2017/18	£37.7k was approved in grants over 12 successful applications to the Scottish Borders Business Fund		7.9 weeks for non-householders (Q4 15/16 14.8 weeks)
(up from 269 in Q1 16/17)	(up from £35.1k in Q1 16/17)		6.6 weeks for householders (Q4 15/16 6.4 weeks)



Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

KEY	 Indicator is:	 Indicator is:	 Indicator is:	 Indicator is
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On target and as forecast, <i>or</i> In line with national trend, <i>or</i> Showing a long term positive trend 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Just off target /off forecast, <i>or</i> Showing longer term trends that need to be watched 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off target & not as forecast, <i>or</i> Out of line with national trends, <i>or</i> Showing longer term negative trends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For information or context only, <i>or</i> Difficult to set a target, due to factors out with our control


Priority 1: Sustainable Economic Development – Executive Quarterly PIs

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By												
Working age population (16 - 64) employment rate Page 23	<p>CP01-P001aP What percentage of people aged between 16-64 are in employment?</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>CP01-P001aP Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1-2016/18</td> <td>76.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2-2016/17</td> <td>75.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3-2016/17</td> <td>74.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4-2016/17</td> <td>74%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1-2017/18</td> <td>74.1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Value (%)	Q1-2016/18	76.8%	Q2-2016/17	75.7%	Q3-2016/17	74.9%	Q4-2016/17	74%	Q1-2017/18	74.1%	74.1%	<p>Observations: The number of people in work is now 52,900 (74.1%), which is 100 less than in Q3 of 2016/17, although the employment rate has increased. The Scottish Borders rate remains higher than the Scottish rate (73.4%) but is now lower than the UK rate (74.9%).</p> <p>Note: One quarter lag in data. Red "target" line indicates National Rate</p>		Bryan McGrath
Quarter	Value (%)																
Q1-2016/18	76.8%																
Q2-2016/17	75.7%																
Q3-2016/17	74.9%																
Q4-2016/17	74%																
Q1-2017/18	74.1%																
Working age population (16 - 64) Claimant Count (including Universal Credit and JSA)	<p>CP01-P001bP Working age population (16 - 64) Claimant Count (including Universal Credit and JSA)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>CP01-P001bP Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1-2016/17</td> <td>1.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2-2016/17</td> <td>1.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3-2016/17</td> <td>1.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4-2016/17</td> <td>1.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1-2017/18</td> <td>1.73%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Value (%)	Q1-2016/17	1.7%	Q2-2016/17	1.6%	Q3-2016/17	1.5%	Q4-2016/17	1.8%	Q1-2017/18	1.73%	1.73%	<p>Observations: The average rate of people aged 16-64 claiming out of work benefits was 1.73%, lower than the Scottish rate of 2.4%. At the end of June 2017, there were 1,140 people claiming out of work benefits, 135 less than at the end of the last quarter, but 15 more than at the same time last year.</p> <p>Note: Red "target" line indicates National Rate</p>		Bryan McGrath
Quarter	Value (%)																
Q1-2016/17	1.7%																
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Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By												
<p>Working age population (18 - 24) Claimant Count (including Universal Credit and JSA)</p>	<p>CP01-P001cP Working age population (18 - 24) Claimant Count (including Universal Credit and JSA)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Working age population (18 - 24) Claimant Count (including Universal Credit and JSA)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1-2016/17</td> <td>3.73%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2-2016/17</td> <td>3.83%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3-2016/17</td> <td>3.53%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4-2016/17</td> <td>3.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1-2017/18</td> <td>3.43%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Legend: ■ Quarters, ■ Target (Quarters), — Family Group (previous yr) - Av., — SBC (previous yr) - Av., — Scotland (previous yr) - Av.</p>	Quarter	Value (%)	Q1-2016/17	3.73%	Q2-2016/17	3.83%	Q3-2016/17	3.53%	Q4-2016/17	3.7%	Q1-2017/18	3.43%	<p>3.43%</p>	<p>Observations: The average rate of people aged 18-24 claiming out of work benefits was 3.43% in the last quarter, slightly lower than the Scottish rate of 3.53%. At the end of June 2017, there were 265 young people claiming out of work benefits, 35 lower than the end of the last quarter and 15 lower than the same time last year.</p> <p>Note: Red "target" line indicates National Rate</p>		<p>Bryan McGrath</p>
Quarter	Value (%)																
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Q2-2016/17	3.83%																
Q3-2016/17	3.53%																
Q4-2016/17	3.7%																
Q1-2017/18	3.43%																
<p>Number of new Business Start Ups -Through Business Gateway</p>	<p>CP01-P001dP How many new businesses has Business Gateway help create?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Number of new Business Start Ups -Through Business Gateway</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1-2016/17</td> <td>54</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2-2016/17</td> <td>58</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3-2016/17</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4-2016/17</td> <td>71</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1-2017/18</td> <td>57</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Legend: ■ Quarters, ■ Target (Quarters), — Family Group (previous yr) - Av., — SBC (previous yr) - Av., — Scotland (previous yr) - Av.</p>	Quarter	Value	Q1-2016/17	54	Q2-2016/17	58	Q3-2016/17	50	Q4-2016/17	71	Q1-2017/18	57	<p>57</p>	<p>How are we performing: Business Start-up activity continues on target, with a steady flow of contacts. There has been more activity compared to this time last year, a result of building on the groundwork undertaken in previous periods. Some more businesses with growth potential coming forward in addition to lifestyle businesses.</p> <p>Actions we are taking to improve/maintain performance: Activity is spread right across the Borders. Running regular weekend workshops around the localities to reach out to new clients.</p>		<p>Bryan McGrath</p>
Quarter	Value																
Q1-2016/17	54																
Q2-2016/17	58																
Q3-2016/17	50																
Q4-2016/17	71																
Q1-2017/18	57																

Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By												
Business supported through Business Gateway	<p>CP01-P001eP How many businesses has Business Gateway supported?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Business Gateway Supported Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>269</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>283</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>360</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>173</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>286</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Value	Q1 2016/17	269	Q2 2016/17	283	Q3 2016/17	360	Q4 2016/17	173	Q1 2017/18	286	286	<p>Observations: Business Gateway continues to support a significant number of small businesses, with a focus on encouraging business growth in addition to support for business start-up. BG office move to Hawick has been positive for that locality and has not had an obvious adverse effect on any other area.</p>		Bryan McGrath
Quarter	Value																
Q1 2016/17	269																
Q2 2016/17	283																
Q3 2016/17	360																
Q4 2016/17	173																
Q1 2017/18	286																

Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By												
Scottish Borders Business Loan Fund - Number of loans	<p>CP01-P001fP How many loans to local businesses did we award?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for CP01-P001fP</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Loans Awarded</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Loans Awarded	Q1 2016/17	1	Q2 2016/17	1	Q3 2016/17	2	Q4 2016/17	0	Q1 2017/18	3	3	<p>Observations: Three loans were approved in this Quarter from three applications. In 2016-17, only four business loans were approved across the financial year, which partly reflected the uncertainty caused by the delay in the new Business Loans Scotland scheme, which the Council is part of. In Q1 2017-18 alone, three loans were approved. Particular interest from the Food & Drink sector at present. The local business loan fund continues to be marketed and is aimed at businesses whose projects would not meet the criteria for the Business Loans Scotland scheme.</p>		Bryan McGrath
Quarter	Loans Awarded																
Q1 2016/17	1																
Q2 2016/17	1																
Q3 2016/17	2																
Q4 2016/17	0																
Q1 2017/18	3																
Scottish Borders Business Loan Fund - Value of loans	<p>CP01-P001gP How much money did those loans add up to?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for CP01-P001gP</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value (£)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>£11,250.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>£20,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>£40,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>£0.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>£48,711.24</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Value (£)	Q1 2016/17	£11,250.00	Q2 2016/17	£20,000.00	Q3 2016/17	£40,000.00	Q4 2016/17	£0.00	Q1 2017/18	£48,711.24	£48,711.24		Bryan McGrath	
Quarter	Value (£)																
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Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By												
Scottish Borders Business Fund - Number of grants	<p>CP01-P001HP How many grants to local businesses did we award?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for CP01-P001HP: Number of grants</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Number of Grants</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Number of Grants	Q1 2016/17	11	Q2 2016/17	13	Q3 2016/17	8	Q4 2016/17	8	Q1 2017/18	12	12	<p>Observations: 12 grants were awarded from 21 applications submitted in this Quarter. The £37,739 awarded in this Quarter is expected to create leverage of £40,427.38 in private sector project spend. Grant awarded increased in Q1 reflecting the larger pipeline that is prevalent at the beginning of the financial year. Successful recipients were approved on the potential of their projects to increase growth in the turnover of the business; create new jobs (28 are predicted in total, with 25 safeguarded for these projects); and to add value to the Scottish Borders economy.</p>		Bryan McGrath
Quarter	Number of Grants																
Q1 2016/17	11																
Q2 2016/17	13																
Q3 2016/17	8																
Q4 2016/17	8																
Q1 2017/18	12																
Scottish Borders Business Fund - Value of grants	<p>CP01-P001HP How much money did those grants add up to?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for CP01-P001HP: Value of grants</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value (£)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>£35,093.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>£43,619.44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>£26,099.15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>£26,671.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>£37,739.12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Value (£)	Q1 2016/17	£35,093.50	Q2 2016/17	£43,619.44	Q3 2016/17	£26,099.15	Q4 2016/17	£26,671.04	Q1 2017/18	£37,739.12	£37,739.12		Bryan McGrath	
Quarter	Value (£)																
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Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By												
Number of Planning Applications Received	<p>CP01-P001jP How many planning applications do we receive?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP01-P001jP: Number of Planning Applications Received</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>321</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>327</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>291</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>374</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>374</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Value	Q1 2016/17	321	Q2 2016/17	327	Q3 2016/17	291	Q4 2016/17	374	Q1 2017/18	374	374	<p>Observations:</p> <p>There has been a slight drop in the number of planning applications received since last quarter, but is higher than at the same time last year.</p> <p>The total number of applications received in the first six months of 2017 shows an 18% increase from those received in the final six months of 2016. This increase is welcome and is evidence of growing development activity in the Scottish Borders.</p>		Brian Frater
Quarter	Value																
Q1 2016/17	321																
Q2 2016/17	327																
Q3 2016/17	291																
Q4 2016/17	374																
Q1 2017/18	374																
<p>Page 22 of 29</p> <p>Average time (wks) taken to process all planning apps - Major Dev. - ADJUSTED (cumulative)</p>	<p>CP01-P001kP How long in weeks does it take on average to process all planning applications for major developments?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP01-P001kP: Average time taken to process major development planning applications</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4 2015/16</td> <td>49.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>0.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>0.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>0.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>0.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Value	Q4 2015/16	49.9	Q1 2016/17	0.0	Q2 2016/17	0.0	Q3 2016/17	0.0	Q4 2016/17	0.0	0.0	<p>Observations:</p> <p>All Planning applications for Major Developments in the reporting period have had "Processing Agreements" established between the Council and Applicants, and therefore are no longer included in the published quarterly figures. That said, in Q4 there have been no Major applications submitted to SBC</p>		Ian Aikman
Quarter	Value																
Q4 2015/16	49.9																
Q1 2016/17	0.0																
Q2 2016/17	0.0																
Q3 2016/17	0.0																
Q4 2016/17	0.0																

Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By												
Av.time (wks) taken to process all planning apps - Local Dev (non-householder) - ADJUSTED (cumulative)	<p>CP01-P001IP How long in weeks does it take on average to process all planning applications for non-household developments?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value (wks)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>14.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>8.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2017/18</td> <td>7.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2017/18</td> <td>6.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2017/18</td> <td>7.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Legend: Quarters (blue bars), Target (Quarters) (red square), Family Group (previous yr) - Av. (pink line), SBC (previous yr) - Av. (yellow line), Scotland (previous yr) - Av. (green line).</p>	Quarter	Value (wks)	Q4 2016/17	14.8	Q1 2017/18	8.6	Q2 2017/18	7.0	Q3 2017/18	6.9	Q4 2017/18	7.9	7.9	<p>Observations: Q4 figure of 7.9 weeks, with the annual figure being 7.6 weeks, and is a significant improvement from last years' figure of 17.4 weeks and also the culmination of good progress in timescales from 22.7 weeks, 26.8 weeks and 25.3 weeks in the preceding years.</p>		Ian Aikman
Quarter	Value (wks)																
Q4 2016/17	14.8																
Q1 2017/18	8.6																
Q2 2017/18	7.0																
Q3 2017/18	6.9																
Q4 2017/18	7.9																
Av.time (wks) taken to process all planning apps - Local Dev (householder) - ADJUSTED (cumulative)	<p>CP01-P001mP How long in weeks does it take on average to process all planning applications for household developments?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value (wks)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>6.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>6.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2017/18</td> <td>6.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2017/18</td> <td>7.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2017/18</td> <td>6.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Legend: Quarters (blue bars), Target (Quarters) (red square), Family Group (previous yr) - Av. (pink line), SBC (previous yr) - Av. (yellow line), Scotland (previous yr) - Av. (green line).</p>	Quarter	Value (wks)	Q4 2016/17	6.4	Q1 2017/18	6.5	Q2 2017/18	6.7	Q3 2017/18	7.4	Q4 2017/18	6.6	6.6	<p>Observations: Q4 figure of 6.6 weeks, with annual figure being 6.8 weeks which is comparable with last years figure of 6.7 weeks which in itself was the culmination of a steady reduction (and therefore improvement in performance) from 7.7 weeks, 8.6 weeks and 10.1 weeks in preceding years.</p>		Ian Aikman
Quarter	Value (wks)																
Q4 2016/17	6.4																
Q1 2017/18	6.5																
Q2 2017/18	6.7																
Q3 2017/18	7.4																
Q4 2017/18	6.6																

Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By														
% of Invoices paid within 30 days	<p>CP01-P001rP How many invoices, received by us, were paid within 30 days of receiving the invoice?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Chart Data: % of Invoices paid within 30 days</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4-2015/16</td> <td>90%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1-2016/17</td> <td>94%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2-2016/17</td> <td>85%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3-2016/17</td> <td>93%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4-2016/17</td> <td>93%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1-2017/18</td> <td>79%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Value (%)	Q4-2015/16	90%	Q1-2016/17	94%	Q2-2016/17	85%	Q3-2016/17	93%	Q4-2016/17	93%	Q1-2017/18	79%	79%	<p>Observations: The decline in performance over the quarter is a result of the implementation of Business World and the various system, processing and procedure issues which have arisen since going live on 1 April 2017. Work has been ongoing with members of SBC, Agilisys and CGI to resolve the issues as quick as possible, however the delay in some issues being fixed caused a backlog in the invoices needing processed.</p>		Lynn Mirley
Quarter	Value (%)																		
Q4-2015/16	90%																		
Q1-2016/17	94%																		
Q2-2016/17	85%																		
Q3-2016/17	93%																		
Q4-2016/17	93%																		
Q1-2017/18	79%																		

IMPROVE ATTAINMENT AND ACHIEVEMENT LEVELS FOR ALL OUR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE, WITH A FOCUS ON INCLUSION

HOW ARE WE DOING?



Exam Performance for School Year 2016-17:

Exam results evidence of continued high standards across Borders schools

"Once again, our young people have excelled in their national examinations. Our S4 results were exceptionally strong with an increased percentage of young people achieving a minimum of five National 5 awards. In our S5 and S6, we saw another year of excellent attainment."

Our staff, local community, parents and carers should be extremely proud of each and every individual pupil success and achievement on this examination results day"
Justin Sinclair
 (Headteacher, Earlston High School)

"I was very relieved to get the results I needed to go on to study Law at Glasgow University. I worked very hard this year and it was all worth it! I am very proud to have made it. I put in a lot of effort in S6, I needed to work hard and it has paid off really well."
Alistair Crooks (Galashiels Academy)

"I am really happy with these results. It took a lot of time, effort and sacrifice revising for hours. All my teachers were very supportive; they believed in me and worked for me marking all the extra work I submitted. The important thing to remember is it is not about working to get by but it is about working to stretch yourself above what you thought you were capable of."
Olivia Brunton (Peebles High School)

"What made the difference for me was teachers who were available after school when I needed them, for example, at the schools' Study Zone, which took place before the prelims and final exams."
Katie Walker (Eyemouth High School)

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inclusion • attainment • achievement • leadership • inclusion • attainment • achievement • leadership

Exam Results 2016/17:

S4 PUPIL ATTAINMENT 2016/17

39.98%
 achieved **5+ SCQF Level 5**
 (National 5s) or above

(up from 37.32% in 2013/14)

S5 PUPIL ATTAINMENT 2016/17

18.05%
 achieved **5+ SCQF Level 6**
 (Higher) or above

(up from 14.9% in 2013/14)

S6 PUPIL ATTAINMENT 2016/17

33.53%
 achieved **5+ SCQF Level 6**
 (Higher) or above

(up from 30% in 2013/14)

Pass Rates 2016/17:

National 5	Higher	Advanced Higher
SB = 81.02%	SB = 79.54%	SB = 83.24%
Scotland = 79.50%	Scotland = 77.00%	Scotland = 80.00%

Our performance

ATTENDANCE (APRIL – JUNE 2016/17 SCHOOL YEAR)

95.1%
 pupils **attended** their **primary school**

Scottish average for 14/15 = 95.1%

91.2%
 pupils **attended** their **secondary school**

Scottish average for 14/15 = 91.8%

EXCLUSIONS (APRIL – JUNE 2016/17 SCHOOL YEAR)

12 primary **30** secondary

April – June 15/16 9 Prim/32 Secon



Priority 2: Improving attainment & achievement levels – Executive Quarterly PIs

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By																									
What % of primary and secondary school pupils attend school?	<p>CP02-P24P What % of primary and secondary school pupils attend school?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2014/15</th> <th>2015/16</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>~94.5%</td> <td>~94.5%</td> <td>~94.5%</td> <td>93.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>~95.5%</td> <td>~95.5%</td> <td>~95.5%</td> <td>~95.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>~94.5%</td> <td>~94.5%</td> <td>~94.5%</td> <td>~94.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>~94.5%</td> <td>~94.5%</td> <td>~94.5%</td> <td>~94.5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Q1	~94.5%	~94.5%	~94.5%	93.1%	Q2	~95.5%	~95.5%	~95.5%	~95.5%	Q3	~94.5%	~94.5%	~94.5%	~94.5%	Q4	~94.5%	~94.5%	~94.5%	~94.5%	93.1%	<p>How are we performing:</p> <p>Q1 is traditionally a lower quarter for attendance with the breakup of schools during June. This year we have seen a lower level of attendance in this quarter which is close to the same performance as last Q1 however slightly behind previous years.</p> <p>Actions we are taking to improve/maintain performance:</p> <p>Continued monitoring of absences and control of authorised absences has been a priority during the final month of the school term. Continued focus during the final month of the year will be taken.</p>		Donna Manson
Year	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18																										
Q1	~94.5%	~94.5%	~94.5%	93.1%																										
Q2	~95.5%	~95.5%	~95.5%	~95.5%																										
Q3	~94.5%	~94.5%	~94.5%	~94.5%																										
Q4	~94.5%	~94.5%	~94.5%	~94.5%																										
What % of primary school pupils attend school?	<p>CP02-P11aP What % of primary school pupils attend school? (CP02-P11aP)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2014/15</th> <th>2015/16</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>~96.5%</td> <td>~96.5%</td> <td>~95.5%</td> <td>95.08%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>~97.0%</td> <td>~97.0%</td> <td>~97.0%</td> <td>~97.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>~95.5%</td> <td>~95.5%</td> <td>~95.5%</td> <td>~95.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>~95.5%</td> <td>~95.5%</td> <td>~95.5%</td> <td>~95.5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Q1	~96.5%	~96.5%	~95.5%	95.08%	Q2	~97.0%	~97.0%	~97.0%	~97.0%	Q3	~95.5%	~95.5%	~95.5%	~95.5%	Q4	~95.5%	~95.5%	~95.5%	~95.5%	95.08%	<p>How are we performing:</p> <p>Q1 is traditionally a lower quarter for attendance with the breakup of schools during June. Primary attendance remains consistent with last year however is slightly behind previous years.</p> <p>Actions we are taking to improve/maintain performance:</p> <p>Continued monitoring of absences and control of authorised absences has been a priority during the final month of the school term.</p>		Donna Manson
Year	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18																										
Q1	~96.5%	~96.5%	~95.5%	95.08%																										
Q2	~97.0%	~97.0%	~97.0%	~97.0%																										
Q3	~95.5%	~95.5%	~95.5%	~95.5%																										
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Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By
What % of secondary school pupils attend school?	<p>CP02-P11bP What % of secondary school pupils attend school? (CP02-P11bP)</p>	91.20%	<p>How are we performing:</p> <p>Q1 is traditionally a lower quarter for attendance with the breakup of schools during June. This year the secondary schools have seen a decline in attendance during Q1 which is lower than previous years. During the final quarter the increase in absence can be attributed to unauthorised absence rather than authorised absence.</p> <p>Actions we are taking to improve/maintain performance:</p> <p>Continued monitoring of absences, control of authorised absences and further investigation into unauthorised absence has been a priority during the final month of the school term.</p>		Donna Manson
How many primary and secondary school pupils were excluded?	<p>CP02-P25P How many primary and secondary school pupils were excluded?</p>	42	<p>How are we performing:</p> <p>The overall levels are reducing over the longer term and significantly since 2013/14. The majority of the 42 pupils excluded from school during Q1 were single incidents, with few repeat exclusions (i.e. where a pupil is excluded more than once in a 3 month period).</p> <p>Actions we are taking to improve/maintain performance:</p> <p>Schools continue to focus on reducing exclusions and providing a more inclusive education. We continue to analyse exclusions individually within each area and school individually. The decrease realised in Q1 2017/18 has resulted from action planning within specific school contexts to ensure a clear focus on reducing exclusions during 2017/18.</p>		Donna Manson

Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By										
How many primary school pupils were excluded?	<p>CP02-P09aP How many primary school pupils were excluded? (CP02-P09aP)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Primary School Exclusions Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Exclusions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Exclusions	2015/16	10	2016/17	15	2017/18	12	12	<p>How are we performing:</p> <p>The number of pupils excluded from primary schools remains low and is now significantly lower than it was in 2013/14, despite the increase since last quarter and when compared to the same time last year. However, detailed analysis at school level has shown that the majority of the 12 exclusions were single incidents, demonstrating that restorative work is having an impact.</p> <p>Actions we are taking to improve/maintain performance:</p> <p>Detailed analysis has already prompted action planning within specific school contexts, with a clear focus on inclusion and on reducing exclusions during 2017/18</p>		Donna Manson		
Year	Exclusions														
2015/16	10														
2016/17	15														
2017/18	12														
How many secondary school pupils were excluded?	<p>CP02-P09bP How many secondary school pupils were excluded? (CP02-P09bP)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Secondary School Exclusions Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Exclusions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>30</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Exclusions	2014/15	45	2015/16	35	2016/17	65	2017/18	30	30	<p>How are we performing:</p> <p>The end of the academic year has seen the lowest levels of exclusions during 2016/17. In secondary schools, the overall levels are reducing over the longer term and significantly since 2013/14. The majority of the 30 pupils excluded from secondary school during Q1 were single incidents, with few repeat exclusions (i.e. where a pupil is excluded more than once in a 3 month period).</p> <p>Actions we are taking to improve/maintain performance:</p> <p>Schools continue to focus on reducing exclusions and providing a more inclusive education. We continue to analyse exclusions at a high school level and the decrease realised in Q1 has resulted from action planning within specific school contexts to ensure a clear focus on reducing exclusions during 2017/18.</p>		Donna Manson
Year	Exclusions														
2014/15	45														
2015/16	35														
2016/17	65														
2017/18	30														

Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By										
Number of Schools/Nurseries inspected per Quarter	<p>CP02-P21P How many schools/nurseries in the Scottish Borders were inspected?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP02-P21P Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Q1</th> <th>Q2</th> <th>Q3</th> <th>Q4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2014/15	1	1	2	0	0	No Inspections were completed this quarter.		Donna Manson
Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4											
2014/15	1	1	2	0											
What % of pupils in S4 gained 5 or more awards at level 5 or better (Level 5 equates to a "National 5 Award" in the SCQF: Scottish Credit and Qualification Framework)?	<p>CP02-P04P What % of pupils in S4 gained 5 or more awards at level 5 or better (Level 5 equates to a "National 5 Award" in the SCQF: Scottish Credit and Qualification Framework)?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP02-P04P Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>37.32%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>38.43%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>42.62%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>39.98%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Percentage	2013/14	37.32%	2014/15	38.43%	2015/16	42.62%	2016/17	39.98%	39.98%	<p>Observations: The number of pupils achieving 5 or more National 5's in S4 continues on an overall upward trend since 2013/14 . We have however seen a marginal decline in those achieving 5 or more national 5's in S4 in comparison to last year. This decline has been experienced nationally with the overall S4 result being lower than last year. We have seen a record number of pupils presented for examination this year with 723 more pupils presented for National 5.</p>		Donna Manson
Year	Percentage														
2013/14	37.32%														
2014/15	38.43%														
2015/16	42.62%														
2016/17	39.98%														

Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By										
What % of pupils in S5 gained 5 or more awards at level 6 or better (Level 6 equates to a "Higher Award" in the SCQF)?	<p>CP02-P04aP What % of pupils in S5 gained 5 or more awards at level 6 or better (Level 6 equates to a "Higher Award" in the SCQF)?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for CP02-P04aP</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>14.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>15.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>16.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>18.05%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Legend: Years (blue bars), Family Group - Av. (pink line), Family Group (previous yr) - Av. (red line), SBC (previous yr) - Av. (orange line), Scotland - Av. (light blue line), Scotland (previous yr) - Av. (green line).</p>	Year	Percentage	2013/14	14.9%	2014/15	15.8%	2015/16	16.6%	2016/17	18.05%	18.05%	<p>Observations: S5 saw a 1.4 percent increase of pupils gaining five or more Highers. This represents our highest performance ever with 215 pupils achieving five or more Highers compared to 197 last year. 455 pupils gained three or more Highers.</p>		Donna Manson
Year	Percentage														
2013/14	14.9%														
2014/15	15.8%														
2015/16	16.6%														
2016/17	18.05%														
What % of pupils in S6 gained 5 or more awards at level 6 or better (Level 6 equates to a "Higher Award" in the SCQF)?	<p>CP02-P04bP What % of pupils in S6 gained 5 or more awards at level 6 or better (Level 6 equates to a "Higher Award" in the SCQF)?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for CP02-P04bP</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>34.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>33.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>33.53%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Legend: Years (blue bars), Family Group - Av. (pink line), Family Group (previous yr) - Av. (red line), SBC (previous yr) - Av. (orange line), Scotland - Av. (light blue line), Scotland (previous yr) - Av. (green line).</p>	Year	Percentage	2013/14	30%	2014/15	34.2%	2015/16	33.9%	2016/17	33.53%	33.53%	<p>Observations: We have maintained the number of S6 pupils obtaining 5 or more Higher during 2016/17. S6 saw a 2.3 percent increase of pupils gaining at least one Higher, with 763 pupils achieving compared to 719 in 2016. There was a 2.67 percent increase in S6 pupils leaving with three or more Highers with 574 pupils attaining three or more Highers in 2017 compared to 530 in 2016.</p>		Donna Manson
Year	Percentage														
2013/14	30%														
2014/15	34.2%														
2015/16	33.9%														
2016/17	33.53%														

PROVIDE HIGH QUALITY SUPPORT, CARE AND PROTECTION TO CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE, ADULTS, FAMILIES, AND OLDER PEOPLE

HOW ARE WE DOING?

April 2017 – June 2017:

SELF-DIRECTED SUPPORT APPROACH 66% of adults are using the Self-Directed Support approach (at end June 2017)	DOMESTIC ABUSE 291 reported incidents of domestic abuse	CRIMES AND OFFENCES 963 group 1-5 crimes and offences were recorded	WELFARE BENEFITS SERVICE 597 people contacted our Welfare Benefits Service receiving over £780k in additional benefits
SB (June '16) 31.2%	SB Q1 16/17 232	SB Q1 16/17 726	SB Q1 16/17 £1,969k

What Matters-Scottish Borders Community Hub Initiative

This initiative offers advice and information for adults who are looking for ways to maintain independence in their own homes, helping to provide additional ways of accessing social care and health services. Residents will be able to attend booked appointments or drop-in sessions in their own communities and meet with a range of professional staff and trained volunteers to get advice about social care needs, general wellbeing and independence. Available in the Ettrick and Yarrow valleys and for those from social work waiting lists in Galashiels and Hawick, it is planned to extend to Eyemouth and Peebles by October 2017.



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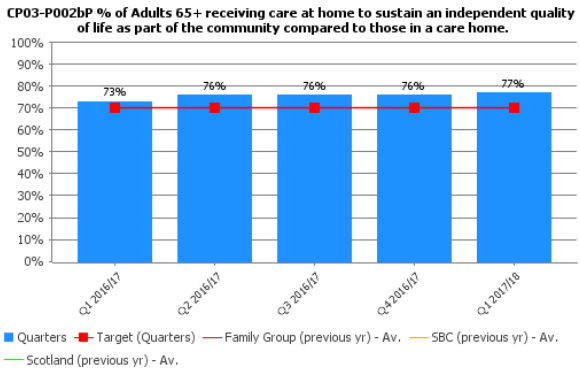

support • independence • joined-up care • health • support • independence • joined-up care • health

Our performance during Q1 2017/18

CARE AT HOME 77% of adults (aged 65yrs+) received care at home compared to a care home /residential setting (at end June 2017) (above our target of 70%)	LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN 239 looked after and accommodated children (at end June 2017)	ADULT PROTECTION DURING Q1 2017/18 49 concerns were raised (up from 47 in Q1 16/17)	CHILD PROTECTION 119 inter-agency discussions (Initial Referrals Discussions) concerning the safety of a child held (down from 126 in Q1 16/17)
NEW SERVICE USERS 100% of new service users received a service within 6 weeks of assessment (at end June 2017) (in line with March 2017)	85% of looked after children (across all ages) were living within a community family-based placement (at end June 2017) (down from 87% at end of March 17)	21 investigations were carried out (down from 27 in Q1 16/17)	37 children on the Child Protection Register (at end June 2017)
		6 case conferences were held (up from 3 in Q1 16/17)	(down from 54 at end of March 17)



Priority 3: Care, Support and protection– Executive Quarterly PIs

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By
<p>% of Adults 65+ receiving care at home to sustain an independent quality of life as part of the community compared to those in a care home.</p>	<p>CP03-P002bP % of Adults 65+ receiving care at home to sustain an independent quality of life as part of the community compared to those in a care home.</p> 	<p>77%</p>	<p>How are we performing: The % of adults over 65 receiving care at home to sustain an independent quality of life has remained consistently at 76% for the past 4 quarters.</p> <p>Actions we are taking to improve/maintain performance: With the integration of Health and Social Care including more locality base services it is believed that we can further support clients to lead an independent life at home. As the integration continues to become established and more locality based services become active further increases within this PI could be realised.</p>		<p>Elaine Torrance</p>

Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By												
<p>Percentage of Clients using the Self Directed Support (SDS) approach based on Finance Commitment Records</p>	<p>CP03-P004bP Percentage of Clients using the SDS approach based on Finance Commitment Records</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>31.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>41.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>50.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>59.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>66.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Legend: ■ Quarters, ■ Target (Quarters), — Family Group (previous yr) - Av., — SBC (previous yr) - Av., — Scotland (previous yr) - Av.</p>	Quarter	Percentage	Q1 2016/17	31.2%	Q2 2016/17	41.0%	Q3 2016/17	50.0%	Q4 2016/17	59.0%	Q1 2017/18	66.0%	<p>66.0%</p>	<p>How are we performing:</p> <p>The % of adults who are now directing their own care and support has increased in Q1. We continue to strive to meet our ambition targets and meet the goal of all clients using the SDS approach by the end of 2018.</p> <p>Actions we are taking to improve/maintain performance:</p> <p>All new clients are assessed using the Self Directed Support (SDS) and SBC is continuing the progression of existing clients, during reassessment, onto the Self Directed Support (SDS) approach. Bi monthly performance clinics are held and this measure is monitored and discussed to ensure continued progression towards target.</p> <p>Recent publication by the Scottish Government show the Variation in SDS implementation rates by local authority, 2015-16. The current Scottish Average is 26% however Scottish Border Council is listed as 16%. This measurement takes into account all clients receiving any service and may count them multiple time. It then compares this to the number receiving a care package (which will include multiple services within one unit). This information is taken from our annual data return and is not truly representative of the implementation within the Scottish Borders.</p> <p>This measurement compares the number of clients who receive a financial commitment which would be considered a package of care with those who are assessed using the SDS approach. This is a more representative measure of the SDS implementation within the Scottish Borders.</p>	<p>⚠</p>	<p>Elaine Torrance</p>
Quarter	Percentage																
Q1 2016/17	31.2%																
Q2 2016/17	41.0%																
Q3 2016/17	50.0%																
Q4 2016/17	59.0%																
Q1 2017/18	66.0%																

Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By												
Adults with self-directed care arrangements per 1,000 population	<p>CP03-P004P How many adults have self-directed care (SDS) arrangements? (rate per 1,000 people)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for CP03-P004P</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Rate per 1,000 people</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1-2016/17</td> <td>10.10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2-2016/17</td> <td>12.82</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3-2016/17</td> <td>14.29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4-2016/17</td> <td>15.58</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1-2017/18</td> <td>17.78</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Rate per 1,000 people	Q1-2016/17	10.10	Q2-2016/17	12.82	Q3-2016/17	14.29	Q4-2016/17	15.58	Q1-2017/18	17.78	17.78	<p>Observations: Continuing increase in existing and new clients being assessed using the SDS approach. This is shown as the rate of individuals using SDS arrangements per 1,000 population increases.</p> <p>Expectation is that all clients will be assessed using the SDS approach by the end of 2018</p> <p>At present this measurement is no longer nationally published. As the SDS implementation continues the main measurement used by the Scottish Government to compare Local Authorities is the SDS implementation rates. This measurement is similar to CP03-P004b Percentage of Clients using the SDS approach based on Finance Commitment Records.</p>		Elaine Torrance
Quarter	Rate per 1,000 people																
Q1-2016/17	10.10																
Q2-2016/17	12.82																
Q3-2016/17	14.29																
Q4-2016/17	15.58																
Q1-2017/18	17.78																
Proportion of new service users who receive a service within 6 weeks of assessment (year to date)	<p>CP03-P028P What % of people contacting Social Work receive a service within 6 weeks of their assessment?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for CP03-P028P</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1-2016/17</td> <td>96%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2-2016/17</td> <td>97%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3-2016/17</td> <td>97%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4-2016/17</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1-2017/18</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Percentage	Q1-2016/17	96%	Q2-2016/17	97%	Q3-2016/17	97%	Q4-2016/17	100%	Q1-2017/18	100%	100%	<p>Observations: The % of new service users receiving a service within 6 weeks of assessment continues to meet and exceed target.</p> <p>Actions we are taking to improve/maintain performance: With new process embedded and methods of recording assessments understood this indicator has shown a steady recovery and is now maintained above the target of 95%.</p>		Elaine Torrance
Quarter	Percentage																
Q1-2016/17	96%																
Q2-2016/17	97%																
Q3-2016/17	97%																
Q4-2016/17	100%																
Q1-2017/18	100%																

Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By												
Adult protection - Number of Concerns	<p>CP03-P149 Adult protection - Number of Concerns</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P149 Adult protection - Number of Concerns</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Number of Concerns</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1-2016/17</td> <td>48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2-2016/17</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3-2016/17</td> <td>52</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4-2016/17</td> <td>42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1-2017/18</td> <td>49</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Legend: ■ Quarters, — Family Group (previous yr) - Av., — SBC (previous yr) - Av., — Scotland (previous yr) - Av.</p>	Quarter	Number of Concerns	Q1-2016/17	48	Q2-2016/17	65	Q3-2016/17	52	Q4-2016/17	42	Q1-2017/18	49	49	<p>Observations: Small increase in the number of concerns raised during Q1. This trend matches last year.</p>		Elaine Torrance
Quarter	Number of Concerns																
Q1-2016/17	48																
Q2-2016/17	65																
Q3-2016/17	52																
Q4-2016/17	42																
Q1-2017/18	49																
Adult protection - Number of Investigations	<p>CP03-P150 Adult protection - Number of Investigations</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P150 Adult protection - Number of Investigations</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Number of Investigations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1-2016/17</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2-2016/17</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3-2016/17</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4-2016/17</td> <td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1-2017/18</td> <td>21</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Legend: ■ Quarters, — Family Group (previous yr) - Av., — SBC (previous yr) - Av., — Scotland (previous yr) - Av.</p>	Quarter	Number of Investigations	Q1-2016/17	27	Q2-2016/17	40	Q3-2016/17	25	Q4-2016/17	26	Q1-2017/18	21	21	<p>Observations: Investigations remain at a higher overall level than 2014/15 however are slightly below the levels experience in 2015/16.</p>		Elaine Torrance
Quarter	Number of Investigations																
Q1-2016/17	27																
Q2-2016/17	40																
Q3-2016/17	25																
Q4-2016/17	26																
Q1-2017/18	21																

Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By												
Adult protection - Number of Case Conferences	<p>CP03-P151 Adult protection - Number of Case Conferences</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P151 Adult protection - Number of Case Conferences</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Number of Case Conferences</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Legend: ■ Quarters, — Family Group (previous yr) - Av., — SBC (previous yr) - Av., — Scotland (previous yr) - Av.</p>	Quarter	Number of Case Conferences	Q1 2016/17	3	Q2 2016/17	7	Q3 2016/17	2	Q4 2016/17	10	Q1 2017/18	6	6	<p>Observations: Case conferences remain higher than the past two years.</p>		Elaine Torrance
Quarter	Number of Case Conferences																
Q1 2016/17	3																
Q2 2016/17	7																
Q3 2016/17	2																
Q4 2016/17	10																
Q1 2017/18	6																
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 42</p> <p>Looked After Children (aged 12+) in family-based placements compared to those in residential placements</p>	<p>CP03-P006P What % of children (aged 12+) are accommodated with family rather than residential placements?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P006P What % of children (aged 12+) are accommodated with family rather than residential placements?</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>75%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>76%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>76%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>76%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>74%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Legend: ■ Quarters, ■ Target (Quarters), — Family Group (previous yr) - Av., — SBC (previous yr) - Av., — Scotland (previous yr) - Av.</p>	Quarter	Percentage	Q1 2016/17	75%	Q2 2016/17	76%	Q3 2016/17	76%	Q4 2016/17	76%	Q1 2017/18	74%	74%	<p>How are we performing: We have seen a small decline in the number of children over the age of 12 placed within a family setting.</p> <p>Actions we are taking to improve/maintain performance: We have seen a continued increase in the number of foster carers within the Scottish Borders. In the past year we have increased and maintained the number of foster carer and with continued support and recruitment the ambitious target of 80% will be achievable.</p>		Ann Blackie
Quarter	Percentage																
Q1 2016/17	75%																
Q2 2016/17	76%																
Q3 2016/17	76%																
Q4 2016/17	76%																
Q1 2017/18	74%																

Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By																				
<p>Looked After Children (All ages) in family-based placements compared to those in residential placements</p>	<p>CP03-P006bP Looked After Children in family-based placements compared to those in residential placements</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P006bP Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1-2016/17</td> <td>87%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2-2016/17</td> <td>86%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3-2016/17</td> <td>86%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4-2016/17</td> <td>87%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1-2017/18</td> <td>85%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Legend: ■ Quarters, ■ Target (Quarters), — Family Group (previous yr) - Av., — SBC (previous yr) - Av., — Scotland (previous yr) - Av.</p>	Quarter	Value (%)	Q1-2016/17	87%	Q2-2016/17	86%	Q3-2016/17	86%	Q4-2016/17	87%	Q1-2017/18	85%	<p>85%</p>	<p>Observation:</p> <p>The majority of looked after children within the Scottish Borders are placed within a family setting rather than residential placement. We continue to look to further expand our network of foster carer and use kinship carers to increase the number of children placed within family settings.</p>		<p>Ann Blackie</p>								
Quarter	Value (%)																								
Q1-2016/17	87%																								
Q2-2016/17	86%																								
Q3-2016/17	86%																								
Q4-2016/17	87%																								
Q1-2017/18	85%																								
<p>Number of Looked After Children (LAC)</p>	<p>CP03-P083P Number of Looked After Children (LAC)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P083P Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Q1</th> <th>Q2</th> <th>Q3</th> <th>Q4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>~200</td> <td>~220</td> <td>~215</td> <td>~220</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>~220</td> <td>~220</td> <td>~235</td> <td>~250</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>~240</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Legend: ■ 2015/16, ■ 2016/17, ■ 2017/18</p>	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2015/16	~200	~220	~215	~220	2016/17	~220	~220	~235	~250	2017/18	~240	-	-	-	<p>239</p>	<p>Observations:</p> <p>Q1 has seen a reduction in the number of looked after children. This figure is a snap shot during the last month of the quarter and fluctuates throughout the time period. Recent larger family groups have influenced the fluctuations in number of looked after children. Historically family groups with two or less individuals have made up the looked after children numbers however we have seen larger family groups of three or four becoming more frequent.</p>		<p>Ann Blackie</p>
Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4																					
2015/16	~200	~220	~215	~220																					
2016/17	~220	~220	~235	~250																					
2017/18	~240	-	-	-																					

Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By																				
Number of Inter-agency Referral Discussions (IRDs) held about a child	<p>CP03-P085P Number of Inter-agency Discussions (IRDs) held</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P085P Number of Inter-agency Discussions (IRDs) held</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>2015/16</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>80</td> <td>125</td> <td>119</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>90</td> <td>140</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>125</td> <td>165</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>175</td> <td>160</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Q1	80	125	119	Q2	90	140	-	Q3	125	165	-	Q4	175	160	-	119	<p>Observations: The number of Interagency Referral Discussions (IRD) continues to fluctuate over the quarters. Q1 2017/18 (119) is marginally behind the levels experienced in Q1 2016/17). Prior to Q3 2015/16 IRD's were an additional stage which occurred following a consultation however from Q3 2015/16 onwards the consultation step was removed and all relevant referrals go directly to an IRD. As IRDs are established they continue to be ratified as being appropriate via the scrutiny of Child Protection Reviewing Officers (CPROs) as well as being audited at the IRD review group.</p>		Ann Blackie
Quarter	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18																						
Q1	80	125	119																						
Q2	90	140	-																						
Q3	125	165	-																						
Q4	175	160	-																						
Number of children on Child Protection Register	<p>CP03-P086P Number of children on Child Protection Register</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP03-P086P Number of children on Child Protection Register</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>2015/16</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>28</td> <td>65</td> <td>37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>24</td> <td>65</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>16</td> <td>65</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>28</td> <td>55</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Q1	28	65	37	Q2	24	65	-	Q3	16	65	-	Q4	28	55	-	37	<p>Observations: We are currently on a downward trend in the number of children on the child protection register. This could be partially attributed to a reduction in the number of large family groups on the child protection register.</p>		Ann Blackie
Quarter	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18																						
Q1	28	65	37																						
Q2	24	65	-																						
Q3	16	65	-																						
Q4	28	55	-																						

Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By
No. of People Referred to Welfare Benefits	<p>CP03-P035 No. of People Referred to Welfare Benefits</p>	597	<p>Observations: There is a considerable reduction in the number of referrals (although this figure is still only 4% lower than the target figure). At this point in time it is not clear what the reasons are for the reduction.</p> <p>There is a reduction in the value of monetary gains. It is likely that this is at least in part due to changes in recording processes. We expect the statistics on this indicator to become clearer again over the forthcoming months.</p>		Cathie Fancy
Welfare Benefit - Monetary Gain	<p>CP03-P036 Welfare Benefit - Monetary Gain</p>	£780,585.24	<p>In addition to our own Welfare Benefits Service, our contract with CAB sees them dealing with between 250 and 300 live benefit cases each quarter. Q1 of 2017/18 saw just over £381k in monetary benefit gains for customers (down from £439k last quarter). In addition, CAB dealt with just over £1.1m debt, with 144 new one-off enquiries being handled, and 66 new multiple debt cases.</p>		Cathie Fancy

Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By																				
Number of reported incidents of domestic abuse (cumulative)	<p>CP03-P037P How many incidents of domestic abuse are reported to Police Scotland? (cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for CP03-P037P: Cumulative incidents of domestic abuse reported to Police Scotland</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>2015/16</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>180</td> <td>220</td> <td>290</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>430</td> <td>450</td> <td>450</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>650</td> <td>660</td> <td>660</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>900</td> <td>880</td> <td>880</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Q1	180	220	290	Q2	430	450	450	Q3	650	660	660	Q4	900	880	880	291	See below		Elaine Torrance
Quarter	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18																						
Q1	180	220	290																						
Q2	430	450	450																						
Q3	650	660	660																						
Q4	900	880	880																						
<p>Where we are currently</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An increase of 59 reported incidents of domestic abuse for the first quarter of 2017/18 when compared to the same time period in 2016/17, which equates to a 32.7% increase. <p>Our Successes/Our Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Pathway project has now secured the required funding to maintain vital services such as the Domestic Abuse Advocacy Support (DAAS) and the Domestic Abuse Community Support (DACS) services, and to develop a court advocacy service for Scottish Borders. Big Lottery funding, partner agency funding is secured to 2020, however Scottish Government funding was reduced by £35k and is initially available till 2018. All funded projects in Scotland were awarded initially 12 months funding with future funding contingent on the national Equality budget. - DAAS service manager will be attending the Independent Domestic Abuse Advocates course in 2017/18, this will mean that all staff in DAAS will be fully qualified IDAA's. - Equally Safe was successfully launched in late June with good media coverage <p>What we are doing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Over and above the service delivery, Pathway services are continuing to develop a training resource for frontline practitioners e.g. FGM, risk assessment using a training for trainers model. - recruitment to new posts is underway and the Children1st contract has been revised and awarded. - a national exhibition Inside Outside is being prepared to be launched in the Scottish Borders – this is the photography exhibition which showcases the work of women involved in prostitution. There are a series of events being planned in partnership with the Women's Support Project for late September. The formal launch is on 28th Sept 2017 at Old Gala House. <p>Service Update</p> <p>Referrals to DAAS are steady, and the rate of high risk victims remains constant.</p>																									

Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By																				
Number of Group 1-5 recorded crimes and offences (cumulative)	<p>CP03-P039P How many crimes and offences are recorded by Police Scotland? (cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Estimated data from trend chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>2015/16</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>~750</td> <td>~750</td> <td>~1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>~1,500</td> <td>~1,500</td> <td>~1,600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>~2,200</td> <td>~2,200</td> <td>~2,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>~2,900</td> <td>~2,900</td> <td>~3,100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Q1	~750	~750	~1,000	Q2	~1,500	~1,500	~1,600	Q3	~2,200	~2,200	~2,300	Q4	~2,900	~2,900	~3,100	963	<p>Where we are currently A 32.7% increase in crimes in quarter 1 of 2017/18 when compared to the same time period in 2016/17. This equates to 237 additional victims.</p>		Elaine Torrance
Quarter	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18																						
Q1	~750	~750	~1,000																						
Q2	~1,500	~1,500	~1,600																						
Q3	~2,200	~2,200	~2,300																						
Q4	~2,900	~2,900	~3,100																						

BUILD THE CAPACITY AND RESILIENCE OF OUR COMMUNITIES AND VOLUNTARY SECTOR

HOW ARE WE DOING?

April 2017 - June 2017:



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TWEEDDALE	EILDON	CHEVIOT	BERWICKSHIRE	TEVIOT & LIDDESDALE
The following funding was awarded	The following funding was awarded	The following funding was awarded	The following funding was awarded	The following funding was awarded
£0 Quality of Life Projects	£0 Quality of Life Projects	£7.4k Quality of Life Projects	£0 Quality of Life Projects	£2.0k Quality of Life Projects
£0 Neighbourhood Small Schemes	£14.1k Neighbourhood Small Schemes	£2.6k Neighbourhood Small Schemes	£7.3k Neighbourhood Small Schemes	£1.9k Neighbourhood Small Schemes
£1.2k Community Grant Scheme	£25.0k Community Grant Scheme	£3.3k Community Grant Scheme	£8.0k Community Grant Scheme	£5.7k Community Grant Scheme

Q1 PROJECT EXAMPLES	Q1 PROJECT EXAMPLES	Q1 PROJECT EXAMPLES	Q1 PROJECT EXAMPLES	Q1 PROJECT EXAMPLES
<p>Quality of Life Projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Quarter 1 approval was not sought for Quality of Life Projects or Neighbourhood Small schemes in Tweeddale. 	<p>Neighbourhood Small Schemes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> £1,430 to construct footpath improvements, Eildon Hills Walkway. £10,200 for replacement of existing bus shelter on Tweedbank Drive, Tweedbank. 	<p>Quality of Life Projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> £1,320 to carry out reinstatement to the carriageway Richmond Row, Jedburgh. <p>Neighbourhood Small Schemes Fund</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> £1,332 to form pedestrian access to Stichill play area. £1,225 to create a formal bus stop Riverside Drive, Kelso. 	<p>Neighbourhood Small Schemes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> £1,400 to install 2 benches at the new disaster memorial, overlooking the Harbour, Eyemouth. £2,400 for repair of the parking area at play park Hutton. 	<p>Quality of Life Projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> £2,000 contribution for the Hawick Welcome Initiative. <p>Neighbourhood Small Schemes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> £850 to repair/replace handrail Bright Street, Hawick. £600 for grass cutting at The Moat, Moat Park, Hawick.



Priority 4: Communities– Executive PIs (Quarterly)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By												
SB Alert - No. of people registered	<p>CP04-P001nP How many people have registered for SB Alert?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>SB Alert - No. of people registered</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1-2016/17</td> <td>3,863</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2-2016/17</td> <td>3,863</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3-2016/17</td> <td>4,147</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4-2016/17</td> <td>4,402</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1-2017/18</td> <td>4,402</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Value	Q1-2016/17	3,863	Q2-2016/17	3,863	Q3-2016/17	4,147	Q4-2016/17	4,402	Q1-2017/18	4,402	4,402	<p>How are we performing:</p> <p>There are now 4,402 people signed up to SBC’s messaging service.</p> <p>Actions we are taking to improve/maintain performance:</p> <p>An article on the SB Alert messaging system is in the recently issued SB Connect newsletter which will go to every house and business in the Scottish Borders area and we will monitor the uptake to ascertain the impact of this newsletter and the number of new users</p>		Jim Fraser
Quarter	Value																
Q1-2016/17	3,863																
Q2-2016/17	3,863																
Q3-2016/17	4,147																
Q4-2016/17	4,402																
Q1-2017/18	4,402																
Community Grant - No. of grants awarded	<p>CP04-P001aP How many grants did we award from the Community Grant Scheme?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Community Grant - No. of grants awarded</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1-2016/17</td> <td>43</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2-2016/17</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3-2016/17</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4-2016/17</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1-2017/18</td> <td>14</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Value	Q1-2016/17	43	Q2-2016/17	9	Q3-2016/17	10	Q4-2016/17	6	Q1-2017/18	14	14	<p>How are we performing:</p> <p>The number of awards in Q1 2017 has fallen compared to the equivalent quarter in 2016, due to the high number received last year to celebrate the Queens 90th birthday.</p> <p>The total value of awards for Q1 2017 is £43,179. If we compare this to the total value of awards in Q1 2015 which were £46,123, the figures demonstrate that CGS is performing as normally expected for Q1 and is maintaining support for the development of community projects in the local area.</p> <p>The total project cost value for Q1 2017 of £204,097 is also down in relation to the equivalent Q1 in 2016. This quarter includes match-funding for Stow Community Park which is a large scale project of £123,449. The total project cost for Q1 in 2016 was £265,748 which again reflected the Queens 90th Birthday celebrations. The total project cost can fluctuate greatly from quarter to quarter dependent on whether awards are to undertake small projects or provide match-funding for larger scale projects.</p>		Shona Smith
Quarter	Value																
Q1-2016/17	43																
Q2-2016/17	9																
Q3-2016/17	10																
Q4-2016/17	6																
Q1-2017/18	14																

Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By																		
Community Grant - Value of funding granted	<p>Exec - Community Grant Scheme: Grants / Total Project Value</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Community Grant Scheme: Grants / Total Project Value</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>CP04-P001b</th> <th>CP04-P001c</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>£88,627</td> <td>£265,748</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>£30,130</td> <td>£352,211</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>£24,246</td> <td>£287,069</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>£13,211</td> <td>£214,247</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>£43,179</td> <td>£204,097</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	CP04-P001b	CP04-P001c	Q1 2016/17	£88,627	£265,748	Q2 2016/17	£30,130	£352,211	Q3 2016/17	£24,246	£287,069	Q4 2016/17	£13,211	£214,247	Q1 2017/18	£43,179	£204,097	£43,179	<p>Actions we are taking to improve/maintain performance: CGS provides a fund that encourages the maximisation of external funding investment into the Borders, mainly through Big Lottery's Awards for All scheme. Where possible requests for support are directed to this source to extend the availability of SBC funds. The CGS is promoted on the SBC website, via press advertising and promotion at local seminars/networking events.</p>		
Quarter		CP04-P001b	CP04-P001c																				
Q1 2016/17	£88,627	£265,748																					
Q2 2016/17	£30,130	£352,211																					
Q3 2016/17	£24,246	£287,069																					
Q4 2016/17	£13,211	£214,247																					
Q1 2017/18	£43,179	£204,097																					
Community Grant Award - Total Project Cost	£204,097																						

Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By
Quality of Life Fund – Total value of funds awarded (cumulative)	<p>CP04-P001j Quality of Life Fund - Total value of funds awarded (cumulative)</p> <p>£100,000.00 £75,000.00 £50,000.00 £25,000.00 £0.00</p> <p>Q1-2016/17 Q2-2016/17 Q3-2016/17 Q4-2016/17 Q1-2017/18</p> <p>■ Quarters ■ Family Group (previous yr) - Av. ■ SBC (previous yr) - Av. ■ Scotland (previous yr) - Av.</p>	£9,420.00	<p>Observations: In Q1 2017/18 4 projects were awarded a total of £9.4k. Of these 2 were carried forward from 2016/17. Amounts awarded ranged from £1.32k to £4.05k and averaged £2.36k.</p>		Jason Hedley
Neighbourhood Small Schemes Fund – Total value of funds awarded (cumulative)	<p>CP04-P001k Neighbourhood Small Schemes Fund - Total value of funds awarded (cumulative)</p> <p>£300,000.00 £250,000.00 £200,000.00 £150,000.00 £100,000.00 £50,000.00 £0.00</p> <p>Q1-2016/17 Q2-2016/17 Q3-2016/17 Q4-2016/17 Q1-2017/18</p> <p>■ Quarters ■ Family Group (previous yr) - Av. ■ SBC (previous yr) - Av. ■ Scotland (previous yr) - Av.</p>	£25,903.00	<p>Observations: During Q1 2017/18 23 projects were awarded a total of £25.9k. Amounts awarded ranged from £32 to £10,200 and averaged £1,126.</p>		Jason Hedley

Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By																																				
No. of Active community resilience plans (cumulative)	<p>Exec - Community Resilience Plans - Active and Progressing</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>CP04-P001l</th> <th>CP04-P001m</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>35</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>37</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>38</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>39</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>40</td> <td>13</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	CP04-P001l	CP04-P001m	Q1 2016/17	35	17	Q2 2016/17	37	13	Q3 2016/17	38	12	Q4 2016/17	39	12	Q1 2017/18	40	13	40	<p>How are we performing: The number of active community resilience plans has risen to 40 due to Upper Tweed now being active.</p> <p>Due to Lamancha, Newlands and Kirkurd progressing, this figure has risen to 13.</p> <p>Actions we are taking to improve/maintain performance: Emails will be sent to all 'Progressing' and 'Awaiting Update' communities in September to ascertain if they wish to proceed pre-winter 2017/18.</p>		Jim Fraser																		
Quarter	CP04-P001l	CP04-P001m																																							
Q1 2016/17	35	17																																							
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No. of Progressing community resilience plans (cumulative)	<p>Exec - Community Resilience Plans - Active and Progressing</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>CP04-P001l</th> <th>CP04-P001m</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>35</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>37</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>38</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>39</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>40</td> <td>13</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	CP04-P001l	CP04-P001m	Q1 2016/17	35	17	Q2 2016/17	37	13	Q3 2016/17	38	12	Q4 2016/17	39	12	Q1 2017/18	40	13	13		Jim Fraser																			
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Q1 2017/18	40	13																																							
<p>Page 52</p> <p>The number of people carrying out volunteer work with SBC</p>	<p>CP04-P001oP The number of people carrying out volunteer work with SBC</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters</th> <th>Target (Quarters)</th> <th>Family Group (previous yr) - Av.</th> <th>SBC (previous yr) - Av.</th> <th>Scotland (previous yr) - Av.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>82</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>93</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>85</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>84</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>215</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters	Target (Quarters)	Family Group (previous yr) - Av.	SBC (previous yr) - Av.	Scotland (previous yr) - Av.	Q1 2016/17	82					Q2 2016/17	93					Q3 2016/17	85					Q4 2016/17	84					Q1 2017/18	215					215	<p>Observations:</p> <p>There have been a reduced number of classes involving CLD volunteers which is reflected in the number of volunteers recorded. For the first time information about volunteers working with the Mental Health Service and the Community Capacity Building Team have been captured.</p>		Shona Smith
Quarter	Quarters	Target (Quarters)	Family Group (previous yr) - Av.	SBC (previous yr) - Av.	Scotland (previous yr) - Av.																																				
Q1 2016/17	82																																								
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MAINTAIN AND IMPROVE OUR HIGH QUALITY ENVIRONMENT

HOW ARE WE DOING?

January 2017 – March 2017:

HOUSEHOLD WASTE 38.67% of our household waste, on average, was recycled over the last 12 months 	HOUSEHOLD WASTE 61.06% of our household waste was sent to landfill, on average, over the last 12 months	HOUSEHOLD WASTE 0.26% of our household waste required 'other' treatment, on average, over the last 12 months	ROAD SAFETY 1 person was killed on our roads in Q1 2017 	ROAD SAFETY 7 people were seriously injured on our roads in Q1 2017 
SB Q1 2016 38.33%	SB Q1 2016 61.40%	SB Q1 2016 0.27%	SB Q1 2016 2	SB Q1 2016 12

Road safety figures are currently unvetted and remain subject to change.

waste • spend to save • low carbon • waste • spend to save • low carbon • waste • spend to save

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Our performance during Q1 2017

COMMUNITY RECYCLING CENTRES

56.11%

of waste was recycled at SBC Community Recycling Centres, on average, over the last 12 months

(up from 52.31% in Q1 2016)

Case Study Drivewise Borders

As part of the Drivewise Borders initiative, hundreds of students aged under 17 from the nine secondary schools are being invited to visit Charterhall Estate throughout 2017. Having started in April this year, the sessions have so far seen around 320 pupils gain basic knowledge of driving and road rules through simple manoeuvring of a vehicle, and also instil in them good driving attitudes and habits. Drivewise Borders is a partnership between Police Scotland, Scottish Borders Council (SBC), IAM RoadSmart, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service, Scottish Ambulance



Service, Transport Scotland and former racing champion John Cleland. It includes an advanced driver course for 17 to 25 year olds which is free upon completion, and a free older driver scheme. Drivewise Borders is funded by the Scottish Road Safety Framework.



Priority 5: High Quality Environment – Executive Quarterly PIs

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By												
Annual Household Recycling Rate (%) - UNVERIFIED (cumulative rolling average)	<p>CP05-P001cP How much of our household waste is recycled (%) - UNVERIFIED (cumulative rolling average)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Annual Household Recycling Rate (%) - UNVERIFIED (cumulative rolling average)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016</td> <td>38.03</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016</td> <td>37.53</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016</td> <td>37.22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016</td> <td>39.03</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017</td> <td>38.67</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Value (%)	Q1 2016	38.03	Q2 2016	37.53	Q3 2016	37.22	Q4 2016	39.03	Q1 2017	38.67	38.67	<p>Observations: This quarter has seen the recycling rates fall very slightly. It could be that they are levelling out after the introduction of food waste, or it could be due to natural variation in the tonnages that are being collected. Future data will help inform this.</p> <p>As the recycling rates have very slightly reduced, the landfilled rates have very slightly increased. This could be due to natural variation in the tonnages collected from year to year and month to month. Future data will help inform this.</p>		Ross Sharp-Dent
Quarter	Value (%)																
Q1 2016	38.03																
Q2 2016	37.53																
Q3 2016	37.22																
Q4 2016	39.03																
Q1 2017	38.67																
Annual Household Waste Landfilled Rate (%) - UNVERIFIED (cumulative rolling average)	<p>CP05-P001d Annual Household Waste Landfilled Rate (%) - UNVERIFIED (cumulative rolling average)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Annual Household Waste Landfilled Rate (%) - UNVERIFIED (cumulative rolling average)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016</td> <td>61.40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016</td> <td>60.87</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016</td> <td>60.70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016</td> <td>60.71</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017</td> <td>61.06</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Value (%)	Q1 2016	61.40	Q2 2016	60.87	Q3 2016	60.70	Q4 2016	60.71	Q1 2017	61.06	61.06	<p>In comparison with the same dataset a year ago there has been an increase of approximately 1000 tonnes in the total amount of household waste collected – a 2% increase. This could be due to changes in economic activity (when economic activity increases waste outputs tend to increase), and perhaps also influenced by increased household numbers in the region.</p> <p>Note: This data is calendar year.</p>		Ross Sharp-Dent
Quarter	Value (%)																
Q1 2016	61.40																
Q2 2016	60.87																
Q3 2016	60.70																
Q4 2016	60.71																
Q1 2017	61.06																
Annual Household Waste 'Other Treatment' Rate (%) - UNVERIFIED (cumulative rolling average)	<p>CP05-P001e Annual Household Waste 'Other Treatment' Rate (%) - UNVERIFIED (cumulative rolling average)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Annual Household Waste 'Other Treatment' Rate (%) - UNVERIFIED (cumulative rolling average)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016</td> <td>1.27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016</td> <td>1.27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016</td> <td>1.26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016</td> <td>1.26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017</td> <td>1.26</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Value (%)	Q1 2016	1.27	Q2 2016	1.27	Q3 2016	1.26	Q4 2016	1.26	Q1 2017	1.26	0.26	<p>Observations: The percentage of waste going to 'other treatment' has remained steady over the last four quarters. This is a small percentage and is related to material that was sent off for recycling but which identified as contamination through the sorting process.</p> <p>Note: This data is calendar year.</p>		Ross Sharp-Dent
Quarter	Value (%)																
Q1 2016	1.27																
Q2 2016	1.27																
Q3 2016	1.26																
Q4 2016	1.26																
Q1 2017	1.26																

Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By												
Annual Average Community Recycling Centre (CRC) Recycling Rate (%) (cumulative rolling ave)	<p>CP05-P001f Annual Average Community Recycling Centre (CRC) Recycling Rate (%) (cumulative rolling average)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Annual Average Community Recycling Centre (CRC) Recycling Rate (%) (cumulative rolling ave)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Recycling Rate (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1-2016</td> <td>52.31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2-2016</td> <td>54.09</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3-2016</td> <td>55.39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4-2016</td> <td>56.23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1-2017</td> <td>56.11</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Recycling Rate (%)	Q1-2016	52.31	Q2-2016	54.09	Q3-2016	55.39	Q4-2016	56.23	Q1-2017	56.11	56.11	<p>Observations:</p> <p>The recycling centre recycling rate has reduced by 0.1% this quarter which is such a small change that it is most likely reflecting a steady state at the recycling centres, with tonnages being affected by natural variation.</p> <p>Note: This data is calendar year.</p>		Ross Sharp-Dent
Quarter	Recycling Rate (%)																
Q1-2016	52.31																
Q2-2016	54.09																
Q3-2016	55.39																
Q4-2016	56.23																
Q1-2017	56.11																

Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By												
Number of people killed on Border Roads	<p>CP05-P001aP How many people are killed on our roads?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for CP05-P001aP</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Value	Q1 2016	2	Q2 2016	7	Q3 2016	2	Q4 2016	1	Q1 2017	1	1	<p>Note: Q1 2017 figures are Unvetted and therefore remain subject to change. We await final Vetted figures from Police Scotland.</p> <p>Unvetted figures show that unfortunately there was 1 fatality on Scottish Borders roads in Q1 2017, in line with the Vetted figure for Q4 2016. The Vetted figure for Q1 2016 was 2.</p>		Colin Ovens
Quarter	Value																
Q1 2016	2																
Q2 2016	7																
Q3 2016	2																
Q4 2016	1																
Q1 2017	1																
Number of people seriously injured on Border Roads	<p>CP05-P001bP How many people are seriously injured on our roads?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for CP05-P001bP</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017</td> <td>7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Value	Q1 2016	12	Q2 2016	21	Q3 2016	19	Q4 2016	13	Q1 2017	7	7	<p>There were 7 serious casualties on Scottish Borders roads in Q1 2017, lower than the Vetted figure of 13 in Q4 2016. The Vetted figure for Q1 2016 was 12.</p>		Colin Ovens
Quarter	Value																
Q1 2016	12																
Q2 2016	21																
Q3 2016	19																
Q4 2016	13																
Q1 2017	7																

DEVELOP OUR WORKFORCE HOW ARE WE DOING?

April 2017 – June 2017:

Leadership Opportunities for Teachers

A careers fair was held on 24th & 25th March at the Transport Interchange in Galashiels for teachers who are considering the next step in their leadership journey. With a number of headteacher and depute headteacher opportunities at both primary and secondary level, SBC was keen to attract dedicated and enthusiastic professionals, focused on high quality teaching and learning in order to make a difference for our young people. Candidates were given the chance to speak in depth to existing heads and senior managers to find out more about what it is like to be a leader within SBC and the strategic plan that is in place to support all learners. SBC is

committed to ensuring that all children and young people in the Scottish Borders are given the best possible opportunities in life in terms of academic achievement, vocational experience and social and emotional development. In order to maximise interest, the event was supported by a package of publicity including a press release, a news story on SBC's website, a week long radio campaign and advertisements in local press and Times Education Supplement (TESS). Since the event, vacancies have closed for in excess of **20 headteacher and depute headteacher roles** in the Scottish Borders, attracting over **100 applicants**.

MAKE THE NEXT STEP IN YOUR LEADERSHIP JOURNEY IN THE SCOTTISH BORDERS

We have fantastic young people and ambitious staff - the Scottish Borders is your perfect leadership destination.

We have a large number of leadership opportunities across our education provision. We want strong leaders who are focused on high quality teaching and learning in order to make a difference for our young people.

Come along and find out about leadership opportunities at our open days and discover what Scottish Borders Council can do for your career:

FRIDAY 24 MARCH - 2-4PM
SATURDAY 25 MARCH - 10AM-2PM
GALASHIELS INTERCHANGE (next to train station)
STIRLING STREET, GALASHIELS TD1 1BW

The Scottish Borders has the perfect balance of town and country life, as well as being only an hour's train ride away from the city following the opening of the Borders Railway.

Come along and speak to us about what it is really like to live, work and learn in the Borders.

"Having relocated to the Scottish Borders last year, my experience of living and working here has been positive. I've been warmly welcomed both by the children and families in the two schools I lead and also by staff and smaller authority colleagues. With SBC being a smaller authority, colleagues are always available to offer a strong network of support and collaborative working is embraced. Scottish Borders schools are unique and diverse - but there's a real focus on quality teaching and learning, inclusion for all and meeting every child's needs. Add to this the fresh air, rolling hills, strong traditions and cultures and an easy commute to Edinburgh via car or train - what's not to like?"

Carolyn Driscoll
Headteacher
Philiphaugh Community School

Find out more at: www.scotborders.gov.uk

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- benefits
- communication
- staff development
- flexibility
- benefits
- communication
- staff development

Our performance during Q1 2017/18

SBC ABSENCE RATE *

Awaiting information, see note below

WORK OPPORTUNITIES

47 work opportunities are being supported by SBC through our **"Work Opportunities Policy"** as of June 2017

(down from 59 in Q1 16/17)

NOTE

The implementation of SBC's new Business World System (Finance, HR, Procurement) has led to a delay in the availability of certain statistics for this quarters report. This is expected to be resolved before the Q2 report.

APPRENTICESHIPS

32 apprentices are employed with SBC as of June 2017

(down from 42 in Q1 16/17)

APPRENTICESHIPS

65.6% male
34.4% female across various departments such as Human Resources, Engineering, Finance

New Head for Hawick High School

When there was a vacancy for a new headteacher at Hawick High School recently, the pupils took the initiative, got involved and highlighted the vacancy, the school and Hawick in a **Youtube news** bulletin. With now over 1400 views the bulletin helped raise the focus of the opportunity available. There were 11 applicants for this key role and the successful candidate, Vicky Porteous, will take up post from August 17.



<https://youtu.be/SrHjwQvZeM>



Priority 6: Developing our Workforce – Executive Quarterly PIs

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By												
Percentage of Working Days Lost - Council Average	<p>CP06-P14P What % of working days are lost due to absence?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP06-P14P Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/16</td> <td>4.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>4.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>4.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>3.8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Value (%)	Q4 2016/16	4.1%	Q1 2016/17	4.1%	Q2 2016/17	4.2%	Q3 2016/17	3.8%		<p>The implementation of SBC’s new Business World System (Finance, HR, Procurement) has led to a delay in the availability of certain statistics for this quarters report. This is expected to be resolved before the Q2 report.</p>		Ian Angus		
Quarter	Value (%)																
Q4 2016/16	4.1%																
Q1 2016/17	4.1%																
Q2 2016/17	4.2%																
Q3 2016/17	3.8%																
<p>Page 88</p> <p>CP06-P45 Work Opportunities Scheme - Current Total Work Opportunities (incl. ESS supported employees)</p>	<p>CP06-P45P How many people do we currently employ through our Work Opportunities Scheme? (CP06-P45P)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP06-P45P Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>59</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>52</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>47</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Value	Q1 2016/17	59	Q2 2016/17	51	Q3 2016/17	52	Q4 2016/17	50	Q1 2017/18	47	47	<p>Observations: There are currently 47 opportunities being provided within SBC through the Work Opportunities Policy.</p>		Cathie Fancy
Quarter	Value																
Q1 2016/17	59																
Q2 2016/17	51																
Q3 2016/17	52																
Q4 2016/17	50																
Q1 2017/18	47																

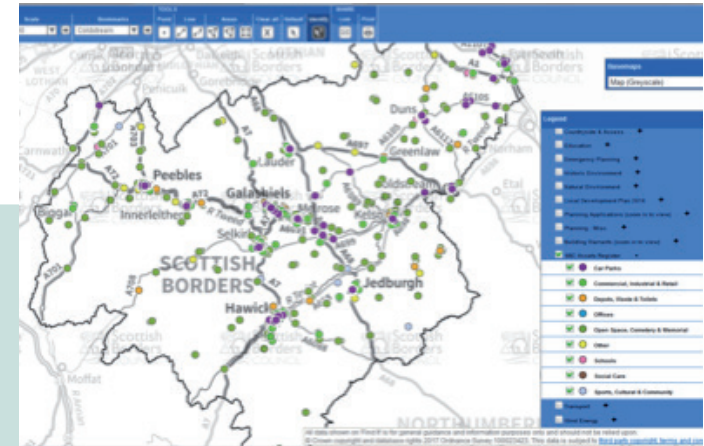
Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By																								
CP06-P31 Work Opportunities Scheme - Current Employability Fund Posts	<p>Executive - Supported Employment excl. ESS</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>CP06-P31P</th> <th>CP06-P32P</th> <th>CP06-P37P</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>1</td> <td>9</td> <td>42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>1</td> <td>7</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>0</td> <td>10</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>0</td> <td>3</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>32</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	CP06-P31P	CP06-P32P	CP06-P37P	Q1 2016/17	1	9	42	Q2 2016/17	1	7	36	Q3 2016/17	0	10	36	Q4 2016/17	0	3	36	Q1 2017/18	0	0	32	0	Observations: There are currently 0 people in Employability Fund posts within SBC.		Cathie Fancy
Quarter		CP06-P31P	CP06-P32P	CP06-P37P																									
Q1 2016/17		1	9	42																									
Q2 2016/17		1	7	36																									
Q3 2016/17		0	10	36																									
Q4 2016/17	0	3	36																										
Q1 2017/18	0	0	32																										
CP06-P32 Work Opportunities Scheme - Current Student Placements	12	Observations: Students continue to look for work experience within SBC during the summer break and throughout the year as part of their studies.		Cathie Fancy																									
CP06-P37 Work Opportunities Scheme - Current Modern Apprentices employed within SBC	32	Observations: There are currently 21 Male and 11 female Modern Apprentices within SBC. There are a number of SBC Modern Apprenticeship opportunities currently being considered and planned for the coming months. We have seen many MA's secure paid employment in the SBC department where they have completed their MA.		Cathie Fancy																									
CP06-P44 Work Opportunities Scheme - Current Other SBC opportunities	<p>CP06-P44P How many other work opportunities do we currently have? (CP06-P44P)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Quarters</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Quarters	Q1 2016/17	1	Q2 2016/17	1	Q3 2016/17	0	Q4 2016/17	10	Q1 2017/18	3	3	Observations: All 3 of these work opportunities are Work Experience positions within SBC.		Cathie Fancy												
Quarter	Quarters																												
Q1 2016/17	1																												
Q2 2016/17	1																												
Q3 2016/17	0																												
Q4 2016/17	10																												
Q1 2017/18	3																												

DEVELOP OUR ASSETS AND RESOURCES

HOW ARE WE DOING?

April 2017 – June 2017:



on the website supported by an interactive map (pictured) to aid community groups in identifying SBC owned assets in their area.

CAPITAL RECEIPTS £231.6k was received from selling our fixed assets such as buildings in Q1 2017/18		OCCUPANCY RATES 87.3% of industrial and commercial properties owned by the council were occupied as of June 2017	
SBC Q1 16/17	£140.3k	SBC Q1 16/17	90.6%

Under the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 communities have to right to request to use, lease or purchase assets owned by relevant authorities as named in the Act. To date Scottish Borders Council has received 14 enquiries from community groups about this part of the Act and assets that may be available to support projects they are delivering within their communities. One of these has developed into a formal asset transfer request and another five are also expected to develop into formal requests. Copies of the SBC asset registers, by locality, are available

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- buildings • energy efficiency • capital investment • buildings • energy efficiency • capital investment • buildings •

Our performance during Q1 2017/18

COUNCIL PROPERTIES

24 properties are no longer required

6 properties are advertised for sale

9 properties are currently under offer

http://www.scotborders.gov.uk/sale_lets

COUNCIL TAX

31.7% of Council Tax due was collected in Q1 2017/18
 (down from 31.87% in Q1 16/17)

CAPITAL PROJECTS

80 number of projects ongoing across the council of which

- 74** are on target
- 4** are slightly behind target
- 2** are not on target

ENERGY CONSUMPTION* Q1 17/18

we used **1,693,500** kilowatt hours of electricity at a cost of **£207.5k**

(down from 1,960,128 in Q1 16/17)
 (down from £224.1k in Q1 16/17)

ENERGY CONSUMPTION* Q1 17/18

we used **1,939,963** kilowatt hours of gas at a cost of **£53.4k**

(down from 2,334,312 in Q1 16/17)
 (down from £56.1k in Q1 16/17)

*The energy consumption figures are based on 26 sites across the council which account for approximately 50% of the energy used across the council, and is therefore representative of the energy use across the council as a whole.



Priority 7: Assets and Resources– Executive Quarterly PIs

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By																				
Council Tax - In Year Collection Level	<p>CP07-P001aP How much Council Tax is collected in a particular year?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP07-P001aP Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Q1</th> <th>Q2</th> <th>Q3</th> <th>Q4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>~32%</td> <td>~58%</td> <td>~82%</td> <td>~95%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>~32%</td> <td>~58%</td> <td>~80%</td> <td>~92%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>~32%</td> <td>~58%</td> <td>~80%</td> <td>~95%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2015/16	~32%	~58%	~82%	~95%	2016/17	~32%	~58%	~80%	~92%	2017/18	~32%	~58%	~80%	~95%	31.7%	<p>How are we performing? Council Tax recovery has reduced slightly in comparison to 2016/17. This is affected by unusually high levels of staff turnover and overtime reductions which is impacting on our ability to process changes and thereby collection levels.</p> <p>Actions that we are taking to improve/maintain performance: Staff recruitment and revising workload priorities will gradually improve the position over the coming months.</p>		Jenni Craig
Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4																					
2015/16	~32%	~58%	~82%	~95%																					
2016/17	~32%	~58%	~80%	~92%																					
2017/18	~32%	~58%	~80%	~95%																					
Occupancy Rates of Industrial and Commercial Units	<p>CP07-P001bP What % of industrial & commercial properties, owned by the Council, are occupied?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP07-P001bP Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Occupancy Rate (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1-2016/17</td> <td>90.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2-2016/17</td> <td>86%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3-2016/17</td> <td>89%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4-2016/17</td> <td>88.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1-2017/18</td> <td>87.3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Occupancy Rate (%)	Q1-2016/17	90.6%	Q2-2016/17	86%	Q3-2016/17	89%	Q4-2016/17	88.8%	Q1-2017/18	87.3%	87.3%	<p>How we are performing: Berwickshire: 76.3% (Last Q 79.7%) Cheviot: 92.3%. (Last Q 90.8%) Eildon: 88.5%. (Last Q 91.7%) Teviotdale & Liddesdale: 88.5%. (Last Q 84.6%) Tweeddale: 93.3%. (Last Q 96.7%)</p> <p>Total number of new leases within this quarter: 6.</p> <p>Actions that we are taking to improve/maintain performance: In addition to a national marketing campaign that covers the area of the Borders Railway corridor, we are also marketing commercial and industrial properties across the whole region through our website and by taking out adverts in the national property press.</p>		Bryan McGrath								
Quarter	Occupancy Rate (%)																								
Q1-2016/17	90.6%																								
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Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By												
Capital Receipts Generated (cumulative)	<p>CP07-P001cP How much has the Council received for selling its fixed assets (e.g. buildings), shares or debt? (cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Capital Receipts Generated (cumulative)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value (£)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1-2016/17</td> <td>140,300.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2-2016/17</td> <td>173,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3-2016/17</td> <td>481,516.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4-2016/17</td> <td>1,277,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1-2017/18</td> <td>231,600.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Value (£)	Q1-2016/17	140,300.00	Q2-2016/17	173,000.00	Q3-2016/17	481,516.00	Q4-2016/17	1,277,000.00	Q1-2017/18	231,600.00	£231,600.00	<p>How are we performing: The cumulative total target for capital receipts for financial year 2017/18 is £1.903m. This is based on the current potential disposals highlighted by the Capital Receipts Working Group which meets monthly to monitor sales. The £231,600 in Q1 is mainly from the disposal of the Former Halyrude Primary School, Peebles.</p> <p>The review of land and property assets through the Property Rationalisation transformation work has identified a number of potential opportunities to declare assets surplus to requirements.</p> <p>Actions we are taking to improve/maintain performance: Further development site opportunities are being identified with our Architects to bring these to the market over this financial year and future years.</p>		Neil Hastie
Quarter	Value (£)																
Q1-2016/17	140,300.00																
Q2-2016/17	173,000.00																
Q3-2016/17	481,516.00																
Q4-2016/17	1,277,000.00																
Q1-2017/18	231,600.00																
Total no. of properties surplus to requirements		24	<p>How are we performing: Twenty four properties are currently formally surplus to the Councils requirements. Six of which are currently for sale on the open market through our selling agents. A further nine properties are currently under offer, two to community groups. Interest from Community Groups in other Council land and property assets has increased through the newly introduced Community Empowerment legislation. A further two instructions have been sent to our selling agents to market surplus properties.</p> <p>Actions we are taking to improve/maintain performance: A closing date has been set for one of the properties currently being marketed and we continue to monitor interest in the remainder through discussions with our selling agents. Indications are that there is still no sign of significant change in the local property market which remains static. Deadlines for conclusion of sales of properties under offer are reviewed and monitored through Legal Services on a regular basis.</p>		Neil Hastie												
Total no. of properties actively being marketed	<p>Executive - Properties no longer required</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Executive - Properties no longer required</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1-2016/17</td> <td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2-2016/17</td> <td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3-2016/17</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4-2016/17</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1-2017/18</td> <td>24</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter		Value	Q1-2016/17	26	Q2-2016/17	26	Q3-2016/17	21	Q4-2016/17	19	Q1-2017/18	24	6		Neil Hastie
Quarter	Value																
Q1-2016/17	26																
Q2-2016/17	26																
Q3-2016/17	21																
Q4-2016/17	19																
Q1-2017/18	24																
Total no. of properties under offer	<table border="1"> <caption>Properties under offer</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1-2016/17</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2-2016/17</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3-2016/17</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4-2016/17</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1-2017/18</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Value	Q1-2016/17	7	Q2-2016/17	8	Q3-2016/17	7	Q4-2016/17	8	Q1-2017/18	9	9		Neil Hastie	
Quarter	Value																
Q1-2016/17	7																
Q2-2016/17	8																
Q3-2016/17	7																
Q4-2016/17	8																
Q1-2017/18	9																

Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By
Electricity Consumption (KWh) – Quarterly	<p>CP07-P001gP How much electricity in kilowatt hours does the Council use? - Quarterly</p>	1,693,500	<p>How are we performing:</p> <p>Electricity consumption is 13.6% less than the same time last year but represents only a 7% cost reduction due to the increasing price of fuel. Factors that will have influenced this reduction include:</p> <p>This quarter has been 16% warmer this year compared to the same period last year and there has been a notable reduction in electrical demand at those sites with a significant proportion of electric heating.</p>		Martin Joyce
Electricity Consumption Cost (£) – Quarterly	<p>CP07-P001hP How much does the Council spend on electricity? - Quarterly</p>	£207,547	<p>We are now starting to realise the benefit of the LED lighting upgrade projects at our schools and offices which are delivering significant savings as anticipated.</p> <p>Note: The electrical consumption included in this report is partially estimated due to a delay in billing and so could be subject to small amendments.</p> <p>Gas consumption for this quarter is 16.9% less than the same time last year and a cost reduction of 5%. If we normalise the consumption based on weather differences then the gas consumption is only 1% less</p>		Martin Joyce

Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By
Gas Consumption (KWh) – Quarterly	<p>CP07-P001JP How much gas in kilowatt hours does the Council use? - Quarterly</p>	1,939,963	<p>than last year. Other major contributing factors are:</p> <p>The old Berwickshire High School while being refurbished to accommodate Duns Primary School consumed gas associated with commissioning and testing the heating system. Without this consumption the total gas consumption would be 21.4% less (6.6% normalised).The re-glazing project at the Council Headquarters has delivered savings which, along with closer control, has delivered energy savings.Boiler room insulation projects completed in the previous financial year are starting to deliver savings.</p>		Martin Joyce
Gas Consumption Cost (£) – Quarterly	<p>CP07-P001JP How much does the Council spend on gas? - Quarterly</p>	£53,377	<p>Actions we are taking to improve our performance: As part of the transformation programme of works the Energy Efficiency Programme (EPP) is focussed on delivering cost effective energy reductions that represent best value for money while reducing our energy consumption and costs as much as possible. As part of this programme last year we:</p> <p>Completed LED lighting upgrades on 19 sites</p> <p>Completed boiler room insulation upgrades at 19 sites. Completed the upgrade of the life expired windows on our Headquarters building and a number of schools to thermally efficient double glazed units.</p>		Martin Joyce

Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By																								
Number of Capital Projects where RAG status is "Green"	<p>Executive - Capital Projects</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Green (CP07-P001nP)</th> <th>Amber (CP07-P001IP)</th> <th>Red (CP07-P001mP)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>99</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>95</td> <td>3</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>95</td> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>93</td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>74</td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Green (CP07-P001nP)	Amber (CP07-P001IP)	Red (CP07-P001mP)	Q1 2016/17	99	1	1	Q2 2016/17	95	3	0	Q3 2016/17	95	4	0	Q4 2016/17	93	4	2	Q1 2017/18	74	4	2	74	<p>Observations: There are now 80 capital projects being managed by SBC. (There were 99 at end June, but many project have now been completed, and other small projects have been grouped together for project management purposes). Of these, 2 have been assessed as <u>red</u> in terms of progress being made to deliver the project (time, quality, & budget) These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wilton Lodge Park: The café project is still experiencing delays as a direct consequence of 3rd party contractual performance failures. SBC is continuing to work to expedite completion and recover the additional costs incurred. A private report will be considered by Cllrs later in August New Easter Langlee Waste Transfer Station: An amended planning application is currently being worked on for resubmission. <p>4 have been assessed as <u>Amber</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council ICT Transformation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The launch of our customer portal has been delayed again due to functionality issues with the product. CGI and their partner are working to confirm understanding of our customer portal vision, and propose a roadmap to deliver that vision. The initial period after Business World go-live has been very challenging as the team work to embed new processes, bring on stream more functionality and ensure knowledge is transferred from consultants to staff. This means the benefits of ERP will not come as quickly as originally expected, but work is underway to realise the benefits as soon as is practicably possible Hawick Flood Protection- extensive public consultation on this large, complex and significant project has resulted in some objections being raised which are now being dealt with and 		Paul Frankland; Steven Renwick
Quarter		Green (CP07-P001nP)	Amber (CP07-P001IP)	Red (CP07-P001mP)																									
Q1 2016/17		99	1	1																									
Q2 2016/17	95	3	0																										
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Q1 2017/18	74	4	2																										
Number of Capital Projects where RAG status is "Amber"	4		Paul Frankland; Steven Renwick																										
Number of Capital Projects where RAG status is "Red"	2		Paul Frankland; Steven Renwick																										

Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By
Page 66			<p>although this is taking time, it is a valuable and necessary part of the overall project. Additional public meetings and site walks are planned for later in August, with all information being brought together for approval in the autumn</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asset Rationalisation- the scale of this work, looking at all SBC’s assets across all localities, and consulting with communities, is proving more challenging than expected and savings targets, and achieving the required savings, continue to pose a significant challenge. Work continues to achieve current year property savings and to identify property savings in future years and includes consultation on draft Locality Property Plans. • Care Inspectorate Requirements and upgrades- after extensive information gathering and analysis (using SBC conditions surveys and Care Inspectorate reports), strategic investment priorities across the care estate for 2017/18 have now been agreed, addressing what has been highlighted through the research. 		

ENSURE EXCELLENT, ADAPTABLE, COLLABORATIVE AND ACCESSIBLE PUBLIC SERVICES

HOW ARE WE DOING?

April 2017 – June 2017:

CUSTOMER INTERACTIONS	FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUESTS (FOI)	COMPLAINTS
43,623 interactions with the public were handled by our Customer Service staff via email, face to face contact, phonecalls and mail in Q1 2017/18	279 requests for information under the Freedom of Information Act were received in Q1 2017/18	142 customer complaints were closed by SBC in Q1 2017/18
SBC Q1 16/17 46,042	SBC Q1 16/17 250	SBC Q1 16/17 175

Co-ordinating Roadworks





As a result of road closures on the B6360 adjacent to Abbotsford House to enable Amey to undertake roads works and SBCs planned maintenance of the road at the bridge on the A7 to Selkirk, residents living near Abbotsford were required to undertake a 10 mile diversion. SBC will in future co-ordinate with Amey prior to commencing roadworks requiring closures and check the Scottish Road Works Register.



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- ICT
- customer focus
- online services
- partnership
- ICT
- customer focus
- online services
- partnership

Our performance during Q1 2016/17

CUSTOMER INTERACTIONS 15,965 face to face interactions were logged by our Contact Centres during Q1 2017/18  (down from 16,051 in Q1 16/17)	FREEDOM OF INFORMATION 94% of FOI requests were completed on time in Q1 2017/18 (up from 91% in Q1 16/17)	COMPLAINTS Our average response times for complaints for Q1 2017/18 were as follows: Stage 1 complaints 3.5 days (down from 3.6 days in Q1 16/17)	In Q1 2017/18 we closed: 88.6% of complaints at stage 1 within 5 working days (up from 86.2% in Q1 16/17)
26,413 phone interactions were logged by our Contact Centres in Q1 2017/18  (down from 28,603 in Q1 16/17)	SOCIAL MEDIA The number of engagements during Q1 2017/18  42,973  14,284	Stage 2 complaints 19.2 days (up from 15.7 days in Q1 16/17)	57.5% of complaints at stage 2 within 20 working days (down from 89.3% in Q1 16/17)
		Escalated complaints 14.6 days (up from 11 days in Q1 16/17)	62.5% of escalated complaints within 20 working days (up from 50% in Q1 16/17)



Priority 8: Excellent Public Services– Executive Quarterly PIs

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By												
Total number of interactions (taken through CRM) by Customer Services Page 68	<p>CP08-P066P How many transactions were logged as handled by Customer Services staff?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for CP08-P066P Trend Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1-2016/17</td> <td>46,042</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2-2016/17</td> <td>44,665</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3-2016/17</td> <td>36,848</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4-2016/17</td> <td>44,523</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1-2017/18</td> <td>43,623</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Legend: ■ Quarters, ■ Target (Quarters), — Family Group (previous yr) - Av., — SBC (previous yr) - Av., — Scotland (previous yr) - Av.</p>	Quarter	Value	Q1-2016/17	46,042	Q2-2016/17	44,665	Q3-2016/17	36,848	Q4-2016/17	44,523	Q1-2017/18	43,623	43,623	<p>How we are performing: There has been a decrease in the number of interactions for Quarter 1 by 900 compared to Quarter 4 2016/17 and a decrease of 2419 compared to the same period last year. The number of interactions taken across all channels was driven up last year by enquiries about specific events, flood grants and the election. This year has seen an unexpected reduction in enquiries received about Council Tax bills.</p> <p>Actions we are taking to improve/maintain performance: We actively promote the website and the Customer Services 0300 100 1800 line and are continually working to increase the number of services delivered digitally and to encourage self service.</p>		Les Grant
Quarter	Value																
Q1-2016/17	46,042																
Q2-2016/17	44,665																
Q3-2016/17	36,848																
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Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By																		
Face-to-Face interactions (taken through CRM) by Customer Services (CP08-P63)	<p>Exec - Customer Services Interactions logged on CRM</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>CP08-P063P</th> <th>CP08-P065P</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>16,051</td> <td>28,603</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>16,575</td> <td>26,625</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>13,659</td> <td>21,657</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>16,185</td> <td>26,876</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>15,965</td> <td>26,413</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	CP08-P063P	CP08-P065P	Q1 2016/17	16,051	28,603	Q2 2016/17	16,575	26,625	Q3 2016/17	13,659	21,657	Q4 2016/17	16,185	26,876	Q1 2017/18	15,965	26,413	15,965	<p>Observations: There has been an decrease of 220 in the number of Face-to Face interactions taken through CRM over the previous quarter. In comparison to quarter 1 of 2016/17 there has been a reduction of 86 Face-to-Face interactions.</p> <p>Work is ongoing to move our services on-line. The Digital Customer Steering Group to beginning to monitoring trends in channel shift for individual processes.</p>		Les Grant
Quarter	CP08-P063P	CP08-P065P																					
Q1 2016/17	16,051	28,603																					
Q2 2016/17	16,575	26,625																					
Q3 2016/17	13,659	21,657																					
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Page 69 Voice interactions (taken through CRM) by Customer Services (CP08-P65)	<p>Exec - Customer Services Interactions logged on CRM</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>CP08-P063P</th> <th>CP08-P065P</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>16,051</td> <td>28,603</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>16,575</td> <td>26,625</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>13,659</td> <td>21,657</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>16,185</td> <td>26,876</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>15,965</td> <td>26,413</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	CP08-P063P	CP08-P065P	Q1 2016/17	16,051	28,603	Q2 2016/17	16,575	26,625	Q3 2016/17	13,659	21,657	Q4 2016/17	16,185	26,876	Q1 2017/18	15,965	26,413	26,413	<p>Observations: The number of voice interactions in Quarter 1 has decreased by 493 over the number taken in Quarter 4 2016/17. They have decreased by 2190 compared to Quarter 1 in 2016/17. The additional calls taken in the same period last year can be attributed primarily to enquiries around flood grants and the election. There has also been a move to on-line benefit claims which have reduced the number of calls handled this year.</p> <p>Actions we are taking to improve/maintain performance: We actively use media campaigns to promote our services and the Customer Services 0300 100 1800 line. We continue to promote the Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system corporately. Work on training new starts and existing staff is ongoing. We are also working to channel shift customers to on-line self service options.</p>		Les Grant
Quarter	CP08-P063P	CP08-P065P																					
Q1 2016/17	16,051	28,603																					
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Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By												
Number of Complaints Closed - All (excl. invalid & statutory Social Work)	<p>CP08-P010P How many complaints did we investigate to completion?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Complaints Closed Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Number of Complaints Closed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>175</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>146</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>130</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>138</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>142</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Number of Complaints Closed	Q1 2016/17	175	Q2 2016/17	146	Q3 2016/17	130	Q4 2016/17	138	Q1 2017/18	142	142	<p>Observations: In Q1 the majority of complaints were classified as 'Unjustified' at 31.9% followed by 27.9% which were 'Invalid' and 'Justified' at 24.8%. 43% of the complaints were classified as 'Other', 29% as 'Failure to deliver service' followed by 'Policy' at 13%.</p>		Les Grant
Quarter	Number of Complaints Closed																
Q1 2016/17	175																
Q2 2016/17	146																
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Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By												
<p>Average times: the average time in working days to respond to complaints at stage one (SPSO-04a)</p>	<p>SPSO-04aP How long in working days does it take on average to respond to a complaint at stage one?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>SPSO-04aP Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Average Time (Days)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>3.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>3.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>3.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>4.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>3.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Average Time (Days)	Q1 2016/17	3.6	Q2 2016/17	3.7	Q3 2016/17	3.8	Q4 2016/17	4.5	Q1 2017/18	3.5	3.5	<p>How are we performing: There has been a slight decrease in the average number of days taken to respond to complaints at stage one over the same quarter last year. However, the average number of days taken remains fairly constant. Average time in working days to respond to complaints at stage one for this quarter was 3.5 compared to 3.6 in Quarter 1 last year. SPSO timescales allow 5 working days to respond at stage one so we are well within target.</p> <p>Actions we are taking to improve/maintain performance: We use the Customer Relationship Management System to manage complaints within the allocated timescales. We also provide refresher training where necessary.</p>		Les Grant
Quarter	Average Time (Days)																
Q1 2016/17	3.6																
Q2 2016/17	3.7																
Q3 2016/17	3.8																
Q4 2016/17	4.5																
Q1 2017/18	3.5																
<p>Page 7 Average times: the average time in working days to respond to complaints at stage two (SPSO-04b)</p>	<p>SPSO-04bP How long in working days does it take on average to respond to a complaint at stage two?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>SPSO-04bP Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Average Time (Days)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>15.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>15.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>15.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>17.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>19.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Average Time (Days)	Q1 2016/17	15.7	Q2 2016/17	15.1	Q3 2016/17	15.3	Q4 2016/17	17.6	Q1 2017/18	19.2	19.2	<p>How we are performing: There has been an increase in the average number of days taken to respond to complaints at stage two for the same quarter last year.</p> <p>Average time in working days comparison: Q1 2016/17 - 15.7 days Q1 2017/18 - 19.2 days</p> <p>Actions we are taking to improve/maintain performance: We use the Customer Relationship Management System to manage complaints within the allocated timescales. We also provide refresher training where necessary.</p>		Les Grant
Quarter	Average Time (Days)																
Q1 2016/17	15.7																
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Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By												
<p>Average times: the average time in working days to respond to complaints after escalation (SPSO-04c)</p>	<p>SPSO-04cP How long in working days does it take on average to respond to a complaint that has been escalated?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>SPSO-04cP Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Average Time (Days)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>18.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>12.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>16.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>14.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Average Time (Days)	Q1 2016/17	11	Q2 2016/17	18.6	Q3 2016/17	12.3	Q4 2016/17	16.1	Q1 2017/18	14.6	14.6	<p>The average time taken to respond to the customer has decreased compared to the previous quarter in 2016/17 but has increased compared to Q1 in 2016/17. Q1 2016/17 - 11 days Q1 2017/18 - 14.6 days The SPSO target to respond to escalated complaints is 20 days so we continue to meet this.</p> <p>Actions we are taking to improve/maintain performance: We use the Customer Relationship Management System to manage complaints within the allocated timescales. We also provide refresher training where necessary.</p>		Les Grant
Quarter	Average Time (Days)																
Q1 2016/17	11																
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<p>Performance against timescales: the number of complaints closed at stage one within 5 working days as % of total number of stage one complaints (SPSO-05a)</p>	<p>SPSO-05aP How many complaints at stage one are closed within five working days (as a percentage of all stage one complaints)?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>SPSO-05aP Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>86.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>87.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>87.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>84.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>88.6%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Percentage	Q1 2016/17	86.2%	Q2 2016/17	87.7%	Q3 2016/17	87.5%	Q4 2016/17	84.3%	Q1 2017/18	88.6%	88.6%	<p>How are we performing: There has been a slight increase of 2.4% in comparison to the same quarter last year, however overall the figure has remained fairly consistent.</p> <p>Actions we are taking to improve/maintain performance: We use the Customer Relationship Management System to manage complaints within the allocated timescales. We also provide refresher training where necessary.</p>		Les Grant
Quarter	Percentage																
Q1 2016/17	86.2%																
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Q1 2017/18	88.6%																

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Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By												
<p>Performance against timescales: the number of complaints closed at stage two within 20 working days as % of total number of stage two complaints (SPSO-05b)</p>	<p>SPSO-05bP How many complaints at stage two are closed within 20 working days (as a percentage of all stage two complaints)?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>SPSO-05bP Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q2-2016/17</td> <td>89.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3-2016/17</td> <td>90.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4-2016/17</td> <td>94.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1-2017/18</td> <td>84%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2-2017/18</td> <td>57.5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Percentage	Q2-2016/17	89.3%	Q3-2016/17	90.9%	Q4-2016/17	94.7%	Q1-2017/18	84%	Q2-2017/18	57.5%	57.5%	<p>How are we performing: There has been a decrease of 31.8% in comparison to the same period last year. The low volume of complaints handled at stage two results in large percentage swings in performance when a small number of complaints are not handled within timescales. In quarter 1 there were a number of education complaints that breached standard timescales at stage 2. This is a reflection of the complex nature of the complaints received this quarter where a longer period of time was required for robust investigation of the points of each complaint. Where an extended period was required this was agreed with the complainant.</p> <p>Actions we are taking to improve/maintain performance: We use the Customer Relationship Management System to manage complaints within the allocated timescales. We also provide refresher training where necessary.</p>		Les Grant
Quarter	Percentage																
Q2-2016/17	89.3%																
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Q1-2017/18	84%																
Q2-2017/18	57.5%																
<p>Performance against timescales: the number of escalated complaints closed within 20 working days as a % of total number of escalated stage two complaints (SPSO-05c)</p>	<p>SPSO-05cP How many escalated complaints are closed within 20 working days (as a percentage of all escalated complaints)?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>SPSO-05cP Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1-2016/17</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2-2016/17</td> <td>83.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3-2016/17</td> <td>66.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4-2016/17</td> <td>69.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1-2017/18</td> <td>62.5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Percentage	Q1-2016/17	50%	Q2-2016/17	83.3%	Q3-2016/17	66.7%	Q4-2016/17	69.2%	Q1-2017/18	62.5%	62.5%	<p>How are we performing: There has been an increase of 12.5% of escalated complaints being completed within timescales in comparison to the same period last year. It should be noted that the small number of complaints that are escalated means significant swings in performance can occur when just 1 or 2 complaints breach timescales.</p> <p>Actions we are taking to improve/maintain performance: We use the Customer Relationship Management System to manage complaints within the allocated timescales. We also provide refresher training where necessary.</p>		Les Grant
Quarter	Percentage																
Q1-2016/17	50%																
Q2-2016/17	83.3%																
Q3-2016/17	66.7%																
Q4-2016/17	69.2%																
Q1-2017/18	62.5%																

Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By												
FOI Requests Received	<p>CP08-P053P How many requests for information, under the Freedom of Information Act, did we receive?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>FOI Requests Received Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>250</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>321</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>303</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>372</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>279</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Legend: ■ Quarters, ■ Target (Quarters), — Family Group (previous yr) - Av., — SBC (previous yr) - Av., — Scotland (previous yr) - Av.</p>	Quarter	Value	Q1 2016/17	250	Q2 2016/17	321	Q3 2016/17	303	Q4 2016/17	372	Q1 2017/18	279	279	<p>Observations: SBC received almost 100 fewer FOIs than in the last quarter of 2016/17. However, the number received is comparable to the same time last year and in previous years.</p>		Nuala McKinlay
Quarter	Value																
Q1 2016/17	250																
Q2 2016/17	321																
Q3 2016/17	303																
Q4 2016/17	372																
Q1 2017/18	279																
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 74</p> <p>% of FOI Requests Completed on Time</p>	<p>CP08-P054P What percentage of requests for information received, under the Freedom of Information Act, did we complete on time?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>% of FOI Requests Completed on Time Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>91%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>92%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>94%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>92%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>94%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Legend: ■ Quarters, ■ Target (Quarters), — Family Group (previous yr) - Av., — SBC (previous yr) - Av., — Scotland (previous yr) - Av.</p>	Quarter	Value	Q1 2016/17	91%	Q2 2016/17	92%	Q3 2016/17	94%	Q4 2016/17	92%	Q1 2017/18	94%	94%	<p>How are we performing: SBC has made good progress over the longer term in dealing with as many FOIs within the required timescales. Whilst we always strive to reach 100%, many of the requests are very complex, and require information held across a number of departments.</p> <p>Actions we are taking to improve/maintain performance: This measure is reviewed by SBC's Corporate Management Team on a monthly basis, with response times from individual departments monitored so that any problems or delays can be addressed. All staff must undergo training on dealing with FOIs, and the streamlining of processes within departments, as well as the availability of information on SBC's new website, means that we can respond to the majority of FOI requests quickly and efficiently.</p> <p>All previous FOI requests are published on SBC's website along with the response provided: https://www.scotborders.gov.uk/directory/59/freedom_of_information_requests</p>		Nuala McKinlay
Quarter	Value																
Q1 2016/17	91%																
Q2 2016/17	92%																
Q3 2016/17	94%																
Q4 2016/17	92%																
Q1 2017/18	94%																

Appendix 1: Scottish Borders Council Executive Committee – Quarterly Public Performance Report, August 2017 (Q1 2017/18)

Short Name	Trend Chart	Value	Commentary	Status against Target	Managed By												
Number of Facebook Engagements	<p>CP08-P159 Number of Facebook Engagements</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP08-P159 Number of Facebook Engagements</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Engagements</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>45,919</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>24,804</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>31,980</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>84,143</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>42,973</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Legend: ■ Quarters, ■ Target (Quarters), — Family Group (previous yr) - Av., — SBC (previous yr) - Av., — Scotland (previous yr) - Av.</p>	Quarter	Engagements	Q1 2016/17	45,919	Q2 2016/17	24,804	Q3 2016/17	31,980	Q4 2016/17	84,143	Q1 2017/18	42,973	42,973	<p>Observations: On Facebook, SBC posts reached an estimated 315,544 people, with 42,973 engaging (liking, commenting, sharing) with posts (-2,946 on Q1 2016/17). Over Q1 the number of Facebook followers went from 14,174 to 14,527 (+353). On Facebook, the most popular posts of the month were on June 9 regarding the General Election and Scottish Parliament by-election.</p>		Tracey Graham
Quarter	Engagements																
Q1 2016/17	45,919																
Q2 2016/17	24,804																
Q3 2016/17	31,980																
Q4 2016/17	84,143																
Q1 2017/18	42,973																
Number of Twitter Engagements	<p>CP08-P160 Number of Twitter Engagements</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP08-P160 Number of Twitter Engagements</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Engagements</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>27,401</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>17,742</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>17,543</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>38,218</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2017/18</td> <td>14,284</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Legend: ■ Quarters, ■ Target (Quarters), — Family Group (previous yr) - Av., — SBC (previous yr) - Av., — Scotland (previous yr) - Av.</p>	Quarter	Engagements	Q1 2016/17	27,401	Q2 2016/17	17,742	Q3 2016/17	17,543	Q4 2016/17	38,218	Q1 2017/18	14,284	14,284	<p>Observations: During the quarter Twitter post links were clicked 14,284 times. The number of followers at Q1 end was 10,135. The most popular Twitter posts during this Quarter were regarding timber transport route investment and changes to the opening hours at Galashiels Transport Interchange.</p>		Tracey Graham
Quarter	Engagements																
Q1 2016/17	27,401																
Q2 2016/17	17,742																
Q3 2016/17	17,543																
Q4 2016/17	38,218																
Q1 2017/18	14,284																

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08

ENSURE EXCELLENT, ADAPTABLE, COLLABORATIVE AND ACCESSIBLE PUBLIC SERVICES

HOW ARE THEY DOING?

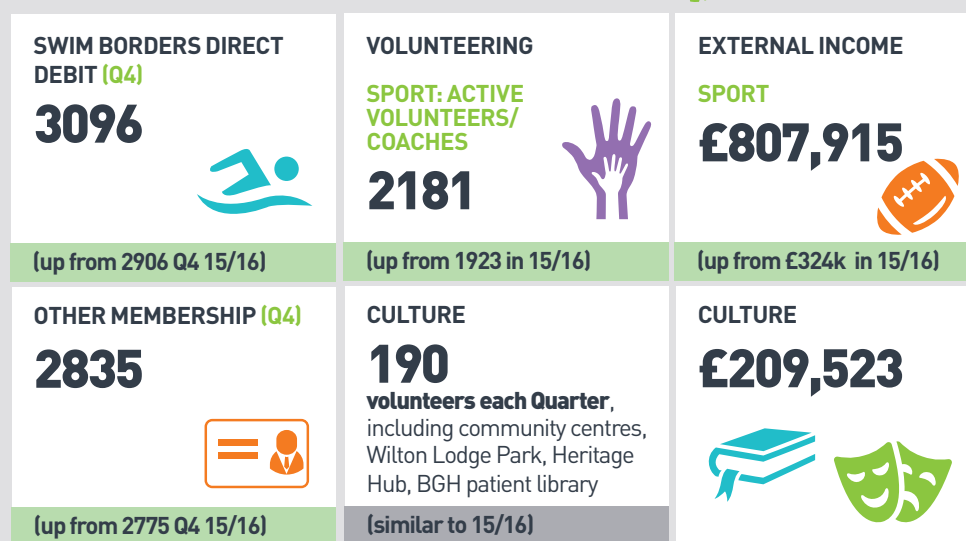
April 2016 - March 2017: High level figures for 2016/17



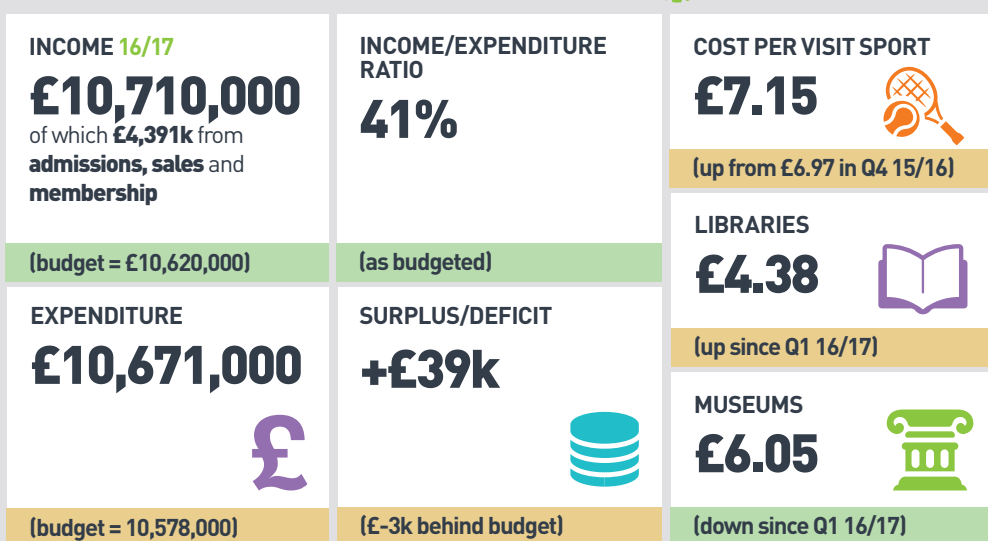
Page 77

culture • sport • arts • volunteering • exercise • culture • sport • arts • volunteering •





LIVE Borders performance during 2016/17

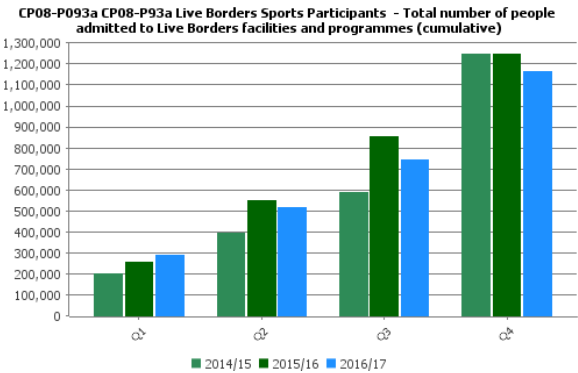



Financial performance, at end Q4 2016/17



APPENDIX 2: Live Borders Performance Reporting: end Q4, 2016/17

KEY	 Indicator is:	 Indicator is:	 Indicator is:	 Indicator is
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On target and as forecast, <i>or</i> In line with national trend, <i>or</i> Showing a long term positive trend 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Just off target /off forecast, <i>or</i> Showing longer term trends that need to be watched 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off target & not as forecast, <i>or</i> Out of line with national trends, <i>or</i> Showing longer term negative trends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For information or context only, <i>or</i> Difficult to set a target, due to factors out with our control

Short Name	Trend Chart	Q4 2016/17		Commentary	Traffic Light Icon	Managed By																																			
		Value	Target																																						
Page 78 CP08-P93a Live Borders Sports Participants - Total number of people admitted to Live Borders facilities and programmes (cumulative)	 <p>CP08-P093a CP08-P93a Live Borders Sports Participants - Total number of people admitted to Live Borders facilities and programmes (cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP08-P93a Live Borders Sports Participants - Total number of people admitted to Live Borders facilities and programmes (cumulative)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>2014/15</th> <th>2015/16</th> <th>2016/17</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>~200,000</td> <td>~250,000</td> <td>~280,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>~400,000</td> <td>~550,000</td> <td>~520,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>~600,000</td> <td>~850,000</td> <td>~750,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>1,164,085</td> <td>1,247,712</td> <td>~1,150,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Q4	~200,000	~250,000	~280,000	Q3	~400,000	~550,000	~520,000	Q2	~600,000	~850,000	~750,000	Q4	1,164,085	1,247,712	~1,150,000	1,164,085	1,247,712	<p>While sports participation is positive for the quarter, this is due to the timing of recording Active Schools' data, and the annual performance is below the previous year. The main reduction in sports participant numbers can be attributed to sport hall and pitch usage. This is partly supported by the challenging financial performance against indoor hall hire.</p> <p>(Q4 only = 422,578, which is comparable to Q4 last year)</p> <p>Note: multipliers were used to record participants numbers for a multi-user product e.g. 1 x party = 26 participants, pitch and court hire have similar multipliers.</p> <p>Participants by age group:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age Group</th> <th>Percentage</th> <th>Q2 =</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-5yrs</td> <td>4.2%</td> <td>7.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6-16yrs</td> <td>57.4%</td> <td>31%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17-64yrs</td> <td>32.1%</td> <td>49%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>65yrs +</td> <td>6.3%</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Age Group	Percentage	Q2 =	0-5yrs	4.2%	7.5%	6-16yrs	57.4%	31%	17-64yrs	32.1%	49%	65yrs +	6.3%	12%		Ewan Jackson
Quarter	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17																																						
Q4	~200,000	~250,000	~280,000																																						
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APPENDIX 2: Live Borders Performance Reporting: end Q4, 2016/17

Short Name	Trend Chart	Q4 2016/17		Commentary	Traffic Light Icon	Managed By															
		Value	Target																		
CP08-P93b Live Borders - Admissions - Pool (cumulative)	<p>CP08-P093b CP08-P93b Live Borders - Admissions - Pool (cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Q1</th> <th>Q2</th> <th>Q3</th> <th>Q4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>104,515</td> <td>197,298</td> <td>274,383</td> <td>366,536</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>88,377</td> <td>178,488</td> <td>266,643</td> <td>366,536</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2015/16	104,515	197,298	274,383	366,536	2016/17	88,377	178,488	266,643	366,536	366,536		<p>Both swimming and swimming classes performed well (£16k over budget) and continue to grow, with 6% growth in our Learn 2 swim programme since April 2016.</p>	🟢	Ewan Jackson
Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4																	
2015/16	104,515	197,298	274,383	366,536																	
2016/17	88,377	178,488	266,643	366,536																	
CP08-P93c Live Borders - Admissions - Other (non-swim) (cumulative)	<p>CP08-P093c CP08-P93c Live Borders - Admissions - Other (non-swim) (cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Q1</th> <th>Q2</th> <th>Q3</th> <th>Q4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>119,131</td> <td>216,454</td> <td>286,719</td> <td>439,351</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>124,740</td> <td>233,250</td> <td>320,402</td> <td>439,351</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2015/16	119,131	216,454	286,719	439,351	2016/17	124,740	233,250	320,402	439,351	439,351		🟢	Ewan Jackson	
Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4																	
2015/16	119,131	216,454	286,719	439,351																	
2016/17	124,740	233,250	320,402	439,351																	
Live Borders - Number of Culture Visits (Including Virtual and Outreach) (cumulative)	<p>CP08-P161 Live Borders - Number of Culture Visits (Including Virtual and Outreach) (cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Q1</th> <th>Q2</th> <th>Q3</th> <th>Q4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>195,867</td> <td>411,997</td> <td>568,972</td> <td>728,833</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>185,550</td> <td>412,993</td> <td>574,191</td> <td>728,833</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2015/16	195,867	411,997	568,972	728,833	2016/17	185,550	412,993	574,191	728,833	728,833	727,973	<p>A very small reduction over the range of visits in libraries, museums, Towermill, heritage hub and our arts programmes, with no single area performing markedly different between years.</p> <p>(Q4 only = 154,642)</p>	🟢	Ewan Jackson
Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4																	
2015/16	195,867	411,997	568,972	728,833																	
2016/17	185,550	412,993	574,191	728,833																	

APPENDIX 2: Live Borders Performance Reporting: end Q4, 2016/17

Short Name	Trend Chart	Q4 2016/17		Commentary	Traffic Light Icon	Managed By															
		Value	Target																		
Live Borders - Web visits (cumulative)	<p>CP08-P163 Live Borders - Web visits (cumulative)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP08-P163 Live Borders - Web visits (cumulative)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>2015/16</th> <th>2016/17</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q3 2015/16</td> <td>61,195</td> <td>82,102</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2015/16</td> <td>133,280</td> <td>166,151</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>192,257</td> <td>235,032</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>276,354</td> <td>348,304</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	2015/16	2016/17	Q3 2015/16	61,195	82,102	Q4 2015/16	133,280	166,151	Q1 2016/17	192,257	235,032	Q2 2016/17	276,354	348,304	348,304	4	<p>A high web usage in this quarter as we continue to develop our integrated web our site.</p> <p>(Q4 only = 113,272)</p>		Ewan Jackson
Quarter	2015/16	2016/17																			
Q3 2015/16	61,195	82,102																			
Q4 2015/16	133,280	166,151																			
Q1 2016/17	192,257	235,032																			
Q2 2016/17	276,354	348,304																			
Live Borders - Library Active Users (active members and mobile users)	<p>CP08-P162 Live Borders - Library Active Users (active members and mobile users)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP08-P162 Live Borders - Library Active Users (active members and mobile users)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>2016/17</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q3 2015/16</td> <td>11,287</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2015/16</td> <td>11,383</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>10,083</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>11,041</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>10,515</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>9,623</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	2016/17	Q3 2015/16	11,287	Q4 2015/16	11,383	Q1 2016/17	10,083	Q2 2016/17	11,041	Q3 2016/17	10,515	Q4 2016/17	9,623	9,623		<p>In line with national trends, the number of active users is lower than it was at the same time last year</p>		Ewan Jackson	
Quarter	2016/17																				
Q3 2015/16	11,287																				
Q4 2015/16	11,383																				
Q1 2016/17	10,083																				
Q2 2016/17	11,041																				
Q3 2016/17	10,515																				
Q4 2016/17	9,623																				

APPENDIX 2: Live Borders Performance Reporting: end Q4, 2016/17

Short Name	Trend Chart	Q4 2016/17		Commentary	Traffic Light Icon	Managed By														
		Value	Target																	
CP08-P95a Live Borders - Total Current Membership (quarters)	<p>CP08-P095a CP08-P95a Live Borders - Total Current Membership (quarters)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP08-P095a CP08-P95a Live Borders - Total Current Membership (quarters)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q3 2015/16</td> <td>5,564</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2015/16</td> <td>5,681</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>5,483</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>5,628</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>5,945</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>5,931</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>■ Quarters ■ Target (Quarters) — Family Group (previous yr) - Av. — SBC (previous yr) - Av. — Scotland (previous yr) - Av.</p>	Quarter	Value	Q3 2015/16	5,564	Q4 2015/16	5,681	Q1 2016/17	5,483	Q2 2016/17	5,628	Q3 2016/17	5,945	Q4 2016/17	5,931	5,931		<p>The highest number of "active" and "learn 2" members for a considerable time.</p> <p>The growth in "active" memberships is partly attributed to the new membership package which was launched with a refocused service approach.</p>	🟢	Ewan Jackson
Quarter	Value																			
Q3 2015/16	5,564																			
Q4 2015/16	5,681																			
Q1 2016/17	5,483																			
Q2 2016/17	5,628																			
Q3 2016/17	5,945																			
Q4 2016/17	5,931																			
CP08-P95b Live Borders - Current Swim Borders (L2) Direct Debits (quarters)	<p>CP08-P095b CP08-P95b Live Borders - Current Swim Borders (L2) Direct Debits (quarters)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP08-P095b CP08-P95b Live Borders - Current Swim Borders (L2) Direct Debits (quarters)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q3 2015/16</td> <td>2,895</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2015/16</td> <td>2,906</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>2,956</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>3,005</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>3,118</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>3,096</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>■ Quarters ■ Target (Quarters) — Family Group (previous yr) - Av. — SBC (previous yr) - Av. — Scotland (previous yr) - Av.</p>	Quarter	Value	Q3 2015/16	2,895	Q4 2015/16	2,906	Q1 2016/17	2,956	Q2 2016/17	3,005	Q3 2016/17	3,118	Q4 2016/17	3,096	3,096		<p>Both swimming and swimming classes performed well (£16k over budget) and continue to grow, with 6% growth in our Learn 2 swim programme since April 2016.</p> <p>Membership has continued to grow, bringing an additional £37k income in 2016/17 compared to prior year.</p>	🟢	Ewan Jackson
Quarter	Value																			
Q3 2015/16	2,895																			
Q4 2015/16	2,906																			
Q1 2016/17	2,956																			
Q2 2016/17	3,005																			
Q3 2016/17	3,118																			
Q4 2016/17	3,096																			

APPENDIX 2: Live Borders Performance Reporting: end Q4, 2016/17

Short Name	Trend Chart	Q4 2016/17		Commentary	Traffic Light Icon	Managed By														
		Value	Target																	
CP08-P95c Live Borders - Current Membership (Other) (quarters)	<p>CP08-P095c CP08-P95c Live Borders - Current Membership (Other) (quarters)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP08-P095c CP08-P95c Live Borders - Current Membership (Other) (quarters)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/16</td> <td>2,669</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/16</td> <td>2,775</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>2,527</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>2,623</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>2,827</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>2,835</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>■ Quarters ■ Target (Quarters) — Family Group (previous yr) - Av. — SBC (previous yr) - Av. — Scotland (previous yr) - Av.</p>	Quarter	Value	Q3 2016/16	2,669	Q4 2016/16	2,775	Q1 2016/17	2,527	Q2 2016/17	2,623	Q3 2016/17	2,827	Q4 2016/17	2,835	2,835		See above		Ewan Jackson
Quarter	Value																			
Q3 2016/16	2,669																			
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Q4 2016/17	2,835																			
CP08-P94e Live Borders - Cost/Visit (sport)	<p>CP08-P094e CP08-P94e Live Borders - Cost/Visit (sport)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP08-P094e CP08-P94e Live Borders - Cost/Visit (sport)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/16</td> <td>£7.65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/16</td> <td>£6.97</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>£6.66</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>£6.94</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17</td> <td>£7.30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2016/17</td> <td>£7.15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>■ Quarters ■ Target (Quarters) — Family Group (previous yr) - Av. — SBC (previous yr) - Av. — Scotland (previous yr) - Av.</p>	Quarter	Value	Q3 2016/16	£7.65	Q4 2016/16	£6.97	Q1 2016/17	£6.66	Q2 2016/17	£6.94	Q3 2016/17	£7.30	Q4 2016/17	£7.15	£7.15		<p>These cost per visit measures are simply Expenditure / Total admissions, as presented to Live Borders Board each quarter.</p> <p>The figures should only be used to monitor performance locally and <u>not</u> compared directly to the annual Local Government Benchmarking Framework (LGBF) figures, which are calculated slightly differently</p>		Ewan Jackson
Quarter	Value																			
Q3 2016/16	£7.65																			
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Q4 2016/17	£7.15																			

APPENDIX 2: Live Borders Performance Reporting: end Q4, 2016/17

Short Name	Trend Chart	Q4 2016/17		Commentary	Traffic Light Icon	Managed By										
		Value	Target													
CP08-P94g Live Borders - Cost/Visit (museums)	<p>CP08-P094g CP08-P94g Live Borders - Cost/Visit (museums)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP08-P94g Live Borders - Cost/Visit (museums)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value (£)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1-2016/17</td> <td>£4.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2-2016/17</td> <td>£4.11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3-2016/17</td> <td>£4.81</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4-2016/17</td> <td>£6.05</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Legend: ■ Quarters ■ Target (Quarters) — Family Group (previous yr) - Av. — SBC (previous yr) - Av. — Scotland (previous yr) - Av.</p>	Quarter	Value (£)	Q1-2016/17	£4.04	Q2-2016/17	£4.11	Q3-2016/17	£4.81	Q4-2016/17	£6.05	£6.05		<p>Measure, as above</p> <p>Higher museums cost per visit reflects a number of seasonal closures.</p>		Ewan Jackson
Quarter	Value (£)															
Q1-2016/17	£4.04															
Q2-2016/17	£4.11															
Q3-2016/17	£4.81															
Q4-2016/17	£6.05															
CP08-P94h Live Borders - Cost/Visit (libraries)	<p>CP08-P094h CP08-P94h Live Borders - Cost/Visit (libraries)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>CP08-P94h Live Borders - Cost/Visit (libraries)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Value (£)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1-2016/17</td> <td>£4.60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2-2016/17</td> <td>£4.25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3-2016/17</td> <td>£4.29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4-2016/17</td> <td>£4.38</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Legend: ■ Quarters ■ Target (Quarters) — Family Group (previous yr) - Av. — SBC (previous yr) - Av. — Scotland (previous yr) - Av.</p>	Quarter	Value (£)	Q1-2016/17	£4.60	Q2-2016/17	£4.25	Q3-2016/17	£4.29	Q4-2016/17	£4.38	£4.38		<p>Measure, as above</p>		Ewan Jackson
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Q4-2016/17	£4.38															

APPENDIX 2: Live Borders Performance Reporting: end Q4, 2016/17

Short Name	Trend Chart	Q4 2016/17		Commentary	Traffic Light Icon	Managed By
		Value	Target			
CP08-P96 Live Borders - Customer Satisfaction	<p>CP08-P096 CP08-P96 Live Borders - Customer Satisfaction</p> <p>■ Quarters ■ Target (Quarters) — Family Group (previous yr) - Av. — SBC (previous yr) - Av. — Scotland (previous yr) - Av.</p>	0		<p>Live Borders is no longer using the "Net Promoter Score (previously used and reported through this measures) and have now set up focus groups (after a tendering exercise around how best to monitor customer satisfaction across Live Borders).</p> <p>There has been a good response from users willing to engage in Live Borders forums, which means this indicator can now be fully developed, changed and reported during 2017/18.</p>		Ewan Jackson
CP08-P97 Live Borders - Standards Audit	<p>CP08-P097 CP08-P97 Live Borders - Standards Audit</p> <p>■ Quarters ■ Target (Quarters) — Family Group (previous yr) - Av. — SBC (previous yr) - Av. — Scotland (previous yr) - Av.</p>	71	70	<p>Standards Audit is an internal measure of physical checks of buildings covering condition, cleanliness, and staff presentation for example.</p> <p>This is for <u>sport facilities only</u> at the moment. Standards auditing for halls, Harestones and Tower Mill is currently being explored</p>		Ewan Jackson

APPENDIX 2: Live Borders Performance Reporting: end Q4, 2016/17

Short Name	Trend Chart	Q4 2016/17		Commentary	Traffic Light Icon	Managed By													
		Value	Target																
CP08-P98 Live Borders - Energy Consumption		71.58		<p>This measure shows the amount of energy used (in kWh) per square metre across all the Trust's facilities.</p> <p>A disappointing spend on energy and water across the business, when compared to 2015/16. This was mainly as a result of using estimated bills for the majority of the year and actuals bills being higher*. We continue to work with our broker and supplier to improve energy and water monitoring.</p> <p>*Q3 much higher than previous quarters Live Borders should be getting actual readings, but it would appear that there were some corrections at a number of centres based on estimated readings. These are being queried with brokers</p>		Ewan Jackson													
External funding	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>=</td> <td>£231,451</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>=</td> <td>£324,354</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>=</td> <td>£1,019,455</td> </tr> </table>	2014/15	=	£231,451	2015/16	=	£324,354	2016/17	=	£1,019,455			<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Sport</td> <td>£807,915</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Culture</td> <td>£209,523</td> </tr> </table>	Sport	£807,915	Culture	£209,523		Ewan Jackson
2014/15	=	£231,451																	
2015/16	=	£324,354																	
2016/17	=	£1,019,455																	
Sport	£807,915																		
Culture	£209,523																		

Complaints reporting

Live Borders now has a Complaints Handling Procedure that aligns with SBC's. We will be required, in our 2016/17 Annual Complaints Report to the Scottish Public Sector Ombudsman (SPSO) to include Live Borders and SB Cares complaints information under the 8 indicators specified by the SPSO (around volume, response times, and learning from complaints). Live Borders has presented, for Q1, 2, 3 and 4 the volume of all complaints received, presented in the table below:

APPENDIX 2: Live Borders Performance Reporting: end Q4, 2016/17

Complaints 16/17	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Price	7	0	8	1
Booking/access/info	25	20	14	19
Quality	2	10	2	13
Staff attitude	1	2	1	0
Other	2	1	2	3
Total	37	33	27	36
Comments	25	24	15	0
Complements	2	3	3	0

Since **Q3**, Live Borders has also now been recording the response times to all valid complaints

During Q4

- 32 out of 36 complaints were closed at Stage 1 (within 5 working days). 14 were upheld, 2 were still “open”
- 2 out of 36 were closed at Stage 2. Both were upheld
- 33 out of 36 were closed within the required time scales, with authorised extensions given to the other 3.

Of the 18 upheld issues covered included:

- Cancellation of class
- Cleanliness at pool
- Content of classes
- Quality of equipment

Responses are provided to all complainants and appropriate action taken. The majority relate to sport and the Area Managers have met with staff and are providing support and training to deal with issues at source and reduce the number of complaints received. SBC Customer Services is liaising with Live Borders to ensure that this happens and we can confidently use this information in SBC’s annual report to the SPSO.

ENSURE EXCELLENT, ADAPTABLE, COLLABORATIVE AND ACCESSIBLE PUBLIC SERVICES

HOW ARE THEY DOING?

LIVE Borders: examples of impact during 2016/17

OUTCOME 1: IMPROVED MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING FOR PEOPLE OF ALL AGES WITH A FOCUS ON INCLUSION



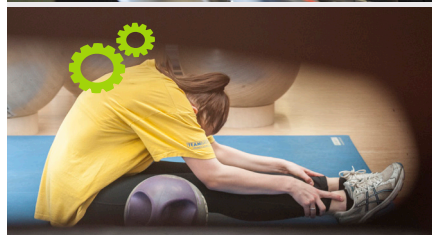
WALLED GARDEN VOLUNTEERS

Live Borders works with Scottish Borders Council and Borders College to offer opportunities and accreditations to volunteers of all ages, backgrounds and states of wellbeing. Tom (not his real name) suffers from anxiety and stress and was persuaded by his support worker to join the walled garden volunteers at Wilton Lodge Park, Hawick, in Spring 2016. Initially he found it daunting and could only stay for an hour or two but then he discovered a love of gardening and became an enthusiastic volunteer, eventually obtaining an SVQ award in Volunteering Skills. He is now a valued member of the volunteering group and contributes to a wide range of tasks and activities in the garden every week.



ACTIVE COMMUNITIES – HEALTH DEVELOPMENT

NHS Borders Health Improvement Team and Live Borders worked together to offer a supported programme of physical activity at Live Borders sports facilities, supplemented by behavioural change and nutrition advice from trained professionals, to 9 Borders-based diabetes sufferers who were overweight and physically inactive. The programme ran for a 6-month period in 2017 at a cost of £90 per participant. By the 3-month halfway point, the participants had already lost weight; they felt healthier, confident and fitter, and had reduced their medication. The programme is still running but is set to be a great success, and could potentially benefit over 6,500 diabetes sufferers in Scottish Borders. Participants in the trial expressed anxiety about the end of the project and about the affordability of continuing their new regimes without its support.



OUTCOME 2: ENHANCED LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES, TRAINING AND EXPERIENCES WITH A PARTICULAR FOCUS ON REDUCING INEQUALITIES

WARHOHL TO WALKER: AMERICAN PRINTS FROM POP ART TO TODAY

Live Borders, the British Museum and other partners worked together between October 2016 and July 2017, to bring an internationally significant contemporary art exhibition showcasing modern American printmaking to Old Gala House in Galashiels. As a rural area, Scottish Borders offers limited opportunities for residents to experience artwork of this calibre, which would normally be shown in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Newcastle or even London. The event led to a 12.5% rise in visitor numbers to Old Gala House and was hailed as a success, by the visitors, including primary school pupils, who enjoyed a unique learning experience, and by the organisers who were able to demonstrate that Scottish Borders is capable of holding successful events of this nature.



KEEP THE HOME FIRES BURNING

Live Borders library services and other partners brought interactive learning resources to the older pupils of Howdenburn and Knowepark Primaries in 2015 and 2016 by using research and drama to explore the history of World War 1. The project was designed to address a gap in events aimed at children who are ready for more challenging learning but benefit from an interactive and immersive experience to stimulate their creative talents. The pupils developed their literacy and creative skills by researching background material and performing a musical play written by local playwright John



Nicol. Teachers, pupils, instructors and staff all reacted positively to the project, describing it as “moving” and “a great learning experience”. It is expected to continue in Autumn 2017 and 2018 in selected schools.

ENSURE EXCELLENT, ADAPTABLE, COLLABORATIVE AND ACCESSIBLE PUBLIC SERVICES

HOW ARE THEY DOING?

LIVE Borders: examples of impact during 2016/17

OUTCOME 3: INCREASED ECONOMIC BENEFITS TO THE SCOTTISH BORDERS THROUGH HIGH QUALITY SPORT AND CULTURAL SERVICES AND EVENTS, AND SUPPORT TO CREATIVE MICRO-BUSINESSES AND ORGANISATIONS

CREATIVE ARTS BUSINESS NETWORK (CABN) <http://www.cabn.info/about-cabn.html> *creas*

CABN also helps the local economy by providing support to the creative arts sector, including business *creas*, in the Scottish Borders. Here are 2 examples of who CABN has helped during 2016/17



CREATIVE ARTS BUSINESS NETWORK (CABN) AND SARAH TAYLOR

CABN supports professional creative designers such as Sarah Taylor to create micro-businesses which have a positive impact on the wider creative community around them. Sarah combines traditional craft skills and digital technologies to create light-emitting woven designer products. She has received support from CABN over a number of years, including advice, mentoring, publicity and awards for her work, discounted access to product development facilities and research & development opportunities with potential business partners. Sarah's business is now flourishing and she credits CABN for enabling her to get on track.



THE SOUTH OF SCOTLAND VISUAL ARTIST AND CRAFT MAKER AWARDS SCHEME

The scheme is led by Live Borders Creative Communities Team, in partnership with Dumfries & Galloway Council, and provides funding to support the professional and creative development of individual visual artists and craft makers across the South of Scotland. It provides a valuable opportunity for practitioners to undertake specific projects, and to develop and advance



their creative practice in ways that they may not otherwise have been able to do. It can be a crucial transition point – for both emerging and established artists. Awards of between £500 and £1,500 are available per artist.

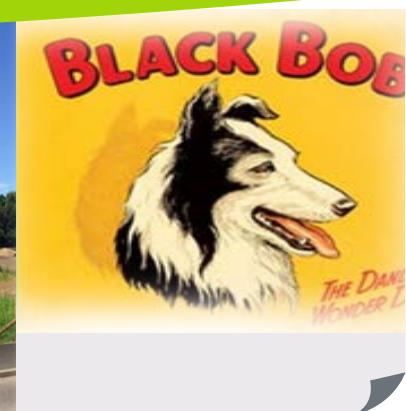
Creative Scotland estimates that the programme has generated £162,652 of economic benefit for its £2,500 or reaps over 65 times the original investment across the South of Scotland.

OUTCOME 4: ENHANCED PARTNERSHIPS, PATHWAYS AND ACCESS TO A WIDE RANGE OF SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES WITHIN FACILITIES AND COMMUNITIES (INCLUDING STRUCTURES FOR TALENT DEVELOPMENT)

SPIRIT OF BLACK BOB HERITAGE WALK

Live Borders museums service assisted the Black Bob Heritage Group to gain funding for an environmental art installation, drystone "stell" (small open-air meeting or performance space), walking route and visitor interpretation signs on the themes of D.C. Thomson's Borders-based fictional character "Black Bob The Dandy Wonderdog" and the history of hill sheep farming and shepherding in Selkirkshire.

The service assisted the group with professional advice, presentation skills and engagement with artists and the public. The project won a competitive judging process and was one of three finalists to win an award of £30k funding in 2017. It is now ready to move into the final interpretation phase and ensure local skills and stories are central to making the project plan a reality.



ENSURE EXCELLENT, ADAPTABLE, COLLABORATIVE AND ACCESSIBLE PUBLIC SERVICES

HOW ARE THEY DOING?

LIVE Borders: examples of impact during 2016/17

OUTCOME 5: STRONGER COMMUNITIES THROUGH INVOLVEMENT IN SERVICE PLANNING, DELIVERY AND PARTICIPATION



GALA WATER HISTORY AND HERITAGE ASSOCIATION ARCHIVE AND REMINISCENCE GROUP

Live Borders donates three days of free let per week to GWAH to house their local history archive, formerly known as the Stow Parish Archive, in Stow Town Hall. The archive is well used, both by the local community and by visitors to the village. GWAH's "reminiscence group" encourages older people to contribute their memories to the archive, which adds to the richness of the resource and gives a voice to its contributors, helping to counter loneliness and memory loss. Live Borders normally uses its

public halls to generate income for the Trust but in this case has demonstrated its support for small communities as well as its charitable objectives.



OUTCOME 6: INCREASINGLY EFFECTIVE OPERATIONS AND CREATIVE APPROACHES TO INCOME MAXIMISATION ACROSS THE TRUST WHILST MAINTAINING APPROPRIATE QUALITY AND STANDARDS



11YRS-16YRS JUNIOR PASS
NO JOINING FEE 4 WEEKS FOR £25
TERMS & CONDITIONS APPLY • CALL 01896 757224

TRI FITNESS JUNIOR PASS FOR 11-16 YEAR OLDS

Live Borders discovered that, despite the success of its other sport and fitness programmes aimed at secondary school age children, take up of its Tri Fitness multigym facility in Galashiels by junior members was very low. It was felt that Live Borders' normal direct debit subscription-based membership scheme was acting as a barrier to junior members so a programme was started in June 2017 to offer a 30-day pass to junior members for a £25 payment with no subscription commitment. The results so far have shown a significant increase in junior members using the gym, bringing increased revenue to Live Borders and an increase in juniors being active during the summer holidays. Parents are also much happier with this arrangement, as it allows their children to keep busy and active during the school holidays without having to pay for it during term-time when they are less likely to use it.

SYNERGY BETWEEN LIVE BORDERS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE AND ARGUS COMMUNITY CENTRE MANAGER

Since 2016, Live Borders Management Committee meetings have been attended by one of the Community Centre managers. This has improved understanding between managers and has led to improvements in the way the Argus centre in Selkirk is being run and marketed to the public. Room

charging structures are fairer, committee turnout has improved and the committee has a more focused sense of business, with more input as to how to market the Centre and raise revenue.



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MONITORING OF THE GENERAL FUND REVENUE BUDGET 2017/18

**Report by the Chief Financial Officer
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

5 September 2017

1 PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report provides the Executive Committee with budgetary control statements for the Council's General Fund based on actual expenditure and income to 30 June 2017 and explanations of the major variances between projected outturn expenditure/income and the current approved budget.**
- 1.2 The revenue monitoring position set out in this report is based on actual income and expenditure to the 30 June 2017 and represents the first monitoring reports generated from the Council's new integrated Finance & HR ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) system, Business World. After the first quarter of 2017/18 the Council's overall is projecting a balanced position at 31st March 2018 with all known pressures now being managed within the Council's overall 2017/18 revenue budget.
- 1.3 The implementation of Business World from the 1st April 2017 has been achieved following a 13 month build period, significantly truncating the normal time for a build of this scale and complexity. This has inevitably meant that a number of areas of system functionality have not yet been developed fully including changes to the method of corporate financial monitoring and reporting, with more involvement for service managers in taking responsibility for financial projections. The Corporate Management Team (CMT) have reviewed the impact delays in system functionality may have on the delivery of Digital Transformation savings in 2017/18 and have taken a prudent approach of identifying alternative savings for up to £1m of savings in the current year.
- 1.4 As shown in Appendix 3 as at 30 June 2017 53% (£6.515m) of the savings have been delivered within the current year. The remaining 47% (£5.821m) are profiled to be delivered during the remainder of 2017/18. Emphasis during 2017/18 needs to be placed on delivering as many savings as possible permanently as per the Financial Plan especially considering the scale of savings required during 2017/18 (£12.336m).
- 1.5 Full details of pressures, risks and challenges are detailed in Appendix 1 to this report.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 It is recommended that the Executive Committee:-

- (a) notes the corporate monitoring position projected at 30 June 2017, the underlying cost drivers and the identified areas of financial risk as reflected in Appendix 1;**
- (b) approves the virements attached as Appendix 2; and**
- (c) notes the progress made in achieving Financial Plan savings in Appendix 3.**

3 PROJECTED OUTTURN

3. The revenue monitoring position set out in this report and summarised in Appendix 1 is based on actual income and expenditure to the 30 June 2017. The monitoring position overall is projecting a balanced position at 31st March 2018 with all known pressures now being managed within the Council's overall 2017/18 revenue budget.
3. The monitoring process at the end of the first quarter highlighted significant budget pressures of £1.583m as a result of in year delays in the delivery of Financial Plan savings. CMT undertook a thorough reassessment of budget projections and as such were able to fully address this budget pressure through reallocation of existing budgets as shown below:

Description	Saving £m
Delays in delivery of Digital Transformation savings	(0.970)
Delays in delivery of further efficiencies from SBCares	(0.463)
Delays in review of commissioning arrangements (grants)	(0.150)
Total Pressures	(1.583)
Operational efficiencies from across the Council	0.683
Efficiencies within Children & Young People	0.500
Council Tax income	0.400
Total available budget	1.583

3. Appendix 3 sets out the progress made by the end of month 3 to deliver the savings approved in the Financial Plan in February 2017 plus prior year savings achieved temporarily during 2016/17. 53% (£6.515m) of the savings have been delivered within the current year (33%, (£4.084m) as per the Financial Plan, 4% (£0.427m) by alternative means on a permanent basis and 16% (£2.004m) by alternative means on a temporary basis. The remaining 47% (£5.821m) is profiled to be delivered during the remainder of 2017/18.

3. Culture & Sport

- 3 The service is currently expecting to achieve a balanced year end position and have contributed £30k to offset pressures in fully delivering digital transformation savings.

3. Assets & Infrastructure

- 4 Infrastructure & Asset Management are projecting a balanced position. There are key areas of underlying revenue budget pressure for which firm plans will need to be developed and implemented over the coming months. These pressures include Financial Plan savings expected from the Roads Review, the Janitorial element of the Cleaning Services review which is subject to on-going Trade Union discussions and savings within Neighbourhood Services. The SBC Contracts surplus is forecast as being on budget but this can be influenced by market conditions, operational performance and contract tenders won and will be carefully monitored on a monthly basis. Waste Management Service are undertaking several key pieces of work including development of the Waste transfer station, kerbside collection modelling, and the procurement of the residual waste

contract.

3. **Economic Development & Corporate Services**

5 The service is projecting a balanced position; financial plan savings in communications and marketing are progressing with a corporate change to advertising and print required.

3. **Health & Social Care**

6 Health and social care services are currently projecting a breakeven outturn position. Underlying this however are a range of areas of financial pressure across the functions that require the direction of the Integration Joint Board's 2017/18 social care funding allocation to meet them in order to deliver this position. These pressures include meeting the continued need to provide residential care and Housing with Care to older clients and support to Adults with Learning Disabilities at a level in excess of that budgeted, ongoing increased demand for equipment, demand for self-directed support and the requirement to increase the rate for direct payments in line with the increased implementation of the (and a higher) living wage for carers. The projected breakeven position is therefore dependent on the Integration Joint Board directing a further £707k of its social care funding allocation to these pressures at its August board meeting and a further £285k of funding on consideration of a wider report on the Borders Ability and Equipment Service, when it next meets in September.

There are two key areas of financial risk currently inherent within the health and social care services' position. Firstly, the impact of the EU working time directive and living wage implications will have a significant impact on the provision of night support sleep-ins and its potential cost. Without service redesign, it is estimated that this could cost the service an additional £1.6m per annum. Work is currently being undertaken examining options for reducing this impact and whilst no date has yet been identified by when this must take effect, direction of sufficient resources by the IJB, together with additional funding from the Scottish Government are both expected to be required in order to ensure ongoing affordability of service provision.

The second key area of financial risk relates to the delivery of the planned social care savings programme. More than half of these planned savings (£779k) are dependent on the delivery of the planned IJB integrated transformation programme which remains in development and any slippage in this development will require a combination of direction of additional gap funding by the IJB on a non-recurring basis this year and additional mitigating remedial actions to be identified and delivered during the remainder of 2017/18.

3. **Children & Young People**

7 The Children & Young People's Service has new Financial Plan savings to deliver in 2017/18 of £1.2m and savings carried forward of £0.6m from 2016/17 as not having been delivered permanently. A further £268k has to be identified from the schools Business Support review to contribute to Corporate Transformation efficiencies. Work is ongoing to deliver these savings permanently with approximately 50% already delivered and where this is not possible alternative savings are being identified to project a balanced in year position. The commencement of the new academic year

will allow teacher and support staff numbers to be confirmed by September 2017. Maintaining teacher numbers at 2016 levels is a priority for the service in delivering Scottish Government policy. Pupil equity funding of £1.84m has been given to schools for the new academic year with increased staffing being put in place to deliver the plans agreed with Headteachers. The expansion of Early Years provision to 1,140 hours per child is being rolled out from August 2017 in seven locations (Burnfoot / Coldstream / Eyemouth / Greenlaw / Kirkhope / Langlee and Philliphaugh) and is fully funded by a £0.482m Scottish Government revenue allocation.

3. **Customer & Communities**

8 Reviews within Business Support and Customer Advice & Support services are underway and expected to meet financial plan savings within the directorates.

3. **Finance, IT & Procurement**

9 A balanced position is projected following the transfers from Allocated Balances within the General Fund Reserve and Loans charges as previously agreed by Executive Committee as part of the approved IT Business Case. Work is ongoing to permanently rebase the IT budgets across the Council following the signing of the contract with CGI.

3. **Human Resources**

10 The service is reporting a balanced position following reallocation of budgets to fund pressures within the service and a contribution to corporate pressures.

3. **Regulatory Services**

11 Regulatory Services is forecasting a balanced position overall. An agreed increase from the Scottish Government on the level of planning fees on certain types of application should help to support the critical planning fee income stream. First quarter income has been good and a virement of £170k is being made from Waste which allows a balanced annual position for Planning to be forecast in 2017/18. Actual income will be monitored closely on a monthly basis.

4 **IMPLICATIONS**

4.1 **Financial Recommendations**

There are no costs attached to any of the recommendations contained in this report its content being specifically related to the performance of the revenue budget in 2017/18.

4.2 **Risk and Mitigations**

- (a) There is a risk that further cost pressures may emerge as the year progresses which may impact on the outturn position. Every effort must continue to be made by Service Directors to contain spend in the remainder of the year and to consider permanent effects on the Financial Plan.
- (b) Complexities around the implementation of Business World alongside unprecedented levels of change and delivery of financial savings within the organisation are contributing to a challenging operating environment.
- (c) It is imperative that as many savings as possible identified within the 2017/18 and future financial plans are delivered permanently to ensure affordability and budget sustainability.

- (d) The risks identified above are either being managed or will be mitigated through:
 - (i) Independent Internal Audit assurance has been carried out on the integrity of the revenue budget data migrated to Business World.
 - (ii) monthly reports of actual expenditure and income against approved budgets being made available to budget managers from the Council's Business World System.
 - (iii) review of budget variances and monitoring of management actions to control expenditure by Finance, Service staff and Service Directors and monthly reporting to CMT.
 - (iv) engagement with directorates and review of monthly management accounts by management teams.
 - (v) supporting corporate transformation projects to monitor and deliver the planned corporate transformation savings in the medium-term Financial Plan.

4.3 Equalities

It is anticipated there will be no adverse impact due to race, disability, gender, age, sexual orientation or religion/belief arising from the proposals contained in this report.

4.4 Acting Sustainably

There are no significant effects on the economy, community or environment.

4.5 Carbon Management

No effect on carbon emissions are anticipated from the recommendation of this report.

4.6 Rural Proofing

It is anticipated there will be no adverse impact on the rural area from the proposals contained in this report.

4.7 Changes to Scheme of Administration or Scheme of Delegation

No changes to either the Scheme of Administration or the Scheme of Delegation is required as a result of this report.

5 CONSULTATION

5.1 Service Directors and their relevant staff have been involved in and agreed the compilation of the budgetary control statements appended.

5.2 The Monitoring Officer, the Chief Legal Officer, the Chief Officer Audit & Risk, the Service Director HR and the Clerk to the Council have been consulted in the preparation of this report and any comments received incorporated into the report.

Approved by

David Robertson
Chief Financial Officer

Signature

Author(s)

Name	Designation and Contact Number
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Background Papers:
Previous Minute Reference:

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MONTHLY REVENUE MANAGEMENT REPORT
SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL **2017/18**
SUMMARY
AT END OF MONTH: Jun-17


	Base Budget (£'000)	Actual to Date (£'000)	Revised Budget (£'000)	Projected Outturn (£'000)	Outturn Variance (£'000)	Proposed Virement (£'000)	Projected (over)/under spend	Summary Financial Commentary
Culture & Sport	6,336	3,018	6,415	6,363	52	(52)	0	A balanced position is forecast. The Service has been able to contribute £30k from NDR relief to support corporate pressures.
Asset & Infrastructure	28,474	7,909	28,365	27,960	405	(405)	0	Commitment to meet savings pressures from the Roads Review and the Janitorial element on the Cleaning Services review in 17/18. To be monitored closely and managed.
Economic Development & Corporate Services	2,458	716	5,454	6,534	(1,080)	1,080	0	A balanced position is forecast.
Health & Social Care	55,755	2,762	55,744	56,207	(463)	463	0	A forecast balanced position assumes that pressures across Older People (residential care, care at home and Borders Ability and Equipment Service equipment) are met through direction of remaining social care funding by the Integration Joint Board.
Public Health	68	(29)	68	68	0	0	0	A balanced position is forecast.
Children & Young People	116,719	23,695	118,370	117,962	408	(408)	0	The Children & Young People Service is forecasting a balanced position pending confirmation of pupil, teacher and other support staff numbers for the 2017/18 academic year and after the removal of £500k to contribute to corporate pressures.
Customer & Communities	12,297	1,067	12,301	13,151	(850)	850	0	A breakeven outturn is forecast. Reviews within Business Support and Customer Advice & Support services are underway and expected to meet revised financial plan savings targets within the departments.
Finance, IT & Procurement	30,249	4,906	30,428	33,027	(2,599)	2,599	0	A balanced position is forecast.
Human Resources	3,064	1,330	3,060	2,968	92	(92)	0	A balanced position is forecast.
Regulatory Services	6,520	439	6,494	6,429	65	(65)	0	Balanced position is forecast. Key issue is level of Planning & Development control fees. A good first quarter has been achieved and will be monitored closely.
Total	261,940	45,813	266,699	270,669	(3,970)	3,970	0	
Financed by:								
Revenue Support Grant	(175,643)	(41,739)	(175,643)	(175,828)	185	(185)	0	Additional RSG for Discretionary Housing Payments (£790k) and Scottish Welfare Fund (£56k). Corresponding decrease in estimated distributable NDRI pool.
Non-Domestic Rates	(31,938)	(4,674)	(31,938)	(32,673)	735	(735)	0	Re-allocation of Scottish Government funding between NDR and RSG.
Council Tax	(57,202)	(58,455)	(57,202)	(57,502)	300	(300)	0	Additional Council Tax to be used to offset Digital Transformation savings (£300k).
Council Tax Reduction Scheme	5,707	5,286	5,707	5,557	150	(150)	0	Underspend to fund Digital Transformation savings (£150k).
Reserves:								
Earmarked Balances from 2016/17	(1,349)	0	(6,117)	(6,117)	0	0	0	
Earmarked Balances for future years					0	0	0	
Transfers to/from Reserves	(1,515)	0	(1,506)	(4,106)	2,600	(2,600)	0	Transfer to IT as per Business Case.
Total	(261,940)	(99,582)	(266,699)	(270,669)	3,970	(3,970)	0	

Culture & Sport	Base Budget (£'000)	Actual to Date (£'000)	Revised Budget (£'000)	Projected Outturn (£'000)	Outturn Variance (£'000)	Proposed Virement (£'000)	Projected (over)/under spend	Summary Financial Commentary
Cultural Services	3,806	1,738	3,806	3,754	52	(52)	0	Transfer to NDR to cover impact of SBC Funded NDR relief on Cultural properties following transfer to Trust £22k. Transfer of budget to offset Digital Transformation savings £30k.
Sports Services	2,530	1,280	2,609	2,609	0	0	0	
Total	6,336	3,018	6,415	6,363	52	(52)	0	

Key Highlights, Challenges & Risks

Following the transfer of Cultural services to Trust a permanent virement is required to move rates budget to the Non Domestic Rates relief budget to cover the element of awarded discretionary relief awarded by the Council. Work on the synthetic pitch programme to improve the condition of our synthetic pitches is continuing.

Asset & Infrastructure	Base Budget (£'000)	Actual to Date (£'000)	Revised Budget (£'000)	Projected Outturn (£'000)	Outturn Variance (£'000)	Proposed Virement (£'000)	Projected (over)/under spend	Summary Financial Commentary
Property Management Services	3,777	328	3,772	3,722	50	(50)	0	A balanced position is forecast. Additional savings (£50k) made to offset Digital Transformation savings.
Estates Management Services	431	78	430	430	0		0	
Catering Services	951	312	930	930	0		0	
Cleaning & Facilities Management	535	708	527	527	0	0	0	The service has committed to covering the Janitorial element of the cleaning savings is in 17/18 despite implementation delays to allow further TU discussions.
Design Services	136	197	134	134	0		0	A balanced position is forecast. Capital income to be agreed and Top Sliced.
Major Projects	169	66	169	169	0		0	A balanced position is forecast. Capital income to be agreed and Top Sliced.
Neighbourhood Operations	12,617	1,744	12,487	12,431	56	(56)	0	Additional staff turnover savings (£50k) to offset Digital Transformation savings. Transfer of budget (6k) to fund pressures in SB Cares.
Network & Infrastructure Asset Management	1,390	351	1,384	1,384	0	0	0	A balanced position is forecast. Roads Review savings of £491k are also coded within this budget and the service has committed to achieving these in 2017/18.
SBContracts	(549)	2,119	(549)	(549)	0		0	A balanced position is forecast. Forward order book is strong and the focus on the coming months will be on ensuring that the required margins are generated on the various work streams to meet the surplus required.
Fleet Management Services	(224)	606	(246)	(266)	20	(20)	0	Additional surplus of (£20k) committed to offset Digital Transformation savings.
Pay Parking	0	(23)	128	128	0		0	
Waste Management Services	9,241	1,423	9,199	8,920	279	(279)	0	Transfer of available budget to Planning to cover expected income fee pressure (£170k). Underspend in leachate to fund Digital Transformation savings (£100k). Transfer of budget (£9k) to fund pressures in SB Cares.
Total	28,474	7,909	28,365	27,960	405	(405)	0	

Key Highlights, Challenges and Risks

A projecting balanced position for Assets & Infrastructure Directorate overall. The key areas of budget pressure arising are from the Roads Review, the Janitorial element of the Cleaning Services review which is subject to on-going TU discussions and savings within Neighbourhood Services.
 Delivery of the SBC Contracts surplus which can be influenced by market conditions, operational performance and contract tenders won.
 Recruitment challenges within Neighbourhood services are putting pressure on existing resources within the service. Waste Management services are undertaking several key pieces of work including development of the Waste transfer station, kerbside collection modelling, and the procurement of the residual waste contract.

Economic Development & Corporate Services	Base Budget (£'000)	Actual to Date (£'000)	Revised Budget (£'000)	Projected Outturn (£'000)	Outturn Variance (£'000)	Proposed Virement (£'000)	Projected (over)/under spend	Summary Financial Commentary
Communications & Marketing	464	124	463	463	0		0	
Economic Development	1,683	462	1,740	1,740	0		0	
Commercial Property Income	(1,244)	(953)	(1,244)	(1,244)	0		0	
Emergency Planning	172	41	171	161	10	(10)	0	Underspend in Resilient Communities (£6k) and discretionary spend savings (£4k) to go towards unachievable Financial Plan savings relating to review of commissioning arrangements - grants.
Housing Strategy & Services	1,606	1,034	3,923	3,863	60	(60)	0	Underspend in repairs and maintenance on private sector leasing properties and discretionary spend savings (£60k) to go towards unachievable Financial Plan savings relating to review of commissioning arrangements - grants.
Corporate Transformation	(223)	8	401	1,551	(1,150)	1,150	0	Transfer from Culture & Sport (£30k), Council Tax (£300k), Council Tax Reduction Scheme (£150k), Children & Families - Social Work (£300k), Waste Management (£100k), Neighbourhood Operations (£50k), Fleet Management (£20k) and Property Managements (£50k) to offset Digital Transformation savings and unachievable Financial Plan savings relating to review of commissioning arrangements - grants (£150k).
Total	2,458	716	5,454	6,534	(1,080)	1,080	0	

Key Highlights, Challenges & Risks

Meeting financial plan savings in Communications and marketing will prove challenging and will require a corporate approach across the Council. The review of Economic Development is ongoing. Commercial property income generation is dependant on continued occupancy.

MONTHLY REVENUE MANAGEMENT REPORT

SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL

2017/18

AT END OF MONTH: Jun-17



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Health & Social Care	Base Budget (£'000)	Actual to Date (£'000)	Revised Budget (£'000)	Projected Outturn (£'000)	Outturn Variance (£'000)	Proposed Virement (£'000)	Projected (over)/under spend	Summary Financial Commentary
Child Protection	179	19	179	179	0		0	
Adult Protection	392	43	392	392	0		0	
Emergency Duty Team	293	78	289	289	0		0	
Business Support - Staff Development	257	11	257	257	0		0	
Quality Improvement	207	52	207	207	0		0	
Services in Criminal Justice System	1,124	78	1,124	1,124	0		0	
Safer Communities	431	54	445	445	0		0	
Older People	24,448	539	24,447	24,910	(463)	463	0	Additional residential care beds above budget (23) projected to cost an additional £407k / £100k Housing with Care pressure due to increasing need/demand requiring additional units to be commissioned - position assumes IJB direct additional social care funding at august meeting for both of these pressures. Projected shortfall in SB Cares contribution to general fund of £463k in 2017/18 being addressed corporately.
Joint Learning Disability	15,753	2,849	15,750	15,750	0		0	Additional young clients with complex needs transitioning from Children's services projected pressure of £200k - assumes IJB direct additional social care funding at August meeting.
Joint Mental Health	2,142	430	2,137	2,137	0		0	
People with Physical Disabilities	6,497	648	6,497	6,497	0		0	
Generic Services	4,032	(2,039)	4,020	4,020	0		0	Projected pressure of £285k in relation to Borders Ability and Equipment Service equipment budget. Reporting to IJB in September and position assumes direction of additional social care funding thereon.
Total	55,755	2,762	55,744	56,207	(463)	463	0	
Public Health	Base Budget (£'000)	Actual to Date (£'000)	Revised Budget (£'000)	Projected Outturn (£'000)	Outturn Variance (£'000)	Proposed Virement (£'000)	Projected (over)/under spend	
Public Health	68	(29)	68	68	0		0	
Total	68	(29)	68	68	0	0	0	

Key Highlights, Challenges and Risks

An increase in the Scottish Living Wage of £8.45 for all adult social care staff within the Scottish Borders was implemented in April, in advance of the Scottish Government's directed date of 1st May 2017. This implementation covers all care and support staff employed by care organisations within the Scottish Borders and includes meeting the impact on salary on-costs, organisational grade differential erosion and the removal of provider organisation contribution to its implementation. The total projected cost of these factors is £830k, which the Integration Joint Board (IJB) agreed the direction of social care funding allocation towards. The COSLA residential care home uplift has been agreed for 2017/18 at 2.8%. This will cost an additional £260k which the IJB again agreed direction of funding towards.

The Scottish Borders IJB received an additional allocation of £2.28m of social care funding in 2017/18 on top of the £5.267m recurring received in 2016/17 which in the main was fully directed on a recurring basis. In terms of risk, it is imperative that following direction of this funding already made above, the remaining balance (£1.190m) is secured by the Council to meet the pressures it faces this year across social care functions, including those arising from further Scottish Government commitments such as disregard of war veteran pensions from financial assessment. The projected breakeven position is therefore dependent on the Integration Joint Board directing a further £707k of its social care funding allocation to these pressures at its August board meeting and a further £285k of funding on consideration of a wider report on the Borders Ability and Equipment Service, when it next meets in September.

Pressures currently faced include the need to bridge the gap between demand for residential care home placements and available budget capacity (c.£380k), ongoing increasing requirement for investment in BAES equipment in order to better support people to remain independent in their own homes (£250k-£300k), an increase to a currently insufficient Direct Payment rate (c. £250k) and other demand and price factors across care and support service provision. These pressures, where possible are being managed within the service, however it is critical that the remaining social care funding is directed appropriately to meet them where ongoing pressure continues. This forms a key assumption in the ability to report a projected breakeven position.

A further key risk faced relates to the delivery of the Health and Social Care savings plans. £779k of these remain requiring delivery and are highly dependent on the delivery of the IJB integrated transformation programme which remains in development and any slippage on this programme, which is now a strong possibility, this financial year, will result in the requirement for alternative mitigating savings to be identified and delivered over the remaining 9 months of the financial year.

Managing ongoing demographic increases remains a key challenge for the service also, against a backdrop of funding restraint and again it is critical that this is fully appreciated by the IJB when considering how its funding should be directed. A

Children & Young People	Base Budget (£'000)	Actual to Date (£'000)	Revised Budget (£'000)	Projected Outturn (£'000)	Outturn Variance (£'000)	Proposed Virement (£'000)	Projected (over)/under spend	Summary Financial Commentary
Early Years	6,419	1,531	6,407	6,208	198	(198)	0	Roll-out of 1,140 hours provision in seven locations on-going and fully funded by the Scottish Government. £200k of targeted savings to fund budget pressures in SB cares. 2017/18 CPD Allocation £2k.
Primary Schools	31,988	6,773	32,584	34,171	(1,587)	1,587	0	The commencement of the new academic year will allow teacher numbers and budget availability to be confirmed by September 2017. (Pupil Equity Funding allocation £1.373m. Deprivation Funding Allocation £180k. CPD Allocation £34k.)
Secondary Schools	40,723	8,687	41,786	42,465	(679)	679	0	The commencement of the new academic year will allow teacher numbers and budget availability to be confirmed by September 2017. (Pupil Equity Funding allocation £468k. Deprivation Funding Allocation £180k. CPD Allocation £31k.)
Additional Support Needs	9,963	2,156	9,985	9,992	(7)	7	0	The commencement of the new academic year will allow support teacher numbers and ANA numbers and budget availability to be confirmed by September 2017. (CPD Allocation £7k.)
Children & Families Social Work	14,927	2,911	14,890	14,590	300	(300)	0	The forecast reflects costs of agreed Social Work restructure delivering Financial Plan savings in full. £300k of targeted savings to fund Digital Transformation budget pressures.
Educational Psychology	636	108	635	635	0	0	0	Financial Plan saving on commissioned services forecast to be delivered in full.
Central Schools	5,600	572	5,626	3,425	2,201	(2,201)	0	PEF / CPD / Deprivation allocations to schools from Central. Additional £74k income from Scottish Government.) (£11k PEF & £63k 1+ 2 language funding).
School Meals	1,782	148	1,782	1,782	0	0	0	
School Transport	3,627	539	3,627	3,627	0	0	0	
Community Learning & Development	1,054	272	1,049	1,067	(18)	18	(0)	Additional £18k funding for Opportunities for All. Balanced position forecast, restructure to be agreed to deliver Financial Plan savings.
Total	116,719	23,695	118,370	117,962	408	(408)		

Key Highlights Challenges & Risks

The Children & Young People Service is forecasting a balanced position pending confirmation of pupil, teacher and other support staff numbers for the 2017/18 academic year. The service has 2017/18 Financial Plan savings of £1.2m to deliver with a further £0.6m of savings carried forward from earlier years and not delivered permanently.

The expansion of Early Years provision to 1,140 hours per child is being rolled out in seven locations from August 2017 (Burnfoot / Coldstream / Eyemouth / Greenlaw / Kirkhope / Langlee / Philliphaugh) fully funded by the Scottish Government. £500k of targeted savings have been identified in the service to fund in year delays in delivery of Digital Transformation Pressures (£300k) and SB Cares (£200k) Financial Plan savings.

Maintaining teacher numbers remains a priority for the service and budget has been devolved to schools to enable teacher numbers to be maintained with numbers to be confirmed at the start of the new academic year.

The External Placement budget remains a potential risk within Children & Families Social Work, with any new placements potentially resulting in a budget pressure.

Customer & Communities	Base Budget (£'000)	Actual to Date (£'000)	Revised Budget (£'000)	Projected Outturn (£'000)	Outturn Variance (£'000)	Proposed Virement (£'000)	Projected (over)/under spend	Summary Financial Commentary
Business Support	5,527	1,512	5,523	5,523	0		0	
Community Planning & Engagement	1,055	127	1,060	1,060	0		0	
Customer Advice & Support Services	2,992	653	2,973	3,048	(75)	75	0	Budget transfer into Customer Services for administration of Scottish Welfare Fund (£75k)
Democratic Services	1,430	800	1,430	1,430	0		0	
Discretionary Housing Payments	58	106	80	852	(772)	772	0	Additional Scottish Government Funding through RSG £790k. Virement to Education £18k to fund Borders Guarantee post.
Housing Benefits	593	(2,213)	593	593	0		0	Actuals reflect difference in timing between receipt of income from DWP and expenditure incurred.
Non Domestic Rates Relief	150	171	150	172	(22)	22	0	Transfer from Culture to fund impact of SBC Funded NDR relief on Cultural properties following transfer to Trust £22k.
Scottish Welfare Fund	492	(89)	492	473	19	(19)	0	Additional Scottish Government Funding through RSG £56k. Budget transfer to Customer Services for administration of Scottish Welfare Fund (£75k). Actuals still reflect reversal of year end accruals.
Total	12,297	1,067	12,301	13,151	(850)	850	0	

Key Highlights, Challenges & Risks

Reviews within Business Support and Customer Advice & Support services are underway and expected to meet revised financial plan savings targets within the departments.

Finance, IT & Procurement	Base Budget (£'000)	Actual to Date (£'000)	Revised Budget (£'000)	Projected Outturn (£'000)	Outturn Variance (£'000)	Proposed Virement (£'000)	Projected (over)/under spend	Summary Financial Commentary
Chief Executive	496	44	495	495	0		0	
Corporate Finance	1,355	543	1,353	1,353	0		0	
Financial Services	2,334	429	2,334	2,334	0		0	
Information Technology	6,475	3,091	6,657	10,756	(4,099)	4,099	0	Transfers from Loans Charges (£1.5m) and Reserves (£2.6m) per approved IT Business Case. Transfer of budget (1k) to fund pressures in SB Cares.
Capital Financed from Current Revenue	0	0	0	0	0		0	
Interest on Revenue Balances	(20)	0	(20)	(20)	0		0	
Loan Charges	20,185	799	20,185	18,685	1,500	(1,500)	0	Planned transfer to IT per approved Business Case to fund implementation and transformation for Business World.
Provision for Bad Debts	125	0	125	125	0		0	
Recharge to Non-General Fund	(701)	0	(701)	(701)	0		0	
Total	30,249	4,906	30,428	33,027	(2,599)	2,599	0	

Key Highlights, Challenges & Risks

A balanced position is forecast overall. Changes within the capital programme and cash flow requirements may impact on the amount the Council's anticipated borrowing levels and the resulting loans charges paid by the Council. There is continued pressure in the service to support significant change within organisation, implement a new system and undertake a significant staffing review whilst maintaining 'business as usual' services to departments.

Human Resources	Base Budget (£'000)	Actual to Date (£'000)	Revised Budget (£'000)	Projected Outturn (£'000)	Outturn Variance (£'000)	Proposed Virement (£'000)	Projected (over)/under spend	Summary Financial Commentary
Human Resources	1,974	738	1,972	1,972	0	0	0	Unachievable 2016/17 Financial Plan saving relating to training (£30k) offset by available Financial Plan growth for salary sacrifice within HR Shared Services. Additional staff turnover and discretionary spend savings (£30k) to fund in year delay in delivery of an element of SBCares planned efficiency savings.
HR Shared Services	672	191	670	628	42	(42)	0	Available budget to offset Financial Plan saving within Human Resources (£30k). Discretionary spend savings (£12k) to fund in year delay in delivery of an element of SBCares planned efficiency savings.
Early Retirement/Voluntary Severance	418	401	418	368	50	(50)	0	Projected underspend through staff deployment (£50k).
Total	3,064	1,330	3,060	2,968	92	(92)	0	

Key Highlights, Challenges & Risks

Projecting a balanced position. Continued pressure in the service to support significant change within organisation, implement new system and deliver historic financial plan savings whilst maintaining 'business as usual'. It is anticipated that £30k of undeliverable financial plan savings relating to training will be met from growth included in the financial plan to account for the down turn in employees joining the technology salary sacrifice scheme following changes to the tax allowances which is not fully required.

Regulatory Services	Base Budget (£'000)	Actual to Date (£'000)	Revised Budget (£'000)	Projected Outturn (£'000)	Outturn Variance (£'000)	Proposed Virement (£'000)	Projected (over)/under spend	Summary Financial Commentary
Planning Services	757	(869)	746	856	(110)	110	0	Main financial risk going forward is around the level of Planning and Development Control income. First quarter income was good and is being supported by a (£170k) virement from Waste. Additional savings from vacancies of (£60k) to offset delays in savings from the review of Commissioning arrangement Grants.
Assessor & Electoral Registration Services	682	183	678	627	51	(51)	0	Transfer of budget (51k) to fund delays in delivery of savings in SB Cares.
Passenger Transport	2,253	591	2,247	2,240	7	(7)	0	Transfer of budget (7k) to fund delays in delivery of savings in SB Cares.
Audit & Risk	375	85	375	365	10	(10)	0	Transfer of budget (10k) to fund delays in delivery of savings in SB Cares.
Legal Services	736	160	736	711	25	(25)	0	Transfer of budget (25k) to fund delays in delivery of savings in SB Cares.
Protective Services	1,717	289	1,712	1,630	82	(82)	0	Transfer of budget (62k) to fund delays in delivery of SB Cares savings. Additional savings from vacancies of (£20k) to offset delays in savings from the review of Commissioning arrangement Grants
Total	6,520	439	6,494	6,429	65	(65)	0	

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Key Highlights, Challenges & Risks

Regulatory Services is forecasting a balanced position overall. An agreed increase from the Scottish Government on the level of planning fees on certain types of application should help to support the critical planning fee income stream. First quarter income has been good and a virement of £170k is being made from Waste which expected to provide a balanced annual position in 2017/18. Actual income will be monitored closely on a monthly basis.

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Budget Virement Requirement

Culture & Sport

No. of Virements 2

1 Virement is required from

Department	Culture & Sport	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Cultural Services	£	£	£
Budget Head	Premises Related Expenditure	(22,298)	0	0

To

Department	Customer & Communities	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Non Domestic Rates Relief	£	£	£
Budget Head	Third Party Payments	22,298	0	0

Because

Pressure within Non Domestic Rates Relief due to additional relief granted to properties transferred to Culture Trust, funded from corresponding underspend within Cultural Services.

2 Virement is required from

Department	Culture & Sport	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Cultural Services	£	£	£
Budget Head	Premises Related Expenditure	(30,000)	0	0

To

Department	Economic Development & Corporate Services	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Corporate Transformation	£	£	£
Budget Head	Employee Costs	30,000	0	0

Because

Increased non domestic rates savings from transfer of Cultural Services to Live Borders to partially offset in year delays in delivery of Digital Transformation savings.

Budget Virement Requirement

Assets & Infrastructure

No. of Virements 3

1 Virement is required from

Department	Assets & Infrastructure	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Waste Management Services	£	£	£
Budget Head	Employee Costs	(170,000)	0	0

To

Department	Regulatory Services	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Planning Services	£	£	£
Budget Head	Income	170,000	0	0

Because

Transfer of budget to cover anticipated planning income fee pressure.

2 Virement is required from

Department	Assets & Infrastructure	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Property Management Services	£	£	£
Budget Head	Employee Costs	(50,000)	0	0

Service	Neighbourhood Operations	£	£	£
Budget Head	Employee Costs	(50,000)	0	0

Service	Fleet Management Services	£	£	£
Budget Head	Income	(20,000)	0	0

Service	Waste Management Services	£	£	£
Budget Head	Premises Related Expenses	(100,000)	0	0

Total		(220,000)	0	0
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To

Department	Economic Development & Corporate Services	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Corporate Transformation	£	£	£
Budget Head	Employee Costs	220,000	0	0

Because

Transfer of available budget to offset in year delays in delivery of Digital Transformation savings.

3 Virement is required from

Department	Assets & Infrastructure	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Cleaning & Facilities Management	£	£	£
Budget Head	Transport Related Expenditure	(475)	0	0

Service	Network & Infrastructure Asset Management	£	£	£
Budget Head	Transport Related Expenditure	(149)	0	0

Service	Waste Management Services	£	£	£
Budget Head	Transport Related Expenditure	(8,543)	0	0

Service	Neighbourhood Operations	£	£	£
Budget Head	Transport Related Expenditure	(6,222)	0	0

Total		(15,389)	0	0
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To

Department	Health & Social Care	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Older People	£	£	£
Budget Head	Third Party Payments	15,389	0	0

Because

Transfer of budget to fund in year delay in delivery of an element of SBCares planned efficiency savings.

Budget Virement Requirement **Economic Development & Corporate Services** **No. of Virements** 1

1 Virement is required from

Department	Economic Development & Corporate Services	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Emergency Planning	£	£	£
Budget Head	Supplies & Services	(10,000)	0	0

Service	Housing Strategy & Services	£	£	£
Budget Head	Employee Costs	(6,000)	0	0
	Supplies & Services	(32,000)	0	0
	Third Party Payments	(22,000)	0	0

Total		(70,000)	0	0
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To

Department	Economic Development & Corporate Services	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Corporate Transformation	£	£	£
Budget Head	Employee Costs	70,000	0	0

Because

Transfer of underspends to fund in year delays in delivery of Financial Plan saving relating to a review of commissioning arrangements - Grants.
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Budget Virement Requirement

Children & Young People

No. of Virements 5

1 Virement is required from

Department	Children & Young People	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Central Schools	£	£	£
Budget Head	Third Party Payments	(1,840,800)	0	0

To

Department	Children & Young People	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Primary Schools	£	£	£
Budget Head	Third Party Payments	1,372,800	0	0

Service	Secondary Schools	£	£	£
Budget Head	Third Party Payments	468,000	0	0

Total		1,840,800	0	0
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Because

To allocate Pupil Equity Funding to Primary and Secondary Schools.

2 Virement is required from

Department	Children & Young People	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Central Schools	£	£	£
Budget Head	Employee Costs	(360,000)	0	0

To

Department	Children & Young People	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Primary Schools	£	£	£
Budget Head	Third Party Payments	180,000	0	0

Service	Secondary Schools	£	£	£
Budget Head	Third Party Payments	180,000	0	0

Total		360,000	0	0
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Because

To devolve the agreed 2017/18 Deprivation Allocation to Primary and Secondary Schools.

3 Virement is required from

Department	Children & Young People	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Central Schools	£	£	£
Budget Head	Employee Costs	(73,885)	0	0

To

Department	Children & Young People	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Early Years	£	£	£
Budget Head	Third Party Payments	1,629	0	0

Service	Primary Schools	£	£	£
Budget Head	Third Party Payments	34,538	0	0

Service	Secondary Schools	£	£	£
Budget Head	Third Party Payments	30,696	0	0

Service	Additional Support Needs	£	£	£
Budget Head	Third Party Payments	7,022	0	0

Total		73,885	0	0
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Because

To devolve budget to Early Years, Primary Schools, Secondary Schools and Additional Support Needs for Teachers Continuing Professional Development (CPD).

4 Virement is required from

Department	Children & Young People	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Children & Families (Social Work)	£	£	£
Budget Head	Supplies & Services	(300,000)	0	0

To

Department	Economic Development & Corporate Services	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Corporate Transformation	£	£	£
Budget Head	Employee Costs	300,000	0	0

Because

Transfer of available budget to offset in year delays in delivery of Digital Transformation savings.

5 Virement is required from

Department	Children & Young People	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Early Years	£	£	£
Budget Head	Employee Costs	(200,000)	0	0

To

Department	Health & Social Care	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Older People	£	£	£
Budget Head	Third Party Payments	200,000	0	0

Because

Transfer of budget to fund in year delay in delivery of an element of SBCares planned efficiency savings.

Budget Virement Requirement

Customer & Communities

No. of Virements 2

1 Virement is required from

Department	Customer & Communities	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Scottish Welfare Fund	£	£	£
Budget Head	Supplies & Services	(74,641)	0	0

To

Department	Customer & Communities	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Customer Advice & Support Services	£	£	£
Budget Head	Employee Costs	74,641	0	0

Because

Transfer of Scottish Welfare Fund administration budget for delivery by Customer Advice & Support Services.

2 Virement is required from

Department	Customer & Communities	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Discretionary Housing Payments	£	£	£
Budget Head	Transfer Payments	(17,641)	0	0

To

Department	Children & Young People	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Community Learning & Development	£	£	£
Budget Head	Employee Costs	17,641	0	0

Because

Budget transfer to fund Borders Guarantee post.

Budget Virement Requirement

Finance, IT & Procurement

No. of Virements 2

1 Virement is required from

Department	Finance, IT & Procurement	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Loans Charges	£	£	£
Budget Head	Capital Financing Costs	(1,500,000)	0	0

To

Department	Finance, IT & Procurement	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Information Technology	£	£	£
Budget Head	Third Party Payments	1,500,000	0	0

Because

Transfer from Loans Charges to fund IT contract per Business Case approved by Council in April 2016.

2 Virement is required from

Department	Finance, IT & Procurement	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Information Technology	£	£	£
Budget Head	Transport Related Expenditure	(637)	0	0

To

Department	Health & Social Care	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Older People	£	£	£
Budget Head	Third Party Payments	637	0	0

Because

Transfer of budget to fund in year delay in delivery of an element of SBCares planned efficiency savings.

Budget Virement Requirement

Human Resources

No. of Virements 2

1 Virement is required from

Department	Human Resources	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	HR Shared Services	£	£	£
Budget Head	Employee Costs	(2,000)	0	0
	Supplies & Services	(7,000)	0	0
	Income	(3,000)	0	0

Service	Human Resources	£	£	£
Budget Head	Employee Costs	(30,000)	0	0

Service	Early Retirement/Voluntary Severance	£	£	£
Budget Head	Employee Costs	(50,000)	0	0

Total		(92,000)	0	0
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To

Department	Health & Social Care	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Older People	£	£	£
Budget Head	Third Party Payments	92,000	0	0

Because

Transfer of available budget to fund in year delay in delivery of an element of SBCares planned efficiency savings.

2 Virement is required from

Department	Human Resources	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	HR Shared Services	£	£	£
Budget Head	Employee Costs	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)

To

Department	Human Resources	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Human Resources	£	£	£
Budget Head	Employee Costs	30,000	30,000	3,000

Because

Available Financial Plan growth for salary sacrifice to be used to offset unachievable 2016/17 Financial Plan saving relating to training (£30k).

Budget Virement Requirement

Regulatory Services

No. of Virements 2

1 Virement is required from

Department	Regulatory Services	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Planning Services	£	£	£
Budget Head	Employee Costs	(60,000)	0	0

Service	Protective Services	£	£	£
Budget Head	Employee Costs	(20,000)	0	0

To

Department	Economic Development & Corporate Services	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Corporate Transformation	£	£	£
Budget Head	Supplies & Services	80,000	0	0

Because

Transfer of underspends to fund in year delays in delivery of Financial Plan saving relating to a review of commissioning arrangements - Grants.

2 Virement is required from

Department	Regulatory Services	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Assessor & Electoral Registration Service	£	£	£
Budget Head	Employee Costs	(51,000)	0	0

Service	Audit & Risk	£	£	£
Budget Head	Employee Costs	(10,000)	0	0

Service	Legal Services	£	£	£
Budget Head	Employee Costs	(25,000)	0	0

Service	Protective Services	£	£	£
Budget Head	Employee Costs	(62,000)	0	0

Service	Passenger Transport	£	£	£
Budget Head	Transport Related Expenditure	(6,974)	0	0

Total		(154,974)		
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To

Department	Health & Social Care	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Older People	£	£	£
Budget Head	Third Party Payments	154,974	0	0

Because

Transfer of budget to fund in year delay in delivery of an element of SBCares planned efficiency savings.

Budget Virement Requirement

Financed by

No. of Virements 7

1 Virement is required from

Department	Financed by	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Revenue Support Grant	£	£	£
Budget Head	Income	(63,000)	0	0

To

Department	Children & Young People	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Central Schools	£	£	£
Budget Head	Third Party Payments	63,000	0	0

Because

To allocate Revenue Support Grant funding for implementation of the 1+2 language policy.

2 Virement is required from

Department	Financed by	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Revenue Support Grant	£	£	£
Budget Head	Income	(10,800)	0	0

To

Department	Children & Young People	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Central Schools	£	£	£
Budget Head	Third Party Payments	10,800	0	0

Because

Additional Pupil Equity Funding above Financial Plan estimate received from Scottish Government to be allocated to schools, targeting children most affected by the poverty related attainment gap.

3 Virement is required from

Department	Financed by	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Revenue Support Grant	£	£	£
Budget Head	Income	(790,079)	0	0

To

Department	Customer & Communities	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Discretionary Housing Payments	£	£	£
Budget Head	Transfer Payments	790,079	0	0

Because

To allocate additional Revenue Support Grant funding to Discretionary Housing Payments (DHP).

4 Virement is required from

Department	Financed by	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Revenue Support Grant	£	£	£
Budget Head	Income	(55,914)	0	0

To

Department	Customer & Communities	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Scottish Welfare Fund	£	£	£
Budget Head	Supplies & Services	55,914	0	0

Because

To allocate additional Revenue Support Grant funding to Scottish Welfare Fund (SWF).

5 Virement is required from

Department	Financed by	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Revenue Support Grant	£	£	£
Budget Head	Income	735,000	0	0

To

Department	Financed By	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Non-Domestic Rates	£	£	£
Budget Head	Premises Related	(735,000)	0	0

Because

Re-allocation of Revenue Support Grant funding for non-domestic Rates (NDR).

6 Virement is required from

Department	Financed by	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Reserves	£	£	£
Budget Head	Supplies & Services	(2,600,000)	0	0

To

Department	Finance, IT & Procurement	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Information Technology	£	£	£
Budget Head	Third Party Payments	2,600,000	0	0

Because

Transfer from Reserves to fund IT as previously approved by Executive.

7 Virement is required from

Department	Financed by	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Council Tax	£	£	£
Budget Head	Income	(300,000)	0	0

Service	Council Tax Reduction Scheme	£	£	£
Budget Head	Supplies & Services	(150,000)	0	0

Total	(450,000)			
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To

Department	Economic Development & Corporate Services	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Service	Corporate Transformation	£	£	£
Budget Head	Employee Costs	450,000	0	0

Because

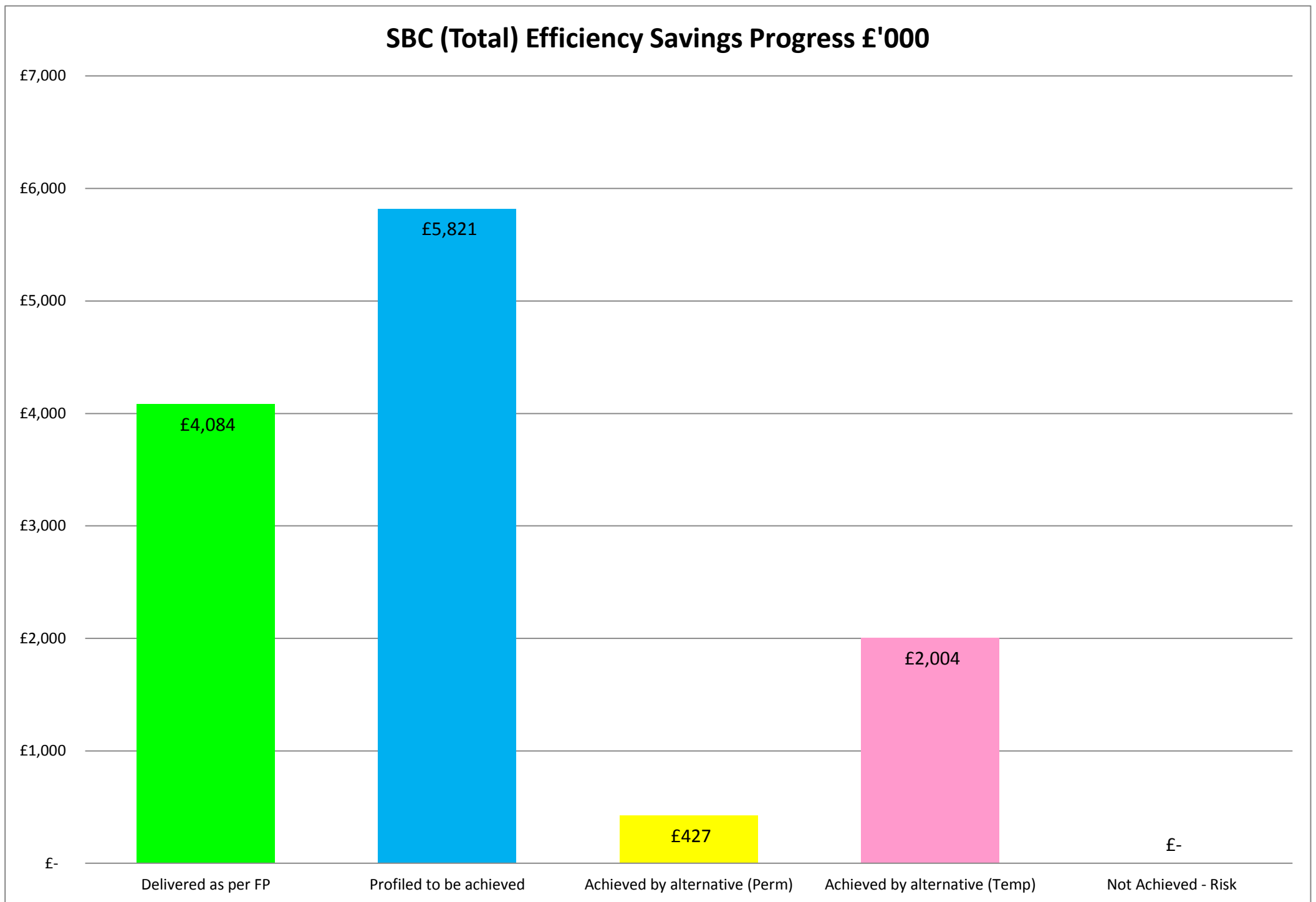
Transfer of available budget based on current Council Tax income projections to offset in year delays in delivery of Digital Transformation savings.

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FINANCIAL PLAN EFFICIENCY PROGRESS 2017/18

SBC Total

Status	Saving £'000	Saving %
Delivered as per FP	£ 4,084	33%
Profiled to be achieved	£ 5,821	47%
Achieved by alternative (Perm)	£ 427	4%
Achieved by alternative (Temp)	£ 2,004	16%
Not Achieved - Risk	£ -	0%
	12,336	100%



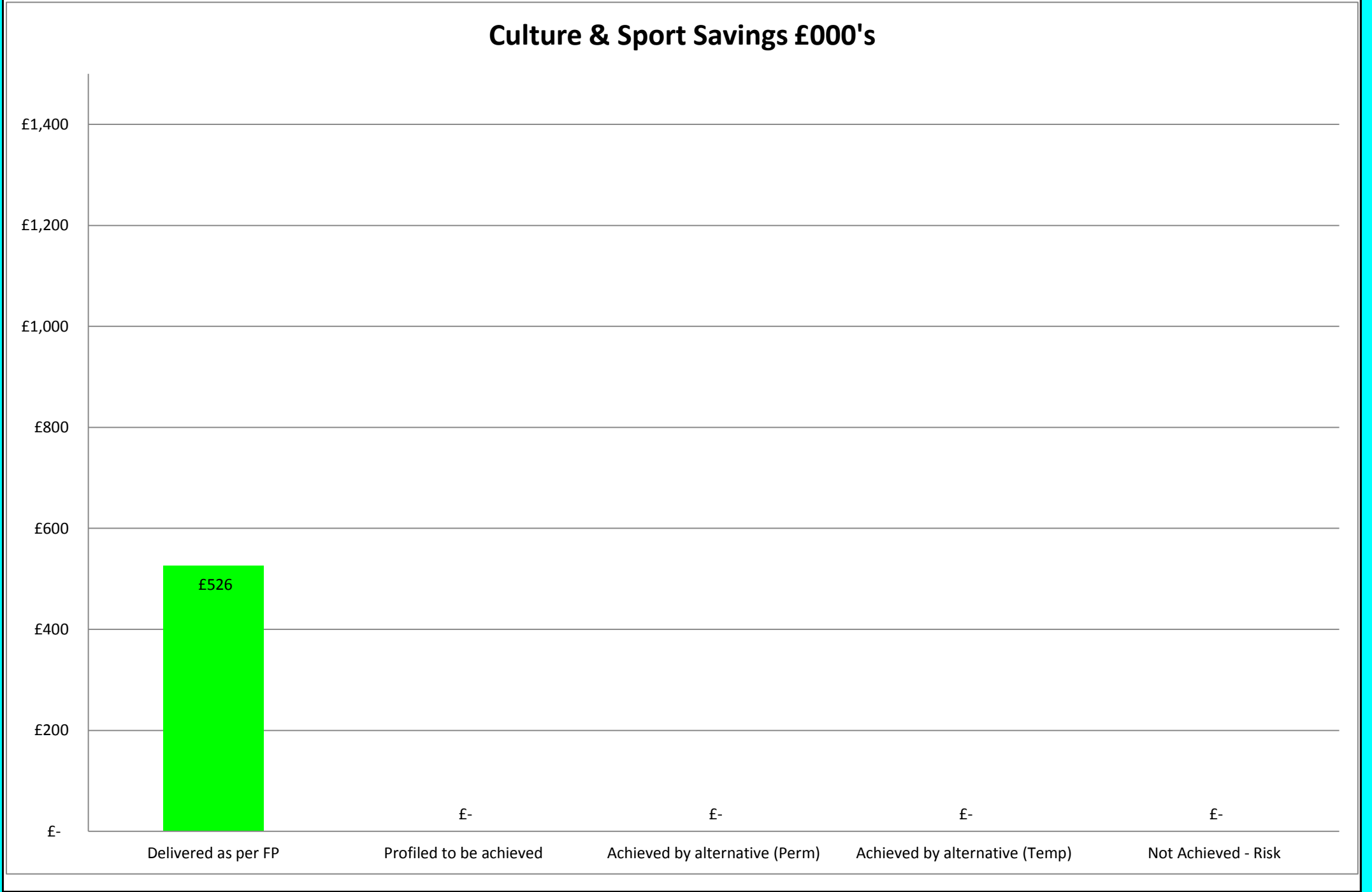
FINANCIAL PLAN EFFICIENCY PROGRESS 2017/18

CULTURE & SPORT

Savings :

	£'000	Delivered as per FP	Profiled to be achieved	Achieved by alternative (Perm)	Achieved by alternative (Temp)	Not Achieved
Reduce Management Fee to Sports Trusts	526	526				
		526	0	0	0	0

Culture & Sport Savings £000's

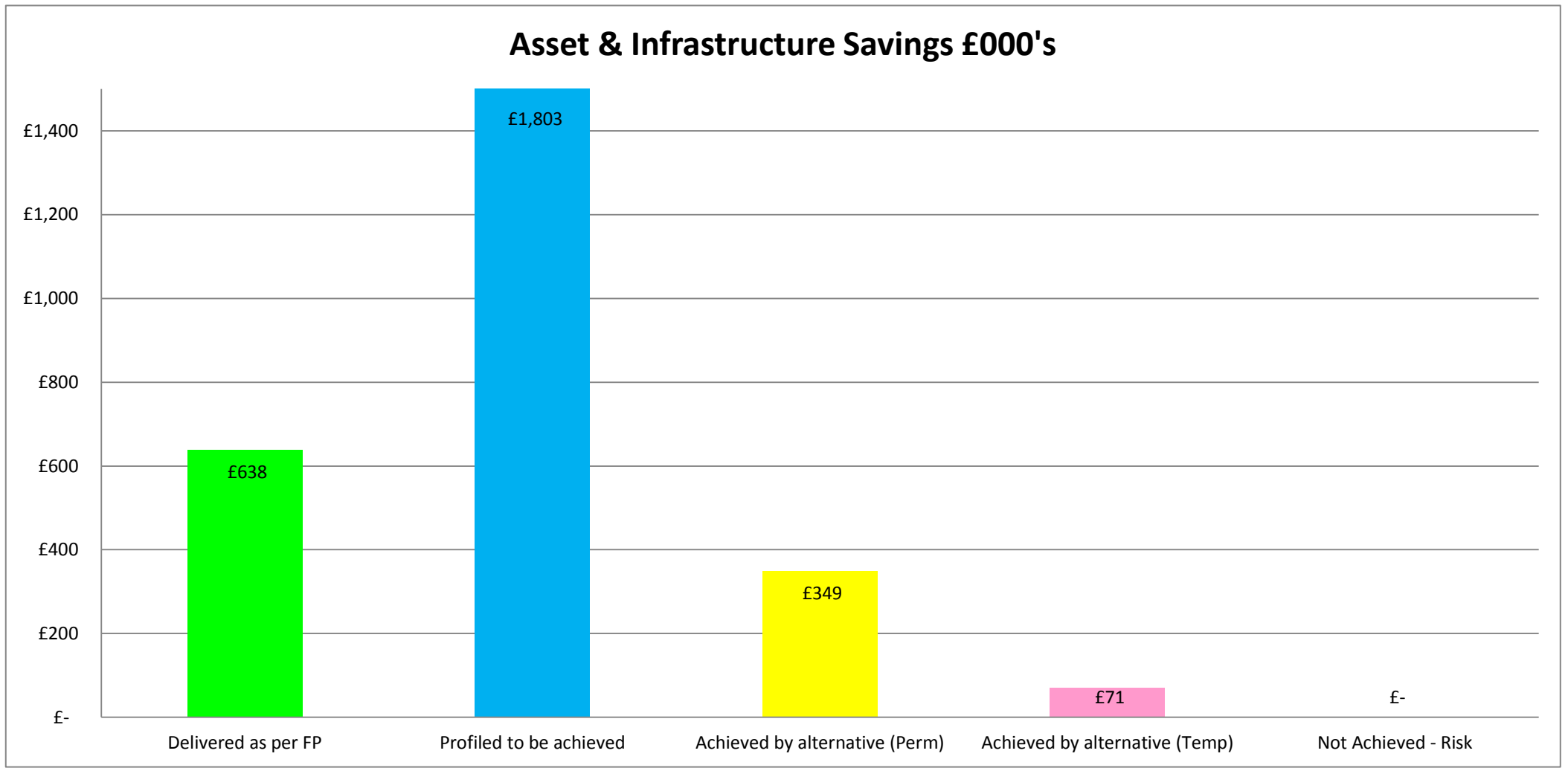


FINANCIAL PLAN EFFICIENCY PROGRESS 2017/18

ASSETS & INFRASTRUCTURE

Savings :

	£'000	Delivered as per FP	Profiled to be achieved	Achieved by alternative (Perm)	Achieved by alternative (Temp)	Not Achieved
Roads review savings	491		300	191		
Estates Manpower Saving	24	24				
Cleaning Services Rationalisation (inc Janitor, crossings)	260		173	87		
More efficient property and asset portfolio	89		89			
Review of Street Lighting provision (SLEEP project)	245	37	137	49	22	
Increase in minimum rental charge (property & allotments)	20			20		
Increase the surplus budget of the Fleet Management service	39		39			
Waste Fees & Charges	45		45			
Develop an Integrated Waste Plan	311	77	210		24	
Neighbourhood Delivery Model (floral/grass/bins)	150		150			
New delivery model for Public Toilet provision	211		211			
Capitalise Roads	500	500				
Place Fees & Charges	130		130			
More efficient property and asset portfolio	55		55			
Charge Estate Management time	25				25	
Property & Facilities	30		30			
Savings from rates appeals	2			2		
Manpower savings in Infrastructure & Asset Management	11		11			
Modernise Winter operations	100		100			
Neighbourhoods home to work mileage	20		20			
Review of Neighbourhood Services	103		103			
	2,861	638	1,803	349	71	0

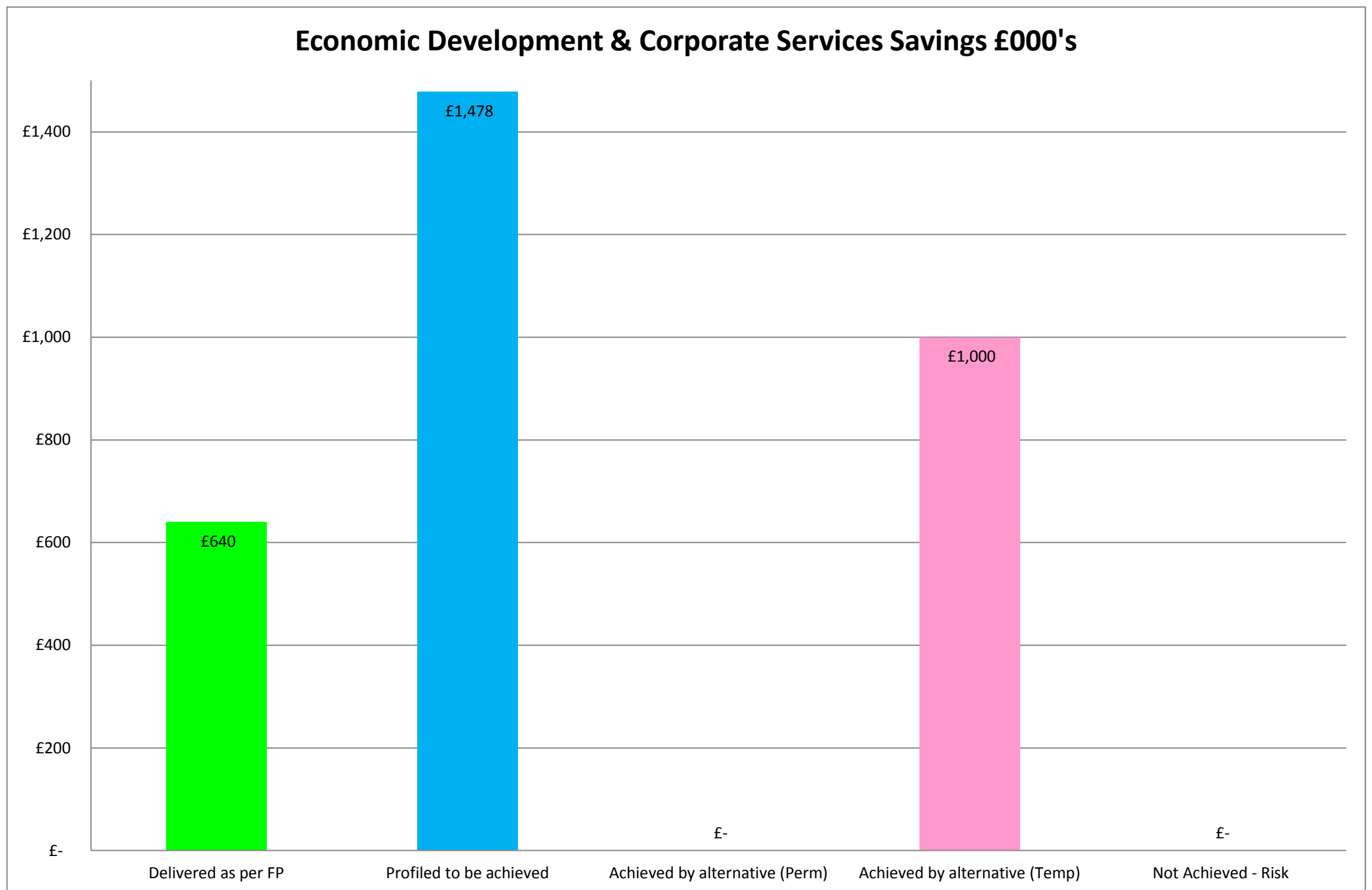


FINANCIAL PLAN EFFICIENCY PROGRESS 2017/18

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & CORPORATE SERVICES

Savings :

	£'000	Delivered as per FP	Profiled to be achieved	Achieved by alternative (Perm)	Achieved by alternative (Temp)	Not Achieved
Savings in Communications	7	7				
SBCConnect Advertising	50		50			
Reduction in external printing costs	25		25			
Reduction in printing contract through contract renewal	30		30			
Savings in Housing Strategy & Services	11		11			
Organisational Efficiencies	500	138	362			
Changes to working practices	500	150	350			
Digital Transformation	345	345				
Digital Transformation	1650		650		1000	
	3,118	640	1,478	0	1,000	0



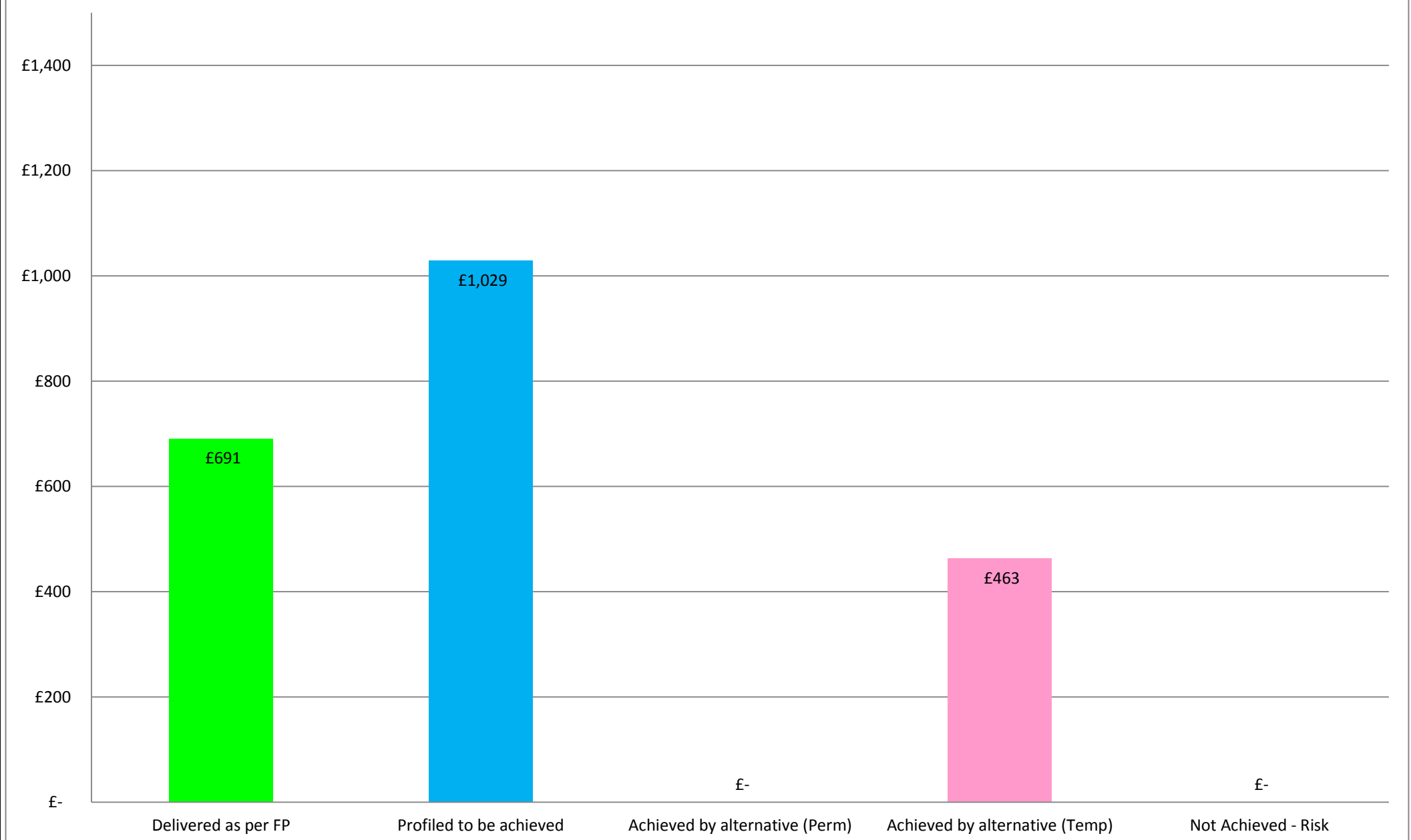
FINANCIAL PLAN EFFICIENCY PROGRESS 2017/18

HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE

Savings :

	£'000	Delivered as per FP	Profiled to be achieved	Achieved by alternative (Perm)	Achieved by alternative (Temp)	Not Achieved
Health & Social Care Integrated Structure Savings	50		50			
Efficiency review of contracts and commissioning arrangements	375		375			
Review of Older People service to reflect demand	237		237			
Improve services through technology - Adults	50		50			
Review of care packages - Adults	110	110				
Bordercare inflation	4	4				
Review Charges and thresholds - Adults	130	130				
Review Day Services for Older People	100	86	14			
Review of business management & specialist posts	53		53			
Strategy for Supporting Independence	200		200			
Implementation of SB Cares	874	361	50		463	
	2,183	691	1,029	0	463	0

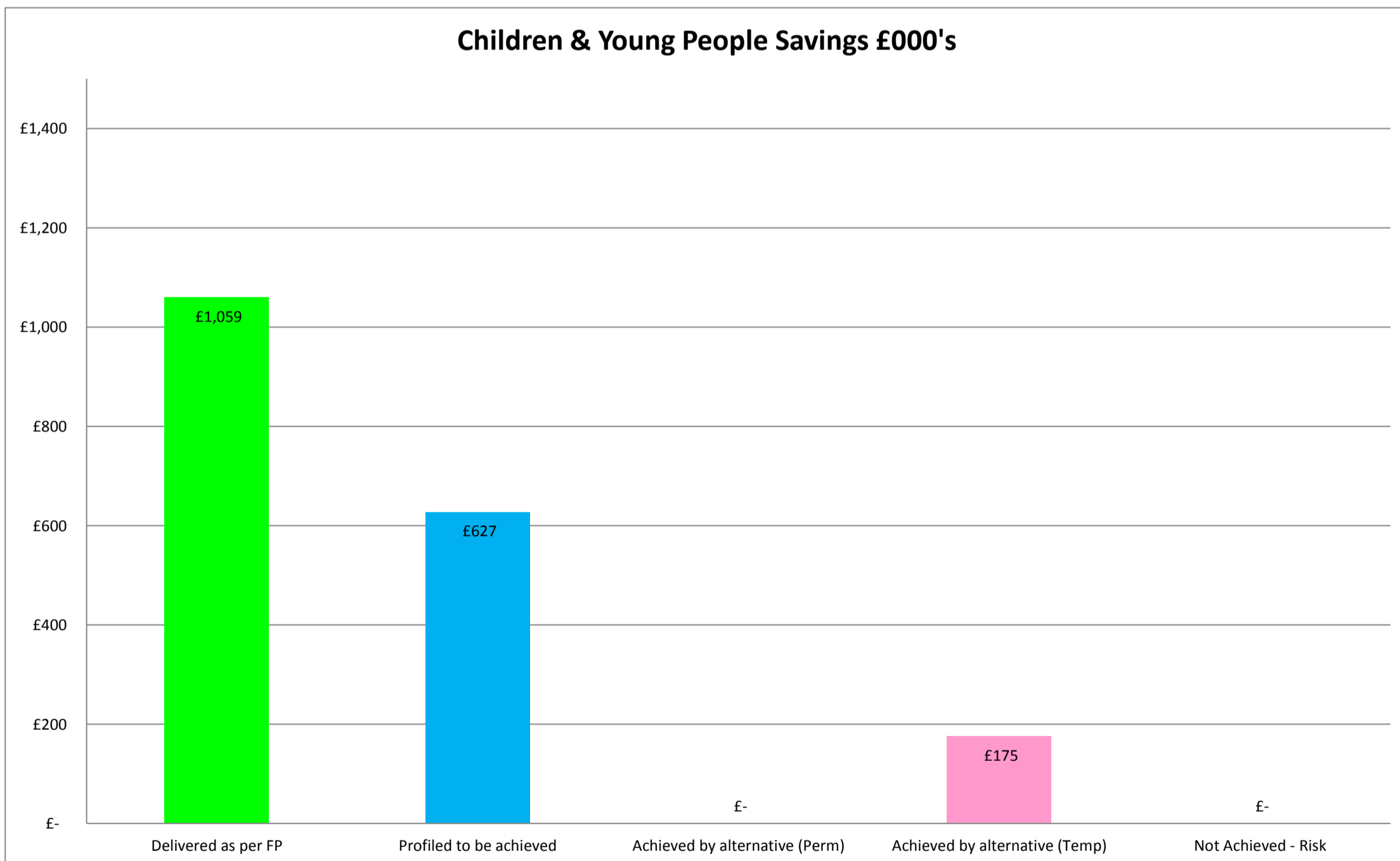
Health & Social Care Savings £000's



FINANCIAL PLAN EFFICIENCY PROGRESS 2017/18

CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE

Savings :	£'000	Delivered as per FP	Profiled to be achieved	Achieved by alternative (Perm)	Achieved by alternative (Temp)	Not Achieved
Delivery of Inclusion for all	357	357				
School Library Review	125		125			
Cessation of salary conservation scheme	74	74				
Reduce Adult Learning Provision (CLD)	50		50			
Review Early Years Service	100	100				
Harmonise sickness allowance to schools (DSM Allocation)	100		100			
Review Outdoor Education Service	95				95	
Review Central Schools Budgets (DTS)	50	50				
Review of Cleaning arrangements in schools	50	50				
Reduce commissioned services from CYPPP	100	100				
Review commissioned services within ASN	75	75				
Increased fees & charges	5	5				
Learning Delivery Framework review	100		100			
More efficient use of premises for evening lets (2014-15 Full Year Effect)	45		45			
Redesign of elements of the Children & Families Social Work service	70	70				
Focused education delivery	80				80	
Delivery of Inclusion for All	88	88				
Review of commissioned services within Children & Young People	90	90				
Janitorial review	100		100			
Review of PPP contract	107		107			
	1,861	1,059	627	0	175	0

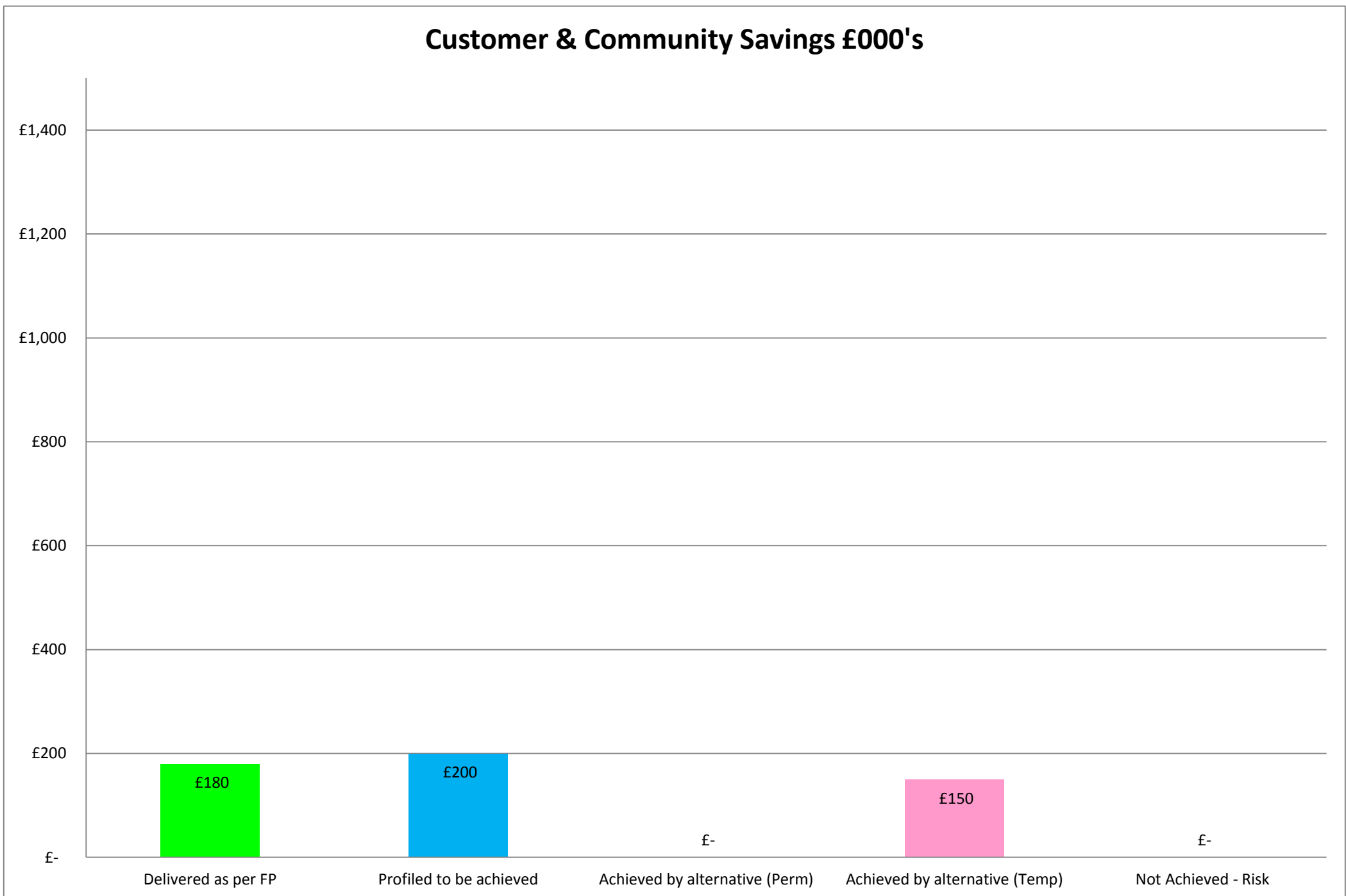


FINANCIAL PLAN EFFICIENCY PROGRESS 2017/18

CUSTOMER & COMMUNITIES

Savings :

	£'000	Delivered as per FP	Profiled to be achieved	Achieved by alternative (Perm)	Achieved by alternative (Temp)	Not Achieved
Savings in Executive Support	6	6				
Integrated Customer Services Model	150		150			
Customer Services	60	60				
Review commissioning arrangements (Grants)	200		50		150	
2nd Homes Council Tax	114	114				
	530	180	200	0	150	0



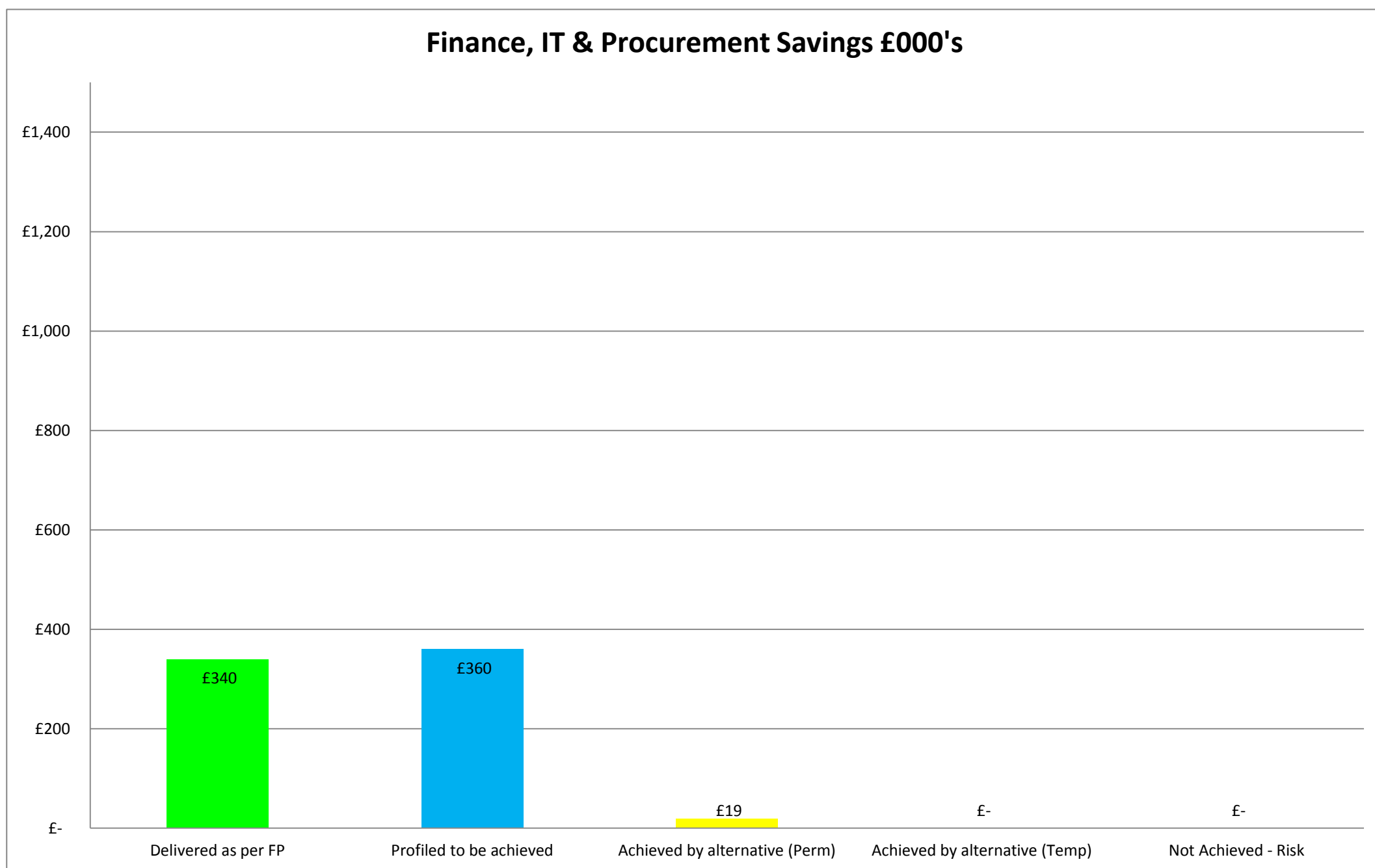
FINANCIAL PLAN EFFICIENCY PROGRESS 2017/18

FINANCE, IT & PROCUREMENT

Savings :

	£'000	Delivered as per FP	Profiled to be achieved	Achieved by alternative (Perm)	Achieved by alternative (Temp)	Not Achieved
Energy Efficiency Project	198		198			
Insurance shared service with CEC	30	30				
Savings from Insurance retendering	19			19		
Procurement savings across all departments	162		162			
Reduction in Loans Charges	300	300				
Interest on Revenue Balances	10	10				
	719	340	360	19	0	0

Finance, IT & Procurement Savings £000's



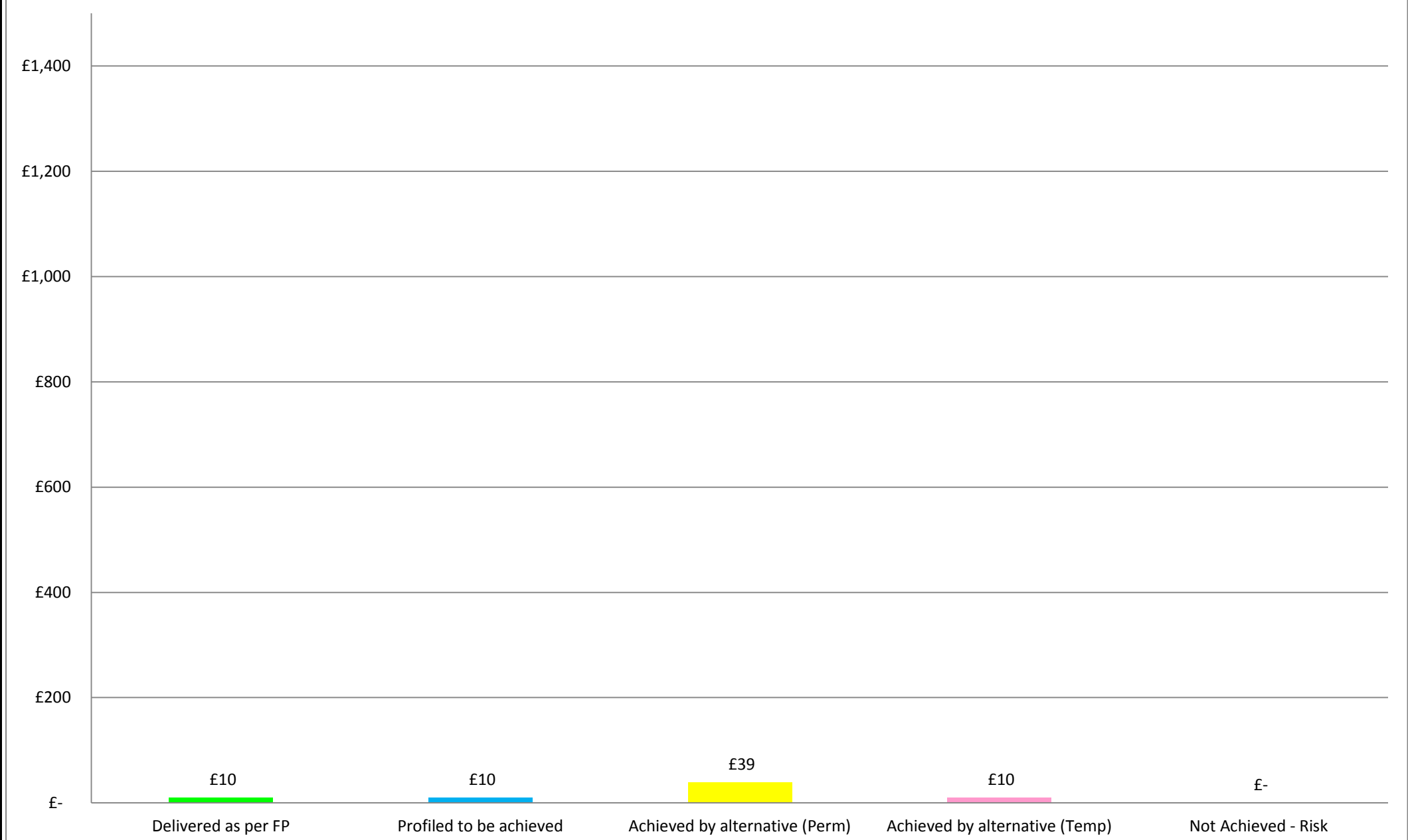
FINANCIAL PLAN EFFICIENCY PROGRESS 2017/18

HUMAN RESOURCES

Savings :

	£'000	Delivered as per FP	Profiled to be achieved	Achieved by alternative (Perm)	Achieved by alternative (Temp)	Not Achieved
HR - Reduction occupational health	30	10	10		10	
HR - Reduction to training	30			30		
Employee Benefits	9			9		
	69	10	10	39	10	0

Human Resources Savings £000's

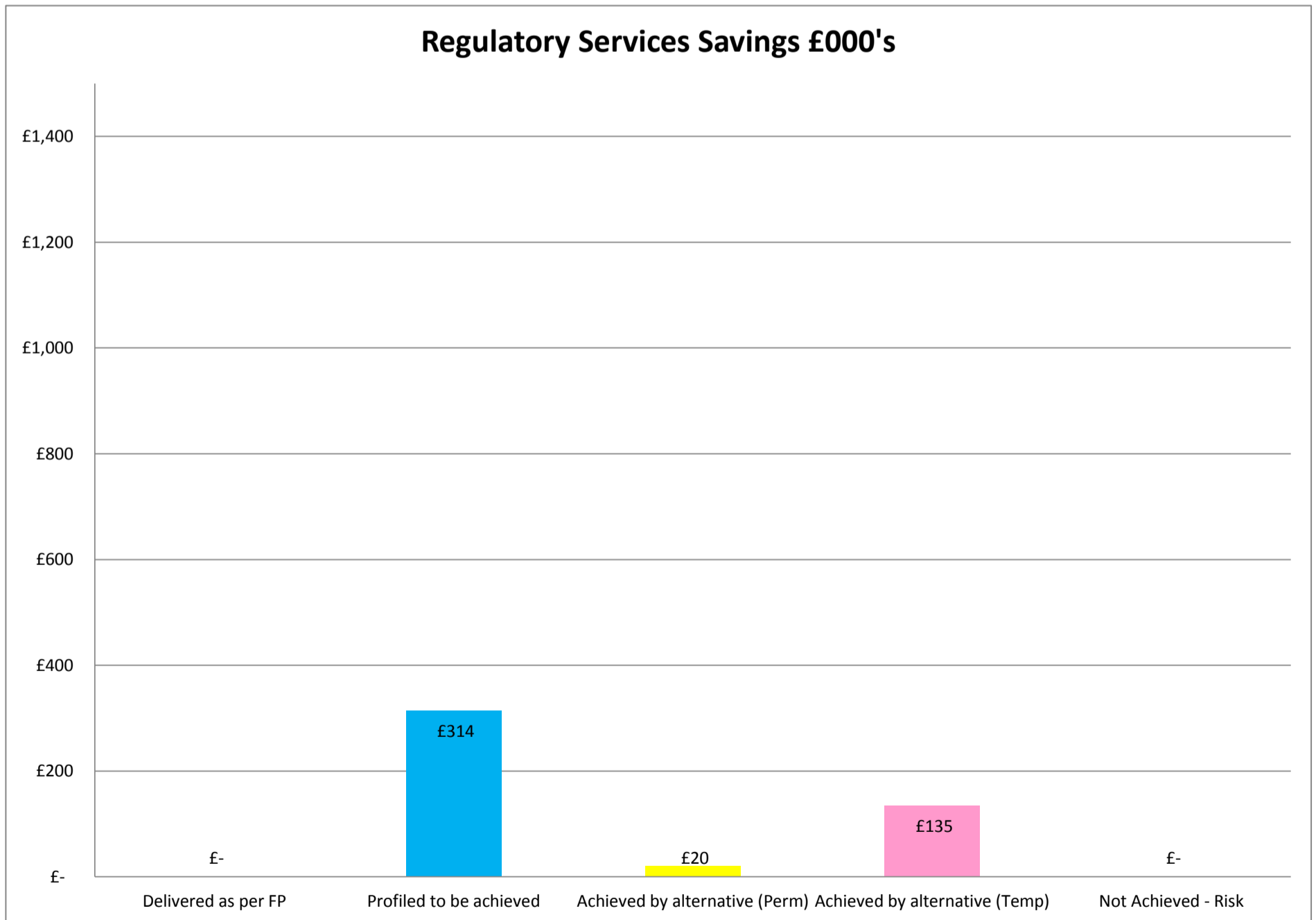


FINANCIAL PLAN EFFICIENCY PROGRESS 2017/18

REGULATORY SERVICES

Savings :

	£'000	Delivered as per FP	Profiled to be achieved	Achieved by alternative (Perm)	Achieved by alternative (Temp)	Not Achieved
Temporary manpower savings from Planning structure.	(28)		(28)			
Bus Subsidies	(200)		(200)			
Regulated Bus Fares	58		58			
Planning Fee Income	135				135	
Register new properties	22		22			
Joint-Venture Assessors service with Dumfries & Galloway	10			10		
Charge for Pre-Planning advice	10			10		
Permanent manpower saving from the Planning structure	12		12			
Review of Statutory Services	172		172			
Review of Service Directorate	78		78			
Bus Subsidies	200		200			
	469	0	314	20	135	0



BALANCES AT 31 MARCH 2018

Report by Chief Financial Officer

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

5 September 2017

1 PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

- 1.1 **This report provides the Executive Committee with an analysis of the Council's balances as at 31 March 2017 and advises Members of the projected balances at 31 March 2018.**
- 1.2 The unaudited Council's General Fund useable reserve (non-earmarked) balance was £5.842m at 31 March 2017. This reflects an increase of £0.204m from the draft revenue outturn projected position of £5.638m presented to Members on 20 June 2017 prior to the production of the unaudited accounts. The increase is as a result of the 2016/17 revenue underspend (£0.128m) along with some minor technical adjustments (£0.076m). The projected General Fund useable reserve is projected at £5.638m at the 31st March 2018 in line with the Council's Financial Risk Register.
- 1.3 The Council's allocated reserve balance was £5.899m at 31 March 2017. The projected balance in the allocated reserve at 31st March 2018 is £1.997m, the movement is as a result of:
- £1.506m has been released to support the 2017/18 Financial Plan as previously agreed by Elected Members;
 - £2.6m has been released to support IT transformation as previously agreed by Elected Members;
 - £0.068m has been transferred from CFCRs not applied to ER/VS following year end finalisation of balance required;
 - £0.272m has been added to the ER/VS reserve funded from:
 - 2016/17 revenue underspend (£0.128m)
 - Statutory accounting balance (£0.076m)
 - Transfer from CFCRs not applied, now not required (£0.068m).
- 1.4 The total of all useable balances, excluding developer contributions, at 31 March 2018 is projected to be £17.071m, compared to £19.705m at 31 March 2017. As the financial year progresses, earmarked balances to be carried forward to 2018/19 will increase.
- 1.5 The projected balance on the Capital Fund of £4.408m will be affected by any further capital receipts, developer contributions, interest credited and any expenditure authorised to be financed from the Fund during the remainder of the financial year.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 It is recommended that the Executive Committee:

- (a) Notes the unaudited 2016/17 revenue balances at 31 March 2017;**
- (b) Notes the projected revenue balances as at 31 March 2018 as per Appendices 1 & 2; and**
- (c) Notes the projected balance in the Capital Fund as per Appendix 3.**

3 ACCOUNTS AND FUNDS OPERATED BY THE COUNCIL

3.1 Income and expenditure relating to the Council's services are accounted for and financed through the following funds (as required or permitted by statute):

- (a) General Fund
- (b) Corporate Property Repairs & Renewals Fund
- (c) Insurance Fund
- (d) Plant & Vehicles renewals Fund
- (e) Capital Fund

3.2 The balances on these Funds represent the Council's useable reserves which at 31 March 2017, as per the final unaudited accounts, are reflected in the table below. Movements from the draft revenue outturn position presented to the Executive Committee on the 20th June 2017 relate to the finalisation of the final unaudited accounts as below:

	31/03/17 £m Draft revenue outturn	31/03/17 £m Final unaudited accounts	Movement £m
BALANCES			
Earmarked Balances (non DSM)	4.865	0.438	(4.427)
Earmarked Balances (DSM)	1.690	0	(1.690)
Allocated Balances	6.049	6.049	0
Revenue (Unallocated Reserve)	5.638	5.842	0.204
Corporate Property Repairs & Renewals Fund	0	0	0
Insurance Fund	1.125	1.125	0
Plant & Vehicles Renewals Fund	4.922	4.901	(0.021)
Capital Fund (exc. Developer Contributions)	1.350	1.350	0
	25.639	19.705	(5.934)

Explanation of movement is highlighted overleaf.

BALANCES	Movement £m	Explanation of movement
Earmarked Balances (non DSM)	(4.427)	Allocation of earmarked balances carried forward to revenue account
Earmarked Balances (DSM)	(1.690)	Allocation of DSM earmarked balance allocated to DSM revenue budget
Allocated Balances	0	
General Fund (Unallocated Reserve)	0.204	2016/17 revenue underspend and statutory accounting balance applied to General Fund Reserve
Corporate Property Repairs & Renewals Fund	0	
Insurance Fund	0	
Plant & Vehicles Renewals Fund	(0.021)	Minor movement on fund
Capital Fund (exc. Developer Contributions)	0	
	(5.934)	

4 BALANCES AT 31 MARCH 2018

- 4.1 Appendix 1 summarises the projected transactions and resultant projected balances at 31 March 2018 on the General Fund and Appendix 2 shows the projected non-General Fund balances. The net effect is the useable General Fund balance after earmarked funds and allocated reserves is projected to be **£5.638m** at 31 March 2018 which is in line with the recommended level included in the Financial Strategy approved by Council.

4.2 The projections in the statement attached in Appendices 1, 2 and 3 are based on actual expenditure and income to 30 June 2017 and are summarised in the table overleaf.

BALANCES	31/03/17 £m	31/03/18 projection £m	Movement £m
Earmarked Balances (non DSM)	0.438	0.438	0
Earmarked Balances (DSM)	0	0	0
Allocated Balances	6.049	2.147	(3.902)
General Fund (Unallocated Reserve)	5.842	5.638	(0.204)
Corporate Property Repairs & Renewals Fund	0	0	0
Insurance Fund	1.125	1.125	0
Plant & Vehicles Renewals Fund	4.901	6.334	1.433
Capital Fund (exc. Developer Contributions)	1.350	1.389	0.039
	19.705	17.071	(2.634)

Movement in the General Fund unallocated and allocated balances during 2017/18 to date is as a result of:

Allocated balances (net £3.902m movement as per Appendix 1)

- £1.506m has been released to support the 2017/18 Financial Plan as previously agreed by Elected Members;
- £2.6m has been released to support IT transformation as previously agreed by Elected Members;
- £0.204m has been added to the ER/VS reserve funded from:
 - 2016/17 revenue underspend (£0.128m)
 - Statutory accounting balance (£0.076m);
- £0.068m has been transferred within the Allocated Balance from CFCRs not applied to ER/VS following year end finalisation of balance required which does not affect the overall balance.

General Fund unallocated reserve (£0.204m movement as per Appendix 1)

- £0.204m has been transferred to Allocated balances from:
 - 2016/17 revenue underspend (£0.128m)
 - Statutory accounting balance (£0.076m)

4.3 The Corporate Financial Risk Register was considered at the Council Meeting on 9 February 2017 and identifies potential risks which include failure to control budgets within approved limits, severe weather events, the economic downturn, potential contractual claims and unplanned emergencies. The accumulated financial risk in the Risk Register is assessed to be at £10.870m and the projected useable General Fund balance, at £5.638m, is sufficient to cover 52% of risks identified at that

time. £5.638m is the recommended level of General Fund Reserve identified in the Financial Strategy approved by Council on 9 February 2017. The general fund reserve will continue to be monitored through the Corporate Financial Risk Register on a regular basis.

- 4.4 Allocated balances have decreased by a net £3.902m during 2017/18 as outlined in paragraph 4.2 above. All movements are set out below:

ALLOCATED BALANCES	31st March 2017 £m	Increase during 2017/18 £m	Released during 2017/18 £m	31st March 2018 £m
General Financial Plan	1.506	0	(1.506)	0
IT transformation	2.600	0	(2.600)	0
CFCRs not yet applied to capital	0.203	0	(0.068)	0.135
Municipal Mutual	0.242	0	0	0.242
Adverse Weather (including flood)	1.000	0	0	1.000
Approved contribution to Energy Efficiency & Change Fund	0.300	0	0	0.300
ER/VS	0.198	0.272	0	0.470
Total	6.049	0.272	(4.174)	2.147

- 4.5 Appendix 3 details the balances currently held in the Capital Fund. These balances are temporarily held in the Loans Fund and will attract interest at the end of the financial year. The Fund can only be used for capital purposes or to repay external debt.

5 IMPLICATIONS

5.1 Financial

There are no financial implications beyond those contained in the report and appendices.

5.2 Risk and Mitigations

The major risks associated with this report are that the level of projected balances proves to be insufficient. Service budget pressures plus unexpected liabilities are the most likely sources of pressure on reserves. Current pressures being highlighted through the 2017/18 revenue monitoring process increase the likelihood of a draw down from reserves being required in 2017/18. These risks are being managed through regular monitoring of financial activity in all funds of the Council, including regular revenue and capital budgetary control reports to the Executive Committee. In addition the Corporate Financial Risk Register is regularly reviewed by senior Finance staff.

5.3 Equalities

There are no adverse equality issues arising from the report.

5.4 **Acting Sustainably**

There are no economic, social or environmental effects associated with this report.

5.5 **Carbon Management**

There are no effects on carbon emissions associated with this report.

5.6 **Rural Proofing**

This report does not relate to a new or amended policy or strategy and as a result rural proofing is not an applicable consideration.

5.7 **Changes to Scheme of Administration or Scheme of Delegation**

There are no changes to the Schemes of Administration or Delegation as a result of this report.

6 CONSULTATION

6.1 The Corporate Management Team, the Monitoring Officer, the Chief Legal Officer, the Chief Officer Audit & Risk, the Chief Officer HR, and the Clerk to the Council have been consulted and any comments have been reflected in the report.

Approved by

David Robertson
Chief Financial Officer

Signature

Author(s)

Suzy Douglas	Financial Services Manager 01835 824000 X5881
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Background Papers:

Previous Minute Reference:

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SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL
GENERAL FUND BALANCES AT 31 MARCH 2018

	GENERAL FUND £'000's	GENERAL FUND (DSM) £'000's	GENERAL FUND (EAR-MARKED) £'000's	ALLOCATED RESERVES £'000's	TOTAL £'000's
Balance at 1 April 2017	5,842	1,690	4,865	6,049	18,445
Projected Income (RSG, NDR, Council Tax)	260,446				260,446
Projected Net Revenue Expenditure	(270,692)				(270,692)
Earmarked Balances from previous year	6,117	(1,690)	(4,427)		0
Earmarked Balances to future years	0	0	0		0
Allocation of 2016/17 underspend to allocated reserve for ERVS	(128)			128	0
Allocation of statutory adjustment balance to ER/VS	(76)			76	0
Funding allocated Financial Plan Revenue	1,506			(1,506)	0
Funding allocated for IT Transformation	2,600			(2,600)	0
Transfer allocated reserve from CFCR to ER/VS				(68)	(68)
Transfer allocated reserve from CFCR to ER/VS				68	68
Projected Balance at 31 March 2018	5,615	0	438	2,147	8,200

Allocated Reserves

	Allocated 2015/16 £'000	Balance £'000	Allocated 2016/17 £'000	Balance £'000	Allocated 2017/18 £'000	Balance £'000
2013/14 :						
Winter Maintenance	650	0	650	0	650	650
Childcare Placements	650	380	270	270	0	0
Financial Plan	450	128	322	322	0	0
Ring fenced Revenue for Capital	345	345	0	0	0	0
Ctt'd returned Police & Fire Reserves	122	91	31	31	0	0
Municipal Mutual	400	32	368	126	242	242
	2,617	976	1,641	749	892	892
2014/15 :						
CFCR's not yet applied to capital	262	34	228	25	203	135
SB Cares PVG checks / residential care home uplift SB Cares	100	48	52	52	0	0
Contribution to Energy Efficiency & Change Fund	300	0	300	0	300	300
Provision for Roads Maintenance	100	100	0	0	0	0
	762	182	580	77	503	435
	3,379	1,158	2,221	826	1,395	1,327
2015/16 :						
Income from Heritable to allocated reserve for ERVS		-201	201	201	0	0
Write back review of bad debt provision to allocated reserve for ERVS		-338	338	140	198	198 ERVS
Write back review of bad debt provision to allocated reserve for IT Transformation		-600	600		600	0
Drawdown of balances for Council's contribution towards Bellwin Scheme claim		0	0		0	0
	0	-1,139	1,139	341	798	198
2016/17 :						
Allocation of 2015/16 underspend to IT transformation				-1284	1284	0
IT Transformation in 2017/18				-716	716	0
Financial Plan allocated reserve				-1506	1506	0
Adverse weather				-200	200	200
	0	0	0	-3,706	3,706	200
2017/18 :						
Allocation of 2016/17 underspend to allocated reserve for ERVS					-128	128 ERVS
Allocation of statutory adjustment balance to ERVS					-76	76 ERVS
Transfer allocated reserve from CFCR to ER/VS					-68	68 ERVS
	0	0	0	0	-272	272
	3,379	19	3,360	-2,539	5,899	1,997

SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL
REVENUE FUND BALANCES AT 31 MARCH 2018
(EXCLUDING GENERAL FUND)

	CORPORATE PROPERTY REPAIRS & RENEWALS FUND £'000's	PLANT & VEHICLES RENEWAL FUND £'000's	INSURANCE FUND £'000's	TOTAL £'000's
Balance at 1 April 2017	-	4,922	1,125	6,047
Projected Income	2,222	2,044	1,125	5,391
	<u>2,222</u>	<u>6,966</u>	<u>2,250</u>	<u>11,438</u>
Projected Expenditure	2,222	632	1,125	3,979
Contribution to Reserves				-
Transfer to/from General Fund				-
Projected Balance at 31 March 2018	-	6,334	1,125	7,459

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SUMMARY OF CAPITAL FUND

	Balance as at 31/03/17 £'000	Balance as at 31/03/18 £'000
DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS		
Waverley Railway	-	-
Technical Services	494	252
Education & Lifelong Learning	3,088	1,735
Planning & Economic Development	-	-
Social Work - Affordable Housing	650	531
Accrued Interest	501	501
Sub Total Developer Contributions	<u>4,733</u>	<u>3,019</u>
Capital Receipts	1,350	1,389
Total	<u><u>6,083</u></u>	<u><u>4,408</u></u>

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MONITORING OF THE CAPITAL FINANCIAL PLAN 2017/18

Report by Chief Financial Officer

EXECUTIVE

5 September 2017

1 PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

- 1.1 **This report updates the Executive Committee on the progress of the 2017/18 Capital Financial Plan, seeks approval for projected outturns and associated virements, and the reallocation of funds.**
- 1.2 The monitoring tables in Appendix 1 report on actual expenditure to 30 June 2017. Key issues identified in these tables are summarised within the main report. The tables identify a projected net variance of £1.333m against the approved budget. The net in-year budget increase of £1.333m is due additional external funding secured for a number of projects.
- 1.3 Appendix 2 contains a list of the block allocations approved for this year and the various approved and proposed projects to be allocated from them within the 2017/18 Capital Plan.
- 1.4 There are no budget timing movements to future years projected in this monitoring report. Appendix 3 contains a summarised list of timing and budget movements within the 2017/18 Capital Plan.
- 1.5 Appendix 4 contains a list of estimated whole project capital costs for single projects which will not be completed in the current financial year.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 **It is recommended that the Executive Committee:**
 - (a) **Agrees the projected outturns in Appendix 1 as the revised capital budget;**
 - (b) **Notes the budget virements previously approved by the Chief Financial Officer and Service Director Assets & Infrastructure detailed in Appendix 2 under delegated authority;**
 - (c) **Notes the list of block allocations detailed in Appendix 2;**
 - (d) **Approves the virements as detailed in Appendix 3; and**
 - (d) **Notes the list of whole project costs detailed in Appendix 4**

3 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The Council approved the Capital Plan for the period 2017/18 to 2026/17 on 9 February 2017, which has subsequently been updated to reflect budget adjustments, associated timing movements and other approvals. The movements to the total available budget since the Council meeting is as follows:

	£000s	£000s
Capital Plan 2017/18 as approved at Council 9 February 2017		39,660
Previous Year Budget Movements	11,374	
Council 2 March 2017	3,600	
Executive 21 March 2017	81	
Virements 2017/18	516	
In Year Budget Movements		15,771
Latest Approved Capital Plan 2017/18 at 30 June 2017		55,231

- 3.2 The presentation of the monitoring tables in Appendix 1 focuses on the three year Operational Plan of the approved 10 year Capital Financial Plan. The first section of the tables in Appendix 1 focuses in detail on the 2017/18 position; there are three columns each for 2018/19 and 2019/20 and then three columns for the 7 year strategic plan 2020/21 to 2026/27. Below the tables, a narrative is provided where appropriate.
- 3.3 The implementation of Business World from the 1st April has been achieved following a 13 month build period, significantly truncating the normal time for a build of this scale and complexity. This has inevitably meant that a number of areas of system functionality have not yet been developed fully including anticipated changes to the method of corporate financial monitoring and reporting with more involvement for service managers in taking responsibility for financial projections. For this reason the existing methodology of agreeing financial projections with managers has continued in compiling these statements.
- 3.4 This report is the first monitoring report in the planned reporting schedule for 2017/18.

4 MONITORING THE PLAN

- 4.1 Appendix 1 to this report contains the budget monitoring tables. The actual expenditure to 30 June 2017 is shown together with the projected outturn for the full financial year and where appropriate contains an explanation of budget movements. Appendix 2 also contains any budget and timing movements approved by the Chief Financial Officer and Service Director Assets & Infrastructure under the Financial Regulations approved in June 2016.
- 4.2 The actual expenditure to 30 June 2017 has been adjusted for any credit balances for accrued expenses from 2016/17 which have not yet been invoiced.
- 4.3 Appendix 2 contains a summary for each block allocation within the 2017/18 Capital Plan of approved and proposed proposals for various projects and programmes.
- 4.4 Appendix 3 contains a summary of variances analysed between budget virements and timing movements proposed for 2017/18 as part of this report.

- 4.5 Appendix 4 contains a list of estimated whole project capital costs for single projects where the project will not be completed in the current financial year.

5 SPECIFIC ISSUES

- 5.1 The following sections identify the other key areas of note within the Appendix 1 tables.

5.2 **Roads & Bridges - including RAMP and Winter Damage/Slopes**

Addition from the Strategic Timber Transport Scheme (STTS) of £0.593m. The allocation of these funds are detailed within Appendix 2

5.3 **Early Learning & Childcare**

Additional £0.689m funding from Scottish Government to be fully spent in 2017/18

5.4 **Emergency & Unplanned Schemes**

The table below provides an update on the projected position of the Emergency & Unplanned Schemes:

	£000s
Budget as Approved at Council 9 February 2017	300
Executive - 20 June 2017 - Selkirk Streetscape	(15)
Projected Balance	285

6 IMPLICATIONS

6.1 **Financial**

- (a) There are no financial implications beyond those contained in the report and appendices.
- (b) Any capital borrowing requirements associated with these changes will be managed in line with the approved Treasury Strategy from approved budgets. The principal part of the capital financial plan is funded by long term loans and the resultant loan charges are reported within the revenue monitoring reports.

6.2 **Risk and Mitigations**

- (a) At the end of June 2017, actual expenditure totalled £6.106m which represents 11% of the projected outturn, excluding the impact of large accruals. There is a risk of timing movements this financial year some of which has already been highlighted in narrative in Appendix 1. It is vital that capital budgets continue to be monitored carefully through the Project Managers and that their outturn projections are as accurate as possible.
- (b) Key risks associated with individual projects have been identified within the narrative and the individual project managers are undertaking the appropriate work to manage these.

6.3 **Equalities**

No Equalities Impact Assessment has been carried out in relation to the Capital Monitoring report; it is, however, expected that for individual projects this work will have been undertaken by the relevant project manager/budget holder prior to budget being approved.

6.4 Acting Sustainably

There are no direct economic, social or environmental issues with this report although there may be within individual projects and these will be identified and addressed as appropriate as part of their specific governance arrangements.

6.5 Carbon Management

There are no direct carbon emissions impacts as a result of this monitoring report; however, there may be within individual projects and these will be identified and addressed as appropriate as part of their specific governance arrangements.

6.6 Rural Proofing

This report does not relate to new or amended policy or strategy and as a result rural proofing is not an applicable consideration.

6.7 Changes to Scheme of Administration or Scheme of Delegation

No changes to the Scheme of Administration or Delegation are required as a result of this report.

7 CONSULTATION

7.1 The Monitoring Officer, the Chief Legal Officer, the Chief Officer Audit and Risk, the Chief Officer HR and the Clerk to the Council have been consulted in the preparation of this report and any comments received incorporated into the report.

7.2 The Service Director Assets & Infrastructure has been consulted in the preparation of this report and the content of the detailed appendices and any comments incorporated.

Approved by

David Robertson
Chief Financial Officer

Signature

Author(s)

Name	Designation and Contact Number
Kirsty Robb	Capital and Investment Manager, 01835 825249
Doreen Pringle	Senior Finance Officer - Capital, 01835 824000 Ext 5961

Background Papers: None

Previous Minute Reference: None

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Contact us at Capital & Investment Team, Council HQ, Newtown St. Boswells treasuryteam@scotborders.gov.uk 01835 825249

Scottish Borders Council
Capital Financial Plan

SUMMARY

	2017/18				2018/19			2019/20			2020/21 - 2026/27		
	Actual to 30/06/17	Projected Outturn	Latest Approved Budget	Variance	Latest Approved Budget	Variance	Projected Budget	Latest Approved Budget	Variance	Projected Budget	Latest Approved Budget	Variance	Projected Budget
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Plant & Vehicle Fund	188	2,000	2,000	0	2,000	0	2,000	2,000	0	2,000	14,000	0	14,000
Waste Collection Vehicles - Non P&V Fund	20	0	0	0	1,100	0	1,100	300	0	300	600	0	600
Flood & Coastal Protection	314	2,384	2,384	0	2,459	0	2,459	12,498	0	12,498	27,656	0	27,656
Land and Property Infrastructure	398	5,785	5,784	1	2,981	0	2,981	3,092	0	3,092	20,292	0	20,292
Road & Transport Infrastructure	817	12,637	11,994	643	9,639	0	9,639	8,392	0	8,392	70,437	0	70,437
Waste Management	10	5,937	5,937	0	605	0	605	425	0	425	401	0	401
Total Assets & Infrastructure	1,747	28,743	28,099	644	18,784	0	18,784	26,707	0	26,707	133,386	0	133,386
Corporate	8	4,099	4,099	0	553	0	553	529	0	529	3,962	0	3,962
Total Other Corporate Services	8	4,099	4,099	0	553	0	553	529	0	529	3,962	0	3,962
School Estate	3,313	16,403	15,714	689	5,859	0	5,859	6,671	0	6,671	52,430	0	52,430
Total Children & Young People	3,313	16,403	15,714	689	5,859	0	5,859	6,671	0	6,671	52,430	0	52,430
Sports Infrastructure	199	802	802	0	1,458	0	1,458	673	0	673	5,555	0	5,555
Culture & Heritage	51	1,526	1,526	0	536	0	536	760	0	760	1,897	0	1,897
Total Culture & Sport	250	2,328	2,328	0	1,994	0	1,994	1,433	0	1,433	7,452	0	7,452
Economic Regeneration	715	7,917	7,917	0	6,014	0	6,014	3,557	0	3,557	1,094	0	1,094
Housing Strategy & Services	27	423	423	0	375	0	375	375	0	375	2,925	0	2,925
Total Economic Development & Corporate Services	742	8,340	8,340	0	6,389	0	6,389	3,932	0	3,932	4,019	0	4,019
Emergency & Unplanned Schemes	0	285	285	0	300	0	300	300	0	300	2,100	0	2,100
Total Emergency & Unplanned Schemes	0	285	285	0	300	0	300	300	0	300	2,100	0	2,100
Social Care Infrastructure	46	359	359	0	201	0	201	253	0	253	899	0	899
Total Health & Social Care	46	359	359	0	201	0	201	253	0	253	899	0	899
Planned Programming Adjustments	0	-3,993	-3,993	0	2,100	0	2,100	1,893	0	1,893	0	0	0
Total Planned Programming Adjustments	0	-3,993	-3,993	0	2,100	0	2,100	1,893	0	1,893	0	0	0
Total Scottish Borders Council	6,106	56,564	55,231	1,333	36,180	0	36,180	41,718	0	41,718	204,248	0	204,248

Scottish Borders Council
Capital Financial Plan

		2017/18				2018/19			2019/20			2020/21 - 2026/27		
	R	Actual to 30/06/17	Projected Outturn	Latest Approved Budget	Variance	Latest Approved Budget	Variance	Projected Budget	Latest Approved Budget	Variance	Projected Budget	Latest Approved Budget	Variance	Projected Budget
	A	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
	G													
Plant & Vehicle Fund														
Plant & Vehicle Replacement - P&V Fund	G	188	2,000	2,000	0	2,000	0	2,000	2,000	0	2,000	14,000	0	14,000
		188	2,000	2,000	0	2,000	0	2,000	2,000	0	2,000	14,000	0	14,000
Waste Collection Vehicles - Non P&V Fund														
Other Fleet	G	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Collection Vehicles - Non P&V Fund	G	0	0	0	0	1,100	0	1,100	300	0	300	600	0	600
		20	0	0	0	1,100	0	1,100	300	0	300	600	0	600
Flood & Coastal Protection														
Flood Studies	G	97	515	515	0	350	0	350	350	0	350	2,450	0	2,450
General Flood Protection Block	G	25	396	396	0	164	0	164	200	0	200	1,400	0	1,400
Hawick Flood Protection	A	38	884	884	0	1,945	0	1,945	11,948	0	11,948	23,806	0	23,806
Selkirk Flood Protection	G	154	589	589	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		314	2,384	2,384	0	2,459	0	2,459	12,498	0	12,498	27,656	0	27,656
Land and Property Infrastructure														
Asset Rationalisation	A	0	1,264	1,264	0	200	0	200	200	0	200	0	0	0
Bannerfield Play Area	G	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Upgrades	A	0	743	743	0	630	0	630	730	0	730	5,310	0	5,310
Galashiels Master Plan	G	0	63	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cleaning Equipment Replacement Block	G	0	50	50	0	50	0	50	50	0	50	350	0	350
Combined Depot Enhancements	G	22	306	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial Property Upgrades	G	0	30	30	0	50	0	50	50	0	50	350	0	350
Contaminated Land Block	G	0	135	135	0	38	0	38	52	0	52	364	0	364
Public Conveniences	G	28	200	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drainage - Parks and Open Spaces Block	G	0	80	80	0	50	0	50	50	0	50	350	0	350
Energy Efficiency Works	G	28	1,752	1,752	0	1,045	0	1,045	1,045	0	1,045	7,315	0	7,315
Health and Safety Works	G	29	662	662	0	635	0	635	835	0	835	5,845	0	5,845
Parks & Open Spaces - Upgrades	A	0	181	181	0	230	0	230	30	0	30	0	0	0
Play Facilities	A	0	25	25	0	53	0	53	50	0	50	408	0	408
Wilton Lodge Park	A	291	291	291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		398	5,785	5,784	-1	2,981	0	2,981	3,092	0	3,092	20,292	0	20,292

Scottish Borders Council
Capital Financial Plan

		2017/18				2018/19			2019/20			2020/21 - 2026/27		
	R A G	Actual to 30/06/17 £000	Projected Outturn £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Projected Budget £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Projected Budget £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Projected Budget £000
Road & Transport Infrastructure														
A72 Dirtpot Corner - Road Safety Works	G	0	244	244	0	1,916	0	1,916	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accident Investigation Prevention Schemes Block	G	0	50	50	0	50	0	50	50	0	50	350	0	350
Cycling Walking & Safer Streets	A	29	328	308	20	198	0	198	207	0	207	1,601	0	1,601
Engineering Minor Works	G	0	234	234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galashiels Developments	A	7	616	616	0	105	0	105	200	0	200	0	0	0
Innerleithen to Walkerburn - Shared Access Route	A	30	97	67	30	265	0	265	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lighting Asset Management Plan	G	0	216	216	0	250	0	250	300	0	300	1,400	0	1,400
Peebles Bridge	G	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,330	0	18,330
Reston Station Contribution	G	0	270	270	0	1,045	0	1,045	1,025	0	1,025	0	0	0
Roads & Bridges -inc. RAMP, Winter Damage & Slopes	A	713	7,424	6,831	593	5,360	0	5,360	6,610	0	6,610	48,756	0	48,756
Selkirk Town Centre (Streetscape works)	G	0	482	482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Street Lighting Energy Efficiency Project	G	9	2,616	2,616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union Chain Bridge	G	0	60	60	0	450	0	450	0	0	0	0	0	0
		817	12,637	11,994	643	9,639	0	9,639	8,392	0	8,392	70,437	0	70,437
Waste Management														
CRC - Bulky Waste Adjustments	G	0	267	267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRC - Improved Skip Infrastructure	A	0	32	32	0	146	0	146	0	0	0	0	0	0
Easter Langlee Cell 3 Leachate Pumping System	G	1	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Easter Langlee Cell Provision	G	3	203	203	0	379	0	379	0	0	0	0	0	0
Easter Langlee Leachate Management Facility	G	1	80	80	0	23	0	23	377	0	377	42	0	42
New Easter Langlee Waste Transfer Station	G	5	5,240	5,240	0	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Transfer Stations- Health & Safety Works	G	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Containers	G	0	46	46	0	48	0	48	48	0	48	359	0	359
		10	5,937	5,937	0	605	0	605	425	0	425	401	0	401
Total Assets & Infrastructure		1,747	28,743	28,099	643	18,784	0	18,784	26,707	0	26,707	133,386	0	133,386

Flood & Coastal Protection	
Hawick Flood Protection	Current year projection dependant on success of statutory process. A report is due to be presented to Council in September to update on scheme progress.
Land and Property Infrastructure	
Asset Rationalisation	Reallocation within block required as detailed in Appendix 2.
Building Upgrades	Allocation to new project at Ayton PS for Roof Upgrade as shown in Appendix 2.
Parks & Open Spaces - Upgrades	Reallocation of budget required from Play Facilities for project at Public Park, Galashiels as shown in Appendix 2.
Play Facilities	Reallocation of budget required to Parks & Open Spaces - Upgrades for project at Public Park, Galashiels as shown in Appendix 2.
Wilton Lodge Park	Café completion delayed resulting in potential overall project budget pressure. A private report is due to be presented to the 5th September Executive meeting.
Road & Transport Infrastructure	
Cycling Walking & Safer Streets	Gross up of budget to reflect external funding of £20k from SUSTrans
Galashiels Developments	There is a risk of a budget pressure due if the final compensation settlement is greater than the amount allocated. Snagging works still ongoing.
Innerleithen to Walkerburn - Shared Access Route	Gross up of budget to reflect external funding of £30k from SUSTrans
Roads & Bridges -inc. RAMP, Winter Damage & Slopes	Gross up of budget to reflect external funding of £593k from STTS. Reallocation of block required including allocation to new projects as detailed in Appendix 2.
Waste Management	
CRC - Improved Skip Infrastructure	Reallocation within block required as detailed in Appendix 2.

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		2017/18				2018/19			2019/20			2020/21 - 2026/27		
	R A G	Actual to 30/06/17 £000	Projected Outturn £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Projected Budget £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Projected Budget £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Projected Budget £000
Corporate														
ICT - Outwith CGI Scope	G	0	93	93	0	80	0	80	80	0	80	560	0	560
ICT Transformation	G	0	3,750	3,750	0	473	0	473	449	0	449	3,402	0	3,402
ICT Projects Funded from Revenue	G	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IT Projects - pre CGI Contract	G	8	246	246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		8	4,099	4,099	0	553	0	553	529	0	529	3,962	0	3,962
Total Other Corporate Services		8	4,099	4,099	0	553	0	553	529	0	529	3,962	0	3,962

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	R A G	Actual to 30/06/17 £000	Projected Outturn £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Projected Budget £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Projected Budget £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Projected Budget £000
School Estate														
Broomlands Primary School	G	1,220	6,246	6,246	0	377	0	377	0	0	0	0	0	0
Complex Needs - Central Education Base	G	94	26	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duns Primary School & Locality Support Centre	G	264	561	561	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earlston MUGA	G	0	36	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early Learning and Childcare	A	22	2,538	1,849	689	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelso High School	G	48	200	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Langlee Primary School	G	1,586	3,101	3,101	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
School Estate Block	A	34	3,276	3,276	0	3,580	0	3,580	4,551	0	4,551	16,380	0	16,380
School Estate Review	G	45	419	419	0	1,900	0	1,900	2,120	0	2,120	36,050	0	36,050
		3,313	16,403	15,714	689	5,859	0	5,859	6,671	0	6,671	52,430	0	52,430
Total Children & Young People		3,313	16,403	15,714	689	5,859	0	5,859	6,671	0	6,671	52,430	0	52,430

Page 156 School Estate Early Learning and Childcare School Estate Block	<p>Gross up of budget to reflect Scottish Government grant award. Allocation within block to ongoing and new projects as detailed in Appendix 2. A report is due to be presented to the Administration in September on the Early Learning and Childcare programme. Allocation within block to ongoing and new projects as detailed in Appendix 2.</p>	

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	R A G	Actual to 30/06/17 £000	Projected Outturn £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Projected Budget £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Projected Budget £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Projected Budget £000
Sports Infrastructure														
Culture & Sports Trusts - Plant & Services	G	189	396	396	0	290	0	290	290	0	290	2,030	0	2,030
Hawick 3G Synthetic Pitch	G	3	97	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jedburgh 3G Synthetic Pitch	G	1	148	148	0	1,168	0	1,168	19	0	19	0	0	0
Synthetic Pitch Replacement Fund	G	6	161	161	0	0	0	0	364	0	364	3,525	0	3,525
		199	802	802	0	1,458	0	1,458	673	0	673	5,555	0	5,555
Culture & Heritage														
Jim Clark Museum	G	9	973	973	0	386	0	386	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Hall Upgrades	G	0	90	90	0	90	0	90	0	0	0	307	0	307
Sir Walter Scott Court House - Phase 1	G	40	292	292	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sir Walter Scott- Phase 2	G	3	111	111	0	60	0	60	760	0	760	1,590	0	1,590
Trimontium, Melrose	G	0	60	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		51	1,526	1,526	0	536	0	536	760	0	760	1,897	0	1,897
Total Culture & Sport		250	2,328	2,328	0	1,994	0	1,994	1,433	0	1,433	7,452	0	7,452

Scottish Borders Council
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	R A G	Actual to 30/06/17 £000	Projected Outturn £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Projected Budget £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Projected Budget £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Projected Budget £000
Economic Regeneration														
Great Tapestry of Scotland - Building	G	464	1,013	1,013	0	2,612	0	2,612	2,924	0	2,924	30	0	30
Borders Town Centre Regeneration Block	G	0	100	100	0	100	0	100	100	0	100	700	0	700
Central Borders Business Park	G	116	3,129	3,129	0	3,000	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newtown St Boswells Regeneration	G	0	0	0	0	16	0	16	20	0	20	364	0	364
Eyemouth Regeneration	G	0	0	0	0	286	0	286	513	0	513	0	0	0
Hawick Regeneration	A	135	3,675	3,675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		715	7,917	7,917	0	6,014	0	6,014	3,557	0	3,557	1,094	0	1,094
Housing Strategy & Services														
Private Sector Housing Grant - Adaptations	G	27	423	423	0	375	0	375	375	0	375	2,925	0	2,925
		27	423	423	0	375	0	375	375	0	375	2,925	0	2,925
Total Economic Development & Corporate Services		742	8,340	8,340	0	6,389	0	6,389	3,932	0	3,932	4,019	0	4,019

Economic Regeneration														
Hawick Regeneration		Reallocation within Block required to apply budget to specific projects as detailed in Appendix 2.												

Scottish Borders Council
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		2017/18				2018/19			2019/20			2020/21 - 2026/27		
	R A G	Actual to 30/06/17 £000	Projected Outturn £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Projected Budget £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Projected Budget £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Projected Budget £000
Emergency & Unplanned Schemes														
Emergency & Unplanned Schemes	G	0	285	285	0	300	0	300	300	0	300	2,100	0	2,100
		0	285	285	0	300	0	300	300	0	300	2,100	0	2,100
Total Emergency & Unplanned Schemes		0	285	285	0	300	0	300	300	0	300	2,100	0	2,100
Planned Programming Adjustments														
Planned Programme Adjustments		0	-3,993	-3,993	0	2,100	0	2,100	1,893	0	1,893	0	0	0
		0	-3,993	-3,993	0	2,100	0	2,100	1,893	0	1,893	0	0	0
Total Planned Programming Adjustments		0	-3,993	-3,993	0	2,100	0	2,100	1,893	0	1,893	0	0	0

Scottish Borders Council
Capital Financial Plan

		2017/18				2018/19			2019/20			2020/21 - 2026/27		
	R A G	Actual to 30/06/17 £000	Projected Outturn £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Projected Budget £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Projected Budget £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Projected Budget £000
Social Care Infrastructure														
Adult Services Facilities Upgrades	G	0	0	0	0	150	0	150	200	0	200	493	0	493
Care Inspectorate Requirements & Upgrades	A	0	50	50	0	51	0	51	53	0	53	406	0	406
Residential Care Home Upgrade Block	G	46	226	226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telecare	G	0	83	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		46	359	359	0	201	0	201	253	0	253	899	0	899
Total Health & Social Care		46	359	359	0	201	0	201	253	0	253	899	0	899

Social Care Infrastructure		
Care Inspectorate Requirements & Upgrades		Reallocation within block required to apply budget to specific projects as detailed in Appendix 2.

Scottish Borders Council
Capital Financial Plan

		2017/18				2018/19			2019/20			2020/21 - 2026/27		
	R A G	Actual to 30/06/17 £000	Projected Outturn £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Projected Budget £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Projected Budget £000	Latest Approved Budget £000	Variance £000	Projected Budget £000
Scottish Borders Council														
	G	0	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	0	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	190	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scottish Borders Council - Funding														
		0	-190	-190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	-190	-190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non - Scottish Borders Council														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Scottish Borders Council
Capital Financial Plan

CAPITAL FINANCING	R A G	2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21 - 2025/26		
		Projected	Latest	Variance	Latest	Variance	Projected	Latest	Variance	Projected	Latest	Variance	Projected
		Outturn	Approved Budget		Approved Budget		Budget	Approved Budget		Budget	Approved Budget		Budget
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
C9001 - Capital - General Capital Grant													
Capital - General Capital Grant		-15,362	-15,482	120	-15,393	0	-15,393	-15,392	0	-15,392	-98,000	0	-98,000
C9002 - Scottish Government Specific Capital Grant													
Early Learning and Childcare		-2,538	-1,849	-689	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawick Regeneration		-3,600	-3,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cycling Walking & Safer Streets		-156	-156	0	-198	0	-198	-207	0	-207	-1,601	0	-1,601
Selkirk Town Centre (Streetscape works)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawick Flood Protection		-756	-756	0	-1,556	0	-1,556	-9,558	0	-9,558	-19,044	0	-19,044
Galashiels Masterplanning		-31	-31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
School Estate Review		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-21,899	0	-21,899
Flood Studies		-367	-367	0	-350	0	-350	-350	0	-350	-2,450	0	-2,450
Selkirk Flood Protection		-1,723	-1,723	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		-9,171	-8,482	-689	-2,104	0	-2,104	-10,115	0	-10,115	-44,994	0	-44,994
C9003 - Other Grants & Contributions - Capital													
Sir Walter Scott- Phase 2		0	0	0	0	0	0	-460	0	-460	-1,540	0	-1,540
Sir Walter Scott Court House - Phase 1		-202	-202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jim Clark Museum		-503	-503	0	-196	0	-196	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jedburgh 3G Synthetic Pitch		0	0	0	-300	0	-300	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roads & Bridges -inc. RAMP, Winter Damage & Slopes		-823	-230	-593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Selkirk Town Centre (Streetscape works)		-160	-160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Innerleithen to Walkerburn - Shared Access Route		-50	-20	-30	-130	0	-130	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cycling Walking & Safer Streets		-172	-152	-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sustrans (various Roads & Transport projects)		-20	-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Great Tapestry of Scotland - Building		0	0	0	-1,600	0	-1,600	-1,600	0	-1,600	0	0	0
Central Borders Business Park		-65	-65	0	-1,000	0	-1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilton Lodge Park		-235	-235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		-2,230	-1,587	-643	-3,226	0	-3,226	-2,060	0	-2,060	-1,540	0	-1,540
C9004 - Capital Funded from Current Revenue (CFCR)													
Easter Langlee Cell Provision		-203	-203	0	-379	0	-379	0	0	0	0	0	0
ICT Projects Funded from Revenue		-10	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bannerfield Play Area		-3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilton Lodge Park		-20	-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Complex Needs - Central Education Base		-20	-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earlston MUGA		-21	-21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Synthetic Pitch Replacement Fund		-161	-161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		-438	-438	0	-379	0	-379	0	0	0	0	0	0

Scottish Borders Council
Capital Financial Plan

CAPITAL FINANCING	R A G	2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21 - 2025/26		
		Latest			Latest			Latest			Latest		
		Projected	Approved	Variance	Approved	Variance	Projected	Approved	Variance	Projected	Approved	Variance	Projected
		Outturn	Budget		Budget		Budget	Budget		Budget	Budget		Budget
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
C9005 - Developer Contributions													
School Estate Block	-1,018	-1,018	0	-100	0	-100	-100	0	-100	-700	0	-700	
Peebles Bridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2,000	0	-2,000	
Reston Station Contribution	0	0	0	-595	0	-595	-645	0	-645	0	0	0	
Broomlands Primary School	-365	-365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Play Facilities	-25	-25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Engineering Minor Works	-234	-234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	-1,642	-1,642	0	-695	0	-695	-745	0	-745	-2,700	0	-2,700	
C9006 - Capital Receipts													
Capital Receipts	-1,903	-1,903	0	-2,300	0	-2,300	-1,760	0	-1,760	-300	0	-300	
C9007 - Plant & Vehicle Fund													
Plant & Vehicle Replacement - P&V Fund	-2,000	-2,000	0	-2,000	0	-2,000	-2,000	0	-2,000	-14,000	0	-14,000	
Synthetic Pitch Replacement Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	-364	0	-364	-2,865	0	-2,865	
	-2,000	-2,000	0	-2,000	0	-2,000	-2,364	0	-2,364	-16,865	0	-16,865	
C9008 - Capital Borrowing													
	-23,818	-23,698	-120	-10,083	0	-10,083	-9,282	0	-9,282	-39,849	0	-39,849	
TOTAL CAPITAL FUNDING	-56,564	-55,232	-1,332	-36,180	0	-36,180	-41,718	0	-41,718	-204,248	0	-204,248	

Project Name	Initial Allocation Approval	CFO/ Service Dir Asset&Infr Approval	Latest Approved Budget	Proposed Move- ment	Projected Outturn	Actuals to 30/06/17
Assets & Infrastructure						
Flood & Coastal Protection						
General Flood Protection Block						
UNALLOCATED	07/03/2017		138	0	138	25
FLOOD CAPITAL MINOR WORKS	07/03/2017		20	0	20	0
COMMUNITY RESILIENCE	07/03/2017		9	0	9	0
ROMANNO BRIDGE FLOOD BANK	07/03/2017		70	0	70	0
STILL BURN FOUNTAINHALL	07/03/2017		100	0	100	0
TURFFORD BURN EARLSTON	07/03/2017		20	0	20	0
FLOOD BLOCK MANAGEMENT FEES	07/03/2017		30	0	30	0
BONNINGTON ROAD PEBBLES	07/03/2017		9	0	9	0
			396	0	396	25
Flood Studies						
PEEBLES INNERLEITHEN BROUGHTON FLOOD STUDY	07/03/2017		147	0	147	107
SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PLANS	07/03/2017		78	0	78	0
NEWCASTLETON FLOOD STUDY	07/03/2017		101	0	101	11
EARLSTON FLOOD STUDY	07/03/2017		101	0	101	4
HAWICK NFM	07/03/2017		88	0	88	4
			515	0	515	125
Land and Property Infrastructure						
Health and Safety Works						
UNALLOCATED	07/03/2017		99	0	99	28
MOREBATLE PS ELEC UPGRADE	07/03/2017		94	0	94	0
BURGH PS WALL UPGRADE	07/03/2017		17	0	17	0
TEVIOHEAD CEMETERY WALLS	07/03/2017		11	0	11	0
WELLOGATE CEMETERY WALLS	07/03/2017		11	0	11	0
BURNFOOT PS CAR PARK UPGRADE	07/03/2017		50	0	50	0
LIFT CONTROL UPGRADE	07/03/2017		27	0	27	1
LINGLIE MILL GUTTERS	07/03/2017		22	0	22	0
STIRCHES PS EXTERNAL DRAINAGE WORKS	07/03/2017		28	0	28	0
CHIRNSIDE PS BOUNDARY WALL UPGRADE	07/03/2017		28	0	28	0
HAYLODGE PARK BOUNDARY WALL UPGRADE	07/03/2017		26	0	26	0
LEGIONELLA UPGR WATER TANKS	07/03/2017		28	0	28	0
CHIRNSIDE PS RENDER UPGRADE	07/03/2017		39	0	39	0
INDUSTRIAL UNIT FABRIC UPGRADE	07/03/2017		44	0	44	0
JEDBURGH CASTLE GAOL WALL UPGRADE	07/03/2017		32	0	32	0
SCHOOL TOILET REFURBISHMENT	07/03/2017		66	0	66	0
ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT BLOCK	07/03/2017		44	0	44	0
DRUMLANRIG PS UPGRADE PH1	07/03/2017		0	0	0	1
			662	0	662	31
Parks & Open Spaces - Upgrades						
PUBLIC PARK, STOW	07/06/2016		29	0	29	0
PUBLIC PARK, GALASHIELS	07/03/2017		152	0	152	0
			181	0	181	0
Building Upgrades						
UNALLOCATED	07/03/2017		113	-20	93	19
DRUMLANRIG PS HALL HEATING	08/03/2016		0	0	0	19
HAWICK HS CHIMNEY WORKS	07/03/2017		12	0	12	0
CULTURAL SERVICES PROPERTY UPGRADES	07/03/2017		66	0	66	0
EDENSIDE PS WINDOWS UPGRADE	07/03/2017		17	0	17	0
CHAMBERS INSTITUTE SKYLIGHT UPGRADE	07/03/2017		15	0	15	0
ROSETTA ROAD BOILER UPGRADE	07/03/2017		38	0	38	0
NEWCASTLETON PS WINDOWS	07/03/2017		33	0	33	0
MOREBATTLE PS UPGRADE WINDOWS	07/03/2017		33	0	33	0
ST RONANS PS WINDOWS UPGRADE	07/03/2017		38	0	38	0
BURNFOOT PS ROOF	07/03/2017		38	0	38	17
PEEBLES HS UPGRADE ROOF	07/03/2017		93	0	93	0
CHAMBERS INSTITUTE ROOF UPGRADE	07/03/2017		11	0	11	0
WILTON PS UPGRADE ROOF	07/03/2017		39	0	39	26
COCKBURNSPATH PS ROOF UPGRADE	07/03/2017		28	0	28	0
COLDSTREAM PS BOILER ROOM UPGRADE	07/03/2017		50	0	50	0
ST MARGARETS GALA HALL HEATING	07/03/2017		28	0	28	0
PEEBLES HS BOILER	07/03/2017		61	0	61	0
INDUSTRIAL UNIT HEATING SYSTEM UPGRADE	07/03/2017		33	0	33	0
AYTON PS ROOF UPGRADE	28/09/2016		0	20	20	0
			743	0	743	81
Cleaning Equipment Replacement Block						
UNALLOCATED	07/03/2017		25	0	25	0
CLEANFIX 2 SCRUBBER DRYERS KHS	07/03/2017		25	0	25	0
			50	0	50	0

Project Name	Initial Allocation Approval	CFO/ Service Dir Asset&Infr Approval	Latest Approved Budget	Proposed Move- ment	Projected Outturn	Actuals to 30/06/17
Combined Depot Enhancements						
Unallocated	07/03/2017		11	0	11	0
Duns Depot	07/03/2017		28	0	28	0
Easter Langlee Depot	07/03/2017		40	0	40	-1
Reiver Complex Depot	07/03/2017		28	0	28	0
Lower Mansfield Combined Depot	07/03/2017		63	0	63	9
Eshiels Depot	07/03/2017		55	0	55	0
Kelso Combined Depot	07/03/2017		28	0	28	0
Wheatlands Depot, Galashiels	07/03/2017		53	0	53	-2
			306	0	306	6
Contaminated Land Block						
Unallocated	07/03/2017		40	0	40	0
Ayton Mill	08/03/2016		40	0	40	0
Stow	07/03/2017		55	0	55	0
			135	0	135	0
Play Facilities						
Unallocated	07/03/2017		0	0	0	0
Eyemouth Play Park	15/11/2016		16	0	16	0
Clovenfords Play Park	07/03/2017		1	0	1	0
Ninians Haugh, Peebles	07/03/2017		8	0	8	0
			25	0	25	0
Drainage - Parks and Open Spaces Block						
ELLIOTS PARK JEDBURGH	20/06/2017		30	7	37	0
GAVINTON PLAYING FIELDS	07/03/2017		50	-7	43	0
			80	0	80	0
Asset Rationalisation						
GALASHIELS OFFICE MOVES	07/03/2017		40	0	40	0
EDENSIDE NURSERY ACCOMMODATION	07/03/2017		10	0	10	0
FORMER NURSERY EYEMOUTH	07/03/2017		140	0	140	-4
LANGLEE COMPLEX	NEW		0	11	11	0
UNALLOCATED	07/03/2017		1075	-11	1064	0
			1264	0	1264	-4
Road & Transport Infrastructure						
Roads & Bridges -inc. RAMP, Winter Damage & Slopes						
UNALLOCATED	07/03/2017		0	0	0	259
ROADS PLANNED FOOTWAYS	07/03/2017		90	0	90	0
ROADS SURFACE DRESSING	07/03/2017		1150	0	1150	141
PATCHING	07/03/2017		500	0	500	204
OVERLAYS	07/03/2017		1100	-180	920	227
DRAINAGE	07/03/2017		100	0	100	6
RESURFACING/PATCHING ADD	07/03/2017		1100	123	1223	80
DRAINAGE ADD	07/03/2017		0	0	0	2
PATCHING TOWNS ADD	07/03/2017		0	0	0	8
WALLS & STRUCTURES	07/03/2017		100	0	100	8
MASONARY WORKS	07/03/2017		400	50	450	1
CLACKMAE BRIDGE	07/03/2017		760	-5	755	2
BOWANHILL BRIDGE REPLACEMENT	07/03/2017		794	-147	647	-2
LOWOOD BRIDGE	07/03/2017		237	9	246	0
SHORT OVERLAY PROGRAMME	20/06/2017		500	0	500	0
STTS FUNDED SCHEMES	NEW		0	743	743	0
EXTERNAL GRANT INCOME				-593		
			6831	0	7424	936
Lighting Asset Management Plan						
UNALLOCATED	07/03/2017		16	0	16	-9
MOSSILEE ROAD GALASHIELS	07/03/2017		30	0	30	
WOODBANK ROAD YETHOLM	07/03/2017		30	0	30	
TWEED ROAD GALASHIELS	07/03/2017		50	0	50	
STIRCHES ROAD HAWICK	07/03/2017		20	0	20	
DAMSIDE/LEITHEN ROAD INNERLEITHEN	07/03/2017		50	0	50	
REPLACE CUT DOWN COLUMNS	07/03/2017		20	0	20	0
			216	0	216	-9
Accident Investigation Prevention Schemes Block						
UNALLOCATED	07/03/2017		8	0	8	0
ROAD SAFETY - TRAFFIC CALMING	07/03/2017		38	0	38	0
ROAD SAFETY MEASURES	07/03/2017		4	0	4	0
			50	0	50	0
Cycling Walking & Safer Streets						
UNALLOCATED	07/03/2017		0	0	0	0
CYCLE RELATED ACTIVITIES	07/03/2017		150	0	150	17
WALKING RELATED ACTIVITIES	07/03/2017		56	0	56	4
ADDITIONAL CYCLING PROJECTS	NEW		102	20	122	14
			308	20	328	36

Project Name	Initial Allocation Approval	CFO/ Service Dir Asset&Infr Approval	Latest Approved Budget	Proposed Move- ment	Projected Outturn	Actuals to 30/06/17
Engineering Minor Works						
Pedestrian Links, Hawick	08/03/2016		14		14	0
Craigpark Court, Galashiels	07/03/2017		75		75	0
The Priory, Selkirk	07/03/2017		85		85	0
Robinsland, West Linton	07/03/2017		60		60	0
			234	0	234	0
Galashiels Developments						
GIRRS	09/02/2017		416	0	416	1
GIRR 1-3 CLAIMS	09/02/2017		200	0	200	0
Galashiels Developments - Transport Interchange	09/02/2017		0	0	0	6
			616	0	616	7
Waste Management						
CRC - Improved Skip Infrastructure						
HAWICK CRC SKIP	18/08/2016		7	0	7	-22
IMPROVE SKIP INFRA-GALA	18/08/2016		12	0	12	0
CCTV	08/03/2016		1	0	1	0
UNALLOCATED	07/03/2017		12	0	12	0
			32	0	32	-22
Other Corporate Services						
Corporate						
ICT - Outwith CGI Scope						
ICT - Outwith CGI Scope	07/03/2017		13	0	13	0
SOFTWARE LICENCE- POINT UPGRADES	07/03/2017		30	0	30	0
CORPORATE PC REPLACEMENT	07/03/2017		50	0	50	0
			93	0	93	0
IT Projects - pre CGI Contract						
MOSAIC	2014/15		0	8	8	8
IT PROJECTS - PRE CGI CONTRACT	07/03/2017		246	-8	238	0
			246	0	246	8
Children & Young People						
School Estate						
Early Learning and Childcare						
UNALLOCATED	07/03/2017		1520	-801	719	1
KNOWPARK ELCC 3&4'S	08/03/2016		0	1	1	1
ST RONANS ELCC 3&4	16/08/2016		0	0	0	0
COLDSTREAM PS EARLY YEARS	08/03/2016		0	20	20	20
BURNFOOT PS EARLY YEARS PH2	NEW		0	55	55	0
ST BOSWELLS PS EARLY YEARS	NEW		0	725	725	0
			1520	0	1520	22
School Estate Block						
UNALLOCATED	07/03/2017		70	-11	59	13
GLENDINNING PS DDA	NEW		0	16	16	0
DRUMLANRIG/ST. CUTHBERTS PS	NEW		0	1	1	0
NEWTOWN PS	NEW		0	9	9	0
IMPROVE AND ENHANCE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENTS	07/03/2017		1200	-500	700	0
ASN ENHANCEMENTS GALASHIELS ACADEMY	07/03/2017		500	500	1000	7
SCHOOL SECURITY, H&S AND LEGAL OBLIGATIONS	07/03/2017		600	0	600	0
HAWICK HS WINDOW & CLASSROOM REFURB	08/03/2016		400	0	400	24
PHILIPHAUGH SECURE ENTRANCE	08/03/2016		0	0	0	8
TWEEDBANK SECURITY WORKS	08/03/2016		0	1	1	1
ENHANCEMENT TO ASN PROVISION	07/03/2017		0	0	0	0
ASN ENHANCEMENTS - BERWICKSHIRE AREA	07/03/2017		100	0	100	0
ASN ENHANCEMENTS - HAWICK AREA	07/03/2017		0	0	0	0
ACTIONS FROM INSPECTIONS, INCIDENTS ETC	07/03/2017		100	0	100	0
SCHOOL HEALTH & SAFETY	07/03/2017		109	0	109	0
SCHOOL REFURB AND CAPACITY	07/03/2017		144	0	144	0
SCHOOL KITCHEN IMPROVEMENT	07/03/2017		15	0	15	0
DDA	07/03/2017		37	-16	21	0
			3275	0	3275	40
Culture & Sport						
Sports Infrastructure						
Culture & Sports Trusts - Plant & Services						
UNALLOCATED	07/03/2017		42	0	42	57
JEDBURGH LEISURE TRUST ALLOCATION	07/03/2017		46	0	46	0
BERWICKSHIRE SPORTS TRUST ALLOCATION	07/03/2017		58	0	58	0
ENERGY SAVINGS PROJECTS	07/03/2016		0	0	0	12
TEVIOTDALE LC REDEVELOPMENT	07/03/2017		250	0	250	0
			396	0	396	69
Synthetic Pitch Replacement Fund						
UNALLOCATED	06/09/2016		161	-6	155	0
SYNTHETIC PITCH REPLACEMENT JEDBURGH	06/09/2016		0	6	0	6
			161	0	155	6

Project Name	Initial Allocation Approval	CFO/ Service Dir Asset&Infr Approval	Latest Approved Budget	Proposed Move- ment	Projected Outturn	Actuals to 30/06/17
Culture & Heritage						
Public Hall Upgrades						
SOUND AND LIGHTING DESKS	07/03/2017		8	0	8	0
GALASHIELS VOLUNTEER HALL SEATING	07/03/2017		66	0	66	0
SELKIRK VICTORIA HALLS ELEC UPGRADE	07/03/2017		5	0	5	0
KELSO TAIT HALL - SOUND BOOTH AND SEATING	07/03/2017		11	0	11	0
			90	0	90	0
Economic Development & Corporate Services						
Economic Regeneration						
Borders Town Centre Regeneration Block						
Unallocated	07/03/2017		100	0	100	0
			100	0	100	0
Hawick Regeneration						
Former Armstrong/Almstrong Building	02/03/2017			2600	2600	135
Galalaw Business Park	02/03/2017			1025	1025	0
Tower Mill, Heart of Hawick	02/03/2017			50	50	0
Unallocated	02/03/2017		3675	-3675	0	0
			3675	0	3675	135
Health & Social Care						
Social Care Infrastructure						
Residential Care Home Upgrade Block						
TOPS WAVERLY GALA	08/03/2016		226	0	226	46
			226	0	226	46
Care Inspectorate Requirements & Upgrades						
Deanfield, Hawick	NEW		0	15	15	0
Grove House, Kelso	NEW		0	14	14	0
Saltgreens, Eyemouth	NEW		0	6	6	0
Waverly, Galashiels	NEW		0	5	5	0
BDDS Bungalow, Duns	NEW		0	10	10	0
CARE INSPECTORATE REQUIREMENTS & UPGRADES	07/03/2017		50	-50	0	0
			50	0	50	0

Analysis of Variance to Latest Approved Budget

	Timing Movement Budget (Backward)/ Forward	Budget Movement Budget linked to Increase/ (Decrease) in funding	Budget Movement in year - Virement
	£000	£000	£000
Land and Property Infrastructure			
Parks & Open Spaces - Upgrades			52
Play Facilities			-52
	0	0	0
Road & Transport Infrastructure			
Cycling Walking & Safer Streets		20	
Innerleithen to Walkerburn - Shared Access Route		30	
Roads & Bridges -inc. RAMP, Winter Damage & Slopes		592	
	0	642	0
School Estate			
Early Learning and Childcare		689	
	0	689	0

Scottish Borders Council
Project Net Expenditure Summary

	2017/18						2018/19			2019/20			2020/21 - 2026/27			Total Project Cost
	Previous Years Life to Date	Actual to 30/06/17	Budget to 30/06/17	Latest Approved Budget	Variance	Projected Outturn	Latest Approved Budget	Variance	Projected Budget	Latest Approved Budget	Variance	Projected Budget	Latest Approved Budget	Variance	Projected Budget	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
Flood & Coastal Protection																
01-C00223 - Hawick Flood Protection	2127	38	306	884	0	884	1945	0	1945	11948	0	11948	23806	0	23806	40710
Road & Transport Infrastructure																
01-C00147 - A72 DIRTPOT CORNER - ROAD SAFETY WORKS	98	0	0	244	0	244	1916	0	1916	0	0	0	0	0	0	2258
01-C00185 - Innerleithen to Walkerburn - Shared Access Route	231	30	0	67	30	97	265	0	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	593
01-C00062 - PEBBLES BRIDGE	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18330	0	18330	18330
01-C00183 - Reston Station Contribution	500	0	0	270	0	270	1045	0	1045	1025	0	1025	0	0	0	2840
01-C00162 - UNION CHAIN BRIDGE	40	0	0	60	0	60	450	0	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	550
Corporate																
01-C00296 - ICT TRANSFORMATION	4466	0	0	3750	0	3750	473	0	473	449	0	449	3402	0	3402	12540
Waste Management																
01-C00235 - Easter Langlee Cell Provision	275	3	6	203	0	203	379	0	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	857
01-C00234 - Easter Langlee Leachate Management Facility	193	1	0	80	0	80	23	0	23	377	0	377	42	0	42	715
01-C00237 - New Easter Langlee Waste Transfer Station	294	5	0	5240	0	5240	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	5543
School Estate																
01-C00203 - Broomlands Primary School	3059	1220	1793	6246	0	6246	377	0	377	0	0	0	0	0	0	9682
01-C00202 - Langlee Primary School	7495	1586	1366	3101	0	3101	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10598
01-C00252 - School Estate Review	37	45	40	419	0	419	1900	0	1900	2120	0	2120	36050	0	36050	40526
Sports Infrastructure																
01-C00181 - JEDBURGH 3G SYNTHETIC PITCH	24	1	0	148	0	148	1168	0	1168	19	0	19	0	0	0	1359
Culture & Heritage																
01-C00179 - JIM CLARK MUSEUM	101	9	26	973	0	973	386	0	386	0	0	0	0	0	0	1460
01-C00122 - SIR WALTER SCOTT - PHASE 2	209	3	23	111	0	111	60	0	60	760	0	760	1590	0	1590	2730
Economic Regeneration																
01-C00204 - Great Tapestry of Scotland - Building	122	464	212	1013	0	1013	2612	0	2612	2924	0	2924	30	0	30	6701
01-C00205 - Central Borders Business Park	81	116	0	3129	0	3129	3000	0	3000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6210
01-C00123 - NEWTOWN ST BOSWELLS REGENERATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	16	20	0	20	364	0	364	400
01-C1000 - Eyemouth Regeneration	0	0	0	0	0	0	286	0	286	513	0	513	0	0	0	799

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LOCAL HOUSING STRATEGY 2017-2022

Report by the Service Director Regulatory Services

EXECUTIVE

5 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek Council approval of the Local Housing Strategy (LHS) 2017-2022 due to be submitted to the Scottish Government in September 2017.**
- 1.2 The Housing (Scotland) Act 2001 places a statutory requirement on local authorities to develop a Local Housing Strategy, supported by an assessment of housing need and demand for a five year period.
- 1.3 The strategy brings together the local authority's responses to the whole housing system including; requirements for market and affordable housing; preventing and alleviation of homelessness; meeting housing support needs; addressing housing conditions across tenures including fuel poverty and links with Climate Change.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 **It is recommended that the Executive Committee:**
 - (a) Agree to the submission of the LHS and the action plan to the Scottish Government in September 2017,**
 - (b) Agree to implementation of the LHS where there are no additional financial resource implications and;**
 - (c) Note that Officers will bring back proposals relating to those actions identified as potentially having resource implications.**

3 BACKGROUND TO THE LOCAL HOUSING STRATEGY 2017-2022

- 3.1 The Local Housing Strategy (LHS) is a local authority's sole strategic document for housing in its area. The Housing (Scotland) Act 2001 places a statutory requirement on local authorities to develop a Local Housing Strategy, supported by an assessment of housing need and demand for a five year period. The LHS should set out the joint and strategic approach of the local authority and its partners to delivering high quality housing and housing related services across all tenures, to meet identified need in its area. There are a number of statutory requirements that have to be addressed in the LHS which should set out a local authority's approach to meeting its other statutory housing responsibilities, including fuel poverty, climate change, house condition, and homelessness; as well as its strategic response to national outcomes.
- 3.2 Scottish Borders Council submitted its first Local Housing Strategy in 2004 and a refreshed strategy in 2007. In 2012, the Council produced the Local Housing Strategy covering the period 2012-2017. This new LHS (2017-2022) continues with the strategic directions initiated by these predecessor strategies after being identified through consultation as continuing priorities and updates these with regard to a changing political, economic and financial context¹.
- 3.3 The LHS supports and helps deliver national outcomes and targets, whilst also reflecting the needs and priorities of local people through the Community Planning process. The LHS is therefore set within the wider Community Planning and Single Outcome Agreement (SOA)² for the Council and its partners. The strategy is closely linked to other strategies, both national and local. These include; Scottish Borders Economic Strategy 2023, SESplan and the Local Development Plan, Scottish Borders Health and Social Care Strategic Plan and the Reducing Inequalities Strategic Plan.
- 3.4 A complex mix of factors and issues influence the operation of the local housing system in the Scottish Borders. Through detailed analysis of the local housing system and the impact of key economic and demographic factors, the LHS develops a framework for addressing housing system imbalances that require to be tackled if the housing system is to work more effectively for everyone in the Borders.

4 VISION AND PRIORITIES

- 4.1 The LHS is central to corporate planning activities and allows a local authority to set out its agreed strategic vision and priorities for the future of housing and all housing related services. The LHS also shows how the housing objectives integrate with the local authority's strategic plans across the range of its functions and responsibilities. This LHS has been developed under the principles of co-production and complies with the LHS Guidance 2014.
- 4.2 The new LHS 2017-2022 comes at an important time for housing and addresses a number of the most significant and important challenges facing the Council, its partners and communities and aims to:

¹ Hard Copy is available in the Members Library

² The SOA will be replaced with the Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP)
Executive Committee – 5 September 2017

- (a) Provide a background to the local housing system.
 - (b) Explain how recent national and local developments will impact on the Local Housing Strategy.
 - (c) Set out the strategic framework for the future development of the local housing system, through which housing providers and partner organisations can operate, so that needs and demands can be met more effectively with available resources.
 - (d) Sets out the 4 strategic priorities for housing for the next five years.
 - (e) Provides proposed new objectives through a more outcomes based approach to align with the Scottish Government led strategic thinking.
- 4.3 Scottish Borders Council and its partners believe that this Local Housing Strategy will deliver positive housing outcomes by ensuring that the delivery of housing and related services meets the needs of local communities. To achieve this, our priorities focus on the four key issues facing local households including improved affordable housing supply, better housing quality and energy efficiency, a reduction in homelessness and support to enable independent living.
- 4.4 The agreed Vision for the 2017-2022 LHS is that 'Every Person in the Scottish Borders lives in a home that meets their needs'. The four strategic priorities are:
- 1. The Supply of Housing meets the Needs of our Communities.
 - 2. More people live in good quality, energy efficient homes.
 - 3. Fewer People are affected by Homelessness.
 - 4. More People are supported to Live Independently in their own homes.
- 4.5 The agreed housing supply target for the period of the strategy is 348 new homes of which 128 of these should be affordable housing. The strategic priorities have been identified and agreed in order to address a number of key issues. Some of the main issues are identified below:
- (a) Borders population is expected to increase by 1% by 2022 with a projected decline in the working age population (-6%) & increase in older population (+24%).
 - (b) The population aged 80+ is projected to increase by 120% across Scottish Borders by 2035. The projected growth in the number of older people living in the Scottish Borders is likely to increase demand for specialist housing.
 - (c) The average income in the Scottish Borders is 5% lower than Scotland (£32,785).
 - (d) The average house price in the Scottish Borders is £173,575, which is 7% higher than Scotland and households would need income of £43,000 to be able to access a mortgage valued at the average house price.
 - (e) Half of local households cannot afford the average market rent in the Scottish Borders (£519 per month).

- (f) 38% of households in the Borders are fuel poor in comparison with 34% nationally, 33% of Scottish Borders dwellings are off the gas grid and 7% of dwellings in the Scottish Borders have the lowest energy efficiency rating.
- (g) In 2015/16, 618 homeless applications were made to SBC a 5% reduction from 2014/15

5 DEVELOPMENT OF THE LOCAL HOUSING STRATEGY

- 5.1 As reported at paragraph 4.1 on page 2 the Local Housing Strategy was developed in strict accordance with the published guidance. A diverse range of partners, stakeholders and housing experts have participated in developing the Scottish Borders LHS 2017-22. A wide programme of engagement activity has been undertaken to collect a range of views, and enable these to systematically inform the development of the LHS. This includes:
- (a) Stakeholder conference: The Stakeholder Conference built on the vision, priorities and outcomes from the 2012-17 LHS and assisted in defining the draft LHS aims and objectives. A total of 41 stakeholders attended the one-day event.
 - (b) Options identification workshops: Four half-day workshop sessions were held, to inform the definition of key LHS priorities together with a range of viable options for addressing them. The participants were specialist stakeholders drawn from across the Council and its partner organisations.
 - (c) Option appraisal workshops: Four half-day workshop sessions were held with specialist stakeholders to systematically appraise the LHS options. The outputs from these sessions provide a valuable input into the LHS outcome and action plans.
 - (d) LHS consultation document: The consultation document presented the key issues and the framework for action, together with a series of consultation questions to prompt a structured response. It was widely circulated: it was published on the Council's and partner websites; was publicised through posters and flyers in Council offices and outlets, RSL offices and GP surgeries; and advertised through social media. It was open for three months from August 2016, and the responses informed the final drafting of the LHS.
- 5.2 During the formal consultation stage the draft LHS was also submitted to the Scottish Government for Peer Review. The review process was completed in March 2017 with comments provided by Scottish Government Policy Teams, the Scottish Government More Homes Division Area Team and a colleague from Renfrewshire Council, who undertook the peer review. Feedback set out what the reviewers considered were the particular strengths of the draft LHS and some suggested areas for development.
- 5.3 The peer review noted the draft LHS is a "comprehensive strategy that articulates well the large amount of work that has been put into developing such a document". In particular, the reviewer noted the section on

homelessness has been “clearly articulated with reasons well evidenced, and the LHS clearly demonstrates how the Council intends to continue to provide a service where customers are successfully accessing a more diverse range of rehousing outcomes than is the case across Scotland”.

- 5.4 The review also noted the Council has a “clear strategic direction for its empty homes work through its Empty Homes Strategy which aims to identify empty homes and use resources to bring the properties back into use particularly for affordable rent”.
- 5.5 A suggested area for development was in relation to the Private Rented Sector stating that “overall the LHS would benefit from more detail on the Private Rented Sector in relation to current activity to help improve standards and supply, and the Councils' strategic approach to address these issues”. The final draft LHS has been amended to reflect these comments and the approach to the private sector strengthened. A specific action plan for private sector housing will also be developed and is articulated as a specific action within the LHS.
- 5.6 Feedback and comments have been considered by Officers and are reflected in the final LHS which, subject to Committee approval should be submitted to Scottish Government in September and launched at the Local Housing Strategy Partnership meeting in November 2017.

6 IMPLICATIONS

6.1 Financial

- (a) There are no direct financial implications as there is no decision required by the report but delivery of the LHS is dependent on SBC’s continuous provision of core services, financial resource allocations from Scottish Government, the continuing support for the affordable housing budget (2nd homes council tax) and resources arising from the affordable housing policy, partner agencies and private individuals.
- (b) However, where there are specific actions considered as having a resource implication for the Council, Officers will bring back proposals to Council as they arise over the period of the strategy.

6.2 Risk and Mitigations

- (a) The LHS 2017-2022 aims and objectives have been developed in co-operation with a range of partners to ensure it is based on evidence and shared priorities.
- (b) Delivery is largely dependent upon a number of variables not least of which relate to resource and other political and organisational decision making processes beyond the control of the Local Authority.
- (c) A Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment Screening Report has been undertaken which determined a full SEA would not be required for the LHS as it is unlikely to have significant environmental effects.
- (d) Any potential environmental effects from any specific proposals or plans which may relate to the LHS will be individually considered and addressed through the planning process and full SEAs.

6.3 **Equalities**

An Equality Impact Assessment has been undertaken. This shows that there are positive impacts across all equality groups. The strategy is based on a wide range of evidence including the recent SESplan Housing Need and Demand Assessment.

6.4 **Acting Sustainably**

- (a) The LHS promotes sustainable development and the ethos of place making. Priorities include making better use of existing stock and promoting energy efficiency.
- (b) By seeking more new affordable houses, improving the quality and sustainability of existing houses, setting targets for homelessness, fuel poverty and climate change the LHS will promote sustainable communities.

6.5 **Carbon Management**

It is considered that there are no direct effects on the Council's carbon emissions arising from the report recommendations. There is likely to be positive effects through fuel poverty and energy efficiency outcomes, as well as promoting sustainability through better use of existing stock.

6.6 **Rural Proofing**

- (a) Rural proofing applies to all areas of Scottish Borders classified by Scottish Government as 'remote rural' or 'accessible rural'. This applies to all areas of Scottish Borders out with the towns of Hawick, Galashiels, Peebles, Selkirk, Eyemouth, Jedburgh and Kelso.
- (b) The LHS has been rural proofed and it is anticipated there will be no adverse impact on the rural area from the proposals contained in this report. There is likely to be a wide range of positive outcomes for rural communities, including improvements in health, fuel poverty levels and availability of affordable housing in a variety of tenures.

6.7 **Changes to Scheme of Administration or Scheme of Delegation**

There are no changes to be made to the Scheme of Administration or Scheme of Delegation as a result of this report.

7 CONSULTATION

- 7.1 The Chief Financial Officer, the Monitoring Officer, the Chief Legal Officer, the Chief Officer Audit and Risk, the Chief Officer HR and the Clerk to the Council have been consulted and any comments received have been incorporated into the final report.
- 7.2 Corporate Communications have been consulted, and any comments received have been incorporated into the final report. It is considered that the Local Housing Strategy may attract media interest and a press release will be issued following Executive approval.

Approved by

Brian Frater

Service Director, Regulatory Services

Signature

Author(s)

Name	Designation and Contact Number
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Background Papers: Local Housing Strategy 2017-2022

Previous Minute Reference:

Note – You can get this document on tape, in Braille, large print and various computer formats by contacting the address below. Jacqueline Whitelaw can also give information on other language translations as well as providing additional copies. Contact us at Scottish Borders Council, Council Headquarters, Newtown St Boswells, Melrose, TD6 0SA, Tel 01835 824000 ext 5431, email jwhitelaw@scotborders.gov.uk.

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local housing strategy

2017-22



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Please note: Appendices will form part of a supplementary documentation

SCOTTISH BORDERS LOCAL HOUSING STRATEGY 2017-2022

1. FOREWORD



Welcome to the Scottish Borders Local Housing Strategy 2017 – 2022 which covers the five-year period from April 2017 to March 2022. The strategy comes at an important time for housing and addresses a number of the most significant and important challenges facing the Council, its partners and communities.

Housing is not just a matter of bricks and mortar but is an integral part of the Borders' physical, economic and social character. Accessible, warm, safe and affordable housing; attractive environments and a sense of place contribute greatly to meeting the Scottish Government's aims of tackling inequalities as well as building confidence and capacity at community level. Achieving these goals, will support Borders communities to reach their full potential.

These issues are challenging enough, but we are also operating at a time with significant cuts to public spending, as well as the uncertainty arising from welfare reforms that affect the lives of many people in the Scottish Borders. We also need to meet the needs of an increasingly elderly population as well as tackling and preventing homelessness and fuel poverty.

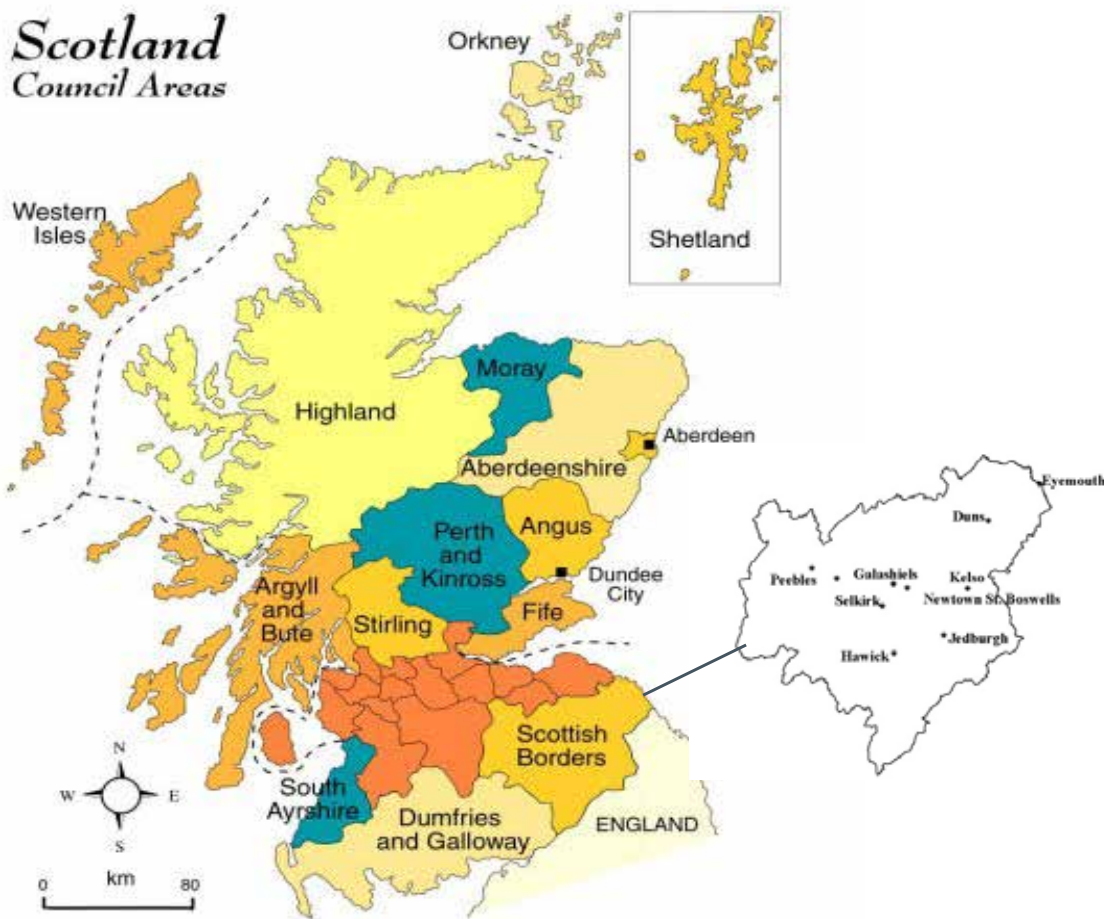
Despite these challenges, Scottish Borders Council and its partners believe this Local Housing Strategy will deliver positive housing outcomes by ensuring that the delivery of housing and related services meet the needs of local communities. To achieve this, our priorities focus on the key issues facing local households including improved affordable housing supply, better housing quality and energy efficiency, a reduction in homelessness and support to enable independent living.

As a stock transfer Council, Scottish Borders Council and its partners are proud of the achievements we have made by working together to maximise activity, investment and resources over last five years. It is recognised that delivering actions and making a difference is vital to the success of this Local Housing Strategy, and this is dependent on partnership working. We aim to continue the excellent track record we have with our partners to continue to deliver positive housing outcomes.

I am pleased to be able to present this Scottish Borders Council Local Housing Strategy document to you, and to underline our commitment as a Council to working with our partners, and with the people of the Scottish Borders, to deliver high quality, affordable homes and services.

Tracey Logan
Chief Executive

Scotland Council Areas



If you would like any further information concerning Scottish Borders Local Housing Strategy or have any comments to make on this report update, please contact Cathie Fancy, Group Manager Housing Strategy and Services:

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SCOTTISH BORDERS LOCAL HOUSING STRATEGY 2017-2022

2. INTRODUCTION

Scottish local authorities are required to prepare a Local Housing Strategy (LHS) every five years, setting out a vision for the supply, quality and availability of housing in their local area. The LHS is the key planning document, providing a framework of action, investment and partnership-working to deliver these local priorities.

There is a strong relationship between the LHS and the Local Development Plan (LDP). Together with the LDP, the LHS sets out the number of new homes to be delivered (by setting a housing supply target). This enables the requirements for housing land supply to be identified. The Strategy captures the relationships between the housing system and its wider environment, including linkages and benefits across housing, health, crime, education and economic development.

As the last LHS covered the period 2012 – 2017, the new Local Housing Strategy sets strategic outcomes and a delivery plan framework for the period 2017 – 2022. In building the strategy, Scottish Borders Council has been working with a wide range of partners to assess local needs, agree priorities and define ideas and solutions to deliver our shared vision for housing in the Scottish Borders. We achieved significant progress through our last LHS which was adopted in 2012. We aim to consolidate and build on these successes, completing current projects and taking forward new projects and partnerships.

The Local Housing Strategy sets out the vision and priorities for the future of housing and all housing related services across the Scottish Borders

It considers all tenures and types of accommodation and reflects both national priorities and local needs



2.1 LHS VISION AND PRIORITIES

The LHS vision was developed jointly with stakeholders.

Defining this vision, it is agreed that the words 'lives in a home' means that everyone who wants or needs to live in the Scottish Borders is successful in accessing housing.

The words 'in a home that meets their needs' reflects the amenity, energy efficiency, quality and affordability of the housing available.

Every person in the Scottish Borders lives in a home that meets their needs

In order to deliver this vision successfully and contribute to the Borders Single Outcome Agreement (SOA), as well as the Scottish Government's National Outcomes and National Health and Wellbeing Outcomes; the following four LHS priorities have been defined.

The supply of housing meets the needs of our communities

More people live in good quality, energy efficient homes

Less people are affected by homelessness

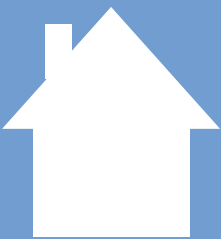
More people are supported to live independently in their own homes

The evidence, key issues and actions for each of each LHS Priority are set out in Sections 4 to 7 of this Local Housing Strategy Document.

Guiding the delivery of the LHS are the principles set out by the Christie Commission on the Delivery of Public Services in Scotland. These include commitments to collaboration, efficiency and innovation, prevention, and tackling inequality.

2.2 CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT

The Council has a duty to consult widely on the LHS, and in that consultation, involve the wider community to ensure that equality duties are met. To build the new Local Housing Strategy, Scottish Borders Council has engaged with key partners and stakeholders to:



Define a vision for the housing system in the Scottish Borders

Identify the main issues facing the housing system in the Scottish Borders

Propose actions and solutions that will address these issues

A diverse range of partners, stakeholders and housing experts have participated in developing the Scottish Borders LHS 2017-22. A wide programme of engagement activity has been undertaken to collect a range of views, and enable these to systematically inform the development of the LHS. This includes:

- **Stakeholder conference:** The Stakeholder Conference built on the vision, priorities and outcomes from the 2012-17 LHS and assisted in defining the draft LHS aims and objectives. A total of 41 partners and stakeholders attended the one-day event.
- **Options identification workshops:** Four half-day workshop sessions were held, to inform the definition of key LHS priorities together with a range of viable options for addressing them. The participants were specialist stakeholders drawn from across the Council and its partner organisations.
- **Option appraisal workshops:** Four half-day workshop sessions were held to systematically appraise the LHS options. The outputs from these sessions provide a valuable input into the LHS outcome and action plans. Again, the participants were specialist stakeholders drawn from across the Council and its partner organisations.
- **LHS consultation document:** The consultation document presented the key issues and the framework for action, together with a series of consultation questions to prompt a structured response. It was widely circulated: it was published on the Council’s website; was publicised through posters and flyers in council offices and outlets, RSL offices and GP surgeries; posted on a series of websites including those of local RSLs and Border College; and advertised through social media. A range of Equalities groups that were involved in this process included: Age Concern, Borders Women’s Aid, Bordercare, Deafblind Scotland, Scottish Down Syndrome Association, MS Society Scotland, Scottish Borders LGBT Equality Forum, Borders Young Carers, and Disabled Persons Housing Services, ENABLE Scotland, Scottish Transgender Alliance and the Equalities and Human Rights Commission. Consultation was open for three months from August 2016, and the responses informed the final drafting of the LHS.
- **Peer Review:** During the formal consultation stage the draft LHS was also submitted to the Scottish Government for Peer Review. The review process was completed in March 2017 with comments provided by Scottish Government Policy Teams, the Scottish Government More Homes Division Area Team and a colleague from Renfrewshire Council, who undertook the peer review. Feedback set out what the reviewers considered were the particular strengths of the draft LHS and some suggested areas for development.

The peer review noted the draft LHS is a “comprehensive strategy that articulates well the large amount of work that has been put into developing such a document”. In particular the reviewer noted the section on homelessness has been “clearly articulated with reasons well evidenced, and the LHS clearly demonstrates how the Council intends to continue to provide a service where customers are successfully accessing a more diverse range of rehousing outcomes than is the case across Scotland”.

Consultees

Scottish Borders Council:
 - Housing Strategy
 - Planning
 - Environmental Health
 - Social Services
 Scottish Government
 Registered Social Landlords:
 - Eildon Housing
 - Berwickshire Housing
 - Scottish Borders Housing Association
 - Waverley Housing
 NHS Borders
 Scottish Churches Housing Action
 Scotrail
 Rural Housing Scotland
 Police Scotland
 Central Borders Citizens Advice Bureau
 Home Energy Scotland
 Borders Chamber of Commerce
 Shelter Scotland
 Brothers of Charity Services (Scotland)
 Midlothian Council

- **Strategic engagement:** Mechanisms were put in place, as part of the LHS consultations and on-going, to ensure the LHS is fully aligned with relevant strategies, policies and plans. These include partnership working around the Housing Contribution Statement, the Reducing Inequalities Strategic Plan and the Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan.
- **Strategic governance:** Support to assist the Council and its partners to develop the LHS was commissioned via a specifically established LHS Steering Group which manages multi-agency governance of the LHS. The LHS was considered for approval by the Executive Committee of Scottish Borders Council at its meeting in the Autumn 2017.

The LHS consultation document was made available to the public using a wide range of circulation methods to promote inclusivity and access to the document across communities and interest groups including: online materials, publicity materials and hard copies at community access points (including Council offices), the use of social media, plus consultation response enquiry line and email account. The document was also available in large print, braille, audio versions & BSL interpretation on request.

The content of the responses and engagement was collated, reviewed and analysed. A number of key themes emerged from the responses which are reflected in the LHS, around the diversity of the Scottish Borders and the consequent need for appropriate local solutions; the need for affordable housing across the Borders; the housing needs of the ageing population; and the need to address poor quality and energy inefficient housing. The information from the consultations was used throughout the drafting of the LHS, to inform the development of the priorities, the options, and actions. As the LHS moved towards its final draft, the material from the consultations contributed to the sense-checking/validating of the Strategy, particularly around the vision, the range of issues covered by the LHS, and the LHS priorities. A summary of the consultation findings can be found in the consultation report https://www.scotborders.gov.uk/info/20016/have_your_say/786/local_housing_strategy_2017-2022

2.3 EQUALITIES STATEMENT

Scottish Borders Council embraces the commitments required under the Equality Act 2010 which brings the general duty to nine equality strands of age, disability, race, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, religion and belief, pregnancy and maternity, marriage and civil partnership. We view the Scottish Borders as a place where:

- everyone matters
- everyone should have equal opportunities
- everyone should be treated with dignity and respect

The Council endeavours to ensure that all services meet the needs of everyone who lives, works or visits the Scottish Borders and we will continue to work with our communities to ensure we can achieve this.

The LHS Guidance 2014 requires local authorities to start the Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) early in the development process, so it can help shape the LHS and it would be considered good practice to refer to the EIA throughout the LHS, as appropriate. A full equalities impact assessment has been undertaken on the Local Housing Strategy in line with Scottish Borders Council and NHS Borders Equality Policy and Impact Assessment. The Equality Impact

Assessment (EIA) is a method or tool for assessing predicted effects or impacts of a Council policy or function on meeting the public sector equality duties to:

- eliminate discrimination;
- promote equality of opportunity; and
- foster good relations between those who have an equality characteristic and those who do not not.

SBC's Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) is a 3 stage process which: enables development of policies, strategies, functions & services that meet the demands of Equality and Human Rights legislation and do not discriminate.

The equality impact assessment process started at the beginning of the development of LHS and will be completed when the final draft is signed off. This process means engagement throughout the strategy development, from the early stages of development and continued throughout the development.

Officers have considered the range of people who might be affected by the Local Housing Strategy. The assessment shows that the strategy has many positive impacts on all of the equality impact groups. SESplan HNDA2 also acknowledges however that there is limited data available to quantify the level and type of housing required to meet some specific housing needs. This LHS understands the importance of strengthening the evidence base to measure the housing need and demand of particular needs groups and / or for specialist housing provision and builds this into the outcome framework and action plan.

A full copy of the impact assessment is attached as Appendix 3 https://www.scotborders.gov.uk/downloads/download/671/equality_impact_assessments_2017



2.4 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

A screening request was submitted to SEA Gateway under Section 9(3) of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. The key consultation authorities have indicated that there was no likelihood of significant environmental effects through the LHS 2017-2022. The SEA Screening Report can be viewed in Appendix 2.

SCOTTISH BORDERS LOCAL HOUSING STRATEGY 2017-2022

3. LHS STRATEGIC CONTEXT

It is important that the LHS supports and helps deliver national outcomes and targets, whilst also reflecting the needs and priorities of local people through the Community Planning process. The LHS is therefore set within the wider Community Planning and Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) for the Council and its partners.

A strong and well-functioning housing system has a vital role to play in supporting the development of a more productive, more cohesive and fairer Scotland. Through development of this LHS, and previous strategies, several significant themes emerge from the consultation processes which led up to the development of the LHS for the Borders.

The affordability of housing for people, whether owning or renting is a big issues for residents. Everyone has the right to access, not just an affordable home, but also a good quality home that meets their needs.

Housing has an important role to play in anchoring communities and places and local people and professionals are becoming increasingly aware of the wider benefits of good, affordable housing solutions. There are clear benefits to people's health, wellbeing and wider social outcomes through having a permanent, well maintained and warm home throughout life. There are however significant issues with the condition of the older housing stock, in particular in an area like the Borders, where investment is required to assist with condition, fuel poverty, and carbon reduction.

There is also a continuing need to address homelessness through early intervention and support.

On this basis, the LHS defines the housing contribution to SOA priorities, which provide the local framework for meeting the Scottish Government's 16 National Outcomes. This and the wider strategic framework that will support and enable LHS delivery is set out in more detail in section 3.1.

3.1 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR HOUSING IN SCOTLAND

National Outcomes

The National Performance Framework (NPF) sets out the Scottish Government’s vision for the country and a framework for measurement. The NPF is in four parts which support and reinforce each other:

1. Purpose and its associated targets;
2. 5 Strategic Objectives;
3. 16 National Outcomes that describe what the Government wants to achieve; and
4. 55 National Indicators that enable progress to be tracked.

National outcomes are delivered through the Single Outcome Agreements in place between Scottish Government and Community Planning Partnerships. The LHS contributes to meeting a number of these objectives as follows:

Table 3.1: National Outcomes

National Outcome	LHS contribution
2 We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people.	Increased housing supply to support new business
5 Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed	Increased housing opportunities Neighbourhood regeneration
7 We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society	Increased access to affordable housing Neighbourhood regeneration
8 We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk	Increased access to affordable housing support for people with care needs
9 We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger.	Neighbourhood regeneration
10 We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need	Increased access to affordable housing Neighbourhood regeneration
11 We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others	Neighbourhood regeneration
12 We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations	Neighbourhood regeneration
13 We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity	Increased access to affordable housing
14 We reduce the local and global environmental impact of consumption and production	Reduced carbon footprint Reduced waste generated/ increased renewable energy generated
15 Our people are able to maintain their independence as they get older and are able to access appropriate support when they need it	Support for people with care needs
16 Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people’s needs	Support for people with care needs

Source: National Performance Framework, Scottish Government

The Commission on Housing and Wellbeing

A blueprint for Scotland's future was developed in June 2015 based on a wide ranging assessment of the links between housing and wellbeing in order to offer proposals for the future direction of housing policy in Scotland. The report sets out 47 recommendations with the aim of sustaining and improving the wellbeing of the Scottish population through policies and programmes which reinforce the importance of good housing in building strong local communities and helping people to live better lives. To deliver on the Government targets, the **National Health and Wellbeing Outcomes** have been developed; a set of high-level statements of what health and social care partners are attempting to achieve through integration and ultimately through the pursuit of quality improvement across health and social care.

Scotland's Economic Strategy

Scotland's Economic Strategy sets out an overarching framework for a more competitive and a fairer Scotland and identifies four broad priority areas where our actions will be targeted to make a difference. One of the key areas of the strategy is to ensure that the benefits of economic growth are shared more equally across society, which is seen just as important as boosting overall growth. This strategy provides a focus for local economic development in the context of increasing competitiveness and tackling inequality.

Joint Housing Delivery Plan for Scotland

Developed through the Scottish Housing Event held in November 2014, the Delivery Plan captures a crucial set of actions which the Joint Housing Policy and Delivery Group collectively agree are needed to the strategic vision for housing in Scotland: **'that all people in Scotland live in high quality sustainable homes that they can afford and that meet their needs'**. The plan sets out 34 actions identified as priorities focused on two categories (i) Home & Place (which covers supply, investment, planning, sustainability and place making); and (ii) Housing Journey & Support (which covers independent living, housing options and the private rented sector). LHS priorities relate closely to this action framework setting out the Borders contribution to national housing targets and priorities.

3.2 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR HOUSING IN SCOTTISH BORDERS

Single Outcome Agreement

The Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) specifies the improvement priorities identified by the Scottish Borders Community Planning Partnership designed to deliver better outcomes for the people of the Scottish Borders and Scotland. The SOA vision is that 'by 2023, quality of life will have improved for those who are currently living within our most deprived communities, through a stronger economy and through targeted partnership action'. A focus on three priorities, linked to national outcomes, has been agreed, in order to deliver this vision as set out in table 3.2.

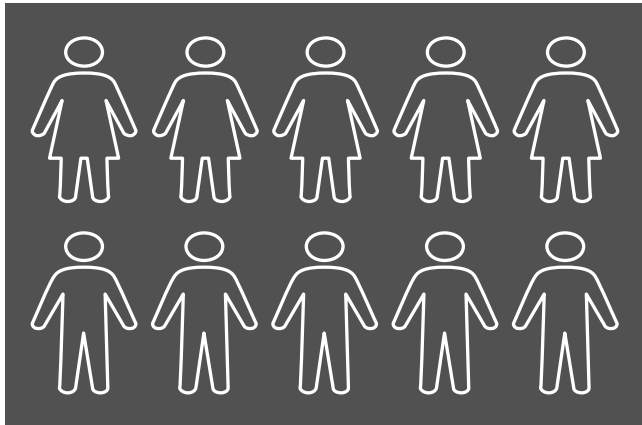
Table 3.2: SOA Priorities

SOA Priorities	National Outcomes
Grow our economy business in	1 We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place to do Europe
	2 We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people
Reduce inequalities	5 Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed
	7 We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society
	8 We have improved the life chances for young people and families at risk
Maximise the impact from the Low Carbon agenda	14 We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our low carbon consumption and production

Source: Single Outcome Agreement for the Scottish Borders, 2013

The SOA focuses partnership activity in the most deprived areas of the Scottish Borders in order to close the large gaps of deprivation. This does not necessarily involve putting more money into these areas. The Community Planning Partnership examines what is delivered with the combined resources partners deploy, to identify areas where this is only having a limited impact and to question why. The LHS clearly contributes across all three SOA priorities, but in particular to Priority 2 on reducing inequalities. The SOA Community Planning Partners include:

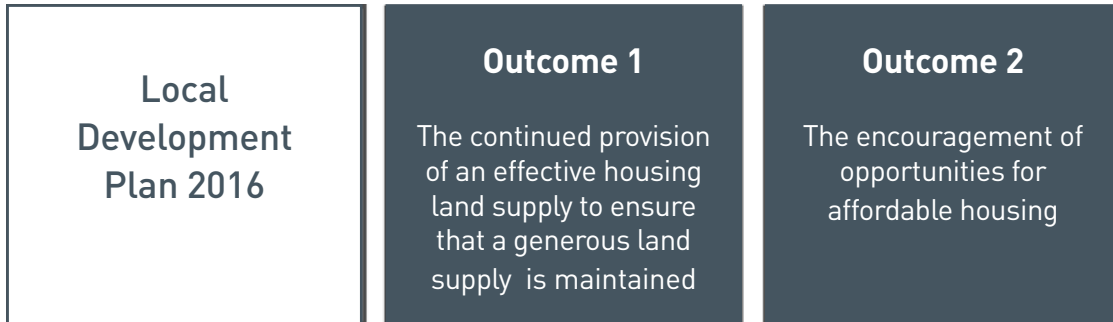
- Statutory partners**
 - NHS Borders
 - Police Scotland
 - Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
 - Scottish Enterprise
- Non-statutory partners**
 - Housing associations: Eildon Housing, Berwickshire HA, Scottish Borders
 - Borders College
 - Third Sector
 - SEStran



Scotland’s Economic Strategy

Scottish Borders Council is one of the six Edinburgh and South East Scotland Strategic Development Planning Authority (SESplan) members. SESplan was established by Scottish Ministers in 2008, primarily to prepare and maintain an up-to-date Strategic Development Plan (SDP), covering strategic issues such as housing, transport, employment, infrastructure and energy. This includes managing the housing needs and demand assessment (HNDA), developing the housing supply targets (HSTs), and agreeing housing land requirements across the housing market area. The current Strategic Development Plan was approved in June 2013, and work is now underway on developing SESplan2, with a view to its adoption in 2018¹.

SESplan1 informs the Scottish Borders Local Development Plan (LDP), which was adopted in May 2016. The LDP is designed to direct development to the right locations, balancing the needs of communities, the economy and the environment. Notably, the LDP is based on the approved Strategic Development Plan (SESplan). However, it does acknowledge HNDA2 (as prepared for SESplan2) in setting key outcomes in relation to housing:



In September 2015, an independent panel was appointed by Scottish Ministers to review the Scottish planning system. The report of the panel, “Empowering Planning to Deliver Great Places” was published in May 2016². This will address, among other things, ‘the delivery of more high quality homes’. Consultation on the white paper to be undertaken in early 2017, enabling legislation to be brought forward thereafter. The LHS will continue to be responsive to ongoing political and economic change.

Scottish Borders Economic Strategy 2023

The Economic Strategy offers a long term view of the local economy. The Strategy links Scottish Borders Council’s priorities and Corporate Plan, and the Economy and Infrastructure theme of the new Community Planning Partnership. It provides a plan for the development of programmes and projects to 2023. It also links to the Local Development Plan that facilitates development by land use allocation.

The Strategy has been produced in the context of challenging local economic conditions and the need to provide new investment, jobs and opportunities for Scottish Borders communities. The Strategy focuses on higher value activity and the resulting productivity gains to business and the economy. It also reflects the need to protect natural assets and the environment that helps attract people and businesses. Four priority actions have been defined:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Creating the conditions for businesses to compete ● Building on our assets ● Developing the workforce of the future ● Providing leadership 			
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The LHS has closest ties with priority 2, ‘Building on Our Assets’. Ultimately towns and housing will be crucial in attracting skilled people of a working age to locate to the Scottish Borders. The Strategy therefore considers it important to encourage integrated and multi-purpose land-use, including modern land and asset management practices³. Delivery of the Strategy will be achieved by continuing collaboration and commitment with key partners including Scottish Enterprise, VisitScotland, Skills Development Scotland,

1 The SESplan authorities are: East Lothian, Edinburgh, Fife, Midlothian, Scottish Borders and West Lothian. All of the documents relating to the SDP can be obtained from the SESplan website <http://www.sesplan.gov.uk/>

2 <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Built-Environment/planning/Review-of-Planning>

3 Scottish Borders Economic Strategy 2013

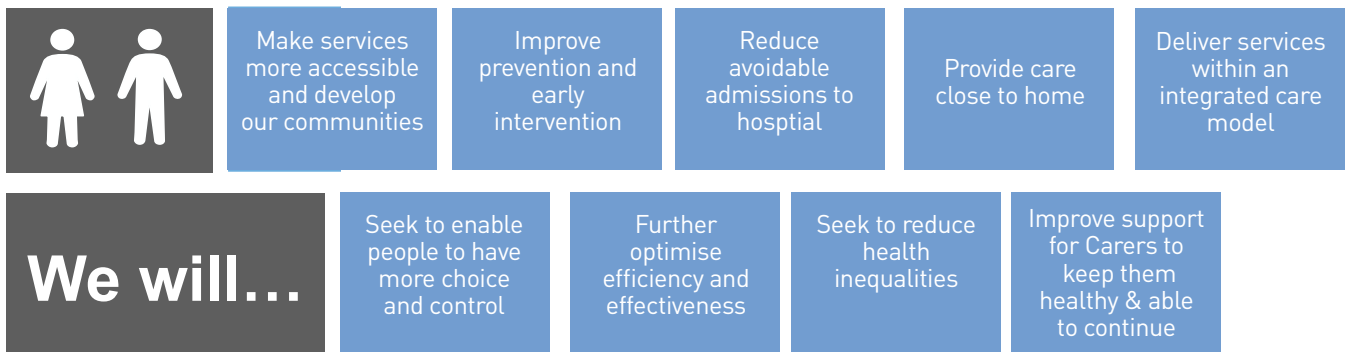
Borders College, Heriot Watt University, EventsScotland, Forestry Commission Scotland, Scottish Development International, JobCentrePlus and other public and private sector partners.

Scottish Borders Health and Social Care Strategic Plan

The Scottish Borders Health & Social Care Strategic Plan⁴ sets out the rationale for integration as follows:

- **Increasing demand for services** – a growing ageing population, leading to more people in need of health and social care services
- **Increasing pressure on limited resources** – a rise in demand putting pressure on limited resources, at a time of constraint on public sector funding and rising costs of health and social care services
- **Improving services and outcomes** – service users with higher expectations from the service, in terms of their experience and results

The clear aim of the integrated health and social care services is to shift the balance of care towards prevention and early intervention to ensure that individuals have better health and well-being. As a consequence, services are to be redesigned around the needs of the individual. Critically, work is being undertaken to enable the balance of resources to shift from acute to preventative services; and away from inpatient/institutional settings and towards in-home/ community settings. A set of nine local objectives have been developed to move this forward:



Reducing Inequalities Strategic Plan

The vision of the Reducing Inequalities Strategic Plan is to reduce the gap between the most deprived and the least deprived in the Scottish Borders. To achieve this strategic vision and to better understand the inequalities in the Scottish Borders, the strategic plan focuses on five key themes, with housing as one of the key themes: (i) health and wellbeing; (ii) housing and neighbourhood; (iii) attainment, achievement and inclusion; (iv) employment and income; and (v) keeping people safe. A set of overarching principles will guide this work, including a commitment to early intervention and prevention to break the cycle of poor outcomes; and to work with communities, so as to build on the assets of individuals and communities.

⁴ Scottish Borders: Changing Health and Social Care for You: integration strategic plan 2016-2019

Critically, a number of actions have been identified that are required to reduce inequalities in housing and across neighbourhoods. These include, ensuring social housing allocations respond to housing need, measures to address fuel poverty; increasing affordable housing supply and ensuring appropriate provision of specialist housing. These actions have informed the development of the LHS outcome framework.

Local Housing Strategy 2012-17

The LHS 2017-2022 builds on the success of the Council's previous strategies and supports the Scottish Government's vision within Homes Fit for the 21st Century and the joint Housing Delivery Plan. The LHS 2012-2017 delivered over 95% of the 79 actions in the strategy.

In order to achieve the outcomes of the LHS, over the five years the majority of the actions were completed, some were amended and some were removed as they were no longer applicable to the delivery of the outcomes. Where actions have not been fully delivered and remain appropriate, they will carry forward through to the LHS 2017-22.

These actions over the past five years have been important in helping to achieve the outcomes of the LHS. Some of the key achievements of the previous LHS include:




- The delivery of 590 affordable homes; equating to an annual average of 118 homes and comfortably exceeding the annual 100 unit target.
- The new SHIP 2017-2022 sets out proposals for up to 1192 new homes which represent an estimated investment value of around £163M. The proposed projects cover a range of housing needs, from area regeneration, rural housing, housing for people with particular needs and general needs housing.
- Energy efficiency schemes in the Scottish Borders since 2010 have resulted in 8,422 installed measures across 5,842 households;
- Measures installed via the Home Energy Efficiency Programmes: Area Based Schemes have resulted in estimated lifetime financial savings of £36.9m – the equivalent of £6,325 per household assisted.
- The number of approaches to the Homelessness Service has reduced every year from 2012/13 to 2016/17; from 1,028 to 909
- During the five years of the LHS, 282 applicants were helped to secure a privately rented tenancy through the Deposit Guarantee Scheme
- Care and Repair have carried out 1,333 minor adaptations, 35 minor repairs, 16,341 visits by handyperson and 364 major adaptations. Helping homeowners and private sector tenants aged 60 or over and people of any age with disabilities to remain in their homes

Each year an annual progress update has been produced and presented to the LHS Partnership Group, as well as being made publically available through the Scottish Borders Council website. A final full report covering the five year period 2012-17 will be produced during 2017.

3.3 PLANNING & DELIVERY FRAMEWORK FOR LHS

As well as improving joint working across strategic housing partners, Local Housing Strategy outcomes deliver a framework for rationalising a range of operational housing plans that appear across the Community Planning framework, while also ensuring that the LHS effectively aligns with, and supports these plans. Table 3.2 outlines the range of themed strategies and plans which contain housing-related actions which are consolidated and reflected in the LHS outcome tables.

Table 3.3: LHS delivery plans and strategies

Mapping the LHS Delivery Plans & Strategies in Scottish Borders			
1. The supply of housing meets the needs of our communities	2. More people live in good quality, energy efficient homes	3. Fewer people are affected by homelessness	4. More people are supported to live independently in their own homes
SBC LDP	Private Sector Housing Strategy	Homelessness Strategy	Housing Contribution Statement
SHIP	Fuel Poverty Strategy	Health and Homelessness Strategic Plan	H&SCP Strategic Plan
SESplan HNDA 2	Empty Homes Strategy	Housing Support Plan	Integrated Strategic Plan for Older People's Housing, Support and Care Needs
		Temporary Accommodation Strategy	Health and Social Care Strategic Commissioning Plan
		Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan April 2017	
Tackling Poverty and Achieving Social Justice Strategy			
Reducing Inequalities Strategic Plan			

SCOTTISH BORDERS LOCAL HOUSING STRATEGY 2017-2022

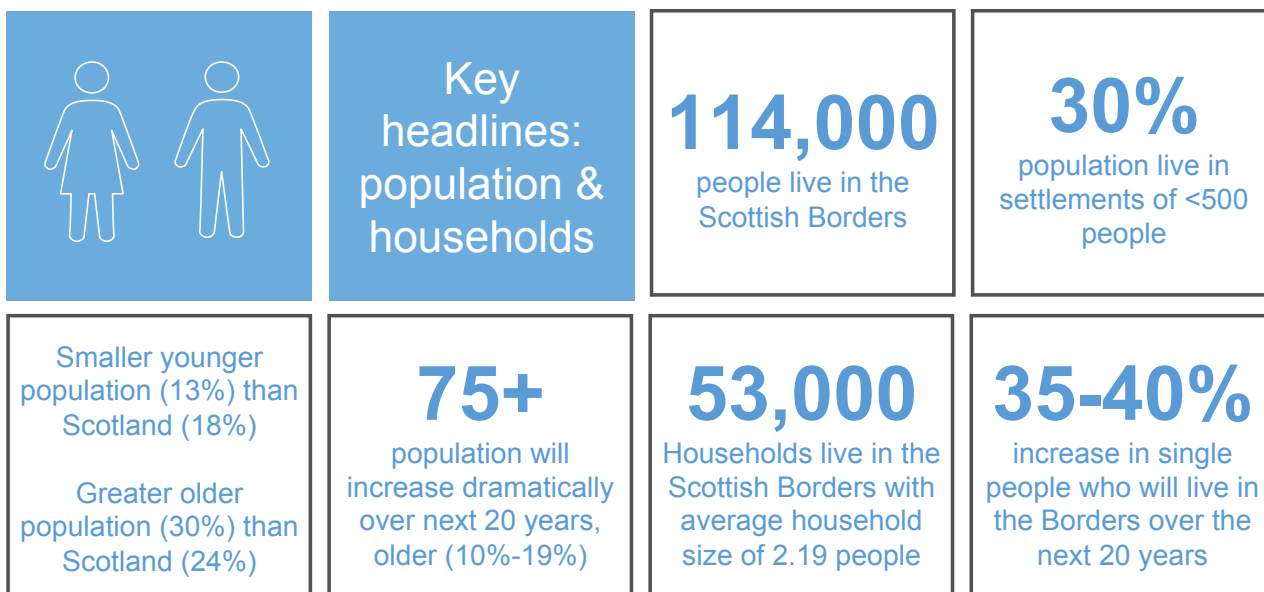
4. LHS LOCAL CONTEXT

A complex mix of factors and issues influence the operation of the local housing system in the Scottish Borders. Through detailed analysis of the local housing system and the impact of key economic and demographic factors, the LHS develops a framework for addressing housing system imbalances that require to be tackled if the housing system is to work more effectively for everyone in the Borders. Key factors and issues which require action and intervention in the Local Housing Strategy are set out below.

4.1 POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS

The Scottish Borders area is 473,614 hectares (1,827 square miles) and is located in the South East of Scotland. It has Edinburgh and the Lothians to the North, Northumberland to the South and Dumfries and Galloway to the West.

Scottish Borders is a rural local authority where 30% of the population lives in settlements of under 500 people or in isolated hamlets. The largest town is Hawick with a 2014 estimated population of 14,003, followed by Galashiels with 12,670 households (although, if neighbouring Tweedbank were included, Galashiels would be the largest town in Scottish Borders). The only other towns with a population of over 5,000 people are Peebles, Kelso and Selkirk. Scottish Borders Council Area is the fourth most sparsely-populated mainland Local Authority areas in Scotland after Highland, Argyll and Bute and Dumfries and Galloway.



The estimated 2014 population for Scottish Borders was 114,030: an increase of 0.1% from 113,870 in 2013. The population of Scottish Borders accounts for 2.1% of the total population of Scotland. Since 1988, Scottish Borders' total population has risen overall. Scotland's population has also risen over this period.

In Scottish Borders, 13.5% of the population are aged 16 to 29 years. This is smaller than Scotland, where 18.3% are aged 16 to 29 years. Persons aged 60 and over make up 30.2% of Scottish Borders. This is larger than Scotland where 24.0% are aged 60 and over.

There is no net change in population projected over the period to 2037. However, the structure of the population is expected to change, with a pronounced increase in older people: the 65-74 increasing from 12% in 2012 to 16% of the population by 2037, and the 75+ age group increasing from 10% to 19%.

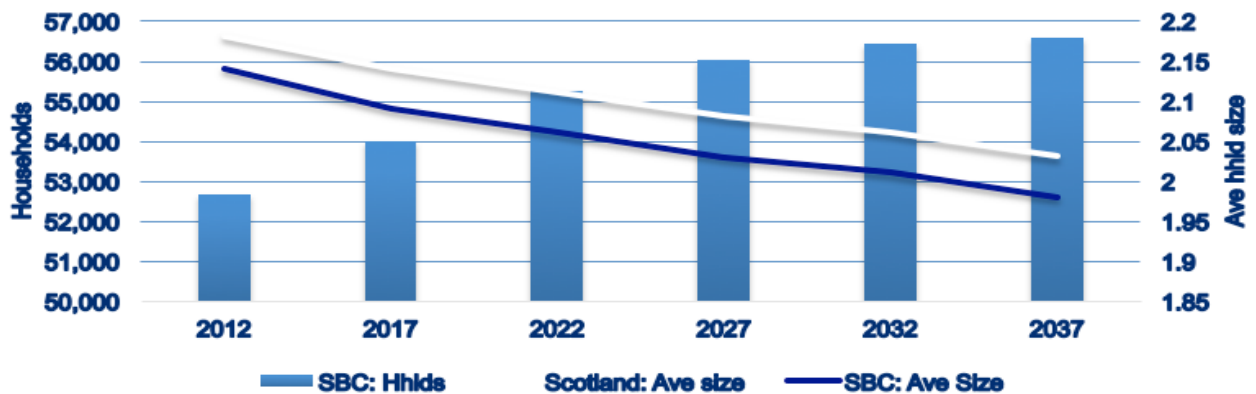
Household profile

The household profile within Scottish Borders differs from the Scottish average: there is a far higher proportion of pensioner households and a correspondingly lower proportion of adult-only households.

There were 53,531 households in Scottish Borders in 2015, an increase of 0.4% on the previous year and 7.5% over the past 10 years. In comparison, the total number of households in Scotland as a whole rose by 7%. The average household size has fallen by 3.7% from 2.19 persons to 2.11 over the last ten years; this compares with the more gradual fall across Scotland of 1.9% to 2.17 persons.

The 2012 household projections, suggest that number of households will continue to rise, with the projected increase for Scottish Borders around 7% for the period 2012-37, compared with 17% for Scotland as a whole. Average household size is expected to continue to decline throughout this period. See figure 4.1.

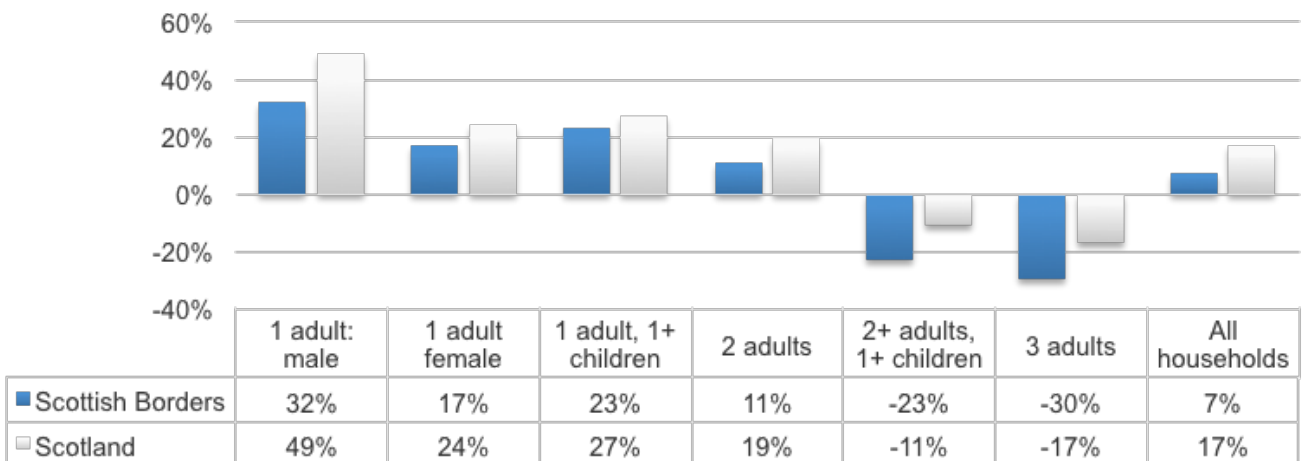
Figure 4.1: Household projections, 2012 to 2037



Source: NRS household projections, 2012 base

Scottish Borders has a slightly higher proportion of 2-person households than the Scottish average, with all other household sizes marginally below average. Figure 4.2 shows the projected change in households by type for the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland. The projections suggest notably dramatic differences for households with 2+ adults with children and 3+ adult households. Within the Scottish Borders, it is projected that the proportion of single person households will increase from 35% to 40%, while the proportion of households with two adults and one plus child will decrease from 18% to 13%. All adult households are projected to decrease from 6% to 4%. Proportions of other household types will remain broadly the same.

Figure 4.2: Projected household change by household type, 2012-2037



Source: NRS household projections, 2012 base

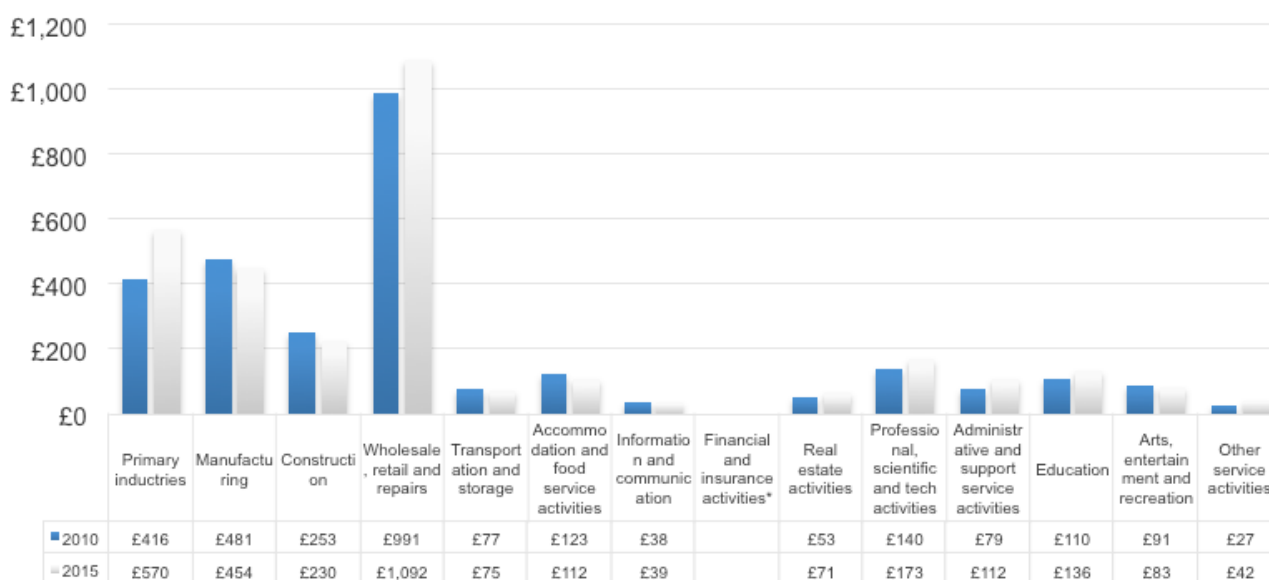
4.2 ECONOMY

56,400 people work in Scottish Borders. Earnings are below the Scottish average, particularly so for those working within the Scottish Borders area: people who live and work in the Scottish Borders earn just over 81% of the Scottish average wage; those who live in the Scottish Borders and work outside the area earn on average 92% of the Scottish average. This reflects the value of the employment available in the Scottish Borders economy.

The Scottish Borders economy performed relatively well before 2007, with economic output, or Gross Value Added (GVA), expanding by on average just under 4% in the 10-year period ending 2009. Year-on-year, GVA in the Scottish Borders was increasing but the rate of change went from just under 6% in 2007 to 1% in 2008 and has experienced a negative change of nearly 4% in 2009. However, the following two years have seen the Scottish Borders regain some ground with positive growth of 2.6% in 2010 and 3.1% in 2011. The average annual change in GVA for Scotland from 2001 to 2011 was 5.1%, and for Scottish Borders was 3.9%.

Overall, turnover in the Scottish Borders economy has grown in the past five years, by some £313m, an increase of 11% over the period. This compares to a growth for the Scottish economy as a whole of around 1.3%. There were marked variations across the different sectors, with a marked decline in the value of the manufacturing sector (almost 6%) and an 8% decline in manufacturing employment. This is in the context of a substantial decline in manufacturing at the Scottish level (decline in turnover of 23%, with employment falling by 2%). Borders has seen increases in employment and turnover in a number of sectors: in particular, in primary industries (turnover increasing by 37%, compared with 2% for Scotland, and employment increasing by around 6%), and professional, scientific and technical industries (turnover increasing by 24%, compared with 15% for Scotland, and employment increasing by around 33%).

Figure 4.3: Turnover (£m) by Sector, Scottish Borders

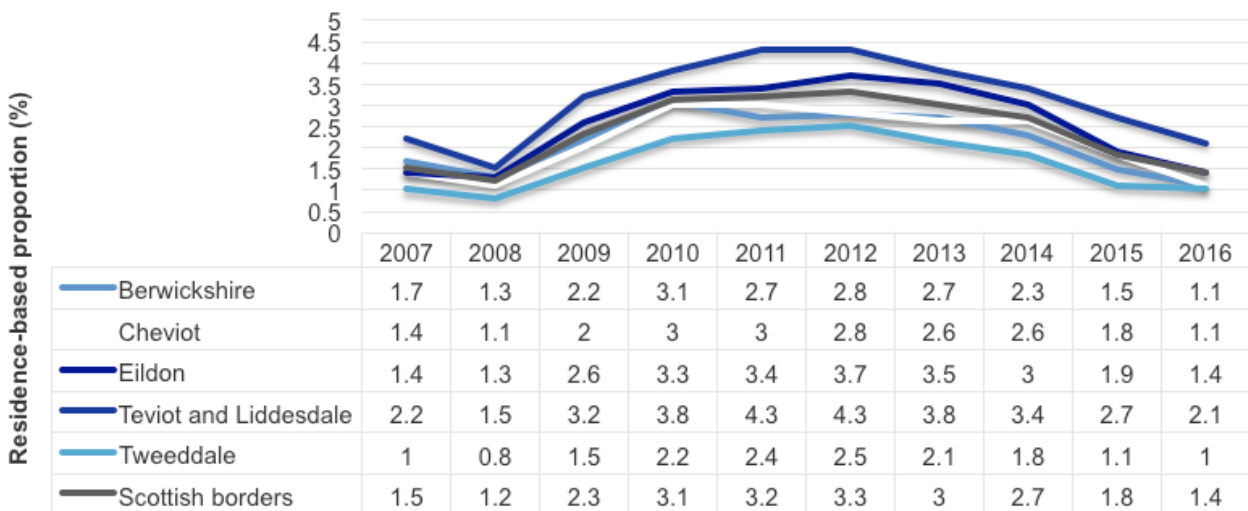


Source: Scottish Borders Strategic Assessment 2016

According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) model for unemployment rates, the Scottish Borders has outperformed the Scottish rate every year since 2004. As a consequence of the recession unemployment increased to 6.1 per cent in 2011. Since then, unemployment decreased to 4.4 per cent by 2014. The national rate (6.2 per cent) has also recovered from its peak in 2011.

The proportion of working age people claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) and those unemployed people claiming or transferring on to Universal Credit (UC) in the Scottish Borders has consistently been below the level for Scotland. It should be noted that the Universal Credit component of the claimant count commenced in early 2015. Within the Scottish Borders, the proportion of working age people claiming either JSA or the unemployment related UC in March 2016 ranged from 0.9% for the Leaderdale and Melrose ward to 2.7% for Galashiels and District, Hawick and Hermitage and Hawick and Denholm. Across the localities the numbers claiming jobseeker’s allowance has fluctuated over the past ten years, with the highest rates consistently in Teviot and Liddesdale and the lowest in Tweeddale. Unemployment peaked in 2011-2012 owing to the recession.

Figure 4.4: Job Seekers Allowance Claimants, 2007-2016

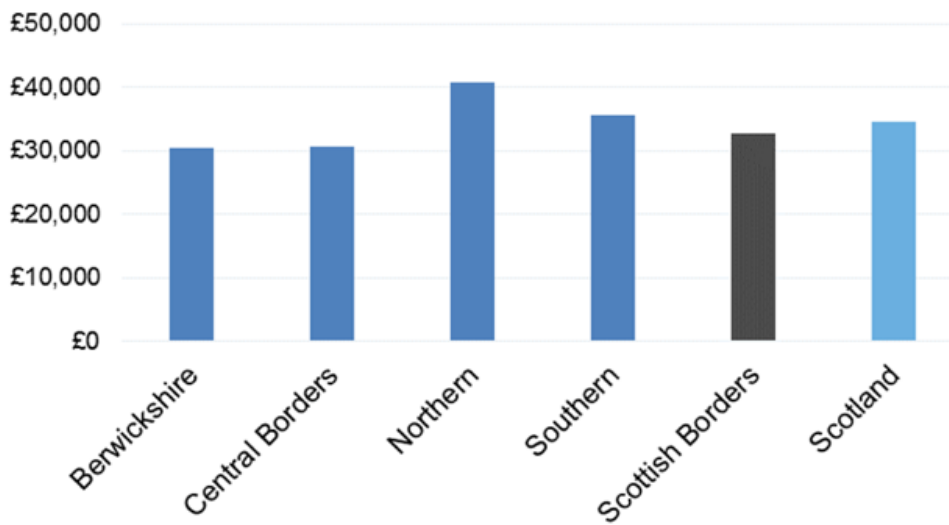


Source: Scottish Borders Strategic Assessment 2016

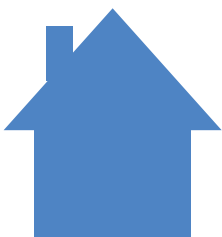
Based on the CACI Paycheck data for 2015, the average income for Scottish Borders households is £32,785; approximately 5% lower than the national average (£34,619). Although gross weekly pay has gradually increased over the last two decades in Scottish Borders, it has consistently been lower than that of Scotland. In 2014, the gross weekly pay nationally exceeded £500, however in Scottish Borders this was just over £450.

Household income levels vary across housing market areas, with incomes particularly low in Berwickshire (£30,407) and Central Borders (£30,624) and considerably higher in the Northern HMA (£40,846).

Figure 4.5: Average Income



Source CACI

	<p>The average household income in the Scottish Borders is £32,785 - 5% lower than Scotland</p>	<p>Gross weekly pay has gradually increased in the last two decades but is 8% lower than Scotland</p>	<p>More low income households live in Berwickshire and Central Borders than elsewhere</p>
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4.3 WELFARE REFORM

The Welfare Reform Act resulted in major change to the welfare system: from April 2013 households claiming Housing Benefit (HB) for social rented housing and deemed to be ‘under-occupying’, may have Housing Benefit reduced in accordance with the ‘bedroom tax’, while benefit cap was introduced from July 2013. Benefit reductions have increased the number of households in financial difficulty, resulting in increased rent arrears and lost income for social housing providers.

While the full extent of the impact of Welfare Reform is still to be realised, a report commissioned by the Scottish Parliament in April 2013⁵ estimated it will take £1.6 billion from the Scottish economy by 2014/15 (excluding inflation), equivalent to £480 per person of working age. The amount lost to the Scottish Borders economy is estimated at some £29 million, equivalent to some £400 per person of working age.

4.4 DEPRIVATION

Deprivation is measured using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2016. This takes account of measures of income, employment, health, education, geographic access, crime and housing. Results from the 2016 SIMD show that most areas (datazones) in Scottish Borders are found in the middle rankings, in comparison to the wider Scottish benchmark. This is similar to the pattern identified in 2009 and suggests that most of Scottish Borders does not experience multiple deprivation.

⁵ Audit Scotland (2013) *Impact of Welfare Reform Upon the Economy by 2014/15*

The SIMD for 2016 is the first SIMD to use the updated 2011 Data Zone geography, which was created from 2011 Census data to account for population changes and developments across Scotland. Scottish Borders council area is divided into 143 Data Zones which is an increase of 13 compared to the old data zone geography. Six datazones do fall into the “15% most deprived” in Scotland: these are Central Burnfoot, South East Burnfoot, West Burnfoot, North Burnfoot in Hawick and Central Langlee and West Langlee in Galashiels. These datazones account for 4.1% of the Scottish Borders population. Notably, this is a similar proportion as in 2009, suggesting that measures put in place to address deprivation in these areas have not resulted in change. Overall some 7% of the datazones in Scottish Borders and 7% of the Scottish Borders population are located within the 20% most-deprived in Scotland. This presents a clear challenge to Scottish Borders to tackle deprivation and reduce inequalities which has been outlined in the Reducing Inequalities Strategic Plan.

4.5 LOCALITIES

There are five community planning localities in Scottish Borders: Berwickshire, Cheviot, Eildon, Teviot and Liddesdale, and Tweeddale. These localities align with agreed Social Work and NHS Borders localities and are part of the Health and Social Care Integration Strategic Plan.

The locality with the largest population is Eildon, at 31% of the Scottish Borders population. It contains eight of the larger settlements including Galashiels, Selkirk, Melrose and Tweedbank, all with populations greater than 2,000. The smallest locality is Teviot and Liddesdale, at 16% of the Scottish Borders population.

Figure 4.6: Localities Map



As table 4.1 shows, the population profile varies across the area. The populations of Eildon and Tweeddale tend to be younger, less likely to be income deprived, and less likely to be unemployed. Conversely, populations in Cheviot and Teviot and Liddesdale are likely to be older, while those in Teviot and Liddesdale are more likely to be income deprived and more likely to be unemployed.

Table 4.1: Scottish Borders locality profiles

Scottish Borders locality profiles								
Area	Population				Rurality		Deprivation	
	Total	0-15	16-64	65+	% population in small settlements (< 500)	No. of settlements > 500 people	% population income deprived	Claimant count
Berwickshire	20,567	15%	60%	24%	45%	7	10.4%	1.5%: E Berwickshire 1.5%: M Berwickshire
Cheviot	19,503	15%	58%	27%	34%	4	9.4%	1.5%: Jedburgh & District 1.7%: Kelso & District
Eildon	35,190	18%	61%	21%	19%	8	9.8%	2.7%: Galashiels & District 1.7%: Selkirkshire 0.9%: Leaderdale & Melrose
Teviot and Liddesdale	17,965	14%	59%	28%	14%	3	14.3%	2.7%: Hawick and Hermitage 2.7%: Hawick and Denholm
Tweeddale	20,715	19%	62%	20%	28%	5	7.0%	1.3%: Tweeddale W 1.0%: Tweeddale E
Scottish Borders	114,030	17%	60%	23%	27%	27	10.9%	1.8%: Scottish Borders

Source: KnowBorders - Scottish Borders Community Planning Partnership 2016 Strategic Assessment: Locality Extracts

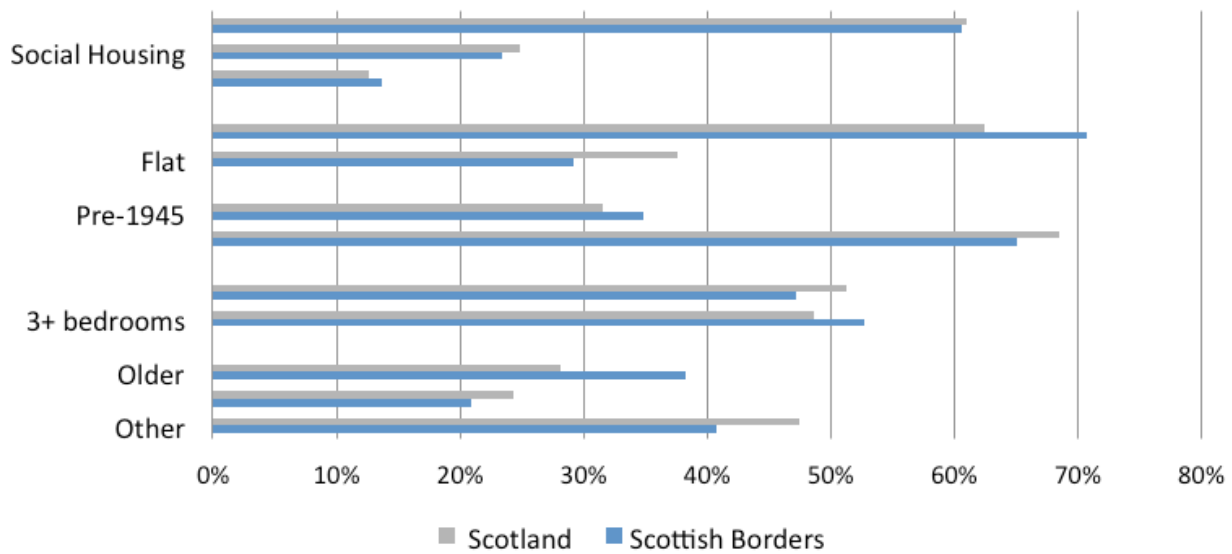
The locality strategic assessments provide in-depth analysis for each of the localities. The locality planning framework is emerging, with the Community Planning Partnership responsible for developing Locality Plans for each of these areas. Over the next five years, as the agenda for each locality emerges, the Local Housing Strategy will set out the extent to which LHS outcomes will contribute to meeting SOA priorities in each locality.

4.6 HOUSING MARKET AND HOUSING NEED

Housing stock

Some 61% of dwellings are estimated to be owner occupied, 23% social rented sector and 14% private rented sector. Scottish Borders has the same level of owner-occupied housing, a lower level of social rented accommodation but a higher proportion of private rented housing, than is the case nationally.

Figure 4.7: Scottish Borders dwelling profile



Source: Scottish House Condition Survey

Most of the dwellings (71%) are houses. This is well above the Scottish average (62%), but broadly in line with other non-urban authorities. However, the proportion of flats in the stock has been increasing so the gap between flats and houses may continue to narrow.

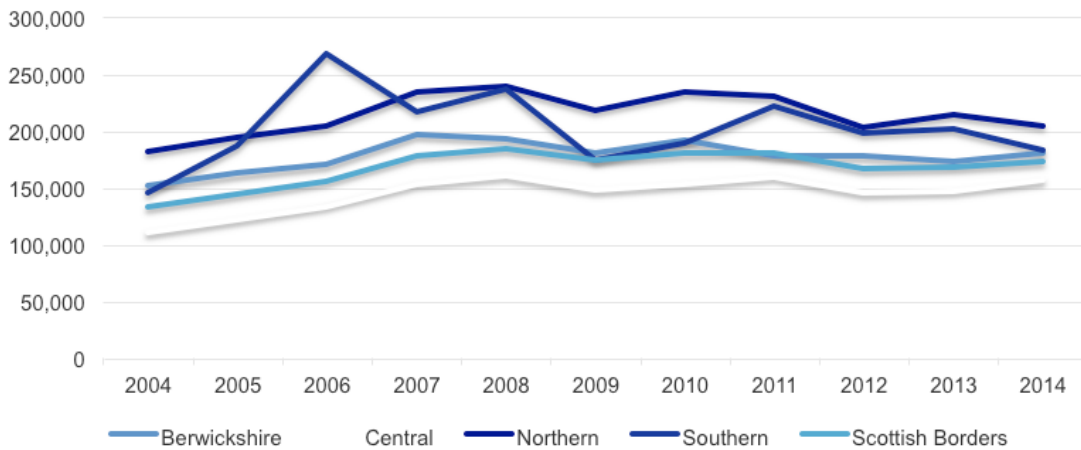
The age profile of the Scottish Borders stock differs from that nationally: some 35% of dwellings were constructed pre-1945, compared with just 32% for Scotland as a whole. This has clear implications for the management of property conditions and, in particular, for achieving energy efficiency targets.

Housing market profile

The Registers of Scotland 10-Year Property Market Report 2005-2015 shows that the average house price in Scottish Borders in 2014 was £173.5k. Average prices had increased by 29% from £133.1k to £173.5 over the period. However, at the same time the volume of sales had decreased by 36.3% from 2,757 to 1,755. The value of the housing market in the Scottish Borders decreased by 17.8%, considerably worse than the decrease for Scotland (12.3%).

Prices in the Northern area are on average higher than elsewhere in Scottish Borders, and have remained broadly stable throughout the housing crisis. Conversely, while prices in the Southern area tend to be above average for the authority, the market has proved much more vulnerable to the housing crisis.

Figure 4.8: Average house prices, 2004-2014



Source: Register of Sasines 2014: Average house prices by Housing Market Sub-area 2004-14

4.7 HOMELESSNESS

In 2015/16, there were 618 applications made under the Homeless Persons legislation in the Scottish Borders, a decrease of 5% compared to 2014/15. The rate of homeless applications in the Scottish Borders has been steadily decreasing since a peak in 2007 and now accounts for about 1% of households in the Scottish Borders. The number of applications has decreased by a substantial 55% across the period 2007/08 – 2015/16 as a result of a proactive approach to prevention through the delivery of the Housing Options approach.

The majority of homeless applicants (almost two thirds) are single people and predominantly male. The most common reasons for homelessness relate to a dispute in the applicant household (20% non-violent and 13% violent); and the applicant ‘asked to leave’ by their landlord or household (18%).

Key headlines on the homeless population in the Scottish Borders are as follows:

- Almost two thirds of homeless applicants are single people (40% male and 22% female)
- A fifth of homeless applicants are single parents (13% female and 7% male)
- 28% of homeless applicants included households with children (175 households)
- A third of homeless applicants were young adults aged 16-24 (185 households)
- The geography of applications has remained consistent over the last three years, with two thirds from applicant households originating from the Central HMA

4.8 HOUSING QUALITY AND FUEL POVERTY



Using current definitions, a household is considered to be in fuel poverty if it spends more than 10% of household income on fuel, and in extreme fuel poverty if it spends more than 20%



Three main factors influence whether a household is in fuel poverty:

1. Household income – the cost of heating a property forms a greater proportion of total income for those on low incomes
2. Fuel costs – the prices of different types of fuels varies considerably; in some areas/properties consumers are unable to choose an economical type of heating systems. Even with high levels of investment in energy efficiency measures, the recent increases in fuel prices have pushed many families back into fuel poverty
3. Energy efficiency – thermal quality of the building and the efficiency of the heating source impact on heating costs

A fourth factor has also been identified as a cause of fuel poverty:

4. How people use their heating systems and live within their home.

While this fourth factor is not unique to fuel poor households, the absence of energy efficiency behaviours can affect an increased vulnerability to, and entrench people within, fuel poverty. Vulnerable households can also find it more challenging to develop strategies to tackle fuel poverty themselves and participate in support programmes.

Fuel poverty is a particular issue facing households in the Scottish Borders. In the Scottish Borders, 38% of households are fuel poor in comparison with 34% nationally. Fuel poverty is exacerbated by a number of factors affecting properties and households in Scottish Borders, including the following:

- 7% of dwellings in Scottish Borders have an F or G energy efficiency rating
- 35% of dwellings in Scottish Borders were built before 1945
- 33% of Scottish Borders dwellings are off the gas grid
- 3% of dwellings in Scottish Borders are Below Tolerable Standard
- 68% of dwellings in Scottish Borders have disrepair to critical elements dwellings in Scottish Borders are more prone to dampness (5%) and condensation (15%) than is the case nationally (3% and 9%, respectively)

4.9 HOUSING & SUPPORT FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING

Table 4.2 (on page 34) sets out the number of specialist dwellings in the Scottish Borders. This is based on a count of very sheltered, sheltered and medium dependency housing provided by social landlords, and may therefore be a partial record of the provision in the area. The table shows there are around 1,800 specialist dwellings in the area, and that the number has remained broadly stable over the last ten years (a decrease of 1% over the period 2002 to 2012). This is broadly in-line with Scotland, where the stock of specialist dwellings declined by around 3%). The decrease nationally



was principally due to a significant decline in the level of sheltered housing. In the Scottish Borders, while there was a reduction in sheltered housing provision, this was largely off-set by an increase in medium dependency dwellings, while the supply of very sheltered housing remained broadly stable over the period.

Provision for people with physical disabilities has increased over the last ten years. At a Scottish level, the increase has been substantial, at around 67%. In the Scottish Borders, the increase has been more modest, but still significant, at around 6%, bringing the level of provision to just under 480 wheelchair and ambulant disabled dwellings.

Table 4.2: Specialist provision

Specialist provision	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	Change
Provision of older persons dwellings, 2002 - 2013							
SBC	1,825	1,766	1,770	1,779	1,798	1,809	-1%
Scotland	52,721	49,308	51,891	51,654	51,108	51,284	-3%
Provision of social rented dwellings for people with a physical disability							
SBC	450	198	213	242	466	477	6%
Scotland	19,295	17,225	21,948	23,362	28,493	32,282	67%

Source: The Scottish Government, Housing for Older People, those with Disabilities and those with Supported Tenancies, 2002-12 (S1B returns, Supported Housing)

SESplan2 states that, in order to respond to the ageing population, increased affordable new build and sustainable housing is a priority. Including a variety of house types and sizes to promote and encourage mobility in the housing system and enable downsizing where appropriate, is critical to reflect the needs of the local community, and new homes have to be easily accessible and adaptable. Within this, a range of specialist housing will also be required to meet identified needs.



SCOTTISH BORDERS LOCAL HOUSING STRATEGY 2017-2022

5. LHS PRIORITY 1: THE SUPPLY OF HOUSING MEETS THE NEEDS OF OUR COMMUNITIES

5.1 LHS CONTEXT: HOUSING SUPPLY

In terms of delivering a suitable and sufficient supply of affordable housing, the LHS is required to provide evidence and policy direction in relation to:

Extent & nature of housing need & demand

Scottish Borders Council's strategic vision across all tenures

Strategic direction for housing investment

Powers & products helping households and landlords

The LHS therefore focuses on:

- enabling the supply of good quality homes, across all housing sectors;
- ensuring that new supply of affordable housing increases;
- encouraging supply of intermediate housing options; and
- developing efficient and innovative ways of building and financing new homes.

The following sections set out the evidence base, what we are doing to achieve this outcome and concludes with what else has to be done over the LHS period 2017-22.

5.2 HOUSING SUPPLY: KEY ISSUES

Housing Need & Demand

The second SESplan Housing Need and Demand Assessment (HNDA) was undertaken in 2013/14 and was assessed as robust and credible by Scottish Government in 2015. It was undertaken to support the preparation of SDP2, as well as to inform development of the member authorities' LHS and Local Development Plans.

The estimates of housing need were produced using the Scottish Government HNDA Tool. The HNDA tool produces an estimate of the additional homes required to meet housing need and demand, broken down by tenure (owner occupied, private rented sector, below market rent and social rented housing). In addition, the HNDA also captures information on the operation of the housing system, to inform policies on new housing supply, the management of stock and the provision of housing related services.

The Tool collates evidence relating to key criteria such as demographic projections and economic indicators, to estimate future levels of housing need and demand. Because the model contains a set of scenarios, it enables the construction and consideration of a range of alternative futures to reflect the local area. To inform in the development of realistic scenarios, Oxford Economics was commissioned to carry out economic forecasting / scenario planning. Following detailed analysis and consultation of the outputs from this work, it was agreed that the Wealth Distribution scenario was preferred⁶:

Household projections	Existing need	Median household income growth	Projected house prices	BMR assumption
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Principle' using 2012 - base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear in 10 years, input value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modest increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modest increases • Strong recovery for Edinburgh and WL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modest increases with 'strong recovery' for WL



⁶ SESplan2: Assumptions Underpinning HNDA Wealth Distribution Scenario

The HNDA was undertaken in two stages. First, the number of households currently in housing need (for example, homeless or in overcrowded households) unable to meet their need through their own resources and whose need requires the provision of additional housing units was estimated. This analysis revealed there are around 1,219 such households. It has been assumed that these needs will be addressed over a period of ten years.

Second, need and demand from households still to form was estimated; the analysis was concerned with calculating the additional housing units required, as a result of the number of additional households (from natural growth and inward migration). The analysis suggests there will be a total of around 4,188 households in need of additional housing over the period 2012 to 2032 in Scottish Borders. This gives a total housing estimate of 5,407 over the planning period.

Table 5.1 shows the projection of housing need broken down further by tenure, first for the LHS period, and second for the period used by SESplan to calculate the housing supply targets (the HSTs are covered in further details later on in this section). The HNDA estimates that over the period of the LHS there will be a requirement for 374 new homes a year (just under 1,500 homes over the five-year period). Based on analysis of income and affordability, it assesses that just over half of these homes will need to be social rented (54%), and a further 11% below market rent. In total this means that nearly two thirds (65%) of the housing estimate over the period 2017-21 is for affordable housing.

Considering the housing estimates over a longer timeframe, because the demographics vary and because the current housing need is dealt with in the early period, a slightly different profile emerges. The number of homes required is somewhat lower (at 278 a year), with a smaller proportion of affordable homes.

Table 5.1: HNDA Housing Estimates, annual average 2017-21, 2018-30

HNDA housing estimates: Annual average 2017-21		
	No.	%
Social rented sector	202	54%
Below market rent	40	11%
Private rent	45	12%
Owner occupied	87	23%
Total SBC	374	100%
Annual average 2018-30		
	No.	%
Affordable	165	59%
Market	113	41%
Total SBC	278	100%

Source: SESplan2 HNDA table 9.12, SESplan SDP2 Housing Supply Targets, Board paper, February 2016⁷

⁷ HNDA housing requirements set out in SESplan HNDA2 are projected over the period 2012 – 2032. They are broken down in more details as follows: 2012-16, 2017-21, 2022-26, 2027- The HST covers the SESplan delivery period of 2018-30.

The HNDA also highlighted:

- Home buyers, particularly first time buyers are finding it difficult to access mortgage finance, with lending significantly reduced from pre-recession levels and substantial deposits required, presenting barriers to homeownership. Escalating house prices have and continue to increase demand for and reliance upon the private rented sector although this in itself poses issues in terms of affordability
- Welfare Reform will result in reduced disposable income for many and increasing debt including rent arrears and under-occupation of property. Reduced benefits payments will be an issue for a growing number of households
- A serious under-supply of smaller homes is evident, particularly for older people given the ageing population and also more generally. More lifetime homes and smaller units which can easily be adapted could assist in addressing the shortage of housing and could also be used by number of different types of household with specialist housing requirements

Housing Affordability

More detailed analysis of housing affordability was completed in 2016, in preparation for LHS development, using a modelling tool developed by Arneil Johnston. The model works by analysing a range of housing cost benchmarks and testing these against a range of assumptions, based on the proportion of income devoted to housing costs. The model then calculates the percentage of households that can/ cannot afford each housing tenure.

The cost of social housing was calculated from analysis of the 2014/15 ARC data for the main RSLs operating in the area, with the average rent for a property in the Scottish Borders calculated at £318 per month.

In order to assess the extent of housing affordability in relation to the private rented sector, analysis of a snapshot of 1,747 market rental properties was performed in 2014/15 to establish the extent, nature and price of housing available. Based on this analysis, the lowest average PRS rents were found to be in the Central Borders HMA (at just under £499 per calendar month) with the highest average PRS rents in the Southern HMA (at just under £579).

In addition to housing cost benchmarks for the social and private sectors, the LHA rate for Scottish Borders was also used as the basis to provide various mid-market rent (MMR) benchmarks by applying a range of proportions from 85-100% of the LHA rate. This enabled housing costs in the Scottish Borders to be compared and benchmarked to local incomes. As can be seen from the housing cost profile, unsurprisingly, PRS rents are significantly higher than RSL rents, LHA rates and MMR benchmarks. Even at the LHA rate, PRS rents are unaffordable to households across all property sizes.

Figure 5.1: Affordability Analysis

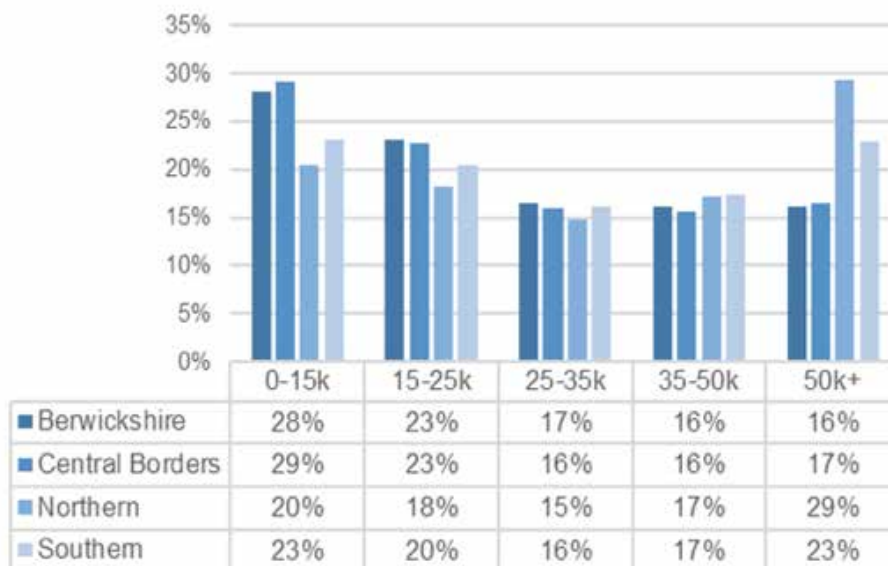
1 bed housing costs	2 bed housing costs	3 bed housing costs	4 bed housing costs
RSL: £292 PRS: £352 LHA: £312 MMR: £265	RSL: £318 PRS: £457 LHA: £400 MMR: £340	RSL: £347 PRS: £559 LHA: £475 MMR: £404	RSL: £393 PRS: £790 LHA: £600 MMR: £510

Source: Arneil Johnston 2016⁸

Notably, the number of mid market rent homes provided at present is very limited, although in view of high need and demand, the number is expected to increase over the next few years. Given the LHA rate is used to set MMR rents, it could be helpful if more localised LHA rates were calculated. This would enable rents to be more responsive to local market conditions and may improve the viability of MMR developments.

The income profile of households in Scottish Borders (shown in figure 5.2) was derived from CACI Paycheck data for 2015. Income levels vary across Housing Market Areas, with a higher percentage of low income households in Berwickshire and Central Borders and a higher percentage of high income households in Northern.

Figure 5.2: Scottish Borders CACI Income profile, 2015



Source: CACI Paycheck data 2014

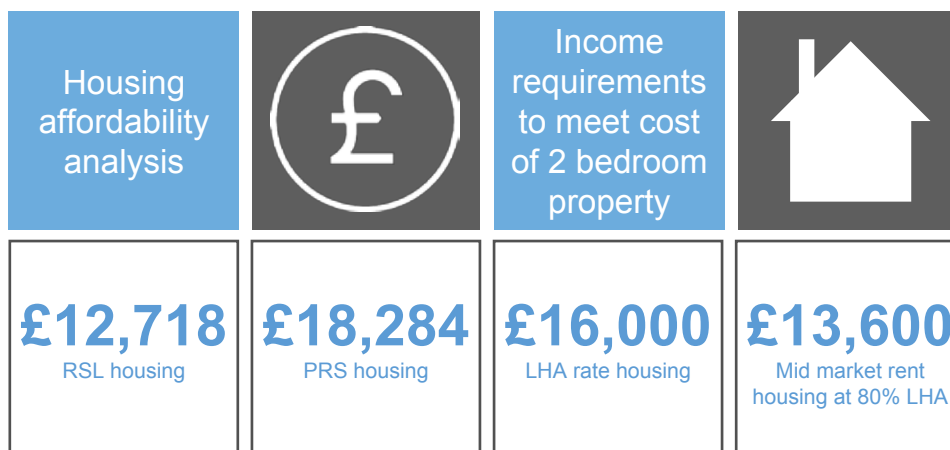
⁸ Data sources: RSL rents 2014/15 ARC, PRS rents Zoopla and Right move websites (850 properties) 2016, LHA rates 2015-16, MMR estimated at 85% LHA rate

Housing Affordability

In terms of the affordability model assumptions, that is, income to rent ratios, rents are considered to be affordable if the household pays no more than 25% of their gross household income on housing costs. In reality, most households will spend between 25% and 35% of their income on housing costs.

For the purposes of this analysis, the income to rent ratio was tested at both 25% and 30%. Figure 5.3 outlines the salary requirements to be able to afford each housing tenure in the Scottish Borders, based on a 2 bedroom property and the more conservative 30% income to rent ratio:

Figure 5.3: Housing Affordability



As can be seen in figure 5.3, an annual salary of over £18,000 is required in order to afford PRS rents in Scottish Borders. In order to establish the affordability profile of the lowest household incomes, analysis of both the national minimum wage and the living wage (based on The Living Wage Foundation calculation for outside London) was also performed. Figure 5.4 outlines how much someone earning the minimum wage and the living wage could afford to spend per month on rent.

At a 30% income to rent ratio, only those earning the living wage can afford the average rent for RSLs operating in Scottish Borders. Conversely, however, all housing tenures are unaffordable to those earning the national minimum wage.

Figure 5.4: Income to Rent Ratio Analysis

House icon	Average rent	House icon	RSL: £338	House icon	PRS: £519
Income to rent ratio	21 & over	18-20	Under 18	Under 19 (apprentice)	Living wage
25%	£254	£201	£147	£125	£313
30%	£305	£241	£176	£150	£375

In terms of the affordability outcomes, the model calculates the percentage of households that can and can't afford each housing tenure. Based on a 25% income to rent ratio, the following table outlines the percentage of households that can't afford each housing tenure by HMA.

Table 5.2: Percentage of households unable to afford to rent, by tenure and area

25% income to rent: % Households who cannot afford housing costs by Housing Tenure				
Tenure	Berwickshire	Central Borders	Northern	Southern
RSLs	29%	30%	21%	24%
PRS	53%	49%	51%	55%
MMR (90% LHA)	37%	37%	37%	37%

Source: Arneil Johnston Housing Affordability Model Outcomes (2016)

As can be seen from table 5.2 above, over half of all households (55%) can't afford PRS rents in Southern, making this the least affordable HMA in terms of PRS rents. In terms of RSL rents, around one fifth of all households (21%) can't afford to cover their rental payments in Northern, making this the most affordable HMA. SESplan undertook specific work on urban/rural dimension of affordability and found a lack of affordable housing in some rural areas in Scottish Borders, resulting in younger generations having to move away from their home area.

Undoubtedly, this affordability analysis reinforces the findings of the HNDA that suggested that nearly two thirds (65%) of the housing estimate over the period 2017-21 should focus on the delivery of affordable housing.

5.3 HOUSING SUPPLY TARGET

The housing supply target (HST) was determined in partnership with the Edinburgh and South East Scotland SDPA (SESplan) authorities as part of the process of developing the Strategic Development Plan. The targets must be reasonable, properly reflect the HNDA estimate of housing demand in the market sector, and use compelling evidence. The HST is, however, a policy view of the number of homes that each authority has agreed will be delivered in each housing market area over the periods of the development plan and Local Housing Strategy. There is a clear expectation that there will be an alignment between the HNDA and the Housing Supply Target; however, the two need not be the same. In setting the affordable HSTs each local authority including, Scottish Border Council, considered the following factors:



Lack of resources is the main constraint to delivering the level of affordable housing identified as being required by the HNDA. Nonetheless, the national target for affordable housing has increased substantially, from 30,000 over the previous Parliament to 50,000 affordable homes over the course of the current Parliament. This new commitment brings increased resources and a renewed emphasis on innovative funding mechanisms. This is designed to support continued growth in affordable housing delivery.

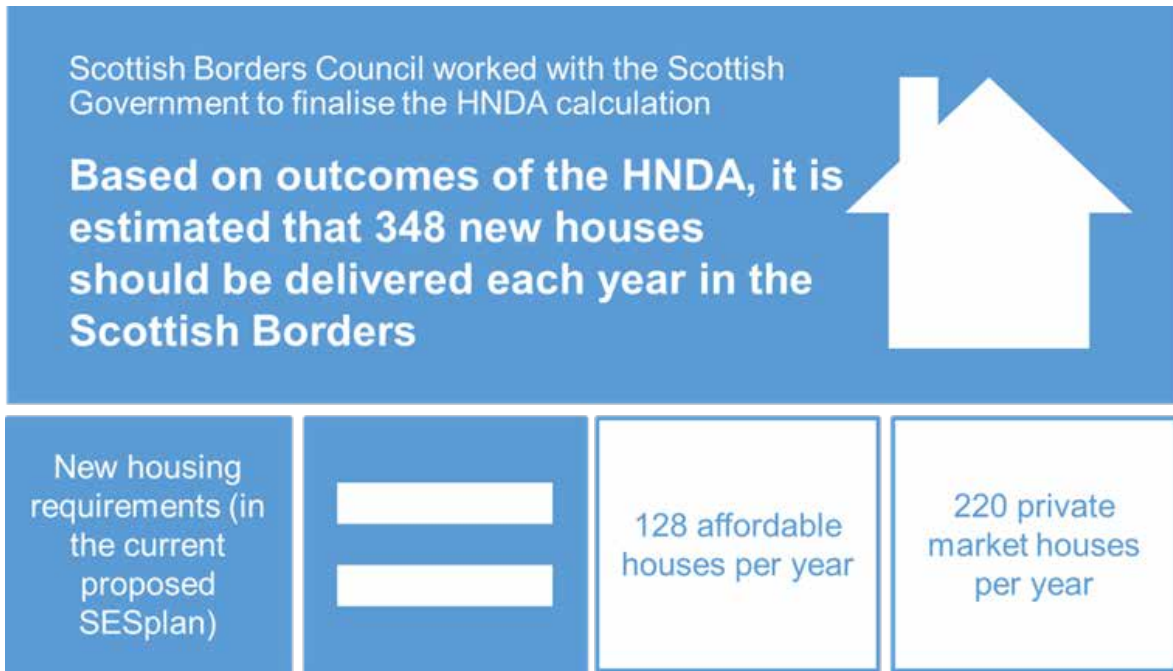


Table 5.3 compares the housing supply target with the HNDA housing requirement (housing need) and the average completions delivered over the last five and ten years, by sector.

The affordable housing supply target for the Borders, at 128 affordable homes a year, while lower than the HDNA estimate of housing need, is considerably higher than the level of affordable completions that have been achieved over recent years. The target is therefore considered ambitious but deliverable given the anticipated investment in affordable housing.

Table 5.3: Housing Supply Target by tenure

Housing completions	HST	HNDA ⁹	Ave completions – last 5 years	Ave completions – last 10 years
Affordable housing	128	165	87	74
Market housing	220	113	238	389
Combined	348	278	325	463

Source: SESplan SDP2 Housing Supply Targets, Board paper, February 2016 (2012-2030)

The table also illustrates that the overall housing target exceeds the HNDA estimate of requirements for housing, and also exceeds recent completion rates. It is assumed that approaches such as shared equity delivered within the market supply will go some way to responding to address the unmet need for affordable housing.

The affordable housing supply targets are ambitious. If they are to be achieved, the council and its partners must respond proactively and creatively to the opportunities to increase the housing supply.

5.4 LAND SUPPLY

SESplan member authorities have been allocating generous levels of housing land to meet the housing requirements of the SDP approved in 2013 and the subsequent SESplan Housing Land Supplementary Guidance. The SDP is required to set out the amount and broad locations of additional housing land which should be identified in local development plans to meet the Housing Land Requirement up to year 12 from the expected year of plan approval (2018).

The data set out in table 5.4 is the best available estimates of what land supply will be available over the 2018-2030. More detail can be found in the SESplan Supporting Documents: SESplan Housing background Paper 2016: <http://www.sesplan.gov.uk/assets/Housing%20Background%20Paper%202016%2009.pdf>
 The positive figure for the Scottish Borders shows a surplus indicating further allocations may not be required.

Table 5.4 Land Supply Estimates at 2018 for SESplan area

	City of Edinburgh	East Lothian	Fife	Midlothian	Scottish Borders	West Lothian	SESplan
A. Effective Land Supply	21,803	4,698	19,322	9,883	4,844	13,350	73,900
B. Emerging LDP	2,943	5,675		5,142	1,598	3,995	20,354
C. Constrained Sites	8,907	873	3,352	145	2,357	7,607	23,241
D. Constrained Expected to Become Effective	5,045	873	503		2,357	7,607	16,358
E. Windfall Allowance (Annual)	420		140				
F. Windfall Allowance 2018-2030	5,040	209	1,680		1,464		8,393
G. Estimated Completions 2015-18	5,664	1,077	1,917	1,788	843	2,085	13,374
H. Estimated Land Supply	29,167	10,378	19,588	13,237	9,420	22,868	105,658
I. Housing Land Requirement	31,944	6,851	11,444	7,049	4,594	8,356	70,238
J. Difference	-2,777	3,527	8,144	6,188	4,826	14,512	35,420

Source: Strategic Housing Investment Plan 2017-2022

The local Strategic Housing Investment Plan 2017-22 (SHIP) examines the issues around land supply in the Borders and identifies in more detail where there may be risks. The economic downturn continues to adversely impact on the developer led land supply. This means that due to the restricted level of funding available land supply could continue to be restricted as developers wait for full market recovery.

As reported in previous SHIPs, land supply remains a challenging issue particularly as the Council has very little land in its ownership. From time to time the Council may declare land and/or buildings as surplus to requirements and these are routinely considered for their appropriateness in order to provide affordable housing.

It is important that a strategic approach to the development of affordable housing across the Borders makes the most effective use of land and/or property wherever possible, takes advantage of the Council's property and asset rationalisation process and ensuring that through collaborative working with our local developing housing associations that opportunities will be created where practical for affordable housing development.

Scottish Borders Council's Planning Department annually carries out a Housing Land Audit in order to ensure that there is a five-year supply of sites for housing development. As an integral part of this process consideration is given to identifying potential constraints on development such as; the availability of funding and infrastructure capacity (where drainage and sewerage are particular issues in many small rural settlements). Where development constraints are identified, these are explored to determine whether potential development is realistic and whether or not some of form of intervention may be appropriate. E.g.; use of Compulsory Purchase Powers (CPOs).

⁹ Note the HNDA figures in this table differ from those in the HNDA section above, as the HSTs have been based on a part of the planning period: 2018-2032 (rather than 2012-2032)

Similar issues are faced by neighboring Local Authorities; and a regional response to some of these issues, presenting innovative solutions and key policy interventions, is currently being negotiated with both the Scottish and UK Governments through the Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region Deal.

Broadband connectivity is just one thing that most people now expect when buying a new build home (or indeed when occupying any home). The ambition of this LHS for the Borders is to see superfast broadband being made available to as many new homes as possible. Partners across the Borders continue to work together to ensure digital inclusion across the region; which can help address many wider equality, social, health and wellbeing issues.

5.5 STRATEGIC HOUSING INVESTMENT PLAN 2017-22 (SHIP)

Local Authorities are required to produce and submit its SHIP to the Scottish Government annually for review. Scottish Borders Council with the involvement of its key partners via the SHIP Working Group prepared the most recent SHIP submission in November 2016. The SHIP articulates how the Council and its RSL partners will seek to assist the Scottish Government fulfil its commitment to deliver at least 50,000 new affordable homes during the current Parliament and to extend delivery beyond that time period and, how the Council's affordable housing investment needs and priorities identified in this LHS will be delivered in practice over a five year period.

The current SHIP is underpinned by a verbal resource planning assumption from Scottish Government Officials of between £8.6m up to as much as £15m per annum, along with RSL partner private sector borrowing and a commitment from the Council's Affordable Housing Budget, the SHIP sets out how, when and where the Council and its partners could potentially deliver up to as many as 1192 affordable homes over the period of SHIP and beyond.

The Council and its partners continue to work together to find creative and resourceful solutions in order to continue to build new affordable homes in the Borders that will meet a growing demand. In summary, the SHIP 2017-2022:

- Sets out investment priorities for Affordable Housing
- Demonstrates how these will be delivered
- Identifies the resources required to deliver these priorities

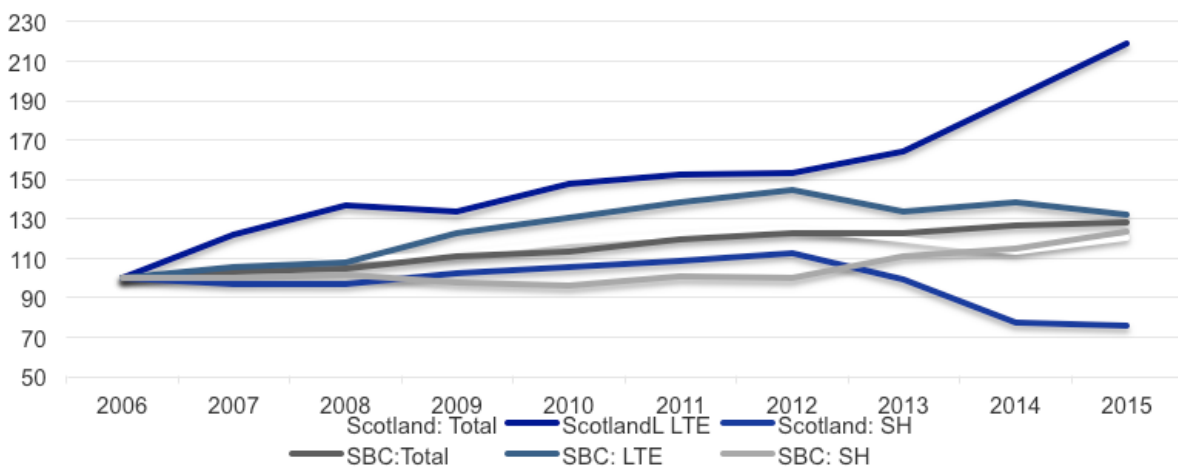
The Projects contained within the SHIP programme are prioritised on the basis of a number of factors. The Project Priority Assessment Tool is a project priority weighting matrix that has been developed to provide a bottom up assessment of relative priorities of housing projects delivered by RSLs (and other potential Developers) in the Scottish Borders over the five year rolling planning horizon provided by SHIP.

The SHIP has been developed in line with the new guidance issued by Scottish Government in July 2016. The planned development programme illustrated in tables 7 to 7D on pages 30-32 of the SHIP shows proposed affordable housing projects and commitments for 2017-2022. Table 3 on page 21 of the SHIP outlines the anticipated number (104) of affordable homes that should be delivered in 2016-2017, which were rolled forward from the previous SHIP 2015-2020.

5.6 EMPTY HOMES

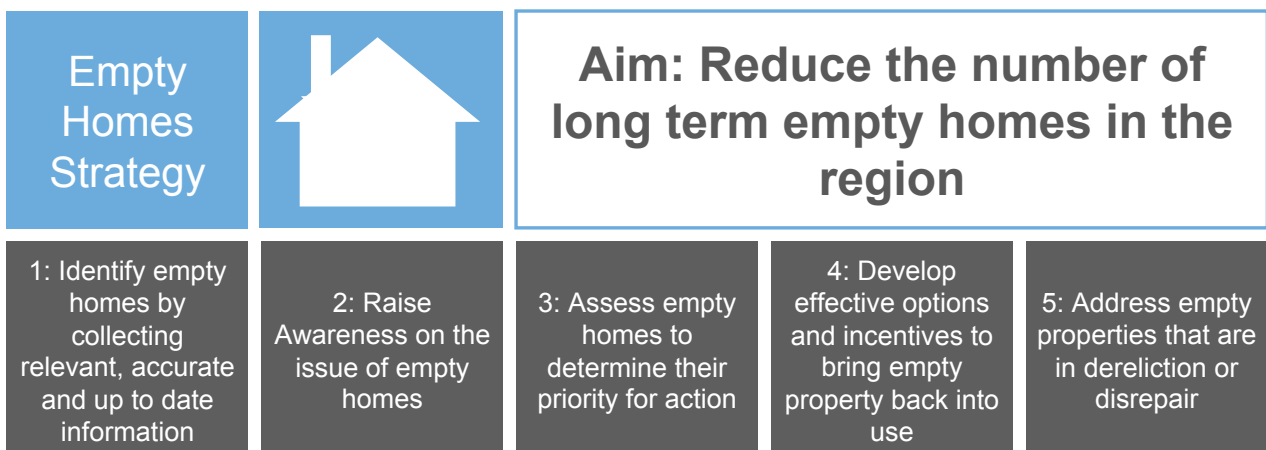
The number of empty homes has been rising across Scotland. Overall there has been an increase of some 20% since 2006. The increase is accounted for by rising numbers of long-term empty properties (by 119% since 2006), while the number of second and holiday homes have declined. In part this has been attributed to changes in the Council Tax legislation, which has resulted in re-classification of a number of properties (that is, in some areas, the overall numbers of empty properties remain broadly the same, but properties have been categorized differently). In Scottish Borders the overall number of empty properties has risen, with increases in both the number of long-term empty properties (by 28%), and the number of second homes.

Figure 5.5: Empty and second homes Scottish Borders, Scotland (indexed to 2006)



Source: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/LTEmpysecondhomes/EmptySecondhometables>

The Empty Homes Strategy, first published in January 2012, sets out how Scottish Borders Council prioritises its resources in respect of identifying and bringing back empty homes into residential use. It identifies potential for new investment to help return empty homes to use, particularly as affordable rented accommodation.



Working within the Homes Again Project (a shared-service covering Scottish Borders Council, Dumfries and Galloway, Fife, East Lothian and West Lothian), and working within the Shelter Empty Homes officer network, the Council has achieved significant outcomes in relation to developing processes for engaging with owners and maximising opportunities to assist owners getting their properties back into use. As a result, 37 properties were brought back into effective use over the period 2012/15. An additional 155 active cases were supported by the empty homes officer, providing excellent advice and support for owners.

From 1 April 2013 new legislative changes were put in place which gave local authorities the discretionary power to remove the empty property discounts for empty properties and to levy a council tax increase of 100% on certain properties that have been empty for one year or more.¹⁰ The marked increase in Scottish long-term empties from 2013 onwards shown on figure 5.5 above to a large extent reflects this change, as authorities reclassify and cleanse council tax databases. In 2016, Scottish Borders Council approved measures to increase the council tax paid on properties that have been empty for two or more years in an effort to bring hundreds of derelict homes back into use. Following a detailed review of the council tax register it is estimated that just under 900 owners could be liable to pay the new charge.

Table 5.5: Long term empty properties, by council tax band and revenue assumption

Long-term empty properties					
Band	Properties per report	Annual council tax (£)	Revenue at 90% rate (£)	Revenue at 200% rate (£)	Value of increased revenue (£)
A	387	722	251,716	559,370	307,653
B	184	843	139,617	310,261	170,643
C	106	963	91,927	204,283	112,356
D	77	1,084	75,121	166,936	91,815
E	59	1,325	70,358	156,350	85,993
F	40	1,566	56,376	125,280	68,904
G	29	1,807	47,163	104,806	57,643
H	6	2,168	11,707	26,016	14,309
Total ¹	888		743,985	1,653,302	909,316

Source: SBC Report to Council, February 2016 Note 1: The average (mean) annual council tax paid on empty homes was £931

The estimated value of the increased charge is £900,000, which would generate an additional £727k assuming an 80% recovery level. However, given a key aim of the policy is to encourage long-term empty properties back into use, it is assumed that this level of increased revenue will not be sustained. It is assumed that the scheme will be self-financing.

¹⁰ The policy until April 2016 had been to charge Council Tax at 90% on empty properties,

5.7 SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES AND REGENERATION

Scottish Borders Council launched 'Ambitious for the Borders', in May 2012, the partnership agreement for the Programme of Local Government. This is a high level commitment, placing economic development at the heart of the Council's purpose. It ensures that economic development is one of the key drivers of the Council. The policy covers a range of areas, including business loans and digital inclusion. It also provides support to Borders communities through a focussed programme of regeneration and rural development with an emphasis on working with the Scottish Government and through the Community Planning Partnership (CPP).

The CPP brings together interests from across the area to deliver better outcomes for the people of the Scottish Borders. The overall vision is that "by 2023, quality of life will have improved for those who are currently living within our most deprived communities, through a stronger economy and through targeted partnership action". However, it is noted that current welfare reforms, national government policy direction and challenging economic conditions mean achieving targets will be extremely challenging.

An integrated model to regenerate towns is being developed. Whole Town Plans will enable the public sector, communities and business to work together more effectively, using existing resources and developing sustainable solutions for their towns. A number of area-regeneration projects are currently proposed, including those for Selkirk town centre, Kelso Town centre, the Burnfoot area of Hawick and the Langlee area of Galashiels. These initiatives need not necessarily involve putting more money into the area but may involve critically examining what has been done with the resources already deployed.

The Local Housing Strategy will support this approach to town centres and regeneration as opportunities present themselves across the Borders. Housing services significantly contributed to the recent approach in Innerleithen for example. The approach will be underpinned by some of the key principles in the Scottish Local Authorities Economic Development Group (SLAED) strategic plan 2015-18.



5.8 SELF-BUILD

The Local Housing Strategy looks for opportunities to encourage and promote self or custom builds. SBC's "Housing in the Countryside" policies encourage small scale development of building groups, which stimulate self-build. As with many other rural areas a significant proportion housing completions are self-build units in the Borders and partners will continue to look for opportunities and sites to promote this form of build, as well as monitor the numbers of self-build completions.

The number of self-builds is monitored through NB2 completions (Private Sector New Build). Information is provided at site level meaning the council can monitor sites with grouped dwellings and also single dwellings. Over the past five years the number of self-builds in the Scottish Borders have been decreasing from approximately 30% of private new build completions to 15% of new build completions. The reason for this decline can be attributed to changes in the lending market with a reduction in the range of available lending products, as a result of lenders adopting a more risk averse approach.

Self-build requires successfully finding a plot which is affordable and likely to get planning consent for a home. In addition, as with securing a mortgage to purchase an existing home or a mainstream-market new build property, saving enough money for a deposit can be a big obstacle. The required deposit will normally be higher than a typical mortgage deposit.

Mortgage funding is released on a staged basis throughout the project therefore the general trend in the Borders is that few first-time buyers are likely to be self-builders and self-build projects are generally undertaken by those who are already asset-rich, possibly through owning a home before.

5.9 PARTNERSHIP AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Through LHS engagement processes, stakeholders were clear that delivering a supply of housing to meet the needs of Borders communities remains a key priority within the LHS. An effective supply side strategy for housing was considered critically important. The complexity of this task, given the diversity of housing sub markets in the area and the projected change in demographics and economy, was recognised.

"Our population and economy is changing – we need an agile and flexible supply strategy framework that is capable of responding to opportunities and emerging priorities"

The LHS option which received the most support from stakeholders in terms of having both a major and positive impact was "land zoned for affordable housing and rural exception sites to meet local needs". Also identified as worthy of further consideration was the suggestion to enhance the capacity of the building industry to respond to demand to deliver improved economies of scale, enhanced procurement and savings.

More detailed review through a series of workshops identified a series of specific options that were considered both impactful and feasible over the plan period, including measures around innovative finance, the development of a town centre living strategy, improved procurement, and engagement with the development industry.

There was also a commitment to making best use of the existing housing stock. This will involve ensuring investment strategies ensure property conditions are maintained, that energy efficiency is brought to modern standards, that empty homes are brought back into use, and in some cases that social housing is repurposed/resized to better meet requirements.

5.10 PRIORITY 1 OUTCOMES

The options identified to deliver the outcome of “LHS Priority 1: The supply of housing meets the needs of our communities” have been designed to conform with the objectives of the Christie Commission so that there is a clear synergy between public sector reform agenda principles and the delivery plan for housing supply in the Borders.

The overall Housing Supply Targets are challenging but deliverable. They will require a step-change in delivery from current completions, both for affordable housing and market housing. However, this will be supported through affordable housing investment and the ongoing recovery in the construction sector; and by the Council’s commitment to progress the target in partnership with its partners.

Collaboration	Prevention	Innovation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase supply • Secure land supply • Development of affordable housing • AHP • Secure resources • Local housing policies • Partnerships • Strategic planning • With construction sector • With RSLs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the number of empty homes • Improve the sustainability of town centres • Reprovision/repurpose existing stock to better meet the needs of the current/future population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver infrastructure • Employ efficient and innovative approaches to building and financing new development



SCOTTISH BORDERS LOCAL HOUSING STRATEGY 2017-2022

6. LHS PRIORITY 2. MORE PEOPLE LIVE IN GOOD QUALITY, ENERGY EFFICIENT HOMES

In terms of improving housing quality and energy efficiency, the LHS is required to address the following policy issues:

National fuel poverty target (2016) & links to energy efficiency

Housing's contribution to climate change

Maintaining the Scottish Housing Quality Standard

Delivering EESSH

Both the range of statutory targets and duties associated with property condition and fuel poverty, and stakeholder feedback on this issue, indicate that ensuring that “more people live in good quality, energy efficient homes” remains a major priority for the LHS.

The outcomes and framework for action developed by partners to address LHS Priority 2 is based on analysis of:

- the condition of the housing stock
- how house condition and efficiency can impact on fuel poverty;
- the link between energy efficiency of the housing stock and the environment (and climate change) and;
- the impact poorly heated housing (caused by fuel poverty) can have on both housing conditions and on health and wellbeing.

The material in this section sets out the evidence on housing condition, quality and energy efficiency, what is currently being delivered to improve property condition and energy ratings and concludes with what else needs to be done over the LHS period 2017-22.

6.1 HOUSING QUALITY & ENERGY EFFICIENCY: KEY ISSUES

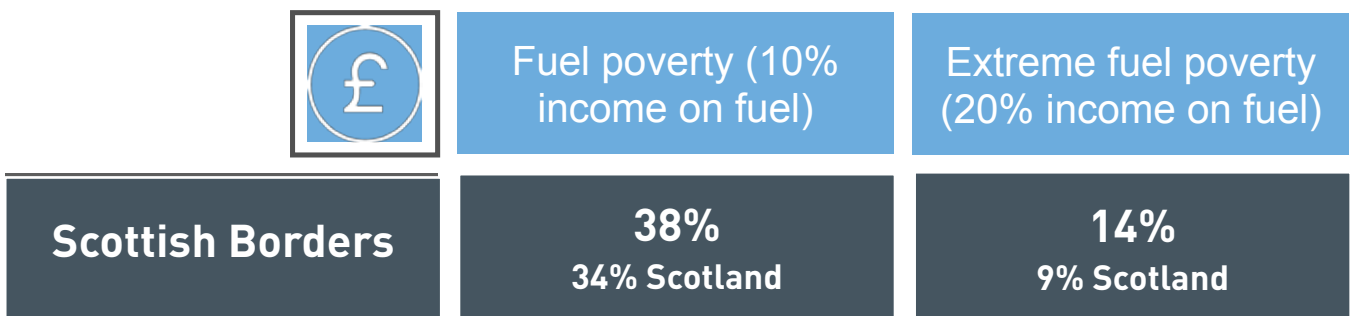
In order to ensure that more people live in good quality, energy efficient homes a range of issues need to be considered and addressed including energy efficiency and fuel poverty, private sector house condition, social housing quality and private sector housing issues.



6.2 ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL POVERTY

Fuel poverty is a particular issue facing households in Scottish Borders. A household is considered to be in fuel poverty if it spends more than 10% of household income on fuel, and in extreme fuel poverty if it spends more than 20% of income on fuel.

The extent of fuel poverty in the Scottish Borders is worse than is the fuel poverty across Scotland.



38% of households in the Scottish Borders are fuel poor in comparison with 34% nationally. This is also the case with extreme fuel poverty which stands at 14% in Scottish Borders and 9% in Scotland. Fuel poverty is exacerbated by a number of specific factors affecting properties and households in Scottish Borders, including:

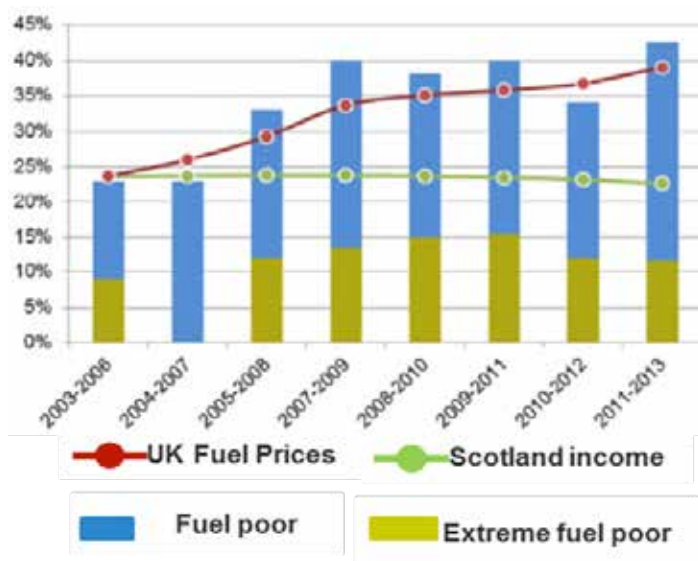
- 7% of dwellings in Scottish Borders have an F or G energy efficiency rating
- 35% of dwellings in Scottish Borders were built before 1945
- 33% of Scottish Borders dwellings are off the gas grid
- 3% of dwellings in Scottish Borders are Below Tolerable Standard
- 68% of dwellings in Scottish Borders have disrepair to critical elements dwellings in Scottish Borders are more prone to dampness (5%) and condensation (15%) than is the case nationally (3% and 9%, respectively)

There are four main drivers behind fuel poverty in Scottish Borders: the cost of fuel, income profiles, energy efficiency and the levels of awareness, and understanding of how to use fuel efficiently. Household income profiles are comparatively lower in Scottish Borders than in Scotland.

Based on the CACI Paycheck data for 2015, the average income for Scottish Borders (£32,785) is approximately 5% lower than the national average (£34,619). Furthermore, over the last two decades, gross weekly pay in Scottish Borders has consistently been lower than the level across Scotland.

Findings from a fuel poverty mapping exercise commissioned by Scottish Borders Council in April 2015 also highlight that areas which are deprived (as defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation) also tend to have higher levels of fuel poverty.

Figure 6.1: Fuel Poverty in Scottish Borders



This report demonstrates the relationship between cost of fuel, income profiles and fuel poverty. As shown in figure 6.1, as UK fuel prices have risen, and the median Scottish income has fallen, fuel poverty in the Scottish Borders has increased.

A key factor in this fuel poverty profile relates to the percentage of Scottish Borders households who are off the gas grid and must rely on more expensive sources of energy to heat and run their homes.

Source: Fuel Poverty Mapping of the Scottish Borders (April 2015; Changeworks)

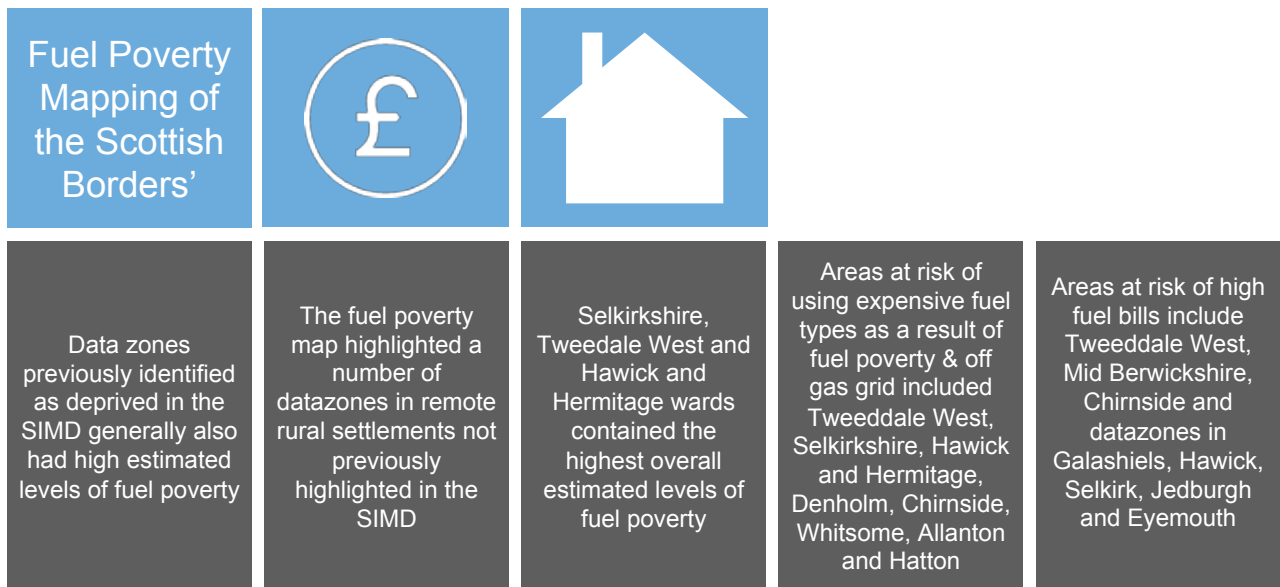
The Fuel Poverty Delivery Plan 2013-2016 established four objectives for combatting fuel poverty in Scottish Borders. These were as follows:

1. Improve the understanding of fuel poverty in the Scottish Borders in order that the Council can improve targeting of services
2. Provide ongoing fuel poverty advice and information to households in all tenures
3. Increase energy and fuel efficiency of housing in all tenures
4. Reduce the number of low income households living in fuel poverty

A health check of the 2013-2016 plan was undertaken in March 2016 and concluded that:

- 98% of the actions are completed, which have contributed to overall aims of the plan and have helped to delivery on outcome two from the LHS; People have better access to good quality, energy efficient homes
- Strong partnerships have been established,
- There is ongoing work with Healthy Living Network and the Council has delivered successful Scottish Government funded schemes; and
- The Home Energy Advice Service continues to provide energy advice to all households in the Scottish Borders.

Changeworks carried out a 'Fuel Poverty Mapping of the Scottish Borders' in April 2015 to estimate fuel poverty density in Scottish Borders. The report clearly demonstrated the relationship between deprivation and fuel poverty, and between fuel poverty and access to the gas-grid:



The findings of the mapping exercise will be instrumental in shaping the development of the forthcoming 'Fuel Poverty Strategic Plan' and in directing specific energy programmes and interventions at a locality and smaller area level.

Energy efficiency encompasses all aspects of heating, lighting and power use within the home and any measures to reduce fuel consumption or carbon, including, but not limited to; heat loss prevention, behavioural change, renewable and low carbon heating, low energy lighting, micro generation, and efficient use of appliances.

The focus in the Scottish Borders for mitigation against climate change will predominantly be on the reduction of carbon and carbon dioxide emissions. Scottish Borders Council considers the potential effects of climate change when considering any housing matters and these will be explored in detail through the production of a new fuel poverty strategic plan, as well as the Council's current Low Carbon Economic Strategy.

The strategic development plan reflects the need for the region to grow in a way that contributes to a low carbon economy. New development is directed to locations where the need to travel is reduced and there are good public transport links. A range of public transport infrastructure enhancements and improvements to regional walking and cycling routes will also mean there are more opportunities to choose low carbon travel.

In line with the Placemaking Principles Local Development Plans will identify, as appropriate, opportunities to co-locate sources of high heat demand (e.g. housing) with sources of heat supply (e.g. biomass power plants), and to locate new development where passive solar heating and solar power generation can be maximised.

While fuel poverty, energy efficiency, and climate change are distinct issues, the three are intrinsically linked and, usually measures taken to tackle one of these issues will also help towards meeting the targets in the other. However this is not always the case and indeed measures designed to tackle fuel poverty and climate change can sometimes conflict. The development of the new detailed Local Fuel Poverty Strategic Plan will consider this, and align with the Low Carbon Economic Strategy.

If the Local Housing Strategy is to meet the increasing challenges provided by alleviating fuel poverty, energy (in) efficiency, and climate change, it needs to not only consolidate, but also build on what has been established. Developing a new Fuel Poverty Strategic Plan has therefore been identified as one of the key strategic priorities, building on the previous plan and the range of related activity.

Improving the fuel efficiency and condition of private sector housing has been helped through the delivery of the Home Energy Efficiency Programme Scotland: Area Based Schemes (HEEPS: ABS). This programme has successfully delivered over £5.9m of investment in energy efficiency measures for households across Scottish Borders since 2013/14. The 2015/16 HEEPS: ABS programme is currently underway, having been awarded £1.87m.

A review of energy efficiency schemes in the Scottish Borders was carried out by Changeworks in summer 2015. This review found that over 8,400 measures have been installed across more than 5,800 households since 2009, which have resulted in financial savings of £36.9m and a substantial contribution towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The report emphasised the importance of strong partnerships between the Council and local organisations (including RSLs), and highlighted evidence which shows high levels of customer satisfaction and increased health and wellbeing.

Scottish Borders Council has a successful history in partnership working to deliver on our Fuel Poverty and climate change commitments working in collaborating with the local community groups, other local and national organisations and in particular with our local RSLs. The LHS will support and strengthen these partnerships as well as develop new partnerships. These will be detailed in the development and completion of a new Fuel Poverty Delivery Plan for 2017-2020, which coordinates the range of interventions to improve the energy efficiency of housing in the Borders, targets interventions at specific localities/households and improves the financial capacity of households experiencing fuel poverty in the Scottish Borders.

6.3 PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSE CONDITION

The Scottish House Condition Survey 2013-2015 provides useful information on the overall condition of housing assets in Scottish Borders. The Council at this point in time has no intention of commissioning a LHCS due to financial restraints but will keep this under consideration in the future if circumstances change.

The key indicators from the SHCS are used in this chapter of the LHS to give an indication of housing and housing conditions in the Borders. The SHCS is based on a small sample size and aggregated for the Scottish Borders. Generally, the profile of housing condition in Scottish Borders is marginally worse than is the case nationally. In Scottish Borders, 3% of properties are Below Tolerable Standard, which is higher than in Scotland (2%).

Whilst the number of properties in extensive disrepair is less in Scottish Borders than in Scotland as a whole, there are higher incidences locally than nationally of properties with urgent disrepair (47% compared to 34%) and disrepair to critical elements (68% compared to 54%).

House condition	Below tolerable standard	Urgent repair	Extensive repair	Damp
Scottish Borders	3%	47%	4%	5%
Scotland	2%	34%	7%	3%

Table 6.1: Critical disrepair

Disrepair to critical elements		Disrepair to Critical Elements by Household Attributes					
		Tenure			Household Type		
Local Authority	% of LA	Owner-occupied	Social Housing	Private Rented	Families	Older	Other
Scottish Borders	68%	63%	70%		67%	64%	72%
Scotland	54%	52%	55%	62%	54%	50%	56%

Source: Scottish House Condition Survey 2013-2015 (data not available for private rented)

As is evident from analysis of the Scottish House Condition Survey a disproportionate amount of this disrepair to critical elements falls within the private sector:

- 63% of owner occupied stock in Scottish Borders as opposed to 52% across Scotland have disrepair to critical elements.

This indicates a substantial issue with property condition in private sector housing. It is also worth noting that the level of disrepair to critical elements within the social sector is also higher in Scottish Borders than in Scotland as a whole.

Table 6.2: Urgent disrepair

Urgent disrepair		Urgent Disrepair by Household Attributes					
		Tenure			Household Type		
Local Authority	% of LA	Owner-occupied	Social Housing	Private Rented	Families	Older	Other
Scottish Borders	47%	42%	52%	-	38%	38%	56%
Scotland	34%	32%	34%	42%	35%	29%	36%

Source: Scottish House Condition Survey 2013-2015

11 Extensive disrepair. To be described as extensive, the damage must cover at least a fifth (20%) or more of the building element area. This category is different from the severity of damage as described by the next two categories, urgent and critical, and can be applied to any of the other 3 categories of disrepair.

- Urgent disrepair. This relates to cases requiring immediate repair to prevent further damage or health and safety risk to occupants. Urgency of disrepair is only assessed for external and common elements.
- Critical element disrepair. This refers to disrepair to building elements central to weather-tightness, structural stability and preventing deterioration of the property. There is some overlap in the building elements assessed under this category and those assessed for urgent disrepair. Not all disrepair to critical elements is necessarily considered urgent by the surveyor.
- Below Tolerable Standard - The tolerable standard consists of a set of criteria covering the elements of a house which are fundamental to its functioning as a home. The criteria address issues of public health, comfort and safety. The tolerable standard focuses only on the building itself, and does not extend to internal decoration, heating systems or other utilities in the house. The tolerable standard applies to houses of all tenures

In relation to urgent disrepair, whilst there is a greater level of disrepair generally in Scottish Borders than in Scotland. Table 6.3 indicates that extensive disrepair is less pronounced in Scottish Borders than in Scotland as whole:

Table 6.3: Extensive disrepair

Extensive disrepair		Extensive Disrepair by Household Attributes					
		Tenure			Household Type		
Local Authority	% of LA	Owner-occupied	Social Housing	Private Rented	Families	Older	Other
Scottish Borders	4%	2%	8%	-	7%	1%	4%
Scotland	7%	6%	10%	8%	9%	5%	8%

Source: Scottish House Condition Survey 2013-2015

Whilst these statistics provides valuable benchmarking intelligence on housing conditions in Scottish Borders, it is important to note that the 2013-15 Scottish House Condition Survey has a relatively small sample size and, given its reporting date, will not reflect the impact of investment, intervention and strategy development since 2014.

Addressing Below Tolerable Standard (BTS) Housing

According to the Scottish House Conditions Survey 2013-2015, the profile of BTS in the Scottish Borders is as follows:

Table 6.4: BTS by household attributes

Below the tolerable standard		BTS (Below Tolerable Standard) by Household Attributes					
		Tenure			Household Type		
Local Authority	% of LA	Owner-occupied	Social Housing	Private Rented	Families	Older	Other
Scottish Borders	3%	2%	2%	-	-	1%	5%
Scotland	2%	2%	2%	4%	2%	2%	3%

Source: Scottish House Condition Survey 2013-15

Table 6.4 shows that BTS prevalence is largely in line with the Scottish average.

Local authorities have a statutory duty to ensure that BTS Housing is closed, demolished or brought up to standard within a reasonable period. A range of powers are available to local authorities to deal with BTS properties. Scottish Borders Council will continue to ensure all Below Tolerable Standard (BTS) houses are closed, demolished or made tolerable by providing advice and guidance through the Scheme of Assistance, while also considering the range of enforcement powers at its disposal.

6.4 PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSING STRATEGY

In 2014, Scottish Borders Council developed a Private Sector Housing Strategy with the aim of ensuring a well operated and successful private housing sector. The strategy outlines the key issues facing the private sector as follows:

In order to address the issues in the private sector, Scottish Borders Council prioritised a range of interventions as follows:



Private sector housing strategy

People have better access to good quality, energy efficient homes

1. Continue to monitor and evaluate the housing options approach and improve provision of information and advice across tenures
2. Develop and implement an empty homes strategy
3. Assist private landlords to improve management standards
4. Review the landlord accreditation scheme
5. Monitor implementation of the scheme of assistance to improve condition in the private sector, and prioritise assistance to older and vulnerable households
6. Monitor implementation of the Fuel Poverty Strategy
7. Promote discounted sales and improved access to mortgages with banks

6.5 SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE

The Housing (Scotland) Act 2006 was introduced to address issues of housing quality and condition in the private sector, and changed the way councils can help homeowners and private landlords to carry out repairs, maintenance and improvements. The Scheme of Assistance is designed to promote greater responsibility in homeowners for the repair and maintenance of their homes, removing the need for local authorities to offer financial assistance to carry out repair and maintenance.

In respect to house condition, although direct grant aid is no longer available, information & advice, and in some cases practical assistance regarding maintenance, repair and improvement, can be provided. Scottish Borders Council Scheme of Assistance delivers the following advice, support and practical assistance to homeowners:

- facilitate and encourage the repair and improvement of private sector housing
- actively promote a culture of responsibility in relation to private sector property maintenance
- provide advice about how to carry out repair and maintenance to property
- work in partnership with owners of empty properties, providing practical assistance where appropriate, in order to bring properties back into use
- assist with organising communal repairs
- offer practical assistance that identifies and prioritises repair and maintenance works

The Scheme of Assistance was reviewed in 2015 and the content was found to still be relevant and applicable. The Council’s focus is now to update the context of the Scheme of Assistance to wider housing policy developments.

Within the Private Sector Housing Strategy, the key policy priority for empty homes will be to support a reduction in empty properties by offering information and advice to property owners. This will focus not solely on bringing stock back into use, but bringing it back into use in an appropriate standard and condition. Further details of the approach to tackling empty homes is set out in Section 6 under Priority 1.

CARE AND REPAIR

Borders Care and Repair is a service provided by Eildon Housing Association Ltd under contract to Scottish Borders Council. The service is available to homeowners and private tenants over 60 years of age and disabled owners or private tenants of any age. This Borders-wide service offers:

- information and advice;
- major adaptations such as alternations and remodeling such as bathing and showering areas or ramp access;
- handy person service - small DIY tasks such as home safety checks; replacing tap washers or unblocking sinks; fitting light bulbs, smoke alarms, door locks, and curtain rails; picture hanging; and
- minor adaptations for people with a disability such as fitting grab rails and bathing aids.



Over the last ten years Scottish Borders Council has worked closely with Care & Repair, making a significant contribution to ensuring older Borders residents continue to live independently and productive lives. A total of £6 million has been spent on Care & Repair services in the Scottish Borders over the last decade, with the majority spent on major adaptations (83%); followed by improvement works (11%) and minor adaptations (6%). The service also contracts with Berwickshire HA, Scottish Borders HA, Eildon HA and Waverley Housing to deliver major adaptations in RSL stock.

In 2016/17, Care & Repair managed the process for delivering 419 small adaptations and 10 small repairs. The Handyperson service also delivered practical assistance to 4,256 households. In addition the Scheme of Assistance delivered 81 major adaptations with a grant spend of £342k. Care & repair are contracted to project manage the works and the grant submission on behalf of clients for major adaptations.

6.6 HOUSING RENEWAL AREAS

As stated in the Housing (Scotland) Act 2006 local authorities can designate Housing Renewal Areas to improve the quality of private sector housing. The Council may consider using these powers if:

- there is a significant number of substandard housing; or
- the appearance or condition of the housing is adversely affecting the area; and
- the Council believes this is the most appropriate action to take to address these issues.

Where it is established that an area has a significant number of houses which are sub-standard or that the appearance or state of repair of any houses are adversely affecting the amenity of that area, Scottish Borders Council may consider declaring a Housing Renewal Area with the purpose of improving that area.

There are not a substantial number of houses in serious disrepair in any concentrated area to warrant declaring a Housing Renewal Area within the Borders and unlike some local authority areas, housing blight can be attributed to individual properties.

Individual properties suffering from serious disrepair can be supported by the council's Scheme of Assistance procedures and potentially considered for other enforcement actions where that fails. If in the future, clusters of properties in disrepair are identified, an assessment will be made on the appropriateness of declaring HRAs.

6.7 PRIVATE RENTED SECTOR

Since 2006, all landlords renting out a residential property are required to register with their local authority. As at 2017 there were 5,366 approved landlords and 8,034 approved properties in the Scottish Borders.

There has been a steady increase in the number of registrations since 2011, suggesting a consistent growth in the private rented sector in the Scottish Borders, as the number of landlords applying and renewing registrations exceeds the number of landlords who have ceased to trade. This underlines the importance the PRS is in meeting housing need in the Scottish Borders. As well as proactive enforcement activity to improve standards of condition and management; energy improvement interventions and partnership working on mechanisms such as the Rent Deposit and Private Sector Leasing Scheme (outlined in section 7 p67) will continue to feature in the strategy for improving the operation of the private rented sector in the Scottish Borders.

The Council's Private Sector Enforcement Officer started in 2008 and deals with cases where property repairs and management practices did not meet statutory requirements. The main remit of the Enforcement Officer for the private rented sector is to deal with unregistered private landlords, complaints relating to the Repairing Standard and work with external and internal partners in improving the management and condition of PRS housing. The Enforcement Officer works closely with Environmental Health, Anti-Social Behaviour Unit, Building Standards and others to ensure that landlords meet their legal obligations.

From 2009/10 to 2015/16, the Enforcement Officer initiated action against 720 private landlords (an average of 102 per year). The Enforcement Officer has dealt with 196 cases in relation to repairs issues and management practices over the same year (an average of 28 per year). The Enforcement Officer has helped to ensure landlords comply with all the legislation and has helped improve the management and building standards in the private rented sector.



Analysis of the extent and nature of the private rented sector in the Borders reveals that:

- There are currently 5,366 approved registered Landlords and 8,034 approved registered properties in the Scottish Borders
- The private rented sector accounts for 16% of housing in the Scottish Borders compared to 14% nationally.
- The Borders has the sixth largest private rented sector after; Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee and West Lothian
- The average rent for an RSL property is £338, it is £519 in the private rented sector
- In 2016/17, the Enforcement Officer has initiated action against 49 private landlords in relation to registration issues. The Enforcement Officer also deals with complaints relating to repairs issues and property standards and works closely with private landlords to ensure that properties always meet the Repairing Standard.
- 30% of approaches to the Homelessness Service engaging with Housing Options are private rented sector tenants

The Scottish Governments Private Rented Sector Strategy 'A Place to Stay, A Place to Call Home' published in 2013, vision is: 'A private rented sector that provides good quality homes and high management standards, inspires consumer confidence, and encourages growth through attracting increased investment.' This has resulted in changes to the sector and impending changes. These include; reform of the Private Rented Sector Tenancy System, letting agency regulation and regulation of energy efficiency in the private rented sector (REEPS).

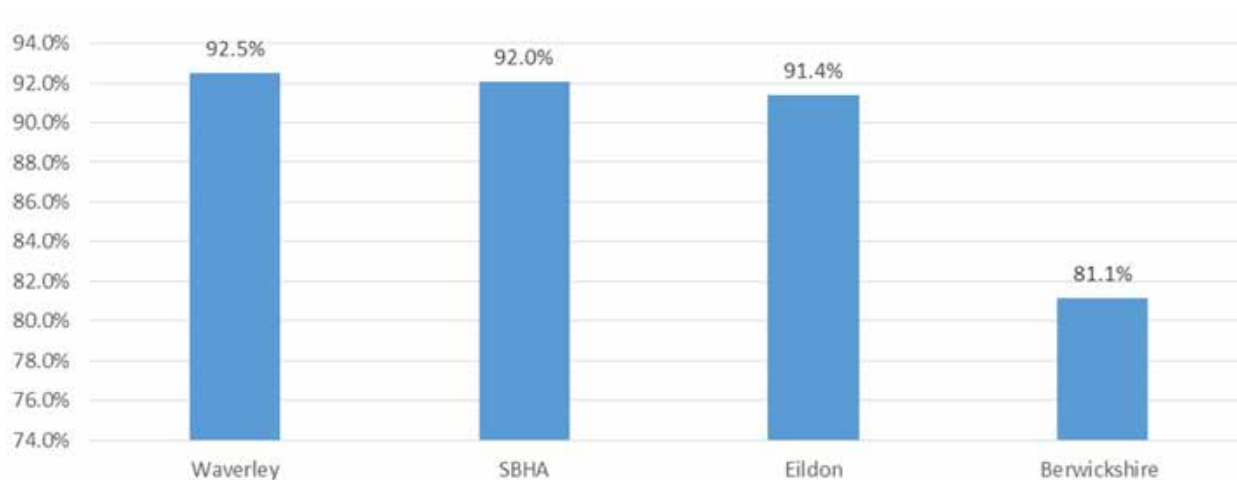
The private rented sector has grown significantly in the Borders over the last 15 years. In 2001/02 the sector accounted for 7% of the housing in the Borders and by 2016 the Scottish Household Survey shows that figure is now 16%. Over the lifetime of this new LHS a new Private Sector Housing Strategy for the Borders will be developed. A significant part of this will be to consider the important role that the private rented sector plays in helping to meet local housing need. In the Borders we want to support and encourage private landlords in providing safe, well-equipped and affordable housing for rent.

The new strategic plan will outline the strategic approach to working in partnership with the private rented sector to develop good quality, energy efficient and affordable housing, and safe, secure tenancies. This will help integrate and focus areas of policy such as empty homes activity, energy efficiency, Scheme of Assistance, landlord registration and enforcement.

6.8 SOCIAL SECTOR HOUSE CONDITION AND EESSH

The Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS) was introduced by the Scottish Government in 2004, setting a minimum property standard for all social rented homes, to be delivered by social landlords by April 2015. Although none of the four main RSLs (Scottish Borders HA, Berwickshire HA, Eildon HA and Waverley HA) achieved full compliance by this deadline, solid progress is being made. The Scottish Housing Regulator Charter returns for 2015/16 list SHQS compliance and are set out in figure 6.2.

Figure 6.2 Percentage Stock Compliant with SQHS by RSL



Source: 2015/16 Charter Returns

RSLs will continue to focus on compliance with the SHQS and on developing strategies for addressing property which has an exemption or abeyance. The key challenge facing our RSLs in the immediate future is the introduction of the Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing (EESSH).

The Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing (EESSH) aims to improve the energy efficiency levels of social housing. It will help to reduce energy consumption, fuel poverty and the emission of greenhouse gases thereby contributing towards the carbon emissions reduction targets set by the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009. From 2015/16, the Scottish Housing Regulator expects all social landlords to submit data on their compliance with the EESSH on an annual basis. The EESSH categorises the property and fuel types by which housing stock should be apportioned, and sets out the ratings to be achieved by each property.

All RSLs have a target compliance date of delivering EESSH by March 2020. Achieving this standard in some properties will be challenging, particularly for those of non-traditional construction and for those located in 'off gas' areas. The latter, is a specific challenge in the context of the Scottish Borders. At the present time the four major landlords in Scottish Borders have assessed their compliance with EESSH 2020 target as follows:

EESSH delivery	Waverley Housing	Scottish Borders HA	Eildon HA	Berwickshire HA
% stock meeting EESSH	53%	32%	94%	58%
Planned spend (£M)	£1.4m	£8.7m	£0.4m	£1.6m

Eildon HA has made substantial progress in achieving the EESSH standard, with further work programmed by the other RSLs to reach the standard.

Each RSL has prioritised investment towards meeting the standard, which will result in £12.1m being invested to meet EESSH over the next 5 years.

Supporting RSLs to meet EESSH by 2020 will be a key priority for the LHS 2017-22. Scottish Borders Council will work with RSL partners to develop a database to monitor the energy efficiency improvement in properties across the Borders.

The four major RSLs within Scottish Borders will continue to make significant investment in the maintenance and development of their existing stock portfolio. Including EESSH investment, planned capital expenditure 2017-2022 is projected to be in the region of £71m, including £53.5m of investment to maintain the Scottish Housing Quality Standard. This is substantial investment in social housing quality in the Borders during the life of the LHS.

6.9 PARTNERSHIP AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

LHS stakeholder consultation produced a clear outcome that improving housing quality and energy efficiency should remain a key priority for the Scottish Borders LHS. Nonetheless, stakeholders recognise that the problems associated with quality and energy efficiency are challenging and made the following observations in relation to this:

<p>Consultation outcomes</p>	<p>Key issue: Meeting the EESSH standards by 2020 could be challenging for properties which are off the gas grid/pre-1919</p>	<p>Key issue: Engaging with households on property maintenance and repair is a challenge given geography, resources and partnership network</p>	<p>Key issue: Public awareness of services, subsidies and support to invest in repair and energy improvement is low</p>
<p>Key issue: Affordability is a key driver behind the poor quality and energy efficiency levels in private sector housing. Targeted financial inclusion support & strategies to lower fuel costs are needed</p>	<p>Key issue: The complexities of investing in mixed tenure housing is placing homes at risk of disrepair</p>	<p>Key issue: Engagement with private landlords is needed to encourage investment & improve property maintenance</p>	<p>Key issue: Better evidence and intelligence of where we target fuel poverty interventions is required</p>

There was strong stakeholder consensus, that options which promote partnership to minimise empty homes in rural areas and town centres should be prioritised. Equally measures to incentivise private owners to participate in mixed tenure repairs should be considered. Stakeholder support was also evident for mechanisms to support communities to come together to negotiate discounted rates for fuel provision in rural or deprived areas. These potential actions were discussed, interrogated, appraised and prioritised to deliver the actions outlined in the Outcome Framework presented below.

6.10 PRIORITY 2 OUTCOMES

The options identified to deliver the outcome of “More people live in good quality, energy efficient homes” have been designed to conform with the objectives of the Christie Commission so that there is a clear synergy between public sector reform agenda principles and the delivery plan for improving house conditions in the Borders.

Collaboration	Prevention	Innovation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish local home energy forum • SBC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RSLs • Scottish Land and Estates • Work in partnership with RSLs to ensure all properties meet EESSH standards by 2020 • Work in partnership to maximise opportunities for HEEPS and future SEEPS funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate households on disrepair, poor energy efficiency and fuel poverty • Proactively engage with private landlords to support property maintenance • Organise fuel poverty awareness sessions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • frontline staff, • advice agencies • Strategic review of the Scheme of Assistance to shift activity to preventative investment • work in partnership with other SBC departments to improve linkages between advisory and enforcement services • explore introduction of powers available to LA's such as missing shares 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using local intelligence to target <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • energy efficiency of homes • income maximisation • mechanisms to lower domestic fuel costs

SCOTTISH BORDERS LOCAL HOUSING STRATEGY 2017-2022

7. LHS PRIORITY 3: FEWER PEOPLE ARE AFFECTED BY HOMELESSNESS

The Housing (Scotland) Act 2001 places a statutory duty on local authorities to carry out an assessment of homelessness in their area and to prepare a strategy for preventing and alleviating homelessness. On this basis, the strategy for tackling homelessness is a key aspect of the Local Housing Strategy in the Borders and forms the basis of LHS Priority 3: “Fewer people are affected by homelessness”.

The outcomes and framework for action developed by partners to address LHS Priority 3 is based on:

- evidence of the extent and nature of homelessness in the Borders;
- impact analysis of key housing system and strategic issues such as the delivery housing options, housing support provision and temporary accommodation; and
- stakeholder views of how we collaborate to maximise prevention and develop resources to alleviate and support homeless households.

7.1 LHS CONTEXT: PREVENTING AND ALLEVIATING HOMELESSNESS

The LHS provides a strategic framework for preventing and alleviating homelessness in the Scottish Borders. To do this effectively, the strategy requires to set out how the LHS will address key homelessness policy issues including:

Maximising prevention through Housing Options	Effective delivery of the Housing Support Duty	Improving Scottish Social Charter outcomes on homelessness & housing options	Delivery of temporary accommodation in the context of welfare reform	Managing the impact of changes to the shared room rate for people under 35
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Scottish Social Housing Charter

The Scottish Government's Social Housing Charter came into force in April 2012. The Charter has seven sections covering: equalities; the customer/landlord relationship; housing quality and maintenance; neighbourhood and community; access to housing and support; getting good value from rents and service charges; and other customers. It contains a total of 16 outcomes with one of the outcomes applying to local councils in relation to their homelessness duties.

Outcome 12 - Homeless people get prompt and easy access to help and advice; are provided with suitable, good-quality temporary or emergency accommodation when this is needed; and are offered continuing support to help them get and keep the home they are entitled to. This outcome describes what councils should achieve by meeting their statutory duties to homeless people.

How the council achieves this outcome is described in further detail through this chapter:

1. Homeless people get prompt and easy access to help and advice – detailed in in housing options section
2. Provided with good quality temporary or emergency accommodation when this is needed – detailed in temporary accommodation section
3. Offered continuing support to help them get and keep a home – detailed in Housing support section

7.2 KEY ISSUES: HOMELESSNESS CONTEXT IN SCOTTISH BORDERS

The rate of homeless applications in the Scottish Borders has been steadily decreasing since a peak in 2007 and now accounts for about 1% of households in the Scottish Borders. The number of applications has decreased by a substantial 55% across the period 2007/08 – 2015/16.

Table 7.1: Homeless applications in the Scottish Borders (2007/08-2015/16)

Year	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Total	1094	1070	972	862	542	638	676	649	618

Source: Scottish Government Annual Reference Tables 2015-16

In response to this peak in applications in 2008 and following the development of an ambitious Homelessness Strategy in 2009, the Homelessness Service was comprehensively restructured and re-launched in 2011 with an increased emphasis on a housing options approach to tackling homelessness. This service model has been instrumental in reducing homelessness through a proactive approach to prevention and underpinned achieving the 2012 target to remove the priority need in the Scottish Borders.

Following successful implementation of the 2011 Homelessness Service structure, in 2015, a comprehensive review of the operational delivery model was performed to enhance service capacity within the context of changing legislative and customer demands. Key changes include:

- a greater volume of households requiring statutory assessment services than planned for, placing increasing demand on assessment caseloads and temporary accommodation;
- the decision to bring the management of the Council's Private Sector Leasing Scheme in house from April 2014, including recruitment of additional posts and reconfiguration of the service; and

- The impact of welfare reform (including implications of the bedroom tax, welfare benefit cap and universal credit) on demand for temporary accommodation and requirements of providing more robust housing and rent management approach to managing the accommodation.

The 2015 review of the Homelessness Service addressed the impact of these changes on staffing levels and required skillsets, whilst building on the skills developed and the ethos created by the 2011 structure. The revised structure focused on combining homeless assessment, case management and temporary accommodation functions, whilst retaining a clear focus on the housing options approach to proactively prevent homelessness. The revised structure is intended to achieve a more equitable balance in terms of workload across Officers and to provide a more robust and sustainable model for managing temporary accommodation.

Following implementation of the new structure, the Homelessness Service is performing further self-assessment and review work, including a review of the customer journey, operational policies and procedures, and performance and quality assurance frameworks. A Homelessness Implementation Group has been established to drive forward these self-assessment and continuous improvement processes.

Since 2012, homeless prevention has been very effective in the Borders, with homeless applications remaining stable around the 650 mark per year. Despite continued decline at a national level, this stability is set against a very challenging local landscape in terms of housing affordability, welfare reform and economic fragility. A shortage of housing in the social rented sector places pressure on the private rental market, where high rents are driven by demand from the buy-to-let, second homes, holiday rentals and commuter market (the Scottish Borders is broadly tied to the Edinburgh housing market). Settled accommodation options for homeless people are in short supply and demand continually exceeds supply. This brings specific challenges to homelessness services, will continue to do so, and places an increasing emphasis on the private sector and alternative tenures to provide long term housing solutions.

Within the prevention model, the Council recognises homelessness as a complex issue that encompasses health, employment, education, offending, finance, relationships and families. Dealing effectively with homelessness requires a multi-agency approach. In the current economic climate, it also requires a fresh commitment to partnership working. Partnership working with Registered Social Landlords (RSLs), the NHS, Support services and a range of other bodies and voluntary organisations have been key to tackling and preventing homelessness in the Borders and meeting the complex needs of those at or facing homelessness. Housing support services in particular are central to prevention, providing a range of accommodation-based and floating support services across the region. These partnerships will become even more significant in the future, as pressure on services grow, and increasingly, a collaborative approach to meeting complex housing needs is required in order to maximise the capacity of resources.



7.3 The Extent & Nature of Homelessness in the Borders

Analysis of the extent and nature of homelessness in the Borders in 2015/16 reveals that:

- Whilst homelessness applications have fallen significantly and consistently (by 28%) in the Borders since 2010/11, this reduction is at slower rate than elsewhere in Scotland over the same period (38%)
- Equally, the Scottish Borders has not experienced the sustained reductions in homeless applications, with applications remaining relatively stable around the 650 mark since 2012/13. 2015/16 has shown a decrease to 618, which is 5% less than 2014/15. This could suggest that whilst the prevention agenda has made significant inroads in reducing homelessness momentum may be more complex to embed locally than in Scotland
- The profile of homeless households in the Borders is dominated by single people (62%) and those under 35. This could necessitate the delivery of new temporary accommodation options, including hostel accommodation, to meet the needs of those under 35 whose eligibility for Housing Benefit will be restricted to the shared room rate
- The Scottish Borders can be described as a 'youth homelessness hotspot' with 14 per 1000 persons aged 16-24 experiencing homelessness, compared to 12.6 per 1000 in Scotland. This is the 10th highest rate of the 32 local authority areas
- The reasons that households become homeless in the Borders largely mirrors the national picture with housing crisis most commonly underpinned by households (i) asked to leave their current accommodation; (ii) experiencing a dispute within the household; or (iii) as a result of action by landlord
- Most homeless households who achieve an outcome in the Scottish Borders (67%), access social housing. This is largely in line with the outcome profile for Scotland (62%)

In 2015/16, 618 homeless applications were made to Scottish Borders Council, which is a 28% reduction in applications since 2010 (862); and a 5% reduction on 2014/15 (649). This trend mirrors the national picture where homelessness applications in Scotland have fallen consistently year on year since 2005/06.

However, over the last five years, the reduction in applications has been more extensive across Scotland (38% reduction 2010-15) than experienced in the Borders (28%), as evidenced in figure 7.1. In fact, homelessness applications in Borders have not been subject to the sustained annual reductions that have been achieved nationally, with a 6% increase recorded between 2012/13 and 2013/14 following the lowest recorded annual applications (of 542) in 2011/12.

Figure 7.1: Number of Homeless Applications in Scottish Borders 2010/11 – 2015/16



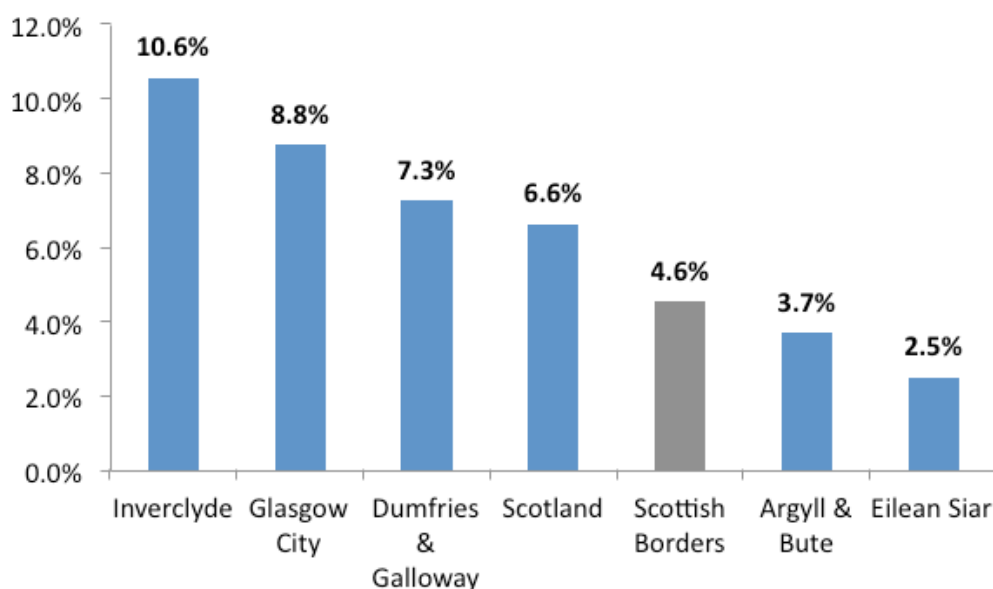
Source: Scottish Government Annual Reference Tables 2015-16

Elsewhere in the same year (2014/15), homeless applications fell in 23 out of 32 local authorities and by 4% nationally. Whilst the last three years have delivered a static profile of homeless applications in the Scottish Borders (on average 624), the analysis suggests that sustained national reductions have proved more challenging to embed in a Borders context. Key factors in this trend include a combination of housing affordability issues linked to comparatively low household incomes. These factors are further compounded by the welfare reform agenda.

Having said this, the strong commitment to delivering effective preventative services, which deliver sustainable housing outcomes is evident in the falling and comparatively lower levels of repeat homelessness in the Borders area, shown in figure 7.2.

At 4.6%, repeat homelessness presentations in the Scottish Borders are lower than experienced in other Scottish local authorities (6.6%). The rate of repeat homelessness also compares very favorably with other stock transfer local authorities, with only Argyll & Bute (3.7%) and Eilean Siar's (2.5%) rates lower.

Figure 7.2: Percentage of applications reassessed as homeless within a year of closure of a previous application



Source: Scottish Government Annual Reference Tables 2015-16

Whilst the age profile of the homeless population in the Borders has remained reasonably static over the last four years, the proportion of younger applications (16-24) reduced in 2015/16 (from 36% in 2012/13 to 30%). This group consistently forms the largest proportion of applicants (typically around a third) followed closely by those in the 25-35 category at 28% (2015/16). Those aged under 35 consistently form the largest group of homeless applicants in the Borders at 60% over the last four years.

Whilst the proportion of homeless households in the 16-24 age category (30%) is largely consistent to the wider Scottish population of this age (28%); the prevalence of youth homelessness in the Scottish Borders is notable. The Scottish Borders has been identified as a 'youth homelessness hotspot' by the Scottish Government (shown in table 7.2), with a youth homelessness rate of 14 per 1,000 persons (compared to Scotland at 12.6). This is the 10th highest rate of the 32 local authority areas.

Table 7.2: Rate of Youth Homelessness in Scotland (2015/16)

	Youth Homelessness (16-24) 2015-16	16-24 Population	Rate of Youth Homelessness per 1,000
Scottish Borders	145	10,330	14.0
Scotland	7,762	615,063	12.6

Source Scottish Government

The household profile of homeless applicants has also remained largely consistent over the last three years, with single people consistently forming the largest group at roughly two thirds of the total population. There has however been a reduction in this group from 68% in 2012/13 to 62% in both 2014/15 and 2015/16. In contrast, the population of single parents has increased as a proportion of the total population from 16% in 2012/13 to 20% in both 2014/15 and 2015/16.

The profile of reasons provided by homeless applicants in Scottish Borders has remained reasonably consistent over the last three years and is largely similar to the national profile. Over the past 3 years, on average, the top five reasons which underpin a household reaching housing crisis in the Borders include:

1. Dispute within household (non-violent) (20%);
2. Asked to leave current accommodation (18%);
3. Dispute within household (violent/abusive) (13%);
4. Other reason for leaving household (11%) and
5. Action by landlord resulting in termination of tenancy (9%).

In terms of assessment outcomes, the vast majority of applicants are assessed as unintentionally homeless in the Borders (79%), in fact higher than the national rate at 72%. The rate of households who resolve their homelessness prior to the assessment decision in the Borders is also twice the rate (9%) than that in Scotland (4%).

In terms of homelessness outcomes, in both the Borders and in Scotland most households who achieve an outcome, successfully access social housing. Having said this, the proportion of homeless households who access a social tenancy in the Borders is higher at 68% than for Scotland at 62%. On the other hand, less households access private rented sector as an outcome of their application in the Borders (5%) than is the case nationally (6%). Equally, a lower proportion of homeless households in the Borders are enabled to return home as an outcome of the statutory homeless process (1%) than in Scotland (4%).

Table 7.3: Homelessness Outcomes in Scottish Borders & Scotland (2015/16)

	Scottish Borders 2015/16	Scotland 2015/16
Scottish Secure Tenancy	66.7	61.5
Private Rented Tenancy	4.9	5.9
Hostel	0.0	1.3
Returned to previous/ friends/ voluntary organisation	1.2	4.0
Moved in with friends/ relatives	1.2	4.1
Other - Known	1.2	6.3
Not known/ lost contact post assessment	22.2	16.9
Proportion securing settled accommodation	72%	67%

Scottish Government Homelessness HL1 Stats

The proportion of all unintentionally homeless households who accessed settled accommodation as an outcome of their homeless application in the Scottish Borders was 72% in 2015/16, as shown in table 7.3.

In terms of outcomes, what is notable in the Borders is the proportion of applicants who lose contact with the service before the statutory duty can be delivered (22%), which is higher than the national proportion at 17%.

Whilst there appears to be a significant reliance on social housing to deliver settled accommodation options for homeless households in the Borders, this does not appear to disproportionately impact on the proportion of allocations made to homeless households by local RSLs. Against a policy target of over 50% of local allocations to homeless households, on average under 1 in five allocations are made to this group (see table 7.4). However, in addition to direct allocations to homeless households, a number of customers will access RSL social tenancies via the housing options approach. These customers will be included within the 'allocations to housing list applicants' category.

Table 7.4: Scottish Borders RSL Letting Outcomes

Charter Indicator C7 All lets	Berwickshire HA	Eildon HA	SBHA	Waverley HA
C8.1 The number of lets to existing tenants	50	24	161	11
C8.2 The number of lets to housing list applicants	122	189	397	176
C8.3 The number of mutual exchanges	6	11	9	0
C8.4 The number of lets from other sources	13	7	0	0
C8.5 The number of lets to homeless applicants	43	45	167	24
Total lets	234	276	734	211
% to homeless	18%	16%	23%	11%

Source: Annual Return on the Charter (2015/16) Scottish Housing Regulator

This evidences the extent of partnership working in the Borders to proactively respond to the needs of those experiencing homelessness as part of a person-centred support and resettlement model.

7.4 Homelessness Prevention & Housing Options Activity

Homelessness prevention has been a major aspect of the national housing agenda for more than a decade, with national policy focusing on the delivery of a Housing Options approach to preventing homelessness in Scotland and delivering national housing outcomes. A commitment to the delivery of person-centred, preventative services which target early intervention and personal choice is now the bedrock of Scottish Housing Options policy.

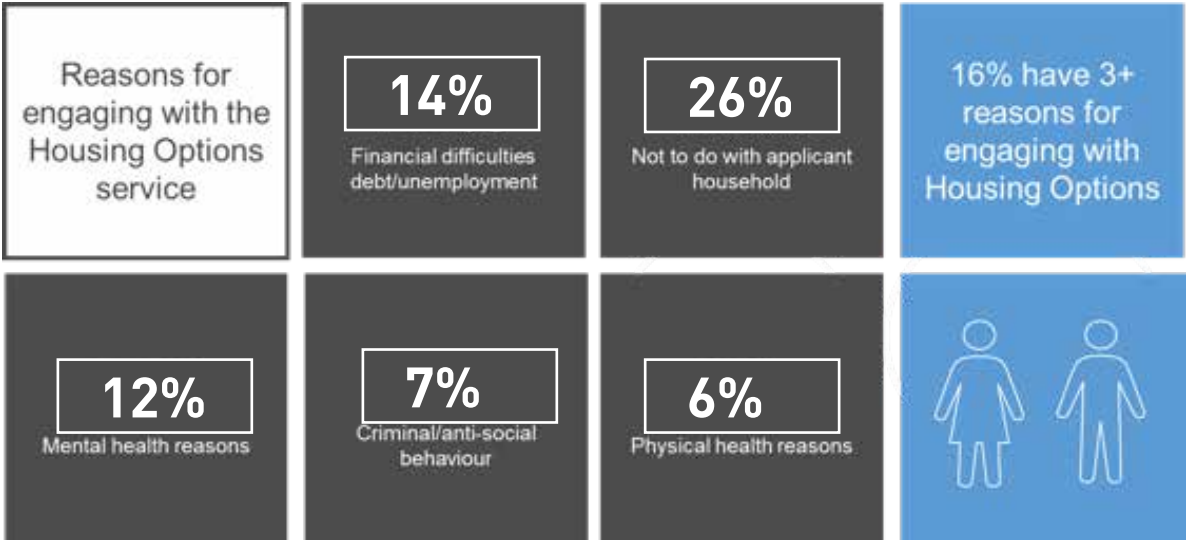
From April 2014, Scottish local authorities have been required to collect and submit data to the Scottish Government on the housing options and homelessness prevention activity delivered in their area¹². Based on 'PREVENT1' statistics, Scottish Borders Council evidenced delivering preventative approaches to 865 individuals in 2015/16. The implementation of this data capture system locally will provide invaluable intelligence on the operation of the homelessness prevention/Housing Options model delivered by local partners. The key headlines on the population of households benefitting from Housing Options advice and support are as follows:

¹² Information from Prevent 1 is specific to each local authority area and due to differing approaches to housing options/prevention by local authorities the Prevent 1 figures are not directly comparable with each other nationally. This needs to be considered when carrying out analysis using Prevent 1.

- The vast majority of households accessing Housing Options/prevention advice in the Borders are single people (71%).
- There is a relatively even split in terms of gender, with 48% of Housing Options customers male and 52% female
- In terms of activities (type I – Active Information, Sign-posting and Explanation, type II – Casework and type III – Advocacy, Representation and Mediation at Tribunal or Court Action Level) figures are the same for the Scottish Borders and Scotland; 55% for type I, 44% for type II and under 1% for type III
- As is the case with the homeless population, the age profile of those seeking Housing options advice is focused on the population aged under 29 (40%)
- More private rented sector tenants are engaging with Housing Options in the Borders (30%). There is also a significant population of households (22%) living with parent, relatives, friends or their partner who want their own accommodation
- Main reasons for engagement correspond to the main reasons for homelessness i.e. dispute within household (29%), other action by landlord resulting in the termination of the tenancy (17%) and asked to leave (16%)

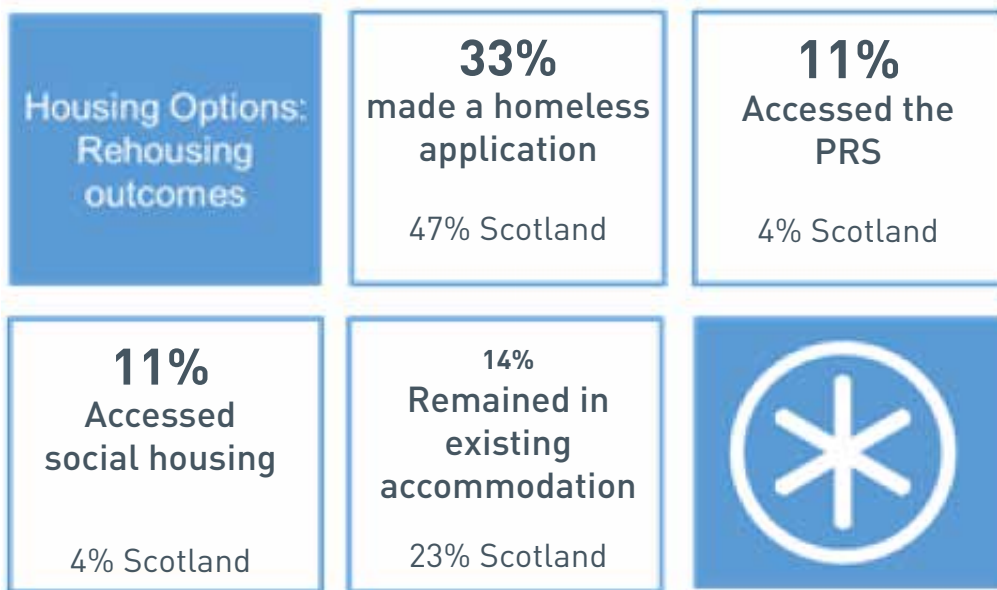
PREVENT1 statistics on the nature of the Housing Options population in the Borders suggest that the majority accessing the service (82%) have low or no support needs (i.e. they are deemed to be vulnerable across one or less support categories).

The top 5 ‘vulnerabilities’ or reasons for engagement with the Housing Options service in the Border include those set out in the diagram on the below. These reasons give a good basis to guide the development of services which should be integrated into the housing options model at a local level with financial inclusion, housing/legal advice and mental health services, key partnerships in developing a range of options that will proactively respond to local need.



In terms of the type of prevention activity delivered, there is evidence that Housing Options customers in the Borders are accessing a diverse spectrum of options both in terms of advice and practical assistance than may be the case nationally. Notably, a higher proportion of households are encouraged to access the PRS via the rent deposit scheme (8%) with more than double accessing practical assistance to seek alternative accommodation (16%) than in Scotland (2%). These findings would suggest that the delivery of the model within a well-developed advice, rent deposit and housing support service is delivering proactive and positive outcomes for those facing problems with housing.

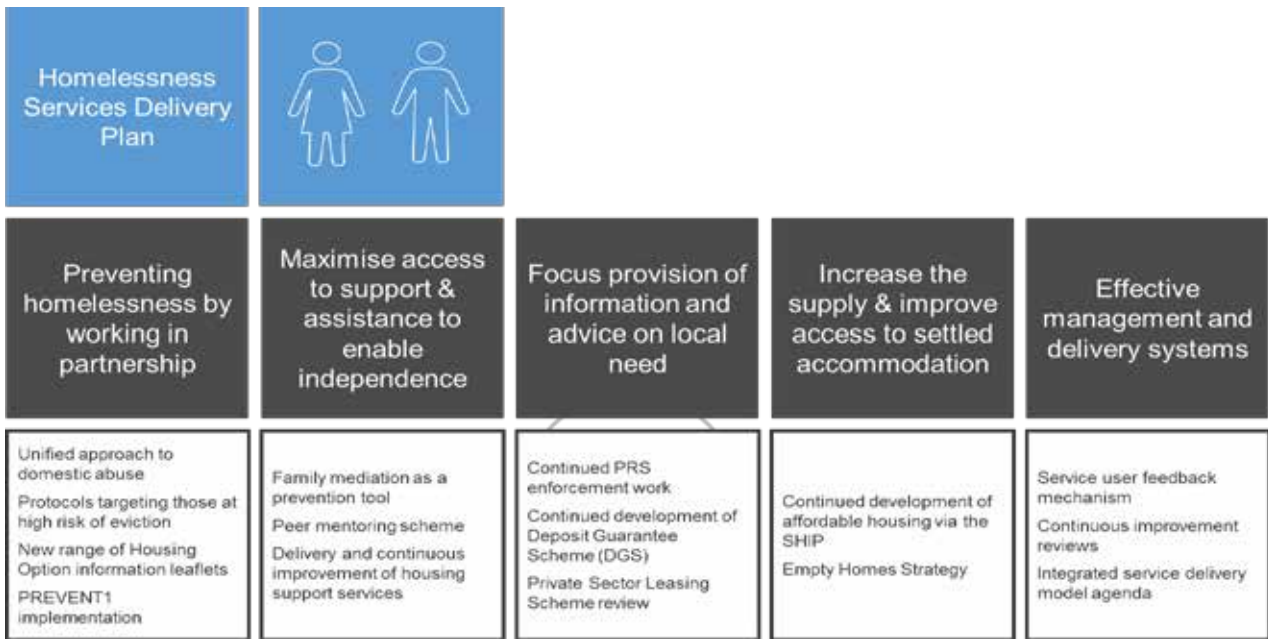
PREVENT1 statistics suggest that Housing Options customers in the Borders are successfully accessing a more diverse range of rehousing outcomes than is the case across Scotland.



Just over a third of Housing Options customers (33%) progressed to making a full homelessness application which is consistent with the national picture (47%). This of course means that 67% of Housing Options customers pursued options which prevented the experience of a housing crisis. For example, four times more customers were enabled to access the PRS (11%) than is the case in Scotland (4%) with the same proportions enabled to successfully access a social tenancy. As more households than nationally are supported to access alternative housing as an outcome of engaging with Housing Options than nationally, this may explain the proportionally fewer households (14%) that were enabled to remain in their existing accommodation than is the case across Scotland (23%).

The service redesign agenda for Homelessness Services has been guided by an ongoing strategic delivery plan framework which is and continues to be underpinned by the following objectives:

1. Preventing homelessness by working in partnership with other agencies;
2. Maximise access to a range of support and assistance to help people achieve or maintain independence;
3. Focus provision of information and advice on local need;
4. Increase the supply of, and improve access to, settled accommodation; and
5. Monitor quality and effectiveness of management and delivery systems.



As well as a strong local delivery framework for the continued development of Housing Options in the Borders, practice is also influenced by the Council’s membership of the East Scotland Housing Options Hub. The East Hub is a housing advice partnership between the local authorities of East, Mid and West Lothian, Falkirk, Edinburgh and the Scottish Borders. The Hub have supported the delivery of shared information and advice tools, including a partnership website and continue to fund a range of innovative projects to test homelessness prevention practice.

The East Hub are also heavily involved in the delivery of a national training resource to support frontline staff to deliver Housing Options and improve practice in homelessness prevention. To achieve this, all five Scottish Housing Options Hubs have come together to develop a range of support materials in the form of a ‘Housing Options Training Toolkit’. Scottish Borders Council have provided in principle approval to participate in a collaborative procurement exercise to select and appoint a supplier. On this basis, the toolkit will become a key feature of the infrastructure to support the growth and development of Housing Options model in Scottish Borders.

The East Hub have also been an important element of implementing the recently published national guidance on Housing Options. In 2016, the Scottish Government and COSLA published Housing Options Guidance, to support and guide the development of Housing Options approaches in Scotland’s local authorities. This Guidance is supplemented by a version (published by the SFHA) that focuses specifically on the practice of RSLs in Scotland. The Guidance is not prescriptive on the detail of delivering Housing Options instead encouraging development to be tailored to local circumstances. In further developing the Housing Options model locally, a strong partnership approach is recognised as essential not just in terms of meeting the underlying needs of those facing crisis but in delivering a common approach to the provision of prevention advice and assistance. Undoubtedly a key feature of extending the partnership network delivering Housing Options services in the Borders will be the implementation of the national Housing Options Guidance across the RSL sector.

Whilst the principle of partnership and collaboration is a key feature of the Housing Options model in the Borders, the capacity offered through integrating resources and encouraging skills transfer will continue to be an important feature of developing the Homelessness Service model,

particularly in the context of increasing financial pressure on frontline services. To this end, Scottish Borders Council is bringing together its Homelessness, Housing Support, Welfare Benefits and Customer Services to create a new 'Integrated Customer Services' model that will sit within one Service Directorate. The model will utilise the existing locality based infrastructure and through time will streamline processes, maximise the use of technology and provide improved frontline responses to those seeking support and advice on housing and homelessness.

This new model of service delivery could have the potential to increase efficiency, improve services, and create long term sustainable service delivery model which puts the customer at the heart of the journey. In doing so the integrated service delivery model could positively contribute to tackling poverty and reducing inequalities in the Borders but integrate this work more fully into the homelessness prevention agenda. Following the outcomes of a feasibility study and impact analysis to be finalised in late 2016, this model could be a key component on the continuous improvement agenda for the delivery of frontline homelessness and Housing Options Services.

7.5 MEETING THE HOUSING SUPPORT DUTY

The legislation which established the housing support duty (Section 32B of the of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987 inserted by Housing (Scotland) Act 2010) places a duty on local authorities to conduct a housing support assessment for applicants who are unintentionally homeless or threatened with homelessness and that they have 'reason to believe' need the housing support services. The purpose of the Housing Support Duty is to help prevent the homelessness of people that local authorities believe may have difficulty in sustaining their tenancy. The duty is intended to complement a strong approach to prevention through Housing Options practice rather than to shift focus and resources from prevention to dealing with housing crisis. preferences and circumstances.

In Scottish Borders, the Housing Support Model was developed at a key time to form part of the overall commitment to tackling and preventing homelessness. The model recognises that given the increasingly challenging financial context for frontline service delivery, it is important to identify and respond to policy changes and to work in partnership to ensure that local housing support services continue to meet the needs of individuals in the community.



The model also recognises the importance of identifying the key demands/underlying needs in the Scottish Borders in order to determine how best services can be delivered to meet housing need and prevent homelessness.

SBC doesn't have access to a large range of providers although the council continuously explores new and more aligned ways to work and ensure support is person centered. This is regulated through the Care Inspectorate and the Housing Support Model is developed in line with care inspectorate requirements and person centered.

Support given to homeless households while they are living in temporary accommodation is vital to give them the best chance of sustaining a permanent tenancy. By supporting people to learn skills such as tenancy management, people are provided with the opportunity for stability. Housing support officers within the Homelessness Service provide support to households who are both currently homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. In addition, there is an external contract for Housing Support Services with Penumbra Supported Living Service.

Previously funded through the Supporting People Grant funding from the Scottish Government, the Housing Support service is now part of the budget held by SBC's Housing Service. There is currently no planned growth for these services as they are effective in meeting support needs. In April 2014, the Homelessness Service procured a contract with Penumbra Supported Living Service for 225 hours per week of housing support specific to Homelessness Service clients. Between 1st April 2015 to the 31st March 2016 Penumbra Supported Living Service had 123 new cases and 122 closed cases.

Housing support services offered via the Homelessness Service delivers short term support to individuals to live independently within the local community, enabling them to secure/establish/manage and maintain occupancy of their accommodation. This support covers a wide range of activities that help people to secure and maintain accommodation whilst promoting their rights and responsibilities - both as an individual and tenant. Housing Support is offered to all users of the Homelessness Services and enables service-users to develop a support package to their preferences and circumstances.

During 2015/16, the Housing Support Service introduced the 'Better Futures' outcomes framework. The framework identifies and measures the impact of housing support within the lives of our service users.

Over 260 people were referred to the Housing Support Service in 2015/16. Over the same period, approximately 120 cases were closed, 73% of cases were closed as a result of service users achieving their individual outcomes and no longer requiring our support.

7.6 TEMPORARY & SUPPORTED ACCOMMODATION

The Temporary Accommodation Strategy (2012-2017) was developed with the primary purpose of ensuring a sufficient and effective supply of temporary accommodation and support services to meet the diverse needs of homeless households in the Scottish Borders. To meet accommodation needs across the Borders, the strategy indicated that 18 additional units of accommodation would be required. By 2016/2017, the Council increased the number of properties (owned by the Council or sublet from Registered Social Landlords) which are used as temporary accommodation for homeless people to 108 units.

In 2015/16 the service carried out a locality based review on the demand for temporary and interim accommodation in the Scottish Borders in response to increasing concerns about the impact of welfare reform on the provision of temporary accommodation and PSL accommodation.

As a stock transfer local authority, a strong partnership approach to the provision of temporary accommodation in Scottish Borders is essential, and indeed in place, as set out in Table 7.5 which outlines the number of units provided by each local partner:

Table 7.5: Number of Temporary Accommodation Units by Size & Partner 2016/17

Bed Size	Berwickshire HA	Eildon HA	Link HA	SBC	SBHA	Waverley HA	Other	Total
1		4	4	7	16	1		32
2	7	6		4	27	3		47
3	1	1			8	7		17
4					1			1
Bedsit				3	2			5
Other				4			2	6
Total	8	11	4	18	54	11	2	108

Source: SBC Temporary Accommodation Database¹³

In line with the objectives of the Temporary Accommodation Strategy and working in partnership with RSLs, there has been a positive increase in the availability of suitable temporary accommodation over the last 5 years. On this basis, 53% of applicants were placed in temporary accommodation in 2015/16 compared to 25% in 2010/11. Substantial reductions in B&B placements have been achieved as a result, with just 16 applicants placed in B&B in 2015/16 in contrast to 94 in 2010/11. Furthermore, length of stay in temporary accommodation has also continued to decrease; falling from 123 days in 2010/11 to 105 days in 2015/16.



¹³Scottish Borders Council does not provide Hostel Accommodation

Table 7.6: Homeless Applicants Accommodated in Temporary Accommodation 2007/08-2015/16

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Total no of applicants placed in temporary accommodation	247	272	423	332
As a % of total homeless presentations	39%	40%	61%	53%
Average length of stay (days)	117	97	100	105
No. Accommodated in B&B Accommodation	79	47	26	16
As % of those placed in temporary accommodation	32%	17%	7%	5%
Average length of stay (days)	26	9	9	12

Source: HL1 & Homelessness Service Statistics

As well as temporary accommodation provision, a Private Sector Leasing (PSL) scheme is in operation in the Borders offering 50 or so units of accommodation. The PSL scheme helps the Council to address gaps in accommodation provision and provide a wider range of good quality temporary and short-term accommodation options for vulnerable people. PSL makes has made an important contribution to expanding the range of accommodation options on offer to homeless households without impacting on the supply of social rented housing.

Over the last 2 years the Service has become increasingly concerned about the impact of welfare reform on the provision of temporary accommodation and PSL accommodation and, specifically, on the continuing viability of the PSL scheme as a reasonable and affordable accommodation option for vulnerable people. Consequently, we have been gradually reducing our stock of PSL accommodation and, since mid-2015, regular reports on the potential impact of the developing welfare reform situation on temporary accommodation and PSL accommodation have been presented to the Council's Welfare Reform Steering Group. Following the Scottish Housing Regulator's Regulatory Advice Note of August 2016 on 'Residential Properties and Scottish Secure Tenancies', the Service aims to accelerate the completion of this process of reducing our PSL stock to zero whilst ensuring that no-one in PSL accommodation is adversely affected and that the best possible accommodation outcome is achieved for each and every occupant of PSL accommodation.

The Temporary Accommodation Strategy also recognised the need for a range of temporary accommodation options for those who as a result of vulnerability or other circumstances; require a supported accommodation model to achieve resettlement. In Scottish Borders, specialist provision has been developed for:

- Those experiencing domestic abuse (4 bedroom shared accommodation unit delivered by Borders Women's Aid);
- Previously looked after children (4 self-contained places at Albert Place, in the Galashiels area owned by SBHA and is managed by the Social Work Transitions Team); and
- Vulnerable young people who require support and transitional housing to develop independent living skills (4 self-contained places).

One of the priorities of the Temporary Accommodation Strategy was to provide a better pathway into independent housing for younger people. Trinity House in Hawick was converted to provide 4 self-contained flats and staff facilities for use as supported transitional accommodation for young people who have not been through the care system, yet are still highly vulnerable. This facility offers up to 20 homeless young people per annum the opportunity to receive support to move from housing crisis into temporary independent flats for a transitional period until they are able to settle successfully into their own homes in the community.

However, whilst the implementation of the Temporary Accommodation strategy has been very successful in improving the customer outcomes, delivering a better range of options and enabling resettlement, the impact of welfare reform could potentially have a catastrophic impact on the financial sustainability of the temporary accommodation model in the Borders.

Changes to benefits payable for accommodation include the welfare benefit Cap on individuals introduced through the Welfare Reform and Work Bill to reduce the cap to £23,000 per year in London (£15,410 for single people) and £20,000 per year (£13,400 for single people) in the rest of the country. The new Benefit Cap was introduced from 7 November 2016 in the Scottish Borders. The cap results in the DWP taking any excess benefit direct from housing benefit as opposed to the customer directly. In most circumstances the customer is required to pay their rent, or apply for Discretionary Housing Payment (DHP) to make up any shortfall. Due to the relatively higher rents charged for temporary accommodation (Table 7.8) this has implications for those hit by the welfare benefit cap in temporary accommodation and for the Council in reduced housing benefit in some cases.

Further welfare reform changes in the roll out of Universal Credit and the move to the full service from March 2018 in the Scottish Borders, will see the housing benefit subsidy framework changing to the LHA based Housing Allowance payable within Universal Credit. This means that temporary accommodation provision will be subject to reduced income. From 2019/20 the social rented sector will experience subsidy changes on all social rented accommodation eligible to recover only the Local Housing Allowance rate for each property size. In addition to this, individuals under the age of 35 will be subject to the cap being applied at the LHA shared room rate. Further implications for those aged 18-21 are the removal of housing allowance entitlement for Universal credit from April 2017. Currently the exemptions are unknown but proposed to include those where it is inappropriate for the claimant to reside with their parents or they are estranged from their family, vulnerable or been in work for the past 6 months. Analysis of the homeless population in the Scottish Borders by age and household type suggests that 38% of applicants are single people under 35.

Table 7.7: Household and age profile of homeless population in Scottish Borders (2014/15)

	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Household with Children	2%	4%	2%	2%	0%	0%
Single Parent	4%	10%	4%	1%	0%	0%
Single Person	25%	14%	8%	9%	4%	3%
All adult household	1%	2%	1%	3%	0%	1%
	32%	29%	15%	15%	6%	3%

Source: SBC Homelessness Database

The population of single person homeless households under 35 in the Borders is notable given local shortfalls in the supply of one-bedroom tenancies in the social housing sector relative to need and also the prevalence of youth homelessness in the Borders area. The introduction of the Shared Accommodation rate applied to Housing Benefit which means that single people under 35 in the private rented sector can only access local housing allowance to cover the average cost of a single room in a shared house.



Table 7.8 sets out the current rent structure for self-contained temporary accommodation, new housing benefits caps and the potential loss of income to maintain the service under proposed changes:

Table 7.8: Self-Contained Temporary Accommodation Stock Profile & Potential Loss of Income under Welfare Reform

Bed Size	Total	Current rental charge	Revised HB cap (LHA rate)	Shortfall per unit	Total shortfall
1	31	£172	£72	£100	-£161,256
2	43	£193	£92	£101	-£225,112
3	18	£194	£109	£85	-£79,246
4	1	£190	£138	£52	-£2,708
Bedsit	5	£200	£57	£173	-£37,301
Total	98	£189	£88	£99	-£505,622

Source: SBC Temporary Accommodation Database

As the temporary accommodation charging structure in Scottish Borders is relatively flat in terms of property size, the impact of the reduction to the LHA cap results in a greater loss of income for smaller sized properties. Most noticeable is the shortfall per unit for bedsit accommodation.

The Service is continuously assessing the impact of Universal Credit on temporary and supported accommodation. This includes an occupancy snapshot which assumes a worst case scenario of all occupants being on Universal Credit LHA Housing Allowance and 80% occupancy of the temporary accommodation and PSL stock. The snapshot found:

- 61% under occupancy based on LHA regulations over both property types.
- 34% under occupancy of 1 bed properties and above for those single and under 34 entitled to only single room rate LHA.
- 24% under occupancy for single and over 34's under occupying 2 bed+ properties.
- 11% of occupants in the snapshot were 21 and under and potentially at risk of no entitlement to housing allowance from April 2018.

The shortfall between charging LHA rents and entitlement is 36% for under 34's and 28% for those 21 and under. This rises to a 70% shortfall between current rents charged and LHA entitlement for both age groups. Based on the snapshot, reducing the rents to LHA rate would require some occupants to apply for Discretionary Housing Payments.

In light of Universal Credit full service rolling out in 2018 the service is considering reducing rents to LHA from April 2018. Based on the snapshot, reducing the rents to LHA would result in a 52% shortfall between the current chargeable rent and the rents chargeable under LHA. Reducing rents to LHA will have a considerable impact on the services income which is further affected by non-collection rates and voids. It is recognised that the funding from the Scottish Government is vital to the affordability of managing temporary accommodation in the Scottish Borders as a stock transfer authority. Any effective funding should take into account the rurality of the Scottish Borders, stock transfer, management costs, local housing markets, time spent in temporary accommodation, social and economic deprivation and unmet demand. The level of Scottish Government Funding is crucial to offsetting any potential shortfall to the Council. The risk of inadequate funding results in unmanageable and potentially catastrophic position.

The Council will continue to monitor the impact of these welfare reform changes on the funding strategy for temporary accommodation in the Borders and continue to proactively engage with partner and representative organisations to mitigate risks to temporary accommodation provision as a result of welfare reform.

The government has recognised that welfare reform provisions, such as the benefits cap, would cause “unintended consequences” for housing benefit (HB) claimants who live in supported accommodation and consequently the government has amended HB legislation in order to clarify which types of supported accommodation should be exempt from provisions to negate these unintended consequences.



A key factor in determining whether supported accommodation falls into the specified or non-specified category is whether or not the landlord is a local authority, RSL, charity or voluntary body. Where the accommodation is owned by a local Authority it may be exempt only if it is refuge or non-self-contained hostel accommodation.

On this basis, as the supported accommodation at Albert Place is owned by Scottish Borders Housing Association, it is likely to fall into the specified category dependent on the level of support provided. Equally, Borders Women's Aid provision falls into the 'refuge' category of the non-specified framework and would also be specified accommodation. All specified accommodation must be added to the local authorities register.

The Westminster Government is looking at future funding for specified accommodation being made from 2019/20 with rent charged being payable via Universal Credit and support costs paid through separate funding arrangements. In meeting future support needs for those with complex needs it may be that some accommodation provisions are reviewed based on this criteria and funding arrangement

Trinity House on the other hand, as it is owned by Scottish Border Council and offers self-contained supported accommodation, may not benefit from the same protection. Looking forward, Scottish Borders Council will have to consider the changes to be imposed through Welfare Reform, and the social rent cap at the LHA rate from 2018 (if it remains to be classified as self-contained accommodation). For Trinity House this will mean a 1-bedroom shared rate, at the current weekly rate of £56.96, compared to the current rental charge of £233.36. This is a 75% weekly reduction. Future projections suggest that Trinity House will have a shortfall of £60,001, against the current net shortfall of circa £41,000 – an increased shortfall of approximately £20,000, or 49% increase.

Given this level of shortfall (and regardless of Welfare Reform impacts), the broad options open to SBC for Trinity House range from closing the provision (which would fall far short of the requirement for a supported housing option for vulnerable young people in the Borders) to creating a new service model in a different location.

However, these options, and the financial sustainability of Trinity House must be seen in the context of the whole temporary accommodation portfolio. While losses will increase for Trinity House, cost against income will also be increasing for the rest of the temporary accommodation stock. It is therefore critical that Scottish Borders Council consider demand/supply relationship, models, and cost of temporary accommodation supply across the whole temporary accommodation portfolio before a conclusion can be reached on Trinity House specifically. The Council's Welfare Reform Steering Group and Welfare Reform Impacts Group provide a coordinated approach to monitoring the changes to temporary accommodation income generally and specified categories specifically, developing a planning framework for reducing the risks to vulnerable households.

Informed through recent analysis of the impact of welfare reform and demand for temporary accommodation locally the Council is committed to developing an effective and financially stable strategy for the future provision of temporary accommodation and effectively meet anticipated demand over the coming years.

Scottish Borders Council is committed to ensuring there is a sufficient and appropriate supply of good quality temporary accommodation to meet identified needs and is accessible to all who need it and will be carrying out ongoing work to identify appropriate, effective and sustainable temporary

accommodation solutions to meet the identified challenges in the short and longer term through the development of a new temporary accommodation strategy.

In responding to the challenges of welfare reform the development of a new temporary accommodation strategy and funding model will be a major component of implementing the LHS priority that ‘fewer people will be affected by homelessness’, and a key aspect in mitigating the impact of welfare reform.

7.7 PRIORITY 3: PARTNERSHIP AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

LHS stakeholder consultation produced a clear outcome that preventing and alleviating homelessness remains a key priority within the LHS so that ‘fewer people are affected by homelessness’ in the Scottish Borders.

Continued investment and partnership working to improve access to both settled and temporary accommodation options for homeless households was considered critically important to address homelessness. It was acknowledged that increasing access to housing supply and offering a better range of both settled and temporary options, requires tailored responses to the dynamics of the housing system at a local level. In some localities even modest supply side interventions could make a significant difference to those facing or experiencing homelessness. Aligned to improving access to accommodation however, is the need for proactive and person-centered Housing Options advice services that enable early action and informed decision making. Central to this prevention model is the delivery of housing support services which target tenancy sustainment activity as early intervention to those whose housing status may be at risk.

<p>Consultation outcomes</p>	<p>Key issue: There is not a sufficient supply of temporary accommodation in all localities with particular shortages in rural areas</p>	<p>Key issue: Promoting access to and engagement with support services is needed to maximise tenancy sustainment</p>	<p>Key issue: The feasibility of shared accommodation models (including lodging schemes) should be explored in the Borders</p>
<p>Key issue: The importance of a diverse partnership network to enable a collaborative approach to housing options & embed prevention activity is essential</p>	<p>Key issue: A clear, single point of access to homelessness prevention services, including pathways into specialist support, is needed for those at risk of homelessness</p>	<p>Key issue: We need to establish links to employability services so that more homeless people access education, training and employment opportunities</p>	<p>Key issue: Re-establishing a strategic homelessness approach and strategy group could enable a more collaborative approach to homelessness prevention & resettlement</p>

More detailed review through a series of workshops identified specific options that were considered both impactful and feasible over the LHS period, including measures around the delivery of housing support services to promote independent living and tenancy sustainment for those who have complex needs, with a particular focus on maintaining engagement to deliver better outcomes. These potential actions were discussed, interrogated, appraised and prioritised to deliver the actions outlined in the Outcome Framework.

7.8 PRIORITY 3: OUTCOMES

The options identified to deliver the outcome of “fewer people are affected by homelessness” have been designed to conform to the objectives of the Christie Commission so that there is clear synergy between public sector reform agenda principles and the delivery plan for tackling homelessness in the Borders. Full details of these actions are contained in the outcomes tables.

Collaboration	Prevention	Innovation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership approach to meeting housing & underlying needs through common Housing Options model including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • health services; • employability services; • mediation services; • housing support services; and • financial inclusion and money advice services • Delivery of temporary accommodation provision that promotes successful resettlement & improves outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proactive, person centred advice & assistance to maintain housing status or access alternative housing • Housing support provision that enables independence & tenancy sustainment • Tailored housing & support options for customers with complex needs including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • young people & previously looked after children; • women fleeing violence; • those with physical or mental health problems; • those with addiction problems; • those affected by welfare reform; and • those facing eviction or at risk of losing housing status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of diverse range of settled and temporary accommodation options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRS access: PSL & rent deposit schemes; • supported lodgings scheme; • supported housing options; • refuge accommodation; and • support to remain at home including housing support and peer mentoring • Continuous improvement in service delivery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • service user involvement; • 360 degree service evaluation; and • contract evaluation & monitoring systems

SCOTTISH BORDERS LOCAL HOUSING STRATEGY 2017-2022

8. LHS PRIORITY 4: MORE PEOPLE ARE SUPPORTED TO LIVE INDEPENDENTLY IN THEIR OWN HOMES

The Local Housing Strategy should make an important contribution to promoting independent living. Wherever possible, independent living will be supported in a person's own home through appropriate care, support, adaptations or technology. However, sometimes alternative accommodation may be required. A wide range of housing needs should be considered in the Local Housing Strategy to ensure that the planning and delivery of housing and related services is focused where it is most needed locally, including:



Independent living is about freedom, choice, dignity and control for those with a disability or long term health condition, those who have become frail or those in need of support



At both a national and local level, there has been, and will continue to be, an increase in the number of older people. Life expectancy in Scottish Borders is much higher in comparison to Scotland, as is the 'expected years of life in good health' indicator. However, the rate of increase in dementia in the Scottish Borders is growing faster than nationally. A growing older population, with a higher incidence of complex needs, means that there is likely to be greater demand for care and support services and for specialist housing provision in the future.

The introduction of the Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014 has meant that the Council's approach to addressing particular housing needs should be coordinated, collaborative and consistent with the integration of health and social care services. From an LHS perspective, it is critical that we ensure housing has a key role in both strategic and locality planning within emerging integration partnerships.

8.1 LHS CONTEXT: SUPPORTING INDEPENDENT LIVING

In terms of supporting people to live independently in their own homes the LHS is required to address the following policy issues:



This section considers the evidence around the need for and the supply of specialist provision to support independent living, both accommodation & support; what is being delivered to improve to provision; and concludes with what else required to promote independent living over the LHS period 2017-22.

8.2 KEY ISSUES: MEETING PARTICULAR HOUSING NEED

Having appropriate housing in place to keep people independent

Housing is at the heart of independent living. One way in which the housing sector can support effective health and social care integration is the provision of specialist housing with care and support particularly for those with:

- complex health and care needs;
- vulnerable and older people;
- those with mobility problems; and
- those with learning disabilities.

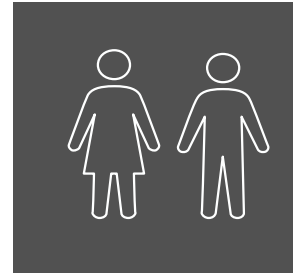


SESplan2 HNDA sets out the population profile and changes expected over the lifetime of the LHS and beyond. This provides a clear picture of a relative older and ageing population. Some of the highlighted issues for Scottish Borders include:

- One-person households where the resident is aged 65+ account for 15% of all households in Scottish Borders, compared with 13% in Scotland
- The older population in Scottish Borders is projected to increase by a quarter by 2022
- Households headed by people aged 60-74 are projected to increase by 9%, and those headed by a person aged 75 or over are projected to increase by 90%
- The population aged 80+ is projected to increase by 120% across Scottish Borders by 2035
- In Scottish Borders both men and women have a higher life expectancy at birth compared to Scotland



The projected growth in the number of older people living in the Scottish Borders is likely to increase demand for specialist housing



Following the approach set out in the Housing Need & Demand Assessment Guidance, specialist housing provision refers to three broad categories of need, covering six types of housing or housing related provision. Specialist provision should support independent living for as long as possible and help to enable people to live well and with dignity. This is illustrated below:

Table 8.1: Specialist housing provision – categories of need and types of housing

Specialist housing provision – Categories of need and types of housing	
Category of housing need	Type of housing provision
1. Property needs	1. Accessible and adapted housing 2. Wheelchair housing 3. Non-permanent housing e.g. for students, migrant workers, asylum seekers, refugees
2. Care and support needs	4. Supported provision e.g. care homes, sheltered housing, hostels and refuges 5. Care / support services for independent living
3. Locational or land needs	6. Site provision e.g. sites / pitches for Gypsies / Travellers and sites for Travelling Show-people

Source: CHMA Housing Need and Demand Assessment – A Practitioners Guide, 2014

There are just over 1,800 units of specialist housing provision for older people in the Scottish Borders, with just under 500 units for people with a physical disability. In line with the national profile, specialist provision for older people has remained relatively static, while specialist provision for people with disabilities has increased by 6% over the period 2002-2012. These increases are modest however in the context of a national increase in provision of two thirds (67%).

Table 8.2: Specialist provision by type, 2002 – 2012

Specialist provision	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	Change
Provision of older persons dwellings, 2002 - 2013							
Scottish Borders	1,825	1,766	1,770	1,779	1,798	1,809	-1%
Scotland	52,721	49,308	51,891	51,654	51,108	51,284	-3%
Provision of social rented dwellings for people with a physical disability							
Scottish Borders	450	198	213	242	466	477	6%
Scotland	19,295	17,225	21,948	23,362	28,493	32,282	67%

Source: The Scottish Government, Housing for Older People, those with Disabilities and those with Supported Tenancies, 2002-12 (S1B returns, Supported Housing¹⁴)

14 <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/SpecialNeeds>

Table 8.3 provides additional contextual information. This information is also captured in the Scottish Borders Health and Social Care Partnership Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. The SCP sets out the links across the LHS and the housing contribution statement (HCS), and highlights that Housing Options should be a key feature of integrated health and social care services.

Table 8.3: Supported independent living

Supporting Independent Living	
Adaptations	In 2014/15 88 major adaptations carried out. Over five years: 493 major adaptations been carried out.
Temporary accommodation	104 temporary accommodation units 58 Private Sector Leasing units.
Specialist provision	22 Care homes 975 Medium dependency/amenity 614 Sheltered 56 Very sheltered/extra care housing 131 Wheelchair housing 64 Housing with care clients across 4 venues.

Source: Housing Contribution Statement 2016

In 2015, the Council developed a business case for extra care housing, evidencing the need for this type of housing provision. This sets out the need for increased supply of specialist housing such as wheelchair accessible, extra care, housing with support and intermediate housing designed with and for people with particular needs. The work has also been informed by the evaluation of Dovecot Court, Peebles, which was the first extra care housing developed in the Borders, completed in May 2013.

Part 1 of the business case development involved an in-depth analysis of need, demand and supply for housing for older people. The focus of the analysis was on Berwickshire, Hawick and Kelso, although analysis was also undertaken for the whole of the Borders. The business case adopted definitions of extra care housing and housing with care.

Extra care housing will comprise purpose-built accommodation for older people, with residents renting or owning their own home. The aim is to provide a home for life. There will be a 24-hour care and support team on-site to provide care to individuals in line with their care package. Housing with care will comprise modernised sheltered/very sheltered housing schemes with support and care services on-site. Care and support services will be commissioned on a 7am to 10pm basis, with community alarm and responder services meeting overnight care needs.

The Council aims to shift its balance of care by reducing the proportion of institutional care packages and increasing the proportion of home care packages and extra care housing/housing with care places. It is assumed that the need for nursing care for the most vulnerable older people will continue undiminished and therefore the number of home care/extra care places is likely to increase in line with demographic change. The estimated need for extra care housing is set out on below. Resource planning assumptions currently make provision for some 180 units in the five year LHS period¹⁵.

¹⁵Scottish Borders Council SHIP 2017-2022

Table 8.4: Estimate of the requirement for Extra Care Housing by Locality

Estimates of the requirements for Extra Care Housing by Locality: 2015- 2035	
Tweeddale	57
Eildon	110
Berwickshire	66
Teviot and Liddesdale	50
Cheviot	70
Scottish Borders	353

Source: Executive Committee Report, September 2016

There are a number of client groups for whom there is a clear need to plan housing provision across a range of departments including Health & Social Care and Housing. Such groups include older people with support needs (as considered above), people with disabilities (mental and physical), people with drug and alcohol problems and people at risk of domestic violence.

Scottish Borders Council prepared a draft Priority Client Group delivery plan in 2014, which considers how appropriate and good quality accommodation can help vulnerable groups live with a good quality of life, as independently as they choose, and contribute to improving health and wellbeing. Priority clients groups do not necessarily fall into neat categories as they may have more than one disability or condition, however many housing and housing related issues are common for all vulnerable groups.

Addressing these through the development of new housing and the refurbishment of existing housing will give groups with particular needs a greater choice of where and how to live in a safe and secure environment. It follows that appropriate and good quality housing can help in the prevention of illness and improved well-being for all vulnerable groups. The physical built environment is only one part of the equation, the right location and appropriate services are also vital to achieving good outcomes for these groups.

The development of the Priority Client Group plan has been important in terms of gathering evidence on the scale and nature of particular housing needs, to help inform this LHS and to identify any gaps in service provision. Housing Services will continue to work closely with a range of support services, as well as the Health and Social Care Commissioning Group to identify specific housing requirements over the long term and to prepare and plan to meet those requirements.

8.3 DEALING WITH INCREASED DEMAND FOR ADAPTATIONS

The projected increases in the number of older people and people with dementia, together with unmet needs from people with physical disabilities and people with learning disabilities result in increased demand for housing support, housing adaptations, and specifically designed or adaptable housing.

SESplan2 HNDA estimates there are around 3,000 households in the Scottish Borders currently in housing need, whose housing need could be resolved were their home adapted¹⁶. This is consistent with the priorities identified in the Housing Contribution Statement which identifies a need to focus on prevention, and the increased use of technology and safety measures such as telehealth and community alarms to support independent living.

The introduction of the Public Bodies Joint Working (Scotland) Act means that some adaptations (i.e. those in the private sector) become the responsibility of the Integrated Joint Board (IJB). However, the Act did not delegate RSL adaptations to the new IJB.

RSLs are able to access 100% funding of costs of major adaptations in their housing stock from “Stage 3” funding provided by the Scottish Government, which is allocated from an annual national budget to individual RSLs. Funding for private sector adaptations is the Council’s Capital Budget, which supports means tested grants. The current budget of £375k is sufficient to cover cases prioritised by Occupational Therapist assessments as “critical” or “substantial”. Funding allocations for 2016/17 are set out as follows:



 Funding for Housing Adaptations

Private sector housing	Waverley HA	SHBA	Eildon HA	Berwickshire HA
£375,000	£45,000	£130,000	£108,000	£39,000

Scottish Borders has a nationally recognised Care and Repair service which won the Scottish Public Sector award in December 2015. The Service is commissioned by the Council and funded from the Council’s Housing Services revenue budget. It delivers major adaptations in private sector housing, and in those homes owned by locally operating RSLs. This streamlines service delivery and provides efficiencies and quality control, in addition to a range of other housing support services to enable people to live at home in the community. Partners will explore the options to extend the Care and Repair model in the Borders.

¹⁶These households therefore do not contribute to the overall housing need estimate, as it is assumed their housing needs can be addressed in-situ.

8.4 INFORMATION AND ADVICE ON THE HOUSING AND SUPPORT OPTIONS

The delivery of information and advice on the range of housing options that are available to support people to live independently for as long as possible is a resource priority. This is designed to ensure clients can consider all the options that are available, and to allow them time to plan their housing and care provisions. Enabling early and proactive planning is identified as a key issue within this LHS, supported by the provision of:

- information and advice – on housing options; welfare advice; training and employment support; advocacy support; befriending services and assistance in finding alternative housing; and
- low level support and preventative services – such as housing support; community alarms; tele-care and tele-health; care and repair services; small repair services; handy person services and garden maintenance.

Housing Support is defined as any service which provides support, assistance, advice and counselling to an individual with particular needs to help that person live as independently as possible in their own home or other residential accommodation such as sheltered housing. The importance of housing support in delivering positive housing outcomes is emphasised in the HCS: “providing housing support, directly and with partners to help people remain in their own home and prevent homelessness, reduces stress, anxiety – keeping people in their homes”. Delivering effective housing support also contributes towards the HSCP Strategic Plan objective to provide care closer to home. Key LHS actions are to:

- Provide housing options advice: to help people stay at home for longer and prevent homelessness;
- Further integrate accessible housing options and advice for our customers, with a focus on health and well-being and on prevention;
- Deliver adaptations;
- Develop new models, and expand on existing specialist housing models, for older people and vulnerable client groups. This includes transitional housing for young people leaving care and people with learning disabilities;
- Provide welfare benefits advice and financial inclusion services;
- Implement a unified, partnership framework for assessing health and housing needs (Unified Health Assessment);
- Ensure Housing Officers visit vulnerable households on a regular basis identifying specific needs and setting in place appropriate responses; and
- Promote visiting support services such as befriending and carers support services particularly in rural villages to prevent social isolation and increase/maintain social networks of vulnerable people and their carers.

The Council provides a range of non-delegated housing support services, including housing and tenancy support for young people and vulnerable homeless people, to assist people to live independently in the community, regardless of their tenure. This covers a range of services to homeless people, including advice on budgeting and debt management; assistance with benefit claims; maintaining the security of the dwelling and general counselling and advice.

The Homelessness Service has recently (July 2016) received a very good inspection report from the Care Inspectorate (for relevant services: quality of care and support and quality of staffing) ¹⁷. The report concluded that the service offers a flexible, person centred and unique service to the people it supports and that there are good systems in place from the point of referral through to assessment, support planning and review.

Additional services are provided by RSLs and third sector specialist agencies. A key challenge over the lifetime of this LHS will be to further develop joint working across these services, to maximise the service benefits delivered.

Clear lessons on the value of a well-developed partnership approach can be learned from the Pathway Project. The Pathway Project is a partnership approach to supporting victims of domestic abuse in Scottish Borders. The Council's Domestic Abuse Advocacy Support Service is one of three strands of the Pathway Project. The following headlines emerged from the service's first year of operation:



8.5 HOUSING'S KEY ROLE IN LOCALITY PLANNING WITHIN HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE PARTNERSHIP

The legislation supporting Health and Social Care Integration, through the Integration Joint Board, offers the opportunity for Councillors, Health Board non-Executive directors, the third sector and the independent sector to work together to plan for a future health and care service able to meet the demands of the future. The Integration Joint Board (IJB) will plan and commission services, delivering provision from a more person-centred approach, with a focus on supporting individuals, families and communities. Housing's role within the core group is set out below. Additional stakeholders attend the group, including Locality Co-ordinators and SBC's Group Manager for Housing Strategy and Services.

¹⁷<http://www.careinspectorate.com/index.php/care-services?detail=CS2004084006&q=Scottish Borders Council - Homelessness Services &fq=&message>

Table 8.5: Membership of the Strategic Board

Membership of the Borders Strategic Planning Group	
Role	Organisation
Health professional	The area clinical forum
GP	GP sub-committee
Commercial providers of social care	Scottish Care
Scottish Borders Council	Health and Social Care, Housing
Third sector bodies	The Bridge
Staff representatives	SBC, NHS Borders
Non-Commercial providers of social housing, health care, and social care	Eildon HA, SBCares
Carers of users of health care and users of social care	Borders Carers Centre
Users of health care and of social care	NHS Public Participation Network, Borders Voluntary Care Voice

The Strategic Commissioning Plan (SCP) (2016-2019) recognises the role of housing in the context of health and social care in the Borders. In particular, it stresses the importance of housing options, giving people more freedom and choice; of developing the supply of appropriate housing to meet changing needs as the populations ages; of building capacity in communities to support older people at home and having housing in place to keep people independent. It specifically highlights the integrated housing functions of aids and adaptations.

The SCP delivery strategy will be fully developed in the Locality Plans (undertaken at the five localities: Berwickshire, Cheviot, Eildon, Teviot and Liddesdale, and Tweeddale). A group has been established in each of the five localities to oversee the development of these locality plans. The planning process will identify local priorities and plans to address these, enabling detailed locality profiles, together with a wide range of targeted measures relevant to health and social care relevant to the area, to be produced. The aim is to develop services in localities in consultation with individuals, families and carers. Where appropriate, resources will be devolved towards the delivery of particular local outcomes. Service users, carers, communities and health and social care professionals, including housing representatives, must be actively involved in locality planning so that they can influence how resources are spent in their area. The locality planning process is at a relatively early stage. Support from the Council and our partners, in particular from the RSLs, will be important success factors.

The local Housing Contribution Statement (2016) sets out in more detail the role of the housing sector in achieving the Health and Social Care Integration outcomes in the Scottish Borders. The LHS will make a contribution to national outcomes for health and wellbeing at a local level by:

- undertaking effective strategic housing planning
- providing information and advice on housing options
- identifying, facilitating and delivering suitable housing that gives people choice and an appropriate home environment
- providing low level, preventative services which can prevent the need for more expensive interventions at a later stage
- building capacity in local communities

8.6 GYPSY TRAVELLERS AND TRAVELLING SHOWPEOPLE

GYPSY TRAVELLERS

Gypsy Travellers were included as a separate ethnic group for the first time in the 2011 Census. This showed that 4,200 people identified themselves as Gypsy Travellers across Scotland, of whom 1,039 were in the SESplan area. This figure is likely to be an under-estimate, as some people may have chosen not to identify as Gypsy Travellers; while others may not have completed the Census form. As a consequence, local authority breakdowns are unlikely to be accurate, but figures for Scottish Borders suggest a Gypsy Traveller population of around 64 people, some 0.1% of the population, which is in line with the Scottish level (0.1%). Tenure breakdowns (that is, by settled accommodation and sites) are not available.

There is some information, albeit out of date, from the SG Gypsy Traveller Count¹⁸. The July 2009 Count recorded a total of 12 Gypsy Traveller households living on Council sites and unauthorised encampments in the Scottish Borders area. This comprised eight households living on Council sites (80% occupancy) and four on unauthorised encampments. It is appreciated that the number of households recorded on unauthorised encampments is higher than on previous Counts (typically around 1, although in total there are around five such areas used as encampments across the area from time to time).

An analysis of the Count data, published by Scottish Government in 2010 found that there was no consistent upward or downward trend in the total Gypsy and Traveller population over the period across Scotland. Unauthorised encampments primarily accommodate growth in the Gypsy and Traveller population. A lack of up to date comparable data across the SESplan area and nationally poses a problem in relation to detailed analysis of the specific needs of this group for HNDA2. Local data was used to address this gap where available. However, it is appreciated that only limited local data is available.

In the Scottish Borders there is currently one part time seasonal site in Innerleithan which include pitches to cater for about 10 people. The site is owned by SBC but leased to a private individual who runs the site. Local knowledge and research to date has concluded that there are no settled travelling communities in the Borders and at this time no local accommodation need. SBC will continue to monitor this and respond as appropriate.

TRAVELLING SHOWPEOPLE

Travelling Showpeople make up a business/cultural community who self-define in terms of their livelihoods. They tend to live in yards or quarters (a place where chalets are sited and where rides are located for repair and when not in use), though some families live in houses. In Scotland, families are mostly based in Glasgow's East End. There are no Travelling Showpeople yards in Scottish Borders. The Showmen's Guild of Great Britain and Ireland, the governing body for all Funfairs and Fairground Rides operated by Members in Scotland, was contacted during the preparation of the HNDA, but did not raise any issues.

FURTHER PLANNED RESEARCH

The SESplan Housing Market Partnership proposes further research into the accommodation needs and demands of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople across the SESplan

¹⁸ The Scottish Government previously conducted a twice-yearly count of Gypsies and Travellers living in sites, including unauthorised encampments, in Scotland from 1998 to 2009

area. It is considered that regular collation of housing related data on a consistent basis is critical to enable an informed and evidence based approach to strategic planning for Gypsies Travellers across the SESplan area. A robust evidence base will enable consideration of the level and nature provision required; and will facilitate member authorities to work together to plan for residential, short stay and transit site provision to meet the needs of Gypsies and Traveller households moving between areas.

8.7 PARTNERSHIP AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Extensive stakeholder engagement/consultation has taken place in the preparation of the LHS. The stakeholder groups considered the objective “more people being supported to live in their own homes” should remain a key priority in the Local Housing Strategy. It was recognised that the ageing population was likely to dominate the independent living agenda and present the Council with substantial challenges in the future. It was agreed that the key issues that drive the need for action against this priority are as follows:

<p>Consultation outcomes</p>	<p>Key issue: Ensuring adequate housing support provision in rural areas is challenging. Mapping service provision at a local level & encouraging partnership is needed</p>	<p>Key issue: Preventative spend on telecare/health to enable individuals to live independently is crucial however investment in digital infrastructure needs to be considered</p>	<p>Key issue: Person centred pathways into housing & support services are required for households with particular needs including those experiencing domestic abuse and mental health problems</p>
<p>Key issue: Housing must have a key role in locality planning within integration partnerships to target appropriate investment considering infrastructure, support & employability opportunities</p>	<p>Key issue: Aligning independent living strategies to transport and digital infrastructure plans is needed to ensure those with support needs are connected to services</p>	<p>Key issue: Assessing the viability of extra care housing models (both capital and revenue funding streams) will be a key component of the housing strategy for older people</p>	<p>Key issue: Assessing the feasibility of transferring the provision of housing support & advice services to an alternative delivery vehicle should be encouraged</p>

More detailed review through a series of workshops identified specific options that were considered both impactful and feasible over the LHS period, including measures to ensure adequate housing and support provision within each geography and the need for partnership working across key service providers to enable this. Stakeholders also recognised the importance of preventative spend in telecare/health to enable individuals to live independently although investment in digital infrastructure is required to underpin this. There was also a strongly held view that housing views must be represented at all the key SCP discussions, from locality level through to the strategic planning level. These potential actions were discussed, interrogated, appraised and prioritised to deliver the actions outlined in the Outcome Framework.



8.8 PRIORITY 4: OUTCOMES

The options identified to deliver the outcome of, 'More people are supported to live independently in their own homes' have all been designed with the principles of the Christie Commission in mind. Full details of these actions are contained in the outcomes tables however a summary.

Collaboration	Prevention	Innovation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and ensure housing plays its full part within the Integration Authority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strategic planning • locality planning • In partnership with the IA to focus on prevention and intervention, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care and Repair service • Alzheimer Scotland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on prevention, rather than new provision and invest in tele care and smart technologies • Develop person-centred pathways into housing and support services • Assess the viability of extra care models to support the strategy for older people • Assess the viability of transferring the provision of housing support and advice services to an alternative delivery vehicle • Promote visiting support services (e.g. befriending) particularly in rural villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest in house design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "homes for life" • minimise future adaptations • Maximise use of existing stock • Develop use of assistive technology

SCOTTISH BORDERS LOCAL HOUSING STRATEGY 2017-2022

9. DELIVERING LHS OUTCOMES

9.1 IMPLEMENTATION

Our approach to delivering LHS outcomes will conform to the objectives of the Christie Commission so that there is clear synergy with the public sector reform principles and the delivery plan for improving the operation of the housing system in the Scottish Borders. Christie Commission objectives in the context of the Scottish Borders LHS are as follows:



Collaborative

Housing and related services will be built around people and communities, their needs, aspirations, capacities and skills, and work to build up their autonomy and resilience. We will work effectively with partner stakeholders to achieve outcomes specifically, by delivering integrated services which help to secure improvements in the quality of life, and the social and economic wellbeing, of people and communities

Preventative

We will actively seek to prioritise prevention, reduce inequalities and promote equality



Innovative

We will constantly seek to improve performance, reduce costs and be open, transparent, accountable and continuously improving

The outcomes in the LHS can be best delivered through a managed network of strong partnership relationships. The LHS Implementation Group is a new mechanism to stimulate and co-ordinate this partnership activity. The objectives of the Group are as follows:

- to consider investment priorities and maximise shared resources
- to exchange information and planning data
- to review outputs from housing related research and make recommendations

The Group includes the key delivery partners who were involved in agreeing LHS actions and commitments.

As outlined in the following diagram, the LHS Implementation Group links into a number of partnership forums which plan, implement and deliver housing related investment and activity. The activity across this network will be coordinated by the LHS Implementation Group to ensure partnership, investment and collaboration maximize opportunities to deliver LHS outcomes.



9.2 MONITORING PROGRESS

The outcomes framework is presented at a strategic level. It clearly sets out the outcomes for the LHS, together with the high level inputs, indicators and targets that underpin its successful delivery. Following the launch of the LHS, a set of delivery plans will be developed. The delivery plans will set out in detail the programme of action required to achieve each of the outcomes in the LHS; to drive implementation and facilitate monitoring, evaluation and review.

The LHS will be monitored annually against the delivery plans, to ascertain progress and to enable remedial actions to be instigated promptly should they be required to ensure milestones set out in the delivery plans are achieved, and that services/partners are on track to deliver specific LHS objectives.

The LHS strategic outcomes and delivery plans will be reviewed annually by the LHS Partnership Groups. Key LHS indicators will also be reviewed in a number of areas: in particular, annually through the Single Outcome Agreement and within Partners' returns to the Annual Return on the Scottish Social Housing Charter.

In addition to strategic monitoring, partners will be responsible for monitoring of their operational functions as they relate to the LHS outcomes; for example, housing management, housing investment/capital programme, and homelessness.

9.3 RESOURCES

Whilst the Local Housing Strategy sets out an ambitious framework for action, investment and partnership to meet housing need in the Scottish Borders, it also must be set in the context of the likely resources available to support implementation.

Undoubtedly, the implementation of the LHS will be subject to major challenges given the major constraints to public sector funding in the context of a national austerity and welfare reform agenda, continuing economic recovery and the unknown impacts of factors such as Brexit. This takes place against a backdrop of increasing need for public services and substantial demand for affordable housing locally.

For Local Authorities, a key source of funding for delivering housing and related services comes from the Housing Revenue Account (HRA), which is financed from the rental income associated with Council housing. The HRA can also be used by Local Authorities to borrow money via prudential framework to invest in stock improvement programmes or new build housing. As a result of stock transfer, the Council no longer has a Housing Revenue Account and therefore is less likely to benefit from prudential borrowing. Despite this, the Council continues to pursue various options to assist the delivery of additional housing and support services, maximising the impact of available Scottish Government funding opportunities wherever possible.

Scottish Borders, continues to face significant and on-going financial challenges as it aims to provide the best possible services within the resources available. To deliver its financial plan, the Council adopts a five-year timeframe for revenue financial planning and has embarked upon an ambitious programme of transformation which aims to modernise services and restructure the organisation. The corporate transformation programme requires the Council to make best use of its people and its resources, focus efforts to look after the Borders and improve both efficiency and effectiveness.

Since inception in 2013/14 the corporate transformation programme has supported the Council in delivering savings of £15.6m (including 2015/16 savings).

Based on the Local Government Finance Settlement, the Council have assumed that the 2016/17 revenue budget for the delivery of public services in the Borders (excluding specific grants) is estimated to be in the region of £208M. This level of funding is conditional upon Council Tax again being frozen at 2007/08 levels for the 9th successive year. The grant available to the Council in 2016/17 has seen a reduction of 2.8% when compared to the previous financial year. This coupled with the requirement to fund significant financial pressures arising from pay and price inflation, demographic challenges, the revenue consequences of capital investment, and other service pressures is now placing unprecedented pressure on the revenue budget.

In this context, the delivery of the LHS will require close collaboration and partnership working across public, private and independent sectors, to maximise and make the best use of resources available. This may include realigning and reconfiguring services or pursuing alternative delivery vehicles to deliver LHS outcomes. The Council and its partners are committed to developing new and innovative ways of working in partnership to maximise the impact of the limited public subsidy and existing resources. There is a complex financial framework for LHS implementation across the Council and its partners, including both capital and revenue resources set out below. The extent of resources available is substantial, comprising elements such as staff, organisational capacity, land, the existing housing stock, as well as finance. The LHS must promote partnership working to maximise the impact of these resources and deliver LHS outcomes:

LHS Outcome	Resources
1. The supply of housing meets the needs of our communities	Scottish Government AHIP Subsidy RSL Private Sector Borrowing, 2nd Homes Council Tax Levy, Commuted Sums, Local Authority Borrowing, PWLB, Income from RSL land disposal, Scottish Water Grant Funding, Private Developers (NHT)
2. More people live in good quality, energy efficient homes	Scottish Government and UK Government Initiatives Funding, Public Utilities, NHS & RSL Funding, Private sector owners and landlords, Private sector lenders
3. Fewer people are affected by homelessness	SBC General Funded Homeless Services, Partnership Working, Private Sector Landlords, Private Developers (NHT), Voluntary Organisations,
4. More people are supported to live independently in their own home	SBC General Funded Social Work Budgets, Health & Social Care Partnership Funding, NHS, Mental Health Service Funding, Learning Disability Service Funding, Voluntary Organisations

WELFARE REFORM

Most importantly, the current economic climate and cuts in public sector resources will have a considerable impact on individual residents in the Scottish Borders, some of whom are the most vulnerable in society. Welfare Reform will reduce resources for many households, and the lack of appropriate, affordable housing to meet increasing demand will mean that many homeless people will stay in temporary accommodation for longer periods of time. Measures to address under-occupation may increase costs for the landlords, through capital works, incentives and, potentially, voids supply and demand restructures.

However, the impact of welfare reform, including introduction of Universal Credit (UC), has financial implications and poses risks to the rental income of RSLs, in addition to the impact that reductions to household incomes has on local households and the economy. In particular, the impact of direct payment of housing costs to tenants carries significant risks for the social housing sector. Reforms pose potential costs for landlords, such as incentives for downsizing to improve the effective use of social rented stock.

The full extent of the impact of Welfare Reform is still to be realised. A report commissioned by the Scottish Parliament in April 2013 estimated it will take £1.6 billion from the Scottish economy by 2014/15, excluding the effect of changing annual uprating from the Retail Price Index (RPI) to the Consumer Price Index (CPI), or £2 billion including RPI to CPI. Within Scottish Borders, this is an annual loss of £29m equivalent to £400 for each working age adult each year.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING SUPPLY PROGRAMME

Investment in new affordable housing supply in the Scottish Borders is supported through Council and RSL funding supported by grant subsidy from the Scottish Government's Affordable Housing Supply Programme. Based on SHIP and RSL projections from 2017-22, total investment in the delivery of new affordable housing exceeds £78m.

Table 9.1 Projected new build expenditure 2017-2022

New Build	Total projected expenditure 2017-22 (£)
RSL Gross New Build Expenditure	78,376,502
Including subsidy of	
SHIP Funding	43,000,000
SBC Top up grant funding	4,295,075

Source: RSL 5 year Business Plan & SHIP Projections

The estimated number of social rented completions over the SHIP period is 74 per annum, considerably lower than the affordable housing supply target of 128 per annum. There are currently no firm proposals to deliver mid-market rent or discounted sales. However, the Council has been actively negotiating with developers on a number of sites and is optimistic that these could be developed for mid-market rent. In addition, there are a number of potential NHT projects which have been difficult to deliver within the NHT Initiative timescale. Should the Scottish Government extend the initiative beyond December 2016, there is confidence additional homes for mid-market rent could be delivered via this mechanism. With a view to accelerating the delivery of the affordable housing programme, the Council is working with Scottish Government with a view to bidding for funding from the Housing Infrastructure Fund.

The Scottish Government has launched More Homes Scotland, its commitment to increase the supply of affordable housing across all tenures. This includes an increase in the housing grant for the next five years, which accommodates both an increased in overall funding level and an increased in the subsidy per dwelling; a new rural housing fund, and support for both mid-market rent and private rent; as well a reformed Help to Buy which increasingly targets resources on the affordable end of the housing market.

Underpinning these resources are commitments to unlock housing development through injections of investment in physical and market infrastructure. While these are welcome developments, the impacts of the recession on the local housing system and the challenges that welfare reform will place on the operation of social landlords in general, and specialist providers in particular, continue to limit the extent to which RSLs are able to meet the Housing Supply Targets set within the LHS.

PROJECTED AVAILABLE RESOURCES

The resources needed to deliver the LHS are shared across a number of partners including the Scottish Government, RSLs, the independent sector, private sector and public bodies such as the Health and Social Care Partnership in the Scottish Borders. In terms of public sector resources, it is difficult to predict levels of future available funding, particularly given uncertainty around public sector spending cuts, Scottish Government housing investment levels and welfare reform impacts. Set out in table 9.2 are the various resource options that the Council's relies on to deliver the LHS.

Table 9.2: projected General fund expenditure, 2017-2022

Council General Fund Spend Category	Total projected expenditure 2017-22 (£)
Homelessness & Temporary Accommodation	3,189,680
Housing Support Services	1,760,730
Private Sector Housing (inc. SOA)	8,535,570
Gypsy Travellers	5,000
Community Safety	1,860,080
Total General Fund Expenditure	15,351,060

Source: General Fund Budget Allocation 2015/16 (includes staff costs, property costs, admin, grant contributions)

As well as the £15.3m of investment in core General Fund housing services across the life of the LHS, the Council are also expected to fund £3.1m over the next five years in disabled property adaptations and Care & Repair services to older people. The projections above reflect the five year projected funding position, based on the 2016/17 budget profile but will be subject to on-going review as the LHS is implemented. LHS targets and outcomes will be adjusted as the resource framework for the delivery of housing and related services develops over the next five years.

As well as substantial General Fund investment in the delivery of housing and related services, the four main RSLs in the Borders will also invest heavily both in terms of stock improvements but in the delivery of frontline services. Over the next five years, RSL are projected to spend over £155m, with over £84m devoted to the delivery of housing related services through revenue funding and with over £70m to be invested in stock improvements through capital funding.

Table 9.3: Projected RSL expenditure, 2017-22

RSL Expenditure Category		Total projected expenditure (£)
Revenue	RSL Housing management & maintenance	78,090,461
	RSL Housing support	6,392,461
Capital	RSL Planned maintenance: SHQS	53,586,869
	RSL Planned maintenance: EEESH	12,139,263
	RSL Disabled adaptations	1,307,000
	RSL Regeneration or wider role activity	3,514,218
Total projected expenditure (2017-22)		155,030,272

Source: RSL 5-year Business Plan & SHIP Projections

If we assumed that current budget estimates will form the basis of continued spending over the next 5 years, overall it is estimated that £170m of housing related public sector investment will be delivered over the life of the LHS. This demonstrates the extent to which public sector investment in the delivery of housing and related services in the Scottish Borders supports the local economy and employment in the public, private and independent sectors.

The value and impact of private sector housing investment is too complex to quantify but is substantial in both in its impact in addressing housing need and contributing to the local economy.

9.4 SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

A number of key documents underpin this LHS. These are as follows:

- LHS Draft, 2016
- Scottish Borders LHS Briefing on Independent Living, 2016
- Scottish Borders LHS Briefing on HNDA and Affordability, 2016
- Scottish Borders LHS Briefing on Homelessness, 2016
- Scottish Borders LHS Briefing on Housing Quality and Energy Efficiency, 2016
- Scottish Borders LHS Briefing on Supply, 2016
- Strategic Housing Investment Plan 2015/16 to 2020/21
- Local Housing Strategy Equality Impact Assessment
- SESplan Housing Need and Demand Assessment 2 (March 2015)
- SESplan Project Board paper 26 February 2016, Item 3: SDP2 Housing Supply Targets
- Scottish Borders Fuel Poverty Delivery Plan 2013-16
- Single Outcome Agreement 2013
- Joint Strategic Needs Assessment – Housing Contribution Statement
- Extra Care Business Case (Anna Evans Consultancy for SBC), 2015
- Scottish Borders Fuel Poverty Delivery Plan Health Check 2016
- Fuel Poverty Mapping of Scottish Borders, (Changeworks for SBC), April 2015
- Scottish Borders Private Sector Housing Strategy 2014

9.5 ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE LHS

Abbreviations	Explanation
AHIP	Affordable Housing Investment Programme
AHP	Affordable Housing Programme
ARC	Annual Return on the Scottish Social Housing Charter
BTS	Below Tolerable Standard
CAB	Citizens Advice Bureau
CACI	Californian Analysis Center Incorporated (original name)
CHMA	Centre for Housing Market Analysis (Scottish Government)
CHR	Common Housing Register
CPO	Compulsory Purchase Order
CPP	Community Planning Partnership
CSCO	Carbon Saving Communities Obligation
ECO	Energy Company Obligation
EESSH	Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing
EPC	Energy Performance Certificate
EqIA	Equalities Impact Assessment
EST	Energy Savings Trust
HAG	Housing Association Grant
HCS	Housing Contribution Statement
HEEPS-ABS	Home Energy Efficiency Programmes Scotland – Area Based Scheme
HES	Home Energy Scotland
HHCRO	Home Heating Cost Reduction Obligation
HL1	Statutory Data Recording System for Homeless Applications in Scotland
HNDA	Housing Needs and Demand Assessment
HRA	Housing Revenue Account
HST	Housing Supply Target
IJB	Integrated Joint Board
ICF	Integrated Care Fund
LDP	Local Development Plan
LHA	Local Housing Allowance
LHS	Local Housing Strategy
LLP	Local Lettings Plan
MMR	Mid-Market Rent
NHER	National Home Energy Rating
NHS	National Health Service
NRS	National Records of Scotland
PREVENT1	Scottish Government Data Recording System for Housing Options in Scotland
PSHG	Private Sector Housing Grant
RHI	Renewable Heat Incentive
RoS	Registers of Scotland
RSL	Registered Social Landlord
SBC	Scottish Borders Council
SCP	Strategic Commissioning Plan
SDP	Strategic Development Plan
SDS	Self-Directed Support
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SESHoF	South East Scotland Housing Forum
SESplan	South East Scotland Strategic Development Planning Authority
SHCS	Scottish House Condition Survey
SHIP	Strategic Housing Investment Plan
SHQS	Scottish Housing Quality Standard
SHR	Scottish Housing Regulator
SHS	Scottish Household Survey
SIMD	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
SoA	Scheme of Assistance
SOA	Single Outcome Agreement

Local Housing Strategy

2017-2022 Outcomes and Action Plan

Outcome and action plan

LHS priority 1: The supply of housing meets the needs of our communities

Strategic outcome	Relevant indicators	Data type and source	Baseline (date)	Targets	Timescale	Christie ¹	SOA ₂	National Outcome ³
1.1 Increase the supply of affordable housing	1. Total number of completions 2. Number of affordable homes completed 3. Number of new social rented homes completed 4. Number of other affordable homes completed (all subsidised and un-subsidised intermediate tenures and mid-market rented homes)	1. SG house building stats 2. SG house building stats 3. SBC, SG AHIP 4. SBC, SG AHIP	1. 325 per annum (ave: 2011/12 – 2014/15) 2. 87 pa (2011/12 – 2014/15) 3. 79% of affordable completions in 2014/15 were social rent 4. 21% of affordable completions in 2014/15 were not social rent	1. 348 pa 2. 128 pa 3. 85% of affordable housing to be social rent 4. 15% of affordable housing to be 'other' affordable housing	1. 2017-22 2. 2017-2022 3. 2017-2022 4. 2017-2022	C	2	7,10
1.2 Increase options for affordable housing	1. Options identified 2. Feasibility studies undertaken 3. No. of MMR units	1. SBC Committee reports 2. SBC operational information 3. SBC, RSL information	1. None 2. None 3. None	1. Complete option identification 2. Complete feasibility studies 3. Increase provision of MMR	1. 2020 2. 2020 3. 2017-2022	C, P, I	2	7,10
1.3 Review and progress delivery of locality plans	1. No of Locality Plans reviewed and delivered,	1. SBC, SG returns, SLAED	1. SOA agreed 2013	1. Locality Plans in place 3. Increase supply of affordable housing in Town Centres in line with Whole Town Plans, e.g. Selkirk, Kelso, Hawick and Galashiels	1. 2019 2. 2017-22	C, P, I	2	7,10
1.4 Reduce the number of empty homes	1. No. of long-term empty homes 2. Enforcement orders used – e.g. CPOs 3. Homes brought back into use	1. Revenues and benefits data 2. SBC data 3. SBC operational information	1. 888 (2015/16) 2. 0 3. 9 (ave 2011/12 – 2014/15)	1. < 888 homes 2. > 0 3. > 9 homes	2017-2022 2017-2022 2017-2022	C, P	2	7,10
1.5 Contribute to strategic planning	1. Adoption of SESplan2 2. Delivery of HNDA3 3. Engage with Planning Review	1. SBC Committee reports 2. HNDA3 3. HNDA3, SHIP	1. SESplan 2. HNDA2 3. HNDA3, SHIP	1. Adopt SESplan2 in 2018, as basis for HSTs, LDP and wider strategic planning 2. Set in place partnership arrangements to deliver HNDA3 and inform the next LHS 1. Mechanisms to streamline and enable new housing supply	1. 2018 2. 2022 3.	C, P, I	2	7,10

Strategic actions	Strategic outcome	Partners
1. Review and update Strategic Housing Investment Plan (SHIP) in accordance with Scottish Government Guidance	1.1, 1.2	SHIP working group
2. Identify mismatch of supply and demand in social rented housing, including need for re-provisioning, to inform investment priorities	1.1	LHS Partnership Group
3. Accelerate infrastructure projects to enable affordable housing projects to proceed; engage with infrastructure development agencies and national/regional construction firms to identify housing led growth opportunities (in/around the Borders railway corridor)	1.1	SBC, HfS, Developers, Scottish Enterprise
4. Support the development of a town centre living strategy	1.1, 1.2, 1.3	CPP
5. Based on improved intelligence of the economics of development in the Borders, examine innovative procurement techniques, construction technologies, partnership arrangements and funding models to maximise the delivery of housing supply	1.1, 1.2	South East Scotland Housing Forum
6. Improve understanding of the economics of development in a Borders context including development costs, construction industry capacity and land values through analysis and research across development partners	1.1, 1.2	South East Scotland Housing Forum
7. Work in partnership with economic development partners to address gaps in construction industry/skills capacity which create a barrier to housing led economic growth	1.1, 1.2	Skills Development Scotland Business Gateway
8. Proactively engage with housing land owners to improve communication, share market intelligence, influence value expectation & cultivate development opportunities	1.1, 1.2, 1.3	SBC, RSLs
9. Improve understanding of housing need and aspirations through community engagement and by sharing information across services and partnerships	1.3, 1.5	SESplan Housing Market Partnership
10. Explore options to make house purchase an attractive option for young economically active people encouraging them to come to or stay in the Scottish Borders	1.2	SBC, South East Scotland Housing Forum
11. Use the land reform and community empowerment agendas to promote and offer opportunities for land assembly through local communities	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5	SBC, RSLs, South East Scotland Housing Forum
12. Build capacity in the construction sector through training and employment initiatives to ensure businesses compete more effectively	1.1, 1.2,	SBC, Borders College, South East Scotland Housing Forum
13. Reduce the number of empty properties by offering information and advice to property owners	1.4	SBC, RSLs

Outcome and action plan

LHS priority 2: More people live in good quality energy efficient homes

Strategic outcome	Relevant indicators	Data type and source	Baseline (date)	Targets	Timescale	Christie ¹	SOA ²	National Outcome ³
2.1 Social housing stock meets the SHQS	1. % of dwellings that meet the SHQS	1. RSL SHR returns	1. 91% compliance (2014/15)	1. 100%	1. 2018	C	3	10, 12
	2. % of dwellings with abeyances or exemptions	2. Audit Scotland return	2.	2.	2. 2020			
2.2 Social housing stock meets EESSH 2020 target	1. % of dwellings that meet the EESSH 2020 target	1.RSL SHR returns; Audit Scotland return	1. Baseline to be established as a key priority.	1. 100% compliance	1. 2017-20	C, P	3	10,12,14
2.3 Significant improvement in fuel efficiency of the housing stock	1. Production of a 2017 Fuel Poverty Delivery Strategy	1. SBC operational	1. N/A	1. Complete	1. 2018	P, I	2, 3	7, 10, 14
	2. Households in fuel poverty	2. SHCS	2. 38% of households	2. Reduce households in fuel poverty	2. 2017-22			
	3. HEEPS-ABS investment in Scottish Borders	3. RSL operational data (annual)	3. £1,623,023 (2014/15)	3. Full HEEPS:ABS spend	3. 2017-22			
	4. Social rented sector stock built to Silver energy standard	4. RSL data	4. NA	4. 100%	4. 2017-22			
	5. No. of private sector measures installed	5. Operational data	5. 420 (370 External wall insulation, 50 cavity wall insulation) (2014/15)	5. > 420	5. 2017-22			
	6. No. of households provided with energy advice/information	Operational data	6. 4,041 Engagements; 895 referrals (Home Energy Scotland) (2014/15)	6. > 4,041	6. 2017-22			
2.4 Improved functioning of the private sector housing portfolio	1. Finalise private sector strategy, including provision for BTS strategy	1. SBC operational	1. N/A	1. Complete	1. 2018	C, P	2	10
	2. No. of private sector properties where serious disrepair and BTS reduced	2. SBC: Environmental Services data;	2. TBC	2. 80 units per annum	2. 2017-2022			
	3. Enforcement orders used	3. SBC Data	3. 0	1. >0	3. 2017-2022			

Strategic actions	Strategic outcome	Partners
1. Work in partnership to improve condition of empty homes in rural and town centres	2.4, 2.3	SBC, SG, RSLs, Developers, CPP
2. Incentivise mixed tenure solutions to improve stock condition	2.3	SBC, SG, RSLs, Developers,
3. Explore the potential to support communities to come together to negotiate discounted rates for fuel provision in in rural areas or acknowledged areas of deprivation	2.3	SBC, SG, Utility Companies, Developers, East Scotland Home Energy Forum
4. Target resources, information and advice to ensure owner occupiers and private landlords benefit from opportunities for insulation, double glazing, upgraded heating systems etc.	2.3, 2.4	SBC, SG, RSLs, Developers, SAL, Private Landlords, East Scotland Home Energy Forum
5. Develop effective routes to liaise and collaborate with the private landlord sector to maximise the quality and impact of the private rented sector in Scottish Borders	2.3, 2.4	SBC, RSLs, Private Landlords, SAL
6. Deliver multi tenure information and advice to enable households to manage the condition of their property	2.3, 2.4, 2.2	SBC, RSLs, Shelter, CAB
7. Ensure effective targeting of energy efficiency measures on those who are experiencing fuel poverty	2.2, 2.4	SBC, RSLs, SG, East Scotland Home Energy Forum, Strategic Partnership Against Poverty
8. Develop a local, multi-agency home energy forum which will develop a comprehensive local network of delivery options to provide enhanced advice through to delivery	2.2, 2.4	SBC, RSLs, East Scotland Home Energy Forum
9. Work in partnership to improve the quality of the social housing stock: to meet SHQS and EESSH targets, and support improved energy efficiency standards in new build developments	2.1, 2.2	SBC, RSLs, developers
10. SBC and RSL's partner will work together to develop a plan for addressing SHQS failures, exemptions and abeyances		
11. RSLs to prepare annual reports on their progress on achieving EESSH		

Outcome and action plan

LHS Priority 3: Fewer people are affected by homelessness

Strategic outcome	Relevant indicators	Data type and source	Baseline (date)	Targets	Timescale	Christie ¹	SOA ²	National Outcome ³
3.1 Use effective housing options and preventative intervention to successfully prevent homelessness	1. Number Housing Options cases assisted to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. maintain existing accommodation b. access settled housing 2. Number & % assessed as homeless 3. % applicants reassessed as homeless in same year 4. % young people presenting as homeless	1. PREVENT1 2. HL1 data 3. HL1 data 4. HL1 data	1. (a) 14% remained in existing accommodation: 2015/16 (b) 22% accessed settled accommodation – 11% social/11% PRS: 2015/16 2. 494 (79% of all applications): 2015/16 3. 4.6% of all applications: 2015/16 4. 185 (30% applications): 2015/16	1. a. 2% increase per annum b. 2% increase per annum per annum 2. 1% reduction per annum 3. 1% reduction per annum 4. 5% reduction per annum	1. 2017-22 2. 2017-2022 3. 2017-2022 4. 2017-2022	C,P,I	2	10
3.2 Improve access to Housing Options model	1. Number accessing Housing Options service 2. Number partners delivering Housing Options model 3. % housing options cases that progress to homeless application	1. PREVENT1 data 2. SBC data 3. PREVENT1 data	1. 865: 2015/16 2. 1 (Homelessness Team) 2015/16 3. 33%: 2015/16	1. 5% increase per annum 2. 5 partners offering full Housing Options service 3. 1% reduction per annum per annum	1. 2017-22 2. 2022 3. 2017-22	C,P,I	2	10
3.3 Improve access to a range of settled accommodation options	1. % homeless cases accessing settled accommodation as outcome <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Social housing b. Private housing 2. % unintentionally homeless household access settled accommodation 3. Number of homeless people housed through rent deposit scheme 4. % RSL lets to homeless households	1. HL1 data 2. HL1 Data 3. DGS Data 4. SSHC Outcomes	1. (a) 54% accessed social housing: 2016/17 (b) 9% accessed assured PRS tenancy: 2016/17 2. 63% (2016/17) 3. 14 (2016/17) 4. 23% (2014/15)	1. a. 1% increase per annum b. 2% increase per annum 2. 90% 3. 10% increase per annum 4. 50%	1. 2017-22 2. 2017-22 3. 2022 4. 2017-22	C,I	2	10

Outcome and action plan

LHS Priority 3: Fewer people are affected by homelessness

Strategic outcome	Relevant indicators	Data type and source	Baseline (date)	Targets	Timescale	Christie ¹	SOA ²	National Outcome ³
3.4 Lessen the impact of residing in temporary accommodation	1. Number of self-contained temporary accommodation spaces	1. SBC data	1. 104 spaces: 2014/15	1. 104 spaces	1. 2017-22	C,I	2	10
	2. Number of supported accommodation spaces	2. SBC data	2. 13 spaces (5 x refuge, 4 x looked after children; 4 x vulnerable young people): 2014/15	2. 13 spaces	2. 2017-22			
	3. % accessing temporary accommodation (i.e. not emergency placements)	3. SBC data	3. 93%: 2014/15	3. 100%	3. 2022			
	4. % accessing B&B	4. SBC data	4. 7%: 2014/15	4. 0%	4. 2022			
	5. Average length of stay in temporary accommodation	5. SBC data	5. 100 days: 2014/15	5. 10% less than national average	5. 2017-22			
	6. % satisfaction of temporary or emergency accommodation	6. SHR data	6. 83% very & fairly satisfied: 2015/16	6. 90% satisfaction rate	6. 2017-22			
	7. % of offers of temporary or emergency accommodation refused	7. SHR data	7. 15%: 2015/16	7. Reduce refusals by 5%	7. 2017-2022			
3.5 Promote independent living & tenancy sustainment through effective delivery of housing support duty	1. Number accessing Housing Support Service	1. SBC data	1. 387 cases: 2016/17	1. 10% increase per annum	1. 2017-22	C,P,I	2	10
	2. Number of clients with support package	2. SBC data	2. 179 cases: 2016/17	2. 10% increase per annum	2. 2017-22			
	3. Number discharged due to effective resettlement	3. SBC data	3. 66% 2015/16	3. 3% increase per annum per annum	3. 2017-22			

Strategic actions	Strategic Outcome	Partners
1. Improve access to a better range of settled accommodation options for homeless households	3.3	SBC, SG, RSLs, DWP, HST, Borders Women's Aid, RSLs, private landlords, PSL partners, RDS partners, Housing Support providers, Information & advice agencies
2. Review the strategy for temporary accommodation to ensure financial sustainability and to continuously improve customer outcomes	3.4	
3. Conduct research and analysis of the reasons behind sustainment outcomes for previously homeless households to ensure that effective support models are identified and are made more widely available	3.5, 3.2	SBC, RSLs, Housing Support providers, Information & advice agencies
4. Develop and analyse client group profiles for homeless applicants to identify reasons for homelessness, housing support needs and how to target prevention activity to specific groups	3.1	
5. Improve access to health and social care services for homeless people, particularly for those with complex needs by working with integration partners	3.2, 3.5	SBC, RSLs, Integrated Joint Board, Health & Social Care Partnership
6. Improve access and links to education, training or employment opportunities within homelessness and resettlement processes	3.2, 3.5	SBC, RSLs, Housing Support providers
7. Re-establish a strategic homelessness approach, which incorporates a variety of partners, and develop a detailed homelessness action plan	3.1 – 3.5	SG, SBC, HST, RSLs, private landlords, PSL partners, RDS partners, Housing Support providers, Information & advice agencies
8. Explore ways to expand the range of transitional accommodation options for homeless households	3.3, 3.4	SG, SBC, RSLs, private landlords, PSL partners, RDS partners, Housing Support providers, Information & advice agencies
9. Implement a common approach to housing options which stimulates collaboration, considers all tenures, focuses on prevention and early action and creates a single point of access	3.1, 3.2	SBC, Borders Women's Aid, RSLs, private landlords, PSL partners, RDS partners, Housing Support providers, Information & advice agencies, Integrated Joint Board, Health & Social Care Partnership
10. Develop a range of Housing Options pathways tailored to the needs of specific client groups and communities	3.2	

Outcome and action plan

LHS priority 4: More people are supported to live independently in their own homes

Strategic outcome	Relevant indicators	Data type and source	Baseline (date)	Targets	Timescale	Christie ¹	SOA ²	National Outcome ³
4.1 More people being able to live independently in their own homes	1. Number of persons receiving aids/adaptations and handyman services	1. SBC data (Targets to be agreed annually with Care and Repair service)	1. Minor adaptations – 355 2. Minor repairs –20 3. Handyperson – 4495 4. Major adaptations – 75	1. Minor adaptations – > 355 2. Minor repairs - > 20 3. Handyperson – > 4495 4. Major adaptations – > 88	1. 2017-22 2. 2017-22 3. 2017-22 4. 2017-22	C,P	2	10, 15
4.2 Increased provision of specialised housing	1. Number of specialist housing places 2. Number of new homes to wheelchair and varying needs standard	1. SBC and AHIP 2. SBC and AHIP	1. ECH/HwC places = 129 (Dec 2014) 2. N/A	1. ECH/HwC = 180 2. TBC	1. 2017-22 2. 2017-22	C,P,I	2	10, 15
4.3 Effective housing input to process of health and social care integration	1. Recognition of HCS by HSCP 2. Housing represented at strategic planning level 3. Housing representation on locality planning groups	1. Reference SCP and HCS and emerging plans for localities 2. Minutes form meetings 3. Minutes from meetings	1. N/A 2. N/A 3. N/A	1. Housing involved in service redesign plans 2. Housing involved in planning 3. Housing involved in planning	1. 2020 2. 2017-22 3. 2017-22	C	2	10, 15
4.4 Improved availability of housing support services	1. Outsourcing of housing support 2. No of people receiving housing support 3. Greater transparency and assessment of sufficiency of Housing support services	1. SBC 2. SBC data annual 3. SBC data	1. NA 2. 3. N/A	1. Evaluation of benefits in outsourcing housing support 2. Increase in number receiving support 3. Assessment of impact of changes in support of objective	1. 2020 2. 2. 2017-22 3. 2020	P	2	10, 15 3.
4.5 Increase in prevention and early intervention	1. Maximise use of Care and Repair budget 2. Increased use of technology to support individuals 3. Evaluation of housing options advice and general advice/information services	1. SBC 2. SBC social work and health 3. SBC Homelessness team	1. Social Rented Sector = £322k, Private Sector = £375k (2016/17) 2. No. receiving community alarm or telecare: Aged 18-64 = 239 and Aged 65+ = 1,690 3. Housing options	1. Monitor and evaluate procedures, value for money and impact of adaptations and equipment provision 2. Introduction of new technologies 3. Evaluation report on outcomes	1. 2020 2. 2017-22 4. 2017-22	P,I	2	10, 15

Strategic actions	Strategic outcome	Partners
1. Liaise with RSL partners to consider a range of new and existing provision that could be adapted to suit changing needs and service configuration.	4.1, 4.2	SBC, RSLs
2. Monitor availability and impact of housing support for young people and other vulnerable client groups through the implementation of the homelessness strategy.	4.1, 4.4	SBC, RSLs
3. Include housing within integration and locality planning processes to make sure that housing provision for a range of client groups is in the right place with sufficient connectivity to transport and digital infrastructure developments	4.1,4.3 4.5	IJB,RSLs, Third sector
4. Investigate the feasibility of developing shared ownership and equity release schemes for older people to finance property adaptations and promote the national Help to Adapt scheme	4.1, 4.2	SBC, Scottish Gov, RSLs
5. Ensure RSLs work in partnership with care and support providers to improve intelligence of need across a range of client groups plus developments in technology and design innovation	4.1,4.5	SBC, RSLs
6. Explore the future potential of the Borders Care & Repair scheme to further provide a wider range of services which will enable people to live independently	4.1,4.5	SBC, Eildon, SWD
7. Enable a collaborative approach to a mapping exercise with the integration joint board to establish the availability of local advice and support services as part of the locality planning process (rural exclusion analysis)	4.1,4.3 4.5	SBC, IJB,RSLs, Third sector
8. Provide information and advice to a range of client groups on the options available to them as their housing and care needs change, encouraging and supporting pre-planning	4.1,4.5	SBC, RSLs Third sector
9. Make better use of digital infrastructure and telephony to enable individuals to live independently	4.1,4.5	IJB,RSLs, SBC
10. Develop an Integrated Strategic Plan for Older People's Housing , Support and Care	4.1,4.2	IJB,SWD, RSLs
11. Assess the extent and nature of needs within the gypsies and traveller community; and develop appropriate response	4.1	SESHoF, SBC, G&T community

Key	
1. Christie principle 2. SOA priority 3. National Outcome	C: Collaboration I: Innovation P: Prevention 1: Grow the economy 2: Reduce inequalities 3: Low Carbon agenda 7: Reduce inequalities. 10 Well-designed suitable places

Local Housing Strategy

2017-2022 Appendices

List of Appendices

Appendix 1	LHS 2017-2022 Monitoring Tool
Appendix 2	LHS 2017-2022 Strategic Environmental Assessment Pre-Screening
Appendix 3	LHS 2017-2022 Equality Impact Assessment
Appendix 4	LHS 2017-2022 Rural Proofing

Appendix 1: LHS 2017-2022 Monitoring Tool

LHS Priority 1: The supply of housing meets the needs of our communities

Outcomes:

1.1 Increase the supply of affordable housing						
Strategic actions	Year One Actions	Year One Progress Outcomes	Progress Indicator	Lead	Partners	Related documents
Review and update strategic Housing Investment Plan (SHIP) in accordance with Scottish Government Guidance					SHIP Working Group	
Identify mismatch of supply and demand in social rented housing, including need for re-provisioning, to inform investment priorities					LHS Partnership Group	
Accelerate infrastructure projects to enable affordable housing projects to proceed; engage with infrastructure development agencies and national/regional construction firms to identify housing led growth opportunities (in/around the Border railway corridor)					SBC, HfS, Developers, Scottish Enterprise	
Build capacity in the construction sector through training and employment initiatives to ensure businesses compete more efficiently					SBC, Borders College, South East Scotland Housing Forum	
Proactively engage with housing land owners to improve communication, share market intelligence, influence value expectation and cultivate development opportunities					SBC, RSL's	
1.2 Increase options for affordable housing						
Strategic actions	Year One Actions	Year One Progress Outcomes	Progress Indicator	Lead	Partners	Related documents
Based on improved intelligence of the economies of development in the Borders, examine innovative procurement techniques, construction technologies, partnership agreements and funding models to maximise the delivery of housing supply					South East Scotland Housing Forum	
Improve understanding of the economics of development in a Borders context including development costs, construction industry capacity and land values through analysis and research across development partners					South East Scotland Housing Forum	
Explore options to make house purchase an attractive option for young economically active people encouraging them to come to or stay in the Scottish Borders					SBC, South East Scotland Housing Forum	
Work in partnership with economic development partners to address gaps in construction industry/skills capacity which create a barrier to housing led economic growth					Skills Development Scotland Business Gateway	
1.3 Review and progress delivery of locality plans						
Strategic actions	Year One Actions	Year One Progress Outcomes	Progress Indicator	Lead	Partners	Related documents
Support the development of a town centre living strategy					CPP	
Improve understanding of housing need and aspirations through community engagement and by sharing information across services and partnerships					SESplan Housing Market partnership	
1.4 Reduce the number of empty homes						
Strategic actions	Year One Actions	Year One Progress Outcomes	Progress Indicator	Lead	Partners	Related documents
Reduce the number of empty properties by offering information and advice to property owners					SBC, RSL's	
1.5 Contribute to strategic planning						
Strategic actions	Year One Actions	Year One Progress Outcomes	Progress Indicator	Lead	Partners	Related documents
Use the land reform and community empowerment agendas to promote and offer opportunities for land assembly through local communities					SBC, RSL's, South East Scotland Housing Forum	

Performance Indicators:

Strategic outcome	Relevant Indicators	Baseline (date)	Targets	Performance 2017-18	Progress Indicator	Data type and source	Timescale
1.1 Increase the supply of affordable housing	Total number of completions	325 per annum (ave: 2011/12 – 2014/15)	348 pa			SG house building statistics	2017-22
	Number of affordable homes completed	87 pa (2011/12 – 2014/15)	128 pa			SG house building statistics	2017 - 2022
	Number of new social rented homes completed	79% of affordable completions in 2014/15 were social rent	85% of affordable housing to be social rent			SBC, SG AHIP	2017 - 2022
	Number of other affordable homes completed (all subsidised and un-subsidised intermediate tenures and mid-market rented homes)	21% of affordable completions in 2014/15 were not social rent	15% of affordable housing to be 'other' affordable housing			SBC, SG AHIP	2017 - 2022
1.2 Increase options for affordable housing	Options identified	None	Complete option identification			SBC Committee reports	2020
	Feasibility studies undertaken	None	Complete feasibility studies			SBC operational information	2020
	No. of MMR units	None	Increase provision of MMR			SBC, RSL information	2017-22
1.3 Review and progress delivery of locality plans	No of Locality Plans reviewed and delivered	SOA agreed 2013	Locality Plans in place and increase supply of affordable housing in Town Centres in line with Whole Town Plans e.g. Selkirk, Kelso, Hawick and Galashiels			SBC, SG returns, SLAED	2017-22
1.4 Reduce the number of empty homes	No. of long-term empty homes	888 (2015/16)	< 888 homes			Revenues and benefits data	2017-22
	Enforcement orders used – e.g. CPOs	0	>0			SBC data	2017-22
	Homes brought back into use	9 (ave 2011/12 – 2014/15)	> 9 homes			SBC operational information	2017-22
1.5 Contribute to strategic planning	Adoption of SESplan2	SESplan	Adopt SESplan2 in 2018, as basis for HSTs, LDP and wider strategic planning			SBC Committee reports	2018
	Delivery of HNDA3	HNDA2	Set in place partnership arrangements to deliver HNDA3 and inform the next LHS			South East Scotland Housing Forum, HNDA3	2022
	Engage with Planning Review	HNDA3, SHIP	Mechanisms to streamline and enable new housing supply			HNDA3, SHIP	2017-22

LHS Priority 2: More people live in good quality energy efficient homes

Outcomes:

2.1 Social housing stock meets the SHQS						
Strategic actions	Year One Actions	Year One Progress Outcomes	Progress Indicator	Lead	Partners	Related documents
SBC and RSL's partner will work together to develop a plan for addressing SHQS failures, exemptions and abeyances					SBC, RSLs, developers	
2.2 Social Housing stock meets EESSH 2020 target						
Strategic actions	Year One Actions	Year One Progress Outcomes	Progress Indicator	Lead	Partners	Related documents
Work in partnership to improve the quality of the social housing stock: to meet SHQS and EESSH targets, and support improved energy efficiency standards in new build developments					SBC, RSLs, developers	
RSLs to prepare annual reports on their progress on achieving EESSH					SBC, RSLs, developers	
2.3 Significant improvement in fuel efficiency of housing stock						
Strategic actions	Year One Actions	Year One Progress Outcomes	Progress Indicator	Lead	Partners	Related documents
Explore the potential to support communities to come together to negotiate discounted rates for fuel provision in rural areas or acknowledged areas of deprivation					SBC, SG, Utility Companies, Developers, East Scotland Home Energy Forum	
Incentivise mixed tenure solutions to improve stock condition					SBC, SG, RSLs, Developers,	
Target resources, information and advice to ensure owner occupiers and private landlords benefit from opportunities for insulation, double glazing, upgraded heating systems etc.					SBC, SG, RSLs, Developers, SAL, Private Landlords, East Scotland Home Energy Forum	
Ensure effective targeting of energy efficiency measures on those who are experiencing fuel poverty					SBC, RSLs, SG, East Scotland Home Energy Forum, SPAP	
Develop a local, multi-agency home energy forum which will develop a comprehensive local network of delivery options to provide enhanced advice through to delivery					SBC, RSLs, East Scotland Home Energy Forum	
2.4 Improved functioning of the private sector housing portfolio						
Strategic actions	Year One Actions	Year One Progress Outcomes	Progress Indicator	Lead	Partners	Related documents
Work in partnership to improve condition of empty homes in rural areas and town centres					SBC, SG, RSLs, Developers, CPP	
Develop effective routes to liaise and collaborate with the private landlord sector to maximise the quality and impact of the private rented sector in Scottish Borders					SBC, RSLs, Private Landlords, SAL	
Deliver multi tenure information and advice to enable households to manage the condition of their property					SBC, RSLs, Shelter, CAB	

Performance Indicators:

Strategic outcome	Relevant Indicators	Baseline (date)	Targets	Performance 2017-18	Progress Indicator	Data type and source	Timescale
2.1 Social housing stock meets the SHQS	% of dwellings that meet the SHQS	91% compliance (2014/15)	100%			RSL SHR returns	2018
	% of dwellings with abeyances or exemptions					Audit Scotland return	2020
2.2 Social Housing stock meets EESSH 2020 target	% of dwellings that meet the EESSH 2020 target	Baseline to be established as a key priority.	100% compliance			RSL SHR returns; Audit Scotland return	2017-20
2.3 Significant improvement in fuel efficiency of housing stock	Production of a 2017 Fuel Poverty Delivery Strategy	N/A	Complete			SBC operational	2018
	Households in fuel poverty	43% of households 'Scottish Borders Council Fuel Poverty Activity Annual Update' (2014-15),	Reduce households in fuel poverty			SHCS	2017-22
	HEEPS-ABS investment in Scottish Borders	£1,623,023 (2014/15)	Full HEEPS:ABS spend			RSL operational data (annual)	2017-22
	Social rented sector stock built to Silver energy standard	N/A	100%			RSL data	2017-22
	No. of private sector measures installed	420 (370 External wall insulation, 50 cavity wall insulation) (2014/15)	>420			Operational data	2017-22
	No. of households provided with energy advice/information	4,041 Engagements; 895 referrals (Home Energy Scotland) (2014/15)	>4,041			Operational data	2017-22
2.4 Improved functioning of the private sector housing portfolio	Finalise private sector strategy, including provision for BTS strategy	N/A	Complete			SBC operational	2018
	No. of private sector properties where serious disrepair and BTS reduced	TBC	80 units per annum			SBC: Environmental Services data;	2017-22
	Enforcement orders used	0	>0			SBC data	2017-22

LHS Priority 3: Fewer People are affected by homelessness

Outcomes:

3.1 Use effective housing options and preventative intervention to successfully prevent homelessness						
Strategic actions	Year One Actions	Year One Progress Outcomes	Progress Indicator	Lead	Partners	Related documents
Develop and analyse client group profiles for homeless applicants to identify reasons for homelessness, housing support needs and how to target prevention activity to specific groups					SBC, RSLs, Housing Support providers, Information & advice agencies	
Re-establish a strategic homelessness approach, which incorporates a variety of partners, and develop a detailed homelessness action plan					SG, SBC, RSLs, private landlords, Housing Support providers, Information & advice agencies	
3.2 Improve access to & impact of Housing Options model						
Strategic actions	Year One Actions	Year One Progress Outcomes	Progress Indicator	Lead	Partners	Related documents
Conduct research and analysis of the reasons behind sustainment outcomes for previously homeless households to ensure that effective support models are identified and are made more widely available					SBC, RSLs, Housing Support providers, Information & advice agencies	
Improve access and links to education, training or employment opportunities within homelessness and resettlement processes					Employability services, SBC, RSLs, Housing Support providers	
Implement a common approach to housing options which stimulates collaboration, considers all tenures, focuses on prevention and early action and creates a single point of access					SBC, BWA, RSLs, private landlords, Housing Support providers, Information & advice agencies, IJB, H&SCP,	
Develop a range of Housing Options pathways tailored to the needs of specific client groups and communities					SBC, BWA, RSLs, private landlords, Housing Support providers, Information & advice agencies, IJB, H&SCP	
3.3 Improve access to a range of settled accommodation options						
Strategic actions	Year One Actions	Year One Progress Outcomes	Progress Indicator	Lead	Partners	Related documents
Improve access to a better range of settled accommodation options for homeless households					SG, DWP, SBC, BWA, RSLs, private landlords, Housing Support providers, Information & advice agencies	
3.4 Lessen the impact of residing in temporary accommodation						
Strategic actions	Year One Actions	Year One Progress Outcomes	Progress Indicator	Lead	Partners	Related documents
Review the strategy for temporary accommodation to ensure financial sustainability and to continuously improve customer outcomes					SG, DWP, SBC, BWA, RSLs, private landlords, Housing Support providers, Information & advice agencies	
Explore ways to expand the range of transitional accommodation options for homeless households					SG, SBC, RSLs, private landlords, Housing Support providers, Information & advice agencies	
3.5 Promote independent living & tenancy sustainment through effective delivery of housing support duty						
Strategic actions	Year One Actions	Year One Progress Outcomes	Progress Indicator	Lead	Partners	Related documents
Improve access to health and social care services for homeless people, particularly for those with complex needs by working with integration partners					SBC, RSLs, IJB, H&SCP	

Performance Indicators:

Strategic outcome	Relevant Indicators	Baseline (date)	Targets	Performance 2017-18	Progress Indicator	Data type and source	Timescale
3.1 Use effective housing options and preventative intervention to successfully prevent homelessness	Number Housing Options cases assisted to a. maintain existing accommodation b. access settled housing	(a) 12% remained in existing accommodation: 2014/15 (b) 24% accessed settled accommodation – 12% social/12% PRS: 2014/15	a. 2% increase per annum b. 2% increase per annum per annum			PREVENT1	2017-22
	Number & % assessed as homeless	535 (83% of all applications): 2014/15	1% reduction per annum			HL1 data	2017-22
	% applicants reassessed as homeless in same year	44 (4.5% of all applications): 2014/15	1% reduction per annum			HL1 data	2017-22
	% young people presenting as homeless	210 (34% applications): 2014/15	5% reduction per annum			HL1 data	2017-22
3.2 Improve access to & impact of Housing Options model	Number accessing Housing Options service	1,000: 2014/15	5% increase per annum			PREVENT1 data	2017-22
	Number partners delivering Housing Options model	1 (Homelessness Team) 2014/15	5 partners offering full Housing Options service			SBC data	2022
	% housing options cases that progress to homeless application	37%: 2014/15	1% reduction per annum per annum			PREVENT1 data	2017-22
3.3 Improve access to a range of settled accommodation options	% homeless cases accessing settled accommodation as outcome a. Social housing b. Private housing	(a) 55% accessed social housing: 2014/15 (b) 3% accessed assured PRS tenancy: 2014/15	a. 1% increase per annum b. 2% increase per annum			HL1 Data	2017-22
	% unintentionally homeless household access settled accommodation	67% (2014/15)	90%			HL1 Data	2022
	Number of homeless people housed through rent deposit scheme	84 (2014/15)	10% increase per annum			DGS Data	2017-22
	% RSL lets to homeless households	23% (2014/15)	50%			SSHC Outcomes	2022
3.4 Lessen the impact of residing in temporary accommodation	Number of self-contained temporary accommodation spaces	104 spaces: 2014/15	104 spaces			SBC data	2017-22
	Number of supported accommodation spaces	13 spaces (5 x refuge, 4 x looked after children; 4 x vulnerable young people): 2014/15	13 spaces			SBC data	2017-22
	% accessing temporary accommodation (i.e. not emergency placements)	93%: 2014/15	100%			SBC data	2022
	% accessing B&B	7%: 2014/15	0%			SBC data	2022
	Average length of stay in temporary accommodation	100 days: 2014/15	10% reduction in length of stay per annum			SBC data	2017-22
	% satisfaction of temporary or emergency accommodation refused	83% very and fairly satisfied (2015/16)	90% satisfaction rate			SHR data	2017-22
	% of offers of temporary or emergency accommodation refused	15%: 2015/16	Reduce refusals by 5%			SHR	2017-22
3.5 Promote independent living & tenancy sustainment through effective delivery of housing support duty	Number accessing Housing Support Service	425 cases: 2014/15	10% increase per annum			SBC data	
	Number of clients with support package	237 cases: 2014/15	10% increase per annum			SBC data	
	Number discharged due to effective resettlement	67% 2014/15	3% increase per annum			SBC data	

LHS Priority 4: More people are supported to live independently in their own homes

Outcomes:

4.1 More people being able to live independently in their own homes						
Strategic actions	Year One Actions	Year One Progress Outcomes	Progress Indicator	Lead	Partners	Related documents
Liaise with RSL partners to consider a range of new and existing provision that could be adapted to suit changing needs and service configuration.					SBC, RSLs	
Investigate the feasibility of developing shared ownership and equity release schemes for older people to finance property adaptations and promote the national Help to Adapt scheme.					SBC, SG, RSLs	
Explore the future potential of the Borders Care & Repair scheme to further provide a wider range of services which will enable people to live independently.					SBC, Eildon, SWD	
Make better use of digital infrastructure and telephony to enable individuals to live independently.					IJB, RSLs, SBC	
4.2 Increased provision of specialised housing						
Strategic actions	Year One Actions	Year One Progress Outcomes	Progress Indicator	Lead	Partners	Related documents
Develop an Older People's Housing Strategy in partnership with the Health and Social Care Partnership					IJB, SWD, RSLs	
Assess the extent and nature of needs within the gypsies and traveller community; and develop appropriate response.					SESHoF, SBC, G&T community	
4.3 Effective housing input to process of health and social care integration						
Strategic actions	Year One Actions	Year One Progress Outcomes	Progress Indicator	Lead	Partners	Related documents
Include housing within integration and locality planning processes to make sure that housing provision for a range of client groups is in the right place with sufficient connectivity to transport and digital infrastructure developments.					IJB, RSLs, Third sector	
Enable a collaborative approach to a mapping exercise with the integration joint board to establish the availability of local advice and support services as part of the locality planning process (rural exclusion analysis)					SBC, IJB, RSLs, Third sector	
4.4 Improved availability of housing support services						
Strategic actions	Year One Actions	Year One Progress Outcomes	Progress Indicator	Lead	Partners	Related documents
Monitor availability and impact of housing support for young people and other vulnerable client groups through the implementation of the homelessness strategy.					SBC, RSLs	
4.5 Increase in prevention and early intervention						
Strategic actions	Year One Actions	Year One Progress Outcomes	Progress Indicator	Lead	Partners	Related documents
Ensure RSLs work in partnership with care and support providers to improve intelligence of need across a range of client groups plus developments in technology and design innovation.					SBC, RSLs	
Provide information and advice to a range of client groups on the options available to them as their housing and care needs change, encouraging and supporting pre-planning.					SBC, RSLs Third sector	

Performance Indicators:

Strategic outcome	Relevant Indicators	Baseline (date)	Targets	Performance 2017-18	Progress Indicator	Data type and source	Timescale
4.1 More people being able to live independently in their own homes	Number of persons receiving aids/adaptations and handyman services	Minor adaptations – 355 Minor repairs –20 Handyperson – 4495 Major adaptations – 75	Minor adaptations – > 355 Minor repairs - > 20 Handyperson – > 4495 Major adaptations – > 88 Targets to be agreed annually with Care and Repair service.			SBC data / annual	2017-22
4.2 Increased provision of specialised housing	Number of specialist housing places	ECH/HwC places = 129 (Dec 2014)	ECH/HwC = 180			SBC and AHIP	2017-22
	Number of new homes to wheelchair and varying needs standard	ECH/HwC places = 129 (Dec 2014)	ECH/HwC = 180			SBC and AHIP	2017-22
4.3 Effective housing input to process of health and social care integration	Recognition of HCS by HSCP	N/A	Housing involved in service redesign plans.			Reference SCP and HCS and emerging plans for localities	2020
	Housing represented at strategic planning level	N/A	Housing involved in service redesign plans.			Reference SCP and HCS and emerging plans for localities	2020
	Housing representation on locality planning groups	N/A	Housing involved in service redesign plans.			Reference SCP and HCS and emerging plans for localities	2020
4.4 Improved availability of housing support services	Outsourcing of housing support	N/A	Evaluation of benefits in outsourcing housing support			SBC	2020
	No of people receiving housing support	N/A	Increase in number receiving support			SBC data annual	2017-22
	Greater transparency and assessment of sufficiency of Housing support services	N/A	Assessment of impact of changes in support of objective			SBC data	2020
4.5 Increase in prevention and early intervention	Maximise use of Care and Repair budget	Social Rented Sector = £322k, Private Sector = £375k (2016/17) No. receiving community alarm or telecare: Aged 18-64 = 239 and Aged 65+ = 1,690	Monitor and evaluate procedures, value for money and impact of adaptations and equipment provision. Maintain existing level of budget provision.			SBC	2017-22
	Increased use of technology to support individuals	Social Rented Sector = £322k, Private Sector = £375k (2016/17) No. receiving community alarm or telecare: Aged 18-64 = 239 and Aged 65+ = 1,690	Introduction of new technologies. Evaluation report on outcomes.			SBC social work and health	2017-22
	Evaluation of housing options advice and general advice/information services	Social Rented Sector = £322k, Private Sector = £375k (2016/17) No. receiving community alarm or telecare: Aged 18-64 = 239 and Aged 65+ = 1,690	Evaluation report on outcomes.			SBC Homelessness team	

PRE-SCREENING NOTIFICATION

SEA PRE-SCREENING DOCUMENT

Responsible Authority:

Scottish Borders Council

Title of the plan:

Scottish Borders Local Housing Strategy 2017 - 2022

What prompted the plan:

(e.g. a legislative, regulatory or administrative provision)

The Housing (Scotland) 2001 Act makes it a statutory requirement for all Scottish local authorities to prepare and submit a Local Housing Strategy (LHS) to Scottish Ministers. The LHS should assess the nature and condition of the housing stock, the needs of persons in the area for housing, the demand for, and availability of housing and the needs of persons in the area with special needs. The LHS should be regularly reviewed and updated every five years.

Plan subject:

(e.g. transport)

Housing

Brief summary of the plan:

(including the area or location to which the plan related)

The LHS is Scottish Borders Council's primary strategic document on housing. It sets out the vision for housing in the Scottish Borders that *'Every person in the Scottish Borders lives in a home that meets their needs'* There are four priorities that will help to achieve this vision, these are:

- The supply of housing meets the needs of our communities
- More people live in good quality, energy efficient homes
- Less people are affected by homelessness
- More people are supported to live independently in their own homes

Brief summary of the likely environmental consequences:

(including whether it has been determined that the plan is likely to have no or minimum effects, either directly or indirectly)

The LHS will provide strategic direction on tackling housing issues, including affordable supply, energy efficiency, fuel poverty, homelessness and independent living.

The LHS will provide a framework for investment on new affordable housing, through the bi-annual preparation of the Strategic Housing Investment Plan (SHIP); though the land available for development will be allocated through the Strategic and Local Development Plans. Any negative effects arise from new supply will be assess through the relevant environmental assessments of these development plans.

The LHS will also provide a framework for projects related to the improvement of existing housing which could have a positive impact on reducing carbon emissions and fuel poverty, also providing a positive impact on the environment.

The LHS is a high level strategic plan and any new projects that arise from the strategy will be environmentally assessed where appropriate. On this basis Scottish Borders Council has determined the Local Housing Strategy is exempt from a full Strategic Environmental Assessment as there will be no significant environmental impacts.

Contact details:

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Date of opinion:

25/10/2016

When completed send to: SEA.gateway@scotland.gsi.gov.uk or to SEA Gateway, Scottish Government, Area 2H (South), Victoria Quay, Edinburgh, EH6 6QQ

Scottish Borders Council

Stage 1 Equality Impact Assessment – Start Up

1.	Title of Proposal:	Scottish Borders Local Housing Strategy 2017 – 2022
2.	Service Area: Department:	<p>Housing Strategy and Services Place</p> <p>While Scottish Borders Council has statutory responsibility for the development of the strategy, its implementation is dependent on partnership working with a whole range of external organisations. Key partners include housing associations (RSLs), housing developers, private and voluntary sector service providers including information and advice providers, Care and Repair, housing support providers, estate agents, letting agents and private landlords.</p>
3.	Description:	<p>The Housing (Scotland) 2001 Act makes it a statutory requirement for all Scottish local authorities to prepare and submit a Local Housing Strategy (LHS) to Scottish Ministers. The LHS sets the strategic direction to tackle housing need and demand in the Scottish Borders and informs future investment in housing and related services across the Scottish Borders. The LHS is regularly reviewed and updated every five years.</p> <p>The LHS is Scottish Borders Council’s primary strategic document on housing. It sets out the vision for housing in the Scottish Borders that <i>‘Every person in the Scottish Borders lives in a home that meets their needs’</i> There are four priorities that will help to achieve this vision, these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The supply of housing meets the needs of our communities • More people live in good quality, energy efficient homes • Less people are affected by homelessness • More people are supported to live independently in their own homes <p>There are numerous strategies and plans that sit under the LHS that feed into the strategy, these include; Strategic Housing Investment Plan (SHIP), Homelessness Delivery Plan, Temporary Accommodation Strategy, Fuel Poverty Delivery Plan.</p>

4.	Relevance to the Equality Duty.		
Do you believe your proposal has any relevance to the following duties of the Council under the Equality Act 2010?			
Duty			Yes/No
Elimination of discrimination (both direct & indirect), victimisation and harassment.			Yes. The implementation of the LHS will have an impact on the whole population of the Scottish Borders as everyone needs a home
Promotion of equality of opportunity?			Yes. The development and implementation of the LHS and the action plan will identify and promote equality of opportunity
Foster good relations?			Yes. The implementation of the LHS is dependent on partnership working and requires engagement with a wide range of stakeholders. Through implementation there is also the potential to engage further and to build new relationships

Which groups of people may be impacted (both positively and negatively) if the proposal is advanced?				
Equality Characteristic	Impact			Description
	No Impact	Possible Positive Impact	Possible Negative Impact	
Age		X		The LHS is inclusive to all individuals regardless of age. Supply of new affordable housing that meets the needs of the communities should provide a range of choice of housing for families, which in turn should benefit the health and well-being of children, young people and older people. There are a number of actions set out in the Homelessness Delivery Plan to tackle youth homelessness and to support young people to sustain their tenancies. Older people are one of the key client groups identified in the Independent Living objectives of the strategy. It clearly identifies the projected growth of this people over 75 is expected to increase by 95% and identifies actions which should help meet the housing needs of older people. This will require effective joint working with Social Work, NHS Borders, RSLs and other private and voluntary sector organisations. Older and other vulnerable people are prioritised for assistance and grants for housing improvement, and Care and Repair. SBC will be starting work on an Older Peoples Housing Strategy once the LHS has been finalised.

	Disability		X	<p>The LHS is inclusive to all individuals regardless of disability. There are numerous plans linked to the LHS that focus on disability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SESplan Housing Need and Demand Assessment identify the need for specialist housing but identified that more work needs to be carried out in this area. • Housing Contribution Statement – sets out how work by the council’s housing department as well as RSLs will contribute to the delivery of the Health and Social Care Partnership Strategic Plan. • Priority Client Group Delivery Plan – The Priority Client Groups delivery plan considers how appropriate and good quality accommodation can help vulnerable groups live with a good quality of life, as independently as they choose, and contribute to improving health and wellbeing. This plan was super succeeded by the Housing Contribution Statement
	Gender		X	<p>There is no impact on gender in new housing supply and investment in existing housing. Access to social rented housing by gender is recorded by RSLs and is monitored by the SHR. The Council has no enforcement powers over RSL access and housing management policies. The Council delivers the homelessness service and records access and outcomes by gender – the strategy includes an assessment of the incidence of homelessness by male/female, but as yet no needs assessment has been undertaken by transgender/transsexual people. Private sector services and housing support services delivered by the Council record applications and outcomes by gender including transgender and transsexual people. However, there is scope to record this information at the Homeless assessment stage, prior to referral to support services and this has been identified. During the previous LHS, the Homelessness Service worked (and continue to work) in partnership with RSLs and the Safer Communities Team to implement a unified domestic abuse policy. Providing a consistent, co-ordinated and responsive approach by Borders housing providers to addressing the housing needs of women and men who suffer domestic abuse.</p> <p>The LHS improves access to housing for all and so there is likely to be a positive impact. This will be monitored throughout the life of the LHS</p>
	Race Groups		X	<p>Information on people of different nationalities and ethnic origins are included in the strategy. Access to social housing is recorded by the RSLs and monitored through the Scottish Social Housing Charter. The Homelessness Service records ethnicity through data collection systems. All information and advice is available in alternative formats or translated upon request as is Council policy.</p> <p>Through the development of the SESplan Housing Need and Demand Assessment No. 2 identified that there is limited data available to quantify the level and type of housing required to meet specific housing needs and understands the importance of strengthening the evidence base to measure the housing need and demand of particular needs groups and / or for specialist housing provision. Further work is required of the following groups:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Households with particular needs (including older people; people with a physical disability; mental health

				<p>and learning disabilities);</p> <p>2. Gypsy Travellers and Travelling Show-people; and</p> <p>3. Demand for below market rent housing, with emphasis on first time buyers.</p> <p>Through the development of the LHS it will be identified if this will impact negatively on this group.</p>
People with Religious or other Beliefs		X		The LHS is fully inclusive to all religions and beliefs (including non-belief). The LHS improves the range and supply of affordable housing and access to housing and support services to all. There is likely to be a positive impact on these groups, and outcomes will be monitored through the life span of the LHS and through the delivery of specific housing and support services.
Pregnancy and Maternity		X		The LHS improves the range and supply of affordable housing and access to housing and support services to all. There is likely to be a positive impact on these groups, and outcomes will be monitored through the life span of the LHS and through the delivery of specific housing and support services. The Homelessness Service has specific working procedures in place for expectant mothers and those with children. There has been a significant amount of work carried out through the Home Energy Advice Service to provide information and advice on fuel poverty and energy efficiency to Bump and Baby Groups.
Sexual Orientation		X		The LHS is fully inclusive to all irrespective of a person's sexual orientation. The LHS improves access to housing and support services for all and there is likely to be a positive impact on these groups through its implementation. Outcomes on specific equality groups will be monitored throughout delivery of the LHS and associated services.
Carers		X		The LHS is inclusive to all those with caring responsibilities. The Housing Contribution Statement identifies carers as one of the priorities; Promote visiting support services such as befriending and carers support services particularly in rural villages to prevent social isolation and increase/ maintain social networks of vulnerable people and their carers Information on carers will be included in the Older Peoples Housing Strategy which will be developed in 2016/17
Poverty		X		The LHS sets out priority areas for investment in housing, including rural areas. The LHS recognises the needs of those on low income through the Housing Needs and Demand Assessment, identifying the number of households unlikely to be able to afford market housing and projecting the number of households that require affordable housing solutions. The strategy considers the needs of those in fuel poverty and sets out the services and actions required to tackle fuel poverty. This includes information and advice on income maximisation and energy efficiency. Income maximisation and welfare benefits advice is integral to the homeless service and private housing sector services provided by the Council.
Employees	X			No impact. Housing staff will continue to fulfil their regular duties and responsibilities in terms of delivering and implementing the Local Housing Strategy, as well as providing the other statutory housing support, advice and information functions.

6.	Mitigation	
	Characteristic	Mitigation
	Race	Further work will be carried out to strengthen the evidence base to measure the housing need and demand of particular needs groups and/ or for specialist housing provision. This work will be separate to the LHS but will feed into the monitoring of the LHS in the future.
	All	The implementation of the LHS will bring many positive outcomes for all communities in the Scottish Borders. The LHS is a high level strategic document, therefore, there are specific strategies that feed into the LHS that cover the four priorities, these include SHIP, Fuel Poverty Plan, Health and Homelessness Strategy, Older Peoples Housing Strategy and Housing Contribution Statement. Throughout the development of the LHS any gaps in evidence/ data will be identified and steps will be put in place to ensure these are monitored within the strategy.

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How certain are you of the answers you have given?	
Answer	Tick One
Certain - I have populated the evidence base to support my answers.	✓
Fairly Certain – but don't have concrete evidence to support my answers so would recommend further assessment is conducted if the proposal is progressed.	
Not Certain – further assessment is recommended if proposal is progressed.	

Completed By			
Name	Cathie Fancy	Service Area.	Housing Strategy and Services, Place
Post	Group Manager, Housing Strategy and Services	Date	25 th April 2017
Completed By			
Name	Nile Istephan	Service Area.	Eildon Housing Association Ltd.
Post	Chief Executive	Date	27 April 2017
Completed By			
Name	Donna Bogdanovic	Service Area.	Housing Strategy and Services, Place
Post	Senior Housing Strategy Officer	Date	1 st April 2017
Completed By			
Name	Lindsey Renwick	Service Area.	Housing Strategy and Services, Place
Post	Housing Strategy Officer	Date	9 th March 2017

Scottish Borders Council

Stage 3 Equality Impact Assessment - Sign Off

3.1	Title of Proposal:	Scottish Borders Local Housing Strategy 2017 – 2022
3.2	Service Area: Department:	<p>Housing Strategy and Services Place</p> <p>While Scottish Borders Council has statutory responsibility for the development of the strategy. Its implementation is dependent on partnership working with a whole range of external organisations. Key partners are housing associations (RSLs, housing developers, private and voluntary sector service providers including information and advice providers, Care and Repair, housing support providers, estate agents, letting agents and private landlords.</p>
3.3	Description:	<p>The Housing (Scotland) 2001 Act makes it a statutory requirement for all Scottish local authorities to prepare and submit a Local Housing Strategy (LHS) to Scottish Ministers. The LHS sets the strategic direction to tackle housing need and demand in the Scottish Borders and informs future investment in housing and related services across the Scottish Borders. The LHS is regularly reviewed and updated every five years.</p> <p>The LHS is Scottish Borders Council’s primary strategic document on housing. It sets out the vision for housing in the Scottish Borders that <i>‘Every person in the Scottish Borders lives in a home that meets their needs’</i> There are four priorities that will help to achieve this vision, these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The supply of housing meets the needs of our communities • More people live in good quality, energy efficient homes • Less people are affected by homelessness • More people are supported to live independently in their own homes <p>There are numerous strategies and plans that sit under the LHS that feed into the strategy, these include; Strategic Housing Investment Plan (SHIP). Homelessness Delivery Plan, Temporary Accommodation Strategy, Fuel Poverty Delivery Plan</p>

3.4	Impact Assessment				
	Equality Characteristic	Impact			Description, Mitigation & Recommendations
		No Impact	Positive Impact	Negative Impact	
	Age		X		<p>The implementation of the Local Housing Strategy will impact on the whole population of the Scottish Borders in that housing services are used by the whole population.</p> <p>The implementation of the Local Housing Strategy will bring many positive aspects for all of the communities of the Scottish Borders; this is at the very heart of the strategy. The LHS is a high level strategic document, therefore, there are specific strategies that feed into the LHS that cover the four priorities, these include SHIP, Fuel Poverty Plan, Health and Homelessness Strategy, Older Peoples Housing Strategy and Housing Contribution Statement. Many service areas are already in place to support this strategy; (such as Housing Support, Adaptations, Energy Efficiency Advice, and affordable housing policy). Throughout the development of the LHS any gaps in evidence/ data will be put in place to ensure these are monitored with the strategy</p> <p>Consultation throughout the development of the strategy has helped us to identify the key priorities for housing.</p> <p>As the LHS is a high level document, partnership working is an essential part of delivery of the strategy. The LHS Partnership Group will have overall responsibility of the strategy and includes members from RSLs, various council departments, Scottish Government, Care and Repair, NHS Borders, CAB and Changeworks.</p>
	Disability		X		
	Gender		X		
	Race Groups		X		
	People with Religious or other Beliefs		X		
	Pregnancy & Maternity		X		
	Sexual Orientation		X		
	Carers		X		
Poverty		X			
Employees		X			

3.5	Relevance to the Equality Duty in Summary:	
	What impact will your proposal have on the following :	
	Equality Duty	Reasoning:
	Elimination of discrimination (both direct & indirect), victimisation and harassment. <i>(Will proposal discriminate? Or help eliminate discrimination?)</i>	The implementation of the LHS will have a positive impact on the whole population of the Scottish Borders as everyone needs a home. Some services are already set up to deal with the four main priorities in the strategy (such as Housing Support, Adaptations, Energy Efficiency Advice, and affordable housing policy)
	Promotion of equality of opportunity? <i>(Will your proposal help or hinder the Council with this)</i>	The implementation of the LHS will help to identify and promote equal opportunity.
Foster good relations? <i>(Will your proposal help or hinder the council s relationships with those who have equality characteristics?)</i>	There has been a wide ranging consultation period during the development of the LHS and this will continue through partnership working through the LHS Partnership Group. This will include strengthening already established partnerships and developing new partnerships to support the delivery and implementation of the LHS so that 'Every person in the Scottish Borders lives in a home that meets their needs'	

3.6	Recommendations & Mitigation		
	Characteristic	Mitigation/Recommendation	Approved Yes/No
	All	It is important to ensure that all services that come under the LHS are protected and consideration to all the protected characteristics and themes relevant to the strategy have been included. Any new polices/ service/ work that comes out of the LHS will need to also be considerate of all the protected characteristics and themes of the LHS and will require EIA's to ensure this. The LHS will be reviewed and updated on an annual basis and adjusted accordingly. Throughout the development of the LHS any gaps in evidence/ data will be identified and steps will be put in place to ensure these are monitored within the strategy.	Yes Yes

Signed Off (Sign off <u>must</u> be completed by Service Manager or Director)			
Name:	Cathie Fancy	Directorate:	Housing Strategy and Services, Place
Post:	Group Manager, Housing Strategy and Services	Date:	25 th April 2017
EIA Completed By			
Name	Nile Istephan	Service Area	Eildon Housing Association Ltd.
Post	Chief Executive	Date	27 April 2017
EIA Completed By			
Name	Donna Bogdanovic	Service Area.	Housing Strategy and Services, Place
Post	Senior Housing Strategy Officer	Date	1 st April 2017
EIA Completed By			
Name	Lindsey Renwick	Service Area.	Housing Strategy and Services, Place
Post	Housing Strategy Officer	Date	9 th March 2017

The rural proofing checklist

Consider all the questions below. Will your initiative encounter the challenges presented by rural circumstances? Some potential solutions are indicated to help you consider appropriate adjustments.

Name of policy/ strategy: Scottish Borders Local Housing Strategy 2017-22
Date checklist completed: 17th January 2017
Completed by: Housing Strategy and Services

Steps to take

1. Ensure you are clear about the objectives of the proposed policy, its intended impacts or outcomes (including which areas, groups or organisations should benefit) and the means of delivery.
2. Run through each question in the checklist, identifying where the proposed policy is likely to have a different impact in rural areas.
3. Where there is uncertainty or a potentially different (worse) impact, this should be investigated further (and included in the overall assessment of the costs and benefits of the policy).
4. Where the impact in rural areas will be significantly different, explore policy options to produce the desired outcomes in rural areas or avoid/ reduce any undesirable impacts. This exercise may also highlight opportunities to maximise positive impacts in rural areas.
5. Feed the results of your appraisal, including solutions, into the decision-making process and ensure a record is kept, to be included in your Department's annual proofing report.

RURAL ISSUE	YES	NO	POTENTIAL IMPACT/ ADJUSTMENT
1. Will the LHS 2017-22 have a negative affect on the availability or delivery of services for people living in rural areas?		✓	<p>Summary of likely impacts: It is envisaged that the LHS will have a positive effect. There will be a wide range of positive outcomes through the implementation of the LHS for rural communities, including improvements in health, fuel poverty levels and availability of affordable housing in a variety of tenures.</p> <p>Summary of adjustments made:</p> <p>Other Comments:</p>

RURAL ISSUE	YES	NO	POTENTIAL IMPACT/ ADJUSTMENT
2. Will access to the service be restricted for people living in rural areas?		✓	Not applicable
RURAL ISSUE	YES	NO	POTENTIAL IMPACT/ ADJUSTMENT
3. Will the cost of delivery be higher in rural areas (where customers are more widely dispersed or it is hard to be cost-effective)? If yes, how will this extra cost be met or lessened?	✓		Summary of likely impacts: In respect to delivery of new market or affordable housing units there are increased building and management costs due to housing being located near to rural population. However by sustaining rural communities, costs related to other services provided by public sector will reduce.
			Summary of adjustments made:
			Other Comments: Rural solutions: allow for higher unit delivery costs when calculating costs (e.g. a 'sparsity' factor) or when specifying cost-efficiency criteria; encourage joint provision to reduce costs
RURAL ISSUE	YES	NO	POTENTIAL IMPACT/ ADJUSTMENT
4. Will the LHS have a negative affect on the availability of affordable housing in rural areas?		✓	Summary of likely impacts: Outcomes of LHS will have a positive impact in directing investment toward providing affordable rural housing completions. In addition the strategic objectives in improving the range, accessibility and affordability of housing in the private rented sector and other intermediate sectors will have a positive impact. Addressing empty housing stock in rural areas will also contribute to the positive impact.
			Summary of adjustments made: Within the Strategic Housing Investment Plan which supports the LHS a rural weighting has been developed in the Project Priority Assessment Matrix to ensure that rural projects are not disadvantaged.
			Other Comments: Rural solutions: consider provision of alternative affordable rural housing solutions.

RURAL ISSUE	YES	NO	POTENTIAL IMPACT/ ADJUSTMENT
5. Will the LHS be delivered by the private sector, or through a public-private partnership or local institution that may limit provision in rural areas?		✓	<p>Summary of likely impacts: Private sector has role to play through the provision of land through Section 75's and carrying out development but will not limit provision of affordable housing in rural areas.</p> <p>Summary of adjustments made:</p> <p>Other Comments: Some aspects of the LHS may have to be delivered through public/private partnerships – particularly as we explore new funding models for delivery given current economic circumstances. However this will not limit provision in rural areas.</p>
RURAL ISSUE	YES	NO	POTENTIAL IMPACT/ ADJUSTMENT
<p>Page 323</p> <p>Does the LHS rely on infrastructure for delivery (e.g. mobile phone coverage, broadband ICT, main roads, utilities) that may be limited in rural areas?</p>	✓		<p>Summary of likely impacts: Delivery of new housing units could be impacted as a result of infrastructure restraints which can affect development opportunities and timings of delivery.</p> <p>Summary of adjustments made: Utility companies were consulted on the LHS and are engaged in the SHIP process through regular meetings in order to identify project utility requirements availability to ensure deliverability. Infrastructure constraints are taken in to account in the Deliverability criteria in the SHIP assessments.</p> <p>Other Comments:</p>
RURAL ISSUE	YES	NO	POTENTIAL IMPACT/ ADJUSTMENT
7. Will the LHS have a negative impact on rural businesses, or land-based businesses, (including the self-employed) and therefore, on rural economies and environments?		✓	<p>Summary of likely impacts: It is likely that the LHS would have a positive impact as it helps sustain rural communities. In addition energy efficiency priorities will also have positive environmental impacts.</p> <p>Summary of adjustments made:</p> <p>Other Comments:</p>

RURAL ISSUE	YES	NO	POTENTIAL IMPACT/ ADJUSTMENT
8. What will be the impact of the policy on employment in rural areas?			<p>Summary of likely impacts: The LHS should have a positive impact on employment in rural areas, creating rural jobs and opportunities for rural businesses. The LHS provides affordable housing for people on low incomes ensuring community sustainability and retaining social networks particularly in a low wage economy of Borders.</p> <p>Summary of adjustments made:</p> <p>Other Comments:</p>
RURAL ISSUE	YES	NO	POTENTIAL IMPACT/ ADJUSTMENT
<p>Page 324</p> <p>Is the LHS to be targeted at disadvantaged people? If yes, how will it target rural disadvantage, which is not usually concentrated in neighbourhoods?</p>	✓		<p>Summary of likely impacts: The vision for the LHS is 'Every person in the Scottish Borders lives in a home that meets their needs'. There are specific actions on disadvantaged people and the issues faced in rural parts of the Scottish Borders</p> <p>Summary of adjustments made: Within the Strategic Housing Investment Plan which supports the LHS a rural weighting has been developed in the Project Priority Assessment Matrix to ensure that rural projects are not disadvantaged.</p> <p>Other Comments: Helps to sustain communities and rebuild social networks</p>
RURAL ISSUE	Yes	No	POTENTIAL IMPACT/ ADJUSTMENT
10. Will the LHS take into account the different size and needs of smaller rural schools and other service facilities?	✓		<p>Summary of likely impacts: The LHS aligns with other plans and policies</p> <p>Summary of adjustments made:</p> <p>Other Comments:</p>

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HOUSING STRATEGY & SERVICES

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STRATEGIC HOUSING INVESTMENT PLAN PROGRESS FOR 2016-2017

Report by Service Director Regulatory Services

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

5 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to advise Members of the affordable housing annual completions and progress made in the delivery of the Strategic Housing Investment Plan (SHIP) projects for the period 2016-2017.**
- 1.2 The Strategic Housing Investment Plan (SHIP) is the sole document for targeting affordable housing investment in Scottish Borders. This provides a rolling 5 year planning horizon of identified and prioritised affordable housing development intentions. Current Scottish Government Guidance requires that each Council submit a SHIP every 2 years. Owing to the currently enhanced size of the National Programme this will revert to an annual submission from October 2017. The Council's current SHIP 2017-2022 was agreed by Council and submitted in November 2016 and received very positive feedback from Scottish Government Officials.
- 1.3 This report advises Members that for the financial period 2016-2017, 127 new affordable houses were delivered against envisaged projects set out in the current SHIP. This exceeds the Council's Local Housing Strategy 2012-2017 (LHS) annual target of 103 new affordable homes and over the 5 year LHS period, brings the total number of new affordable homes, delivered in the Borders to 594 which on average is 119 units per annum.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 It is recommended that the Executive Committee endorse the progress made in the delivery of affordable housing projects in 2016-2017.**

3 STRATEGIC HOUSING INVESTMENT PLAN PROGRESS UPDATE

- 3.1 The SHIP 2017-22 sets out how affordable housing projects are prioritised to meet affordable housing needs identified in the Local Housing Strategy 2017-2022 and how new planned projects will be delivered in practice. The SHIP 2017-22 complies with the most recently published Scottish Government Guidance issued in July 2015. Until 2014 Councils were required to submit its SHIP to the Scottish Government on an annual basis, and this was then changed to a bi-annual basis with current SHIP being submitted in November 2016. Scottish Government Officials have recently advised that due to the current size of SHIP programmes and the national focus on increasing the supply of affordable housing, SHIP submissions will in future revert to an annual basis, meaning that the next submission will be due by 31 October 2017. A report will be brought to members in October prior to submission to the Scottish Government.
- 3.2 The SHIP 2017-2022 (Table 3, page 21) envisaged that there would be 104 affordable housing completions for the period April 2016 – March 2017. All anticipated projects delivered apart from one which has subsequently completed in May 2017 taking it into the 2017-2018 reporting period. A total of 127 new homes were delivered over the financial period 2016-17 as set out in Table 1 below. Of the 127 homes delivered, 75 homes are for social rent by Registered Social Landlords, 22 for Mid-Market rent via the Council's National Housing Trust (NHT) Local Authority Variant initiative, 26 via the Scottish Government's Open Market Shared Ownership mechanism. The Council purchased 3 homes at High Street Innerleithen upon completion as part of an area regeneration project. Finally, Eildon Housing Association purchased a single house to suit a tenant with particular needs.

Table 1: Project Completions 2016-17

RSL	Project Name	Supplier	Units GN	Units PN	Units Total	Status Update as at 31/03/16
EHA	Howdenbank Hawick	HA Rent	3	0	3	Completed
EHA	Jedward Terr Denholm	HA Rent	8	0	8	Completed
EHA	E. Langlee Ph2B Galashiels	HA Rent	26	0	26	Completed
EHA	Individual house purchase	HA Rent	0	1	1	Completed
SBHA	Stonefield new build Hawick	HA Rent	32	2	34	Completed
SBHA	Torwoodlea Galashiels	HA Rent	4	0	4	Completed
SBC	High St Innerleithen	HA Rent	0	3	3	Completed
Bridge Homes	Croft Field Court Denholm	MMR	8	0	8	Completed
Bridge Homes	Henderson's Court Kelso	MMR	8	0	8	Completed
Bridge Homes	Waverley Road Innerleithen	MMR	6	0	6	Completed
OMSE	Open market shared ownership	Shared Equity	26	0	26	Completed
Total			121	6	127	

- 3.3 Figure 1 illustrates some of the developments which completed during 2016-2017.

Figure 1: Completed Developments in 2016-2017



- 3.4 This progress update also reports on the final delivery against the affordable housing targets of the Council's LHS 2012-2017. To recap briefly, 113 affordable houses were delivered in 2012-13, 72 homes were delivered during 2013-14 and 62 were delivered in 2014-15. 220 affordable homes were delivered in 2015-2016 and 127 were delivered in 2016-17. This means that over the 5 year period of the LHS 594 Affordable Homes have been delivered which represents an average of 119 home completions per year. This figure exceeds the LHS 2012-2017 target of 103 homes per year.
- 3.5 The SHIP does not address unsubsidised private sector market housing, or include opportunistic unplanned provision of affordable housing by other means. However, it is recognised that new private house building makes a significant contribution to the sustainability of communities and by providing opportunities to deliver affordable housing by providing sites through the operation of the Planning system and the Council's Affordable Housing Policy and working with Registered Social Landlords. In addition the private house building industry has also created opportunities to produce affordable housing opportunities to support the Council's National Housing Trust Local Authority Variant Initiative.
- 3.6 The SHIP also provides wider opportunities to deliver affordable housing by providing sites through the operation of the Planning system, the Council's Affordable Housing Policy and working with Registered Social Landlords. In addition the private sector has also created opportunities via the Council's National Housing Trust Local Authority Variant Initiative Bridge Homes.
- 3.7 Bridge Homes was legally established in 2014-15 as a Limited Liability Partnership between the Council and Scottish Futures Trust in order to provide additional affordable housing for mid-market rent under the National Housing Trust Local Authority Variant initiative. Bridge Homes currently owns 45 homes at Castle View, Ayton; Queen Elizabeth Drive Galashiels; Standalane Way Peebles; Croft Field Court Denholm;

Henderson's Court, Kelso; and Waverley Road, Innerleithen. During 2016/17 missives were agreed with a developer who is currently building a further 4 homes in Peebles. It is anticipated that all 4 will be delivered this financial year 2017-2018. Officers are dealing with the Administrator regarding the potential delivery of the Lilliesleaf project for 7 homes following the financial collapse of the developer

- 3.8 Since Bridge Home's inception, Officers have pursued 48 sites to ascertain potential to deliver homes for mid-market rent. Currently, Officers are still pursuing 5 sites which could potentially provide a further estimated 45 homes. However, it is recognised that the financial parameters make it increasing difficult to deliver additional viable projects.
- 3.9 Current estimates anticipate the delivery of 82 new affordable homes in 2017-18. This figure does not take account of any open market shared equity, discounted sales or other additional opportunistic acquisitions that may be completed during the period.
- 3.10 Officers continually engage with its housing partners and remain able to bring forward projects that have been identified through the routine SHIP project prioritisation assessment and review process in the event of any additional funding and resources being made available. Quarterly Programme meetings with Berwickshire Housing Association, Eildon Housing Association, Scottish Borders Housing Association, Trust Housing Association, Scottish Government (More Homes Division) and the Council are central to this project prioritisation and review process. Officers and partners also continue to proactively seek and explore any potential project opportunities that can be secured for affordable housing.

4 IMPLICATIONS

4.1. Financial

- (a) Ensuring the effective development and delivery of SHIP projects continues to be dependent on SBC's provision of core services, financial resource allocations from the Scottish Government, partner agencies and private developers and individuals.
- (b) There are a number of funding resources that the Council and its development partners have drawn upon including Affordable Housing Supply Programme Funding, 2nd Homes Council Tax, Commuted Sums, Housing Association Private Finance Borrowing and Scottish Water Grant Funding and finally Council Borrowing from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) in order to deliver National Housing Trust Initiatives.
- (c) During 2016-2017, the Council grant assisted affordable Housing projects at Croft Field Court Denholm, Henderson's Court Kelso, Waverley Road Innerleithen and High Street Innerleithen through use of its Second Homes Council Tax budget.
- (d) The financial impacts of the National Housing Trust Local Authority initiative programme are fully reflected within the revenue and capital budget and the associated Treasury Prudential Indicators which control council borrowing.

- (e) Scottish Government is keen to increase the supply of affordable housing over the lifetime of the current Scottish Parliament to over 50,000 homes nationally, and has recently increased the unit benchmark RSL grant rates by 20%. Scottish Government has also confirmed that the 2017-2018 subsidy allocation to Scottish Borders area will be increased to £10.008m.
- (f) This significant delivery of new additional affordable houses will generate additional Council Tax income for the Council in the region of £126k in 2017/18 as a result of the completions in 2016/17. This income has been reflected in the Council budget. In addition, it plays an important role in reducing income inequality for people in the Borders and has led to the creation of numerous direct construction jobs, apprenticeships and indirect jobs within the construction supply chain.

4.2 **Risk and Mitigations**

Delivery of the SHIP is largely dependent upon a number of variables, not least of which relate to resource and other political and organisation decision making processes beyond the control of the Council. However, governance and control measures are in place to ensure delivery of the SHIP including monitoring contractor performance and quarterly programme meetings involving key partners and Scottish Government Officials.

4.3 **Equalities**

- (a) In line with both Council policy and legislative requirement, all Strategic Housing Investment Plans are subjected to an Equalities Impact Assessment during the development phase. To date none of the SHIP submissions have identified any concerns regarding adverse impact on equalities groups through delivery of the SHIP.
- (b) These plans are predicated on the endorsement of the principle of equalities as articulated in the SHIP Guidance. SHIPs are subjected to an Equalities Impact Assessment, Strategic Environmental Assessment screening and Rural Proofing Assessment.
- (c) Houses produced by Registered Social Landlords will be allocated according to their individual allocations policy and procedures. As a consequence, the RSLs are subject to the weight of Statutory Scrutiny via Regulation and Inspection by the Scottish Housing Regulator.

4.4 **Acting Sustainably**

- (a) All SHIP documents are subject to a pre-screening assessment in accordance with Section 7 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 using the criteria specified in Schedule 2 of the Act. The pre-screening assessments identified no, or minimal, negative effects in relation to the environment, hence SHIPs have been exempt from Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) requirements under Section 7(1) of the Act.
- (b) By seeking to deliver more new affordable houses, the SHIP 2017-22 will promote sustainable communities and help to overcome many of the housing supply challenges faced locally.

- (c) There are no adverse economic or social effects resulting from the recommendations of this report. In addition, SHIP 2017-22 delivery and potential environmental effects from new build housing will be addressed through the planning process and national policies and standards.

4.5 Carbon Management

- (a) It is considered that there are no direct effects on the Council's carbon emissions arising from the report recommendations.
- (b) New additional affordable housing will have a general effect on the region's carbon footprint, however, these are addressed within the planning process and in meeting the housing requirements and standards as set out by the Scottish Government.

4.6 Rural Proofing

- (a) Rural proofing applies to all areas of Scottish Borders classified by Scottish Government as 'remote rural' or 'accessible rural'. This applies to all areas of Scottish Borders out with the towns of Hawick, Galashiels, Peebles, Selkirk, Eyemouth, Jedburgh and Kelso.
- (b) The SHIP Project Working Group carries out a rural proofing exercise as part of the preparation of each SHIP. It is determined that the delivery of SHIPs will not have an unforeseen adverse impact on the rural areas and that the needs of rural areas have been properly taken into account.

4.7 Changes to Scheme of Administration or Scheme of Delegation

There are no changes to be made.

5 CONSULTATION

- 5.1 The Chief Financial Officer, the Monitoring Officer, the Chief Legal Officer, the Chief Officer Audit and Risk, and the Clerk to the Council have been consulted and their comments incorporated in the final report.
- 5.2 The SHIP Working Group has been consulted and contributed to this report.

Approved by

Brian Frater

Service Director Regulatory Services

Signature.....

Author(s)

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Background Papers: Strategic Housing Investment Plan 2015-2020 and Strategic Housing Investment Plan 2017-22.

Previous Minute Reference: None

Note – You can get this document on tape, in Braille, large print and various computer formats by contacting the address below. Jacqueline Whitelaw can also give information on other language translations as well as providing additional copies. Contact us at Scottish Borders Council, Council Headquarters, Newtown St Boswells, Melrose, TD6 0SA, Tel 01835 824000 ext 5431, email jwhitelaw@scotborders.gov.uk.

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