

**SCOTTISH BORDERS**  
**COMMUNITY PLANNING STRATEGIC BOARD**

MINUTE of MEETING of the COMMUNITY PLANNING STRATEGIC BOARD held in the Council Chamber, Council Headquarters, Newtown St Boswells on 13 February 2014 at 2.00 p.m.

-----

Present:- Councillor D. Parker (Chairman), S. Bell, C. Bhatia, J. Brown.  
Chief Inspector A. Clark (Police Scotland), Ms H. Cuckow (Eildon Housing Association), Mr P. Heath (Scottish Fire and Rescue Service), Mr M. Hume (3<sup>rd</sup> Sector) Mr A. Jackimciw (Borders College), Mr R. Licence (SBHA) Mr Lindley (BHA) Mr A. McKinnon (Scottish Enterprise), Dr D. Steele (NHS Board), Mrs R. Stenhouse (Waverley Housing).

Apologies:- Councillors M. Cook, G. Edgar (SESTRANS); Mr C. Campbell, Chief Superintendent J.McDiarmid, Mr J. Raine.

In Attendance:- Dr E. Baijal (Joint Director of Public Health), Mr D. Cressey (SBC Service Director of Strategy & Policy), Mr C. Easton, Ms S. Everingham (Acting Director of Social Work), Mr R. Dickson (SBC Director of Environment & Infrastructure), Ms T. Logan (SBC Chief Executive), Mr. B. McGrath (SBC Head of Economic Development & Environment), Mr S. Smith, Clerk to Council, Democratic Services Officer (J. Turnbull).

Also in Attendance: Ms B. Allison and Ms P. Travers, Scottish Government.

-----

**MINUTE**

1. There had been circulated copies of the Minute of the Meeting held on 1 October 2013.

**DECISION**

**APPROVED the Minute, for signature by the Chairman.**

**RE-ALIGNMENT OF COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP DELIVERY TEAMS TO THE 3 SINGLE OUTCOME AGREEMENT PRIORITIES**

2. Mr D. Cressey, the SBC Service Director of Strategy and Policy, gave a presentation on the Re-Alignment of Community Planning Partnership (CPP) Delivery Teams to the three Single Outcome Agreement Priorities. The CPP Post Audit Action Plan had identified five improvement areas:-
  - Strategic Direction and Leadership
  - Performance Management
  - Use of Resources
  - Community Engagement
  - Governance and Accountability.
3. The presentation focused on Governance and Accountability and the need to agree a model which would align the CPP's governance structure to the SOA (Single Outcome Agreement) priorities: maximising the economy; low carbon agenda and reducing inequalities. The CPP was currently supported by 3 Groups: Economy and Infrastructure Delivery Group (chaired by Rob Dickson), Early Intervention and Prevention Delivery

Group (chaired by Eric Baijal), and the Place and Community Delivery Group (chaired by Glenn Rodger). Members discussed the proposal to move to 3 new Groups to support the CPP priorities: Economy and Low Carbon; Reducing Inequalities, and Public Sector Reform. This would involve integrating the Economic Strategy and Low Carbon Strategy Action Plans. In addition, owing to external pressures, it was proposed that the Public Sector Reform Group would produce a Public Sector Reform Programme and Action Plan. The Strategic Board discussed the proposal and agreed to the consolidation of the groups aligned to the three priorities. However, concerns were expressed that the addition of the Public Sector Reform Programme did not correlate with the existing Groups and further information was required. It was also felt that a public sector theme group did not reflect the wider public service provided by the community planning partners. It was felt that it would be helpful to have a presentation on Public Service reform at the next meeting.

#### **DECISION**

##### **AGREED:-**

- (a) to the formation of the Economy & Low Carbon Group and the Reducing Inequalities Group; and**
- (b) that the SBC Service Director of Strategy and Policy would report back at the next meeting with further details on the work of a Public Service Reform Group.**

#### **SCOTTISH BORDERS ECONOMIC STRATEGY 2023 – ACTION PLAN UPDATE**

- 4. With reference to paragraph 11 of the Minute of 13 June 2013, there had been circulated copies of a report by the Chief Executive updating the Board on progress against the actions set out in the Scottish Borders Economic Strategy 2013 which had been agreed in June 2013. The Economic Strategy set out the vision, strategic aims and objectives that would provide the focus to ensure sustainable economic growth for the Scottish Borders. The associated Action Plan, detailed in Appendix 1 to the report, set out how the Community Planning Partnership would deliver the outcomes identified in the Economic Strategy.
- 5. Mr B. McGrath, SBC Head of Economic Development, reported that some positive progress had been made in delivering the actions set out in the Action Plan, but some areas of activity required additional partner focus, or in some instances, additional resources. This was the first step in providing the Board with an overview of performance, with the next step being the performance indicators. The intention was to review the Action Plan and monitor progress, include the SOA outcomes, and bring a report to the Board in summer. The Action Plan set out the actions which had resources (shaded grey) and were part of the planned activity. The untinted rows on the Plan showed where resources still had to be identified. The red/amber/green marking highlighted the status of the action. The Board noted that progress had been made with the Superfast Broadband project and Homecoming 2014. Update reports were requested on the Textiles Initiative, Innerleithen Aim Up Bike Park project, and learning/skills opportunities/apprenticeships, etc for young people. The Board discussed the Eyemouth Seafood Technology Park action. The Eyemouth community met on a voluntary basis and needed to be kept informed of the progress being made. The Rollout of NGA to broadband in South of Scotland had been raised at the December meeting of the South of Scotland Forum with John Swinney in attendance. Four masts had been designated for the Borders and Mr Swinney had written to the Government on the Council's behalf requesting further details. Regarding the development of the Scottish Borders Textiles Enterprise Initiative, it was important that textile companies were consulted, their priorities being how to expand markets overseas.

#### **DECISION:**

- (a) NOTED the positive progress made in relation to the Economic Strategy Action Plan.**

**(b) AGREED to request update reports to future meetings on:-**

- (i) the Scottish Borders Textiles Enterprise Initiative;**
- (ii) the Innerleithen Aim Up Bike Park;**
- (iii) improving access to learning as well as apprenticeships, internships etc. for young people.**

**SCOTTISH BORDERS LOW CARBON ECONOMIC STRATEGY 2023 – ACTION PLAN UPDATE**

7. There had been circulated copies of a report by the Chief Executive updating the Board on progress against the actions set out in the Scottish Borders Low Carbon Economic Strategy 2023 which was agreed in October 2013. The Scottish Borders Low Carbon Economic Strategy 2023 set out a series of strategic aims and initiatives which formed the first steps in the transition towards a low carbon economy for the Scottish Borders. The strategic aims and objectives were aligned to the priorities identified by the Community Planning Partnership and Single Outcome Agreement. Good progress had been made in delivering the actions set out in the Action Plan (Appendix 1) to the report, but some areas of activity required additional partner focus, and in some instances, significant additional resources. It was noted that good progress had been made with the delivery of the 'Business Gateway Plus' services to offer low carbon advice to local businesses to increase efficiency. Additional Business Gateway Plus advisors were in post and would offer specific key sector support to local businesses. In response to a question, Mr McGrath would check whether RSLs were involved in heat mapping.

**DECISION**

**NOTED the positive progress made in relation to the Low Carbon Economic Strategy Action Plan.**

**REDUCING INEQUALITIES STRATEGY**

8. The Joint Director of Public Health gave a verbal update on the Reducing Inequalities Strategy. Productive discussions had taken place and had identified five main aims: Income, Employment, Attainment, Health and Wellbeing, and Crime. A written report would be provided for the next meeting of the Strategic Board.

**DECISION**

**AGREED to receive a report on the Reducing Inequalities Strategy at the next meeting of the Strategic Board.**

**SCOTTISH ENTERPRISE**

9. Mr A. McKinnon, Regional Director of the South of Scotland - Scottish Enterprise, gave a presentation on Scottish Enterprise priorities and planning assumptions for 2014/15 and beyond. Scottish Enterprise was the Scottish Government's economic development agency tasked with economic additionality. It had a £300m annual budget, 1,000 staff and worked with 28 international offices in 16 countries. Its projections for the next 10 years would lead to the cumulative impact of £5bn - £7.5bn GVA. Scottish Enterprise stimulated economic growth and supported Scottish companies to compete by attracting new investment. It had five strategic priorities: Renewables, growth companies, internationalisation, innovation and the transition to a low carbon economy. Scottish Enterprise's focus for the next three years would be on: leadership, market innovation, access to finance, international trade and investment, building competitiveness and growth, increased exploitation of digital technology, and greater access and awareness of the support they offered.
10. Mr McKinnon reported that the Scottish Borders contribution to the economy was rising from 1% in 2001 to 1.4% in 2014. The employment rate was above the Scottish average and youth unemployment below. There was a large number of small businesses; however there was a structural gap in terms of medium sized businesses. Future opportunities for the Scottish Borders including exploiting the economic opportunities arising from the railway and

increasing the number of companies with growth potential. Account management was not about money, but about the natural cycle of a company having aspiration, ambition and the opportunity to do something. Normally this would take about 2-3 years but could be longer or shorter. It could reach a point where Scottish Enterprise was not able to add value to a company. The criteria was that the company had to have ambition, capacity and ability and was going to add to the economy rather than displace an existing company. Scottish Enterprise did not help one company to the detriment of others locally. The Chairman thanked Mr McKinnon for the informative presentation.

**DECISION:**  
**NOTED the presentation.**

**MAXIMISING THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES (INCLUDING PARTNER OPPORTUNITIES) OF THE BORDERS RAILWAY**

11. Members of the Strategic Board divided into smaller break out groups to consider the following: What positive impacts would the Borders Railway have for your customers and clients; What positive impacts would the Borders Railway have on your organisation; Were there specific problems or challenges that the Railway might produce for your organisation; What would your organisation do to help delivery and secure the benefits of the Railway. The groups then reported back to the meeting:-
- (a) Positive Impacts on customers and clients.
- Easier access to the Borders College and NHS Borders for patients and students.
  - Police – open up experiences for staff working elsewhere.
  - Towns will benefit from the railway.
  - Attract new business to the Scottish Borders.
  - Lifestyle improvement.
- (b) Positive Impacts on your organisation
- NHS Borders will attract staff from out with the area.
  - Students - easier access to Edinburgh for studying.
  - Borders College - opportunity for increasing courses.
  - Attract new businesses to the area.
  - RSL providing housing.
  - Summer activities at College campus.
  - Office development linked to broadband.
  - Increased investment In Galashiels, making Galashies more attractive.
  - Ripple effect in other towns.
- (c) Specific Problems
- Ensuring that areas were crime free.
  - Tourists had to have positive experience.
  - RSLs need to know the train fares for tenants.
  - Will trains accommodate cyclists?
  - Rental charges.
- (d) What would your organisation do to help deliver and secure the benefits of the Railway
- Offer incentives for staff to utilise trains.
  - Improve cycling lanes.
  - Improve connectivity.
  - Development transport hubs.

Councillor Parker thanked the Board members for their input.

**DECISION**

**NOTED** that this information would be fed back into the relevant CPP support Groups.

**DRAFT LOCAL FIRE AND RESCUE PLAN FOR THE SCOTTISH BORDERS 2014/17**

12. There had been circulated a copy of the Draft Local Fire and Rescue Plan for information.

**DECISION**

**NOTED.**

**JOINT DELIVERY TEAM**

13. There had been circulated copies of the Minute of the Meeting of the Joint Delivery Team held on 6 November 2013.

**DECISION**

**NOTED.**

*The meeting concluded at 3.40 pm*

---

**Report by Chief Executive**

---

**Proposed South of Scotland Rural Regional Economic  
Development Programme**

**3 April 2014**

---

**1 PURPOSE AND SUMMARY**

- 1.1 **This report updates the Board on progress in developing a Rural Economic Development Programme for the South of Scotland, in partnership with Scottish Enterprise and Dumfries & Galloway Council.**
- 1.2 The South of Scotland Alliance is currently developing a programme of strategic projects to present to Scottish Government and Scottish Enterprise. The programme seeks to build on the opportunities that are available, and that will arise in the near future, in the South of Scotland.
- 1.3 Four strategic projects have been identified at the heart of the programme, Borders Railway/Central Borders Business Park; Mountain Biking – developing our world-class product; M74 Corridor Strategic Development Masterplan; and Stranraer Waterfront. The South of Scotland Alliance endorsed the draft programme (see Appendix 1) and asked that local Community Planning Partnerships also consider and agree the programme. The finalised programme will be presented to Mr Swinney MSP, Cabinet Secretary for Finance, Employment and Sustainable Growth in May 2014.

**2 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 2.1 **I recommend that the Community Planning Partnership endorses:-**
  - (a) **The positive progress made in relation to the South of Scotland Rural Regional Economic Development Programme;**
  - (b) **The ambitions and priority projects included in the draft Programme.**

### **3 BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 Since the dissolution of the Local Enterprise Companies in 2008 there has been increasing local concern about the level of investment being made in the South of Scotland by Scottish Enterprise. In September 2013 the Council expressed great concern to Scottish Enterprise about its low level of investment in Scottish Borders' companies and jobs. Although there are now signs of recovery in the national economy, the Scottish Borders' economy still faces many challenges, and the Council believes that Scottish Enterprise is not investing enough in the Borders to help drive forward our economic recovery.
- 3.2 The Council requested that Scottish Enterprise develop a regional operating plan for the Scottish Borders and South of Scotland. It was requested that this include an economic and community development role and that it properly reflected the specific needs of our mixed rural economy.
- 3.3 In December 2013, the South of Scotland Alliance, a long-standing partnership that includes Scottish Borders Council, Dumfries & Galloway Council and Scottish Enterprise, met Mr John Swinney MSP, Cabinet Secretary for Finance, Employment and Sustainable Growth. In response to the correspondence between Scottish Borders Council and Scottish Enterprise, one of the key propositions presented to Mr Swinney was that "The Scottish Government and Scottish Enterprise are asked to positively engage in delivering an ambitious Rural Regional Economic Development Programme for the South of Scotland 2014-2016".
- 3.4 It was anticipated that such a programme would include a range of strategic projects that would allow the South of Scotland to develop and grow its economy and make a significant contribution to Scottish economic growth. Mr Swinney proposed that the Alliance bring forward a strategic programme and present it to him for his consideration.

### **4 RURAL REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

- 4.1 The Alliance agreed to produce a programme that focused on a limited number of strategic projects. It was to build on priorities in each Council area, but it was clear that the document needed to be more than a list of projects. The aim has been to produce a persuasive programme of strategic interventions that will influence the Cabinet Secretary and the senior management team of Scottish Enterprise.
- 4.2 Officers from Scottish Borders Council, Dumfries & Galloway Council and Scottish Enterprise have worked together since the turn of the year to develop the draft Programme that is attached at Appendix 1. Links have been made to the Government Economic Strategy and to current EU funding developments, as well as strong links to the local economic strategy in each area. The programme identifies strategic projects that can be taken forward over the period 2014 – 2016, fitting with the Scottish Government political cycle.
- 4.3 Overall, the draft Programme aims to be ambitious for the South of Scotland and to demonstrate that the area can play a more significant role in the Scottish economy. The document attached at Appendix 1 is still work in progress, but the members of the South of Scotland Alliance were concerned to make sure that the Community Planning Partnerships in both

areas were able to consider the proposed programme and agree the ambitions and priority projects set out in it.

- 4.4 There is still considerable input required to the document in order to produce a suitably concise, clear and persuasive programme, but this meeting of the Strategic Board was the most suitable in terms of the timescale agreed by the Alliance for presentation of the document to Mr Swinney MSP. The Alliance is aiming to make that presentation in May 2014.
- 4.5 Officers have focused on the opportunities that are on the near horizon in the South of Scotland. This focus on opportunities demonstrates to the Government that we are aiming to be proactive and move the area forward in a positive way. It does not ignore the fact that there are areas of considerable need in the South of Scotland, but the policy message to Government, and to Scottish Enterprise, is that we want to maximise the opportunities that are available to us.
- 4.6 These opportunities include the Borders Railway project in the Scottish Borders; the roll-out of Superfast Broadband across the South of Scotland; the development opportunities in the M74 corridor down to the Anglo/Scottish border; the expected coverage of parts of the region with Assisted Area Status; and the opportunities that arise from the world-class mountain biking assets that have been developed in the area over the last decade.

## **5 PROPOSED STRATEGIC PROJECTS**

- 5.1 The team has developed four strategic projects that link to the opportunities. The first project focuses on the Borders Railway and the Central Borders Business Park. This project is key in helping to deliver the economic potential of the new Borders Railway. Through a number of phases, the Central Borders Business Park will provide new employment sites and potentially new business units to facilitate the growth of local businesses and to encourage inward investment.
- 5.2 A second project focuses on Mountain Biking and developing our world-class mountain biking products. Although the mountain biking market is continuing to grow, the South of Scotland, and particularly the Upper Tweed Valley, has seen numbers level off. Without investment in facilities and trails the area could lose its status and attraction to visitors, with a consequential drop-off in tourism impact.
- 5.3 The third project area is an M74 Corridor Strategic Development Masterplan, to better understand and plan for the opportunities in this major transport corridor running through Dumfries & Galloway. The final project area focuses on Stranraer Waterfront and the regeneration opportunities that have been identified in the far west of the region.
- 5.4 A final section on related strategic initiatives has also been included in the Programme. This recognises that there is ongoing work with our local businesses that needs to happen in addition to the strategic projects which are the main focus of the Programme. Officers want to work together to develop three strands of activity that could make a real difference to our business base. These are a focus on 'leadership development and ambition', working with local business leaders and future leaders; 'rural innovation', that will drive forward process and management innovation, as

well as product innovation; and 'internationalisation', which will provide a stronger focus for businesses on export markets and opportunities.

- 5.5 At its meeting on 21 March 2014, the South of Scotland Alliance endorsed the overall content of the draft Programme and that the four strategic projects were the most appropriate to put forward in the Programme. They identified a number of areas where the draft document could be improved including a stronger statement of the ambitions for the South of Scotland, a clearer definition of what the strategic projects would deliver and the outcomes that will be achieved for the investment. These important amendments have still to be made to the draft Programme.

## **6 IMPLICATIONS**

- 6.1 The Council, and its Community Planning Partners, will need to ensure that the projects identified in the Programme are given high priority and that appropriate staff and financial resources are made available to secure their successful delivery. The projects provide a strong example of Community Planning in action at a strategic level and can contribute to the achievement of the CPP's Single Outcome Agreement targets if successfully delivered. If these projects can be delivered and make the expected impacts, then it will strengthen our case for future similar interventions.

### **Author(s)**

Name	Designation and Contact Number
David Cressey	Service Director, Policy and Strategy, Scottish Borders Council, 01835 825082
Bryan McGrath	Head of Economic Development & Environment, Scottish Borders Council, 01835 826525

## South of Scotland Alliance

### **Rural Regional Economic Development Programme – 2014-2016**

#### **Ambitions**

The South of Scotland Alliance originally launched its Competitiveness Strategy as an ambitious proposal to develop the economy across the South of Scotland, aiming to match and complement the priority which the government was then giving to the 'city regions' of Central Scotland. We wanted to play our full part in the economic success of Scotland, strengthen our claim to be a fully integrated part of the new, devolved, Scotland and sought to enjoy full parity with other regions in attracting public investment in order to support a "catch up" in growth rate with the central belt. These remain our ambitions.

The rural South wants to play a more significant part in the growth of Scottish economy and we see some key opportunities arising in the near term that will facilitate that ambition. But we need to focus resources in such a way that we are able to take those opportunities forward to make a difference for the South of Scotland and the Scottish economy.

#### **Opportunities**

There are key building blocks being put in place to help achieve this, especially Superfast broadband connectivity, the railway development in the Scottish Borders, developments along the M74 corridor in Dumfries and Galloway, and Assisted Area status. These are unique opportunities in terms of the economic history of the South of Scotland and we know that we must work together with the Scottish Government to ensure they deliver their full potential.

The projects included in this Programme are all recognised regional priorities which together represent a nationally significant economic development Programme for the South of Scotland. They are presented in this Programme format to demonstrate that there are projects of scale in rural areas that can have an economic impact that contributes at the Scottish level.

Support from Scottish Enterprise and other national agencies is required if these strategically important projects are to be successfully exploited by their respective Community Planning Partnerships. Our Programme sets out a simple range of rural economic development projects in the South of Scotland which we believe align well with Scottish Enterprise's key priorities. The commitment of

specialist expertise from all of the partners will be crucial if the proposed Programme is to be refined and successfully implemented, delivering practical interventions which will ensure additional economic impact.

The South of Scotland Alliance recognises that there will be a variety of approaches required for the different projects and that the local Community Planning Partnerships will provide the best vehicle for the governance and project management of each strand of work.

## **Economic Context**

It is clear that the regions that make up Scotland have quite different economies. Each of these regions has a varying mix of assets and potential in terms of people, skills, businesses, communities, organisations, infrastructure and services that can contribute to economic growth.

In considering this economic context, it is important to remember the continuing challenges faced by the South of Scotland in relation to significantly lower GDP per head, low wages and difficult employment situation.

- South of Scotland's annual GVA growth rate tends to be below the Scottish Average – £3.6bn - 3.4% of Scottish GVA
- GVA per head of population is significantly below the Scottish average - £13,524 against £20,013 (67.5% of Scottish Ave.)
- Productivity is lower in South than the Scottish average – and still below pre-recession levels in real terms - £30,889 against £43,095
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector has the largest proportion of firms in the South, followed by retail and construction
- VAT/PAYE registrations per 10,000 working population are below the Scottish Average – 42 against 53.

There are some key characteristics of our economy and business base that are a 'brake' on indigenous growth:

- Structure (business size / business type) of regional economy leads to relatively low GVA per head and productivity
- Significant lack of "business growth" - micro to small; small to medium; medium to big
- Dependence on the primary sector (and therefore a major negative CAP impact)
- Importance of food & drink products and tourism (particular market segments/sectors)

- Service sector driving Scottish growth, but under represented in the South
- Niche “Products” – eg luxury textiles; specialist foods; heritage/cultural/activity tourism
- Ageing population and attractive retirement location

## **The Programme**

Our Programme aims to address some of these challenges through a growth focused approach. The Programme targets the opportunities that are on the horizon and proposes four key Project areas. These Projects will require significant financial support in order to deliver outcomes on the ground.

1. We want to close the GVA per head gap with the Scottish average.
2. We want to bring new types of business into the South of Scotland – different sectors that can add resilience and future proofing for our economy. No. of inward investments
3. We want to encourage our existing businesses to grow on the back of these opportunities – to maximise the local potential that hides under the surface. No. of local businesses in growth pipeline and Account Management
4. We want to expand our service sector - so that the economy is more diverse. No. of businesses in key sectors.
5. We want to bring in additional visitor spend and increase the number of bednights in the area – so that tourism businesses can grow and new private sector investment in tourism facilities and products is made. Increase in visitor numbers, increase in visitor spend.
6. We want to use the quality of life we have on offer to grow our working age populations - to sustain our communities and local services for the long term.

In proposing this Programme we are aiming to overcome the issue of rural regions lacking projects of sufficient scale to be prioritised for investment by Scottish Enterprise. By focusing on the key opportunities we believe our approach demonstrates that the rural economy of the South of Scotland can make a significant contribution to the national economy.

There are real opportunities to close the gap with the rest of Scotland, and in doing so provide a positive contribution to the Scottish economy. This Programme can form a significant step on that route towards stronger economic growth.

## **Project 1 - Borders Railway / Central Borders Business Park**

In 2013 an 'Economic and Market Assessment' for new business space in the vicinity of the Borders Railway Terminal at Tweedbank was undertaken, delivered by Ironside Farrar Ltd on behalf of Scottish Borders Council (SBC) and Scottish Enterprise (SE).

The report's economic analysis highlights short term demand for new commercial office space to meet projected growth in the 'professional and business services' in central Borders over the next five years. This estimates demand for 450m<sup>2</sup>-1,750 m<sup>2</sup> of new business space with between 180-350 new jobs created.

Over the medium to long term, a review of comparator projects identifies a range of positive impacts from railway investment on the economy. Benefits include access to employment, services, business relocations, positive changes to the population base, productivity and perceptions of the area. The report suggests over the medium to long term (up to 15 years) there could be demand for 5,000 m<sup>2</sup> to 12,000 m<sup>2</sup> new office floorspace, with the creation of 1,000 – 2,300 jobs.

The potential demand for high quality premises means Tweedbank would be a 'natural location for development and industry'. However, the report suggests that a severely restricted development investment market means uncertainty for delivery of business space without public sector intervention.

The most effective way to deliver new employment land opportunities in this Central Borders location is to redevelop parts, or all, of the existing Tweedbank Industrial Estate. This area has been the key strategic industrial site in the Scottish Borders for decades and much of the property in this area is now due for replacement or major renovation. Officers consider that the redevelopment of this site is considerably more cost effective than developing a similar area of greenfield land. It also has the key benefit of being adjacent to the railhead for the new Borders Railway. As an existing industrial area it also benefits from good existing services and a well planned landscape setting.

Inward Investment marketing is also required to maximize the benefits of the Borders Railway. This would include marketing campaigns and familiarisation visits to promote the advantages of locating to the Scottish Borders. This would be delivered in partnership with SDI and city-region local authorities, building on 'Our Scottish Borders' and 'The Best Move of Your Life' brands. Focused on the exceptional quality of life the area has to offer, a skilled workforce, competitive costs, and good ICT and rail connectivity.

**Project 1 - Borders Railway / Central Borders Business Park**

	Resource	Lead (Support)	Target (activity/output)	Timescale	Outcome Measured by:	Benefits Realised: EDS Outcome (to 2023)  Measured by:
<b>Project 1 – Borders Railway/ Central Borders Business Park</b>						
Central Borders Business Park	Initial estimate –  £5M	SE / SBC	Development Appraisal. Design Vision & Technical Briefs.  Upgrading, demolitions and Phased Redevelopment – in partnership with Private Sector	September 2016	Creation of high quality employment locations next to Tweedbank Station.  Measured by: Hectares of business sites occupied. Number of business relocations.	There is new land and premises to encourage business to grow and relocate.
Inward Investment Marketing	Officer time  Initial estimate -  £100,000	SBC / SE partnership (SDI)	No. marketing campaigns. Number of enquiries.	September 2016	New business investment in Scottish Borders Railway corridor.  Measured by: No. of business relocations.  GVA/ jobs created.	New businesses are attracted to the Scottish Borders.  The economic development potential of the Borders Railway is maximized.

## **Project 2 – Mountain Biking – Developing Our World-Class Product**

### **Mountain Bike Uplift**

The South of Scotland has established a world-class reputation for Mountain Biking through the 7stanes products. This proposal is to develop a visitor and outdoor activities centre near Innerleithen/Traquair as a complement to the Glentress 'stane'. This project is intended as an extension and complement to existing tourist attractions in the local area. The majority of the development will take place in Traquair Forest, a planted forest managed by Forestry Commission Scotland. Located just South of Innerleithen, the Traquair Forest is home to some of Britain's most popular mountain bike trails and plays host to regional, national, and international events.

The uplift provides an excellent opportunity to make mountain biking in the region more accessible. It also gives the region the ability to host international downhill championships – these currently only go to venues with uplift facilities. The new plans for Glentress include a significant number of holiday lodges and this facility would provide another attraction to encourage people to stay in the lodges as it would provide more variety and a wider range of experiences for the visitors. Without this new facility, or a similar type of high profile addition to refresh the mountain biking product, the South of Scotland will start to lose its profile and draw as a key mountain biking destination, especially for the markets in the north of England.

The uplift project that is proposed has the additional feature of an all-weather toboggan run adding a new tourist facility to the area and broadening its outdoors appeal. The success of this project would also encourage further investment in the town and surrounding area.

### **Accommodation**

More than 300,000 visitors come to Glentress each year, the majority of whom are day visitors. The Tweed Valley is currently understocked with accommodation providers so an opportunity lies in the following accommodation investment:

- Velotel (or similar) in Innerleithen
- If approved, FCS Glentress Masterplan to include: Peel village, arrival building, main building, activity building and cabin accommodation (x 90). Additional parking, trailhead and routes are also being considered.
- Bunkhouse/hostel accommodation, B&B's and self-catering

### **Business/resort Tourism**

- SE Glentress centre for MTB excellence  
SE leading on the above project to include centre of academia, skills training and community learning similar to Snowpolis in Finland. [www.snowpolis.fi/](http://www.snowpolis.fi/)

**Events**

- Uplift to attract bigger events i.e. Mountain Bike world cup – investment in uplift system at Innerleithen.

**These opportunities are acknowledged and reinforced by:**

- VisitScotland Tourism Development Framework for Scotland (2013) includes strategic aims covering Forest Tourism in Scotland
- VisitScotland national strategic aims including a focus on Scotland's Outdoor Activities - Leisure Cycling and Mountain Biking and Forest Tourism
- VisitScotland's Scottish Borders strategic aims:
  - The quality of the mountain-biking experience in the Scottish Borders is internationally recognised and its attraction can be further developed. There are opportunities at Glentress, near Peebles, and Newcastleton, to build on existing assets; and at Innerleithen to develop new attractions, such as a Mountain Bike Uplift, that will increase tourist numbers and visitor spend.
  - There are opportunities for investment in new resort development in the Scottish Borders. Forestry Commission Scotland considers that locations should be linked with forest tourism, such as the Tweed Valley Forest Park area, linking to a range of outdoor and forest based activities.
  - There is an opportunity for the provision of new self-catering accommodation (where deficiencies are identified), bunkhouse provision, holiday parks and low carbon development which support the wider "rural tourism product".

## Project 2 – Mountain Biking – Refreshing a World-Class Product

	Resource	Lead (Support)	Target (activity/output)	Timescale	Outcome Measured by:	Benefits Realised: EDS Outcome (to 2023)  Measured by:
<b>Project 2 – Mountain Biking – Developing a World-Class Product</b>						
7stanes mountain biking network and AimUp	Initial estimate - £5M	SE / FCS / SBC  Community / SBC / SE partnership	Development Appraisal. Design Vision & Technical Briefs.  Site / Product Development (phased)  No. of MTB routes. Creation of new Number of MTB attractions.	September 2016	New mountain biking products and experiences are developed.  Measured by: No. of visitors. GVA/ jobs created	Recreational, retail and cultural opportunities are maximised.
Tweed valley resort development	Initial estimate - £5M	Private sector/ Joint venture	Caerlee Mill redevelopment. Velohotel (or similar)  No. of Bed spaces.	September 2016	New tourism business investment in the Tweed Valley  Measured by: No. of business relocations. GVA/ jobs created.	Activity is increased in key local sectors, including tourism and food & drink.  New businesses are attracted to the Scottish Borders.

## **Project 3 - M74 - INITIAL SCOPING CONSIDERATIONS**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

The M6 / M74 corridor from Carlisle through Dumfries and Galloway (D&G) has been highlighted as a strategic development priority in D&G Council's (DGC) revised economic development plan. This reflects both the need to mitigate the large scale redundancies emanating over the next 5 years from decommissioning of the former Chapelcross nuclear power station, and from the growth pole opportunity associated with the physical infrastructure already concentrated (but not utilised effectively) in the region.

The following topics were considered in formulating a brief defining the scope for a masterplan study to shape economic development of the M74 corridor area over the next 20 – 25 years:

1. The South of Scotland Alliance's (SoSA) meetings with Scottish Government (SG) seeking investment into the regional economy.
2. Energy sector opportunities arising from national Energy Market Reform (EMR) and The Energy Act (Dec 2013), which includes provision for a "capacity market" for energy storage.
3. Transnational, academic collaboration with industry (primarily energy sector) to exploit innovation between partner regions around the Irish Sea Rim,
4. Parallel ambitions in neighbouring regions that would have an influence on, or be influenced by activities in the M74 corridor area

### **2. STAKEHOLDERS**

It is anticipated that the masterplanning exercise would involve

- D&G Council (DGC)
- Carlisle City and /or Cumbria County Councils
- Scottish Enterprise
- Scottish Government
- Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA)
- Scottish Borders Council (SBC)
- Ministry of Defence (MoD)

Funding for the masterplan exercise would be shared between willing parties.

### **3. EXISTING ASPIRATIONS**

Aspirational projects already being considered include development of

- Carlisle Airfield - into a regional airport facility handling both freight and passenger traffic
- A Dry Port facility including intermodal freight distribution hub, on MoD land at Longtown, Cumbria
- Coalbed methane and deep coal extraction around Canonbie
- Expansion of James Jones Ltd's timber processing operations at Stevens Croft, Lockerbie.
- Enhanced railhead development at Mossend (Eurocentral), North Lanarkshire, to serve as a freight hub.
- Prior opportunities to attract data centre investment have become frustrated. The chance to secure tier 1 multinational operators in this sector has been missed, but the rationale for the region to be an attractive location for such investment remains valid for lower tier operators
- Long term aspiration to extend the new Borders Railway from Melrose to Carlisle

### **4. ENERGY SECTOR CONTEXT**

NDA is keen to see an energy industry legacy in the region post decommissioning of Chapelcross.

South of Scotland is already home to a range of renewable generating technologies, including onshore and offshore wind, biomass, traditional hydro, and (small scale) solar. Development interest exists for large scale solar, additional biomass, anaerobic digestion, tidal flow and geothermal systems. Open cast coal extraction is already present and licences are held by two developers for coalbed methane and deep mined coal extraction, both of which projects are working through Planning.

The Energy Act (Dec 2013) has called the SG's published strategy in relation to energy storage into sharp relief by introducing proposals for a capacity market and call for capacity bids starting in 2015. SG strategy had not anticipated storage capacity featuring in grid systems before 2020.

It is now proposed that the Capacity Market will be open to all storage projects and offer up to 10 year contracts for build plant. Auctions will be technology neutral so new build storage will need to compete against generation (large and embedded) and Demand Side response. The first auction will be held in 2014 for delivery in 2018/9. Additionally the transitional arrangements will help sub 40MW storage projects gear up for the Capacity with 'go early auctions in 2015 and 2016 for delivery in 2016/17 and 2017/8. Contracts will be for one year.

There are a number of energy storage technologies already at various stages of commercial development that SE has been monitoring and assessing, but there is a new urgency to evaluate the best economic opportunity for Scotland now that a commercial imperative has been introduced to the market.

**4.1 Distributed systems approach: (with potential national and regional impact)**

A research white paper report by Strathclyde University<sup>1</sup> has estimated the load balancing capacity required in Scotland to smooth demand against intermittent renewable generating capacity and postulated a model for a network of storage hubs that could be deployed in a localised grid support configuration. This is compatible with competition proposals currently open through the TSB, which also seek to explore distributed community scale energy systems mixing generation, storage and demand management.

**4.2 Large scale centre approach: (with potential national impact)**

A commercial consortium, under the name North West Energy Squared (NWE2) and operating primarily in NW England, is beginning to explore opportunities to package different energy technology and infrastructure developments into investment ready projects, at scale to meet anticipated future UK energy demand requirements.

The MoD site at Eastriggs might be suitable as a location for multiple generating and energy storage technologies, creating opportunities for large scale on demand / continuous power generation and an academic R&D / Innovation centre of excellence exploiting cross technology developments. Manufacturing facilities for new (exportable) energy technologies might also be possible.

**4.3 Coal and Gas**

The prospects for coal and gas extraction and their potential benefits in relation to the energy sector need to be better understood.

The optimum strategy for Scotland needs to be determined with some urgency in relation to either of the market opportunities: for a localised storage / grid management approach and / or to capture a share of national grid scale generating and load balancing. Capacity Market auction bidding will begin by 2015.

**5. OTHER SECTORS**

Prospects for other large scale industries present in the region in the region need to be assessed:

- Primary agriculture
- Forestry
- Value add food processing
- Value add timber processing
- Tourism
- Transport & Distribution

---

<sup>1</sup> "Scotland: A Case Study for Liquid Air Energy Storage, by William Holt, May 2013.

## **6. TRANSNATIONAL CONTEXT**

Dr. Phil Leigh of University of Central Lancashire (UCLAN) (who has a historic connection to Crichton Campus Carbon Research Centre) published a project prospectus in Autumn 2013 outlining ideas for an Irish Sea Rim, Economic, Research and Innovation Zone. The proposals essentially suggest collaboration between a host of academic institutions and commercial enterprises to capitalise on R&D opportunities from key industry sectors to transform the economy of regions around the Irish Sea coast over the next decade.

The paper builds heavily on the energy sector proposals being advanced by NWE2, and has similarities to the existing ENSEA transnational partnership, focused around the North Sea area.

## **7. INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS**

National utilities and transport networks traverse D&G through the M74 corridor.

- M6/M74 Motorway network with access junctions (south to north) at Carlisle, Gretna, Eaglesfield, Kirkpatrick Fleming, Ecclefechan, Lockerbie, Johnstonebridge and Beattock/Moffat, traverses the region.
- The West Coast Main line railway with stations at (south to north) Carlisle and Lockerbie (limited services), provides connections to London and Glasgow. SWESTrans is currently pursuing re-opening of a station at Beattock.
- The Glasgow and South West line, passing through Kilmarnock, Dumfries, Annan and Gretna also connects to Carlisle. This line is used extensively for bulk coal freight moving south from Hunterston Terminal in North Ayrshire, and also provides limited commuter passenger services.
- The 400Kv / 275Kv National Power grid backbone traverses the region with the main Scotland / England interconnector at Harker near Carlisle. Major (recently upgraded) substations are situated at Gretna and Elvanfoot (South Lanarkshire) and a further connection point is planned at Moffat, partly to serve the Clyde Windfarm. Resilient 275Kv grid connections exist between Harker, Gretna and Chapelcross.
- The national gas grid and the national ethylene pipeline pass through the corridor.
- Several carrier class telecommunications network operators have infrastructure passing through the corridor.

## **8. CONSTRAINTS**

The population of the region is forecast to decline in absolute numbers and undergo a disproportionately large shift towards older age groups.

- There is limited stock of serviced employment land and the cost of development of new sites is prohibitive for commercial developers, due to high charges for access to utilities. Water supply and drainage systems capacity is severely restricted in places.
- The stock of existing commercial and industrial property is ageing, and largely unfit for purpose for current business needs.
- The business base is dominated by small and micro businesses, much of which is not growth focused.

**Project 3 - M74 CORRIDOR STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT MASTERPLAN**

	Resource	Lead (Support)	Target (activity/output)	Timescale	Outcome Measured by:	Benefits Realised: EDS Outcome (to 2023)  Measured by:
<b>Project 3 – M74 Corridor Strategic Development Masterplan</b>						
Strategic Masterplan Study to evaluate collaborative development opportunities with partner regions.	Initial estimate - £250k	DGC/ SE/ SG/NDA/Carlisle & Cumbria councils	A quasi-Strategic Development Plan spanning the cross border region.	2014	Supplementary Planning guidance adoptable by the respective authorities.	Development proposals taken forward and inward investment.
Energy sector developments at Chapelcross and / or Eastriggs	Potentially £Millions	Private Sector	Transnational scale, Centre of Excellence in multiple sustainable energy Storage and Generation technologies.	2020	Installed generating and storage capacity	Replace / exceed jobs lost from the decommissioned nuclear facility at Chapelcross.  Public sector constraint payments saved from renewables generators.

## **Project 4 - Stranraer Waterfront**

Stranraer Waterfront Urban Design Strategy and Masterplan (and associated Development Brief) sets out a strategic vision '*To reposition Stranraer and Loch Ryan as a distinctive and successful marine leisure destination*'

The regeneration proposals set out the vision to develop an attractive seaside town and a high quality service hub for residents, businesses and visitors. To achieve this public, private and community partnerships will be required to attract investment to:

- Promote Stranraer as a gateway to Scotland and a visitor destination
- Develop an attractive seaside town and a high quality service hub for residents, businesses and visitors
- Develop Stranraer/Loch Ryan as a centre of excellence for marine leisure and green tourism
- Make the waterfront a place where people choose to live, work, play and visit & create opportunities for new business, retail and leisure developments
- Create new business and employment opportunities
- Foster and strengthen community cohesion

The ongoing delivery of this regeneration vision for Stranraer and Loch Ryan (and indeed wider South West of Scotland) is being progressed on the back of significant national Government and Council investment for roads and water infrastructure and the town centre and marina development. In total this amounts to in the region of £60m of committed investment. There are two strategic projects within the wider programme which are now at the stage of detailed development and delivery and are key to delivering successful and sustainable regeneration: the development of Stranraer Marina and the redevelopment of the East Pier (the former ferry site) into a mixed use site for complimentary business, housing, retail and leisure uses.

### **Stranraer Marina**

Building on national and international tourism and water sports research, the Stranraer Marine Leisure Study and Infrastructure Delivery Plan (Leigh Fisher Management Consultants, September 2012) provides clear evidence of demand for marine activities in the Loch Ryan and detailed a range of investment required to maximise the potential of the Loch for sailing and marine tourism. This included initial public realm projects which have been delivered by the Council. The key investment now required is to provide the infrastructure from which to grow the scale of the marina. This is the provision of a new breakwater and additional pontoons (and associated on shore facilities) at an indicative cost of £3.8m.

**East Pier Regeneration**

The Stranraer Waterfront and East Pier Design Brief has been developed to guide the regeneration of the 17ha former terminal site on the East Pier in Stranraer. This based on a mixed use approach which will include retail, commercial leisure, housing and new business and employment space. The majority of site is owned Stena Line UK with associated Council land also part of the development site. The regeneration is being progressed under the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the two parties. The MOU sets out the intentions of the Parties to work collaboratively and transparently for their respective interests to regenerate the Stranraer Waterfront and create wider positive regenerative impacts in the town. To support this a marketing strategy has been developed and agreed which aims to generate interest capable of fulfilling the masterplan aims and test the level of demand and commercial opportunities. This market testing process will be carried out by the end of June 2014 with a view to securing a lead developer by the end of October 2014.

The Design Brief and an initial review of services into the site have identified the potential need for public sector investment in infrastructure to facilitate development of the site through private sector development. This is essentially forming new access into the site(s) ensuring linkages to the town centre and marina along the wider waterfront and upgrading core services and utilities. This would be on the basis of initial investment being recouped from the private sector in due course through developer reimbursements and clawback arrangements.

	Resource	Lead (Support)	Target (activity/output)	Timescale	Outcome Measured by:	Benefits Realised: EDS Outcome (to 2023) Measured by:
<b>Project 4A – Stranraer Marina</b>						
Marina Infrastructure	Initial estimate - £3.8m	DGC/SE/Crown Estates	Development of Business Case  Design and delivery of additional breakwater  Phased expansion of 180	September 2016	Creation of high quality marina and marine leisure base.  Investment in essential marine infrastructure  Measured by: - No. of Marina	The economic development potential of the Stranraer and Loch Ryan is maximised.  Creation of high quality marina and marine leisure base  Increased visitors to the

	Resource	Lead (Support)	Target (activity/output)	Timescale	Outcome Measured by:	Benefits Realised: EDS Outcome (to 2023)  Measured by:
			additional marina berths / pontoons		Users - No. of new businesses - Jobs created - Increased visitor spend	South West of Dumfries & Galloway.  Growth in tourism and marine related jobs and businesses.
<b>Project 4B – East Pier Redevelopment</b>						
Site Servicing	Initial estimate -  £2m	DGC/SE/Private Sector	Improved access to the site.  Improved physical linkages to the town centre and marina  Provision of essential services	September 2015	Redevelopment of a former industrial site  Inward Investment.  Measured by: - Number of new business start ups - GVA/ jobs created. - Level of private sector leverage £	The economic development potential of the Stranraer and Loch Ryan is maximised.  Increased visitors to the South West of Dumfries & Galloway.  Physical regeneration of a former industrial site to provide growth in local jobs and businesses for the Stranraer and south west of Dumfries & Galloway.

Next Steps -

- Another workshop will be held between D&G and SE to work out the delivery of the vision.

## Related Strategic Initiatives

### South of Scotland Action Plan

#### *Encouraging private sector growth from the public sector investment*

This document has outlined the ambitions the South of Scotland Alliance partners have in terms of developing the regional economy and provided details of the current key development opportunities that will play a major role in helping progress the South of Scotland economy.

Whilst these key projects provide building blocks, there remains additional activity that needs to be undertaken by partners to ensure that businesses in the South of Scotland capitalise on the investment by the public sector.

In particular the Alliance partners will place a particular emphasis on working together to use both the existing resources of partners and new ERDF funding to:

- **Improve rural innovation** by addressing weaknesses in rural businesses engaging with the Scottish Innovation System; Partners will work with key bodies to identify rural businesses with an ambition and potential to grow through increased innovation. Supported by SE, Interface and the SRDP and ERDF, partners will:
  - facilitate knowledge sharing between businesses, and between businesses and academia;
  - facilitate project implementation and successful completion.

*Partners will increase the number of businesses in the South of Scotland accessing innovation support from ..... to .....*

- There is clear evidence from SE evaluation activity that investing in **Leadership development and the ambition** of companies has a significant impact on company performance. Alliance partners will seek to raise the ambitions and business investment in leadership development across the whole business base.

*Partners will increase the number of businesses in the South of Scotland investing in Leadership Development from ..... to .....*

- Companies that are involved in international activities are much more likely to have a higher median GVA. Alliance partners will seek to encourage a significant increase in companies across the South of Scotland considering and investing in the '**internationalisation**' of their activities.

*Partners will increase the number of businesses in the South of Scotland considering and investing in internationalisation from ..... to .....*

- Using existing financial instruments Alliance partners will seek to double the amount of funding available for lending to rural businesses by accessing new ERDF funding.

*Partners will work together to increase the number of businesses going through the 'Growth Pipeline' and 'Account Management' processes in the South of Scotland, making best use of Business Gateway, Scottish Enterprise and EU funding sources.*

Alliance partners will consider how best to drive forward Leadership, Innovation and Internationalisation across the business base in the South of Scotland.

**Report by: Rob Dickson, Corporate Transformation and Services Director**

---

## **Borders Railway Train Service**

**3<sup>rd</sup> April 2014**

---

### **1 PURPOSE AND SUMMARY**

- 1.1 **This report provides a notification of the proposed Borders Railway train service to be provided from Autumn 2015.**
- 1.2 A draft railway timetable and rail fares have been developed for the Borders Railway, which are described in this report.
- 1.3 The railway service will be accessible to disabled people and a current disabled concessionary scheme funded by the Scottish Councils will be valid on rail services.

### **2 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 2.1 **I recommend that the Community Planning Partnership notes the draft Borders Railway train service.**

### **3 BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 Rail services are devolved to Transport Scotland who are an Executive Agency of the Scottish Government.
- 3.2 Transport Scotland set the parameters of the train services to be provided including the first train, last train, frequency, intermediate calls and journey times. ScotRail as the operator of Scottish train services delivers this requirement. The ScotRail franchise is currently held by FirstGroup.
- 3.3 ScotRail developed a draft rail timetable designed to meet Transport Scotland's requirements for the Borders Railway. The draft timetable to be submitted to Network Rail was provided to Midlothian, City of Edinburgh, Scottish Borders Council and SESTRANS in December for comment. Transport Scotland has also developed preferred rail fares for the route.

### **4 DRAFT TIMETABLE CONSULTED UPON**

- 4.1 In the draft timetable ScotRail consulted upon (attached in Appendix 1) on Monday to Fridays there are two trains each hour during the day in both directions between Edinburgh and Tweedbank. The first service from Tweedbank departs at 05:25 and the last service from Edinburgh departs at 23:24 (later on Fridays). There is one train each hour in the evenings, on Sundays and at Stow (outside of peak times). Although the times are currently indicative, available 'paths' on the network, gradients and punctuality considerations help to pre-determine the timings to a large extent.
- 4.2 Three services are extended from Borders to Haymarket and South Gyle in the morning peak and three to Borders in the evening peak. This provides useful journey opportunities to additional destinations but increases the interface with other train services and the possibility of Borders Rail services being delayed. This timetable seeks to protect Borders Railway reliability, particularly in the early period, by terminating most services at Edinburgh Waverley.
- 4.3 Frequent public transport services at regular intervals, like the service proposed, generate more patronage. This is because timetables can easily be memorised and waiting time is reduced.
- 4.4 Overall journey times between Tweedbank and Edinburgh vary between 55 and 59 minutes. To facilitate the Edinburgh to Glasgow electrification scheme, bidders for the new ScotRail franchise from 2015 are required to consider establishing a new rolling stock depot at Millerhill. This would also require rail capacity north of Newcraighall to be expanded, permitting potential reductions in future Borders Railway journey times. In due course, bidders for the ScotRail franchise may consult with SESTRANS and local Councils.
- 4.5 ScotRail's draft timetable permits charter trains to run on evenings and Sundays. Transport Scotland however requires ScotRail to facilitate 'Charter' trains at other times too.
- 4.6 ScotRail ran a briefing session for Scottish Borders, City of Edinburgh, Midlothian, SESTRANS and Rail Passengers Council officers in December 2013. Officers' response to ScotRail was to:
  - Request that consideration be given to extending four rather than three services beyond Edinburgh Waverley at peak times in the

- initial timetable,
- Request that service performance is reviewed after introduction, with a view to extending more services beyond Edinburgh Waverley, and
- Seek more clarity on how the commitment to deliver charter trains at other times will be delivered in practice.

4.7 The Officers' first request has been incorporated into the latest draft timetable. In-line with standard rail industry process, ScotRail has already submitted this timetable to Network Rail to secure 'paths' to run services from May 2015, although public services are not planned to start until September 2015. Network Rail will respond to ScotRail's proposal with an 'offer' in the Summer, taking account of other service proposals. It is expected that the 'offer' timetable will be broadly similar. Although the ScotRail franchise is to be renewed before Borders Railway opens, the future franchise holder will be bound to operate the rail service offered by Network Rail.

#### 4.8 **Fares and tickets**

The Officers' first request has been incorporated into the latest draft timetable. In-line with standard rail industry process, ScotRail has already submitted this timetable to Network Rail to secure 'paths' to run services from May 2015, although public services are not planned to start until September 2015. Network Rail will respond to ScotRail's proposal with an 'offer' in the Summer, taking account of other service proposals. It is expected that the 'offer' timetable will be broadly similar. Although the ScotRail franchise is to be renewed before Borders Railway opens, the future franchise holder will be bound to operate the rail service offered by Network Rail.

#### 4.9 **Concessionary fares**

A number of Councils operate differing concessionary schemes for rail travellers. Scottish Borders Council participates in a Scottish scheme to provide free rail tickets to blind and partially sighted people. Registered disabled people are eligible to purchase a National Railcard, giving one third off rail fares for the user and a companion. For people with disabilities, the railway could significantly improve perceptions of public transport accessibility. Rail travellers will have access to National Rail's disabled assistance scheme, there will be step free access to stations and all trains carry access ramps, disabled spaces and accessible toilets.

#### **Author(s)**

Name	Designation and Contact Number
Rob Dickson	Corporate Transformation and Services Director, SBC

## APPENDIX A: DRAFT BORDERS RAILWAY TIMETABLE CONSULTED UPON

Mondays – Fridays

Edinburgh	d	05:51	06:21	06:51	07:23	07:54	08:24	08:54	09:24	09:54	10:24
Brunstane	d	05:58	06:29	06:59	07:31	08:01	08:31	09:01	09:31	10:01	10:31
Newcraighall	d	06:02	06:33	07:03	07:35	08:05	08:35	09:05	09:35	10:05	10:35
Shawfair	d	06:08	06:36	07:06	07:38	08:08	08:38	09:08	09:38	10:08	10:38
Eskbank	d	06:13	06:41	07:11	07:43	08:13	08:43	09:13	09:43	10:13	10:43
Newtongrange	d	06:16	06:44	07:14	07:46	08:16	08:46	09:16	09:46	10:16	10:46
Gorebridge	d	06:21	06:49	07:19	07:51	08:21	08:51	09:21	09:51	10:21	10:51
Stow	d	---	07:07	07:37	08:08	08:38	09:08	---	10:08	---	11:08
Galashiels	d	06:45	07:16	07:46	08:17	08:47	09:17	09:45	10:17	10:45	11:17
Tweedbank	a	06:49	07:20	07:50	08:21	08:51	09:21	09:49	10:21	10:49	11:21

Edinburgh	d	10:54	11:24	11:54	12:24	12:54	13:24	13:54	14:24	14:54	15:24
Brunstane	d	11:01	11:31	12:01	12:31	13:01	13:32	14:01	14:31	15:01	15:31
Newcraighall	d	11:05	11:35	12:05	12:35	13:05	13:36	14:05	14:35	15:05	15:35
Shawfair	d	11:08	11:38	12:08	12:38	13:08	13:39	14:08	14:38	15:08	15:38
Eskbank	d	11:13	11:43	12:13	12:43	13:13	13:43	14:13	14:43	15:13	15:43
Newtongrange	d	11:16	11:46	12:16	12:46	13:16	13:46	14:16	14:46	15:16	15:46
Gorebridge	d	11:21	11:51	12:21	12:51	13:21	13:51	14:21	14:51	15:21	15:51
Stow	d	---	12:08	---	13:08	---	14:09	---	15:08	---	16:08
Galashiels	d	11:45	12:17	12:45	13:17	13:45	14:17	14:45	15:17	15:45	16:17
Tweedbank	a	11:49	12:21	12:49	13:21	13:49	14:22	14:49	15:21	15:49	16:21

South Gyle	d	---	---	16:36	17:03	17:37	---	---	---	---	---
Haymarket	d	---	---	16:43	17:11	17:45	---	---	---	---	---
Edinburgh	a	---	---	16:48	17:17	17:50	---	---	---	---	---
	d	15:53	16:24	16:54	17:24	17:54	18:24	18:54	19:24	19:54	20:54
Brunstane	d	16:01	16:31	17:01	17:31	18:01	18:31	19:01	19:31	20:01	21:01
Newcraighall	d	16:05	16:35	17:05	17:35	18:05	18:35	19:05	19:35	20:05	21:05
Shawfair	d	16:08	16:38	17:08	17:38	18:08	18:38	19:08	19:38	20:08	21:08
Eskbank	d	16:13	16:43	17:13	17:43	18:13	18:43	19:13	19:43	20:13	21:13
Newtongrange	d	16:16	16:46	17:16	17:46	18:16	18:46	19:16	19:46	20:16	21:16
Gorebridge	d	16:21	16:51	17:21	17:51	18:21	18:51	19:21	19:51	20:21	21:21
Stow	d	---	17:08	17:38	18:08	18:38	19:08	19:38	20:08	20:38	21:38
Galashiels	d	16:45	17:17	17:47	18:17	18:47	19:17	19:47	20:17	20:47	21:47
Tweedbank	a	16:49	17:21	17:51	18:21	18:51	19:21	19:51	20:21	20:51	21:51

Edinburgh	d			21:54	22:54	FX	FO
Brunstane	d			22:01	23:01	23:24	23:54
Newcraighall	d			22:05	23:05	23:31	00:01
Shawfair	d			22:08	23:08	23:35	00:05
Eskbank	d			22:13	23:13	23:38	00:08
Newtongrange	d			22:16	23:16	23:43	00:13
Gorebridge	d			22:21	23:21	23:46	00:16
Stow	d			22:38	23:38	23:51	00:21
Galashiels	d			22:47	23:47	00:09	00:39
Tweedbank	a			22:51	23:51	00:17	00:47
						00:21	00:51

Note : All times are indicative (and subject to the Bid / Offer process)

Note : Trains in RED are subject to change

Tweedbank	d	05:25	05:59	06:28	06:58	07:28	07:58	08:28	08:59	09:28	09:59
Galashiels	d	05:29	06:03	06:32	07:02	07:32	08:02	08:32	09:03	09:32	10:03
Stow	d	05:38	---	06:41	07:11	07:41	08:11	08:41	---	09:41	---
Gorebridge	d	05:55	06:28	06:58	07:28	07:58	08:28	08:58	09:28	09:58	10:28
Newtongrange	d	05:58	06:31	07:01	07:31	08:01	08:31	09:01	09:31	10:01	10:31
Eskbank	d	06:01	06:34	07:04	07:34	08:04	08:34	09:04	09:34	10:04	10:34
Shawfair	d	06:05	06:38	07:08	07:38	08:08	08:38	09:08	09:38	10:08	10:38
Newcraighall	d	06:09	06:42	07:12	07:42	08:12	08:42	09:12	09:42	10:12	10:42
Brunstane	d	06:13	06:46	07:19	07:47	08:17	08:46	09:16	09:46	10:17	10:46
Edinburgh	a	06:20	06:53	07:28	07:55	08:24	08:53	09:23	09:54	10:24	10:53
	d	---	---	07:38	08:07	08:38	---	---	---	---	---
Haymarket	a	---	---	07:42	08:12	08:42	---	---	---	---	---
South Gyle	a	---	---	07:47	08:17	08:53	---	---	---	---	---

Tweedbank	d	10:28	10:59	11:28	11:59	12:28	12:59	13:28	13:59	14:28	14:59
Galashiels	d	10:32	11:03	11:32	12:03	12:32	13:03	13:32	14:03	14:32	15:03
Stow	d	10:41	---	11:41	---	12:41	---	13:41	---	14:41	---
Gorebridge	d	10:58	11:28	11:58	12:28	12:58	13:28	13:58	14:28	14:58	15:28
Newtongrange	d	11:01	11:31	12:01	12:31	13:01	13:31	14:01	14:31	15:01	15:31
Eskbank	d	11:04	11:34	12:04	12:34	13:04	13:34	14:04	14:34	15:04	15:34
Shawfair	d	11:08	11:38	12:08	12:38	13:08	13:38	14:08	14:38	15:08	15:38
Newcraighall	d	11:12	11:42	12:12	12:42	13:12	13:42	14:12	14:42	15:12	15:42
Brunstane	d	11:17	11:46	12:17	12:46	13:16	13:46	14:18	14:46	15:16	15:46
Edinburgh	a	11:24	11:53	12:24	12:53	13:24	13:53	14:25	14:53	15:23	15:53

Tweedbank	d	15:28	15:58	16:28	16:58	17:28	17:59	18:28	18:59	19:28	20:28
Galashiels	d	15:32	16:02	16:32	17:02	17:32	18:03	18:32	19:03	19:32	20:32
Stow	d	15:41	16:11	16:41	17:11	17:41	---	18:41	---	19:41	20:41
Gorebridge	d	15:58	16:28	16:58	17:28	17:58	18:28	18:58	19:28	19:58	20:58
Newtongrange	d	16:01	16:31	17:01	17:31	18:01	18:31	19:01	19:31	20:01	21:01
Eskbank	d	16:04	16:34	17:04	17:34	18:04	18:34	19:04	19:34	20:04	21:04
Shawfair	d	16:09	16:38	17:08	17:38	18:08	18:38	19:08	19:38	20:08	21:08
Newcraighall	d	16:16	16:42	17:12	17:42	18:12	18:42	19:12	19:43	20:12	21:12
Brunstane	d	16:20	16:46	17:16	17:46	18:20	18:46	19:17	19:46	20:19	21:18
Edinburgh	a	16:27	16:53	17:23	17:53	18:27	18:53	19:24	19:53	20:26	21:25

Tweedbank		d	21:28	22:28	23:28
Galashiels		d	21:32	22:32	23:32
Stow		d	21:41	22:41	23:41
Gorebridge		d	21:58	22:58	23:58
Newtongrange		d	22:01	23:01	00:01
Eskbank		d	22:04	23:04	00:04
Shawfair		d	22:08	23:08	00:08
Newcraighall		d	22:12	23:12	00:12
Brunstane		d	22:16	23:16	00:16
Edinburgh		a	22:23	23:23	00:23

Note : All times are indicative (and subject to the Bid / Offer process)  
 Note : Trains in RED are subject to change

Saturdays

Edinburgh	d	05:51	06:25	06:51	07:25	07:56	08:25	08:55	09:25	09:56	10:25
Brunstane	d	05:58	06:31	06:58	07:32	08:02	08:31	09:01	09:31	10:02	10:31
Newcraighall	d	06:02	06:36	07:03	07:37	08:07	08:36	09:06	09:36	10:07	10:36
Shawfair	d	06:09	06:39	07:07	07:40	08:10	08:39	09:10	09:39	10:10	10:39
Eskbank	d	06:14	06:44	07:11	07:45	08:15	08:44	09:14	09:44	10:15	10:44
Newtongrange	d	06:17	06:47	07:15	07:48	08:18	08:47	09:17	09:47	10:18	10:47
Gorebridge	d	06:22	06:52	07:20	07:53	08:23	08:52	09:22	09:52	10:23	10:52
Stow	d	---	07:08	07:37	08:09	08:38	09:08	---	10:08	---	11:08
Galashiels	d	06:45	07:17	07:45	08:18	08:48	09:17	09:46	10:17	10:46	11:17
Tweedbank	a	06:50	07:22	07:50	08:23	08:52	09:22	09:50	10:22	10:51	11:22

Edinburgh	d	10:55	11:25	11:55	12:25	12:56	13:25	13:56	14:25	14:55	15:25
Brunstane	d	11:03	11:31	12:03	12:31	13:03	13:31	14:03	14:31	15:03	15:31
Newcraighall	d	11:08	11:36	12:08	12:36	13:08	13:36	14:08	14:36	15:08	15:36
Shawfair	d	11:11	11:39	12:11	12:39	13:11	13:39	14:11	14:39	15:11	15:39
Eskbank	d	11:15	11:44	12:15	12:44	13:16	13:44	14:16	14:44	15:15	15:44
Newtongrange	d	11:18	11:47	12:18	12:47	13:19	13:47	14:19	14:47	15:18	15:47
Gorebridge	d	11:23	11:52	12:23	12:52	13:24	13:52	14:24	14:52	15:23	15:52
Stow	d	---	12:08	---	13:08	---	14:08	---	15:08	---	16:08
Galashiels	d	11:46	12:17	12:46	13:17	13:47	14:17	14:47	15:17	15:46	16:17
Tweedbank	a	11:51	12:22	12:51	13:22	13:52	14:22	14:52	15:22	15:51	16:22

South Gyle	d	---	---	16:36	17:03	17:37	---	---	---	---	---
Haymarket	d	---	---	16:43	17:11	17:45	---	---	---	---	---
Edinburgh	a	---	---	16:48	17:17	17:50	---	---	---	---	---
	d	15:50	16:25	16:56	17:24	17:55	18:26	18:55	19:26	19:53	20:56
Brunstane	d	15:57	16:31	17:03	17:30	18:03	18:32	19:04	19:32	19:59	21:02
Newcraighall	d	16:02	16:36	17:08	17:35	18:08	18:37	19:08	19:37	20:04	21:07
Shawfair	d	16:07	16:39	17:11	17:38	18:11	18:40	19:11	19:40	20:08	21:10
Eskbank	d	16:12	16:44	17:16	17:43	18:15	18:45	19:15	19:45	20:12	21:15
Newtongrange	d	16:15	16:47	17:19	17:46	18:18	18:48	19:18	19:48	20:15	21:18
Gorebridge	d	16:20	16:52	17:24	17:51	18:23	18:53	19:23	19:53	20:20	21:23
Stow	d	---	17:08	17:40	18:08	18:39	19:09	---	20:09	---	21:39
Galashiels	d	16:46	17:17	17:49	18:16	18:48	19:18	19:46	20:18	20:45	21:48
Tweedbank	a	16:50	17:22	17:54	18:21	18:53	19:23	19:52	20:23	20:50	21:53

Edinburgh	d	21:56	22:55	23:55
Brunstane	d	22:03	23:03	00:01
Newcraighall	d	22:08	23:08	00:06
Shawfair	d	22:11	23:11	00:09
Eskbank	d	22:15	23:15	00:14
Newtongrange	d	22:18	23:18	00:17
Gorebridge	d	22:23	23:23	00:22
Stow	d	22:39	23:39	00:38
Galashiels	d	22:48	23:48	00:47
Tweedbank	a	22:53	23:53	00:52

Note : All times are indicative (and subject to the Bid / Offer process)

Note : Trains in RED are subject to change

Saturdays

Tweedbank	d	05:25	06:00	06:30	07:00	07:30	08:00	08:31	09:01	09:31	10:01
Galashiels	d	05:29	06:04	06:34	07:04	07:34	08:04	08:35	09:05	09:35	10:05
Stow	d	05:38	---	06:43	07:13	07:43	---	08:44	---	09:44	---
Gorebridge	d	05:55	06:27	06:58	07:27	07:58	08:27	08:59	09:28	09:59	10:28
Newtongrange	d	05:58	06:31	07:02	07:31	08:02	08:31	09:03	09:32	10:03	10:32
Eskbank	d	06:01	06:34	07:05	07:34	08:05	08:34	09:06	09:35	10:06	10:35
Shawfair	d	06:05	06:38	07:09	07:38	08:09	08:38	09:10	09:39	10:10	10:39
Newcraighall	d	06:09	06:41	07:12	07:41	08:12	08:41	09:13	09:42	10:13	10:42
Brunstane	d	06:13	06:45	07:16	07:44	08:16	08:45	09:17	09:45	10:17	10:45
Edinburgh	a	06:20	06:54	07:25	07:56	08:25	08:56	09:26	09:56	10:27	10:55
	d	---	---	07:38	08:07	08:38	---	---	---	---	---
Haymarket	a	---	---	07:42	08:12	08:42	---	---	---	---	---
South Gyle	a	---	---	07:47	08:17	08:53	---	---	---	---	---

Tweedbank	d	10:31	11:01	11:31	12:01	12:31	13:01	13:31	14:01	14:31	15:01
Galashiels	d	10:35	11:05	11:35	12:05	12:35	13:05	13:35	14:05	14:35	15:05
Stow	d	10:44	---	11:44	---	12:44	---	13:44	---	14:44	---
Gorebridge	d	10:59	11:29	11:59	12:29	12:59	13:29	13:59	14:29	14:59	15:28
Newtongrange	d	11:03	11:33	12:03	12:32	13:03	13:33	14:03	14:33	15:03	15:32
Eskbank	d	11:06	11:36	12:06	12:35	13:06	13:36	14:06	14:35	15:06	15:35
Shawfair	d	11:10	11:40	12:10	12:39	13:10	13:40	14:10	14:40	15:10	15:39
Newcraighall	d	11:13	11:43	12:13	12:42	13:13	13:43	14:13	14:42	15:13	15:42
Brunstane	d	11:17	11:47	12:17	12:46	13:17	13:47	14:17	14:46	15:17	15:46
Edinburgh	a	11:29	11:56	12:29	12:56	13:29	13:56	14:28	14:58	15:29	15:56

Tweedbank	d	15:31	16:01	16:31	17:01	17:31	18:01	18:31	19:01	19:31	20:31
Galashiels	d	15:35	16:05	16:35	17:05	17:35	18:05	18:35	19:05	19:35	20:35
Stow	d	15:44	---	16:44	---	17:44	---	18:44	---	19:44	20:44
Gorebridge	d	15:59	16:28	16:59	17:29	17:59	18:28	18:59	19:28	19:59	20:59
Newtongrange	d	16:03	16:32	17:03	17:33	18:03	18:32	19:03	19:32	20:03	21:03
Eskbank	d	16:06	16:34	17:06	17:35	18:06	18:35	19:06	19:35	20:06	21:06
Shawfair	d	16:10	16:39	17:10	17:40	18:10	18:39	19:10	19:39	20:10	21:10
Newcraighall	d	16:13	16:41	17:13	17:43	18:13	18:42	19:13	19:42	20:13	21:13
Brunstane	d	16:17	16:45	17:17	17:47	18:17	18:46	19:17	19:46	20:17	21:17
Edinburgh	a	16:28	16:56	17:30	17:56	18:29	18:56	19:31	19:56	20:26	21:26

Tweedbank	d	21:31	22:31	23:31
Galashiels	d	21:35	22:35	23:35
Stow	d	21:44	22:44	23:44
Gorebridge	d	21:59	22:59	23:59
Newtongrange	d	22:03	23:03	00:03
Eskbank	d	22:06	23:06	00:06
Shawfair	d	22:10	23:10	00:10
Newcraighall	d	22:13	23:13	00:13
Brunstane	d	22:17	23:17	00:17
Edinburgh	a	22:26	23:26	00:25

Note : All times are indicative (and subject to the Bid / Offer process)

Note : Trains in RED are subject to change

Sundays

Edinburgh	09:11	10:11	11:11	12:11	13:11	14:11	15:11	16:11	17:11	18:11
Brunstane	09:18	10:18	11:18	12:18	13:18	14:18	15:18	16:18	17:18	18:18
Newcraighall	09:22	10:22	11:22	12:22	13:22	14:22	15:22	16:22	17:22	18:22
Shawfair	09:25	10:25	11:25	12:25	13:25	14:25	15:25	16:25	17:25	18:25
Eskbank	09:30	10:30	11:30	12:30	13:30	14:30	15:30	16:30	17:30	18:30
Newtongrange	09:33	10:33	11:33	12:33	13:33	14:33	15:33	16:33	17:33	18:33
Gorebridge	09:38	10:38	11:38	12:38	13:38	14:38	15:38	16:38	17:38	18:38
Stow	09:55	10:55	11:55	12:55	13:55	14:55	15:55	16:55	17:55	18:55
Galashiels	10:04	11:04	12:04	13:04	14:04	15:04	16:04	17:04	18:04	19:04
Tweedbank	10:08	11:08	12:08	13:08	14:08	15:08	16:08	17:08	18:08	19:08

Edinburgh		19:11	20:11	21:11	22:11	23:25
Brunstane		19:18	20:18	21:18	22:18	23:33
Newcraighall		19:22	20:22	21:22	22:22	23:37
Shawfair		19:25	20:25	21:25	22:25	23:40
Eskbank		19:30	20:30	21:30	22:30	23:44
Newtongrange		19:33	20:33	21:33	22:33	23:47
Gorebridge		19:38	20:38	21:38	22:38	23:52
Stow		19:55	20:55	21:55	22:55	00:10
Galashiels		20:04	21:04	22:04	23:04	00:18
Tweedbank		20:08	21:08	22:08	23:08	00:23

Note : All times are indicative (and subject to the Bid / Offer process)

Note : Trains in RED are subject to change

Sundays

Tweedbank	d	08:45	09:45	10:45	11:45	12:45	13:45	14:45	15:45	16:45	17:45
Galashiels	d	08:49	09:49	10:49	11:49	12:49	13:49	14:49	15:49	16:49	17:49
Stow	d	08:58	09:58	10:58	11:58	12:58	13:58	14:58	15:58	16:58	17:58
Gorebridge	d	09:14	10:14	11:14	12:14	13:14	14:14	15:14	16:14	17:14	18:14
Newtongrange	d	09:18	10:18	11:18	12:18	13:18	14:18	15:18	16:18	17:18	18:18
Eskbank	d	09:21	10:21	11:21	12:21	13:21	14:21	15:21	16:21	17:21	18:21
Shawfair	d	09:25	10:25	11:25	12:25	13:25	14:25	15:25	16:25	17:25	18:25
Newcraighall	d	09:28	10:28	11:28	12:28	13:28	14:28	15:28	16:28	17:28	18:28
Brunstane	d	09:32	10:32	11:32	12:32	13:32	14:32	15:32	16:32	17:32	18:32
Edinburgh	a	09:40	10:40	11:40	12:40	13:40	14:40	15:40	16:40	17:40	18:40
Haymarket		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Tweedbank	d	18:45	19:45	20:45	21:45	22:45
Galashiels	d	18:49	19:49	20:49	21:49	22:49
Stow	d	18:58	19:58	20:58	21:58	22:58
Gorebridge	d	19:14	20:14	21:14	22:14	23:14
Newtongrange	d	19:18	20:18	21:18	22:18	23:18
Eskbank	d	19:21	20:21	21:21	22:21	23:21
Shawfair	d	19:25	20:25	21:25	22:25	23:25
Newcraighall	d	19:28	20:28	21:28	22:28	23:28
Brunstane	d	19:32	20:32	21:32	22:32	23:32
Edinburgh	a	19:40	20:40	21:40	22:40	23:40
Haymarket		---	---	---	---	---

Note : All times are indicative (and subject to the Bid / Offer process)

Note : Trains in RED are subject to change

## Appendix B: TRANSPORT SCOTLAND FARES INFORMATION

### Anytime Single (consumer fares)

2014 prices	Tweedbank	Galashiels	Stow	Gorebridge	Newtonrange	Eskbank	Shawfair	Newcraighall	Brunstane	Waverley
Galashiels	£1.80									
Stow	£3.20	£1.80								
Gorebridge	£5.90	£5.30	£2.80							
Newtonrange	£6.50	£6.10	£4.60	£2.00						
Eskbank	£7.00	£6.50	£5.10	£2.40	£1.70					
Shawfair	£7.20	£6.90	£5.70	£3.00	£2.20	£1.50				
Newcraighall	£8.30	£7.90	£6.40	£3.80	£3.10	£2.60	£1.10			
Brunstane	£8.80	£8.30	£6.90	£4.30	£3.50	£3.10	£2.00	£1.30		
Waverley	£9.80	£9.10	£7.70	£5.20	£4.60	£4.30	£3.20	£2.40	£2.40	

### Approximate values for discounted end-to-end fares (Waverley to Tweedbank)

Return and season tickets can offer discounts to passengers on the route. Please note that season ticket prices are neither set nor regulated by the Scottish Ministers, and so the fares below are indicative.

Fare Type	Typical Reduction	Fare Anticipated
Anytime return	20%	£15.70
Off-peak return	One third reduction	£13.10
Weekly season ticket	7 days for the price of 4	£62.80

**Report by David Cressey, Service Director for Strategy & Policy, SBC**

---

**Public Service Reform Theme Group**

**3 April 2014**

---

**1 PURPOSE AND SUMMARY**

- 1.1 **The purpose of this report is to seek approval from the Community Planning Partnership for the establishment of a Public Service Reform Theme Group.**
- 1.2 Alongside the theme groups of Reducing Inequalities and Economy & Low Carbon, a new theme group of Public Service Reform is to be established to enable the Community Planning Partnership to respond at a local level to the national programme of reform.
- 1.3 The Public Services Reform Theme Group should be dedicated to this reform agenda and should ensure that conditions for reform are created within the Scottish Borders and articulated in a programme for the Community Planning Partnership.

**2 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 2.1 **I recommend that the Community Planning Partnership :**
  - (a) **Agrees to the establishment of a Community Planning Partnership Public Service Reform Theme Group**
  - (b) **Agrees that a draft work programme be brought back to the Partnership for consideration and approval**

### **3 Background - Why do we need to reform public services ?**

- 3.1 A rising demand for public services, tighter budgets and the need for leaner, more efficient public services mean that public service reform is a key priority for Scotland. The Scottish Government have a vision to achieve simpler structures which support the delivery of national strategic objectives and local government's delivery of better outcomes for local communities. This includes moving to an outcome based approach, more effective performance management systems, streamlined scrutiny frameworks and a drive for shared services.
- 3.2 There are three main areas of focus within the current national programme of reform:
- User focus – putting the person at the centre and developing on-going, personal relationships between the public and providers rather than seeing services as one-off transactions
  - Effectiveness – focussing on outcomes and monitoring real improvements that people see in their services and communities
  - Value for money – an expectation for public service organisations to drive up efficiency and provide better, streamlined services

Public services at a local level may therefore need to be reshaped to become more flexible, responsive, economic and effective.

### **4 Challenges of public service reform**

- 4.1 There are a number of challenges in achieving the outcomes outlined above. The programme of national reform sits within a context of constrained budgets:
- 3-4% real cuts per annum 2013/14 – 17/18
  - £5Bn real reduction in Scottish budget
  - Potentially more fragile & poorer communities
- 4.2 There are demographic issues, it has been predicted that over the next 20 years demography alone could increase expenditure on health and social care by 70%\*. (Improvement Service, 2014)
- 4.3 The Scottish Government have indicated that across Scotland there are a range of institutions that could potentially be considered for streamlining:
- 32 local authorities
  - 23 NHS bodies
  - 20 universities
  - 43 colleges
  - Over 1000 other public bodies

A recent example being Police Scotland, the 8 police forces across Scotland becoming one national force in 2013.

- 4.5 The challenges do not exist solely at a national level - at a local level the recent report by Audit Scotland highlights the key challenges facing Scottish Borders. These include:

- The population is forecast to rise by 10%; with over a quarter of the population aged over 65 (this proportion population is 61% which is higher than the Scottish average of 52%)
- Pockets of deprivation particularly in the towns of Hawick and Galashiels
- The significant impact of the Welfare Reform Act - £500k reduction in Housing Benefit, 800 households affected by the removal of the Spare Bedroom Subsidy
- The economy of the Borders is more reliant on small businesses and the public sector
- The Borders has a lower percentage of its population who are of working age compared to the Scottish average, and outward migration of 16 – 29 year-olds contributes to this
- Services are less accessible due to limited public transport, particularly in the East and West of the region - although the railway link will help to address this

4.6 Despite the challenges however, the history of close partnership working to date puts the Scottish Borders in a very favourable position to respond not only to the national context, but also to the local challenges laid out by Audit Scotland in its recent report.

## **5 The benefits of Public Sector Reform for the Scottish Borders**

- 5.1 Public, private and third sector organisations must work more effectively in partnership with communities and with each other to design and deliver excellent public services which meet the needs of local people.
- 5.2 The aim of the Community Planning Partnership is to develop our economy and create jobs, to ensure we manage the environment sustainably and to reduce the inequalities that people face. We face unprecedented challenges to deliver improved outcomes whilst making optimal use of increasingly limited resources. However, as highlighted by Audit Scotland, public spending in the Scottish Borders is still considerable, being in the region of £470 million a year.
- 5.3 The challenges described at para. 4, require a response at a local level within the Community Planning Partnership, to drive reform where needed across mainstream services to ensure that we deliver the following benefits:
1. Improved outcomes for residents of the Borders
  2. Locally delivered services
  3. Flexible and joined up services
  4. Efficiencies and value for money

The work within this programme will also fully support the 4 key findings of the Christie Commission and aim to realise the following:

- Prevention – reduce future demand by preventing problems arising or dealing with them early on
- Performance – to demonstrate a sharp focus on continuous improvement of the national outcomes based on a sound evidence base
- People – help to create ways for people and communities to work

- together to deliver services around their skills and networks
- Partnership – we need to develop local partnership and collaboration, bringing public, third and private sector partners together with communities to deliver shared outcomes

The recent findings of Best Value and Community Planning Audits may need to be incorporated into the Public Service Reform work programme so that there is a focus on continuous improvement across all services and partners.

## **6 Way forward - Public Service Reform Theme Group**

- 6.1 In order to achieve the benefits as detailed above, it is recommended that the Community Planning Partnership establish a Public Service Reform Theme to undertake a programme of work that will lead to the effective transformation of services that are delivered in partnership to the public. Examples of the projects within the theme might include

### Improving outcomes for residents of the Borders

- Work with people and communities to design and deliver more efficient and personalised services

### Locally delivered services

- Work in partnership with people and communities to scope the possibilities for the joint delivery of appropriate public services in localities (the work of the Sustainable Transport is a good example of this)

### Flexible and joined up services

- Workforce development across the partnership - identify duplication of resources and explore the potential to create shared generic resource pools i.e. clerical and admin functions
- Map assets and resources of SBC and partners to investigate potential sites for co-location,

### Delivering efficiencies

- Joint asset and resource planning
- Sharing of premises and co-location
- Work in partnership to scope the opportunities to scope the opportunities to deliver shared services where appropriate

- 6.2 The work within this theme will fully support the other key strategic themes (Reducing inequalities and Economy & Low Carbon) and should take account of equalities, sustainability and rural proofing. It will also over time, influence, support and underpin the work of other emerging key priorities.

- 6.3 Should the Community Planning Partnership Strategic Board approve the establishment of this theme, work will be undertaken by partners to establish a theme group lead. Thereafter, the lead of this theme would bring a draft programme back to the Board for consideration and approval. This draft programme would include an action plan that will have clear outcomes, benefits and include performance measures that demonstrate these outcomes.

7

## Summary

- 7.1 In light of national and local challenges, there is a need for partners to establish a Public Sector Reform Theme and a programme of work which will lead to the delivery of public services that meet the needs of local people and are more flexible, responsive and effective.

### Author(s)

Name	Designation and Contact Number
David Cressey	Service Director for Strategy and Policy, SBC

# **Scottish Borders Strategic Assessment 2014**

**(Summary)**

## Version Control

No.	Action	Start Date	Complete Date	Result
1	First draft of Strategic Assessment 2014 (prior to workshop)	24/12/2013	21/02/2014	SA2014-V01
2	Draft after SB-AIRE workshop – with Summary for Joint Delivery Team	21/02/2014	06/03/2014	SA2014-V02
3	In preparation of Joint Strategic Board	07/03/2014	27/03/2014	SA2014-V03

Note: This is a summary document – the full Strategic Assessment 2014 can be found on the Community Planning pages of Scottish Borders Council’s website: <http://www.scotborders.gov.uk>.

### Contact details for Strategic Assessment 2014:

Erin R. Murray  
Research and Policy Officer - Strategic Policy Unit  
Scottish Borders Council  
Email: [ermurray@scotborders.gov.uk](mailto:ermurray@scotborders.gov.uk)  
Tel: 01835 824000 ext. 5394

## Table of Contents

Foreword .....	4
Summary of Key Findings.....	5
Strategic Assessment 2014 Development.....	8
Area Profile .....	9
National Outcomes.....	12
NO 01: We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place to do business in Europe .....	12
NO 02: We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people.....	14
NO 03: We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation.....	16
NO 04: Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens.....	17
NO 05: Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed .....	19
NO 06: We live longer, healthier lives .....	21
NO 07: We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society.....	24
NO 08: We have improved the life chances for young people and families at risk .....	26
NO 09: We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger .....	28
NO 10: We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access amenities and services we need .....	30
NO 11: We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others .....	32
NO 12: We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect and enhance it for future generations.....	34
NO 13: We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity (Local identity) .....	35
NO 14: We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production .....	37
NO 15: Our people are able to maintain their independence as they get older and are able to access appropriate support when they need it .....	39
NO16: Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs .....	41

## Foreword

Local Community Planning partnerships are responsible for working together to improve the quality of life for the communities they serve. Using an evidence based approach has enabled the Scottish Borders Community Planning Partnership, by undertaking a strategic assessment, to set the right priorities to meet the needs of our community. Last year, the partnership set its three priorities as follows:

- Growing our economy
- Reducing inequalities
- Maximising the impact of the low carbon economy

By once again reviewing this excellent and comprehensive range of data and analysis, we are confident that these continue to be the three priorities we, as a partnership, should be focusing on. Audit Scotland, in its recent audit of Community Planning commented that "*Scottish Borders Community Planning Partnership understands the needs of the area well*" and much of this understanding comes from undertaking an annual strategic assessment.

I hope that you find the 2014 document a useful source of information and analysis that you and your colleagues can use over the coming year as we jointly plan and deliver more of our services and continue our joint efforts to improve quality of life for people in the Scottish Borders.

### **Tracey Logan**

Chief Executive Scottish Borders Council and Chair of the Scottish Borders Community Planning Joint Delivery Team

## Summary of Key Findings

Based on the evidence examined for the Strategic Assessment 2014 the three Single Outcome Agreement priorities for the Scottish Borders agreed in 2013, listed below, are still relevant.

- Growing our economy
- Reducing inequalities
- Maximising the impact of the low carbon economy

The table below provides an overview and identifies the issues for the Scottish Borders grouped by economic, social or environmental focus.

### **Economic Overview:**

- The Scottish Borders continues to face significant challenges in terms of physical, digital and mobile connectivity.
- Compared with Scotland, the Scottish Borders has a higher proportion of employment in agriculture and fishing, and manufacturing but a lower proportion of employment in banking, finance and insurance continuing to affect the GVA for the Scottish Borders.
- Overall there is a well-educated and skilled workforce in the Scottish Borders with a lower proportion of people of working age with low or no qualifications compared to Scotland.
- The 2013 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) indicated that both resident based and work place based earning in the Scottish Borders increased by over £50 per week. However, this increase does not seem to concur with local knowledge, previous years or the change in Scotland.

### **Economic Issues:**

- The quality of digital connectivity (both mobile and broadband) in the Scottish Borders is inferior to the central belt and is a particular issue in rural areas.
- The proportion of employment land deemed immediately available for business use is a Scottish Local Authority Economic Development (SLAED) indicator. For 2012-13 Scottish Borders had 11.7% of its employment land immediately available compared to 19.6% for Scotland.
- The 11% retail vacancy rate for the Scottish Borders is similar to the level for Scotland; however there is a greater vacancy rate in Hawick (16%) and Galashiels (15%).
- The town centre footfall across the Borders major settlements decreased by 8% between 2012 and 2013.
- Visitor numbers and visitor spend in the Scottish Borders declined between 2011 and 2012.
- The Scottish Borders has generally had about 2 to 3 percent of the entire house building in Scotland. However there was a marked decrease in 2011-12 compared to previous years.

### **Social Overview:**

- There are areas within the Scottish Borders that experience health, income, employment and / or access deprivation.
- The Scottish Borders has a smaller proportion of people of working age compared to Scotland and this is likely to continue. In 2012 the Scottish Borders had a dependency ratio of 60.18 compared to 50.35 for Scotland meaning that there are more people aged under 15 or aged 65 and older in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland.
- There are proportionally fewer children in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland.
- The number of people aged 75+ in the Scottish Borders is expected to increase by 98% between 2010 and 2035. This sets a context which challenges society and public services in regard to the care of older people in addition to economic challenges.
- According to the 2011 Census 98.71% of the people in the Scottish Borders consider their ethnic group to be white, higher than the level for Scotland (96.2%).
- Attainment in Scottish Borders secondary schools is equivalent or better than Scotland.

- Health in the Scottish Borders is good but there are areas that experience health deprivation. 84.1% of people in the Scottish Borders assess their health as being good or very good compared to 82.2% for Scotland.
- In the Scottish Borders both men and women have a higher life expectancy at birth compared to Scotland.
- Young people feel safe and are satisfied with living in the Scottish Borders.
- The Scottish Borders has strong resilient and supportive communities.
- The Scottish Borders has a rich history which is celebrated in each town by a common riding or civic festival.
- The Scottish Borders Household Survey 2013 top 5 neighbourhood priorities are identified as:
  - Ensuring that the Borders remains a safe place in which to live, work and visit
  - Supporting local retailers and businesses
  - Tackling poverty and inequality
  - Providing activities and facilities for younger people
  - Providing sustainable transport links including demand responsive transport

### **Social Issues:**

- 12.8% of children in Scottish Borders were living in poverty in 2010, below the Scottish average of 16.5%. However, there are 23 datazones in the Scottish Borders where over 20% of the children live in poverty.
- The employment rate for people with a disability in the Scottish Borders has been an average of 19.9% below the employment rate for the total population aged 16-64 between 2004 and 2012.
- Between 2006 and 2012 the proportion of people claiming Incapacity Benefit / Severe Disablement Allowance for mental or behaviour reasons increased by 3.7% in the Scottish Borders compared to 1.4% for Scotland.
- The percentage of looked after children in a positive follow up destination in the Scottish Borders is greater than for Scotland, but well below the level for all school leavers.
- There were 104 more exclusions in 2012/13 (649) compared to 2010/11 (545) in the Scottish Borders. 2012/13 had a higher rate of exclusions in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland.
- 64% of the respondents to the Scottish Borders Young People's Survey 2012 said they have experienced bullying.
- Domestic Abuse / Gender Based Violence are issues in the Scottish Borders as they are for Scotland. In 2012-13 there were 469 children in households where domestic abuse was recorded.
- 22.8% of pregnant women are smoking at time of booking in the Scottish Borders compared to 18.8% for Scotland.
- There is consistently a greater proportion of first time mothers aged 35 and older compared to Scotland.
- The percentage of P1 children in the Scottish Borders with no obvious tooth decay in the Scottish Borders dropped to 69.2% in 2012 from 77.2% in 2010.
- The Scottish Borders has more deaths as a result of an unintentional injury, adults aged 15 years and over compared to Scotland.
- The Scottish Borders has a higher diabetes prevalence rate compared to Scotland.
- More people suffer strokes in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland and the number is increasing.
- 2011/12 saw an increase in the number of drug related hospital discharges for the Scottish Borders from 69 in 2010/11 to 91.
- 39% of the housing in the Scottish Borders meets the Scottish Housing Quality Standard compared to 43% for Scotland.
- More households in the Scottish Borders are fuel poor in comparison to Scotland.
- In 2012/2013 there were 636 applications under the Homeless Persons Legislation in the Scottish Borders this was a 17% increase from 2011/2012 (542).

- Although the hours of respite care for older people per 1,000 population in the Scottish Borders increased between 2010/11 and 2012/13 the amount is well below the level for Scotland.
- More people are killed or seriously injured on roads in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland.

**Environmental Overview:**

- Information on renewables and energy consumption is fragmented and the challenge is to better co-ordinate and measure the impact of renewables and the changes in energy consumption.
- The rural nature of the Scottish Borders makes access to services and amenities a challenge.

**Environmental Issues:**

- Over 41% of the nearly 3,000 km of roads in the Scottish Borders should be considered for maintenance treatment.
- Over 75% of Scottish Borders residents are not satisfied with the speed of repair for local damaged roads.
- Scottish Borders has good air quality but higher rates of Carbon Dioxide emissions than Scottish average, with a particular need to monitor road traffic pollution.
- The Scottish Borders recycling rate is slightly higher than Scottish rate. However, it is anticipated that the decision to stop kerbside garden waste collection may have a detrimental impact on the proportion of waste recycled or composted and the amount going into landfill.
- 27% of the Schools in the Scottish Borders have "Green Flag" status compared to 48% for Scotland.
- There is limited information available about people employed in the renewable energy sector.
- Average domestic electricity consumption is still 6% above the national average, most probably as a result of dispersed rural properties where gas is unavailable, and a reflection of the poor thermal efficiency of many older rural properties.
- There are 3,023 listed buildings in the Scottish Borders. 11.4% of Category A listed buildings are on the Buildings At Risk Register in the Scottish Borders compared to 8.2% for Scotland.

## Strategic Assessment 2014 Development

The Strategic Assessment 2014 provides the Scottish Borders Community Planning Partnership with an opportunity to evaluate how the Scottish Borders is meeting the 16 National Outcomes and identifying the priorities for the Scottish Borders Single Outcome Agreement (SOA). The document comprises two main sections; an area profile and how the Scottish Borders is contributing to the 16 National Outcomes.

For each of the National Outcomes the strategic assessment provides a local summary along with national drivers, local policy framework and indicators demonstrating how the Scottish Borders is contributing to the named outcome. The 16 National Outcomes are listed below.

<b>National Outcome</b>	
1.	We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place to do business in Europe
2.	We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people
3.	We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation
4.	Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens
5.	Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed
6.	We live longer, healthier lives
7.	We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society
8.	We have improved the life chances for young people and families at risk
9.	We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger
10.	We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access amenities and services we need
11.	We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others
12.	We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect and enhance it for future generations
13.	We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity (Local identity)
14.	We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production
15.	Our people are able to maintain their independence as they get older and are able to access appropriate support when they need it
16.	Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs

On 24 February 2014 there was a SB-AIRE (Scottish Borders – Analysis, Information, Research and Engagement) workshop. At the event partners reviewed the draft strategic assessment 2014, confirmed the national drivers and local policy framework, categorised the indicators and created a summary position for each of the 16 National Outcomes. The guide to the indicator classification is in the table below.

### Indicator classification

Status /Symbol	Meaning
Red 	E.g. trend is negative, Scottish Borders is worse than Scotland.
Amber 	E.g. trend is favourable but not as good as Scotland, trend is negative but better than Scotland, Scottish Borders better than Scotland but there are still issues.
Green 	E.g. trend is favourable and better than Scotland.
Blue 	E.g. a statement of fact and judgement favourable / negative is not appropriate.

## Area Profile

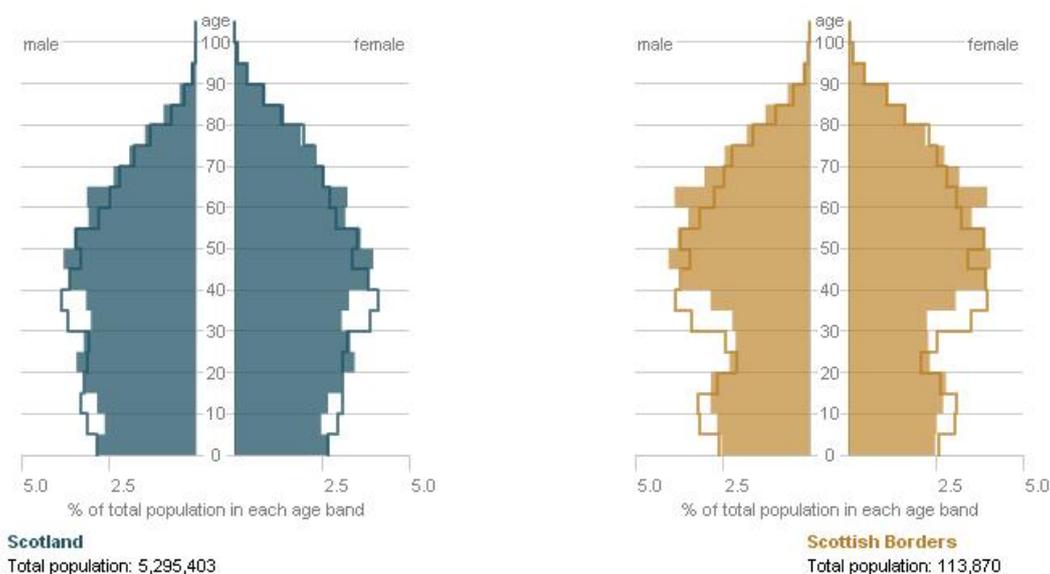
The Scottish Borders area is 473,614 hectares (1,827 square miles); located in the South East of Scotland. It has Edinburgh and the Lothians to the North, Northumberland to the South and Dumfries and Galloway to the West.

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 2011 Census population of 14,029, followed by Galashiels with 12,604 – although, if neighbouring Tweedbank were included, Galashiels would be the largest town in Scottish Borders with a population of 14,705. The only other towns with a population of over 5,000 people are Peebles, Kelso and Selkirk.

The 2011 Census showed that there were 113,870 people in the Scottish Borders. The proportion of children aged under 16 is around the Scottish average at 17%. Working-age people aged 16-64 make up 62% of the Scottish Borders population, below the Scottish average of 66% and the proportion of pensioners aged 65 and over is well above average, at 20.9% in Scottish Borders compared with 16.8% in Scotland.

The diagram below show the population pyramids for Scotland and the Scottish Borders with a reference to the 2001 population structure. The pyramids show that the Scottish Borders greater proportion of people aged 40 and older compared to Scotland. The Scottish Borders pyramid also clearly shows the 'baby boomer' progression from 2001.

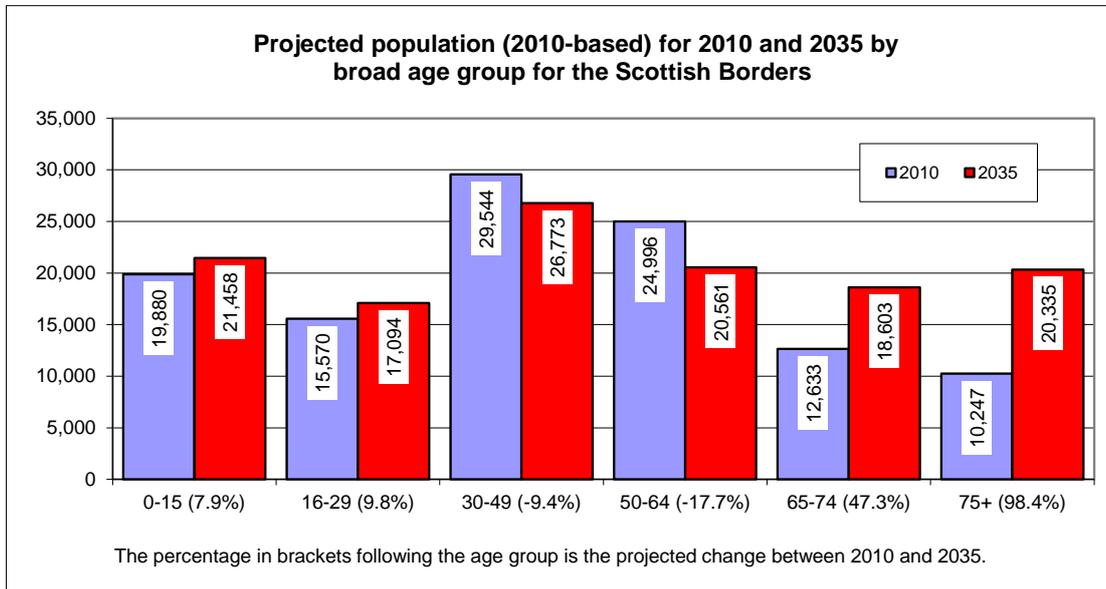
2011 Census: population estimates for Scotland (outlines show 2001)



Source: 2011 Census, 2001 Census  
Based on graphic by ONS

Between 2010 and 2035 the National Records of Scotland project a 10.6% increase in population for the Scottish Borders; from 112,870 to 124,824. The graph below shows the projected population change by broad age group for the Scottish Borders between 2010 and 2035. It shows that the proportion of children and young adults in the Scottish Borders population is projected to increase modestly. The proportion of pensioners is projected to increase substantially, particularly

the proportion of the very elderly, which is expected to double. However, the proportion of over-thirties and older working-age people is projected to decline, showing that after the blip of the “baby boom generation” has passed from the population pyramid, the increase in the proportions of older people is expected to even out. Despite this, numbers of older people will remain high, due to people living longer.



This demographic profile has significant implications on the delivery of services into the future, especially in relation to the provision of care, on our future workforce and on economic development.

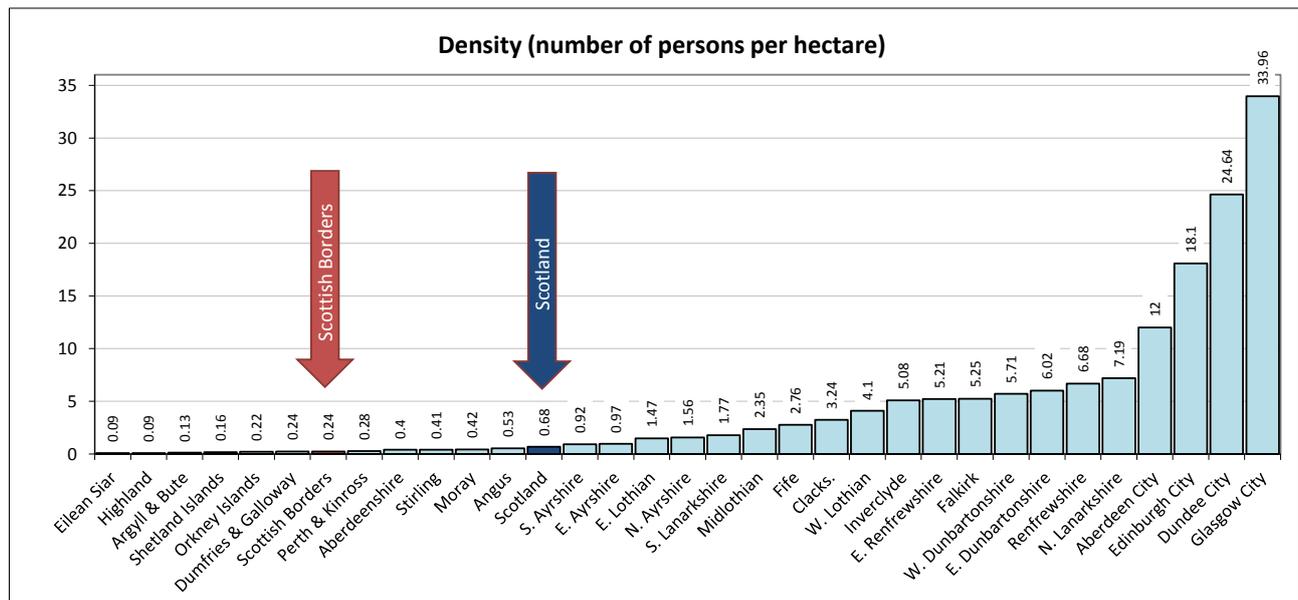
The recently-released 2011 Census reveals that the population of Scottish Borders is overwhelmingly white Scottish, although the proportion of white “Other British” is around double the Scottish average, reflecting the region’s location on the Scotland-England border. Correspondingly, the percentage of the population that identifies itself as “Scottish only” is lower than the Scottish average and the percentage identifying itself as “British only” is higher, which gives a new perspective in the year of the Scottish Independence Referendum. Interestingly, the percentage of households where not all persons are in the same ethnic group is higher in Scottish Borders than in Scotland as a whole.

In terms of beliefs, the main religion is Church of Scotland, with 39% of the population identifying with this Church, higher than the 32% on average in Scotland. This is offset by almost as many people who said they had no religion, which was the second most popular response in Scottish Borders and the single most popular response in Scotland as a whole. Less than half the Scottish average said they were Roman Catholic and a slightly higher proportion than average identified with a Christian church other than CoS or RC. Almost half the population in Scottish Borders had been resident in their locality for over 10 years, which is higher than the Scottish average.

In terms of household structure, the 2011 Census shows that, in combination with the ageing profile, family and household structures tend to be more traditional than in Scotland as a whole although this trend is diminishing as households become older and smaller. The most usual household type in Scottish Borders is couples with or without children, which is more common in Scottish Borders than in Scotland as a whole, whereas in Scotland the most usual household type is the single person household aged under 65. In a break with tradition, cohabiting couples with children are now slightly more usual in Scottish Borders than in Scotland as a whole, although lone parent families are still well below average. Single person households are growing rapidly in Scottish Borders, particularly the single person household aged over 65, which affects 15.2% of households compared with 13.1% in Scotland.

Scottish Borders has a healthy and industrious population with a higher than average rate of economic activity and a lower than average unemployment rate, despite the fact that 18.6% of adults aged under 74 are officially retired, which is again higher than the Scottish average. However, low wages, lack of employment opportunities and underemployment are ongoing issues in rural areas and the 2011 Census shows that Scottish Borders has a higher rate of part-time employees and a lower rate of full-time employees than average. Despite the popularity of traditional family household structures in the region, a lower-than-average percentage of adults consider themselves full-time home-makers and most adult family members aged under 75 are economically active in some capacity, either through preference or through necessity.

Scotland is a relatively sparsely-populated country with most of the population concentrated in the industrial Central Lowlands. Scottish Borders is one of the most sparsely-populated regions of Scotland, as shown below.



According to the 2011 Census, the population density for Scottish Borders is 0.24 persons per hectare, which is lower than the Scottish average of 0.68 persons per hectare and makes Scottish Borders the 6th-equal least-populated region in Scotland, alongside neighbouring South of Scotland region Dumfries & Galloway. The only mainland Local Authority areas with sparser populations than the South of Scotland regions are Highland and Argyll & Bute; the remainder are island regions. This has an implication on the costs of providing services in more rural environments, especially compared to the city environments like Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dundee. The uneven distribution of the population in Scottish Borders also makes it harder to plan services, with residents scattered in isolated hamlets in many parts of the region, yet with towns such as Hawick having a higher average population density than Glasgow. Despite these difficulties, Scottish Borders Council's total service net expenditure is similar to the Scottish average, yet satisfaction rates for council services are higher than the Scottish average.

## National Outcomes

### NO 01: We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place to do business in Europe

#### Summary of Borders Situation:

##### Overall:

- The Scottish Borders continues to face significant challenges in terms of physical, digital and mobile connectivity.

##### Issues:

- Over 41% of the nearly 3,000 km of roads in the Scottish Borders should be considered for maintenance treatment.
- More people are killed or seriously injured on roads in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland.
- There is a lower level of satisfaction with public transport in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland.
- The quality of digital connectivity (both mobile and broadband) in the Scottish Borders is inferior to the central belt and is a particular issue in rural areas.
- The proportion of employment land deemed immediately available for business use is identified as a Scottish Local Authority Economic Development (SLAED) indicator. For 2012-13 Scottish Borders had 11.7% of its employment land immediately available compared to 19.6% for Scotland.
- The Scottish Borders has generally had about 2 to 3 percent of the entire house building in Scotland. However there was a marked decrease in 2011-12 compared to previous years.
- Visitor numbers and visitor spend in the Scottish Borders declined between 2011 and 2012.

##### Highlights:

- The Scottish Borders enjoys acceptable travel times to three major cities, airports and three major ports providing good connectivity for business travel, tourism & logistics and will be enhanced by the Borders Railway in 2015.
- The Scottish Borders has competitively priced rents for office, retail and industrial space, particularly compared to major urban areas in the UK.

#### Overview

National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic recovery</li> <li>• Scottish Government Economic Strategy (2011)</li> <li>• Europe 2020: European Union's ten-year growth strategy (2010)</li> <li>• Waverley Railway (Scotland) Act 2006</li> <li>• Strategic Development Plan for Edinburgh &amp; South East Scotland (2013)</li> <li>• National Procurement for Next Generation Broadband (2013)</li> <li>• Tourism Development Plan for Scotland: Delivering the Visitor Economy</li> <li>• Scotland's Road Safety Framework</li> <li>• Scottish Planning Policy</li> <li>• National Transport Strategy</li> <li>• National Planning Framework 2</li> <li>• National Planning Framework 3 (in development)</li> <li>• Tourism Scotland 2020- "The future of our industry, in our hands"</li> <li>• South East Scotland Strategic Development Plan – SESplan</li> <li>• Regional Transport Strategy – SEStran</li> </ul>
------------------	---

Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scottish Borders Economic Strategy 2023</li> <li>• Proposed Local Development Plan 2013</li> <li>• South of Scotland Next Generation Broadband project</li> <li>• Business Relocation- Inward Investment Project</li> <li>• South of Scotland Competitiveness Strategy</li> <li>• Scottish Borders Tourism Strategy (2013)</li> <li>• Scottish Borders Local Housing Strategy 2012-17</li> <li>• Local Development Plan</li> <li>• Local Transport Strategy</li> <li>• Borders Railway Project</li> <li>• Reston Station Project – Ambitious for the Borders</li> <li>• Retail Capacity Study 2011</li> </ul>
------------------------	--

### Key Data and Analysis

Status	Ref	Indicator
	1	Roads (LOI 60)
	2	Public Transport (LOI 58)
	3	Traffic Congestion (LOI 59)
	4	Road Accidents (LOI 36)
	5	Broadband
	6	Mobile Coverage
	7	Links to Airports
	8	Links to Ports
	9	Commercial and Industrial Floor Space and Rental/Rateable Value
	10	Retail Vacancy and Floor Space
	11	Serviced Land
	12	Derelict Land (LOI 64)
	13	Housing Market – Resilience (LOI 47)
	14	Visitor Numbers
	15	Occupancy Rates
	16	Visitor Spend (£)

## NO 02: We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people

### Summary of Borders Situation:

#### Overall:

- Compared with Scotland, the Scottish Borders has a higher proportion of employment in agriculture and fishing, and manufacturing but a lower proportion of employment in banking, finance and insurance continuing to affect the GVA for the Scottish Borders.
- 26% of the VAT registered businesses in the Scottish Borders are in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

#### Issues:

- The Scottish Borders has a smaller proportion of people of working age compared to Scotland and this is likely to continue. In 2012 the Scottish Borders had a dependency ratio of 60.18 compared to 50.35 for Scotland meaning that there are more people aged under 15 or aged 65 and older in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland.
- The 2013 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) indicated that both resident based and work place based earning in the Scottish Borders increased by over £50 per week. However, this increase does not seem to concur with local knowledge, previous years or the change in Scotland.
- Like Scotland and Great Britain the proportion of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) has increased over the past 10 years; particularly for people aged 18-24.
- Between 2008 and 2012 the total landings at Eyemouth decreased by 200k tonnes but the total value increased by £1,118k.

#### Highlights:

- Overall unemployment in the Scottish Borders is lower compared to Scotland.
- The Scottish Borders has consistently more VAT registered businesses per 10,000 population compared to Scotland, this may be due to the agricultural nature of the Scottish Borders.
- 2011 and 2012 saw an increase in the number of new business accounts in the Scottish Borders where there was a reduction in Scotland.
- Agricultural holdings in the Scottish Borders have a higher average standard gross margins compared to Scotland. The Scottish Borders has over 17% of Scotland's sheep and poultry and an increase in the number of dairy cattle.
- The Scottish Borders consistently has a better 3-year survival rates for businesses compared to Scotland.
- There are more people self-employed in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland.
- The Scottish Borders has a low rate of acquisitive crime (crimes of dishonesty) compared to Scotland.

### Overview

National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic recovery.</li> <li>• Scottish Government Economic Strategy (2011).</li> <li>• Waverly Railway (Scotland) Act 2006.</li> <li>• Welfare Reform Act 2012.</li> </ul>
Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scottish Borders Economic Strategy 2023.</li> <li>• Scottish Borders Low Carbon Economic Strategy 2013</li> <li>• Superfast Broadband Programme.</li> <li>• Skills Development Scotland Service Delivery Agreement and Youth Employment Plan.</li> <li>• Scottish Borders Welfare Reform Programme.</li> </ul>

## Key Data and Analysis

Status	Ref	Indicator
	1	Working Age Demography
	2	Employment Rate (Working Age)
	3	Overall Unemployment
	4	Jobseeker's Allowance Claimants
	5	Economic Inactivity Rate (Working Age)
	6	Jobs Density
	7	Earnings – Workplace Based (Median FTE Gross Weekly)
	8	Earnings – Residence Based (Median FTE Gross Weekly)
	9	Commuting by Place of Residence and Place of Work
	10	Regional GVA (LOI 04)
	12	Fishing
	13	Agriculture
	11	Business structure by broad industry and employment size
	14	VAT registrations (LOI 03)
	15	New Business accounts
	16	Business 3 Year Survival Rate
	17	Proportion of 16+ who are self employed
	18	Acquisitive Crime Rates

## NO 03: We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation

### Summary of Borders Situation:

#### Overall:

- Overall there is a well-educated and skilled workforce in the Scottish Borders with a lower proportion of people of working age with low or no qualifications compared to Scotland.

#### Issues:

- The percentage of looked after children in a positive follow up destination in the Scottish Borders is greater than for Scotland, but well below the level for all school leavers.

#### Highlights:

- Since 2007/08 the Scottish Borders has consistently had a similar or greater proportion of school leavers sustaining a positive destination compared to Scotland.
- The proportion of successful completions of both Further Education and Higher Education recognised qualifications from Borders College is consistent or slightly better than the level for Scotland.
- 2012 saw more than £7.5m spent on research and development in the Scottish Borders, equating to 1.1% of Scotland's research and development spend.

### Overview

National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• College Regionalisation</li> <li>• Scottish Government Economic Strategy (2011).</li> <li>• Refreshed "Skills for Scotland" Skills Strategy.</li> </ul>
Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scottish Borders Economic Strategy 2023</li> <li>• Regional College Outcome Agreement</li> <li>• Scottish Borders Skills Priorities</li> <li>• South of Scotland Competitiveness Strategy</li> <li>• Curriculum for Excellence- local implementation</li> </ul>

### Key Data and Analysis

Status	Ref	Indicator
	1	Qualification levels of workforce
	2	People with low or no qualifications (LOI 14)
	3	School Leaver Destination (LOI 05)
	4	Further and Higher Education
	5	Research and Development

**NO 04: Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens**

**Summary of Borders Situation:**

Overall:

- Young people feel safe and are satisfied with living in the Scottish Borders.
- Attainment in Scottish Borders secondary schools is equivalent or better than Scotland.

Issues:

- There were 104 more exclusions in 2012/13 (649) compared to 2010/11 (545) in the Scottish Borders. 2012/13 had a higher rate of exclusions in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland.
- The percentage of looked after children in a positive follow up destination in the Scottish Borders is greater than for Scotland, but well below the level for all school leavers.
- 64% of the respondents to the Scottish Borders Young People’s Survey 2012 said they have experienced bullying.

Highlights:

- The attendance rate for the Scottish Borders has consistently been slightly above the level for Scotland.
- Young people in the Scottish Borders feel they are listened to at home and at school.
- Since 2007/08 the Scottish Borders has consistently had a similar or greater proportion of school leavers sustaining a positive destination compared to Scotland.

**Overview**

National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Getting It Right For Every Child (GIRFEC)</li> <li>• Children (Scotland) Act 1995</li> <li>• Children and Young People Bill (in development)</li> <li>• Education (Additional Support for Learning) (Scotland) Act 2004 / 2009</li> <li>• Scotland’s Youth Employment Strategy (inc “Opportunities for All”, 2012)</li> <li>• Curriculum for Excellence (3-18 curriculum) and post 16 reforms</li> <li>• Early Years Framework (2009) and Early Years Collaborative</li> <li>• Equally Well</li> <li>• United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Children</li> <li>• Teaching Scotland future- report of a review of teacher education in Scotland (2011)</li> </ul>
Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children and Young People’s Planning Partnership               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Scottish Borders Children and Young People’s Services Plan 2012-2015</li> <li>○ Involved: Participation of Children and Young People in the Scottish Borders 2012-15</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Youth Work Strategy – Youth Work Futures Project</li> <li>• Opportunities for All implementation</li> <li>• Scottish Borders Young Carers Strategy</li> <li>• Closing the Gap Strategy</li> <li>• Curriculum for Excellence</li> <li>• Scottish Borders Child and Young Person’s Mental Health Strategy</li> <li>• Scottish Borders Early Years Strategy 2012- 2015</li> <li>• Corporate Parenting Strategy</li> <li>• Children and Young People’s Health Strategy (NHS Borders)</li> </ul>

## Key Data and Analysis

Status	Ref	Indicator
	1	School Attainment (LOI 17, LOI 18, LOI 19)
	2	School Attendance
	3	School Exclusions
	4	Influence
	5	Perceptions of Life
	6	School Leaver Destinations (LOI 15)
	7	Looked After Children: School Leaver Destinations (LOI 16)
	8	Young People Claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA)

**Summary of Borders Situation:**

Overall:

- There are proportionally fewer children in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland.

Issues:

- 22.8% of pregnant women are smoking at time of booking in the Scottish Borders compared to 18.8% for Scotland.
- There is consistently a greater proportion of first time mothers aged 35 and older compared to Scotland.
- The percentage of P1 children in the Scottish Borders with no obvious tooth decay in the Scottish Borders dropped to 69.2% in 2012 from 77.2% in 2010.
- 12.8% of children in Scottish Borders were living in poverty in 2010, below the Scottish average of 16.5%. However, there are 23 datazones in the Scottish Borders where over 20% of the children live in poverty.
- Domestic Abuse / Gender Based Violence are issues in the Scottish Borders as they are for Scotland. In 2012-13 there were 469 children in households where domestic abuse was recorded.

Highlights:

- Scottish Borders has consistently had a lower rate of pregnancies for those aged 13 to 15 compared to Scotland.
- The percentage of pregnant women who have booked for antenatal care by the 12th week of gestation in the Scottish Borders is above the target of 80%.
- The proportion of babies who are exclusively breastfed at the 6-8 week review in the Scottish Borders is consistently been higher than the level for Scotland.
- Over 80% of the children are meeting the developmental milestones set out in the 27 to 30 month review, better than the level for Scotland (74%), but below the goal of 85%.
- For 2011-2012 76.6% of the P1s had a healthy weight in the Scottish Borders compared to 76.9% for Scotland.
- The proportion of children that are vaccinated against MMR by 5 years in the Scottish Borders has consistently been above 95%, similar to the Scotland level.

**Overview**

National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early Years Framework</li> <li>• Curriculum for Excellence (3-18)</li> <li>• Getting it Right for Every Child (GIRFEC)</li> <li>• Education Scotland National Guidance - Pre-Birth to three (Positive Outcomes for Scotland's Children &amp; Families, Dec 2010)</li> <li>• Equally Well</li> <li>• United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Children</li> <li>• Children (Scotland) Act 1995</li> <li>• Children and Youth People Bill (2014)</li> <li>• Literacy Action Plan (published 2010)</li> <li>• National Domestic Abuse Delivery Plan for Children &amp; Young People</li> <li>• Welfare Reform Act</li> <li>• Mental Health Strategy 2012-15</li> <li>• National Play Strategy, 2013 (Play Strategy for Scotland)</li> <li>• Maternal and Infant Nutrition Framework</li> <li>• Scottish Child Poverty Strategy</li> <li>• National Parenting Strategy, 2013</li> <li>• Getting Our Priorities Right (Substance Misuse)</li> </ul>
------------------	---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early Years Collaborative</li> </ul>
Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children and Young People’s Planning Partnership</li> <li>• Scottish Borders Children and Young People’s Services Plan 2012-2015</li> <li>• Involved: Participation of Children and Young People in the Scottish Borders 2012-15</li> <li>• Scottish Borders Early Years Strategy 2012-2015</li> <li>• Children in Scotland Early Years Report, 2013</li> <li>• Violence Against Women Partnership Strategic Priorities 2012-2015</li> <li>• Early Years Collaborative Policy Framework</li> <li>• Children and Young people’s Health Strategy, 2013</li> <li>• Borders Physical Activity, Sport, PE Strategy (PASPE Strategy)</li> <li>• Sexual Health Strategy</li> <li>• Scottish Borders Parenting Strategy</li> <li>• Scottish Borders Child and Young Person’s Mental Health Strategy</li> <li>• Corporate Parenting Strategy</li> <li>• Child Protection Procedures / Children Affected by Parental Substance Misuse guidelines</li> <li>• NHS Borders Child Health strategy 2013-18</li> <li>• NHS Borders Maternity Care Action Plan 2012 – 15</li> <li>• NHS Borders Mitigating Impact of Welfare Reform Action Plan 2013</li> </ul>

**Key Data and Analysis**

Status	Ref	Indicator
■	1	Joint Programmes for Early Years
■	2	Child Demography (LOI 01)
○	3	Pregnancy Rates for 13 to 15 Year Olds (LOI 25)
▲	4	First Time Mothers Aged Under 19 or Over 35
○	5	Expectant pregnant women who make antenatal booking by 12th week of gestation
○	6	Percentage vaccinated against MMR by 5 years
○	7	Babies exclusively breastfed at the 6 to 8 week review (LOI 22)
▲	8	Low Singleton Birth Weight (LOI 21)
▲	9	Smoking at Booking
▲	10	Children who reach expected developmental milestones at 27 – 30 month child health review
▲	11	No Tooth Decay in P1 (LOI 24)
▲	12	Healthy Weight in P1 (LOI 23)
▲	13	Child Poverty (LOI 13)
■	14	Child Protection Registration
◆	15	Parental Substance Misuse
■	16	Child Neglect Offences
■	17	Sexual Crimes Against Children
■	18	Children in Homes where Domestic Abuse is Recorded

### Summary of Borders Situation:

#### Overall:

- Health in the Scottish Borders is good but there are areas that experience health deprivation. 84.1% of people in the Scottish Borders assess their health as being good or very good compared to 82.2% for Scotland.
- In the Scottish Borders both men and women have a higher life expectancy at birth compared to Scotland.

#### Issues:

- The Scottish Borders has a higher diabetes prevalence rate compared to Scotland.
- More people suffer strokes in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland and the number is increasing.
- 2011/12 saw an increase in the number of drug related hospital discharges for the Scottish Borders from 69 in 2010/11 to 91.
- Between 2006 and 2012 the proportion of people claiming Incapacity Benefit / Severe Disablement Allowance for mental or behaviour reasons increased by 3.7% in the Scottish Borders compared to 1.4% for Scotland.

#### Highlights:

- The proportion of adults who need care receiving personal care at home or by direct payments is higher in the Scottish Borders compared to the level for Scotland.
- In the Scottish Borders there are 1020 people registered with a diagnosis of dementia, this is 45.7% of the expected registrations (target is 50%).
- In the Scottish Borders fewer people die under the age of 75 compared to Scotland.
- Fewer adults are smoking in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland.
- When compared to Scotland the Scottish Borders has a lower rate of alcohol related hospital discharges.
- More people in the Scottish Borders participate in sport compared to Scotland.

### Overview

#### National Drivers

#### General

- National Fuel Poverty Strategy
- National Housing Strategy
- Welfare Reform Act
- Alcohol etc. (Scotland) Act 2010
- Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005

#### Public Health

- Route Map to the 2020 Vision for Health and Social Care 2013
- "Equally Well" framework
- Healthcare Quality Strategy (Scottish Gvt / NHS Scotland)
- NHS Health Scotland "Keep Well" (anticipatory care programme)
- Social Care (Self-directed support) (Scotland) Bill 2012
- Integration of Adult Health & Social Care Integration Bill (consultation 2012)
- Scottish Government Preventing Overweight and Obesity in Scotland. A Route map towards Healthy Weight 2011
- Sexual Health and BBV Framework

	<p>Mental Health, Alcohol and Drugs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mental Health Strategy 2012 -15</li> <li>• Suicide Prevention Strategy 2013 - 16</li> <li>• Hidden Harm: Next Steps, 2006</li> <li>• Tobacco Control Strategy</li> <li>• Changing Scotland’s Relationship with Alcohol: A Framework for Action, 2009</li> <li>• The Road to Recovery: A New Approach to Tackling Scotland's Drug Problem</li> <li>• The Road to Recovery: A New Approach to Tackling Scotland's Drug Problem, 2008</li> <li>• Independent Expert Review of Opioid Replacement Therapies in Scotland, 2013</li> </ul> <p>Sport and Physical Activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Let’s Make Scotland More Active and the Commonwealth Games Legacy Plan</li> <li>• Physical Activity Implementation Plan</li> <li>• Paths for all Strategy</li> <li>• National Walking Strategy (in development)</li> </ul>												
<p>Local Policy Framework</p>	<p>General, Public Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refreshed Tackling Poverty and Financial Inclusion strategy</li> <li>• Scottish Borders Promoting Healthy Weight Action Plan</li> <li>• Children and Young People’s Services Plan</li> <li>• Joint Early Years Strategy</li> <li>• Integrated Maternity Care action plan</li> <li>• Sexual Health Strategy</li> <li>• Strategy for the Management of Long Term Conditions, Scottish Borders Community Health and Care Partnership, 2008-2013</li> <li>• Scottish Borders Local Housing Strategy 2012-2015</li> </ul> <p>Mental Health, Alcohol and Drugs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suicide Prevention Action Plan</li> <li>• Alcohol and Drugs Partnership Strategy and Delivery Plan</li> <li>• Alcohol and Drugs Partnership Future Model of Investment 2013</li> <li>• Tobacco Prevention Action Plan</li> <li>• Borders Joint Mental Health Commissioning Strategy</li> </ul> <p>Sport and Physical Activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical Activity, Sports and Physical Education Strategy (PASPE)</li> <li>• Borders Sport Facilities &amp; Pitches Strategy</li> <li>• SBC Pricing and Access Policy</li> <li>• Scottish Borders Walk It</li> </ul>												
<p><b>Key Data, Analysis and Activity</b></p>													
<p><b>Status</b></p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="320 1798 368 1821">Ref</th> <th data-bbox="416 1798 528 1821">Indicator</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1843 336 1865">1</td> <td data-bbox="416 1843 592 1865">Demographics</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1899 336 1921">2</td> <td data-bbox="416 1899 639 1921">Health Deprivation</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1955 336 1977">3</td> <td data-bbox="416 1955 943 1977">Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 2011 336 2033">4</td> <td data-bbox="416 2011 671 2033">Self-Assessed Health</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 2067 336 2089">5</td> <td data-bbox="416 2067 512 2089">Diabetes</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Ref	Indicator	1	Demographics	2	Health Deprivation	3	Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy	4	Self-Assessed Health	5	Diabetes
Ref	Indicator												
1	Demographics												
2	Health Deprivation												
3	Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy												
4	Self-Assessed Health												
5	Diabetes												

	6	Children who reach expected developmental milestones at 27-30 month child health review
	7	Dental Health (P1)
	8	Healthy Weight (P1)
	9	Pregnancy Rates for 13 to 15 Year Olds
	10	First Time Mothers Aged Under 19 or Over 35
	11	Personal Care at Home or Direct Payments for Personal Care
	12	Unpaid Care
	13	Dementia
	14	Deaths of Under 75s
	15	Cancer Deaths of Under 75s
	16	Coronary Heart Disease Deaths of Under 75s
	17	Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke) Hospital Admissions
	18	Alcohol Diseases Deaths
	19	Adults Smoking
	20	Alcohol Misuse
	21	Drug Misuse
	22	Mental Health
	23	Participation in Sport & Physical Activity
	24	Sport and Recreation Facility Provision
	25	Community Coaching and Volunteering (Sport & Physical Activity)
	26	Sports Club Development
	27	Performance Sport
	28	Physical Education

**NO 07: We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society**

**Summary of Borders Situation:**

Overall:

- There are areas within the Scottish Borders that experience health, income, employment and / or access deprivation.
- According to the 2011 Census 98.71% of the people in the Scottish Borders consider their ethnic group to be white, higher than the level for Scotland (96.2%).
- "Tackling poverty and inequalities" was identified as the third neighbourhood priority in the 2013 Scottish Borders Household Survey.

Issues:

- The employment rate for people with a disability in the Scottish Borders has been an average of 19.9% below the employment rate for the total population aged 16-64 between 2004 and 2012.
- 39% of the housing in the Scottish Borders meets the Scottish Housing Quality Standard compared to 43% for Scotland.
- More households in the Scottish Borders are fuel poor in comparison to Scotland.
- 12.8% of children in Scottish Borders were living in poverty in 2010, below the Scottish average of 16.5%. However, there are 23 datazones in the Scottish Borders where over 20% of the children live in poverty.
- In 2012/2013 there were 636 applications under the Homeless Persons Legislation in the Scottish Borders this was a 17% increase from 2011/2012 (542).

Highlights:

- In November 2012 there were 12.5% of the Scottish Borders working age population claiming a key benefit compared to 16.0% for Scotland.
- The number of hate crimes in the Scottish Borders is relatively low, equating to 2.04% of all crimes similar to the level for Scotland.
- According to the 2011 Census there are a similar proportion of Polish speakers in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland.
- A greater proportion of households are managing well or quite well financially in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland.
- More households in the Scottish Borders have savings compared to Scotland.

**Overview**

National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achieving our Full Potential framework</li> <li>• Welfare Reform Act 2012</li> <li>• Equality Act 2010</li> <li>• Hidden in Plain Sight- Equality and Human Rights Commission 2012</li> <li>• Child Poverty Strategy</li> <li>• National Fuel Poverty Strategy</li> <li>• The Same as You? 2000 – Scottish Government report (Learning Disabilities)</li> <li>• They Keys to Life 2013 – Scottish Government (Learning Disabilities)</li> <li>• National Autism Strategy for Scotland</li> <li>• Digital Inclusion</li> </ul>
Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scottish Borders Reducing Inequalities Strategy (in development)</li> <li>• Scottish Borders Welfare Reform Programme</li> <li>• Tackling Poverty and Financial Inclusion Strategy- update 2013</li> <li>• Violence Against Women Partnership Strategic Priorities 2012-2015</li> <li>• SBC Equalities Mainstreaming approach and CPP equality outcomes</li> <li>• Living Well with a Disability- Future services for people with a physical</li> </ul>

- disability, March 2013 (SBC, NHS Borders, BVCV)
- SBC Physical Disability Strategy
  - Scottish Borders Local Housing Strategy 2012-2017
  - SBC Fuel Poverty Action Plan (draft)
  - Day Opportunities Strategy 2011
  - Local Autism Strategy (in development)
  - Gypsy / Traveller Policy and Action Plan
  - Social Work Business Plan (Social Care and Health)
  - Mental Health Commissioning Strategy 2012-2015
  - Learning Disability Commissioning Strategy 2014-2018 (in development)

## Key Data and Analysis

Status	Ref	Indicator
▲	1	Health Deprivation
▲	2	Income Deprivation (LOI 12)
▲	3	Employment Deprivation
▲	4	Access Deprivation
▲	5	Working Age Population on Key Benefits
▲	6	Gender Earnings (LOI 10)
▲	7	Employment Rate for People with Disability (LOI 06)
■	8	Learning Disability
▲	9	Hate Crimes
■	10	Ethnic Groups
■	11	Proficiency in English and Language Used at Home
■	12	Religion
▲	13	Domestic Abuse / Gender Based Violence
▲	14	Social Housing Completions (LOI 48)
▲	15	Social Housing Stock Meeting Quality Standard (LOI 49)
●	16	Condition of House / Flat (LOI 50)
▲	17	Fuel Poverty
●	18	Children Living in Poverty (LOI 13)
●	19	How Households are Managing Financially (LOI 54, LOI 55, LOI 56)
●	20	Government Financial Assistance
▲	21	Homelessness (LOI 51, LOI 52)

## NO 08: We have improved the life chances for young people and families at risk

### Summary of Borders Situation:

#### Overall:

- There are several services and organisations in the Scottish Borders that help to improve the life chances for young people and families at risk.

#### Issues:

- Scottish Borders has more emergency hospital admissions as a result of an unintentional injury for children aged under 15 compared to Scotland.
- The Scottish Borders has more deaths as a result of an unintentional injury, adults aged 15 years and over compared to Scotland.
- 12.8% of children in Scottish Borders were living in poverty in 2010, below the Scottish average of 16.5%. However, there are 23 datazones in the Scottish Borders where over 20% of the children live in poverty.
- Domestic Abuse / Gender Based Violence are issues in the Scottish Borders as they are for Scotland. In 2012-13 there were 469 children in households where domestic abuse was recorded

#### Highlights:

- Youth offending in Scottish Borders continues to show year on year decreases.

### Overview

National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Getting it Right for Every Child (GIRFEC)</li> <li>• Children (Scotland) Act 1995</li> <li>• Children and Young People Bill (proposed 2012)</li> <li>• Early Years Framework and Early Years Collaborative</li> <li>• Safer Lives: Changed Lives: A shared approach to tackling violence against women in Scotland.</li> <li>• Protection of Vulnerable Groups (PVG) (Scotland) Act 2007</li> <li>• Looked After Children and Young People: We Can and Must Do Better (Corporate Parenting Approach), 2007</li> <li>• Education (Additional Support for Learning) (Scotland) Act 2004 / 2009</li> <li>• National Poverty Strategy</li> <li>• National Parenting Strategy</li> <li>• Opportunities for All</li> <li>• Mental Health Strategy</li> <li>• Achieving our Full Potential</li> <li>• Whole Systems Approach</li> </ul>
Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Critical Services Oversight Group (CSOG)</li> <li>• Children and Young People's Planning Partnership               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Scottish Borders Children and Young People's Services Plan 2012-2015</li> <li>○ Scottish Borders Early Years Strategy 2012-15</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Violence Against Women Partnership Strategic Priorities 2012-2015</li> <li>• SBC Corporate Parenting Strategy</li> <li>• Alcohol and Drugs Partnership Strategy</li> <li>• Child Protection Procedures / Children Affected by Parental Substance Misuse guidelines</li> <li>• Scottish Borders Economic Strategic 2023</li> <li>• Tackling Poverty and Financial Inclusion Strategy (draft)</li> </ul>

## Key Data and Analysis

Status	Ref	Indicator
	1	Unintentional Injuries and Deaths
	2	Children Living in Poverty (LOI 13)
	3	Child Protection Registration
	4	Child Neglect Offences
	5	Sexual Crimes Against Children
	6	Children in Homes where Domestic Abuse is Recorded
	7	Domestic Abuse / Gender Based Violence
	8	Adult Protection Activity
	9	Looked After and Accommodated Children
	10	Looked After Children – School Leaver Destination
	11	Youth Offending / Disorder

**Summary of Borders Situation:**

Overall:

- The Scottish Borders is a safe place to live with low levels of crime and anti-social behaviour and low number of fire casualties.
- There are specific areas within the Scottish Borders where there are more crime and anti-social behaviour incidents.

Issues:

- More people are killed or seriously injured as a result of a road traffic accident in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland.
- Scottish Borders has more emergency hospital admissions as a result of an unintentional injury for children aged under 15 compared to Scotland.
- 2012-13 saw an increase of 56 (7%) unwanted fire alarms in the Scottish Borders compared to a 2% decrease for Scotland.
- Domestic Abuse / Gender Based Violence are issues in the Scottish Borders as they are for Scotland.

Highlights:

- Compared to Scotland, the Scottish Borders has generally a lower prevalence of neighbourhood problems.
- Over the five years the average clear up rate for the Scottish Borders was 59.1% compared to 49.5% for Scotland.
- Compared to Scotland the Scottish Borders consistently has a lower reconviction rate within 1 year.
- Between 2009-10 and 2012-13 the number of fires in the Scottish Borders has fallen by 26.3%; although this is not as good as the 31.3% decline for Scotland as a whole.

**Overview**

National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Police Service of Scotland (Police Scotland)</li> <li>• Sexual Offences Scotland Act 2009</li> <li>• National Strategy for Public Space CCTV in Scotland</li> <li>• Scotland's Road Safety Framework to 2020 (national road safety targets)</li> <li>• Welfare Reform Act</li> <li>• Fire and Rescue Scotland</li> <li>• British Transport Police</li> <li>• Court Reform (Redesign of community justice system)</li> <li>• Introduction of the Victims and Witnesses (Scotland) Bill</li> <li>• Becoming a Survivor Phase 2 Funding</li> </ul>
Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Police Plan and 11 Multi-Member Ward (MMW) Plans</li> <li>• Local Fire and Rescue Plan and Locality Plans</li> <li>• Safer Communities Strategic Plan 2012-2015</li> <li>• Violence Against Women Partnership</li> <li>• Pathway Project 2012-15 (Domestic Abuse)</li> <li>• Delivering Justice in the Scottish Borders</li> </ul>

## Key Data and Analysis

Status	Ref	Indicator
	1	Perceptions of Safety
	2	Number of Recorded Crimes and Clear Up
	3	Crime Rates per 10,000 (LOI 37)
	4	One Year Reconviction Rate (LOI 38)
	5	Domestic Abuse / Gender Based Violence
	6	Antisocial Behaviour
	7	Road Accidents (LOI 60)
	8	Unintentional Injuries and Deaths
	9	Youth Offending / Disorder
	10	Hate Crimes
	11	Serious and Organised Crime
	12	Fires in the Scottish Borders
	13	Accidental Dwelling Fires (LOI 42)
	14	Fire Casualties
	15	Deliberate fires (LOI 41)
	16	Unwanted Fire Alarms

## NO 10: We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access amenities and services we need

### Summary of Borders Situation:

#### Overall:

- The rural nature of the Scottish Borders makes access to services and amenities a challenge.

#### Issues:

- The 11% retail vacancy rate for the Scottish Borders is similar to the level for Scotland; however there is a greater vacancy rate in Hawick (16%) and Galashiels (15%).
- The town centre footfall across the Borders major settlements decreased by 8% between 2012 and 2013.
- Over 75% of Scottish Borders residents are not satisfied with the speed of repair for local damaged roads.

#### Highlights:

- Scottish Borders has an average of 1.25 cars or vans in each household compared to 1.04 for Scotland.
- Residents of the Scottish Borders are satisfied with the cleanliness of their area.
- Residents of the Scottish Borders are satisfied with the winter services on main roads.

### Overview

National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Planning Framework 2</li> <li>• National Planning Framework 3 (in development)</li> <li>• Getting the best from our land - A land use strategy for Scotland (2011 Housing)</li> <li>• Community Empowerment and Renewal Bill (2012)</li> <li>• Equality Act (2010)</li> <li>• South East Scotland Strategic Development Plan</li> <li>• Scottish Government Regeneration Strategy</li> <li>• Scottish Town Centre Review</li> <li>• Homes that don't cost the earth- Scottish Government draft sustainable housing strategy</li> <li>• Creative Places (Scottish Government architecture policy)</li> <li>• Cycling Action Plan for Scotland</li> <li>• Scotland's Digital Future (library access)</li> <li>• National Reading Offer for Scotland</li> </ul>
Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scottish Borders Local Development Plan (2013 draft)</li> <li>• Scottish Borders Council Local Housing Strategy 2012-17</li> <li>• Scottish Borders Council Asset Transfer Policy</li> <li>• Scottish Borders Economic Strategy 2023</li> <li>• Local Transport Strategy</li> <li>• Placemaking and Design SPG (Supplementary Planning Guidance)</li> <li>• Designing Streets</li> <li>• Walking Strategy</li> </ul>

### Key Data and Analysis

Status	Ref	Indicator
	1	Access Deprivation

	2	Retail Vacancy
	3	Town Centre Footfall
	4	Local Services
	5	Car Ownership
	6	Satisfaction with Local Services
	7	Use of Recreational Facilities

## NO 11: We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others

### Summary of Borders Situation:

#### Overall:

- The Scottish Borders has strong resilient and supportive communities.

#### Issues:

#### Highlights:

- More people in the Scottish Borders volunteer compared to Scotland. 41% are willing to volunteer to help their town/ village/ neighbourhood be more resilient in dealing with and responding to emergencies and extreme weather events.
- In 2012/13 over £3.5m was provided to almost 250 groups in the Scottish Borders through National Lottery and SBC Grant Schemes.
- 80% of the Scottish Borders felt very / fairly strongly about belonging to their community compared to 77% for Scotland.
- 97% of the Scottish Borders feel their neighbourhood is a very / fairly good place to live.
- People in the Scottish Borders are prepared for emergencies.
- Of the 66 active Community Councils 22 have developed community resilience plans and a further 29 are in development.

### Overview

National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic Guidance for Community Planning Partnerships: Community Learning and Development, 2012</li> <li>• Social Care Self Directed Support Act, 2013</li> <li>• Community Empowerment (Scotland) Bill (in development)</li> <li>• Scottish Regeneration Strategy</li> <li>• Commission on the Future Delivery of Public Services (Christie Commission)</li> <li>• Building Community Resilience: Scottish Guidance on Community Resilience</li> </ul>
Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SBC Community Asset Transfer Policy</li> <li>• Local Regeneration Strategy / Action Plans</li> <li>• Resilient Communities</li> <li>• Older People's Community Capacity Building Programme</li> <li>• Scottish Borders Community Engagement Framework (in development)</li> <li>• Scottish Borders Community Council Scheme Review</li> <li>• Older People's Strategy</li> <li>• Learning Disability Strategy</li> <li>• Physical Disability Strategy</li> <li>• Mental Health Strategy</li> <li>• Sensory Services Strategy</li> </ul>

### Key Data and Analysis

Status	Ref	Indicator
	1	Volunteering
	2	External Funding / Scottish Borders Council Grant Schemes
	3	Neighbourhood Satisfaction
	4	Strength of Feeling of Belonging to Community

-  5 Involvement in Neighbourhood
-  6 Emergency Response
-  7 Community Council Resilient Plans

## NO 12: We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect and enhance it for future generations

### Summary of Borders Situation:

#### Overall:

- Scottish Borders has a number historical towns set within a rural landscape.

#### Issues:

- There are 3,023 listed buildings in the Scottish Borders. 11.4% of Category A listed buildings are on the Buildings At Risk Register in the Scottish Borders compared to 8.2% for Scotland.
- Scottish Borders has good air quality but higher rates of Carbon Dioxide emissions than Scottish average, with a particular need to monitor road traffic pollution.

#### Highlights:

- Scottish Borders is well-represented with Gardens and Designed Landscapes but somewhat under-represented in terms of land area of other SNH natural heritage sites.
- There is a low level of wildlife crime in the Scottish Borders.
- The Scottish Borders has consistently had a better cleanliness index than the Scottish average.

### Overview

National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scottish Planning Policy</li> <li>• Climate Change (Scotland) Act (2009)</li> <li>• National Planning Framework 2 (NPF 2)</li> <li>• National Planning Framework 3 (NPF 3) – In development</li> <li>• Getting the best from our land - A land use strategy for Scotland (2011)</li> <li>• Countryside (Scotland) Act 1967</li> <li>• Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 with Scotland Outdoor Access Code</li> <li>• Historic Environmental Strategy for Scotland</li> <li>• Town Centre Action Plan (Scottish Government) 2013</li> <li>• Buildings at Risk – national initiative</li> <li>• Creative Places (Scottish Government architecture policy)</li> </ul>
Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Development Plan (proposed)</li> <li>• Scottish Borders Low Carbon Economic Strategy</li> <li>• Local Biodiversity Action Plan</li> <li>• Placemaking and Design (Special Planning Guidance)</li> <li>• Land Use pilot</li> <li>• Special Landscape Areas</li> </ul>

### Key Data and Analysis

Status	Ref	Indicator
	1	Listed Buildings and Historical Sites
	2	Scottish Natural Heritage Sites / Habitats
	3	Path Network
	4	Water Quality
	5	Air Quality
	6	Regional Land Use Pilot
	7	Town Regeneration
	8	Wildlife Crime
	9	Cleanliness Index

## NO 13: We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity (Local identity)

### Summary of Borders Situation:

#### Overview:

- The Scottish Borders has a rich history which is celebrated in each town by a common riding or civic festival.

#### Issues:

#### Highlights:

- There are eight amateur operatic societies in the Scottish Borders.
- Sporting events are important features in the Scottish Borders these include the Melrose 7s rugby and the Jim Clark Rally.
- Adults in the Scottish Borders have a higher level of sporting participation compared to Scotland.
- People in the Scottish Borders feel the Borders is a safe place and a good place to live.
- A lower proportion of people identify themselves as being Scottish only (57.7%) in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland (62.4%).

### Overview

National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homecoming Scotland 2014</li> <li>• Events Scotland Programme</li> <li>• Scottish Government Economic Strategy 2011</li> <li>• Tourism Scotland 2020 - The Future of our Industry in our Hands</li> <li>• Waverley Railway (Scotland) Act 2006</li> <li>• National Strategy for Museums</li> <li>• Improvement Framework for Libraries</li> <li>• How Good is our Culture and Sport (HGIOCS)</li> <li>• How Good is our Community Learning and Development? 2 (known as HGIOCLD?2)</li> <li>• Curriculum for Excellence</li> <li>• Time to Shine – Scotland's Youth Arts Strategy</li> <li>• Scotland's Creative Learning Plan</li> <li>• The Scottish Government's 'Getting it Right for Every Child' (GIRFEC)</li> </ul>
Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scottish Borders Economic Strategy 2023</li> <li>• Scottish Borders Tourism Strategy 2013 (Draft)</li> <li>• Scottish Borders Cultural Strategy (in development)</li> <li>• Physical Activity, Sport &amp; Physical Education (PASPE) Strategy 2011</li> <li>• Scottish Border Events Strategy</li> <li>• Local common ridings and festivals (2014 programme)</li> <li>• Scottish Borders Children &amp; Young People's Services Plan</li> <li>• Education And Lifelong Learning (Schools) Strategic Improvement Plan 2012 -15</li> <li>• Community Engagement Programme</li> </ul>

### Key Data , Analysis and Activity

Status	Ref	Indicator
■	1	Local Common Ridings and Festivals
■	2	Amateur Dramatics
■	3	Local Sporting Achievements

	4	Tourism
	5	Visitor Attractions
	6	Museums and Libraries
	7	Participation in Culture and Sport
	8	Perceptions of Safety
	9	Perception of Neighbourhood
	10	National Identity

## NO 14: We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production

<b>Summary of Borders Situation:</b>	
<p>Overall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information on renewables and energy consumption is fragmented and the challenge is to better co-ordinate and measure the impact of renewables and the changes in energy consumption.</li> </ul> <p>Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Scottish Borders recycling rate is slightly higher than Scottish rate. However, it is anticipated that the decision to stop kerbside garden waste collection may have a detrimental impact on the proportion of waste recycled or composted and the amount going into landfill.</li> <li>27% of the Schools in the Scottish Borders have "Green Flag" status compared to 48% for Scotland.</li> <li>There is limited information available about people employed in the renewable energy sector.</li> <li>Average domestic electricity consumption is still 6% above the national average, most probably as a result of dispersed rural properties where gas is unavailable, and a reflection of the poor thermal efficiency of many older rural properties.</li> <li>Scottish Borders has good air quality but higher rates of Carbon Dioxide emissions than Scottish average, with a particular need to monitor road traffic pollution.</li> </ul> <p>Highlights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The volume of waste collected per capita has reduced in the Scottish Borders and is below the Scottish level.</li> </ul>	
<b>Overview</b>	
National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate Change (Scotland) Act (2009)</li> </ul> <p>This Act sets an interim 42% reduction target for greenhouse gases for 2020, and an 80% reduction target for 2050.</p> <p>To support delivery of the aims of the Act, the Scottish Government has published guidance across a range of climate change issues including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Low Carbon Economic Strategy for Scotland 2010</li> <li>Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Scotland 2010</li> <li>Public Bodies Climate Change Duties 2011</li> <li>Zero Waste Plan - Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012</li> <li>Routemap for Renewable Energy in Scotland to 2020</li> <li>Report on Proposals and Policies 2 (2013): Low Carbon Scotland: Meeting our Emissions Reduction Targets 2013-2037</li> <li>Draft Statutory Adaptation Programme 2013</li> </ul>
Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scottish Borders Low Carbon Economic Strategy 2013</li> <li>Scottish Borders Economic Strategy 2013</li> <li>Scottish Borders Integrated Waste Strategy</li> </ul>

## Key Data and Analysis

Status	Ref	Indicator
	1	Recycling Rates (LOI 67)
	2	Volume of Waste Collected (LOI 65)
	3	Amount of Waste going to Landfill (LOI 66)
	4	Schools with Eco-Schools "Green Flag" Status
	5	Energy Consumption
	6	Renewable Energy Production
	7	Wind Farm Community Benefit
	8	Employment in Renewables
	9	Scottish Borders Council Carbon Output Levels
	10	Air Quality (CO2 Emissions) (LOI 63)

## NO 15: Our people are able to maintain their independence as they get older and are able to access appropriate support when they need it

### Summary of Borders Situation:

**Overall:**

- The number of people aged 75+ in the Scottish Borders is expected to increase by 98% between 2010 and 2035. This sets a context which challenges society and public services in regard to the care of older people in addition to economic challenges.

**Issues:**

- Although the hours of respite care for older people per 1,000 population in the Scottish Borders increased between 2010/11 and 2012/13 the amount is well below the level for Scotland.

**Highlights:**

- In the Scottish Borders there are 1020 people registered with a diagnosis of dementia, this is 45.7% of the expected registrations (target is 50%).
- Currently in the Scottish Borders 75% of social work users were satisfied with their involvement in the design of their care packages.
- Compared to Scotland the Scottish Borders has a greater proportion of adults needing care receiving personal care at home or by direct payments.
- Compared to Scotland the Scottish Borders has a greater proportion of those aged 75+ with a telecare package (i.e. community alarm system).

### Overview

National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Bill (2013)</li> <li>• Re-shaping Care for Older People – A Programme for Change 2011-2021</li> <li>• Integration of Adult Health &amp; Social Care in Scotland (2012)</li> <li>• Social Care (Self-Directed Support) (Scotland) Act (2013)</li> <li>• 2020 Vision (2011)</li> <li>• Scotland’s National Dementia Strategy (2013-2016)</li> <li>• Co-ordinated, Integrated &amp; Fit for Purpose (Rehab-Delivery Framework) (2007)</li> <li>• Age, Home And Community: A Strategy For Housing For Scotland's Older People: (2012 – 2021)</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Self-directed Support Project</li> <li>• Older Peoples Joint Commissioning Strategy (2013)</li> <li>• Integrated Health Strategy (2009)</li> <li>• Scottish Borders Corporate Plan (2013)</li> <li>• Borders Dementia Strategy (2011)</li> <li>• Living Well with Long Term Conditions (2008)</li> <li>• Public Health Report (2013)</li> </ul>

### Key Data and Analysis

Status	Ref	Indicator
	1	Older People Demographics
	2	Last 6 months of life spent at home or in a community setting (LOI 33)
	3	Personal care at home or direct payments for personal care (LOI 34)
	4	Waiting more than 6 weeks for discharge to appropriate setting (LOI 35)

-  5 Telecare packages
-  6 High levels of care needs who are cared for at home
-  7 Respite care for older people
-  8 Dementia
-  9 Unpaid Carers Who Feel Able to Continue in Their Caring Role
-  10 Social Work Users Satisfied with Their Involvement in the Design of Care Package
-  11 Social Work Users Satisfied with Opportunities for Social Interaction

## N016: Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs

### Summary of Borders Situation:

#### Overall:

- Presently the indicators related to public services are primarily showing the Council's performance and not the overall performance of the community planning partnership.
- The Scottish Borders Household Survey 2013 top 5 neighbourhood priorities are identified as:
  - Ensuring that the Borders remains a safe place in which to live, work and visit
  - Supporting local retailers and businesses
  - Tackling poverty and inequality
  - Providing activities and facilities for younger people
  - Providing sustainable transport links including demand responsive transport

### Overview

National Drivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report on the Future Delivery of Public Services by the Commission chaired by Dr Campbell Christie (2011)</li> <li>• Equality Act 2010</li> <li>• Community Empowerment and Renewal Bill (2012)</li> <li>• Scottish Government Response to the McClelland Review of ICT Infrastructure in the Public Sector in Scotland (2011)</li> <li>• Scottish Government's Digital Strategy and Local Government's IT Strategy</li> <li>• Integration of Adult Health &amp; Social Care Integration Bill (consultation 2012)</li> <li>• Social Care (Self-directed Support) (Scotland) Bill (2012)</li> <li>• Ongoing Financial Pressures (Capital and revenue)</li> <li>• Establishment of Single Police and Fire Services</li> <li>• Audit Scotland- Audit of Community Planning Partnerships</li> <li>• The Public Procurement Reform Programme</li> <li>• Procurement Reform Bill (Stage 1 of Parliamentary process)</li> <li>• Revised EU Directives for Procurement</li> <li>• Quality Improvement agenda</li> </ul>
Local Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scottish Borders Council Corporate Plan, and Capital Finance Plan</li> <li>• Corporate Procurement Strategy &amp; Policy 2012-2015</li> <li>• Partner Corporate Plans</li> <li>• Audit Scotland Improvement Plan (in response to CPP report)</li> <li>• Welfare Reform Programme</li> <li>• Scottish Borders Council Transformation Programme (including Corporate Restructure)</li> <li>• Sustainable Transport Review</li> <li>• Health and Social Care Integration – Scottish Borders</li> </ul>

### Key Data and Analysis

Status	Ref	Indicator:
	1	Key Issues for Residents
	2	Public Satisfaction (LOI 45, LOI 53)
	3	Council Spending
	4	Council Performance
	5	Council Procurement
	6	Council Workforce

**Scottish Borders Community Planning Joint Delivery Team**

**Wednesday 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2014**

**1:00- 4:00pm**

**Committee Room 1, SBC**

**Present:**

Tracey Logan, Chief Executive, SBC (chair)  
Alan Brown, Director of Finance and Corporate Services, EHA  
Calum Campbell, Chief Executive, NHS Borders  
David Cressey, Head of Strategic Policy, SBC  
Rob Dickson, Director of Environment & Infrastructure, SBC  
Colin Easton, Policy, Planning & Performance Manager, SBC  
Stella Everingham, Acting Director of Social Work, SBC  
Helen Forsyth, Chief Executive, Berwickshire Housing Association  
John Mallin, Group Commander (Borders Area), SRFS  
Liz McIntyre, Principal, Borders College  
Julia Mulloy, Chief Executive, SBHA  
David Rennie, Stakeholder and Partnerships, Scottish Enterprise  
David Robertson, Chief Financial Officer, SBC  
Margaret Ross, Chief Executive, Waverly Housing  
Elaine Torrance, Joint Programme Director for Health & Social Care  
Morag Walker, Executive Officer, The Bridge  
Jenny Wilkinson, Clerk to the Council, SBC

**In Attendance:**

Douglas Scott, Shona Smith & Sarah Watters: Strategic Policy Unit, SBC  
Maggie Teimey, Scottish Government  
David Welch – iMPOWER Consultancy  
Susan Yates, Senior Policy, Planning & Performance Officer for CYPPEP, SBC

**Apologies:**

Barbara Allison, Location Director, Scottish Government  
Eric Baijal, Joint Director of Public Health  
Andrew Clark, Local Police Commander (Scottish Borders), Police Scotland  
Nile Istephan, Chief Executive, Eildon Housing Association  
Glenn Rodger, Director of Education and Lifelong Learning, SBC

**Summary of Discussion**

**1. CPP Audit Action Plan – Mapping out the Community Planning Landscape**

DC reminded the JDT of the tasks within the CPP Audit Action Plan. SS took each Delivery Team through the consolidation and rationalisation proposals of each map and these will now be amended and distributed.

DC proposed a draft model which aligns each Delivery Team to the SOA priorities:

- Economy and Low Carbon Economic Group
- Reducing Inequalities Group

- Public Sector Reform Group

LMc advised the JDT that she sits on the National Public Sector Reform Group and would be happy to update the JDT on progress and sharing of best practice. TL welcomed this and agreed that the focus should be on client need and how as partners we work together.

DR asked how the model deals with priorities that are cross-cutting ie. Low Carbon. DC agreed that it was cross-cutting, but being in a group gave greater ownership and accountability. CC questioned how individual partners' resources and budgets would fit into the priorities, if it was additionality or included in the strategy. DC thought that it could be both if partners were involved. SW added that some are organisational specific, but we need to examine the impact and measure the actions within the strategies. TL agreed that we need to jointly look at how we best spend our money, in order to maximise the impact within the Scottish Borders, and ensure that we focus on governance that ensures we delivery on our priorities.

RD asked the JDT to consider this concept in regards to Sustainable Transport ie. we all need to make a contribution, but we are still accountable to our own individual organisations. LMcl said that we need to think about "Board to Board" relationships and the roles and responsibilities that people have on these boards

**Action: This model was agreed and will now be presented to the CPP Strategic Board on 13<sup>th</sup> February 2014 for ratification.**

**See Appendix 1**

## **2. Welcome and Apologies**

TL welcomed everyone to the meeting and noted the apologies (above). Introductions were made.

## **3. Minute of last meeting and matters arising**

Approved as a true record of the meeting.

### **Matters arising (not covered on the agenda):**

#### **Item 2**

- SBHA and BHA to send links to corporate plans to SW once available
- DC to ensure that an update on Household Survey is on future agenda

#### **Item 4:**

- Re: LEADER, RD to progress strategy and business plan through Economy & Infrastructure and report back on the governance of Leader to this group before the submission of a Local Development and Business Plan for the Borders Leader Programme in March

#### **Item 5:**

- MW to present outputs of Third Sector Structure at next meeting

#### **Item 6**

- DR to progress Joint Resource discussions with partners by end-April. All partners are committed to this but budget setting, business planning etc is just delaying things. RSLs have suggested that they come together and then provide one response. DR is happy to provide support where required

#### 4. Early Years Collaborative Programme Manager

CC introduced the Early Years Collaborative item and asked Susan Yates to speak to the paper. The Early Years Collaborative Programme Manager post is funded up until April 2014, with a programme in place to:

- Reduce infant and maternal mortality
- Assess child development – 27-30 month review
- Assess child development - School age review

The JDT were asked to support the extension of the Early Years Collaborative Programme Manager to December 2014. DR asked if the project had made acceptable progress to date or was the post being extended to allow further progress to be made. CC advised that he was not surprised where project currently was but there was not enough numbers or sample size to judge cause/effect yet. LMc asked if other partners should be spending on this Scottish Government priority, and was CC asking the JDT to test this.

CC replied that the key partners were SBC, NHS and Police Scotland but happy for other partners to contribute. LMc said that Borders College were unable to provide finance but could commit to resources.

**Action: The JDT were supportive of the extension of the post to December 2014, but the source of funding would have to be resolved by the key partners (NHS, SBC and Police).**

#### 5. Sustainable Transport Review

RD introduced the process and the work undertaken to date, and asked David Welsh from iMPower to take the team through the findings of the review and proposals of how this could be taken forward. David asked the CPP to commit to:

- Sharing relevant transport data and spend data
- Pool transport expenditure to identify a consolidated CPP transport budget
- Accelerate joined up working and systems sharing
- Joint transport procurement and commissioning
- Changing operating patterns and models for staff and assets
- Recognising and responding to the challenges faced by the Third Sector

It was agreed that this was a very complex issue with many organisations delivering a range of social and emergency transport with short and long term funding leading to very diverse service delivery and fragmentation. There is substantial activity but it is disjointed with a lack of collaboration and no strategic direction. A CPP wide arrangement would be more effective and efficient for all partners and significant savings could be achieved, but it must have client benefit and will include changing the way we currently deliver transport. Consideration should be given to mapping out a structure which will identify net benefits appropriate to the input by each partner. It was also acknowledged that the third sector having a significant role to play in the ongoing work of the review.

It was agreed that a Commissioning Board is to be established by the end of March, and a draft Transport Change Programme to be brought to the CPP Joint Delivery Team on the 7<sup>th</sup> May.

## **6. Future of Community Justice System**

DC outlined the proposals for redesigning the community justice system and a model in which the 8 statutory Community Justice Authorities (CJA) would cease to exist, with responsibility for the planning and delivery of community justice transferring to Community Planning Partnerships. A new national body would also be established to provide independent assurance on delivery of outcomes and to undertake the strategic commissioning of services where appropriate. A further consultation on the scope, structure and governance arrangements for the new body will take place early next year.

## **7. Health & Social Care Integration**

ET gave a presentation on the proposed Health & Social Care Integration Model, which is based on a local approach for Adult Services to deliver outcomes for residents of the Scottish Borders.

The joint Chief Officer appointment will be made in the next few months, and there will be a year of shadow arrangements before full integration in 2015. Borders College would like to be involved in exploring opportunities for HNC/HND courses, and partners agreed to consider potential areas of joint working.

ET also gave an overview of the alternative delivery model appraisal for Adult Social Care Services. HF raised concerns regarding low wages and the lack of care staff, and welcomed the opportunity to be involved in workforce development discussions.

All partners wished to be involved in a proposed stakeholder event to explore the Direct Delivery Service model, and asked that this proposal be taken to the Shadow Board for consideration.

**See Appendix 2.**

## **8. Community Empowerment (Scotland) Bill**

DS gave an update on this which contains a mixture of proposals including the Community Right to Buy and arrangements for strengthening Community Planning Partnerships, which will be built around national and local accountability. Calum Campbell raised the issue of democratic accountability, stating that NHS Boards are in theory democratically accountable, as they are appointed by ministers, who are elected, but that this is different to the local accountability of elected members. It was agreed that Douglas Scott will clarify this within our response.

## **9. South of Scotland Alliance**

DS updated the Joint Delivery Team on the recent Alliance meeting with the Cabinet Secretary on the 16<sup>th</sup> December. A Rural Regional Economic Development programme is being developed within the Alliance and it was agreed that DS will bring this programme to the CPP for consideration. The draft will include details on delivering the economic benefits of the Railway, development of a Borders Business park, town centre regeneration, Aim UP, community broadband, and making the

most of the proposed assisted area status along the railway corridor which will enable accessing additional European funding

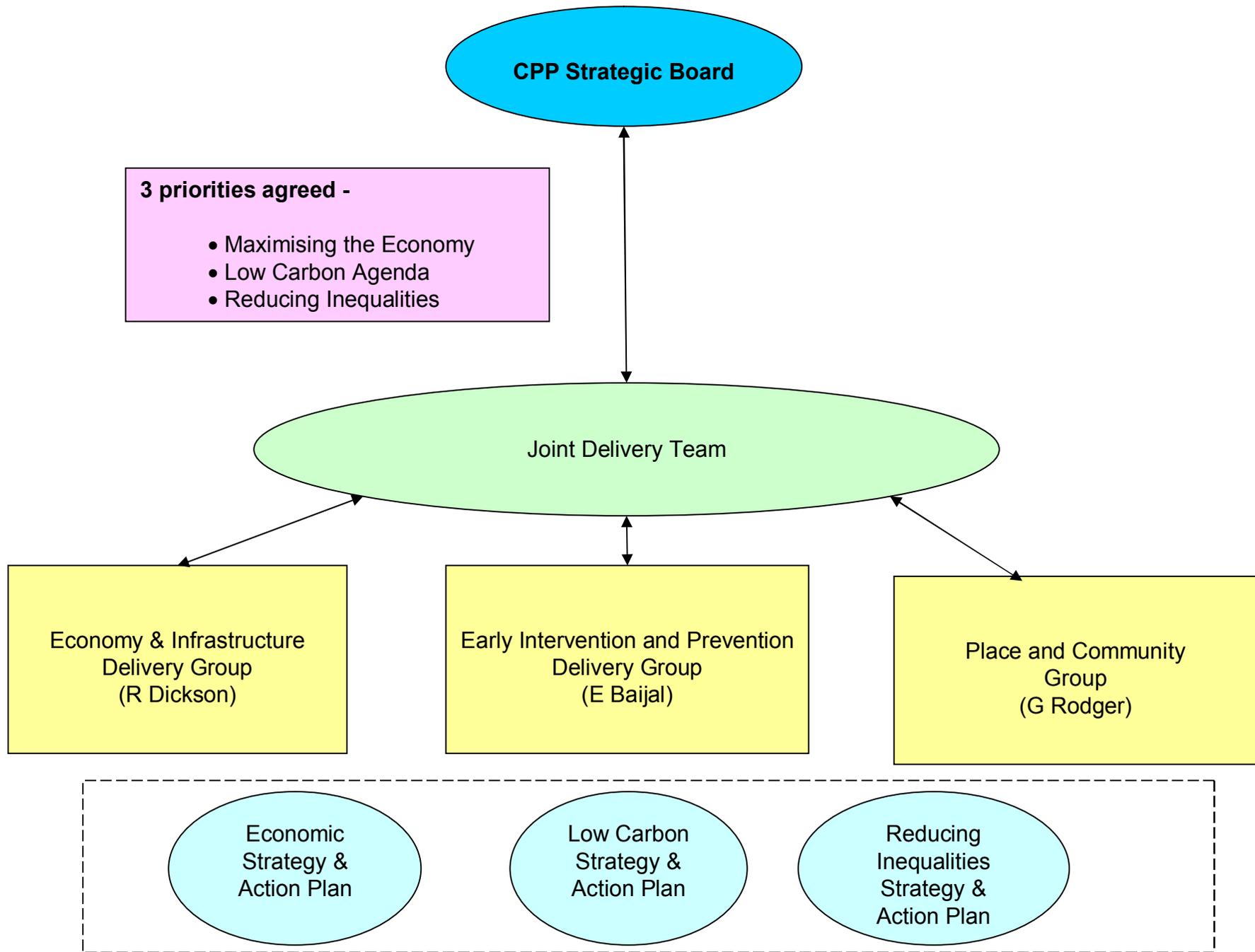
**Action: DS to bring the draft programme to the CPP for consideration**

#### **10. AOCB**

There was no further business and the Borders response to the South East Scotland Hub consultation and the Borders College Regional Outcome Agreement papers were noted.

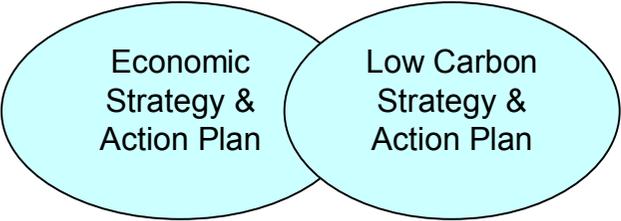
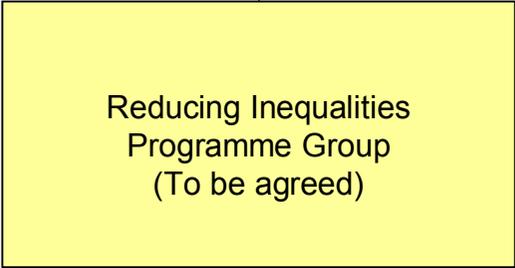
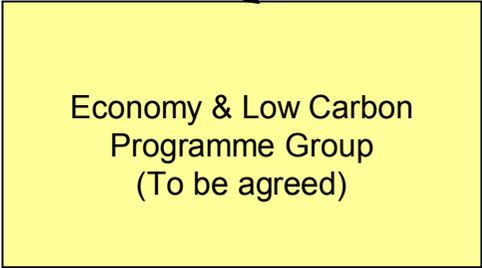
**11. Next meeting: Wednesday 13<sup>th</sup> March 2014, 2-4pm:**

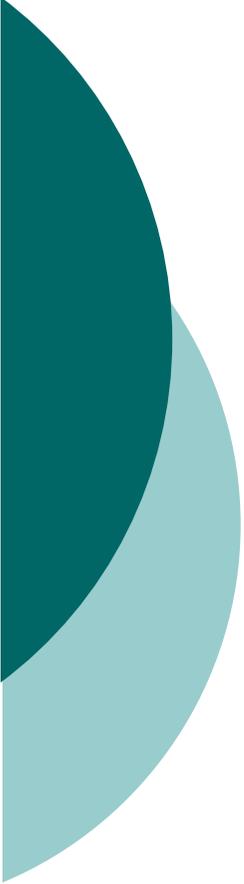
**See Appendix 3.**





- 3 priorities agreed -**
- Maximising the Economy
  - Low Carbon Agenda
  - Reducing Inequalities





# Health & Social Care Integration In Borders

---

Elaine Torrance  
Joint Programme Director for Health & Social  
Care Integration  
Community Planning Strategic Board



# Local Approach

---

- Scope – Focus to date on Adult Services
- Body Corporate Approach
- One Integration Board & 5 localities
- Build on what we have now (LD/MH/Cheviot)
- Focus on outcomes not structures



# Improved Outcomes

---

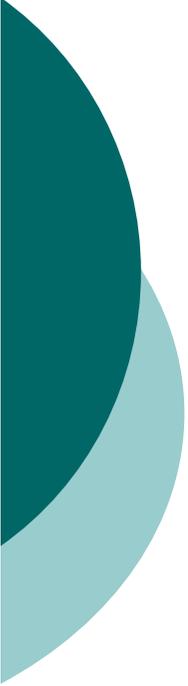
- For patients, service users and carers (keeping safe, living well as you can be)
- For Services (timely provision of care, new day opportunities)
- For organisations – efficiencies agenda, targets
- For Scotland – national priorities



# Prioritised Outcomes / Performance Reporting Approach

---

- **People are safe and dignity and human rights respected**
- - key measures -direct feedback from service users/ carers
- -Infection rates in hospital/ care homes
- -Zero delayed discharges / length of stay
  
- **People areas well as they can be / have positive experiences**
- No of people with disabilities in employment
- No of people volunteering
- No of people living in their own tenancy/ community
- Reduction of people in care home placements



# Outcomes

---

- **Carers feel valued and supported in caring role – indicators**
  - No of anticipatory care plans in place
  - No of carers assessments completed
  - No of people able to continue in their caring role
- **Reduced delays/ length of stay**
  - Zero delayed discharges
  - Reduced length of stay
  - No of people using Intermediate care/
  - No of people in housing with care

**Pathfinder Board**

**Integration Programme Board**

**Membership:** Chief Executives SBC & NHS (Chairs) and 3 Senior Officer Representatives from both organisations.

**Remit:** Lead & direct the Programme, agree reports to the Pathfinder Board, monitor the delivery of agreed outcomes and performance, ensure programme meets key deadlines and priorities and ensure that risks and dependencies are identified and managed effectively.

**Programme Director**  
Elaine Torrance

**Programme Management Group**  
(Membership - Group Chairs)

**Assurance/Scrutiny Group**

**Joint Staff Forum**

**Public/Patient Consultation Group**  
Membership to be confirmed

**Workforce Development**

**Group Membership**

- June Smyth, (Chair)
- Clair Hepburn, (Vice Chair)
- John McLaren
- Iain Davidson
- Jason McDonald
- Jo Tolland
- JSF Rep

**Remit**

- Advise on HR/ Staffing matters relating to integration and commissioning
- Produce a workforce plan for the integrating services
- Integrate policies and procedures
- Produce a joint training plan

**Financial Arrangements**

**Group Membership**

- David Robertson (Chair)
- Carol Gillie (Vice Chair)
- Paul McMenamin
- Susan Swan
- Janice Cockburn
- Service Reps (TBC)
- JSF Rep

**Remit**

- Establish governance arrangements for integrated financial resources
- Develop budget setting and financial reporting arrangements for the partnership
- Monitor agreed efficiencies from integration

**Legal/ Governance**

**Group Membership**

- Iris Bishop (Chair)
- Jenny Wilkinson (Vice Chair)
- Susan Swan
- Jill Stacey
- Ian Wilkie
- JSF Rep

**Remit**

- Establish robust governance arrangements inc:
  - Scheme of Admin (inc delegated authority)
  - Partnership Agreement
- Accountabilities
- Ensure appropriate consultation and approval of new arrangements

**Information Performance & Technology**

**Group Membership**

- Henry Thompson (Chair)
- Jackie Stephen (Vice Chair)
- Stephanie Errington
- Jason McDonald
- Other officers (TBC)
- JSF Rep

**Remit**

- To provide solutions to ensure ICT systems can be accessed by staff
- To ensure data sharing and data protection policies are robust
- To provide baselines and ongoing monitoring for agreed outcomes and targets

**Commissioning & Locality Planning**

**Group Membership**

- Sheena McDonald /Eric Baijal (Chair)
- Elaine Torrance (Vice Chair)
- Jane Davidson
- Philip Lunts
- Jane Douglas
- Alasdair Pattinson
- Graham Allison
- Tricia Hunter
- Cathie Fancy
- Jenny Miller
- Karen McNicoll
- JSF Rep

**Remit**

- Produce joint strategic commissioning plan including service redesign proposal & locality planning
- Ensure appropriate consultation
- Meet agreed outcomes for clients and carers

**Cross-Cutting Issues**

- Communications
- Risks & Issues
- Dependencies
- Resourcing the Work

**Clinical & Care Governance**



# Progress to Date

---

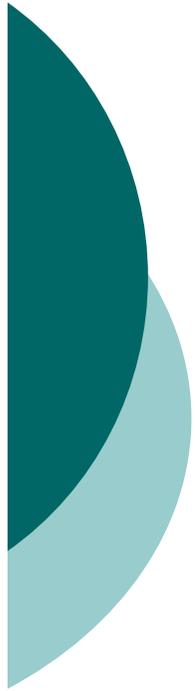
- Appointment of Programme Director
- Pathfinder Board & Programme Board established
- Workstreams established
- Initial Scope Agreed
- Clinical/Care Governance
- Public Involvement Proposal
- Joint Staff Forum
- Communications
- Outcomes & Performance Management
- Workshop held – December 2013



## Programme Plan – Key Timescales

---

- April 2014 – Shadow Board arrangements agreed
- Feb 2015 – Integration Plan agreed by NHS/SBC & Scottish Government
- April 2015 – New arrangements fully implemented
- June 2015 – Strategic Plan agreed



---

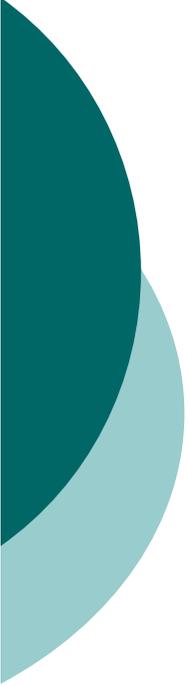
# **Updates on Options Appraisal for an Alternative Delivery Model for SBC In-House Adult Social Care Services**



# Drivers for Change

---

- **Sustainability** - The need to compete with the independent sector in providing to people who will be in receipt of a cash direct payment. Being uncompetitive will lead to double running costs: a lack of utilisation of important council services whilst at the same time paying monies to people to buy their service more cheaply from elsewhere. This would ultimately threaten the existence of these services and lead to a form of unplanned outsourcing which may not be to the benefit of the Council or service users.
- **VFM** - A need to ensure that Council Tax payers and the Council can achieve the best value for money at a time of significant austerity and rapidly increasing demand – getting the most out of a reducing budget to achieve sustainability.
- **SDS** - Ensuring the tenets of self directed support can be achieved for Scottish Borders citizens by reducing the limitations put on current council services providing In-House services the opportunity to compete in the market place and flourish. Adaptability and flexibility will be key to sustainability in the future social care market – this is difficult to achieve within a local authority environment.
- **Maintaining services whilst achieving savings** - Achieving savings of £1.3m without compromising capacity and quality.
- **Legal Responsibilities** - Ensuring the Council's statutory duty to provide services for people with an assessed need can continue to be achieved.



## The Options Considered

---

- Outsourcing
- Remain in-house
- Community Interest Company (start-up social enterprise)
- Local Authority Trading Company (LATC)
- Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)

# Viability Comparison

Option	Criteria	Outcome	Viability
Improved In-House	Quality Cost Governance Acceptability	Meets quality criteria Unable to match efficiencies and savings required No Change Satisfies most stakeholders though doesn't satisfy SDS	Not viable
Outsourcing	Quality Cost Governance Acceptability	Market unlikely to satisfy in Scottish Borders Meets savings requirements but no Council control Contract only measure of control, influence & scrutiny Least popular with most stakeholders	Viable but with significant risks
CIC - Social Enterprise	Quality Cost Governance Acceptability	Meets quality criteria Could achieve efficiencies and savings Limitations on control and financial reward to Council Satisfies most stakeholders	Viable with risks
LATC/LLP	Quality Cost Governance Acceptability	Meets quality criteria Could achieve efficiencies and savings Allows control, influence and scrutiny Satisfies most stakeholders	Viable



## Next Steps

---

- Report will go to Council at the end of January 2014
- If recommendation is agreed move to:
  - *Phase 2: Development of a fully costed business case by summer recess 2014*
  - If Business Case is agreed move to:
  - *Phase 3: Implementation by April 2015*



