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SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL THURSDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2015

A MEETING of the SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL will be held in the COUNCIL CHAMBER, COUNCIL HEADQUARTERS, NEWTOWN ST. BOSWELLS on THURSDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2015 at 10.00 AM

J. J. WILKINSON,
Clerk to the Council,
10 December 2015

BUSINESS																																
1.	Convener's Remarks.																															
2.	Apologies for Absence.																															
3.	Order of Business.																															
4.	Declarations of Interest.																															
5.	<p>Minute (Pages 1 - 8)</p> <p>Consider Minute of Scottish Borders Council held on 12 November 2015 for approval and signing by the Convener. (Copy attached.)</p>	2 mins																														
6.	<p>Committee Minutes</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>(a) Health & Social Care Joint Integration</td><td style="text-align: right;">12 October 2015</td></tr> <tr><td>(b) Galashiels Common Good Fund</td><td style="text-align: right;">5 November 2015</td></tr> <tr><td>(c) Eildon Area Forum</td><td style="text-align: right;">5 November 2015</td></tr> <tr><td>(d) LLP Strategic Governance Group</td><td style="text-align: right;">10 November 2015</td></tr> <tr><td>(e) Standards</td><td style="text-align: right;">12 November 2015</td></tr> <tr><td>(f) Police, Fire & Rescue and Safer Communities Board</td><td style="text-align: right;">13 November 2015</td></tr> <tr><td>(g) Executive</td><td style="text-align: right;">17 November 2015</td></tr> <tr><td>(h) Hawick Common Good Fund</td><td style="text-align: right;">17 November 2015</td></tr> <tr><td>(i) Teviot & Liddesdale Area Forum</td><td style="text-align: right;">17 November 2015</td></tr> <tr><td>(j) Civic Government Licensing</td><td style="text-align: right;">20 November 2015</td></tr> <tr><td>(k) Audit & Risk</td><td style="text-align: right;">23 November 2015</td></tr> <tr><td>(l) Scrutiny</td><td style="text-align: right;">26 November 2015</td></tr> <tr><td>(m) Community Planning Strategic Board</td><td style="text-align: right;">26 November 2015</td></tr> <tr><td>(n) Executive</td><td style="text-align: right;">1 December 2015</td></tr> <tr><td>(o) Selkirk Common Good Fund</td><td style="text-align: right;">1 December 2015</td></tr> </table> <p>(Please see separate supplement containing Committee Minutes.)</p>	(a) Health & Social Care Joint Integration	12 October 2015	(b) Galashiels Common Good Fund	5 November 2015	(c) Eildon Area Forum	5 November 2015	(d) LLP Strategic Governance Group	10 November 2015	(e) Standards	12 November 2015	(f) Police, Fire & Rescue and Safer Communities Board	13 November 2015	(g) Executive	17 November 2015	(h) Hawick Common Good Fund	17 November 2015	(i) Teviot & Liddesdale Area Forum	17 November 2015	(j) Civic Government Licensing	20 November 2015	(k) Audit & Risk	23 November 2015	(l) Scrutiny	26 November 2015	(m) Community Planning Strategic Board	26 November 2015	(n) Executive	1 December 2015	(o) Selkirk Common Good Fund	1 December 2015	5 mins
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7.	Open Questions	15 mins																														

8.	NHS Borders Presentation by Chairman and Chief Executive of NHS Borders.	20 mins
9.	Public Health Report 2015 (Pages 9 - 122) Consider report by Interim Joint Director of Public Health. (Copy attached.)	10 mins
10.	Local Development Plan: Examination Report (Pages 123 - 250) Consider report by Service Director Regulatory Services on the response to the proposed modifications arising from the Examination Report into the Proposed Local Development Plan, and to take forward the Local Development Plan as amended to formal adoption. (Copy attached of report and Appendix B. Appendix A is not attached but can be viewed as detailed in the report. Appendix C forms a separate supplement to this agenda.)	30 mins
11.	Household Survey (Pages 251 - 420) Consider report by Chief Executive presenting the results of the Scottish Borders Household Survey 2015. (Copy attached.)	15 mins
12.	Commercial Food Waste Collection Service Charges (Pages 421 - 428) Consider report by Service Director Neighbourhood Services on the proposed arrangements and charges for a food waste collection service from commercial premises. (Copy attached.)	10 mins
13.	Scottish Police Authority's Review of Police Governance (Pages 429 - 434) Consider report by Chief Executive on the proposed response to the Scottish Police Authority's Review of Police Governance. (Copy attached.)	10 mins
14.	Mid Year Treasury Management Report (Pages 435 - 452) Consider report by Chief Financial Officer on the mid-year report of treasury management activities for 2015/16 and seeking approval for the revised Prudential and Treasury Management indicators. (Copy attached.)	15 mins
15.	Cash for Kids (Pages 453 - 460) Consider report by the Chief Executive providing an update on the fundraising activity associated with the opening of the Borders Railway. (Copy attached.)	5 mins
16.	Draft Calendar of Meetings 2016-2017 (Pages 461 - 472) Consider draft Calendar of Meetings for the period August 2016 to July 2017. (Copy attached.)	5 mins
17.	Community Learning and Development Strategic Plan Consider report by Depute Chief Executive People. (Copy to follow.)	10 mins
18.	Motion by Councillor Logan Consider Motion by Councillor Logan in the following terms:- "The Scottish Borders Council agrees to amend the Council's Scheme of Administration to allow the addition of three non-voting external members on the Scrutiny Committee and that these additional members will also be	5 mins

	eligible to be non-voting members of a Scrutiny Working Group.”	
19.	Any Other Items Previously Circulated	
20.	Any Other Items the Convener Decides Are Urgent	
21.	<p>Private Business</p> <p>Before proceeding with the private business, the following motion should be approved:-</p> <p>“That under Section 50A(4) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in the relevant paragraphs of Part 1 of Schedule 7A to the aforementioned Act.”</p>	
22.	<p>Minute (Pages 473 - 474)</p> <p>Consider private Section of Minute of Scottish Borders Council held on 12 November 2015. (Copy attached.)</p>	1 mins
23.	<p>Committee Minutes</p> <p>Consider private sections of the Minutes of the following Committees:-</p>	2 mins
24.	<p>ICT Review</p> <p>Consider report by Corporate Transformation and Services Director. (Copy to follow.)</p>	15 mins
25.	<p>City Deal</p> <p>Consider report by Chief Executive. (Copy to follow.)</p>	10 mins

NOTES

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

Please direct any enquiries to Louise McGeoch Tel 01835 825005
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SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL

MINUTE of MEETING of the SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL held in Council Headquarters, Newtown St. Boswells on 12 November 2015 at 10.00 a.m.

Present:- Councillors G. Garvie (Convener), S. Aitchison, M. Ballantyne, S. Bell, C. Bhatia, J. Campbell, K. Cockburn, A. Cranston, G. Edgar, V. Davidson, J. Fullarton, I. Gillespie, J. Greenwell, B. Herd, G. Logan, W. McAteer, S. Marshall, J. Mitchell, D. Moffat, S. Mountford, A. Nicol, D. Parker, D. Paterson, F. Renton, S. Scott, R. Smith, R. Stewart, J. Torrance, G. Turnbull, T. Weatherston, B. White.

Apologies:- Councillors W. Archibald, J. Brown, M. Cook.

In Attendance:- Chief Executive, Depute Chief Executive (Place), Corporate Transformation and Services Director, Service Director Neighbourhood Services, Service Director Children and Young People, Chief Financial Officer, Clerk to the Council.

1. CONVENER'S REMARKS

The Convener advised that The Kelso Town Centre Regeneration Project had received a Scottish Award for Quality in Planning in the "Development on the Ground" category at a ceremony in Edinburgh on 10 November 2015. The project had been delivered by the Council in partnership with the wider Kelso Community. The Convener congratulated the staff involved who were Mark Douglas, Colin Gilmour, Catherine Andrews and Andy Millar, now retired, from the Planning Service; David Johnston, Dale Johnstone and Roy Thomson from Engineering Design Services; and Julie Hogg from Economic Development.

- 1.1 The Convener commented on the success of Professor Angus Deaton, who was currently Professor of Economics and International Affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University, on winning the Nobel Prize for Economic Sciences for his analysis of consumption, poverty, and welfare. Professor Deaton was born in Edinburgh, received some of his education at Hawick High School and his father was a former Director with Borders Regional Council

DECISION

AGREED that congratulations be passed to those concerned.

2. ORDER OF BUSINESS

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

3. MINUTE

The Minute of the Meeting held on 7 October 2015 was considered.

DECISION

AGREED that the Minute be approved and signed by the Convener.

4. COMMITTEE MINUTES

The Minutes of the following Committees had been circulated:-

Local Review Body	21 September 2015
Scrutiny	24 September 2015
Civic Government Licensing	25 September 2015
Audit & Risk	28 September 2015
Executive	29 September 2015
Lauder Common Good Fund	30 September 2015
William Hill Trust	30 September 2015

Petitions and Deputations	1 October 2015
Planning & Building Standards	5 October 2015
Audit & Risk External Members Appointment	13, 22 & 23 October 2015
Local Review Body	19 October 2015
Executive (Education Theme)	20 October 2015
Civic Government Licensing	23 October 2015
Scrutiny	29 October 2015
Planning & Building Standards	2 November 2015
Executive (Economic Dev Theme)	3 November 2015

DECISION

APPROVED the Minutes listed above subject to paragraph 4.1 below.

4.1 HOBKIRK PRIMARY SCHOOL

With reference to paragraph 3 of the Minute of the Executive Committee of 3 November 2015, it was recommended that Council agree that Hobkirk Primary School be mothballed with immediate effect for a temporary period. It was noted that the status of the school would be reviewed within the next 12 months.

DECISION

AGREED that Hobkirk Primary School be mothballed with immediate effect for a temporary period.

5. OPEN QUESTIONS

The questions submitted by Councillors McAteer, Mountford, Cockburn and Marshall were answered.

DECISION

NOTED the replies as detailed in Appendix I to this Minute.

MEMBERS

Councillors Parker and Davidson joined the meeting during consideration of the above item.

6. POLICE SCOTLAND PRESENTATION

The Convener welcomed Chief Inspector Andy Mclean, Local Area Commander to the meeting to give Members a presentation on the multi-member ward Police Plans. Chief Inspector McLean advised that the 2012 Act required the Chief Constable to prepare an annual police plan setting out the proposed arrangements for the policing of Scotland; to seek to secure continuous improvement for that policing; and, via local commanders, to ensure that adequate arrangements were in place for the policing of each local authority area. An extension of that requirement was that Police Scotland had to publish local policing plans identifying local priorities formed through a process of consultation and engagement with communities, including local scrutiny committees. This resulted in a Plan being produced for each of the 11 wards within Scottish Borders. Communities were consulted by way of a questionnaire. The questionnaires were then analysed by the Scottish Borders Council Partnership Analyst who identified the top 3-4 priorities in each Ward. The individual Plans were created and they then fed into the Scottish Borders Local Policing Plan 2014 – 2017. All Plans could be viewed on the Police Scotland Website. Chief Inspector McLean, using Galashiels as the example, outlined the areas identified in the questionnaires and how these were then translated into the Plan priorities and how these then linked into the Force priorities. He then commented on how performance against the Plans was monitored and advised that 6 monthly reviews were carried out to ascertain if a re-assessment of the Plan priorities was required. Reports were given to the Local Area Forums and more in-depth scrutiny was carried out by the Police, Fire & Rescue and Safer Communities Board. Chief Inspector McLean answered Members' questions in relation to a number of matters including parking issues, liaison with the Licensing Board, the use of officers from other areas, partnership working and rural crime. Members suggested that it would be helpful to issue the questionnaires to Community Councils and also try to get more input from those

living in rural areas. Chief Inspector McLean also undertook to try to expand the areas covered by the questionnaires and advised that he hoped questionnaires would eventually be available on-line. The Convener thanked the Chief Inspector for his attendance.

DECISION

NOTED the presentation.

7. SYRIAN REFUGEE CRISIS - A SCHEME FOR THE RESETTLEMENT OF SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE SCOTTISH BORDERS

There had been circulated copies of a report by the Chief Executive outlining the work that had been undertaken to develop a scheme for the resettlement of Syrian Refugee households into the Scottish Borders, and seeking approval to start a negotiation process with the Home Office to resettle Syrian refugee families. The report explained the position of UK and Scottish Governments on the resettlement of Syrian refugees into the UK and Scotland. The UK Government's Scheme aimed to resettle 20,000 refugees over the next four years and the Scottish Government had indicated that 2,000 refugees could be resettled in Scotland. The Scheme prioritised those refugees who could not be supported effectively in their region of origin: women and children at risk, people in severe need of medical care, and survivors of torture and violence. Local authorities were recognised as the lead body in this resettlement process. Funding was provided by the Home Office to support local authorities taking part in the Scheme. The proposed Scottish Borders refugee resettlement scheme would aim to resettle up to 10 refugee families in the next four years. This would be in line with the Scottish Borders share of the 2,000 refugees coming to Scotland based on the area's proportion of the Scottish population. It was proposed that the local scheme began with two families, and then gradually increase this number by building on the learning process from resettling the refugees. This conformed to the approach taken by other local authorities. The initial location for resettling the refugee families would be Galashiels because of its good transport connections, public and private services and support structures. It was intended that other locations would be considered as part of the 'roll-out' of the scheme. Members welcomed the proposals and commended officers for the work in bringing all the relevant agencies together.

DECISION

AGREED that officers progress the work to resettle refugee families into the Scottish Borders.

DECLARATION OF INTEREST

Councillor Edgar declared an interest in the following item of business in terms of Section 5 of the Councillors Code of Conduct and left the Chamber during the discussion.

8. COMMUNITY RECYCLING CENTRE TRADE ACCESS POLICY

There had been circulated copies of a report by the Service Director Neighbourhood Services seeking approval of a Community Recycling Centre Trade Access Policy for Scottish Borders Council. The report explained that the aim of the Community Recycling Centre (CRCs) Trade Access Policy was to expand on the existing range of trade services by providing small, peripatetic traders with a cost effective and legislatively compliant means to dispose of the bulk of their waste and recycling. The proposal aimed to allow the Council to provide an improved and sustainable service that would contribute towards the current costs of trade waste disposal at CRCs. CRCs were currently licenced to accept household waste only. However, it was suspected that some traders gained regular, unauthorised access to dispose of their waste. To resolve this, the options available were to either enforce a trade ban at CRCs or introduce the proposed permit system. Both of these options would incur costs to manage and enforce. The option of introducing a permit system however, would result in an income stream which could cover the management and enforcement costs and might contribute towards some of the trade waste treatment and disposal costs. A key aim was to ensure that any system was simple and sustainable. Therefore, after extensive consultation and research, it was proposed that a two permit scheme be introduced to allow traders access to six of the Council's Community Recycling Centres, the exception being Selkirk. CRCs had been designed for household waste only and their current design, size, capacity

and operational activities were such that the permit system should be introduced with the proposed material, vehicle, access and volume restrictions initially. A review of the system would be undertaken after three months and, depending on the outcome of the review it may be possible to relax or remove some of the restrictions in place and for further improvements to be made to the new service. Applications for either of the permits would be via an online form with legal checks and full payment included as part of the application process. It was proposed to introduce the new service from 1 April 2016 which aligned with the timescales for renewing the existing trade waste service contracts. The Service Director requested that an additional recommendation be added requiring a review after 3 months of operation. Members discussed the proposals and concern was expressed regarding lack of trade access at weekends and the limit of 4 bags. It was proposed that these should be included in the introductory period to ascertain if there were problems which could then be resolved as part of the three month review. The Service Director undertook to consider these matters further prior to the introduction of the Policy.

**DECISION
AGREED:-**

- (a) the introduction of a Trade Waste Access Policy for six of the Community Recycling Centres in the Scottish Borders Area;**
- (b) the proposed two permit scheme with material, vehicle, access and volume restrictions along with the associated fees;**
- (c) the need for a full time permanent enforcement role to manage the system and provide support for operational staff and site users;**
- (d) expenditure incurred for implementation and ongoing costs as summarised in Appendix 1a to the report;**
- (e) the Service Director consider whether to include some limited weekend access and review the number of bags allowed within the Policy; and**
- (f) that a review of the system be undertaken after 3 months of operation.**

9. MAKING THINGS LAST -CONSULTATION ON CREATING A MORE CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN SCOTLAND

There had been circulated copies of a report by the Service Director Neighbourhood Services proposing that Scottish Borders Council respond to the Scottish Government's consultation entitled 'Making things last'. The report explained that the 'Circular Economy' and 'Resource Efficiency' was already playing an increasingly important role in the direction of European and National Waste Policy. The European Commission had indicated that it was aiming to present an ambitious 'Circular Economy Package' in late 2015 with the aim of transforming Europe into a more competitive resource-efficient economy. The Scottish Government's consultation entitled 'Making things last', a copy of which was appended to the report, explored the priorities for building a more circular economy, where products and materials were kept in high value use for as long as possible. A number of the proposals outlined within the consultation had the potential to have significant operational and financial implications for Local Authorities in relation to the waste services they provided. It was therefore important that Scottish Borders Council outlined its position in relation the proposals and responded to the consultation, thus ensuring the Council had done all that it could to influence future national policy, particularly in relation to its statutory waste management duties. The proposed consultation response suggested that Scottish Borders Council was, in principle, supportive of the Scottish Government's aspirations for a circular economy in Scotland. In response to a question the Service Director advised that there was currently a pilot at the Selkirk CRC to reuse items. The main issue with extending this to other sites was the lack of space.

DECISION

AGREED to approve the consultation response as outlined in Appendix 2 to the report for subsequent submission to the Scottish Government.

10. COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

It was reported that there were vacancies on both the Audit and Risk Committee and the Petitions and Deputations Committee to replace Councillors Archibald and Greenwell respectively. Councillor Parker, seconded by Councillor Paterson, moved that Councillor Gillespie be appointed to the Audit and Risk Committee and this was unanimously approved. There were no nominees for the Petitions and Deputations Committee so this was left unfilled

DECISION

AGREED:-

- (a) the appointment of Councillor Gillespie to the Audit & Risk Committee; and**
- (b) that the position on the Petitions and Deputations Committee be left vacant at present.**

11. URGENT BUSINESS

Under Section 50B(4)(b) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, the Convener was of the opinion that the item dealt with in the following paragraph should be considered at the meeting as a matter of urgency, in view of the need to make an early decision.

12. WELLBEING & SAFETY CHAMPION

With reference to paragraph 15 of the Minute of 19 February 2015, Councillor Parker, seconded by Councillor Aitchison, moved that Councillor Edgar be appointed as the Wellbeing & Safety Champion.

DECISION

AGREED that Councillor Edgar be appointed as Wellbeing & Safety Champion.

13. PRIVATE BUSINESS

DECISION

AGREED under Section 50A(4) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 to exclude the public from the meeting during consideration of the business detailed in Appendix II to this Minute on the grounds that it involved the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraphs 1, 6, 8 and 9 of Part I of Schedule 7A to the Act.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE BUSINESS

14. Minute

The private section of the Council Minute of 7 October 2015 was approved.

15. Committee Minutes

The private sections of the Committee Minutes as detailed in paragraph 4 of this Minute were approved.

16. Audit & Risk Appointment of External Members

It was agreed that the Scheme of Administration be amended to increase the number of external members on the Audit and Risk Committee to 3.

The meeting concluded at 11.40 a.m.

SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL
12 NOVEMBER 2015
APPENDIX I

Questions from Councillor McAteer

1. To the Executive Member for Education

In light of the recent school role problems at Hobkirk School, and the subsequent placement requests from parents that may well result in the school being mothballed can the Executive Member for Education advise

- a) What the council strategy and criteria is for designating 'single' teacher schools
- b) How many schools within Scottish Borders Council area are currently single teacher schools or are in danger of meeting the designation criteria during the next year
- c) How many schools have previously been subject to mothballing and have any subsequently re-opened

Reply from Councillor Aitchison

- (a) Every school in Scotland is staffed on an annual basis in line with national legislation on class sizes. In Scottish Borders our teacher:pupil ratio is 13.7, which is below the national average, ie our classes are smaller in the Scottish Borders overall. Our schools are staffed according to class size legislation:
 - Primary 1 = 25 pupils maximum per class
 - Primary 2 & 3 = 30 pupils maximum per class
 - Primary 4 to 7 = 33 pupils maximum per class
 - Composite classes = 25 pupils maximum per class
 - Secondary classes (S1 & S2) = 33 pupils maximum per class
 - Secondary classes (S3 – S6) = 30 pupils maximum per class
 - Secondary practical classes = 20 pupils maximum per classSBC does not designate 'single' teacher school. The roll numbers are received in May each year. Each school is then staffed in line with the class size legislation, eg up to 25 children in a school = 1 class; 25 – 50 children = 2 classes; more than 50 children = 3 classes and so on. The age and stage of the children can have an impact on the number of classes required.
- (b) There are five schools currently single teacher schools. There are nine schools which are currently two class teacher schools. Roll projections indicate that for school session 2016-17 these figures will remain the same in each category.
- (c) Ettrick Primary School was mothballed and has not re-opened. Other schools have closed in the last ten years, but they were not mothballed.

2 To the Executive Member for Environmental Services

On the 7th October 2015 the Executive Member for Environmental Services stated 'I have instructed Officers to develop a new strategic approach to dealing with this issue (dog-fouling) which will come before Council at the earliest opportunity'.

Given 5 weeks has passed since that statement and this now appears to be the 'earliest opportunity' can the Executive Member explain why he has been unable to deliver the new strategy as stated and provide an indication of when we are likely to have it brought before the council?

Reply from Councillor Paterson

I understand the negative impact dog fouling has in our communities and it is something that affects everyone. This Council will tackle it and I recognise it is a key priority for the public. Officers are currently considering feedback from members of the Administration on the proposals and will bring a full report to Council once these have been finalised. This will be at the earliest opportunity, but this issue is so important, that the time must be taken to consider the best ways in which to combat the problem. In the meantime, I will be writing to the Scottish Government requesting an update on their review of the dog fouling legislation and their plans for increasing the fixed penalty amount.

Councillor McAteer asked if he could be advised when the earliest opportunity was likely to be and was advised as soon as the best solution could be presented.

Question from Councillor Mountford

To the Leader

Can you confirm that Scottish Borders Council spent £1.5m on external consultants in 2014/15?
On which projects were they employed?

Reply from Councillor Parker

Yes. I am happy to provide a full list of the projects to Councillor Mountford.

I can confirm that the Consultants were employed on the development of a broad range of revenue and capital projects including:-

Flood protection schemes in Galashiels, Selkirk and Jedburgh;

European LUPS schemes;

The design and commissioning of school building projects - including the new Kelso High school, Duns Primary school;

Preparatory work for new 3G pitches in Hawick, Jedburgh, Peebles and Selkirk;

Technical support to upgrade the Council's financial systems:

Child protection:

The review of passenger transport;

The upgrade of Wilton Lodge Park in Hawick as well as the corporate transformation project to review passenger transport.

Consultants were employed to provide a range of professional disciplines including but not restricted to, structural engineering, flood prevention, environmental studies, architecture, IT and transport. Expenditure on Consultancy support varies year on year dependant on the nature and scale of projects being undertaken.

Supplementary

Councillor Mountford asked if he could receive an explanation why the cost had increased by 32% over the previous year and did Councillor Parker consider this was value for money. Councillor Parker confirmed that he did consider that it was value for money. The amount was different every year depending on the nature and scale of projects and whether there was internal expertise available. In 2010/11 the cost had been £1.8m.

Questions from Councillor Cockburn

1. To the Executive Member for Education

At the Scottish Borders Council Meeting of the 27th March 2014 it was agreed that a budget of £140,000 was to be set aside for financial year 2014/15 for grants for voluntary sector organisations developing out of school care provision. Please can I ask how much of the £140,000 was used for grants for this purpose, and if the budget was allocated for grants, how many grants were distributed?

Reply from Councillor Aitchison

I can confirm that £122,275 of the budget for voluntary sector school provision was allocated.

This comprised:

£50,000 for Start-up Grants for Out of School Care on Fridays to support the implementation of the Asymmetric Week and an additional 46 separate grants for out of school care provision and to individual groups who met the specified criteria.

Supplementary

Councillor Cockburn asked how it was hoped to help the voluntary sector with out of school care going forward and was advised that applications meeting the criteria needed to be submitted and the level of funding for next year would be looked at as part of the budget process.

2. To the Executive Member for Roads and Infrastructure

In April 2014 I asked you if you agreed that our Council should approach Midlothian Council and suggest that our two Councils should join forces and carry out a new review of the signage and the general layout of the junction at Leadburn. You replied that Midlothian Council carried out significant amendments to the junction in April 2012, and were undertaking before and after studies of driver behaviour and accidents at the junction.

Please could you tell me if Midlothian Council have supplied this Council with the results of their before and after studies?

Reply from Councillor Edgar

I am advised that the results of the study have not been supplied to date as the studies are still ongoing. Midlothian Council is however happy to share their findings to date and speeds and accident data are being forwarded to SBC officers. Midlothian Council have also confirmed that they are still actively considering additional measures at the junction.

Supplementary

Councillor Cockburn asked that as Midlothian Council did not seem to be taking the necessary action could Scottish Borders Council not take over this land and carry out the required work. Councillor Edgar advised that the Council already had enough projects needing attention and this junction was the responsibility of Midlothian Council so any pressure to carry out improvements should be put on them.

Question from Councillor Marshall

To the Executive Member for Roads and Infrastructure

In light of recent media comments where frustration has been reported at the lack of progress being made by this Council regarding the introduction of decriminalised parking enforcement, can the Executive Member for Roads and Infrastructure explain why there has been a delay and what steps are being taken to progress this important issue quicker.?

Reply from Councillor Edgar

The decision on how to move forward in relation to the control of on-street parking is a critical one with potentially far reaching consequences for this Council.

The application for, and potential introduction of, Decriminalised Parking Enforcement has significant financial implications for the Council at a time when it is facing unprecedented financial pressure. As such it is only right that all aspects are properly evaluated before making a decision that once made will be very difficult to reverse in the future.

The current position is that a report on the matter was recently discussed at Corporate Management Team and is scheduled for further discussion at the Leaders Group. Following that it is anticipated that a further final report and recommendations will come before Members early in the New Year.



Borders Director of Public Health Report 2015

Report by Interim Joint Director of Public Health

SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL

17 December 2015

1 PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

1.1 This report brings the 2015 Borders Director of Public Health Report (Appendix 1) to the attention of the Scottish Borders Council.

1.2 The 2015 Borders Director of Public Health Report provides timely and easily accessible information about health trends that:

- identify key areas on which to focus preventative measures and develop health policies and strategies, and
- increase public and stakeholder understanding of the health of the population and the factors that affect it.

1.3 The aim is to make the information accessible and understandable to as many people as possible and so this Report summarises the key health data at different stages of the life course – starting with local health outcomes for children and moving through adulthood to old age. Specific population topics and health inequalities are also highlighted. It highlights challenges for the Borders community at the end of each chapter and these are also summarised at the beginning of the Report and included in the attached short summary document (Appendix 2) accompanying the main Report.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 I recommend that the Council notes the Borders Director of Public Health Report 2015.

3 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 There have been many changes in the Borders since Dr Baijal, who has now retired as Director of Public Health, produced his report for 2013/4 report 'Working towards Well Being in the Scottish Borders'. This drew together the consultation responses to his 2011-2012 report "Fact or Fantasy? Your Health 2020" and produced an action plan based on responses received. Many of these actions are currently being taken forward by NHS Borders and the Scottish Borders Council in partnership with local communities through the Community Planning Partnership (CPP). The establishment of a new Health and Social Care Integrated Joint Board (IJB) for the strategic planning of health and social care community services is also a significant step in improving the health of the population of the Borders.
- 3.2 Traditionally, the Director of Public Health's Annual Report covered a lot of information that is now covered in the CPP and IJB strategic plans and the NHS Borders Clinical Strategy. This Report presents information on the health and wellbeing of the people of the Borders in a different way. The rationale is to provide timely and easily accessible information about health trends that:
- identify key areas on which to focus preventative measures and develop health policies and strategies, and
 - increase public and stakeholder understanding of the health of the population and the factors that affect it.
- 3.3 The aim is to make the information accessible and understandable to as many people as possible and so this report summarises the key health data at different stages of the life course – starting with local health outcomes for children and moving through adulthood to old age. Specific population topics and health inequalities are also highlighted. It highlights challenges for the Borders community at the end of each chapter and these are also summarised at the beginning of the Report and included in the attached short summary document accompanying the main Report.
- 3.5 The production of this Report has very much been a team effort and 'distils' the experience and expertise of all members of the very talented, often "virtual", Public Health Team both within Scottish Borders Council and NHS Borders.

4 IMPLICATIONS

4.1 Financial

The Report highlights challenges for the Borders community at the end of each chapter and these are also summarised at the beginning of the Report. It is up to local planning groups to consider these challenges and address them as they feel appropriate.

4.2 Risk and Mitigations

This report supports the Council in discharging its responsibility under the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003 to “advance well-being... to do anything which it considers it is likely to promote or improve the well-being of its area and persons within that area”. It is one mechanism to support the development of effective partnership working to improve health and well-being.

4.3 Equalities

This work should promote equality and encourage a positive approach to diversity. The report is potentially controversial in that it deals with the health impacts of poverty and the relationship to the Welfare Benefits Reform. Its proposals relate to effective targeting of services and resources, linked to needs. It should only advantage the workforce and service users.

4.4 Acting Sustainably

The report highlights the health co-benefits opportunities from delivering sustainable energy and resource use and reductions in environmental vulnerability.

4.5 Carbon Management

There are no immediate effects on carbon emissions.

4.6 Rural Proofing

The report notes particular issues in relation to the health of rural communities and make suggestions as to how these might be addressed.

4.7 Changes to Scheme of Administration or Scheme of Delegation

No changes require to be made to either the Scheme of Administration or Scheme of Delegation.

5 CONSULTATION

5.1 The following have been consulted on this report - within the Council: the Corporate Management Team and relevant Councillors; within NHS Borders: the Board Executive Team and NHS Borders Health Board. Any comments have been incorporated as appropriate in the final report.

Approved by

Interim Joint Director of Public Health

Signature

Author(s)

Dr Tim Patterson	Interim Joint Director of Public Health, Scottish Borders Council and NHS Borders, 01896 825560
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Background Papers:

Previous Minute Reference:

Note – You can get this document on tape, in Braille, large print and various computer formats by contacting the address below. Legal and Democratic Shared

Services can also give information on other language translations as well as providing additional copies.

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BORDERS DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT 2015

FOREWORD



I am pleased to present the 2015 Borders Director of Public Health Report. There is much to talk about and some major successes and improvements to celebrate, some of which I've included in this Report.

There have been many changes in the Borders since Dr Baijal, who has now retired as Director of Public Health, produced his report for 2013/4 report 'Working towards Well Being in the Scottish Borders'. This drew together the consultation responses to his 2011-2012 report "Fact or Fantasy? Your Health 2020" and produced an action plan based on responses received. Many of these actions are currently being taken forward by NHS Borders and the Scottish Borders Council in partnership with local communities through the Community Planning Partnership (CPP). The establishment of a new Health and Social Care Integrated Joint Board (IJB) for the strategic planning of health and social care community services is also a significant step in improving the health of the population of the Borders.

Traditionally, the Director of Public Health's Annual Report covered a lot of information that is now covered in the CPP and IJB strategic plans and the NHS Borders Clinical Strategy^{1,2,3,4}. As Interim Joint Director I have decided to present a Public Health Report on the health and wellbeing of the people of the Borders in a different way. The rationale is to provide timely and easily accessible information about health trends that:

- identify key areas on which to focus preventative measures and develop health policies and strategies, and
- increase public and stakeholder understanding of the health of the population and the factors that affect it.

I wanted to make the information accessible and understandable to as many people as possible and so this report summarises the key health data at different stages of the life course – starting with local health outcomes for children and moving through adulthood to old age. Specific population topics and health inequalities are also highlighted. I have attempted to highlight challenges for the Borders community at the end of each chapter and these are also summarised at the beginning of the Report.

The production of this Report has very much been a team effort and 'distils' the experience and expertise of all members of the very talented, often "virtual", Public Health Team both within Scottish Borders Council and NHS Borders. I am extremely grateful for support of the Team and of many others within NHS Borders and Scottish Borders Council who are passionate about improving the health of Borders people. As editor, I personally take responsibility for any errors, whether of omission or commission.

I hope you enjoy reading this report as well as finding it of interest and value. Please try and play your individual part in taking responsibility for your own health, addressing the issues raised as well as trying to interest others in them.

Dr Tim Patterson
Interim Joint Director of Public Health

FURTHER INFORMATION

If you have any questions or comments about any aspect of the report or should you require further copies of this report please contact:

Sheila Patterson on (01896) 825560 or e-mail sheila.patterson@borders.scot.nhs.uk

A copy of this report is also available at www.nhsborders.org.uk and www.scotborders.gov.uk.

BORDERS DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT 2015

SUMMARY OF KEY CHALLENGES FOR 2016

There is a lot to celebrate in this report but there are also areas of concern. The following are key challenges to be considered by local organisations, planning groups, communities and individuals involved in improving health and well-being in the Borders. They are referenced to the relevant Report Chapter.



CHAPTER 3: WHO LIVES IN THE BORDERS?

The numbers of people aged 65-74 may increase by almost one third (32%), whilst the numbers aged 75 and over may increase by 75%. As our population ages it is vital that maintaining and improving physical, mental, social and economic wellbeing of older adults is a priority.

Census data may not capture the seasonal economic migration that occurs in the Borders to support the farming and fishing industry. Significant migration to the UK has also occurred since the 2011 census and the 2011 data may under report white non British and other ethnic minorities. Local services need to be sensitive to migrant health issues.



CHAPTER 4: HOW LONG MIGHT WE LIVE?

There are areas within the Scottish Borders where the male and female life expectancy is lower than for Scotland. Differences in average life expectancy between people living in the least and most deprived areas are mainly due to deaths from coronary heart disease, stroke, cancer and respiratory disease. These inequality issues are covered in more detail in Chapter 11: Health Inequalities in the Borders.



CHAPTER 5: ARE WE HAPPY WITH OUR LIVES?

The mental health of children and young people (C&YP) under 17 years in Scotland has improved or stayed broadly constant over the past decade or so. However the data suggest that there is considerable scope for action. Life satisfaction and happiness decreased with age between P7, S2 and S4 pupils. Inequalities by area deprivation (SIMD) are common across both mental wellbeing and mental health problems.

More than 80,000 people aged 65 plus in Scotland describe themselves as often or always feel lonely. Loneliness can be seriously damaging and recent studies have shown it has double the impact of obesity and that feeling extreme loneliness can increase an older person's chances of premature death by 14%. The Scottish Government Equal Opportunities Committee is currently examining the issue of loneliness in Scotland.



CHAPTER 6: STARTING WELL: MATERNITY AND INFANCY

The rate of smoking in pregnancy appears higher in Scottish Borders than the Scottish average and is particularly high in the most deprived areas. The reduction of smoking in pregnancy remains a very high priority.

Although breastfeeding rates locally compare reasonably well with those from other parts of the country, far higher rates have been achieved elsewhere and therefore it is possible to do even better. This should be a priority for the future for the benefit of children and mothers.

Nutrition is an important foundation for good health and there continue to be challenges in ensuring access to affordable healthy food for all families with young children.

We need to ensure that children have the best possible opportunity for health and wellbeing and recognise the difference that family circumstances can make.



CHAPTER 7: DEVELOPING WELL: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

In Scotland as a whole, around 14.8% of girls and 17.2% of boys, aged 2-15 years, are estimated to be at risk of obesity. The rate of increase over the past 15 years has been greater for boys. If the Scottish trends also apply to Borders young people there may be an increasing problem with teenage boys gaining excess weight and all the physical and mental health issues that may bring.

It is disappointing that nationally there has been no overall increase or decrease in physical activity for Borders boys between 2008 and 2013. Public Health, Education and wider partners need to work closely to promote nutrition and healthy weight through the curriculum and activities and opportunities in local communities and by promoting a good food culture in Borders.

The emotional health of our young people affects all other aspects of their lives and we need to be sure that we are doing all we can to support young people to develop resilience to face the challenges of life.



CHAPTER 8: LIVING WELL: WORKING AGE ADULTS

A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE = DRINKING RESPONSIBLY

At least 43% of adults in the Scottish Borders may be exceeding recommended alcohol drinking limits. Alcohol related mortality is linked to long term drinking behaviours and so the impact of recent drinking is yet to appear. Reduction of excess drinking in men and women remains a priority.

A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE = REDUCING HARM FROM DRUGS

The trend for Scottish Borders drug related hospital stays is increasing particularly in deprived areas. As drug users grow older i.e. 35 years, they are more likely to experience concurrent physical and mental health problems and service providers need to be aware of these needs.

A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE = EATING WELL AND BEING ACTIVE

The estimated prevalence of obesity tends to rise with increasing age, from around 1 in 9 people aged 16-24 to more than 1 in 3 people aged 55-74.

The majority of the population in the Scottish Borders do not meet the recommended level of physical activity. 29% of the population have low levels of physical activity.



CHAPTER 9: AGEING WELL

FUEL POVERTY

The lower income groups have the highest rates of fuel poverty, but fuel poor households are found in all income bands.

CARING AND CARERS

The percentages of carers rating their own health as bad or very bad increases with the amount of unpaid care provided. 3% of people providing less than 20 hours of care per week rated their health as bad/very bad, compared with 13% of people providing more than 50 hours of unpaid care. Service providers need to be aware of the needs of this group.

LONG TERM CONDITIONS

By the age of 65, nearly two-thirds of people will have developed a Long Term Condition: 75% of people aged 75-84 have two or more such conditions. Management of elderly persons with multiple conditions is one of the most challenging problems faced by service providers particularly in primary care. Organisations need to recognize that providing appropriate support to such patients will not only help maintain patients in good health but ultimately reduce demands on services in the future. The evaluation report from the local LTC project, expected in early 2016, should be carefully considered so we learn from it and use it to improve the management of LTCs across the region.

FALLS

The rate of hospital admissions following a fall in the Borders for the over 65s in the period 2012-12 was similar to that for Scotland. However this means there is still nearly 500 emergency admissions each year in Borders persons over 65 years due to falls.

EMERGENCY ADMISSIONS

The Scottish Borders has a higher rate of emergency hospitalisations compared to Scotland with more deprived communities having higher rates. By far the highest rates of emergency admissions to hospital are amongst people aged 75 and over. The most common cause of admission in this age group is chest infection. There may be opportunities to improve care for these patients in the community and thus prevent hospital admissions.

DEMENTIA

The cases of dementia are expected to significantly increase in the Borders over the next 5 years. This will have significant implications for families, communities and care providers.



CHAPTER 10: COMMON ILLNESSES SPANNING AGE GROUPS

CANCER

The actual numbers of cases of cancer have risen over the last decade, largely due to an ageing population, as the incidence of new cancer cases rises quickly after 65 years. Sustained prevention measures are important to bring about a reduction in the lifestyle risk factors amongst higher risk groups, although positive impact on the incidence of new cancers and prevalence will be gradual. Prevention should also include implementation of health promoting actions in acute care settings for those who already have health problems – inherent in the Health Promoting Health Services (HPHS) initiative. All these activities should aim to promote healthy weight, increase physical activity, promote smoking cessation and reduce alcohol consumption with effective pathways into community services and resources.

Bowel screening is one of the most effective screening programmes available and is estimated to save 7 lives per year in the Borders. Borders men have a lower uptake of bowel screening than women: 57.8% v 64.5% and the uptake is even lower in the most deprived groups. Every effort needs to be made to increase uptake in these groups.

DIABETES

The prevalence of diabetes across Borders is increasing year on year. The excess healthcare costs attributable to diabetes are substantial and pose a significant clinical and public health challenge. This burden is an important consideration for decision-makers, particularly given increasing concern over the sustainability of the healthcare system, aging population structure and increasing prevalence of diabetic risk factors, such as obesity.

A recent National Institute of Clinical Effective review suggests that the role of bariatric surgery for patients with a BMI of 30 or over who have recent-onset type 2 diabetes and who have failed to lose weight by other means, is likely to significantly increase in the future.

MENTAL ILL HEALTH

Lifestyle factors and barriers in accessing services adversely affect the physical health of people with mental health problems: poorer diets, low rates of exercise and higher prevalence of smoking than among the general population. All care providers need to be aware of these risks.

Men of working age, particularly in deprived communities, are a key risk group for suicide in the Scottish Borders. Suicide prevention strategies need to include explicit aims to reduce socio-economic inequalities and gender inequalities in suicide.

LEARNING DISABILITIES

Research tells us that people with learning disabilities have some of the poorest health of any group in Scotland. They are considerably more likely to die at an early age than the general population - on average 20 years before. Some of the causes of death are potentially preventable, and the main causes of death differ from those of the general population.

INFLUENZA

Even though we have nearly reached the Scottish Government target of 60% uptake for under 65 years at risk residents, we still have as many as 5437 eligible under 65 years at risk Borders residents at higher risk of complications from influenza due to underlying medical conditions who did not receive the vaccine during 2014/15. Continued sustained efforts are needed to reduce this figure.

Even though our NHS staff vaccination programme has achieved its highest uptake rate ever, continued sustained efforts are needed to increase this uptake performance in order to protect patients from infection.



CHAPTER 11: HEALTH INEQUALITIES IN THE BORDERS

There are significant inequalities in health in Scotland between people who are socially and economically well off, and those who are socially disadvantaged. Health inequalities are not only apparent between people of different socio-economic groups. Inequalities are also related to gender, ethnicity, age, mental health and learning disabilities. Whilst recognising that national government policies have a very important impact on health inequalities there is still a lot we can do in the Borders. We therefore need to enhance, develop and maintain partnership working across the Borders to address the many factors leading to health inequalities.

We need to ensure that all staff in statutory or non-statutory organisations understand their public health role in reducing health inequalities.

For example:

- Staff should understand what health inequalities exist and how these may be tackled
- Senior managers should provide leadership in supporting their staff to identify and address health inequalities.

We need to recognise people who are disadvantaged have higher health needs and the level and intensity of service provision should reflect that. Service development plans could contain a Health Inequalities assessment in addition to the current Equalities and Diversity assessment.

The built environment affects every aspect of our lives and has an influence on health inequalities e.g. availability of healthy food, location on health services, facilities for walking and cycling. We need to ensure that health is an important consideration in planning decisions. Health Inequalities Impact Assessment (HIIA) is a way for organisations to think about how their plans or decisions might affect people and population groups in different ways. The findings can inform the development and implementation of plans and policies, helping organisations to ensure that no-one is disadvantaged by what they do.



BORDERS DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT 2015

CHAPTER 1

A PUBLIC HEALTH APPROACH TO IMPROVING HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



The public health approach to improving health and well-being in the Borders is for local organisations, planning groups, communities and individuals to work together to:

1. IMPROVE ACCESS TO, AND QUALITY OF, SERVICES AND FACILITIES

For example: healthy living centres; youth facilities; sports facilities; location of primary (and some secondary) care services in neighbourhoods; targeted outreach; workforce development.

2. PROACTIVELY SUPPORT HEALTHY LIFESTYLES, MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

For example: smoking cessation programmes; exercise programmes and access to leisure facilities; diet, cookery and healthy food projects; sexual health projects; alcohol and drug misuse projects; promotion of screening and vaccination programmes.

3. TARGET VULNERABLE GROUPS

For example: early years and children; older people; people with alcohol and/or drugs problems; minority populations; teenage parents; those affected by long term health problems and disabilities.

4. TACKLE 'UPSTREAM' INFLUENCES ON HEALTH OUTCOMES

For example: welfare rights projects to improve income levels; improve access to employment related opportunities; improvements to neighbourhoods and green space; improvements to heating and security in homes; address social isolation.

5. INCREASE PARTNERSHIP WORKING

For example: notably with health service, social services and third sector organisations.

6. PROMOTE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

For example: in planning and delivery of health interventions that increase involvement, choice and control.

LOCAL PARTNERS

A wide range of organisations are involved:

SCOTTISH BORDERS COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP

Community Planning is a process which helps public agencies to work together with the community to plan and deliver better services which make a real difference to people's lives.

The aims of the Scottish Borders Community Planning Partnership are:

- making sure people and communities are genuinely engaged in the decisions made on public services which affect them;
- allied to a commitment from organisations to work together, not apart, in providing better public services.

Scottish Borders has a simple structure comprising a Community Planning Board, a Chief Officers Group and 5 locally based Area Forums. Board members include representation from the Scottish Borders Council, NHS Borders and a range of other public and third sector partner representatives. The Partnership has set its three priorities as follows: Growing our economy; reducing inequalities; maximising the impact of the low carbon economy.

HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE PARTNERSHIP INTEGRATED JOINT BOARD

NHS Borders and Scottish Borders Council are working together to put in place formal joint working arrangements with the aim of providing better, more integrated adult health and social care services in the Borders. Planning of services for Scottish Borders Council and NHS Borders will be brought together by the Joint Integrated Board but a much wider range of services will be involved in the partnership.

PUBLIC HEALTH DIRECTORATE

Public Health focuses on promoting the health and well-being of people living in the Scottish Borders and protecting people from becoming ill. The Public Health Directorate consists of the following:

- The Joint Health Improvement Team leads and supports work across the Scottish Borders to improve health and reduce health inequalities.
- The Health Protection Team focus on protecting the public from infectious diseases and environmental hazards and coordinate screening services. Regulatory Services carry out work under a wide-range of legislation relating to the health, safety and welfare of our Borders community.

- The Alcohol and Drugs Partnership Support Team commission drug and alcohol services and interventions to reduce the impact of problem drug and alcohol use in the Scottish Borders.
- The Service Improvement Team assesses population needs and evidence to shape the design of local services.
- The Scottish Borders Public Health Inequalities Action Plan, currently in development, will underpin the Community Planning Partnership Reducing Inequalities Strategy Plan and identify the key priorities for the Scottish Borders and its partners.

HEALTH PROMOTING ORGANISATIONS

The 'Small Changes, Big Difference' campaign from NHS Borders aims to engage our staff, the public and businesses across the Borders to make small changes in their life and work practice to make a big difference to their own and other's health and wellbeing.

The NHS Borders Health Promoting Health Service (HPHS) programme focuses on the health and wellbeing of staff, patients and visitors in hospital and community settings. It has an underpinning theme that "every healthcare contact is a health improvement opportunity."

A project group has been set within the Scottish Borders Council to develop an implementation plan for promoting relevant aspects of the 'Small Changes, Big Difference' campaign to SBC staff.

ALCOHOL AND DRUGS PARTNERSHIP

The Scottish Borders Alcohol & Drugs Partnership (ADP) is tasked with delivering a reduction in the level of drug and alcohol problems amongst young people and adults in the Borders, and reducing the harmful impact on families and communities. ADP are committed to working with the Scottish Government, colleagues, people in recovery and local communities to tackle the problems arising from substance misuse.

ADP members, including Scottish Borders Council, NHS Borders, Police Scotland, and voluntary sector drug and alcohol services, adopt a joint strategic approach to reducing drug and alcohol problems amongst young people, adults and the harmful impact on communities.

HEALTHY LIVING NETWORK

Borders Healthy Living Network (HLN) was established in 2003 and operates in the most deprived areas in the Borders (Eyemouth, Langlee and Burnfoot) and aims to reduce inequalities in health by empowering communities to identify and address health issues that are relevant to them.

THIRD SECTOR ORGANISATIONS

The Third Sector makes a direct impact on the wellbeing of citizens in our local communities and contributes to the improvement of its public services which support people with particular health issues e.g. diabetes, mental health, sensory impairment, etc. Third Sector organisations can be very effective in addressing the wider factors underlying health inequalities. However a recent national report highlighted challenges faced by the sector including funding pressures; increasing service demand and a lack of understanding of the nature and role of Third Sector organisations⁵.

KEY DELIVERY PLANS

The following highlights the key local delivery plans which local partners are already working with to promote health and wellbeing:

- Adult Services Business Plan (2015-16 – 2017/18)
- Joint Health Improvement Business Plan (2015/16 – 2017/18)
- Scottish Borders Health & Social Care Partnership Draft Strategic Plan (2015 – 2018)
- Alcohol & Drug Partnership Strategy 2015-2020
- Borders Alcohol and Drugs Partnership (ADP) Delivery Plan 2015-2018
- Children and Young People's Health Strategy for the Scottish Borders 2013 – 2018

The data in this Report should prove helpful in the development of these plans by highlighting priorities for action; measuring progress towards health targets; and assisting with the planning and monitoring of local programmes and services that impact on health over time.





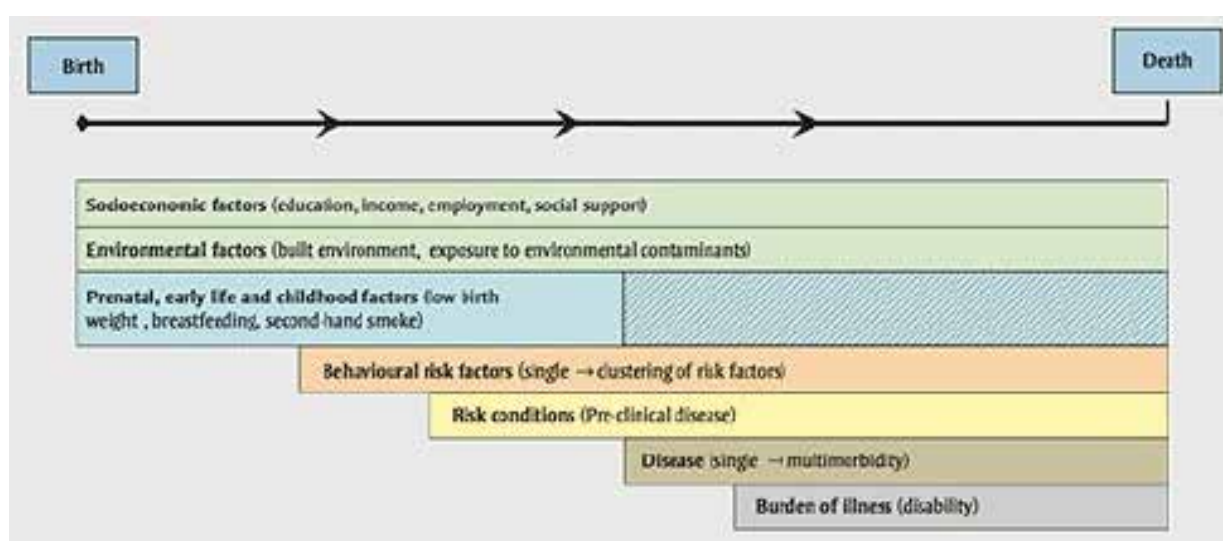
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CHAPTER 2 LIFE COURSE STAGES



The World Health Organisation defines health as ‘a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity’. Therefore, the focus is not only on reducing mortality and morbidity, but on the impact of health determinants, the economic, environmental and social conditions, on health and well-being at various stages in life. Disadvantage (or advantage) starts before birth and accumulates throughout life, as shown in Figure 1 below. Opportunities for action to influence health determinants start before birth and continue throughout the life course.

FIGURE 1
OPPORTUNITIES FOR INFLUENCING
HEALTH DETERMINANTS ACROSS
THE LIFE COURSE STAGES⁶



Key stages in people’s lives have particular relevance for their health. The life-course approach is about recognizing the importance of these stages, and this Report addresses them in four life periods: Early years; Children and young people; Working age adults; and Aging Well. It also highlights some important population diseases that affect all age groups.

The health indicators used in the Report have been chosen if they meet the following criteria:

LIFE COURSE STAGES INDICATOR CRITERIA	
Relevant	The information is clearly relevant to public health and/or is a plausible proxy.
Accurate	Scientific soundness: The scientific evidence supporting a link between the performance of an indicator and public health is strong.
Validity	The indicator appears reasonable as a measure of what it is intended to measure.
Reliability	The same results can be obtained if measurements are repeated under identical conditions.
Meaningful and useful	The information must be easy to understand, relevant for local plans and priorities and useful for public health action (e.g. targets population groups that are likely more affected).
Amenable to change	Provides information that can lead to action for change: inform and influence policy or funding, alter behaviour of health services providers, or increase general understanding in the community (e.g. improve behaviours, outcomes and health services use).
Ongoing	Data can be regularly collected and compared over time.

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CHAPTER 3

WHO LIVES IN THE BORDERS?



The Scottish Borders is a rural local authority with 5 towns with a population of between 5,000 and 15,000 (Hawick, Galashiels, Peebles, Kelso and Selkirk) and a further 5 towns with a population of 2,000 to 5,000 (Jedburgh, Eyemouth, Innerleithen, Duns and Melrose). According to the Scottish Government's 6-fold urban-rural classification, 47% of the population of the Scottish Borders live in rural areas compared to 18% for all of Scotland⁷. The rural nature of the Scottish Borders can lead to additional challenges for those experiencing inequalities.



In 2014 it was estimated that there are 114,030 people living in the Scottish Borders. Compared to Scotland the Scottish Borders has a similar proportion of children (16%), fewer people of working age (61% vs. 66%), but more people aged 65 and older (23% vs. 18%)⁸. There may be very little change in the overall number of people resident in Scottish Borders between 2012 (113,710) and 2032 (114,881), however, the numbers of people aged 65-74 may increase by almost one third (32%), whilst the numbers aged 75 and over may increase by 75%⁹.

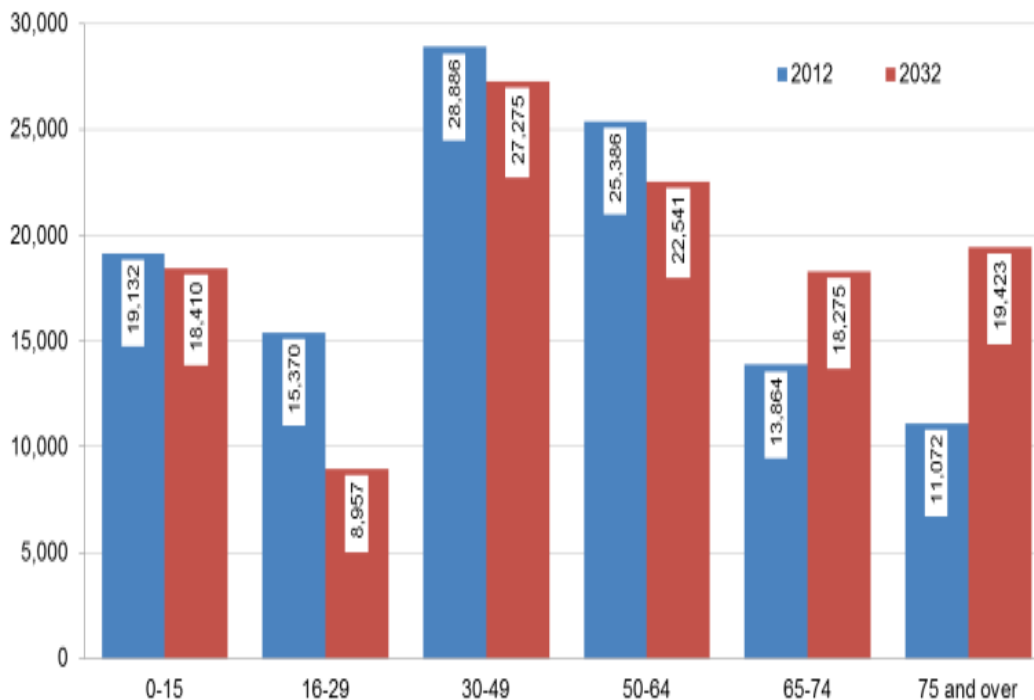
“ The numbers of people aged 65-74 may increase by almost one third (32%) ”

Meanwhile, the numbers of children and people of working age are predicted to decrease. The estimated increase in the percentage of older people and accompanying dependency ratio reinforces the importance of prevention and early intervention to reduce care needs in the growing older population.

According to the 2011 Scotland Census, 98.7% of the Scottish Borders population self-report their ethnic group as white, higher than the 96.0% overall for Scotland. A large majority are White Scottish, although White British is relatively more common in Scottish Borders than in Scotland as a whole, reflecting our geographical position close to the Scotland-England border. Around 1 in 100 people in Scottish Borders (similarly to Scotland) are White Polish. Amongst the other ethnic groups, people who identify themselves as Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British are the most numerous in Scottish Borders, albeit accounting for 0.6% of the Scottish Borders population, noticeably lower than the 2.7% average for Scotland.

However census data many not capture the seasonal economic migration that occurs in the Borders to support the farming and fishing industry. Significant migration to the UK has also occurred since the 2011 census and the 2011 data may under report white non British and other ethnic minorities. This may affect the ability of health services to address the health needs of migrant communities or other minority groups.

FIGURE 2
PROJECTED POPULATION OF BORDERS (2012 BASED)
FOR 2012 AND 2032 BY AGE



Source: National Records for Scotland 2012-based population projections

Many parts of Scottish Borders suffer from geographic access deprivation, particularly communities in the Ettrick and Yarrow valleys, communities towards the Southern Upland hills and the Scotland-England border and isolated parts of Berwickshire, but these areas are not particularly associated with Multiple Deprivation. Access deprivation is more of an issue for people who lack resilience to geographical isolation or who do not live there by choice. Combinations of circumstances such as low income, disability, poor quality accommodation and no private transport can exacerbate access deprivation for vulnerable people, making it more difficult for them to access services¹.

KEY CHALLENGES

The numbers of people aged 65-74 may increase by almost one third (32%), whilst the numbers aged 75 and over may increase by 75%. As our population ages it is vital that maintaining and improving physical, mental, social and economic wellbeing of older adults is a priority.

Census data may not capture the seasonal economic migration that occurs in the Borders to support the farming and fishing industry. Significant migration to the UK has also occurred since the 2011 census and the 2011 data may under report white non British and other ethnic minorities. Local services need to be sensitive to migrant health issues.

BORDERS DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT 2015

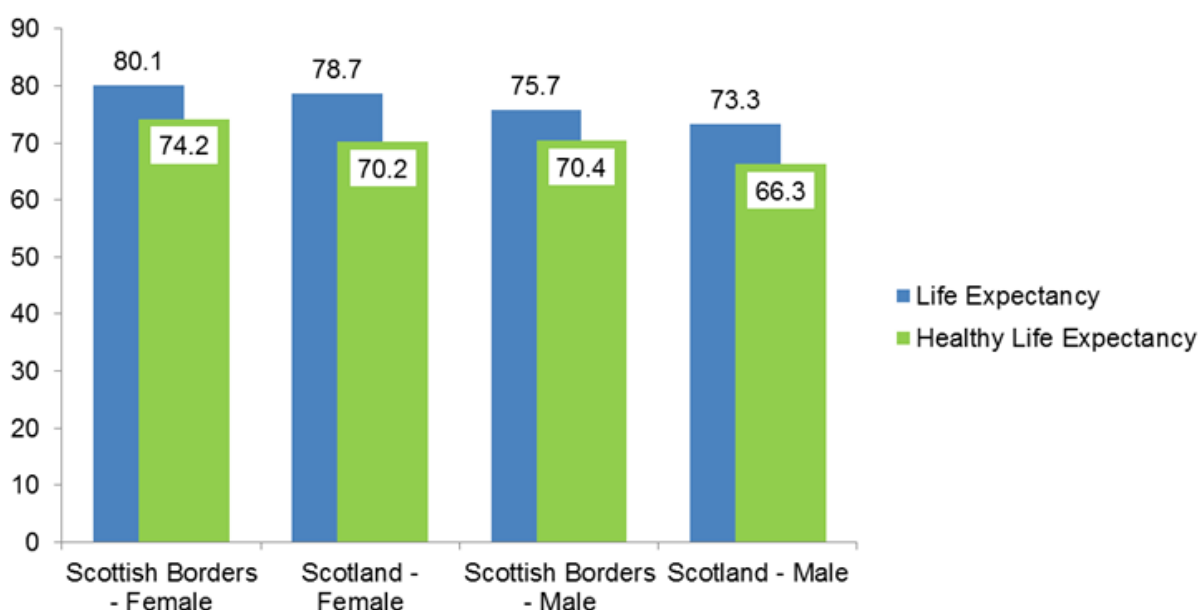
CHAPTER 4

HOW LONG MIGHT WE LIVE?



Healthy life expectancy is an estimate of how many years a person might live in a 'healthy' state. In the Scottish Borders both men and women are expected to have higher life and healthy life expectancy compared to Scotland. Figure 3 below shows the "gaps" between healthy life expectancy and overall life expectancy are also narrower in Scottish Borders, at around 5-6 years, compared with Scottish averages of 7-8 years. At age 65, men and women in the UK are expected to live over half of their remaining lives free from disability (53.2% and 58.5% for women and men, respectively)¹.

FIGURE 3
LIFE EXPECTANCY AND HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY (YEARS) AT BIRTH, 5-YEAR PERIOD 1999-2003



Source: ScotPHO Profiles www.scotpho.org.uk/population-dynamics/healthy-life-expectancy/data/nhs-boards

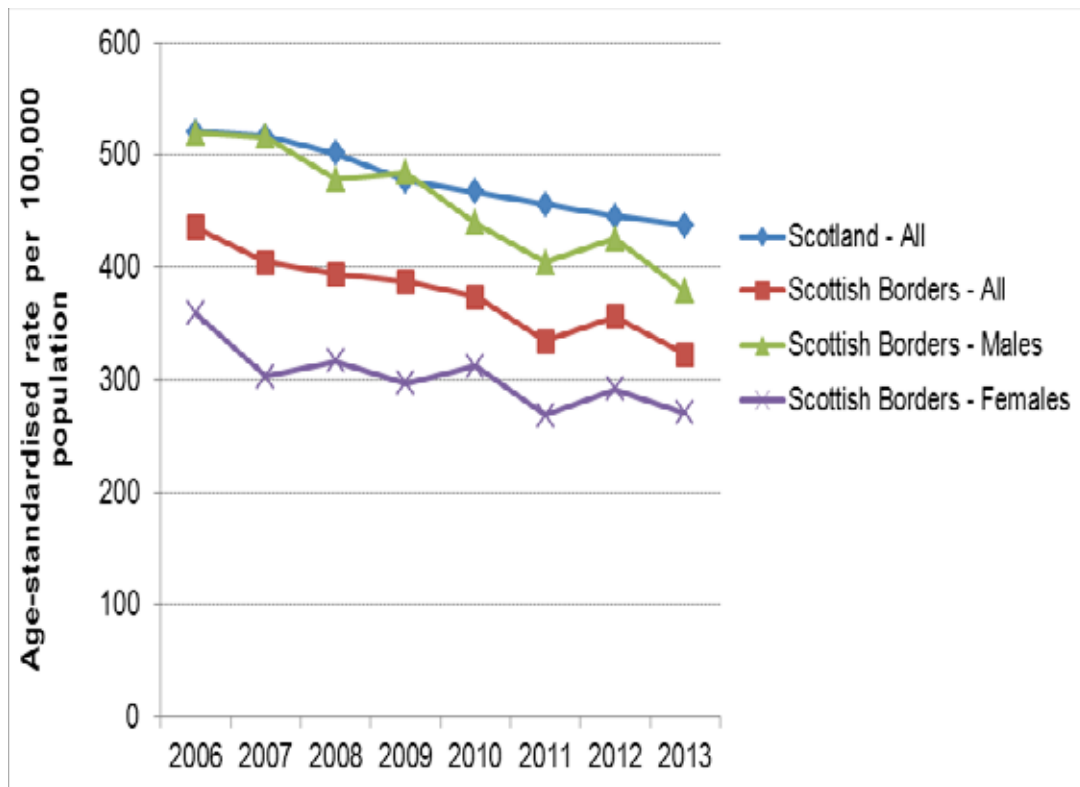
However, there are areas within the Scottish Borders where the male and female life expectancy at birth (using 5 year average 2009-2013) is lower than for Scotland. There are four Intermediate Zones (IZ) in the Scottish Borders where the male life expectancy is below the level for Scotland, these are Galashiels West, Langlee, Galashiels South and Galashiels North. There is 8.9 years difference in life expectancy for boys from Galashiels West years 74.7 years, compared to Berwickshire Central 83.6 years. For girls the life expectancy range is between 79.1 years in Galashiels North and 89.1 years in Ettrick, Yarrow and Yair, a difference of 10.5 years. Differences in average life expectancy between people living in the least and most deprived areas are mainly due to deaths from coronary heart disease, stroke, cancer and respiratory disease².

“ There are areas within the Scottish Borders where the male and female life expectancy is lower than for Scotland ”

As in Scotland as a whole, in the Scottish Borders the top five causes of death are cancer (31%), diseases of the circulatory system (29.8%), respiratory diseases, mental and behavioural disorders and digestive diseases. Compared to Scotland overall, cancer related deaths and deaths due to diseases of the circulatory system are a slightly larger proportion of total deaths than other causes and there are fewer deaths due to respiratory diseases⁴.

Figure 4 below shows that within the Scottish Borders there has been a significant improvement in premature mortality between 2006-2013 and currently the region has the lowest rate of any mainland Board. Areas in the Scottish Borders which have higher rates of 'early deaths' compared to Scotland include Selkirk, Langlee, Jedburgh, Duns and Coldstream².

FIGURE 4
 AGE-STANDARDISED DEATH RATES AMONGST PEOPLE AGED UNDER 75 YEARS 2006 TO 2013



Source: National Records of Scotland.

KEY CHALLENGES

There are areas within the Scottish Borders where the male and female life expectancy is lower than for Scotland. Differences in average life expectancy between people living in the least and most deprived areas are mainly due to deaths from coronary heart disease, stroke, cancer and respiratory disease. These inequality issues are covered in more detail in Chapter 11: Health Inequalities in the Borders.



BORDERS DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT 2015

CHAPTER 5

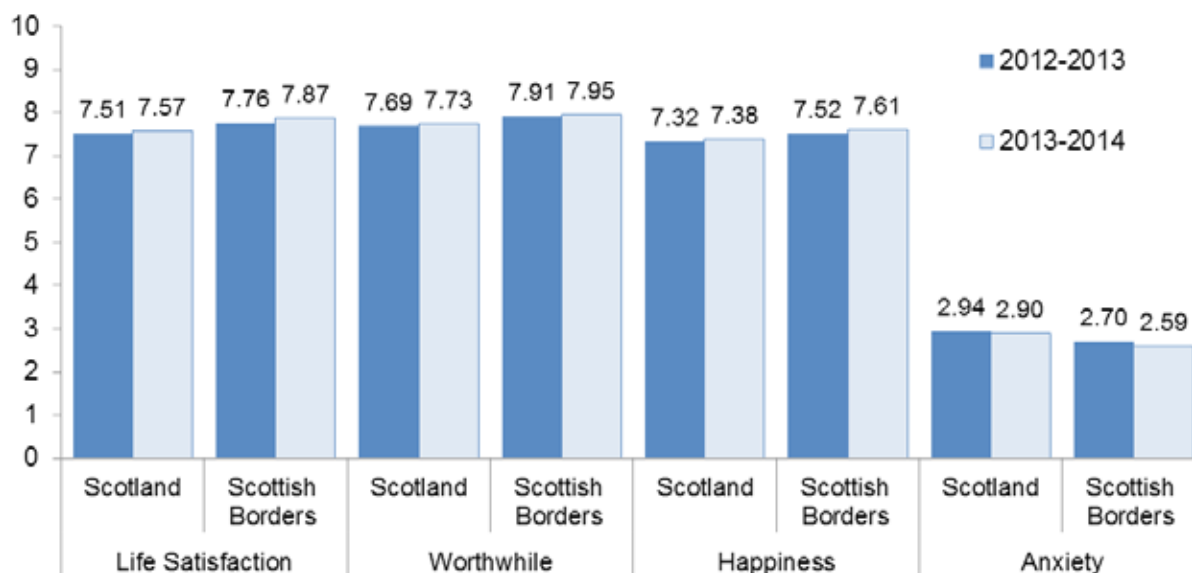
ARE WE HAPPY WITH OUR LIVES?



Estimates of Life Satisfaction from the Annual Population Survey (APS) Personal Well-being in Figure 5 below show that personal well-being in the Scottish Borders appears to be improving with estimated average figures showing increases from 2012/13 to 2013/14 in life satisfaction, worthwhile and happiness measures, whereas average estimates of anxiety have reduced¹.

“ *Personal well-being in the Scottish Borders appears to be improving* ”

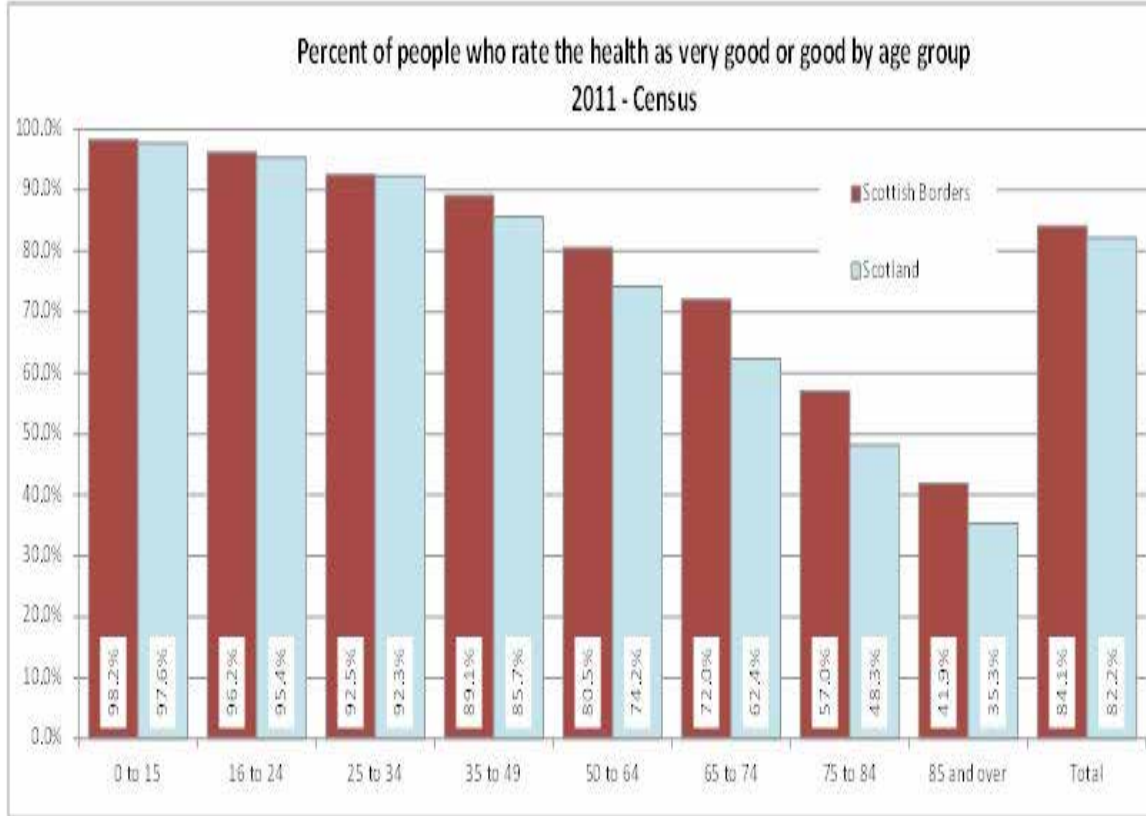
FIGURE 5
ESTIMATES OF PERSONAL WELLBEING, ON A SCALE OF 1-10, IN SCOTTISH BORDERS AND SCOTLAND, 2012-13 AND 2013-14



Sources: ONS (2013 and 2014) publications on Measuring National Well-being, Personal Well-being in the UK 2012/13, and 2013/14.

Figure 6 opposite shows that in the 2011 Census 84% of the Scottish Borders population considered their general health to be very good or good. 12% considered themselves in fair health. 4% assessed their health as bad or very bad. The Scottish Borders average of 84% of the population reporting themselves as in good/very good health is slightly higher than the Scottish average of 82%. Rates of good self-assessed health are lower in the 15% most-deprived datazones than in the 15% least-deprived. These are Hawick West End, Eyemouth, Coldstream and area, Hawick Central, Burnfoot and area, Kelso South and Langlee².

FIGURE 6
PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE WHO ASSESS THEIR HEALTH AS VERY GOOD OR GOOD: 2011 CENSUS



Source: National Records of Scotland.

Whilst overall Borders has a high level of life satisfaction and self-rated good health, two particular groups have specific needs: children and young people and older people.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

The NHS Health Scotland 2013 Report on the mental health of children and young people (C&YP) under 17 years found that mental well-being has improved or stayed broadly constant over the past decade or so¹⁰. Only one measure for an indicator of mental health problems (emotional symptoms for S4 pupils) deteriorated slightly. Although only one measure worsened over time, the data suggest that there is considerable scope for action among those measures which remained largely steady or improved over time, but which are still at a relatively high level. Being happy improved over time but was still only reported by around half of P7 pupils, less than half of S2 pupils and about a third of S4 pupils in 2010.

Mental wellbeing varied by gender with boys less likely to have common mental health problems, emotional symptoms or to report sadness. Girls were less likely to have conduct problems or to suffer from drug-related disorders or to complete suicide. The majority of measures deteriorated with age. Life satisfaction and happiness decreased with age between P7, S2 and S4 pupils. Inequalities by area deprivation (SIMD) were common across both mental wellbeing and mental health problems. C&YP living in more deprived areas had poorer mental health outcomes than

those living in less deprived areas. Only five out of 11 mental health outcome measures (45%) fluctuated by urban–rural classification but showed no obvious pattern.

Unfortunately we do not have data to be able to consider the mental health of young people in the Scottish Borders compared to data for Scotland as a whole.

OLDER PEOPLE

A 2014 Age Concern survey found that more than 80,000 people aged 65 plus in Scotland describe themselves as often or always feel lonely¹¹. Across the UK the figure was more than a million. Loneliness is a huge issue which affects people all year round. The survey results reveal that around two in five (39% or about 350,000) older people in Scotland say their TV is now their main form of company. The research also shows that around one in six (16%) of those aged 65 plus in Scotland are feeling cut off from society, with a quarter (about 230,000) saying they would like to get out more. Loneliness can be seriously damaging and recent studies have shown it has double the impact of obesity and that feeling extreme loneliness can increase an older person's chances of premature death by 14%. The Scottish Government Equal Opportunities Committee is currently examining the issue of loneliness in Scotland.

KEY CHALLENGES

The mental health of children and young people (C&YP) under 17 years in Scotland has improved or stayed broadly constant over the past decade or so. However the data suggest that there is considerable scope for action. Life satisfaction and happiness decreased with age between P7, S2 and S4 pupils. Inequalities by area deprivation (SIMD) are common across both mental wellbeing and mental health problems.

More than 80,000 people aged 65 plus in Scotland describe themselves as often or always feel lonely.. Loneliness can be seriously damaging and recent studies have shown it has double the impact of obesity and that feeling extreme loneliness can increase an older person's chances of premature death by 14%. The Scottish Government Equal Opportunities Committee is currently examining the issue of loneliness in Scotland.

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CHAPTER 6

STARTING WELL: EARLY YEARS



WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Starting well in life is vitally important for every child born today. The first three years of a child's life directly influences their health and wellbeing as a child, and later as an adult. What happens to a child during early years impacts on risks of long term ill health such as weight, substance misuse, risk of heart disease, and their mental health. The first few years of life can be critical for readiness to learn, educational achievement and ultimately wealth and economic status, a strong predictor of future health and wellbeing. Living in a healthy, caring family and community help most children achieve their potential. A nurturing environment builds a child's resilience and sets children up to succeed in all aspects of later life. Not all children have all these basic needs for good development met and there are differences in experience of good nurturing care and the right resources for growth. This means that a good universal child health system for every mother and child needs to also have additional more targeted support for children and families with greater need to achieve good outcomes for all children.

OUR VISION:

“That every child develops their unique potential in their early years”

KEY FACTS:

ACCESSING MATERNITY SERVICES

88.8% of women in the Scottish Borders accessed maternity services before 12 weeks of pregnancy in 2013. The levels of access to maternity services before 12 weeks of pregnancy is not markedly different between the most deprived and least deprived areas within the Borders². Pregnancy and Newborn Screening Tests are offered to help individuals make informed choices about their health and the health of the child. Pregnancy and Newborn Screening is considered to be an important component of good healthcare and should both underpin and inform child and family health and wellbeing and the provision and design of maternity care and child health services. The following conditions are covered by the current National Pregnancy and Newborn Screening Programme in Scotland.

PREGNANCY SCREENING	WHEN	NEWBORN SCREENING	WHEN
Communicable Diseases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV • Hepatitis B • Syphilis • Rubella • Varicella 	Ideally between 8-12 weeks	Newborn Hearing	Birth to 4 weeks
Haemoglobinopathies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sickle Cell Disease (SCD) • Thalassaemia 	Ideally between 8-10 weeks	Newborn Bloodspot <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phenylketonuria (PKU) • Congenital Hypothyroidism (CHT) • Cystic Fibrosis (CF) • Sickle Cell Disorder (SCD) • Medium-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency (MCADD) 	Around day 5
Down's Syndrome	Between 11 & 14 weeks (Blood test)		
Fetal Anomaly	Between 18-21 weeks		

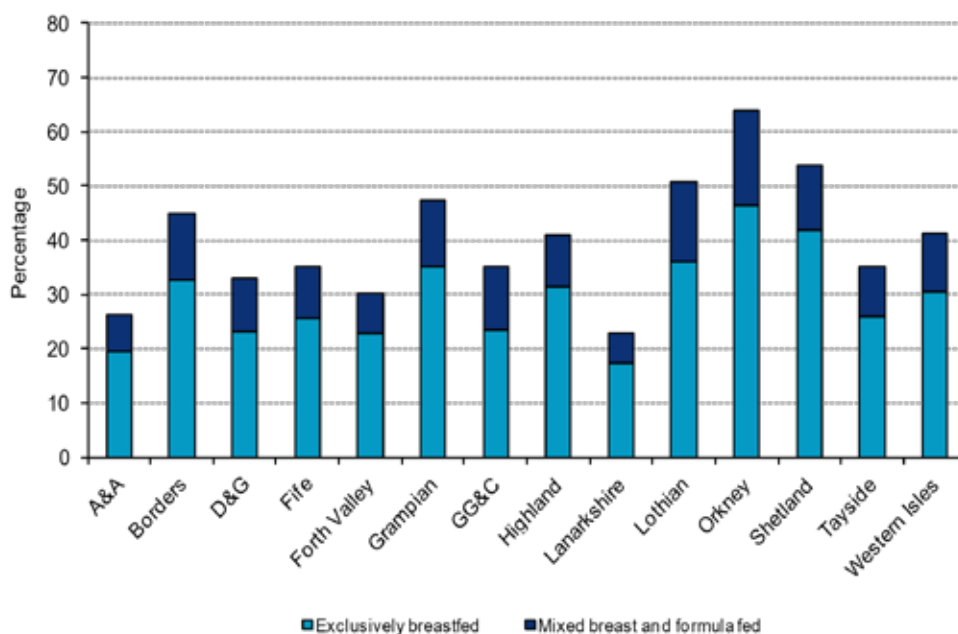
SMOKING IN PREGNANCY

The rate of women smoking in pregnancy appears higher in Scottish Borders than the Scottish average and is particularly high in the most deprived areas. NHS Scotland estimates that smoking during pregnancy is around two and a half times higher in the most deprived areas compared with the least deprived. However the proportion of women reported with 'unknown' smoking status has increased within the Borders in 2013 and is currently the highest (25%) compared to other areas in Scotland making the recent data difficult to interpret. A reduction of smoking in pregnancy remains a very high priority.

BREAST FEEDING

Figure 7 below shows that in 2013-2014, 45% of mothers in the Borders were found to be breast feeding their baby 6-8 weeks following birth with 33% of mothers reporting exclusively breast feeding. These rates are higher than Scotland overall but are significantly higher in the least deprived datazones (56%), compared to the most deprived datazones (31%) in the Scottish Borders².

FIGURE 7
BREAST FEEDING IN SCOTTISH HEALTH BOARDS 2013-2014



Source: ISD Scotland

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

Low birth weight is defined as a birth weight of less than 2.5kg for a live single baby and can cause serious health problems for some babies. Low birth weight is associated with young ages, multiple pregnancies, previous low birth weight infants, poor nutrition, heart disease or hypertension, drug and/or alcohol misuse, and insufficient prenatal care. Overall there has not been a big change overtime in the Scottish borders. The current percentage of low weight live singleton births is 1.9%, close to the Scottish average of 2%².

CHILDHOOD IMMUNISATION

Primary and Booster immunisation uptake rates by 24 months of age for Diptheria, Polio and Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) for all data zones remain above the Scotland target of 95% and similar to the Scotland uptake each quarter. Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) vaccination rates at 5 years have been consistently higher than the Scotland target of 95% for the last 4 quarters¹². New vaccines (rotavirus, meningitis B) have recently been added to the childhood national programme. Meningitis ACWY has been added to the teenage booster programme.

KEY CHALLENGES

The rate of smoking in pregnancy appears higher in Scottish Borders than the Scottish average and is particularly high in the most deprived areas. The reduction of smoking in pregnancy remains a very high priority.

Although breastfeeding rates locally compare reasonably well with those from other parts of the country, far higher rates have been achieved elsewhere and therefore it is possible to do even better. This should be a priority for the future for the benefit of children and mothers.

Nutrition is an important foundation for good health and there continue to be challenges in ensuring access to affordable healthy food for all families with young children.

We need to ensure that children have the best possible opportunity for health and wellbeing and recognise the difference that family circumstances can make.

Examples of what we and partners are doing in Borders

Maternity services and Health Improvement are working together on maternal and infant health to reduce smoking in pregnancy, improve nutrition, promote mental health.

We work with the Early Years Centres and local Early Years Networks to offer families support e.g. development of peer support, events in local areas that give access to information and services.

Active promotion of entitlements for families with young children through a series of initiative such Healthy Start and financial help.

Developing knowledge and skills of the early years workforce through training programmes for example nutrition training for early years services

Joint work with ADP and Midwifery services to increase the number of conversations about alcohol with pregnant women.

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CHAPTER 7

DEVELOPING WELL: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE



WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Seeking good health and wellbeing for school age children and young people in the transition to adult life can have a hugely positive impact on their future. Five of the ten most common risk factors in adult disease are formed during adolescence, including mental health problems and obesity.

This period of young people's lives marks significant and unique changes, they become more independent and widen their awareness of the world around them. As children progress through school, they gradually assert greater autonomy, with family and friends remaining essential sources of support and advice. In the modern world external pressures, such as the media, social networks, advertising, also exert influences, and not always positive ones. Supporting children and young people at this stage therefore is important in the short term, as well as setting the stage for healthy, productive adults. Some children and young people have not had the good start in life that they needed and so may need additional services or more intensive or specialist support to enable them to reach their full potential ready for adulthood.

OUR VISION:

“ That every child and young person should be kept safe from harm, **able to develop their unique potential and feel ready for adult life ”**

KEY FACTS:

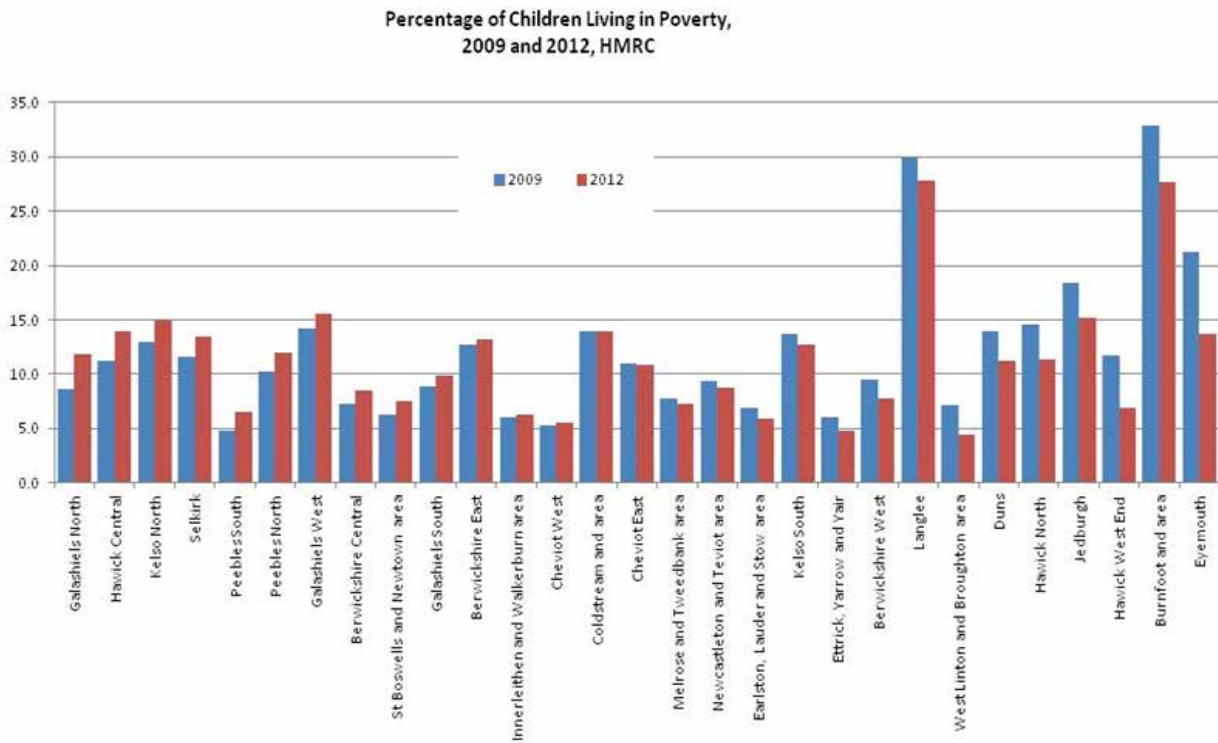
CHILDREN LIVING IN RELATIVE POVERTY

There are basically two current definitions of poverty in common usage: absolute poverty; and relative poverty. Absolute poverty is defined as the lack of sufficient resources with which to keep body and soul together. Relative poverty defines income or resources in relation to the average e.g. a household where the total income is less than 60% of the median income. It is concerned with the absence of the material needs to participate fully in accepted daily life. Figure 8 below shows the percentage of Borders children living in relative poverty using this definition.

In 2012 10.9% of children in the Scottish Borders were living in relative poverty, less than the 15.3% for Scotland. Between 2009 and 2012 the percentage of children living in relative poverty in the Scottish Borders has declined from 13.0% to 10.9%.

Within the Scottish Borders 15 areas have had a reduction in the percentage of children living in relative poverty including Langlee, Burnfoot and area, Duns, Jedburgh and Eyemouth. Other areas have experienced an increase in the percentage of children living in relative poverty including Galashiels North, Hawick Central, Kelso North and Selkirk. Within the Scottish Borders over 27% of the children in Langlee and Burnfoot and area were living in relative poverty².

FIGURE 8
PERCENTAGE OF BORDERS CHILDREN LIVING IN RELATIVE POVERTY.



Source: Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

In March 2015 the percentage of leavers from Scottish Borders Council schools reported as still in a positive destination was 94%, 3.5% higher than the national average (91.5%), and higher than it was for the Borders in 2012/13 (92.1%).

Within Scottish Borders Council, the destination category that had the greatest percentage point increase between the initial and the follow up return was employment, with an increase of 3.4%. Conversely, the destination category that had the largest percentage point decrease between the initial and the follow up return was Further Education with a 1.5% decrease. This is in line with the trends nationally¹³.



CHILDREN'S LIFESTYLES — HEALTHY WEIGHT

Interpretation of body mass index (BMI) values in children depends on comparison with age- and sex-specific growth reference data. Children within the top 5% centile are deemed at risk of being obese.

In Scotland in 2013, the Scottish Health Survey found that 14.8% of girls and 17.2% of boys, aged 2-15 years, were at risk of obesity¹⁴. The rate of increase over the past 15 years has been greater for boys.

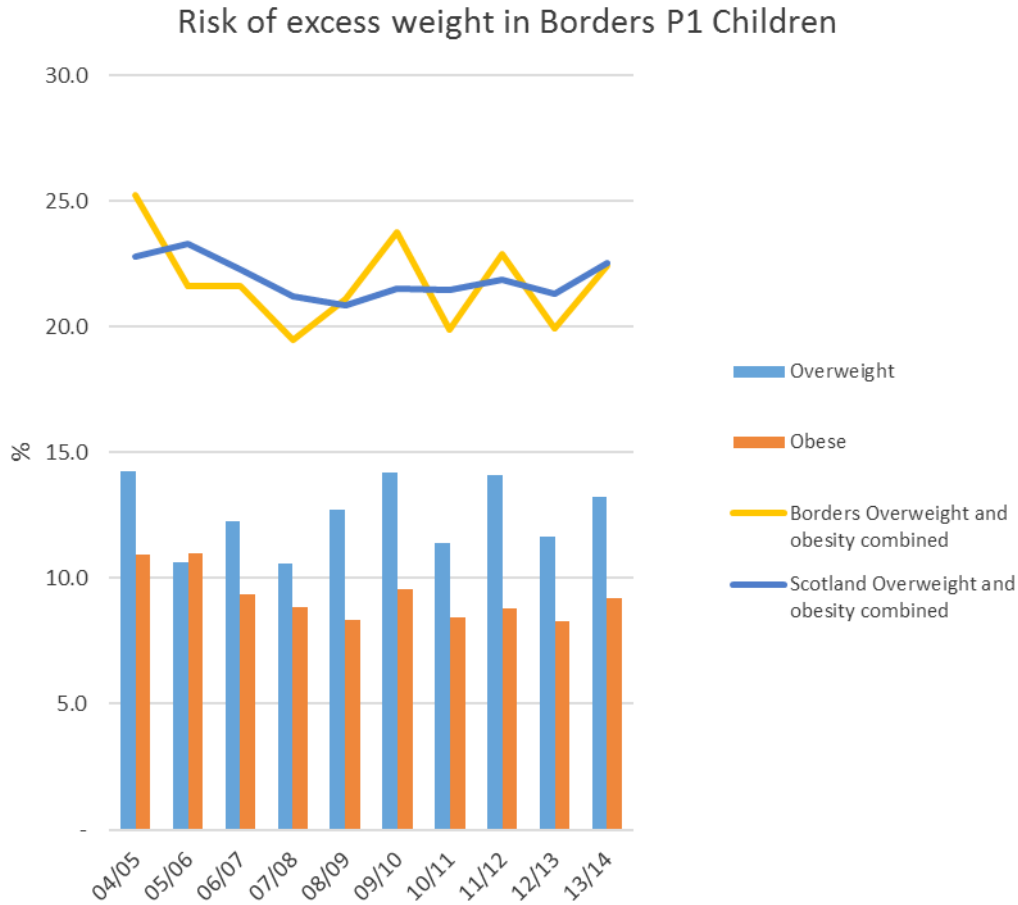
Between 1998 and 2013 in Scotland, at risk of obesity prevalence among girls aged 2-15 years remained steady, fluctuating around 14%, while in boys it increased from 14.5% in 1998 to 17.2% in 2013.

Figure 9 below indicates that Borders P1 children have a similar risk of being overweight and obese compared to Scotland as a whole. In 2013/14, 77% of children in Primary 1 were found to have a healthy weight. 9.1% of primary 1 age children in the Borders are at risk of obesity. This has been fairly constant in recent years.

The areas within the Scottish Borders where 15% of the P1 children are considered to be at risk of obesity are Cheviot West, Eyemouth, Berwickshire East, and Coldstream².

“ 9.1% of primary 1 age children in the Borders are at risk of obesity ”

FIGURE 9
BORDERS PRIMARY 1 CHILDREN AT RISK OF OBESITY
 2004/05-2013/14



Source: ISD Scotland

In Scotland the prevalence of healthy weight is slightly higher amongst P1 girls than boys. In school year 2013/14, 77.2% of girls were classified as healthy weight compared to 75.7% of boys. In Scotland the prevalence of healthy weight amongst children in Primary 1 decreases as deprivation increases. In the least deprived areas (SIMD quintile 5), 81.1% of children were classified as healthy weight while in the most deprived areas (SIMD quintile 1) 73.2% were classified as healthy weight.

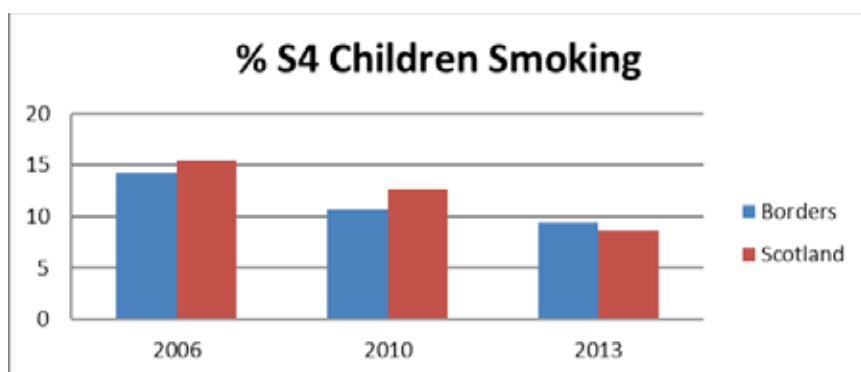
CHILDREN'S LIFESTYLES — SMOKING, ALCOHOL AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

SMOKING

Data about smoking is available from the Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS). The Scottish Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Study collects data every two years using a questionnaire sent to all S1 and S3 children.

Figure 10 below shows that there has been a large drop in the proportion of pupils reporting smoking in recent years. In 2013 the proportion of pupils reporting regular smoking is the lowest since the SALSUS survey began.

FIGURE 10
SMOKING BY BORDERS S4 PUPILS COMPARED TO SCOTLAND AS A WHOLE



Source: SALSUS <http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Public-Health/SALSUS/>

ALCOHOL

The most recent SALSUS data set for alcohol consumption in children and young people suggests that, in line with Scottish experience, consumption has reduced significantly in recent years. There is no significant difference for these indicators between Borders and Scotland.

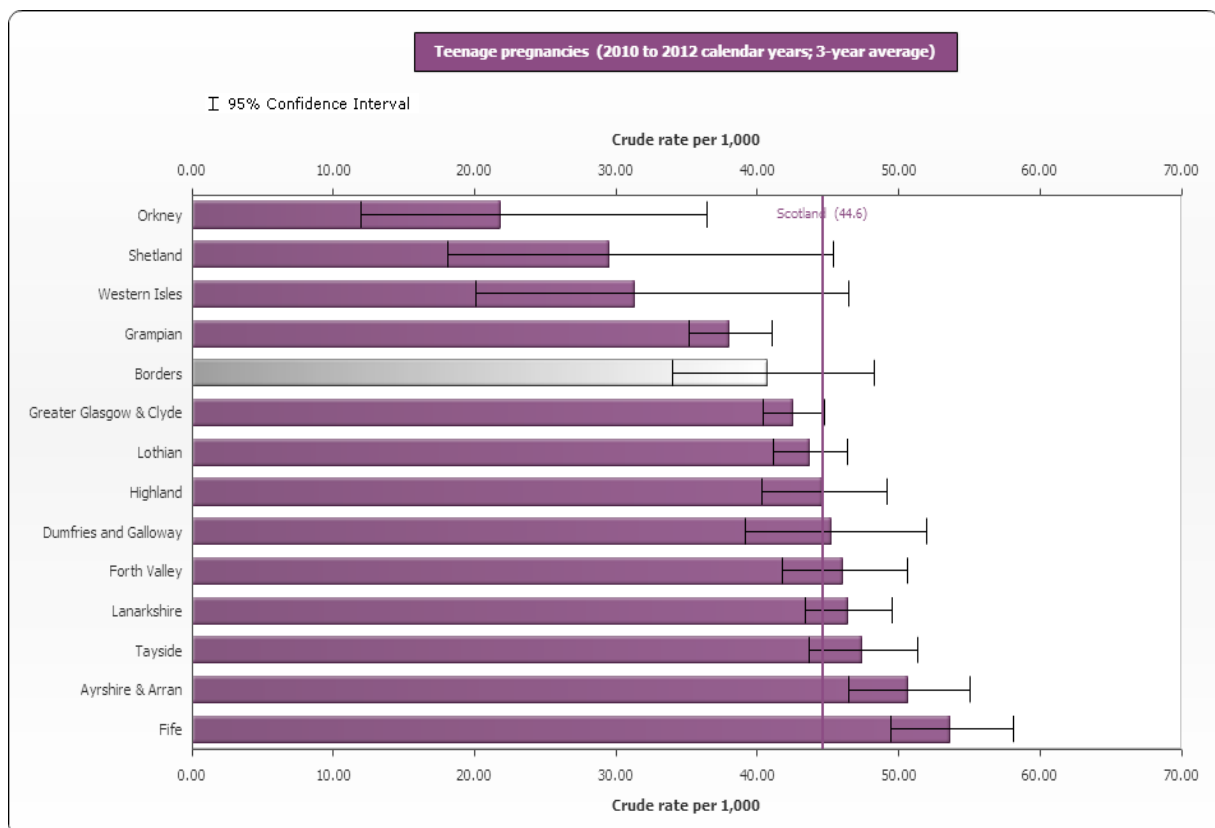
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

The Scottish Health Survey 2013 indicates that in 2013 78% of boys met the National Guidelines for physical activity⁹. There has been no overall increase or decrease in physical activity between 2008 and 2013. There has been no change in the proportion of total activity that took place in school. 72% of girls met the National Guidelines, the trend has been towards increased activity between 2008 and 2013 but the activity levels remain lower than boys and there was no increased activity levels at school as a proportion of total activity.

TEENAGE PREGNANCY

Bringing up a child can be difficult for teenage mothers. Both young parents and their children are more likely to experience poorer health in future. Teenage mothers may not finish their education and can have poorer mental health; their children are more likely to live in poverty and have accidents and behavioural problems. Figure 11 below shows that Borders has a consistently low number of pregnancies in the 15-19 age group. The low numbers each year means large variations may be seen in the reported annual rate. This is illustrated by the wide 'confidence interval' i.e. its solid line, shown in the figure.

FIGURE 11
 TEENAGE PREGNANCIES AS A THREE-YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE NUMBER AND THREE-YEAR AVERAGE CRUDE RATE PER 1,000 FEMALES AGED 15-19

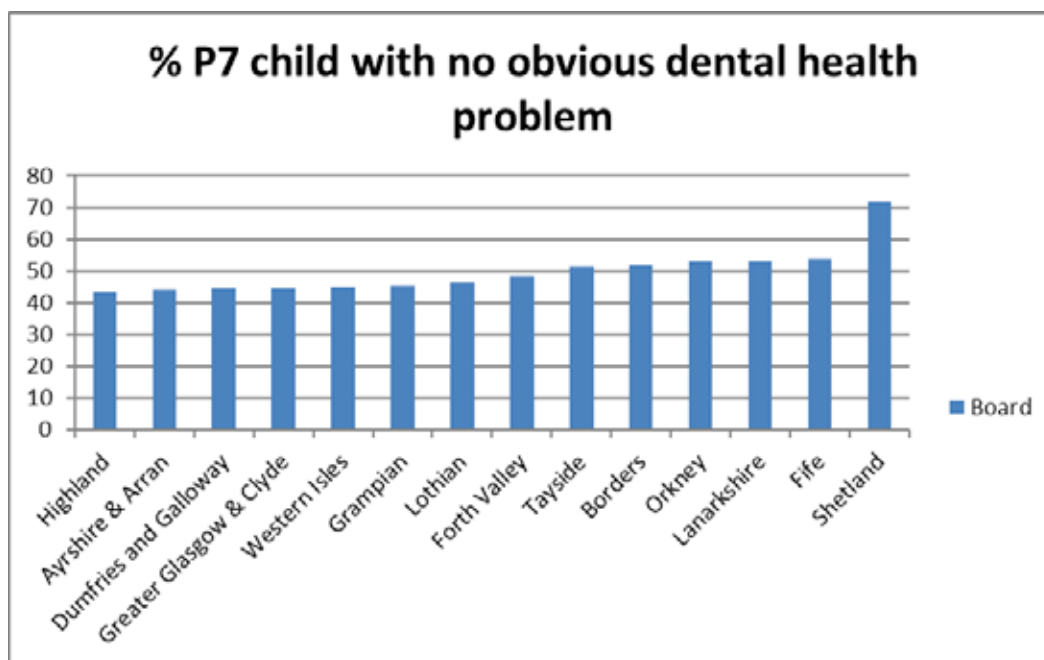


Source: ScotPHO Profiles <http://www.scotpho.org.uk/>

DENTAL HEALTH

In both P1 and P7 the Scottish Borders has a greater portion of children with no obvious dental decay compared to other areas in Scotland, as Figure 12 below shows. In 2013/14, there were four areas in the Scottish Borders where less than 60% of the P1 children had no obvious dental decay, these were Jedburgh, Eyemouth, Langlee and Burnfoot and area. For P7 children there are three areas where less than 40% have no obvious dental decay, these were Selkirk, Burnfoot and area and Peebles North².

FIGURE 12
DENTAL HEALTH IN SCOTTISH P7 CHILDREN



Source: ScotPHO Profiles <http://www.scotpho.org.uk/>

KEY CHALLENGES

In Scotland as a whole, around 14.8% of girls and 17.2% of boys, aged 2-15 years, are estimated to be at risk of obesity. The rate of increase over the past 15 years has been greater for boys. If the Scottish trends also apply to Borders young people there may be an increasing problem with teenage boys gaining excess weight and all the physical and mental health issues that may bring.

It is disappointing that nationally there has been no overall increase or decrease in physical activity for Borders boys between 2008 and 2013. Public Health, Education and wider partners need to work closely to promote nutrition and healthy weight through the curriculum and activities and opportunities in local communities and by promoting a good food culture in Borders.

The emotional health of our young people affects all other aspects of their lives and we need to be sure that we are doing all we can to support young people to develop resilience to face the challenges of life.

EXAMPLES OF WHAT WE AND PARTNERS ARE DOING IN BORDERS

Health Improvement specialists work increasingly closely with partners on a range of topics to take a holistic approach to young people's health and wellbeing. For example:

- With the youth sector and with schools and regulatory services on tobacco prevention with young people. The tobacco prevention worker has been working with Wheatlands Residential Home to provide tobacco policy development support and build the capacity of staff to work on tobacco issues with looked after children and young people.
- Delivering the Fit4Fun programme in partnership with schools to promote nutrition and activity.
- Continuing support for young people to make informed choices about relationships and sexual health and to provide access to information and services that are age appropriate and accessible.
- Access to information and support on emotional health in schools and youth settings. Work is underway to develop more joined up approaches.
- Targeted work with particular groups of young people such as those with a learning disability, young carers and those who are looked after, to support health and wellbeing.
- Action for Children is commissioned by the ADP to provide an alcohol and drugs service for Children and Families. This provides support to children affected by their own and others substance use as well as support for parents whose substance use is impacting on others



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CHAPTER 8

LIVING WELL: WORKING AGE ADULTS



WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Living well in adult life is important not just to adults themselves, but to the children, young people and older people they support both financially and by caring for them. Working age adults support the welfare state and civic society through income generation and paying taxes and it is important that physical and mental health are protected and promoted with equal focus.

People continue to grow and develop from early adulthood where they start to live with financial independence through their first employment, into established adults forming families, long term relationships and making longer term life choices, and then into mature adulthood where attention starts to focus on planning for older age and a healthy retirement.

At every point in an adult's life there is potential to improve health and wellbeing, prevent diseases such as diabetes, musculoskeletal disease and cancer developing, as well as minimise the complications or progression of existing disease. However we know that often this group doesn't engage with services. To maximise opportunities for prevention there must be a focus on reducing risky behaviours, utilising opportunities to access support and advice.

OUR VISION:

“ Every adult should be able to achieve a state of health and wellbeing that supports their social and economic independence, and help them provide a safe and stable environment for those they support. ”

KEY FACTS: EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment in the Scottish Borders, as measured by jobseeker's allowance, fell between August and September. Overall unemployment fell by 11.3% last month and has decreased by almost 36% since September 2014. There has been a 56.8% decrease since a year ago in claimants among 18-24 year olds. The number of jobseekers claiming for more than 12 months has decreased by 26.8% on a year ago.

FIGURE 13
NUMBER OF RESIDENTS CLAIMING JOBSEEKER'S ALLOWANCE
BY MULTI-MEMBER WARD FOR SEPTEMBER 2015

	NUMBER	RATE %		NUMBER	RATE %
Galashiels and District	223	2.4	Tweeddale West	56	1.0
Hawick and Hermitage	97	1.8	Jedburgh and District	41	0.8
Hawick and Denholm	90	1.5	East Berwickshire	47	0.7
Selkirkshire	81	1.3	Leaderdale and Melrose	42	0.7
Scottish Borders	828	1.2	Mid Berwickshire	40	0.7
Kelso and District	69	1.1	Tweeddal East	42	0.6

Source: Office for National Statistics

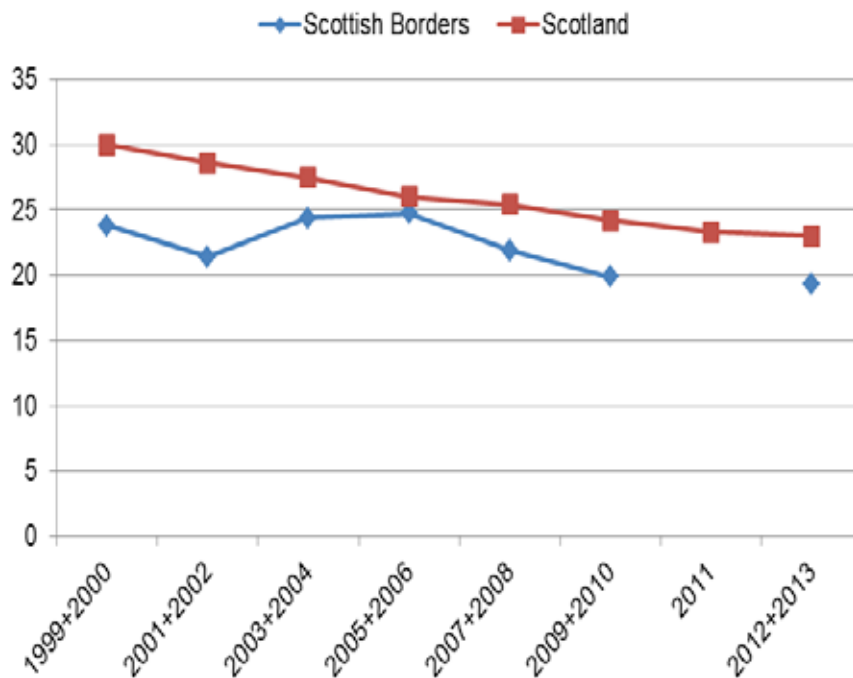
A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE = TOBACCO FREE

Smoking is still the most important cause of preventable ill health and early death in the UK. Smoking is a major risk factor for many diseases, such as lung cancer and many other cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and heart disease. About half of long-term smokers will die earlier as a result of smoking. High numbers of hospital admissions are caused by smoking related conditions. It is estimated that in Scotland almost half of adults who are permanently sick or disabled (48%) or unemployed and seeking work (46%) are current smokers smoking causes and exacerbates a number of chronic respiratory diseases and cardio-vascular disease, and can worsen the health of people with long-term conditions such as asthma. Smokers are less likely than non-smokers to describe their health as 'good' or 'very good' (64% and 77%, respectively) while 12% of smokers said their health is 'bad' or 'very bad' compared with 5% of non-smokers.

Figure 14 shows results from the annual Scottish Household Survey and these indicate a gradual decline over recent years in the prevalence of smoking in Scotland. The overall percentage of the Scottish Borders adult population who smoke appears to have been consistently lower than the average for Scotland.

FIGURE 14

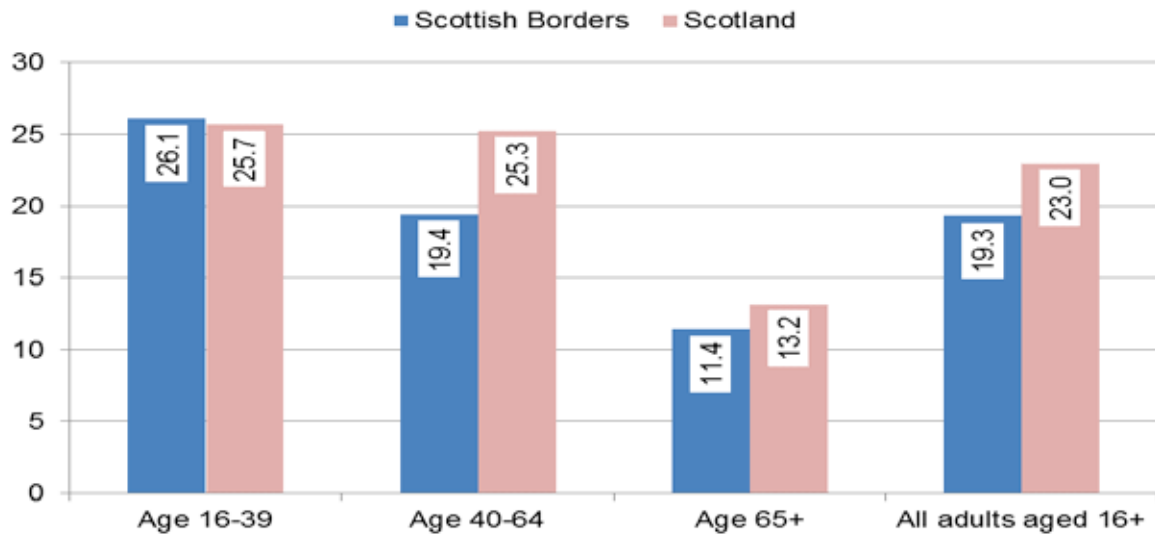
TRENDS IN PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS AGED 16+ WHO SMOKED;
SCOTTISH HOUSEHOLD SURVEY RESULTS FROM 1999 TO 2013



Source: Scottish Household Survey

Figure 15 shows that whilst smoking prevalence amongst Borders residents aged 40-64 appears somewhat lower than the Scottish average (19.4% versus 25.3%, respectively), amongst people aged 16-39 the percentages are very similar (26.1% versus 25.7%, respectively). Overall rates of key smoking-related morbidity and mortality are significantly lower in Scottish Borders than across Scotland overall. It is estimated that around 275 smoking related deaths occur in the Borders each year¹.

FIGURE 15
PROPORTION OF SCOTTISH HOUSEHOLD SURVEY
RESPONDENTS WHO SMOKED, BY AGE BAND, 2012+2013



Source: ScotPHO tobacco control profiles published January 2015.

Of concern is that most recent Scottish Household Survey found that 15 % most deprived areas of Scotland were considerably more likely than those in the rest of Scotland to be current smokers (34% and 18% respectively)¹⁵. Although the pattern is broadly similar to that in previous years, prevalence has reduced in all deprivation quintiles in the last year, most notably from 39 % in the 20% most deprived areas. This very welcome development may be related to the recent widespread adoption of electronic cigarettes.

“The highest rates of smoking are seen among routine and manual workers and in more deprived areas of the Borders”

A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE = DRINKING RESPONSIBLY

The consumption of alcohol contributes to a range of health conditions and admissions to hospital. Alcohol-related conditions include liver disease, hypertension, oesophageal and other cancers and mental and behavioural disorders. Drinking alcohol is also linked to hospital admissions due to accidents and injuries and toxic effects of consumption, and causes considerable costs to the NHS.

In the Scottish Borders 43% of adults are estimated to drink outside of government guidelines i.e. men regularly exceeding 3-4 units of alcohol a day (equivalent to a pint and a half of 4% beer) and women regularly exceeding 2-3 units of alcohol a day (equivalent to a 175 ml glass of wine) during 2008-2011¹⁶. There is no significant difference between the rate of drinking outside guidelines or problem drinking between Borders and the Scottish average.

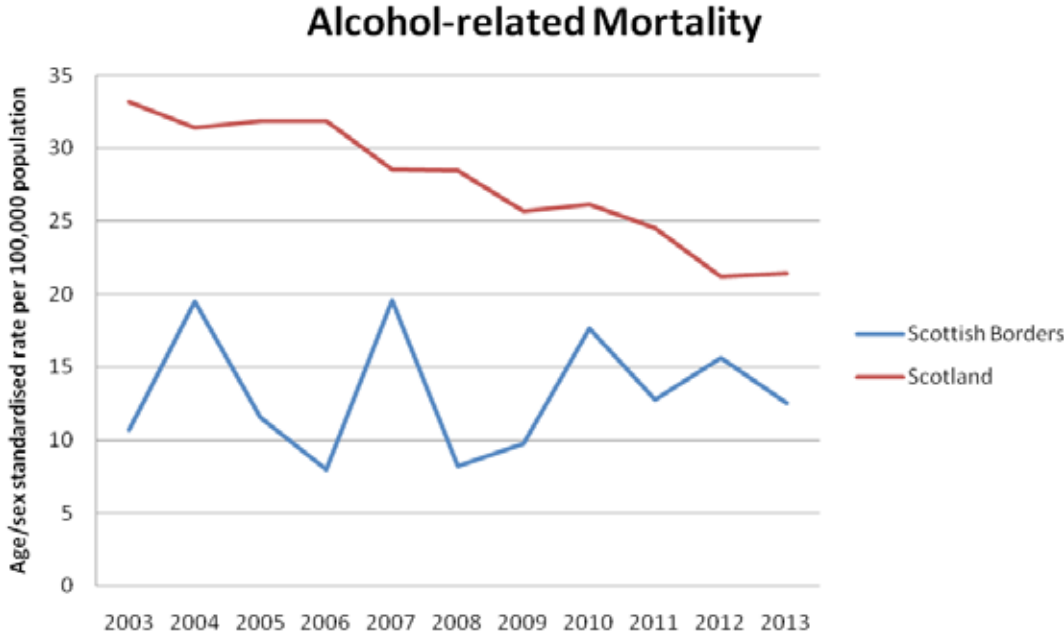
46% of Borders males are estimated to exceed limits compared to 40% of females. A recent national UK study also suggested there has been an increase in drinking amongst women and an increase in drinking among middle- and older-age groups. A further study found that people may significantly under report their drinking and true estimates of persons exceeding recommended limits may be 19% more men and 26% more women¹⁷. Applying this to the Borders may mean that 65% of men and 66% of women may be exceeding recommended limits.

There is no significant difference between the rate of binge drinking i.e. drinking more than double the lower risk guidelines for alcohol in one session, between Borders and the Scottish average. Binge drinking is higher for males (24%) than for females (14%) although both are lower than Scotland as a whole.

Despite a recent downward trend in alcohol-related harms, alcohol remains a major concern for public health in Scotland with consumption of alcohol and alcohol-related mortality considerably higher in Scotland than the rest of the UK. Figure 16 below shows that alcohol-related deaths have been variable for the Scottish Borders over the past ten years. Although nationally the trend for alcohol-related deaths is decreasing overtime, the rate of deaths for Borders is slightly higher in 2013 than 2003 but remains below the Scotland rate. When looking at alcohol related deaths the Langlee area has the highest rate in the Scottish Borders².

Alcohol related mortality is linked to long term drinking behaviours and so the impact of recent drinking may yet to appear.

FIGURE 16
ALCOHOL RELATED MORTALITY FOR SCOTTISH BORDERS
COMPARED TO SCOTLAND AS A WHOLE



Source: National Records of Scotland

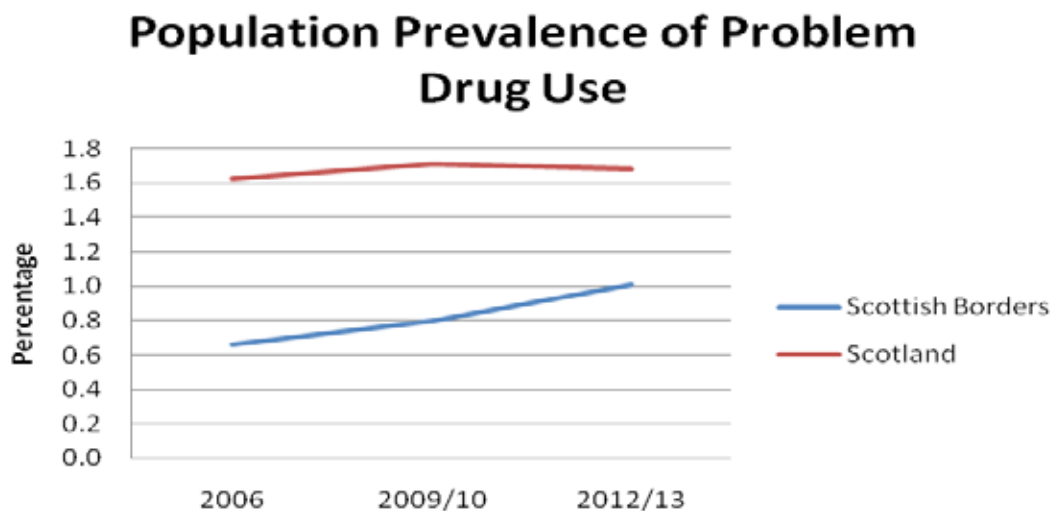
A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE = REDUCING HARM FROM DRUGS

The numbers of persons with a problem drug use is estimated from:

- clients registering with specialist drug treatment services
- drug-related hospital admissions
- police reports to the Procurator Fiscal under the Misuse of Drugs Act (opiates and/or benzodiazepines)
- Criminal Justice Social Work reports mentioning opiates and/or benzodiazepines

It is estimated that there are around 700 persons with problem drug use in the Borders: 550 males; 150 females¹⁸. Figure 17 below shows that local prevalence of problem drug use is significantly lower than the Scottish average but has shown a small increase in the most recent data set. There is no available national or local data set for other drugs commonly misused e.g. cannabis, cocaine or New Psychoactive Substances.

FIGURE 17
POPULATION PREVALENCE OF PROBLEM DRUG USER

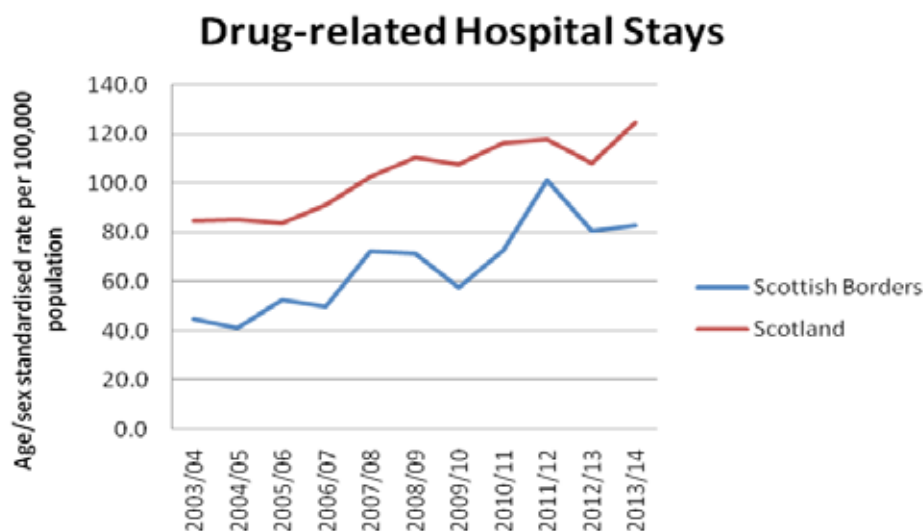


Source: ISD Scotland

Figure 18 below shows that the trend for Scottish Borders drug related hospital stays is increasing, although it remains lower than the Scotland average. There are areas in the Scottish Borders where the rate is above Scotland, these are, Langlee, Kelso South, Selkirk, Hawick North, Galashiels West, Galashiels North and Peebles North.

As drug users grow older i.e. 35 years, they are more likely to experience concurrent physical and mental health problems. This, alongside the recent increased reported prevalence may account for some of the increase in hospital stays.

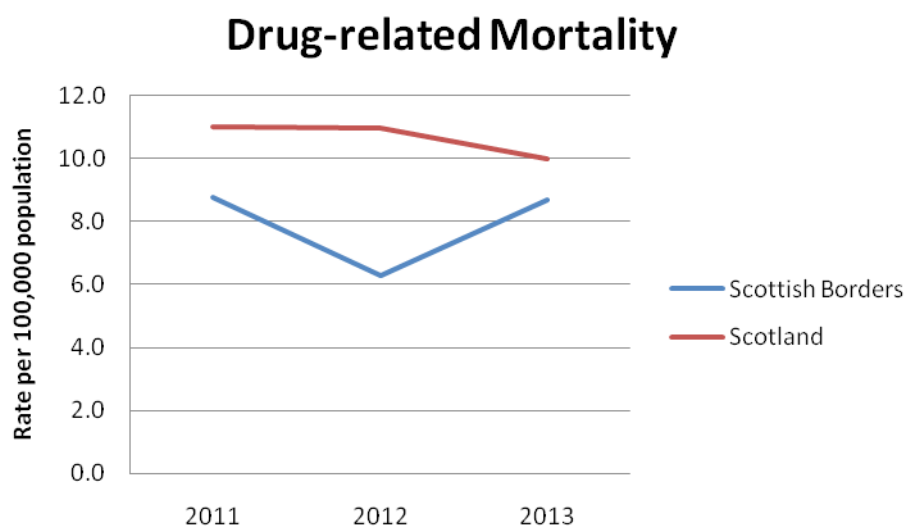
FIGURE 18
DRUG RELATED STAYS FOR BORDERS RESIDENTS



Source: ISD Scotland

Figure 19 below shows that Scottish Borders rate for drug related deaths has increased over the previous six years however remains below the Scotland average. The small numbers mean that large year-to-year variations are to be expected. The data which supports this indicator is from National Records of Scotland which records both accidental deaths from overdoses and intentional self-poisoning using controlled drugs.

FIGURE 19
DRUG RELATED MORTALITY FOR BORDERS RESIDENTS



Source: National Register Scotland

SEXUAL HEALTH

Borders has one of the lower rates of sexually transmitted diseases amongst Scottish health boards. In Scotland as a whole the number of reported cases of genital herpes and gonorrhoea has increased in recent years, whereas the number of reported cases due to chlamydia infection in young women has declined probably due to more effective screening. In Scotland young people, particularly women, aged less than 25, are the group most at risk of being diagnosed with a sexually transmitted disease. In 2013, 77% and 72% of genital chlamydia and gonorrhoea diagnoses, respectively, in Scottish women were made in those aged under 25 years. The sexual health of Scottish men who have sex with men (MSM) continues to be of concern as there is evidence from both infection and behavioural survey data of continuing high risk behaviour – rectal gonorrhoea in men, a marker of unprotected anal intercourse remains high¹⁹.

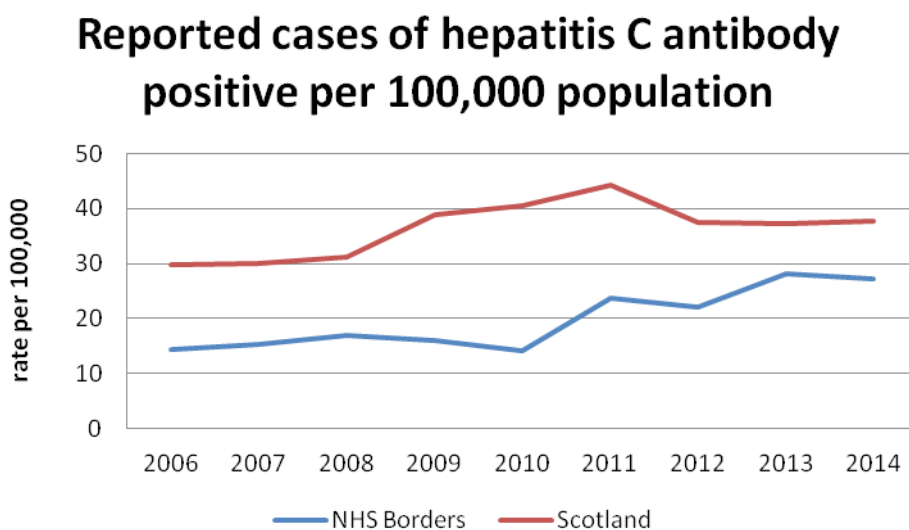
BLOODBORNE VIRUSES (BBVS)

HEPATITIS C

Figure 20 below shows that hepatitis C prevalence in the Borders is significantly lower than in Scotland overall however the prevalence appears to have increased at a higher rate than Scotland overall since 2001. There was a large increase in prevalence between 2010 and 2011 which does not reflect a national trend. This increase followed the introduction of dried blood-spot testing which was designed to increase the identification of undiagnosed individuals and support them into treatment (a key objective of national and local BBV strategies). The percentage of injecting drug users who test positive for Hepatitis C antibody in Scottish Borders remains significantly lower than the Scotland percentage. This indicator is based on data from the Needle Exchange Surveillance Initiative (NESI) in 2011 which aimed to measure and monitor the prevalence of the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) and injecting risk behaviours among people who inject drugs (PWID) in Scotland – a key ‘at risk’ group.

FIGURE 20

HEPATITIS C PREVALENCE IN BORDERS RESIDENTS



Source: Health Protection Scotland

HIV

There are around 3-4 new cases of HIV infection per year in the Borders. In total there are currently around 50 Borders residents with HIV infection and heterosexual sex (41%) is the most common form of transmission for HIV. This compares to heterosexual sex being responsible for only 32% of new HIV cases in Scotland as a whole. The majority (76%) of diagnoses each year in Scotland are made in those aged 25-49. Of note, however, while the numbers are still relatively small, there has been a steady increase in the number and proportion of HIV diagnoses in those aged over 50 since 2009 as a result of successful antiretroviral treatment and people living longer with HIV²⁰. A high proportion of those eligible for HIV treatment and care in Scotland are receiving it and therapy continues to be successful: 96% of patients undergoing treatment for at least six months during 2013 had evidence of viral suppression.

A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE = EATING WELL AND BEING ACTIVE

Excess weight, diet and physical activity all have a significant impact on health. Obesity is a major determinant of premature mortality and avoidable ill health, increasing the risk of diabetes, heart disease, cancer, muscle and joint problems and depression. Physically active people have a 20-35% lower risk of cardiovascular disease, reduced risk of diabetes, obesity, osteoporosis and colon/breast cancer, and better mental health.

EXCESS WEIGHT

Excess weight for adults is usually estimated by calculation of a body mass index (BMI). A principal source of information on the prevalence of obesity in Scotland in working age people is the Scottish Health Survey. In 2013, it was estimated that, across Scotland:

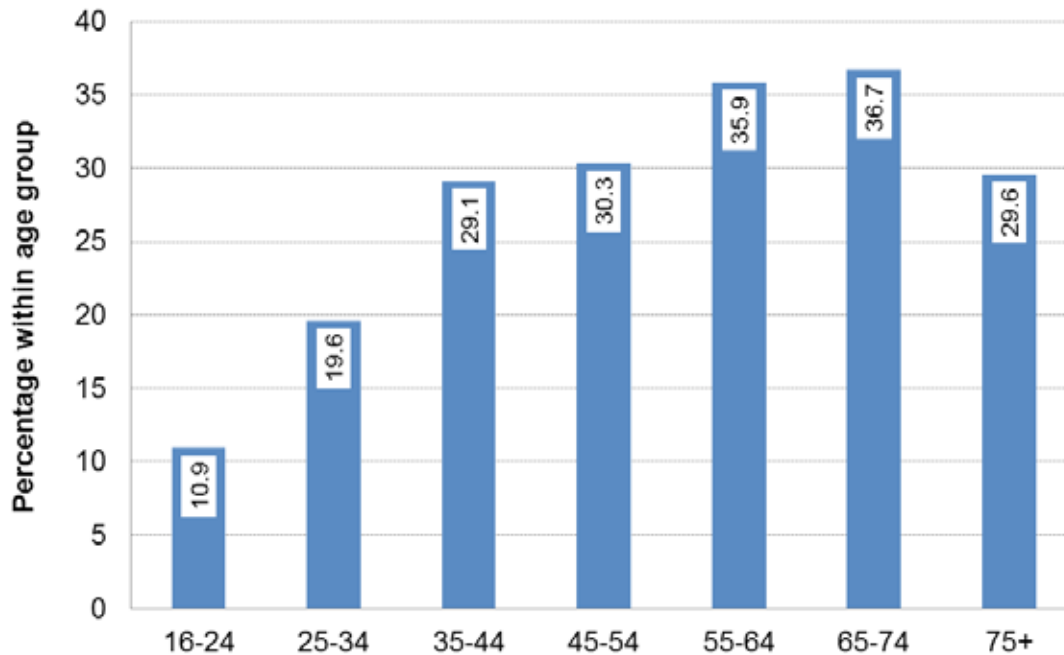
- 27% of the population aged 16 and over were obese (had a Body Mass Index of 30 or more)
- 25% of males in this age group were obese
- 29% of females in this age group were obese

Whilst these estimates are based on relatively small numbers of survey respondents across Scotland (just over 4,100 for the 2013 survey), the estimated prevalence of obesity as generated from the survey have been very consistent across each successive year since 2008.

The estimated prevalence of obesity tends to rise with increasing age, from around 1 in 9 people aged 16-24 to more than 1 in 3 people aged 55-74, as shown in the Figure 21 below.

FIGURE 21

SURVEY-BASED ESTIMATES OF THE PROPORTIONS OF THE SCOTTISH POPULATION WHO ARE OBESE (BODY MASS INDEX OF 30 OR MORE), BY AGE BAND, 2013

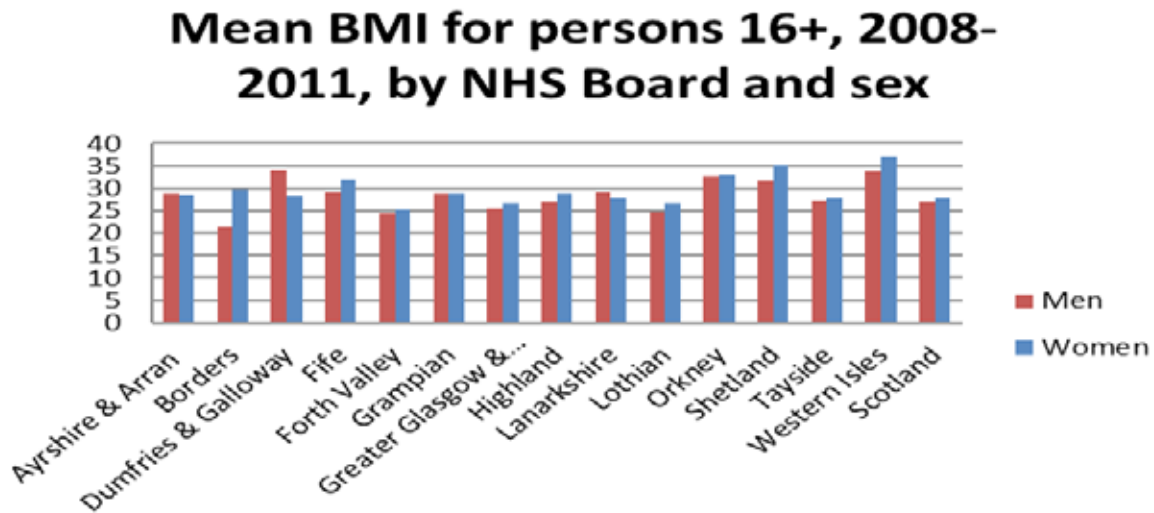


Source: Scottish Health Survey Annual Report 2013

Due to the relatively small sample size of the survey, most of the results are published as national totals only. However, periodically the Scottish Government publishes figures at NHS Board level, based on aggregated results from a combined set of years. Figure 22 below illustrate some of the results for Scottish Borders compared with other parts of Scotland. For 2008-2011, the estimated prevalence of obesity amongst adult females in Scottish Borders was higher than for Scotland. However more men in Borders are within a healthy weight range.

FIGURE 22

MEAN BMI BY HEALTH BOARD FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER 2008-2011 BY SEX



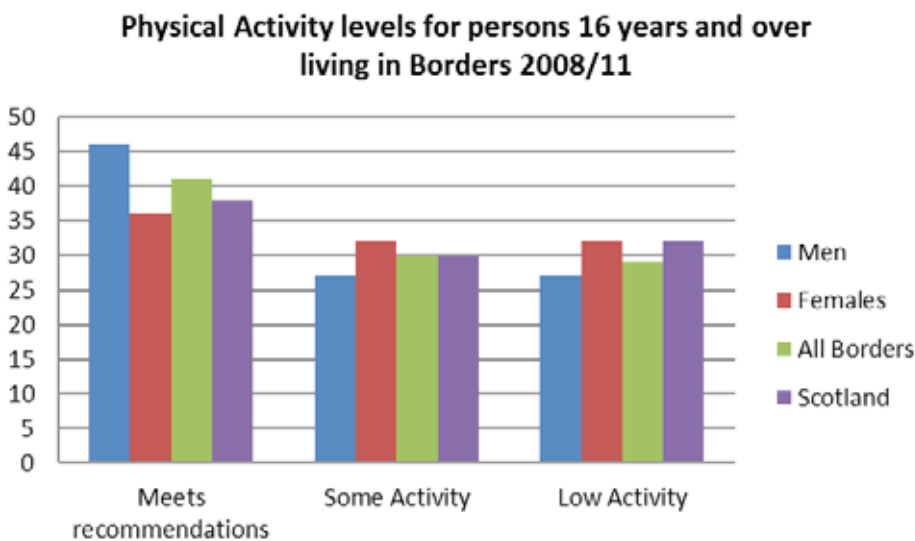
Source: Scottish Health Survey 2011

PHYSICAL EXERCISE

Figure 23 below shows that the majority of the population in the Scottish Borders do not meet the recommended level of physical activity with 29% of the population having low levels of physical activity.

FIGURE 23

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVELS IN THE BORDERS 2008-2011 COMBINED



Source: Scottish Health Survey 2011

KEY CHALLENGES

A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE = DRINKING RESPONSIBLY

At least 43% of adults in the Scottish Borders may be exceeding recommended alcohol drinking limits. Alcohol related mortality is linked to long term drinking behaviours and so the impact of recent drinking is yet to appear. Reduction of excess drinking in men and women remains a priority.

A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE = REDUCING HARM FROM DRUGS

The trend for Scottish Borders drug related hospital stays is increasing particularly in deprived areas. As drug users grow older i.e. 35 years, they are more likely to experience concurrent physical and mental health problems and service providers need to be aware of these needs.

A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE = EATING WELL AND BEING ACTIVE

The estimated prevalence of obesity tends to rise with increasing age, from around 1 in 9 people aged 16-24 to more than 1 in 3 people aged 55-74.

The majority of the population in the Scottish Borders do not meet the recommended level of physical activity. 29% of the population have low levels of physical activity.

EXAMPLES OF WHAT WE AND PARTNERS ARE DOING IN BORDERS

Providing intensive support to around 500 new people each year who want to adopt healthier lifestyles through the Lifestyle Advisor Support Service. Physical activity and/or diet are the commonest areas people want to focus upon, and evaluation shows increased activity after support and reductions in BMI and blood pressure.

Approximately 14% of our population have diagnosed hypertension and general practices are achieving good control of their blood pressure (BP). The Quality & Outcomes Framework data for 2014/15 show that local practices scored 100% for the indicator relating to BP control at 150/90 or less, the highest score of any mainland Health Board in Scotland. This will be preventing many heart attacks and strokes, now and in the future.

Under the local Tobacco Control Plan we are bringing together a range of actions that aim to reduce the impact of tobacco on the health and wellbeing of people in the Borders, that span promotion, protection and support for smoking cessation. This includes smoke free spaces and places, retail regulation, campaigns and awareness raising and targeted support for individuals to stop smoking. NHS Borders supports people across Borders who wish to stop smoking through the specialist Smoking Cessation Service, Quit4Good, and through community pharmacies. This support is also targeted at those living in the 40% most deprived areas.

Production of an annual Alcohol Profile which supports the Scottish Borders Alcohol Licensing Board with evidence of alcohol related harm in Borders. This is part of wider partnership work on access and availability of alcohol.

Provision of specialist treatment and support for people with alcohol and drug problems including access to injecting equipment provision (needle exchanges).

The Walk it project is funded by the Public Health Directorate who work closely with Scottish Borders Council to provide health walks across the Borders aimed at those with low activity levels. There are also a number of health walks for people with a range of health conditions.

Small Change Big Difference campaign aims to promote awareness of staff, patients, and the public at the actions we can all take to improve our own health and to support others to do so

Capacity building- the Joint Health Improvement Team works with a wide range of statutory and third sector organizations to develop skills and confidence of staff to support their clients make lifestyle changes for improved health and wellbeing. Training programmes are developed to respond to demand and to reflect local priority needs

The Blood Borne Viruses Managed Clinical Network and the Sexual Health Strategy Coordination Group have recently refreshed their Sexual Health and BBV Action Plan. Addition actions include:

- A programme of training for all staff working with those at risk of acquiring blood borne viruses. This is to ensure new staff and services are equipped with the knowledge and skills to help prevent the risk of infection, identify those already affected, and support engagement with treatment
- Commissioning of a Men who have Sex with Men Needs Assessment



BORDERS DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT 2015

CHAPTER 9 AGEING WELL



WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

As our population ages it is vital that maintaining and improving physical, mental, social and economic wellbeing of older adults is a priority. With significant improvements in healthcare and lifestyles, an increasingly large percentage of our population is made up of people aged over 65 years old. A larger population of older people means a larger population potentially affected by certain challenges to health in later life. Additional deaths occur during winter related to cold weather, and older people are at risk of falls and hip fracture. Older people are increasingly likely to require support from adult social care and social isolation becomes an important factor in older people's mental health. As well as simply living longer, we also want to live healthy for longer.

There is much that can be done to maximise the potential of older adults and enable them to live as independently as possible in their own community. Interventions such as seasonal flu vaccination, falls prevention, tackling fuel poverty, and community development projects to reduce social isolation all have the potential to support everyone to age well.

OUR VISION:

“That older adults should be a valued part of our society, able to live full and active lives for as long as possible and to be supported and cared for in the best possible way for them up to the end of their life”

KEY FACTS: FUEL POVERTY

Fuel poverty is the result of the interplay between income, fuel price and energy efficiency.

Results from the Scottish House Conditions Survey 2011-2013 include the following:

- The lower income groups have the highest rates of fuel poverty, but fuel poor households are found in all income bands.
- Around 12% of households in the Scottish Borders are in extreme fuel poverty, compared with a Scottish average of 10%
- Pensioners are most at risk of fuel poverty. Around 60% of pensioner households in Scottish Borders are fuel poor, higher than for other household types in Scottish Borders and for pensioner households across Scotland as a whole (54%)

CARING AND CARERS

Based on results of the Scottish Health Survey and the 2011 Scotland Census the number of people aged 16+ in Scottish Borders who provide unpaid care for someone else may be around 12,500. This estimate, used in the Scottish Borders Joint Carers Strategy 2011-2015, translates as around 13% of all residents aged 16+ having some sort of Carer responsibilities. This figure is higher than the 10,159 people aged 16+ who were counted via the 2011 Scotland Census (11% of people in this age group)¹.

The number of children aged 4-15 in Scottish Borders who act as a carer for someone may (if the situation in Borders is similar to that for Scotland) be roughly 760, translating as around 4% of all children in this age group. This is somewhat higher than the 187 carers aged under 16 who were counted via the 2011 Scotland Census.

The percentages of carers rating their own health as bad or very bad increases with the amount of unpaid care provided. 3% of people providing less than 20 hours of care per week rated their health as bad/very bad, compared with 13% of people providing more than 50 hours of unpaid care¹.

DISABILITY

At the time of the 2011 Scotland Census, 6,995 people resident in Scottish Borders identified themselves (or were identified by a member of their household) as having a physical disability. This equates to 6.1% of all Scottish Borders residents at that time.

The age and gender profile of these 6,995 residents is shown below:

- 1,286 (55%) were aged 65 and over
- 1,868 (27%) were aged 50-64
- 1,127 (16%) were aged 16-49
- 143 (2%) were aged under 16

The prevalence of physical disabilities in the Scottish Borders population rises with increasing age. Just over 1% of young adults aged 16-24 are affected, compared with 10.8% of people aged 65-74 and 31.7% of people aged 85 and over¹.

HEARING LOSS

Around 21,500 people aged 16 and over living in Scottish Borders in 2012 may have some extent of hearing loss, of whom:

- Between 350-400 individuals may be Deaf/with profound hearing loss
- A further 1,400 people may have a severe hearing loss
- Around 8,500 people may have moderate hearing loss

Amongst people with moderate, severe or profound hearing loss, the estimated age breakdown is as follows:

- Around 1,200 people aged 16-60 (about 2%, or one in fifty of the population in this age group)
- Around 4,900 people aged 61-80 (about 19%, or one in five people in this age group)
- Around 4,200 people aged 81 and over (about 74%, or three quarters of people in this age group)

The total numbers of Scottish Borders residents affected by hearing loss could rise to approximately 25,000 by 2022 and 29,500 by 2032¹.

SIGHT LOSS

Over 4,000 people aged 15 and over living in Scottish Borders in 2012 may have some degree of sight loss, of whom:

- Approximately 500 are blind or have severe sight loss
- A further 1,000 people may be living with moderate sight loss

Amongst people who are blind or have severe or moderate sight loss, the estimated age breakdown is as follows:

- Around 250 people aged 15-64
- Around 300 people aged 65-74
- Over 900 people aged 75 and over

The total numbers of Scottish Borders residents aged 15 and over and affected by some extent of sight loss could rise to over 5,000 by 2022 and to around 6,500 by 2032¹.

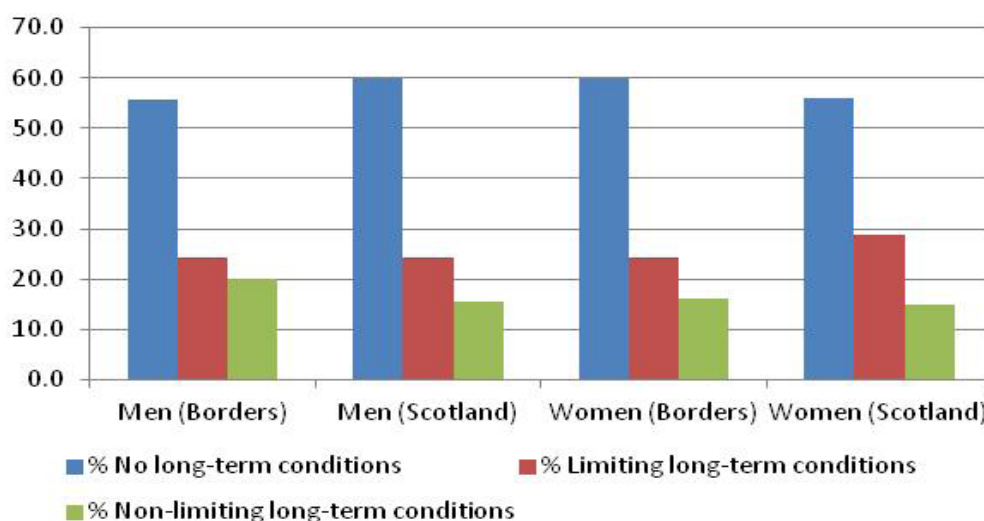
LONG TERM CONDITIONS

Figure 24 below shows that 44% of people in the Borders are living with Long Term Conditions (LTC) of which 24% are reported as life limiting for both men and women. In Scotland overall, 27% of people are recorded as living with a life limiting condition with women reporting more life limiting conditions (29%).

Within the Scottish Borders the areas where more than 32% of people have one or more long-term condition are Kelso South, Coldstream and area, Hawick West End, Duns, Eyemouth, Galashiels South, and Hawick Central².

FIGURE 24

NUMBERS OF PERSONS LIVING IN THE BORDERS WITH LONG TERM CONDITIONS



Source: Scottish Health Survey 2013

Figure 25 below shows that by the age of 65, nearly two-thirds of people will have developed a LTC: 75% of people aged 75-84 have two or more such conditions. Studies have also found that socioeconomic deprivation is also associated with an increased prevalence of multi-morbidity (Including a mental health disorder).

11.0% of people in the most deprived areas have both a physical and mental disorder, compared with 5.9% of people in the least deprived areas (the authors of this study used deprivation deciles derived from Carstairs scores). Onset of multi-morbidity tended to occur at a younger age (10-15 years earlier) in people living in the most deprived areas compared with the most affluent.

FIGURE 25
 ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS HAVING ONE OR MORE CHRONIC DISORDERS BY AGE GROUP SCOTLAND 2007.

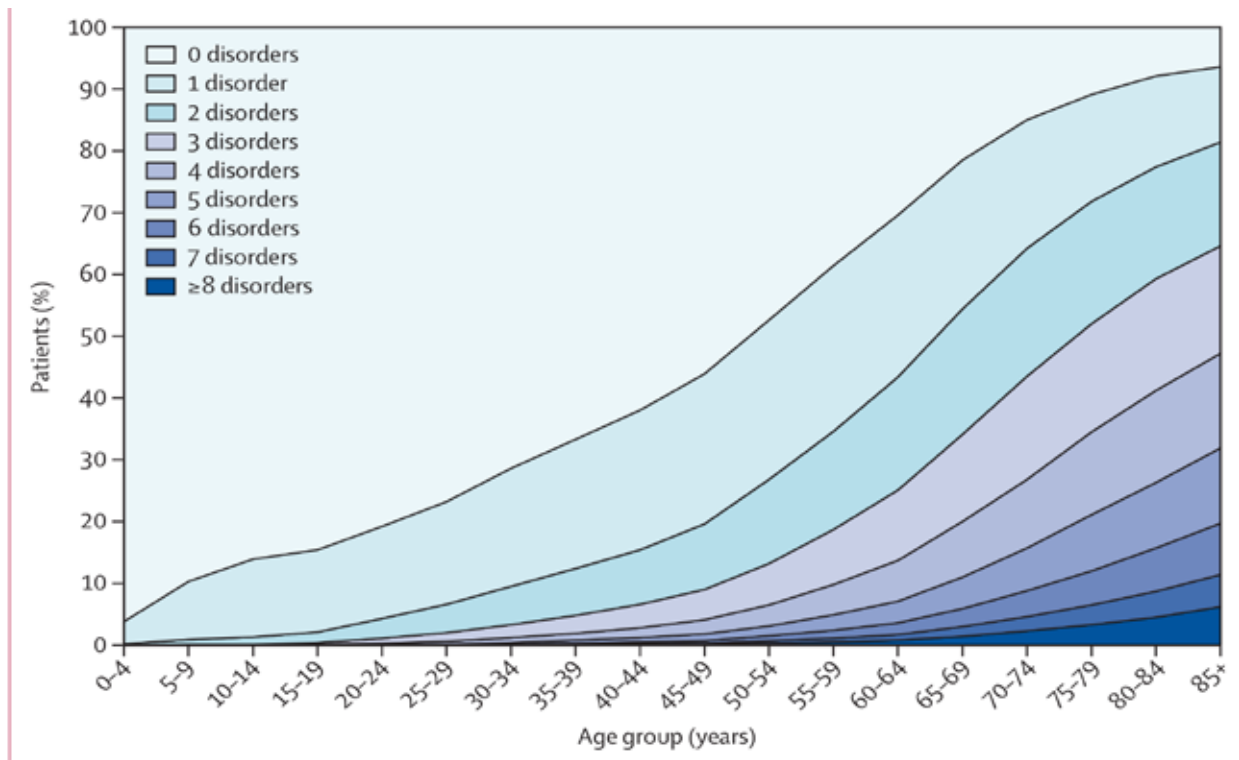


Figure 1: Number of chronic disorders by age-group

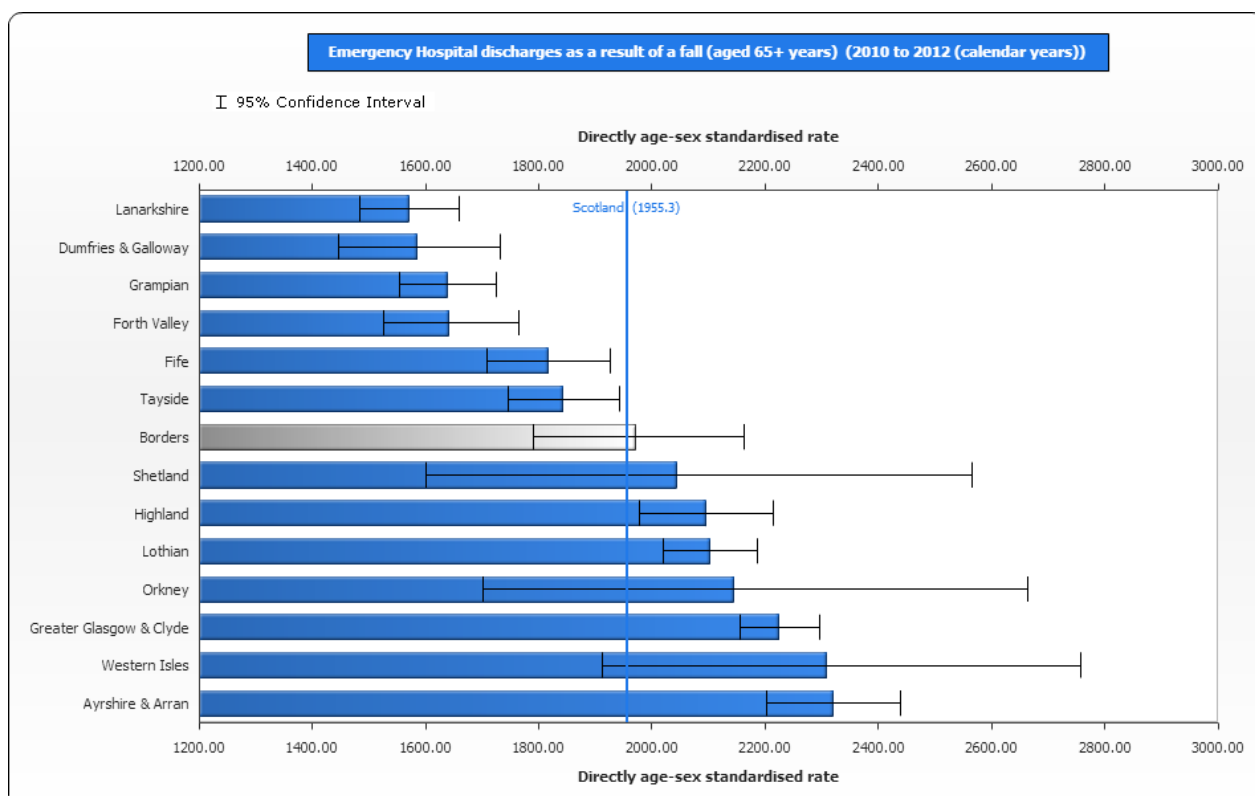
Source: Barnett et al (2012)

FALLS

Figure 26 shows that the rate of hospital admissions following a fall in the Borders for the over 65s in the period 2012-12 was similar to that for Scotland. However this means there is still nearly 500 emergency admissions each year in Borders persons over 65 years due to falls.

FIGURE 26

DIRECTLY AGE-SEX STANDARDISED EMERGENCY HOSPITAL DISCHARGE RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION AS A RESULT OF A FALL (AGE 65+ YEARS) 2010-2012



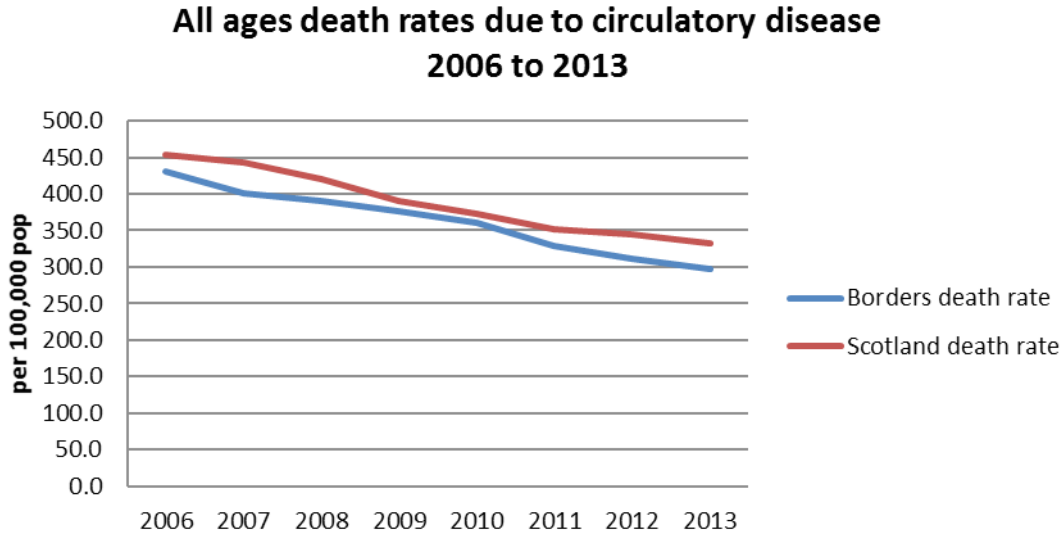
Source: ScotPHO Profiles <http://www.scotpho.org.uk/>

CORONARY HEART DISEASE (CHD)

Men continue to suffer more CHD than women. However Figure 27 below shows that the death rate from circulatory diseases, including CHD, in the Borders has fallen substantially in recent years. Because of population ageing, the total numbers of CHD admissions to hospital has remained fairly constant despite reductions in rates. Measures to reduce smoking, blood pressure and cholesterol levels could reduce incidence and mortality rates, and ensuring that the maximum number of eligible CHD patients receives appropriate medications could reduce admissions and deaths. The Langlee area stands out as the area with a high rate of hospital admissions and early deaths².

FIGURE 27

ALL AGES AGE-STANDARDISED DEATH RATES DUE TO CIRCULATORY DISEASE 2006 TO 2013



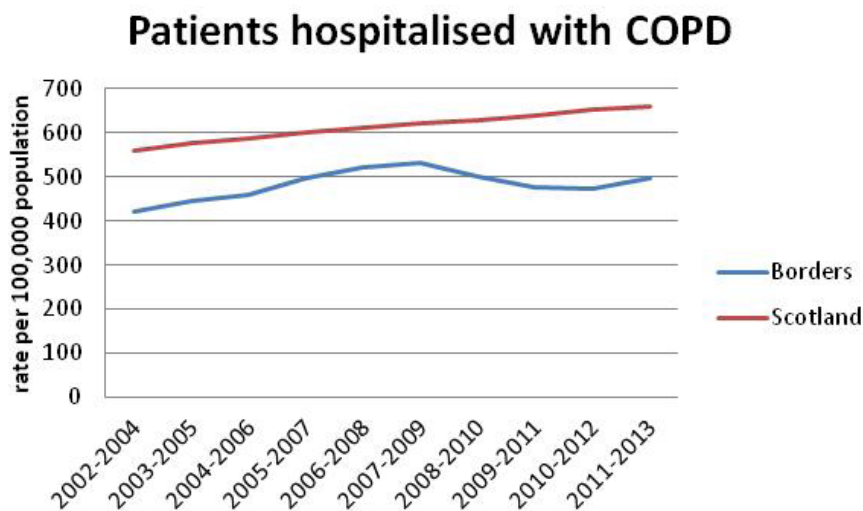
Source: National Records of Scotland

CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE (COPD)

Figure 28 shows that the Scottish Borders has a lower rate of patients hospitalised with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) compared to Scotland. There are five areas in the Scottish Borders where the COPD hospitalisation rate is higher than Scotland are Galashiels West, Burnfoot and area, Langlee, Hawick North and Eyemouth².

FIGURE 28

AGE STANDARDISED INCIDENCE RATES OF PATIENTS HOSPITALISED WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE (COPD)



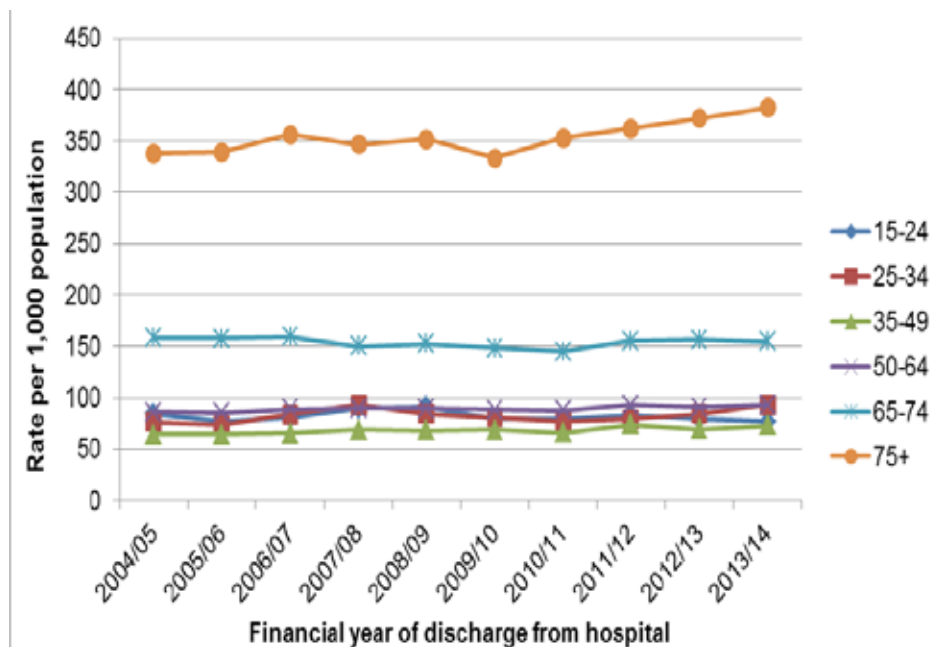
Source: ISD Scotland

EMERGENCY ADMISSIONS

An emergency admission to hospital may be the right course of action for someone who has a potentially serious or life threatening health problem that needs urgent specialist investigation or treatment in hospital. However, for some older people an emergency hospital admission can be followed by complications such as a loss of confidence and confusion that prolong their stay, compromising their independence and ability to return home quickly. The Scottish Borders has a higher rate of emergency hospitalisations compared to Scotland.

Figure 29 below shows that by far the highest rates of emergency admissions to hospital are amongst people aged 75 and over. In 2004/05, 3,285 hospital inpatient stays for Scottish Borders residents began with an emergency admission (a rate of 338 per 1,000 population in this age group). By 2013/14 the total had risen to 4,310 hospital stays (a rate of 382 per 1,000 population). The increase over the past ten years in emergency admissions amongst the over 75s accounts for approximately half of the overall increase in numbers of emergency admissions across all adult (age 15+) residents in Scottish Borders. The rates in younger age groups are constant although remain higher than Scotland as a whole. Recent data suggests that the overall increase in emergency admissions may be levelling off although the increase in the older age groups i.e. 65 years and over continues. The areas in the Scottish Borders with the highest level of emergency hospitalisations are Langlee, Burnfoot, Galashiels West, Selkirk and Galashiels South².

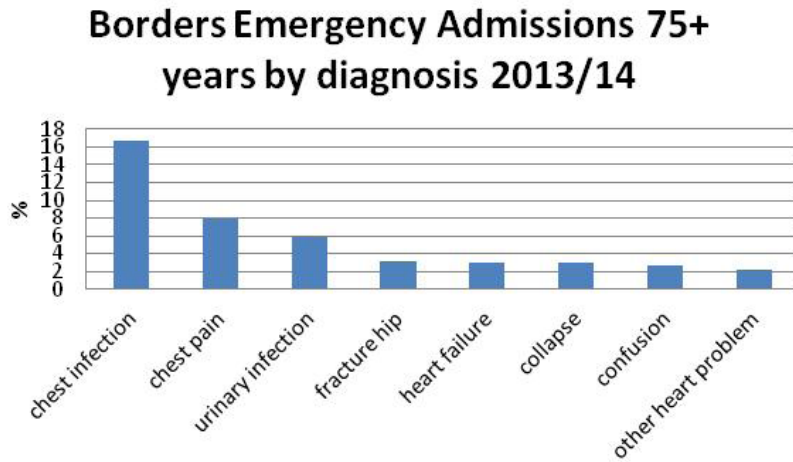
FIGURE 29
SCOTTISH BORDERS RESIDENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL AS AN EMERGENCY; TRENDS IN RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION



Source: Hospital Care National Statistics, ISD, NHS National Services Scotland, published Dec 2014 www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Hospital-Care/

Figure 30 shows that the most common causes of emergency admission for those aged 75 years and over are: respiratory infection (17%), chest pain (8%) and urinary tract infections (6%). There may be opportunities to improve care for these patients in the community and thus prevent hospital admissions.

FIGURE 30
BORDERS EMERGENCY ADMISSIONS 75 YEARS AND OVER BY DIAGNOSIS 2013/14



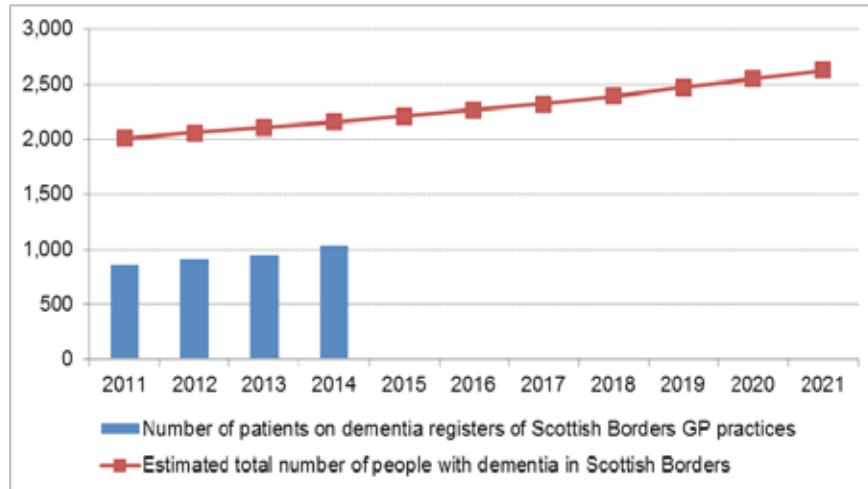
Source: NHS Borders

As the likelihood of emergency admission increases with age, so too does the likelihood of a patient having multiple emergency admissions. For patients aged 65 years and over who have had 2 or more emergency admission spells in hospital, in Scotland the rate per 100,000 population has increased over the last ten years from 4,380 in 2002/03 to 5,132 in 2011/12. The Scottish Borders has a similar level of multiple emergency hospitalisations for people age 65 and older compared to Scotland.

DEMENTIA

At March 2014, the 23 GP practices in Scottish Borders recorded a total of 1,027 patients known to them as having dementia¹. Figure 31 below shows the diagnosed dementia cases in Borders versus projections of possible prevalence. Both show that cases of dementia are expected to significantly increase in the Borders over the next 5 years.

FIGURE 31
DIAGNOSED DEMENTIA CASES IN BORDERS VERSUS
PROJECTIONS OF POSSIBLE PREVALENCE



Sources:

1. Diagnosed cases: Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) www.isdscotland.org/qof
2. Estimated overall prevalence: Scottish Government projection, based on Eurocode prevalence model used by Alzheimer's Scotland, and 2010-based population projections.



KEY CHALLENGES

FUEL POVERTY

The lower income groups have the highest rates of fuel poverty, but fuel poor households are found in all income bands.

CARING AND CARERS

The percentages of carers rating their own health as bad or very bad increases with the amount of unpaid care provided. 3% of people providing less than 20 hours of care per week rated their health as bad/very bad, compared with 13% of people providing more than 50 hours of unpaid care. Service providers need to be aware of the needs of this group.

LONG TERM CONDITIONS

By the age of 65, nearly two-thirds of people will have developed a Long Term Condition: 75% of people aged 75-84 have two or more such conditions. Management of elderly persons with multiple conditions is one of the most challenging problems faced by service providers particularly in primary care. Organisations need to recognize that providing appropriate support to such patients will not only help maintain patients in good health but ultimately reduce demands on services in the future. The evaluation report from the local LTC project, expected in early 2016, should be carefully considered so we learn from it and use it to improve the management of LTCs across the region.

FALLS

The rate of hospital admissions following a fall in the Borders for the over 65s in the period 2012-12 was similar to that for Scotland. However this means there is still nearly 500 emergency admissions each year in Borders persons over 65 years due to falls.

EMERGENCY ADMISSIONS

The Scottish Borders has a higher rate of emergency hospitalisations compared to Scotland with more deprived communities having higher rates. By far the highest rates of emergency admissions to hospital are amongst people aged 75 and over. The most common cause of admission in this age group is chest infection. There may be opportunities to improve care for these patients in the community and thus prevent hospital admissions.

DEMENTIA

The number of people with dementia are expected to significantly increase in the Borders over the next 5 years. This will have significant implications for families, communities and care providers.

EXAMPLES OF WHAT WE AND PARTNERS ARE DOING IN BORDERS

NHS Borders and Scottish Borders Council are working together to put in place formal joint working arrangements with the aim of providing better, more integrated adult health and social care services. This new Health & Social Care Partnership Integrated Joint Board will be responsible for commissioning a wide range of health and social care services. The aim of Integration of health and social care is one of Scotland's major programmes of reform. At its heart, health and social care integration is about ensuring that those who use services get the right care and support whatever their needs, at any point in their care journey particularly for older people. The new Integrated Joint Board is currently consulting on a new Strategic Plan to guide its commissioning role.

Long-Term Conditions Project: This 2 year project supports improvements in the shared-management of Long Term Conditions (LTCs) amongst older people in the Borders. It is a partnership between Public Health, two GP practices (Galashiels and Coldstream), and the British Red Cross. Key aims of the project are:

- improved access to information, advice and local resources for patients and carers;
- improved health and well-being; and
- tailored support for those with two or more conditions who need help to manage.

An extension of 6 months has now been granted to ensure full evaluation and help to inform future developments in the shared-management of LTCs as part of the integration agenda. This project should not only improve patients' knowledge of their LTC and how to manage it better to improve their health and wellbeing, but should also help to reduce emergency medical admissions.

Falls and Osteoporosis – in response to the high level of falls locally a falls prevention project was set up and work continues within the Borders General Hospital and in the community to reduce them. There is also a local Osteoporosis service that identifies patients who fall and develop fractures caused in part by their osteoporosis and weaker bones. This service is recognized as one of the best in the country at identifying such patients and ensuring they are offered drug treatment to strengthen their bones and reduce fractures in the future. As a result of these local services hip fracture rates are now falling in Borders whilst they are increasing nationally.

Ecotherapy Dementia Project- Working in partnership with the Mental Health for Older Adults Team and the local environmental charity "Instinctively Wild" the Joint Health Improvement Team funded two ecotherapy projects for people with dementia. This project helps people with dementia regain a sense of connection and improve their well-being through gentle outdoor activities.

Working with Borders Carers Centre and alcohol and drugs services to better understand the needs of people affected by another's substance use.

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CHAPTER 10

COMMON ILLNESSES SPANNING AGE GROUPS



CANCER

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

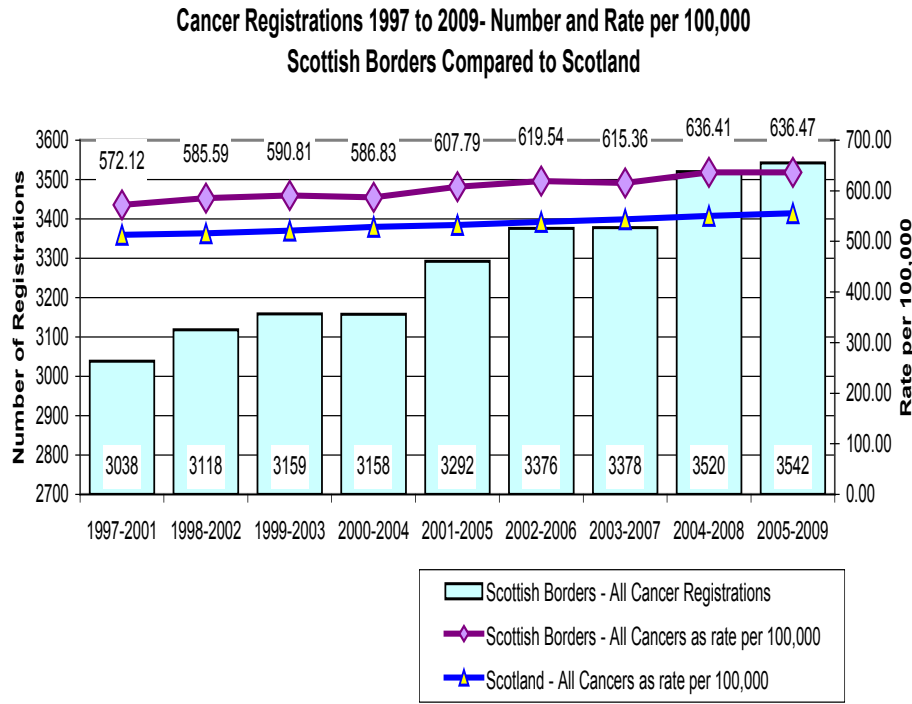
The population of Scotland experiences relatively high incidence of many common cancers, and deaths from cancer represent a significant fraction of total mortality. Within Scotland, there are significant variations in the risk and outcome of cancer, geographically and socially. There are also significant costs incurred: the cost of premature death, the cost of medical care to cancer patients, and the indirect cost of cancer on economic productivity through lost wages and hours worked. It also costs us the people we love. However, we have the tools at hand to do something about it in a rational way: reliable data on cancer incidence and outcome, and health professionals committed to improve services through evidence-based practice on prevention, diagnosis and treatment.

KEY FACTS:

Figure 32 below shows that the actual numbers of cases of cancer have risen over the last decade, largely due to an ageing population, as the incidence of new cancer cases rises quickly after 65 years.

Once the age profile of the Borders population is taken into account, overall age-standardised rates of cancer incidence in Scottish Borders are generally lower than that for Scotland. Reductions in risk factors such as smoking and obesity will contribute to a gradual decline in incidence rates, and improvements in detection and treatment will improve mortality rates.

FIGURE 32
NUMBER AND RATE OF CANCER REGISTRATIONS FOR
SCOTTISH BORDERS AND SCOTLAND (ALL AGES), 1997 – 2009

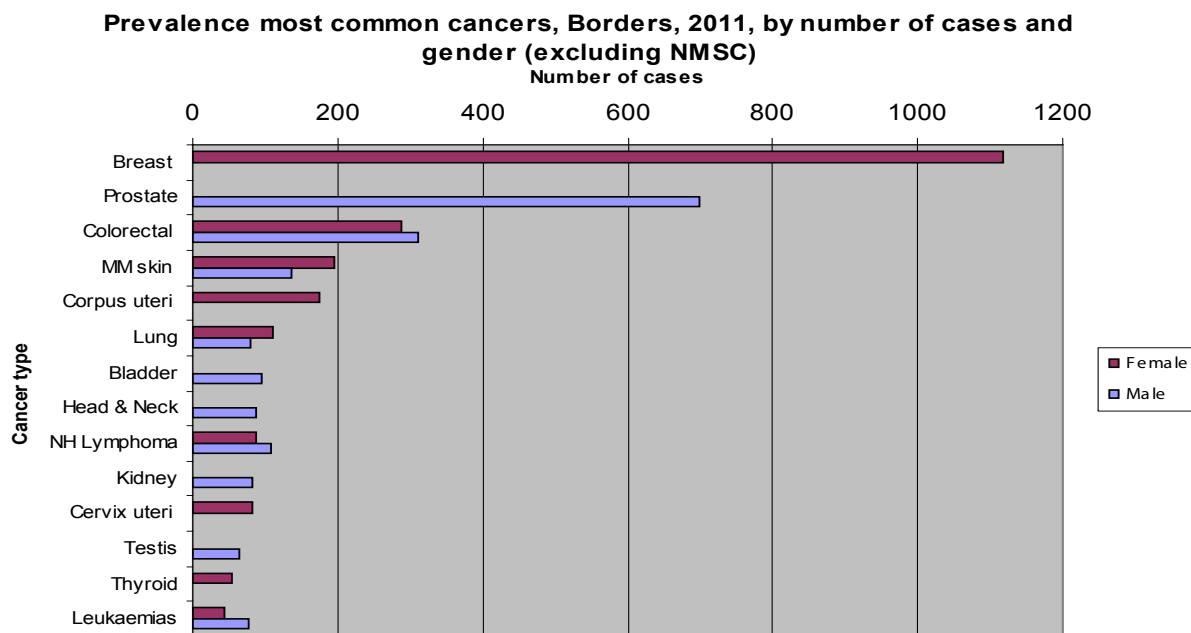


Source: SNS

Cancer incidence rates and trends show considerable variation between different types of cancer. Figure 33 below shows that for males, the most common cancers are prostate, lung and colorectal cancers, collectively accounting for 53% of cancers in men. For females, the most common cancers are breast, lung and colorectal cancers, accounting for 57% of cancer in women. New cancer cases are expected to increase by approximately 8% every five years up to 2020, reflecting projected increases in the number of older people³. The largest increase expected in the number of new cancers in the Borders is for prostate – a rise of 49%, followed by malignant melanomas of the skin (32%), colorectal cancer (20%), breast cancer (16%), and lung (3%).

FIGURE 33

PREVALENCE OF MOST COMMON CANCERS IN BORDERS RESIDENTS BY NUMBER OF CASES AND GENDER: 2011



Source: ISD Scotland

The prevalence of cancer in the Scottish population increases with age: overall, 65% of males and 56% of females who are living with a diagnosis of cancer are aged 65 and over. Cancer amongst young people is rare. There are around 170 cancers per year in persons aged between 15 and 24 years in Scotland (less than 1% of malignant neoplasms diagnosed in a given year). Lymphomas accounted for the highest proportion of cancers in this age group, at 22% of all diagnoses. The combination of leukaemias, lymphomas, melanoma and germ cell tumours accounted for 80% of all cancer diagnoses in this age group³. There is no clear long-term trend in the pattern of inequalities for premature cancer deaths. Patterns vary further when examining cancer incidence by type, although, of the four most common types, inequality levels are highest for cancer of the trachea, bronchus and lung²¹.

Over the last twenty years, almost all cancers have shown improvement in survival five years after diagnosis and survival from cancer in Scotland is similar to that in England and Wales. Survival is often worst in patients with cancers that present at an advanced stage and which are less amenable to treatment (for example, cancers of the lung and pancreas). Early detection, for example through screening, and presentation for treatment increase the chances of survival (for example, breast cancer). Survival has also increased for those cancers which have seen major advances in treatment (for example, testicular cancer and leukaemias).

CANCER PREVENTION

The number of new cancer cases can be reduced and many cancer deaths can be prevented. Research shows that screening for cervical and colorectal cancers as recommended helps prevent these diseases by finding precancerous lesions so they can be treated before they become cancerous. Screening for cervical, colorectal, and breast cancers also helps find these diseases at an early stage, when treatment works best.

Vaccines also help lower cancer risk. The human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine helps prevent most cervical cancers and several other kinds of cancer, and the hepatitis B vaccine can help lower liver cancer risk.

A person's cancer risk can be reduced with healthy choices like avoiding tobacco, limiting alcohol use, protecting your skin from the sun and avoiding indoor tanning, eating a diet rich in fruits and vegetables, keeping a healthy weight, and being physically active. It is estimated that 1 in 4 cancers could be prevented by these simple means and the proportionate effectiveness of each lifestyle factor is shown below²².



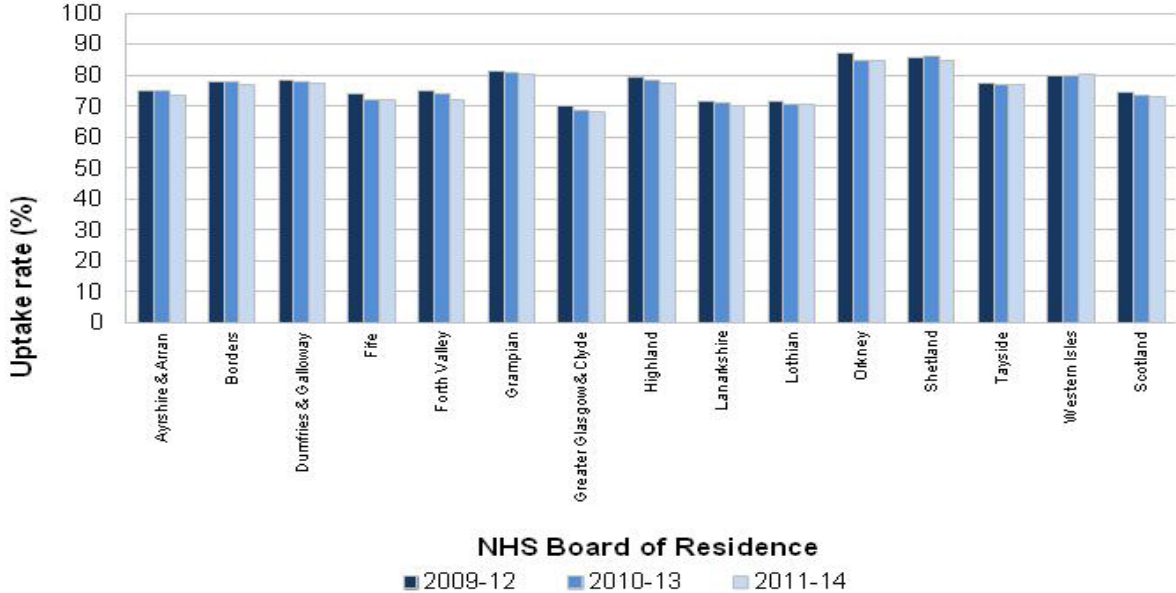
CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

NHS Borders programmes for breast, cervical and bowel screening aim to detect cancers and signs of cancer at earlier, more treatable stages.

BREAST SCREENING

Women aged between 50 and 70 are invited to attend breast screening every three years. Figure 34 shows that NHS Borders uptake rates for breast screening for the three year rolling period 2005-8 to 2011-14 have fallen slightly in recent years. A similar trend is found nationally. The average attendance rate for the Borders during the ninth round of screening in 2011/14 was 77.0% which is slightly below the target of 80% but still higher than Scotland as a whole at 72.9%. Since the programme commenced in 2009, the uptake has been lowest in the most deprived groups.

FIGURE 34
BOARD UPTAKE RATES FOR BREAST SCREENING FOR THE
THREE YEAR ROLLING PERIOD 2005-8 TO 2011-14

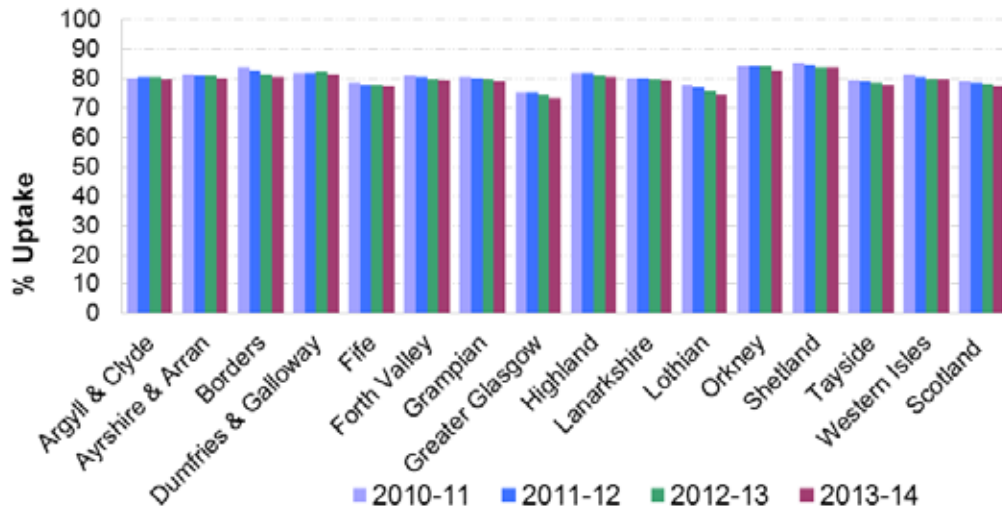


Source: ISD Scotland

CERVICAL SCREENING

Women are invited to attend cervical screening every three years between the ages of 20 and 60 years. Figure 35 shows that during 2013/14, 80.6% of Borders women in the target group had a smear during the last 5.5 years compared to a Scottish figure of 77.3%. The national target for coverage is at least 80%. Over the past 10 years there has been a long term gradual downward trend in the uptake of cervical screening, apart from an increase in 2009, which has been associated with the media attention around the diagnosis and death of Jade Goody²⁰.

FIGURE 35
CERVICAL SCREENING UPTAKE BY HEALTH BOARD



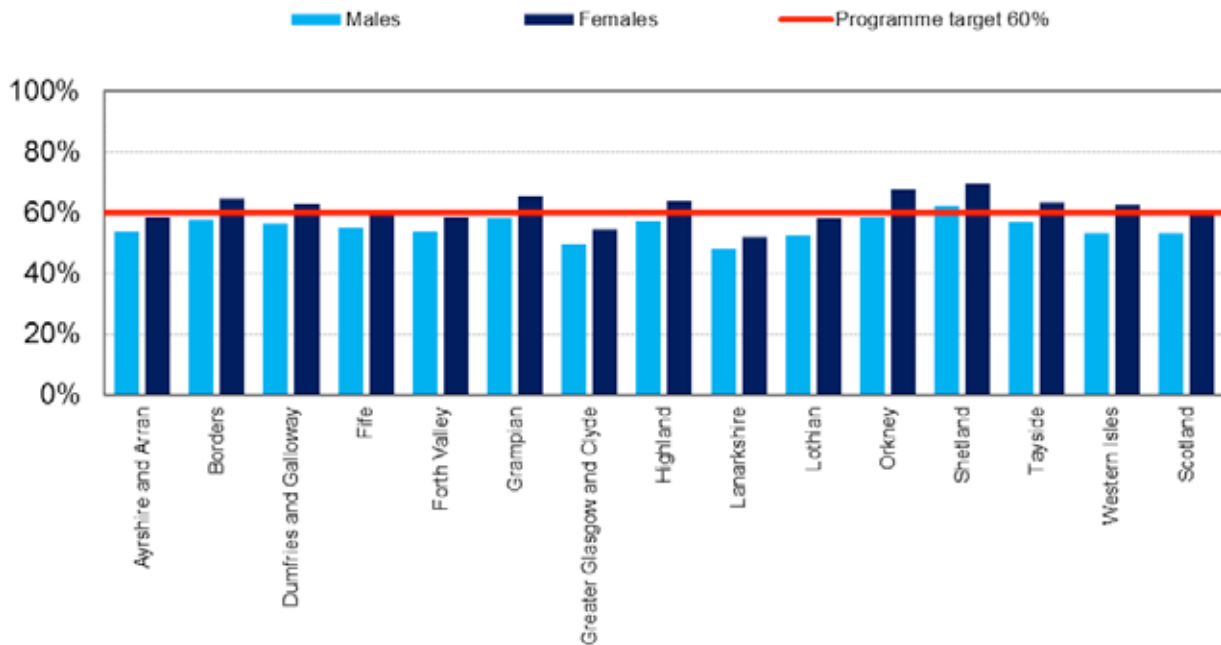
Source: ISD Scotland

BOWEL SCREENING

Bowel screening is one of the most effective screening programmes available and is estimated to save 7 lives per year in the Borders. All persons aged between 50 and 74 are invited to submit bowel screening tests every two years. Figure 36 below shows that Borders had an uptake of 61.2% compared to 56.1% for Scotland as a whole (target 60%). Borders men had a lower uptake than women: 57.8% v 64.5%. This figure contains data for NHS Boards in their prevalence and incidence rounds and at different points within the rounds so any direct comparison of figures between NHS Boards must be treated with caution. Since the programme commenced in 2009, the uptake has been lowest in the most deprived groups²⁰.



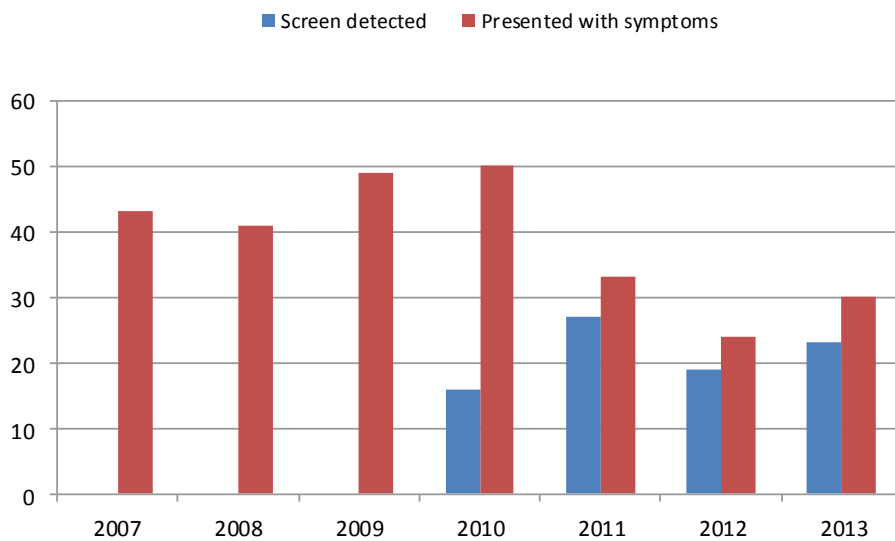
FIGURE 36
BOARD BOWEL SCREENING UPTAKE RATES
(NOV 2011 – OCT 2013)



Source: ISD Scotland

Figure 37 below shows that the percentage of all cancers detected by screening has significantly increased during the first two years of the Borders programme.

FIGURE 37
PERCENTAGE OF ALL BOWEL CANCERS DETECTED BY SCREENING



Source: ISD Scotland

KEY CHALLENGES

The actual numbers of cases of cancer have risen over the last decade, largely due to an ageing population, as the incidence of new cancer cases rises quickly after 65 years. Sustained prevention measures are important to bring about a reduction in the lifestyle risk factors amongst higher risk groups, although positive impact on the incidence of new cancers and prevalence will be gradual. Prevention should also include implementation of health promoting actions in acute care settings for those who already have health problems – inherent in the Health Promoting Health Services (HPHS) initiative. All these activities should aim to promote healthy weight, increase physical activity, promote smoking cessation and reduce alcohol consumption with effective pathways into community services and resources.

Bowel screening is one of the most effective screening programmes available and is estimated to save 7 lives per year in the Borders. Borders men have a lower uptake of bowel screening than women: 57.8% v 64.5% and the uptake is even lower in the most deprived groups. Every effort needs to be made to increase uptake in these groups.

EXAMPLES OF WHAT WE AND PARTNERS ARE DOING IN BORDERS

Detecting Cancer Early: The national Detect Cancer Early (DCE) Programme was launched in February 2012. The programme focuses on the most common cancers (breast, bowel and lung) and aims to increase the proportion of Scots diagnosed in the first stage of cancer by 25% by 2015. For the Borders, this means an increase from 26.2% to 29% which we are on track to achieve. The main components of the programme locally have been:

- A communications programme to promote the uptake of screening, particularly in deprived areas and with vulnerable groups where uptake is lower;
- GP training session and information resources;
- A survey of NHS and Council staff of knowledge, attitudes and behaviour in relation to bowel cancer screening.

NHS Borders clinicians and managers work closely with other boards through the South East Cancer Network (SCAN) to plan for future developments in policy or clinical practice that may impact cancer services and patient care. Cancer services continually review guidelines, referral processes and service provision particularly for those cancers where a significant increase in demand is expected. Consideration is also given to impact on other services including primary care (ongoing monitoring and review; catheter care), Cancer Support Services (information and support), social care services, and carer services.

DIABETES

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

The prevalence of diabetes across Borders is increasing year on year. It is a progressive disease that causes heart disease, stroke, blindness, kidney failure and limb amputations. The excess healthcare costs attributable to diabetes are substantial and pose a significant clinical and public health challenge. This burden is an important consideration for decision-makers, particularly given increasing concern over the sustainability of the healthcare system, aging population structure and increasing prevalence of diabetic risk factors, such as obesity. It is estimated that around 10% of all NHS expenditure is used to treat diabetes and its complications and this cost has increased by over 50% in the past 10 years²³.

KEY FACTS:

At the end of 2013, 6,031 people in Scottish Borders (5.3% of the population) were registered as having diabetes²⁴. The crude prevalence rate for diabetes in the Borders population was higher than the overall Scotland rate of 5.05%, but this reflects the relatively older age profile of the Borders population in comparison with Scotland's overall.

Of the total 6,031 registered as having diabetes at the end of 2013:

- 3,528 (58.%) were aged 65 and over
- 2,503 (41.5%) were aged under 65 (this figures includes children).

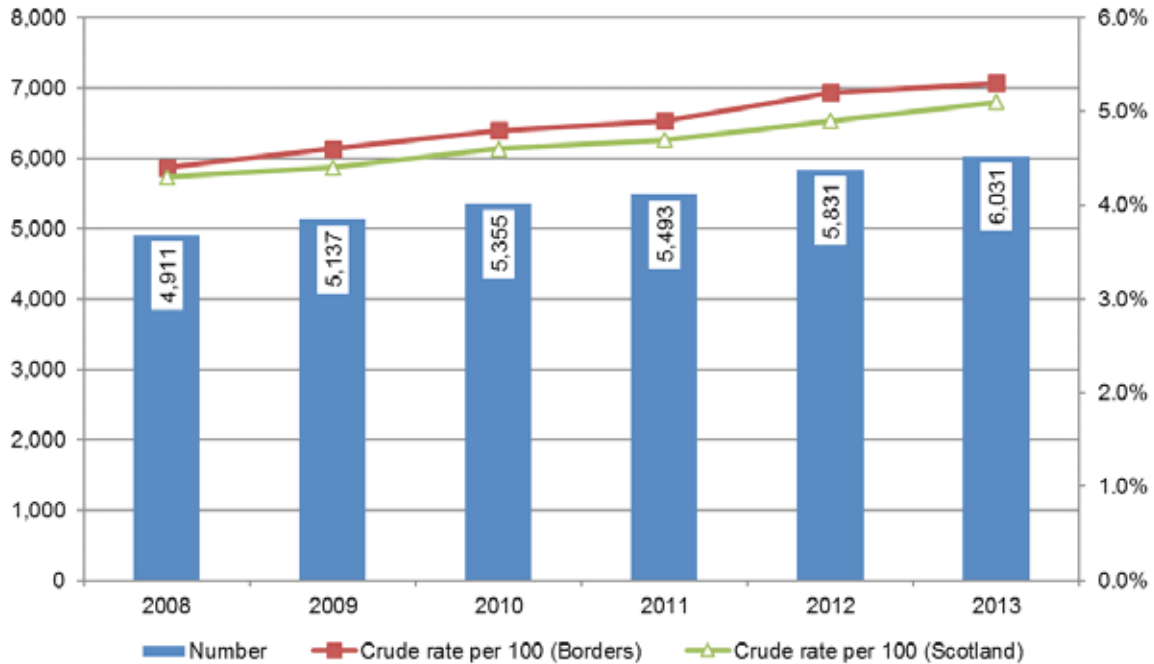
The breakdown of diabetes type was as follows:

- 5,349 (88.7%) had type 2 diabetes
- 633 (10.5%) had type 1 diabetes
- 49 (0.8%) had another type of diabetes

The prevalence of diabetes across Scotland is increasing year on year for several reasons, including:

- Diabetes is more prevalent in older people so the increasing number of older people each year increases the prevalence;
- The increasing levels of type 2 diabetes are associated with rising levels of overweight and obesity. For example, type 2 diabetes is estimated as being 13 times more likely to occur in obese women than in women of normal weight²⁵. The estimated prevalence of obesity tends to rise with increasing age, from around 1 in 9 people aged 16-24 to more than 1 in 3 people aged 55-74 suggesting that many of the cases of diabetes in the Borders are preventable.
- Improved detection and management of diabetes has resulted in increased survival.

FIGURE 38
 NUMBERS OF BORDERS RESIDENTS WITH DIABETES
 INCLUDING RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR BORDERS
 COMPARED TO SCOTLAND AS A WHOLE



Source: Scottish Diabetes Survey

Diabetes retinopathy is a serious complication of diabetes and can be prevented by the Borders Diabetic Retinopathy Annual Screening Programme. The Borders is currently meeting the national target of screening at least 80% of the diabetic population each year²⁰. National studies have shown that uptake of screening is lower in the younger age groups particularly those at university or at work.

KEY CHALLENGES

The prevalence of diabetes across Borders is increasing year on year. The excess healthcare costs attributable to diabetes are substantial and pose a significant clinical and public health challenge. This burden is an important consideration for decision-makers, particularly given increasing concern over the sustainability of the healthcare system, aging population structure and increasing prevalence of diabetic risk factors, such as obesity.

A recent National Institute of Clinical Effective review suggests that the role of bariatric surgery for patients with a BMI of 30 or over who have recent-onset type 2 diabetes and who have failed to lose weight by other means, is likely to significantly increase in the future²⁶.

EXAMPLES OF WHAT WE AND PARTNERS ARE DOING IN BORDERS

Local actions to prevent (type 2) diabetes involves firstly weight management to counteract the obesity trends, and secondly intensive support for those with impaired glucose tolerance or pre-diabetes to stop their progression to frank diabetes.

The former is being addressed by a local 4 tier weight management service:- from population wide work on physical activity and diet within health improvement; to a primary care based tier 2 service run by the Lifestyle Advisor Support Service (LASS); to a specialist weight management team at tier 3; and finally bariatric surgery at tier 4.

LASS also takes referrals of patients with pre-diabetes to work on intensive support to change diet and physical activity, which has been shown to reduce the incidence of diabetes by up to 50% for several years. Once patients have developed diabetes, treatment focuses on the control of glucose, but also importantly on reducing the risks of CVD and renal complications. Local guidelines on the prevention of CVD include patients with diabetes and are currently being reviewed and updated. New proteinuria screening and treatment guidelines in patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD), including those with diabetes, have recently been agreed and aim to ensure optimum treatment to reduce the risk of progression to renal failure.



MENTAL ILL-HEALTH

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

When we are free of depression, anxiety, excessive stress and worry, addictions, and other psychological problems, we are more able to live our lives to the fullest. Mental health strengthens and supports our ability to:

- have healthy relationships
- make good life choices
- maintain physical health and well-being
- handle the natural ups and downs of life
- discover and grow toward our potential

Many research studies have shown that when people receive appropriate mental health care, their use of medical services declines. Excessive anxiety and stress can contribute to physical problems such as heart disease, and can also reduce the strength of the immune system, making people more vulnerable to conditions ranging from the common cold to cancer. Psychological problems also increase the likelihood that people will make poor behavioral choices which can contribute to medical problems. Smoking, excessive alcohol or drug use, poor eating habits, and reckless behavior can all result in severe physical problems and the need for medical services.

KEY FACTS:

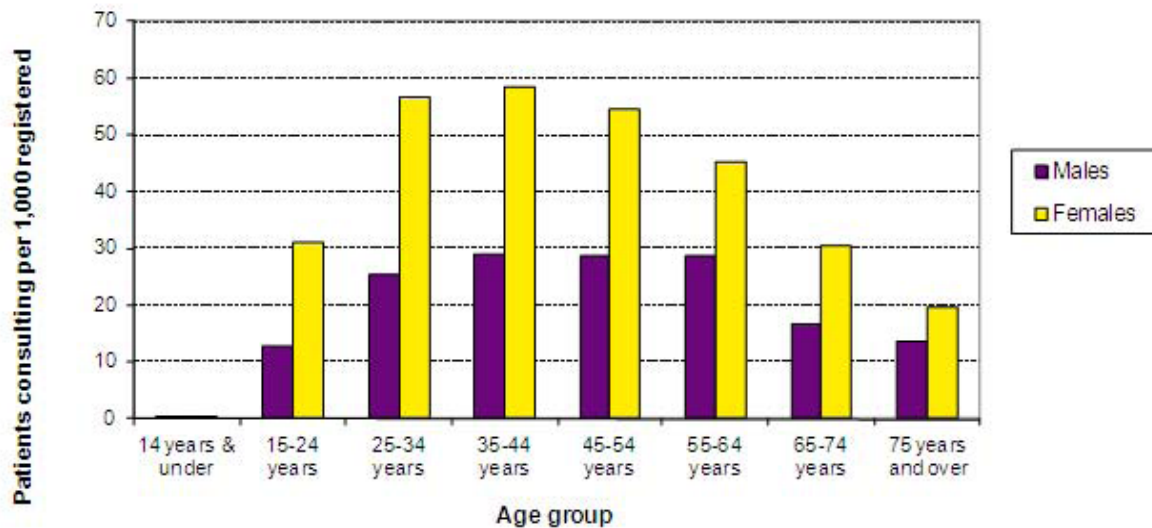
DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY

Figure 39 below shows that females in every age group have a higher number of consultations for depression. For both males and females the rates peak in the 35-44 years age group. A similar picture is seen in consultations for anxiety.

The estimated number of primary care consultations for depression in Scotland has reduced from 58 per 1000 population to 29 per 1000 population over the past 10 years. These reductions were seen for both men and women.

FIGURE 39

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN SCOTLAND CONSULTING A GP OR PRACTICE NURSE AT LEAST ONCE FOR DEPRESSION BY GENDER AND AGE: 2012/3



Source: Practice Team Information (PTI) – data from a representative sample of 60 GP practices across Scotland. www.isdscotland.org/pti.

ADMISSIONS DUE TO SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS

Within the Scottish Borders, there were 518 mental health admissions during 2012/13. This was a reduction from 2010/11 and 2011/12 figures. The Scottish Borders has a similar level of psychiatric hospitalisations to Scotland. Within the Scottish Borders, areas with more hospitalisations than Scotland are all of Galashiels, all of Hawick, Eyemouth, Jedburgh, Selkirk and parts of Kelso.

PHYSICAL HEALTH AND MENTAL ILLNESS

Lifestyle factors adversely affect the physical health of people with mental health problems: poorer diets, low rates of exercise and higher prevalence of smoking than among the general population²⁷.

People with mental health problems are:

- More likely to die sooner than the general population - people with schizophrenia and psychosis die on average 15-20 years younger than the general population
- Twice as likely as the general population to die from heart disease
- 61% of people with schizophrenia smoke, compared with 33% of the general population (it's now around 20%)
- More susceptible to drug and alcohol addiction
- People with schizophrenia are 2-3 times more likely to develop type 2 diabetes than the general population
- Women with schizophrenia are 42% more likely to get breast cancer than other women
- People with schizophrenia who develop cancer are three times more likely to die than those in the general population with cancer.

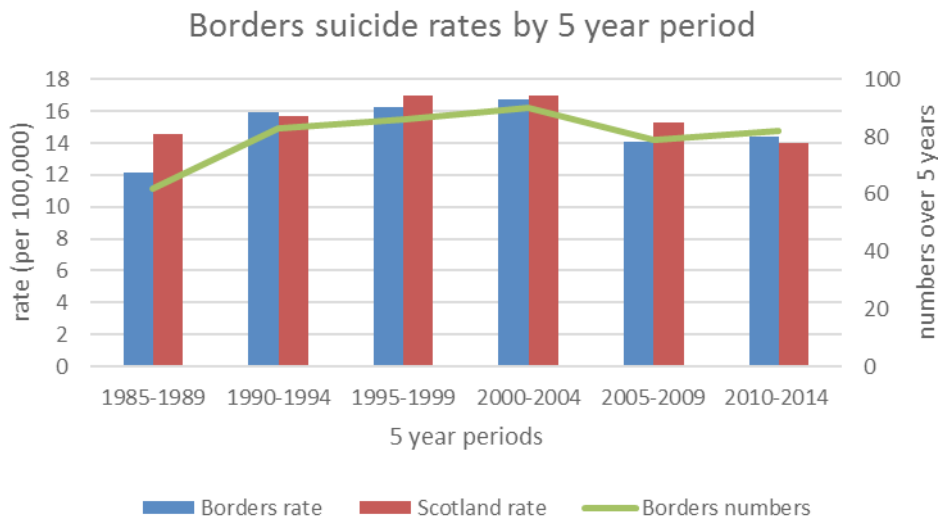
SUICIDE

For Scottish males and females, the trend in suicide rate since 2000-2004 (when the rate peaked at 18 per 100,000 in 2002) has been a decreasing one.

In 2014, the highest crude rate per 100,000 Scottish persons was observed for persons in the 35 - 44 and 45-54 age groups. The lowest suicide rate was observed in the 75-84 age group. This is the same for both males and females. Between January 2009 and December 2012 there were a total of 3,059 deaths from 'probable suicide' (intentional self-harm and undetermined intent) in Scotland. A total of 1,437 deaths (47%) involved people aged 35-54 years old, and 2,240 deaths (73%) were males which suggests that men are three times more likely to die from suicide than women.

Figure 40 below shows that there are around 15 probable suicides within the Scottish Borders each year which is a similar rate to Scotland as a whole. A breakdown of these figures indicates that men of working age are a key risk group in the Scottish Borders. A recent Samaritans report commented: "Suicide needs to be addressed as a health and gender inequality – an avoidable difference in health and length of life that results from being poor and disadvantaged; and an issue that affects men more because of the way society expects them to behave. It is time to extend suicide prevention beyond its focus on individual mental health problems, to understand the social and cultural context which contributes to people feeling they wish to die²⁸." The Scottish Government have recently launched a suicide prevention strategy to tackle this problem²⁹.

FIGURE 40
 SUICIDE CRUDE RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION AND SUICIDE NUMBERS 1985-2014



Source: ISD Scotland

KEY CHALLENGES

Lifestyle factors and barriers in accessing services adversely affect the physical health of people with mental health problems: poorer diets, low rates of exercise and higher prevalence of smoking than among the general population. All care providers need to be aware of these risks.

Men of working age, particularly in deprived communities, are a key risk group for suicide in the Scottish Borders. Suicide prevention strategies need to include explicit aims to reduce socio-economic inequalities and gender inequalities in suicide.

EXAMPLES OF WHAT WE AND PARTNERS ARE DOING IN BORDERS

Initial work has begun to focus on improving the physical health outcomes of people with mental health problems to improve health checks and to plan for mental health services to become smoke free.

Project work has begun to address the impact of social isolation on mental health, focusing initially on men of working age in one part of the Borders.

The multiagency training programme on suicide prevention and mental health improvement reaches a wide range of people and groups across Borders and raises awareness and skills levels.

Partners are also collaborating to improve access to information and support on mental health and wellbeing both for the public and for frontline services

LEARNING DISABILITIES

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

People with learning disabilities and their families represent a diverse group and come from all backgrounds, cultures and walks of life. The need for people with learning disabilities to live independently, having the same choice, control and protection as all other citizens of Scotland in terms of the age-appropriate support they receive, is more relevant than ever.

KEY FACTS:

About 16,000 school aged children and young people, and 26,000 adults in Scotland have learning disabilities and require support³⁰. Additionally, there are considerably more adults (almost three times as many) who have learning disabilities and had additional support needs when they were at school, but who do not now identify themselves, and are not identified by others, as being disabled, and who are not currently using statutory learning disabilities services. There are more boys and men with learning disabilities than girls and women, although at older ages the gender distribution is more equal, as women typically live longer. The proportion of people estimated to live in the population with learning disabilities is influenced by a wide range of factors such as the definitions of learning disabilities used, the age groups included, and the year the estimate was made.

At the time of the 2011 Scotland Census, 612 people resident in Scottish Borders identified themselves (or were identified by a member of their household) as having a Learning Disability. 485 people in this group (81%) were aged 16 or over in 2011. Figure 41 below shows the total number of adults with Learning Disabilities known to Scottish Borders services is higher than the figures captured through the Census. As at March 2014, 599 people aged 16+ with Learning Disabilities were known to Scottish Borders services, of whom 555 had confirmed addresses in the area.

FIGURE 41
NUMBERS OF ADULTS WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES
RESIDENT IN SCOTTISH BORDERS AND KNOWN TO SCOTTISH
BORDERS SERVICES IN 2014, BY AGE AND GENDER

AGE GROUP	NUMBER OF MALES	NUMBER OF FEMALES	BOTH GENDERS COMBINED	% WITHIN AGE GROUP
16 to 24*	70	44	114	21%
25 to 34	60	41	101	18%
35 to 49	88	64	152	27%
50 to 64	72	51	123	22%
65+	27	38	65	12%
Total	317	238	555	100%

Source: Scottish Borders Learning Disability Statistics return for March 2014

KEY CHALLENGES

Research tells us that people with learning disabilities have some of the poorest health of any group in Scotland. They are considerably more likely to die at an early age than the general population - on average 20 years before. Some of the causes of death are potentially preventable, and the main causes of death differ from those of the general population. Whilst the most common causes of death for the Scottish population are cancer, heart disease and strokes, the most common causes of death for people with learning disabilities are respiratory disease, cardiovascular disease (related to congenital heart disease) and different forms of cancer, principally related to gullet, stomach and gall bladder rather than lung, prostate and urinary tract.

Many of the causes of learning disabilities may also lead to physical or mental ill health. This means that people with learning disabilities may be more likely to be prescribed multiple drugs due to complex and multiple health needs which, in turn, can sometimes adversely affect health through side effects and drug interactions. In terms of prevention, people with learning disabilities are also less likely to exercise and eat healthily than the general public because they may not always have the knowledge or understanding to make healthy choices, and are reliant on others for support and communication. These issues are often added to by problems accessing the health services they need. What is clear is that some conditions go unrecognised or are recognised at a later stage than would be the case for the general population. Where there is a recognised condition, it may not be monitored as well unless individuals themselves, their carers and professionals proactively do this. Added to which, assumptions are sometimes made that a condition is part of the learning disability and it is not addressed because of this.

EXAMPLES OF WHAT WE AND PARTNERS ARE DOING IN BORDERS

Specialist Health and Social Care for adults with learning disabilities are provided by the Scottish Borders Learning Disability Service. This is a joint Scottish Borders Council and NHS Borders service and provides a range of services for adults with a learning disability across the whole of the Scottish Borders.

Health Improvement and Learning Disabilities services are collaborating on a healthy living programme to promote nutrition and activity with people with a learning disability and the carers and services that support them.

INFLUENZA

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Influenza is a viral infection that attacks your respiratory system — your nose, throat and lungs. Influenza, commonly called the flu, is not the same as stomach “flu” viruses that cause diarrhea and vomiting.

For most people, influenza resolves on its own, but sometimes, influenza and its complications such as pneumonia, can be deadly. People at higher risk of developing flu complications include:

- Young children under 5, and especially those under 2 years
- Adults older than 65
- Residents of nursing homes and other long-term care facilities
- Pregnant women
- People with weakened immune systems
- People who have chronic illnesses, such as asthma, heart disease, kidney disease and diabetes
- People who are very obese, with a body mass index (BMI) of 40 or higher

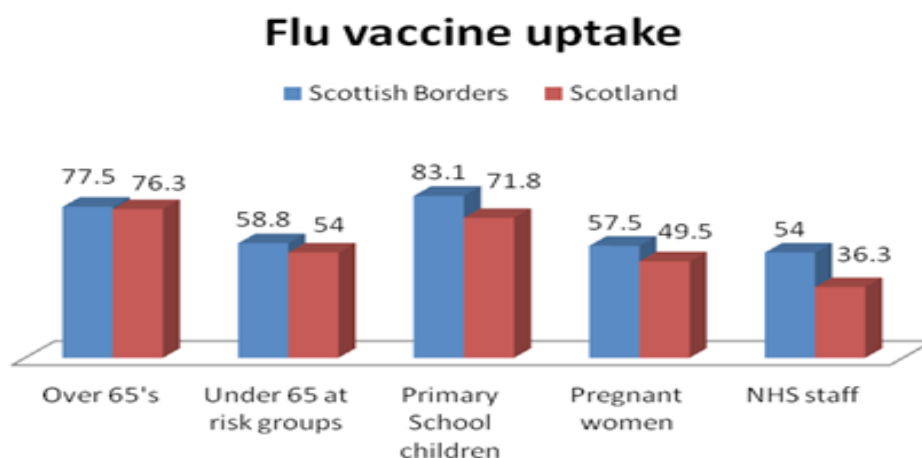
The Scottish Government runs an annual flu immunization programme for those at high risk of the disease. Front line health and social care staff and carers are also recommended to have the vaccine.

KEY FACTS:

Figure 42 below shows that the flu vaccination uptake in the Borders was higher than for Scotland as a whole across all at risk groups. In fact Borders was the top performing board for primary school children, at risk groups and pregnant women which is a fantastic performance by Borders primary care teams and the school immunisation team.

FIGURE 42

FLU VACCINE UPTAKE BY TARGET GROUP 2014/15



Source: NHS Borders

KEY CHALLENGES

Even though we have nearly reached the Scottish Government target of 60% uptake for under 65 years at risk residents, we still have as many as 5437 eligible under 65 years at risk Borders residents at higher risk of complications from influenza due to underlying medical conditions who did not receive the vaccine during 2014/15. Continued sustained efforts are needed to reduce this figure.

Even though our NHS staff vaccination programme has achieved its highest uptake rate ever, continued sustained efforts are needed to increase this uptake performance in order to protect patients from infection.

BORDERS DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT 2015

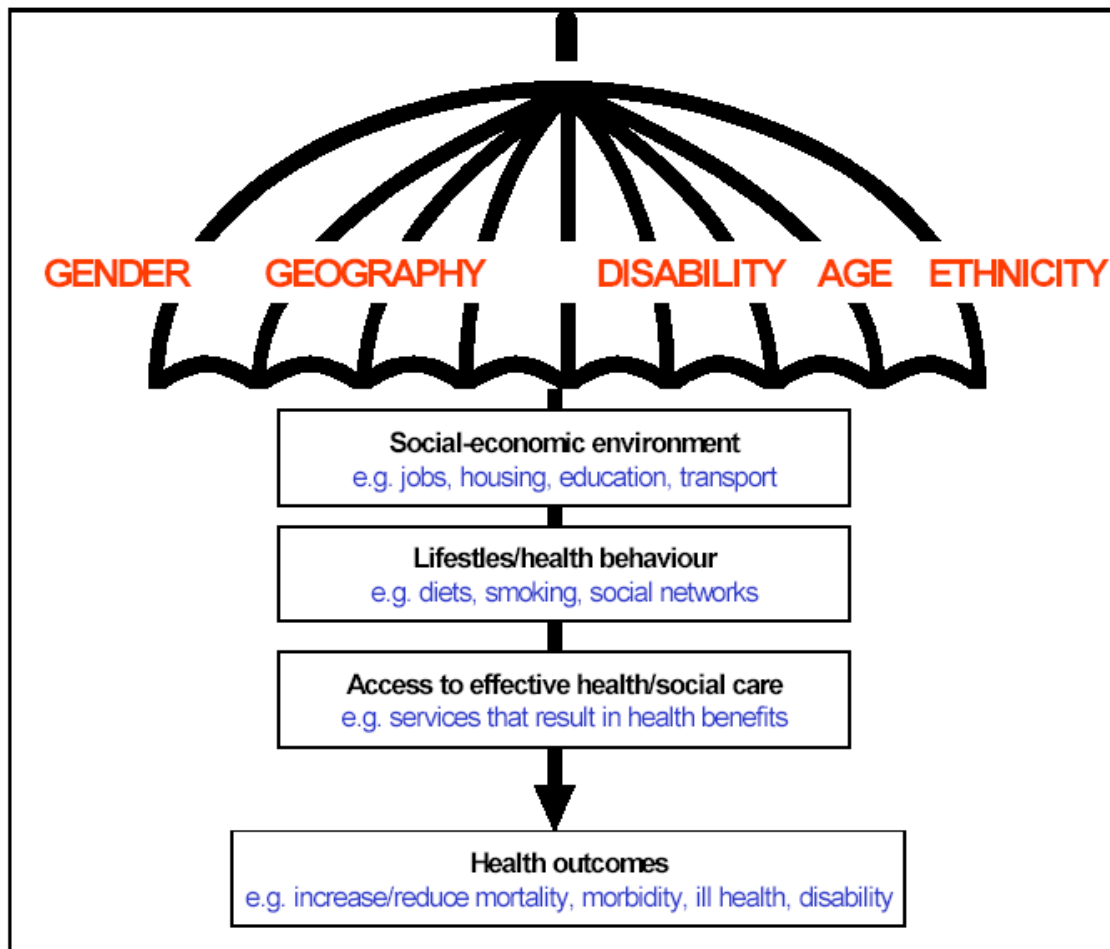
CHAPTER 11 HEALTH INEQUALITIES IN THE BORDERS



WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

Health inequalities are 'systematic, unfair differences in the health of the population that occur across social classes or population groups'. These differences are not random or inevitable. There are significant inequalities in health in Scotland between people who are socially and economically well off, and those who are socially disadvantaged. Health inequalities are not only apparent between people of different socio-economic groups. Inequalities are also related to gender, ethnicity, age, mental health and learning disabilities. The causes of health inequalities are complex, and include lifestyle factors: smoking, nutrition, exercise to name only a few, and also wider determinants such as poverty, housing and education. Access to healthcare also plays a role. Because the causes of health inequalities are complex no single approach is sufficient to reduce health inequalities - concerted efforts are required across many partners at local and national levels. This is illustrated in the Figure 43 below.

FIGURE 43
THE CAUSES OF HEALTH INEQUALITIES³¹



OUR VISION:

“ *All residents in the Borders have the right to good health and enjoy equal opportunities to lead healthy, safe and fulfilling lives* ”

KEY FACTS:

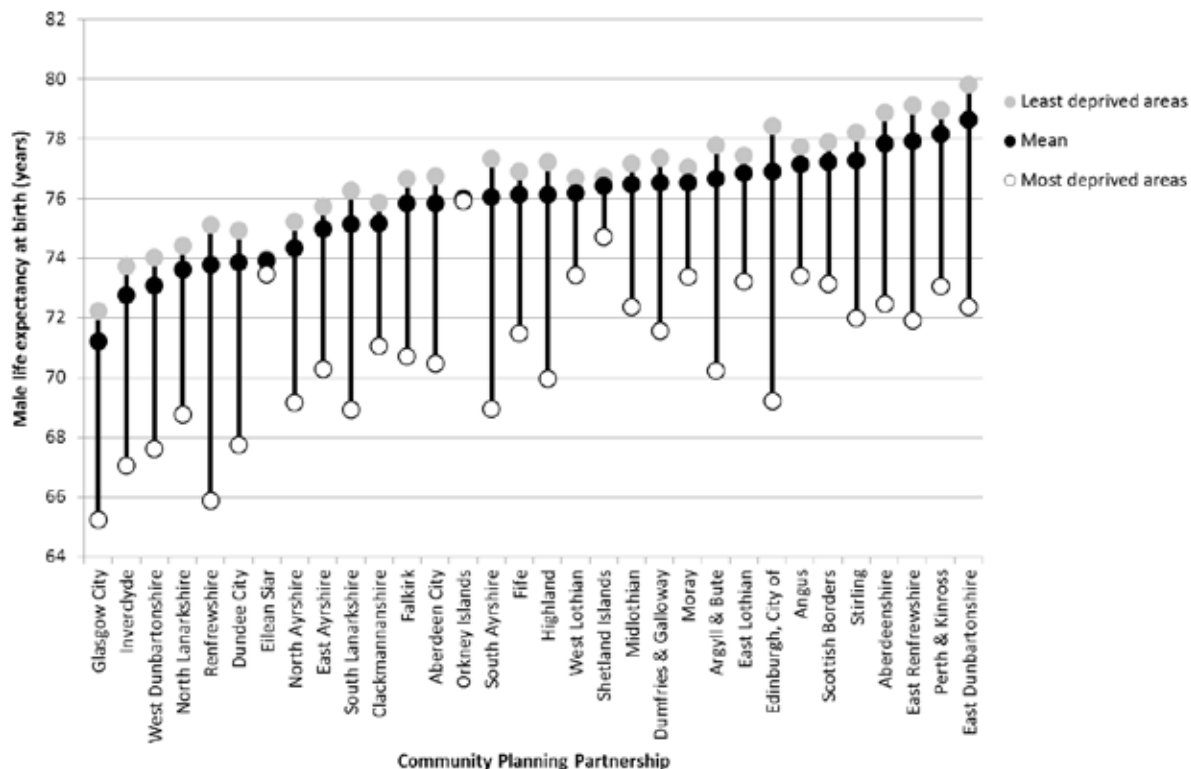
The Scottish Government Long-term Monitoring of Health Inequalities October 2014 Report on Inequalities in Scotland found that¹⁹:

- The gap between the most and least deprived areas for premature deaths has continued to fall
- Admission rates for coronary heart disease have increased more in the most deprived areas compared to the least deprived
- There is no clear long-term trend in the pattern of inequalities for premature cancer deaths. Patterns vary further when examining cancer incidence by type, although, of the four most common types, inequality levels are highest for cancer of the trachea, bronchus and lung
- Alcohol-related hospital admissions are falling fastest in the most deprived areas, resulting in reduced inequality levels over the long term
- The difference between rates in the most and least deprived areas for alcohol-related mortality is reducing
- Inequalities in birthweight remain very low

Figure 44 shows that within all Scottish Community Planning Partnerships, more deprived areas have a lower male life expectancy than less deprived areas. It also shows male life expectancy for Borders residents to be higher and with less intra area inequalities compared to other Scottish Boards. However some of the more deprived areas in Borders have a lower life expectancy for men and women compared to the Scottish average².

FIGURE 44

INEQUALITY IN MALE LIFE EXPECTANCY BY LOCAL AUTHORITY, 2006-2010



Source: Health Scotland

Premature mortality in persons aged under 75 years can be viewed as an indicator of health inequalities. Each year there are around 1200 deaths in the Borders of which 30% occur in persons under 75 years old. However there has been a significant improvement in premature mortality in the Borders between 2006-2013 with currently the lowest rate of any main land Board. Areas with more 'early deaths' compared to Scotland in the Scottish Borders include Selkirk, Langlee, Jedburgh, Duns and Coldstream².

An analysis of inequalities in the Scottish Borders was carried out using the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) coupled with additional local data collection tools². The ranking matrix shows the rank (1 to 29) for each of the small area geographies and for 46 inequality indicators. There are 9 Intermediate Geographies (small areas) in the Scottish Borders with 20% (9 of the 46) of indicators ranked between 1 and 5. These are shown in Figure 45 below.

FIGURE 45
INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHIES INEQUALITIES RANKS

INTERMEDIATE ZONE	NUMBER OF INDICATORS RANKING 1 TO 5 OF 29	% OF INDICATORS RANKED 1 TO 5 OUT OF 29
Langlee	31	67%
Burnfoot and area	28	61%
Eyemouth	22	48%
Galashiels West	22	48%
Hawick Central	15	33%
Galashiels North	14	30%
Hawick North	11	24%
Coldstream and area	10	22%
Hawick West End	10	22%

Source: Scottish Borders Council

However in the Scottish Borders, the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation alone does not provide a complete picture of deprivation. Although 5 datazones in the Borders were identified as being in the top 15% most deprived in Scotland, it could be argued that this does not take into account small pockets of deprivation in more rural areas.

Particular indicators of concern where deprived Borders areas do not fare well compared to more affluent areas include:

- Higher smoking rates particularly the percentage of pregnant women smoking at the time of booking for antenatal care
- Mental illness (hospital admissions and suicide) that may be due to unequal distribution of factors that promote and protect positive mental health and factors that are detrimental to mental health e.g. low income
- Hospital admissions related to alcohol
- Borders also has a significantly higher emergency admissions rate compared to Scotland as a whole although the reason for this is unclear. Admissions to hospital for coronary heart disease in the Borders are around a third higher in the most deprived areas compared to the most affluent areas and admissions due to respiratory disease almost twice as much. The reasons for this are also unclear but are likely to be related to higher rates of coronary heart and respiratory disease and associated lifestyle factors (smoking, diet, exercise) and possibly differing admission practices and community support
- Lower uptake of cancer screening (cervical, breast, colorectal)
- It is of interest that the most affluent areas in the Borders have a higher admission rate for cancer. This may be related to more affluent persons seeking early help for symptoms and to the lower uptake of cancer screening (cervical, breast, colorectal) seen in the most deprived communities.

Tackling these specific health inequalities will require concerted efforts across many partners at national and local levels. Suggested evidence based interventions are shown in Figure 46 below.

FIGURE 46

SUGGESTED EVIDENCE BASED INTERVENTIONS³¹

1. Programmes that ensure adequate incomes and reduce income inequalities
2. Programmes that reduce unemployment in vulnerable groups or areas
3. Programmes that improve physical environments, such as traffic calming schemes
4. Programmes that target vulnerable groups by investing in more intensive services and other forms of support for such groups, in the context of universal provision
5. Early year's programmes
6. Policies that use regulation and price (for example, minimum unit price or taxes) to reduce risky behaviours.

Health and social services also have a role in reducing health inequalities and suggested 'best practice' is shown in Figure 47 below.

FIGURE 47

SUGGESTED EVIDENCE BASED INTERVENTIONS³²

- Services should fully engage local communities on service provision to target specific health inequalities
- Ensuring everyone is registered with a GP e.g. migrants, and that levels of provision and quality are high
- All staff are aware of needs of vulnerable groups: practice staff, health visitors, community nurses, social workers, care workers, pharmacists, third sector workers and have the skills and confidence to engage sensitively and effectively with people from a range of backgrounds.
- Staff act as patient advocates helping them to navigate complex health, social and benefit system
- Enhance role of frontline health practitioners to increase access to health care and freeing up GP time to focus on vulnerable groups (COPD, CHD, mental health, screening, vaccination)
- All staff have a local leadership role to engage with members of the community to seek solutions e.g. Fresh food, transport, exercise.

KEY CHALLENGES

There are significant inequalities in health in Scotland between people who are socially and economically well off, and those who are socially disadvantaged. Health inequalities are not only apparent between people of different socio-economic groups. Inequalities are also related to gender, ethnicity, age, mental health and learning disabilities. Whilst recognising that national government policies have a very important impact on health inequalities there is still a lot we can do in the Borders. We therefore need to enhance, develop and maintain partnership working across the Borders to address the many factors leading to health inequalities.

We need to ensure that all staff in statutory or non-statutory organisations understand their public health role in reducing health inequalities.

For example:

- Staff should understand what health inequalities exist and how these may be tackled
- Senior managers should provide leadership in supporting their staff to identify and address health inequalities.

We need to recognise people who are disadvantaged have higher health needs and the level and intensity of service provision should reflect that. Service development plans could contain a Health Inequalities assessment in addition to the current Equalities and Diversity assessment.

The social and built environment affects every aspect of our lives and has an influence on health inequalities e.g. availability of healthy food, location on health services, facilities for walking and cycling and opportunities for social interaction. We need to ensure that health is an important consideration in planning decisions. Health Inequalities Impact Assessment (HIIA) is a way for organisations to think about how their plans or decisions might affect people and population groups in different ways. The findings can inform the development and implementation of plans and policies, helping organisations to ensure that no-one is disadvantaged by what they do.

EXAMPLES OF WHAT WE AND PARTNERS ARE DOING IN BORDERS

Actions on inequalities can be categorised as:

- Actions that undo the underlying structural inequalities in power and resources
- Actions that mitigate the health and social consequences of social inequalities
- Actions that help individuals and communities resist the effects of inequality on health and wellbeing

Examples of Borders initiatives aiming to reduce tackle inequalities Borders by implementing such actions include:

SCOTTISH BORDERS COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP

The Scottish Borders Community Planning Partnership Inequalities Theme Group has developed a high level strategic plan to tackle and reduce five key strands of inequalities in the Scottish Borders. These are shown in Figure 48 below.

FIGURE 48
FIVE MAIN INEQUALITIES THEMES



This 'Reducing Inequalities Strategic Plan' sets out how Scottish Borders Council and its partners will fulfil our responsibilities, refreshing our commitment to tackling inequalities and strengthening the contributions made by all key partners and stakeholders. The Strategic Plan will focus activities which seek to reduce inequalities in the Borders on the groups who are identified at greatest risk of falling into the most disadvantaged circumstances and/or in those areas where there are the highest levels of deprivation.

- Single households
- Children in Poverty
- Single Parents
- Elderly
- Long term sick/disabled
- Homeless
- Women and Girls

The Plan aims to reduce the inequalities in health & wellbeing between the most and the least deprived people by addressing the following:

- People who are socially disadvantaged have poor health outcomes and the design, the level and intensity of local service provision should reflect that
- All staff in statutory or non-statutory organisations need to understand their public health role in reducing health inequalities and appreciate how health inequalities affect the population they serve
- Enhancing, developing and maintaining partnership working across the Borders to address the many factors leading to health inequalities
- Partnership working at a local and national level
- Through CPP and IJB established principles on reducing health inequalities from evidence-based work and apply these in a proportionate way across the Borders.

HEALTH & SOCIAL CARE PARTNERSHIP INTEGRATED JOINT BOARD

The Integrated Joint Board is currently consulting on a Strategic Plan and one of its key objectives is to reduce inequalities in the Borders. Once the Plan is agreed an implementation plan will support this important initiative.

PUBLIC HEALTH DIRECTORATE

The Joint Health Improvement Team leads and supports work across the Scottish Borders to improve health and reduce health inequalities. The Directorate is leading on the development of a Scottish Borders Public Health Inequalities Action Plan, which will underpin the Community Planning Reducing Inequalities Strategy Plan and identify the key priorities for the Scottish Borders and its partners.

HEALTH PROMOTING ORGANISATIONS

The award winning 'Small Changes, Big Difference' campaign from NHS Borders aims to engage our staff, the public and businesses across the Borders to make small changes in their life and work practice to make a big difference to their own and other's health and wellbeing. A project group has been set within the Scottish Borders Council to develop an implementation plan for promoting relevant aspects of the 'Small Changes, Big Difference' campaign to SBC staff.

ALCOHOL AND DRUGS PARTNERSHIP

The Scottish Borders Alcohol & Drugs Partnership (ADP) is tasked with delivering a reduction in the level of drug and alcohol problems amongst young people and adults in the Borders, and reducing the harmful impact on families and communities. ADP are committed to working with the Scottish Government, colleagues, people in recovery and local communities to tackle the problems arising from substance misuse.

HEALTHY LIVING NETWORK

Borders Healthy Living Network (HLN) was established in 2003 and operates in the most deprived areas in the Borders (Eyemouth, Langlee and Burnfoot) and aims to reduce inequalities in health by empowering communities to identify and address health issues that are relevant to them.

KEEP WELL

This service focuses on people from a more deprived background who are at higher risk of developing heart disease and strokes, and it assesses their risk and recommends lifestyle changes to reduce the risk and also refers to local GPs when appropriate for drug treatments. The service is run by the Lifestyle Advisor Support Service (LASS) and this means that the service can offer intensive support to help people change their lifestyle risk factor when required.

THIRD SECTOR ORGANISATIONS

The Third Sector makes a direct impact on the wellbeing of citizens in our local communities and contributes to the improvement of its public services which support people with particular health issues e.g. diabetes, mental health, sensory impairment, etc. Third Sector organisations can be very effective in addressing the wider factors underlying health inequalities.

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BORDERS DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT 2015

SUMMARY



SUMMARY OF KEY CHALLENGES FOR 2016

Dr Tim Patterson

Interim Joint Director of Public Health



There is a lot to celebrate in this report but there are also areas of concern. The following are key challenges to be considered by local organisations, planning groups, communities and individuals involved in improving health and well-being in the Borders. They are referenced to the relevant Report Chapter.



CHAPTER 3: WHO LIVES IN THE BORDERS?

The numbers of people aged 65-74 may increase by almost one third (32%), whilst the numbers aged 75 and over may increase by 75%. As our population ages it is vital that maintaining and improving physical, mental, social and economic wellbeing of older adults is a priority.

Census data may not capture the seasonal economic migration that occurs in the Borders to support the farming and fishing industry. Significant migration to the UK has also occurred since the 2011 census and the 2011 data may under report white non British and other ethnic minorities. Local services need to be sensitive to migrant health issues.



CHAPTER 4: HOW LONG MIGHT WE LIVE?

There are areas within the Scottish Borders where the male and female life expectancy is lower than for Scotland. Differences in average life expectancy between people living in the least and most deprived areas are mainly due to deaths from coronary heart disease, stroke, cancer and respiratory disease. These inequality issues are covered in more detail in Chapter 11: Health Inequalities in the Borders.



CHAPTER 5: ARE WE HAPPY WITH OUR LIVES?

The mental health of children and young people (C&YP) under 17 years in Scotland has improved or stayed broadly constant over the past decade or so. However the data suggest that there is considerable scope for action. Life satisfaction and happiness decreased with age between P7, S2 and S4 pupils. Inequalities by area deprivation (SIMD) are common across both mental wellbeing and mental health problems.

More than 80,000 people aged 65 plus in Scotland describe themselves as often or always feel lonely. Loneliness can be seriously damaging and recent studies have shown it has double the impact of obesity and that feeling extreme loneliness can increase an older person's chances of premature death by 14%. The Scottish Government Equal Opportunities Committee is currently examining the issue of loneliness in Scotland.



CHAPTER 6: STARTING WELL: MATERNITY AND INFANCY

The rate of smoking in pregnancy appears higher in Scottish Borders than the Scottish average and is particularly high in the most deprived areas. The reduction of smoking in pregnancy remains a very high priority.

Although breastfeeding rates locally compare reasonably well with those from other parts of the country, far higher rates have been achieved elsewhere and therefore it is possible to do even better. This should be a priority for the future for the benefit of children and mothers.

Nutrition is an important foundation for good health and there continue to be challenges in ensuring access to affordable healthy food for all families with young children.

We need to ensure that children have the best possible opportunity for health and wellbeing and recognise the difference that family circumstances can make.



CHAPTER 7: DEVELOPING WELL: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

In Scotland as a whole, around 14.8% of girls and 17.2% of boys, aged 2-15 years, are estimated to be at risk of obesity. The rate of increase over the past 15 years has been greater for boys. If the Scottish trends also apply to Borders young people there may be an increasing problem with teenage boys gaining excess weight and all the physical and mental health issues that may bring.

It is disappointing that nationally there has been no overall increase or decrease in physical activity for Borders boys between 2008 and 2013. Public Health, Education and wider partners need to work closely to promote nutrition and healthy weight through the curriculum and activities and opportunities in local communities and by promoting a good food culture in Borders.

The emotional health of our young people affects all other aspects of their lives and we need to be sure that we are doing all we can to support young people to develop resilience to face the challenges of life.



CHAPTER 8: LIVING WELL: WORKING AGE ADULTS

A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE = DRINKING RESPONSIBLY

At least 43% of adults in the Scottish Borders may be exceeding recommended alcohol drinking limits. Alcohol related mortality is linked to long term drinking behaviours and so the impact of recent drinking is yet to appear. Reduction of excess drinking in men and women remains a priority.

A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE = REDUCING HARM FROM DRUGS

The trend for Scottish Borders drug related hospital stays is increasing particularly in deprived areas. As drug users grow older i.e. 35 years, they are more likely to experience concurrent physical and mental health problems and service providers need to be aware of these needs.

A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE = EATING WELL AND BEING ACTIVE

The estimated prevalence of obesity tends to rise with increasing age, from around 1 in 9 people aged 16-24 to more than 1 in 3 people aged 55-74.

The majority of the population in the Scottish Borders do not meet the recommended level of physical activity. 29% of the population have low levels of physical activity.



CHAPTER 9: AGEING WELL

FUEL POVERTY

The lower income groups have the highest rates of fuel poverty, but fuel poor households are found in all income bands.

CARING AND CARERS

The percentages of carers rating their own health as bad or very bad increases with the amount of unpaid care provided. 3% of people providing less than 20 hours of care per week rated their health as bad/very bad, compared with 13% of people providing more than 50 hours of unpaid care. Service providers need to be aware of the needs of this group.

LONG TERM CONDITIONS

By the age of 65, nearly two-thirds of people will have developed a Long Term Condition: 75% of people aged 75-84 have two or more such conditions. Management of elderly persons with multiple conditions is one of the most challenging problems faced by service providers particularly in primary care. Organisations need to recognize that providing appropriate support to such patients will not only help maintain patients in good health but ultimately reduce demands on services in the future. The evaluation report from the local LTC project, expected in early 2016, should be carefully considered so we learn from it and use it to improve the management of LTCs across the region.

FALLS

The rate of hospital admissions following a fall in the Borders for the over 65s in the period 2012-12 was similar to that for Scotland. However this means there is still nearly 500 emergency admissions each year in Borders persons over 65 years due to falls.

EMERGENCY ADMISSIONS

The Scottish Borders has a higher rate of emergency hospitalisations compared to Scotland with more deprived communities having higher rates. By far the highest rates of emergency admissions to hospital are amongst people aged 75 and over. The most common cause of admission in this age group is chest infection. There may be opportunities to improve care for these patients in the community and thus prevent hospital admissions.

DEMENTIA

The cases of dementia are expected to significantly increase in the Borders over the next 5 years. This will have significant implications for families, communities and care providers.



CHAPTER 10: COMMON ILLNESSES SPANNING AGE GROUPS

CANCER

The actual numbers of cases of cancer have risen over the last decade, largely due to an ageing population, as the incidence of new cancer cases rises quickly after 65 years. Sustained prevention measures are important to bring about a reduction in the lifestyle risk factors amongst higher risk groups, although positive impact on the incidence of new cancers and prevalence will be gradual. Prevention should also include implementation of health promoting actions in acute care settings for those who already have health problems – inherent in the

Health Promoting Health Services (HPHS) initiative. All these activities should aim to promote healthy weight, increase physical activity, promote smoking cessation and reduce alcohol consumption with effective pathways into community services and resources.

Bowel screening is one of the most effective screening programmes available and is estimated to save 7 lives per year in the Borders. Borders men have a lower uptake of bowel screening than women: 57.8% v 64.5% and the uptake is even lower in the most deprived groups. Every effort needs to be made to increase uptake in these groups.

DIABETES

The prevalence of diabetes across Borders is increasing year on year. The excess healthcare costs attributable to diabetes are substantial and pose a significant clinical and public health challenge. This burden is an important consideration for decision-makers, particularly given increasing concern over the sustainability of the healthcare system, aging population structure and increasing prevalence of diabetic risk factors, such as obesity.

A recent National Institute of Clinical Effective review suggests that the role of bariatric surgery for patients with a BMI of 30 or over who have recent-onset type 2 diabetes and who have failed to lose weight by other means, is likely to significantly increase in the future.

MENTAL ILL HEALTH

Lifestyle factors and barriers in accessing services adversely affect the physical health of people with mental health problems: poorer diets, low rates of exercise and higher prevalence of smoking than among the general population. All care providers need to be aware of these risks.

Men of working age, particularly in deprived communities, are a key risk group for suicide in the Scottish Borders. Suicide prevention strategies need to include explicit aims to reduce socio-economic inequalities and gender inequalities in suicide.

LEARNING DISABILITIES

Research tells us that people with learning disabilities have some of the poorest health of any group in Scotland. They are considerably more likely to die at an early age than the general population - on average 20 years before. Some of the causes of death are potentially preventable, and the main causes of death differ from those of the general population.

INFLUENZA

Even though we have nearly reached the Scottish Government target of 60% uptake for under 65 years at risk residents, we still have as many as 5437 eligible under 65 years at risk Borders residents at higher risk of

complications from influenza due to underlying medical conditions who did not receive the vaccine during 2014/15. Continued sustained efforts are needed to reduce this figure.

Even though our NHS staff vaccination programme has achieved its highest uptake rate ever, continued sustained efforts are needed to increase this uptake performance in order to protect patients from infection.



CHAPTER 11: HEALTH INEQUALITIES IN THE BORDERS

There are significant inequalities in health in Scotland between people who are socially and economically well off, and those who are socially disadvantaged. Health inequalities are not only apparent between people of different socio-economic groups. Inequalities are also related to gender, ethnicity, age, mental health and learning disabilities. Whilst recognising that national government policies have a very important impact on health inequalities there is still a lot we can do in the Borders. We therefore need to enhance, develop and maintain partnership working across the Borders to address the many factors leading to health inequalities.

We need to ensure that all staff in statutory or non-statutory organisations understand their public health role in reducing health inequalities.

For example:

- Staff should understand what health inequalities exist and how these may be tackled
- Senior managers should provide leadership in supporting their staff to identify and address health inequalities.

We need to recognise people who are disadvantaged have higher health needs and the level and intensity of service provision should reflect that. Service development plans could contain a Health Inequalities assessment in addition to the current Equalities and Diversity assessment.

The built environment affects every aspect of our lives and has an influence on health inequalities e.g. availability of healthy food, location on health services, facilities for walking and cycling. We need to ensure that health is an important consideration in planning decisions. Health Inequalities Impact Assessment (HIIA) is a way for organisations to think about how their plans or decisions might affect people and population groups in different ways. The findings can inform the development and implementation of plans and policies, helping organisations to ensure that no-one is disadvantaged by what they do.

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LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: EXAMINATION REPORT

Report by Service Director Regulatory Services

SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL

17 December 2015

1 PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report seeks Council agreement on its response to the proposed modifications arising from the Examination Report into the Proposed Local Development Plan, and to take forward the Local Development Plan as amended to formal adoption.**
- 1.2 The Council has now received the Examination Report on the Proposed Local Development Plan following a number of delays. The Examination Report proposes modifications to the Plan, most significantly in relation to renewables policy and the supply of housing land. Whilst officers do not agree with the proposed modifications on these two matters, it is not considered that there is sufficient legal basis for the Council to decline to accept them.
- 1.3 The Council is therefore recommended to accept the Reporter recommendations in full, and to proceed towards formal adoption of the Local Development Plan as set out in paragraphs 3.27 to 3.30.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 I recommend that the Council:-**
 - (a) Agrees its response to the proposed modifications as set out in Appendix B,**
 - (b) Agrees to take forward the Local Development Plan (Appendix C), as amended by the agreed modifications, to formal adoption,**
 - (c) Notes the updates to the Environmental Assessment as set out in Appendix D, and the Habitats Regulation Assessment (Appendix E), the Equalities Impact Assessment (Appendix F), and the Action Programme (Appendix G),**

- (d) Agrees to write to the Government's Chief Planner and the Chief Reporter expressing concern on the approach taken by the Reporter on Renewable Energy policy and Housing Land provision, and on the time taken to deliver the Examination Report.**

3 LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Background

- 3.1 The Development Plan for the Scottish Borders will consist of the approved Strategic Development Plan (SDP) and the adopted Local Development Plan (LDP). The SESplan SDP was approved by Scottish Ministers in June 2013. The Council's LDP has now been subject to formal Examination. This report considers the modifications proposed by the Examination Report, and proposes that they should be accepted and included in the LDP to be submitted to Scottish Ministers as part of the formal adoption process.
- 3.2 The Council, following its meeting on 26 January 2012, agreed the Main Issues Report (MIR) as a basis for public consultation for a period of 12 weeks. In parallel, the Environmental Report (ER) was also subject to public consultation under separate legislative process. Following the printing of the documentation, the MIR and ER were subject to advertisement and consultation took place from 2 April to 25 June 2012. As part of the consultation there were a series of nine drop-in exhibitions held across the council area. In addition, the Council notified the neighbours of all new site proposals. Some 278 representations relating to around 1000 issues were received in relation to the MIR. The ER received positive responses from the three consultation authorities (Historic Scotland, Scottish Environment Protection Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage).
- 3.3 The Council, at its meeting on 25 October 2012, considered a report in relation to the consultation responses on the MIR. The Council agreed to the recommended responses to the submitted consultations, but reserved judgement on a small number of issues pending the publication of the SESplan Examination Report and further work on other key studies.
- 3.4 At its meeting on 25 September 2013, the Council agreed the Proposed Local Development Plan. The Plan was subject to public representation from 6 December 2013 to 3 March 2014. The Plan was subject to neighbour notification on all sites within the Plan (some 6500 notifications) and there were presentations at the Area Forums.
- 3.5 At its meeting on 25 September 2014, the Council agreed to take all representations received to formal Examination. The Plan was submitted for Examination on 22 October 2014. The Examination formally started on 26 November 2014. Over the period of the Examination the Reporter issued a series of questions for further information, and held one 1-day hearing on the subject of housing.
- 3.6 Whilst the initial target date for completion of the Examination was 23 July 2015, this was subsequently updated, first to mid-August 2015, then to September 2015, then to mid-October 2015, prior to final receipt on 30 October 2015.
- 3.7 The Examination Report was published by the Directorate for Planning and Environmental Appeals on 4 November 2015. This is significantly beyond the normal expectation that reports should take around 6 months, and

rarely exceed 9 months as set out in Scottish Government in Circular 6/2013.

- 3.8 This delay is unhelpful because the current Local Plan will be over 5 years old in February 2016, and at this point in terms of Scottish Planning Policy, the weight given to it at planning appeals will be reduced in that material weight will be given to a presumption in favour of development that contributes to sustainable development. The report therefore recommends that the Council writes to both the Chief Reporter and the Scottish Government Chief Planner to express its concerns on this matter.

Examination Report

- 3.9 The Examination Report (**Appendix A**) which runs to some 1100 pages is available for view in the Members' Library, and can be viewed on the following link-<http://www.scotborders.gov.uk/ldp>.
- 3.10 **Appendix B** attached to this report sets out the Reporters' proposed modifications (changes highlighted in red), and the officer recommendation, with additional text where appropriate.
- 3.11 The Reporters considered 328 separate issues, and determined that there were no necessary modifications on 178 of these issues. The following briefly sets out the main modifications recommended by the Reporter.

Significant policy modifications are-

- Renewables (including wind energy) (Policy ED9) (covered across 18 issues) where the reporter has made modifications to fit his interpretation of national policy, and seeks the preparation of Supplementary Guidance
- Housing land (Policy HD4) where the reporter has largely accepted the council position, but seeks the preparation of Supplementary Guidance to bring forward sites for a further 916 houses.

Other policy modifications are-

- Town centres (Policy ED3), where the reporter has introduced commercial centres into the policy framework
- Housing in the countryside (Policy HD2) where the reporter has removed the policy reference to section 75 occupancy restrictions
- Developer contributions (Policy IS2) where the reporter has made amendments to put the emphasis on the use of conditions rather than section 75 agreements
- Other minor policy modifications are in respect of carbon dioxide emissions (Policy PMD2); carbon rich soils (Policy ED10) (in relation to wind energy); minerals (Policy ED12) ; affordable housing (Policy HD1); water environment (Policy EP15); transport infrastructure (Policy IS4); flooding (Policy IS8); waste (Policy IS10); exclusion

zones (Policy IS12); contaminated land (Policy IS13) and radio telecommunications (policy IS15).

Significant site modifications are-

- Introduction of new housing sites at Stagehall, Stow and Dolphinton
- Introduction of new housing and mixed use sites at Rosetta Road caravan site in Peebles
- Increase in housing capacity at Newtown St Boswells Mart site
- Deletion of sites at Netherbarns and the Birks in Galashiels
- Deletion of 2 sites at Earlston (sites at Mill Road and Earlston Mill); Innerleithen (gas works); Bonchester Bridge (caravan site); Newcastleton (west) (in line with SEPA recommendations)
- Deletion of Philiphaugh Mill, Selkirk (a SEPA recommendation despite being within the protected area of the Selkirk flood scheme)
- Reduction in site housing capacity at Broomilees Road, Darnick
- Deletion of Houndwood cemetery (as put forward by Council)
- Removal of areas covered by TPOs from housing zoning at Dingleton Hospital, Melrose
- Introduction of 2 new key green spaces at Violet Bank and High School playing fields, Peebles.

Discussion on Reporter Recommended Modifications

3.12 As noted above, there are significant changes in respect of two policy areas. Each are of concern, however these concerns need to be considered in the legal context whereby there are very limited avenues available to the Council to depart from the reporter recommendations. It should also be noted that where the Reporter does not propose modification there is no opportunity for the Council to make further change at this stage.

The Legal Context

3.13 The recommended modifications contained in Examination Reports are largely binding on planning authorities. In addition, planning authorities have the ability, in terms of the 1997 Act, to make such (minor) modifications to the LDP, as appear to them to be required for it to properly reflect the Report and its modifications.

3.14 Planning authorities may only depart from the recommendations in specific defined circumstances. These are set out in sections 19(10) and 19(11) of the 1997 Act and Regulation 2 of the Town and Country Planning (Grounds for declining to follow recommendations) (Scotland) Regulations 2009. The only circumstance where authorities may depart from a recommendation is where that recommendation:

- (a) Would have the effect of making the LDP inconsistent with the National Planning Framework, or with any SDP or national park plan for the same area;
- (b) Is incompatible with Part IV of the Conservation (Natural Habitats etc) Regulations 1994;
- (c) Would not be acceptable having regard to an environmental assessment carried out by the planning authority on the plan following receipt of the Examination Report;
- (d) is based on conclusions that could not reasonably have been reached based on the evidence considered at the Examination.

3.15 The Chief Legal Officer has been consulted. Her view is that the grounds upon which departure from recommendations is lawful are very restricted, and therefore the Authority requires to exercise caution. If the authority does not accept a recommendation it would almost inevitably face challenge from the house building and/or renewables industry (depending on the area of departure). This, in turn, would not only result in uncertainty, but equally significantly, could put the whole plan in abeyance for potentially well in excess of a year, until the legal challenge is finally resolved. On the latter point, in the event that the Local Development Plan is unable to be relied upon due to legal challenge then, the current Local Plan would have to continue to be used in the interim, and given it will be over 5 years old in February of 2016, this would allow reporters at appeal to potentially give it less weight as noted in para 3.8 above.

3.16 On balance therefore, the view of officers is that the Council should accept the Reporter recommendations.

Renewables Policy, including Wind Energy

3.17 Policy ED9 and its introductory text have been largely rewritten by the Reporter to conform to his view of Scottish Planning Policy. The result is a generic style policy which does not properly take into account the Council's substantial experience and knowledge in relation to this subject area, set within the context of the Scottish Borders. In addition, it consequently removes interpretation of criteria from the policy which would be helpful to applicants. These significant modifications are proposed by the Reporter without the benefit of a hearing session during the Examination.

3.18 It should be noted that Circular 6/2013 gives clear guidance to Reporters that they are not tasked with making the plan as good as it can be, but only with modifying those parts that are clearly inappropriate or insufficient.

3.19 Notwithstanding the above concerns, it is noted that the Reporter recommendations also include the need to produce Supplementary Guidance (as did the Council's Proposed Plan) which, once in place, will have the same status in legal terms as the adopted LDP. This will enable the Council to develop the Reporter's generic policy approach taking local circumstances more properly into account, and, importantly, to provide map guidance on landscape capacities for onshore wind energy.

3.20 The report recommends that the Council writes to both the Chief Reporter and the Scottish Government Chief Planner to express its concerns on this matter.

Housing Policy

3.21 The key recommendation in respect of housing policy is that the Council should prepare Supplementary Guidance (SG) within one year of the adoption of the LDP to identify land for 916 houses. The process for the preparation of the SG would need to include a call for sites against strict criteria relating to site delivery within the short term; a draft SG for public consultation; and, a finalised SG that would require to be submitted to the Scottish Government for scrutiny. Once adopted the SG would form a constituent part of the adopted Local Development Plan.

3.22 The main reason for this additional requirement is that the Reporter, against council advice, has introduced a 2014 housing land audit baseline into the assessment of housing land supply against housing land requirement.

3.23 By incorporating a baseline beyond the date of the preparation of the Proposed Plan the Reporter has created an artificial shortfall of land. This is largely due to the fact that development has not kept pace with the housing requirement set by the SESplan Supplementary Guidance on housing. Therefore, requirement which has not been met rolls forward into the remaining requirement.

3.24 The Council prepared its Proposed LDP on the basis of the 2012 audit, and this led to 630 additional house sites being brought into the Plan. This was then subject to public representation. The Council does not consider it appropriate to amend key foundations of the Plan at Examination as this has the effect of disenfranchising the general public from key decisions that may have a direct impact upon them. This view is in line with Government advice that seeks to front load the planning process so that consultation is meaningful to the public.

3.25 The report recommends that the Council writes to both the Chief Reporter and the Scottish Government Chief Planner to express its concerns on this matter.

3.26 The remaining recommended modifications are set out in **Appendix B**, along with any additional commentary. The full revised LDP, including the modifications is set out in **Appendix C**, and is attached as a supplementary report.

Next Steps

3.27 The Council are required to publish the modifications and the revised LDP by placing a public notice; making the copies of the modifications and revised LDP available for public inspection at the planning office, in all public libraries and on the internet; and, to notify all who made representations on the Proposed Plan.

3.28 The Council are to send to Scottish Ministers the modifications made; a statement on and explanation of any recommended modifications not made; the Proposed Plan for adoption; the Report of Examination; the advertisement of its intention to adopt; and an environmental assessment on the Proposed Plan as modified. 28 days following submission the Council may adopt the Plan unless otherwise directed by Scottish Ministers.

3.29 The following documents have been updated in line with the Reporters' proposed modifications and are available to view in the Members' Library- Updated Environmental Assessment (**Appendix D**), Updated Habitats Regulation Assessment (**Appendix E**), Equalities Impact Assessment (**Appendix F**), Updated Action Programme (**Appendix G**).

3.30 Once the LDP is adopted the Council will be required to send two copies to Scottish Ministers; publish it, including electronically; place copies in public libraries; notify people who made representations on the Proposed Plan of its publication and availability in public libraries; and, advertise its publication in a local newspaper.

4 IMPLICATIONS

4.1 Financial

There will be costs associated with the preparation and printing of the Plan and advertisement as part of the process of adoption, and thereafter once the LDP has been adopted. Budget is in place to cover this.

4.2 Risk and Mitigations

The report in paragraphs 3.13 to 3.16 sets out the legal context for consideration by the Council. There is significant risk of legal challenge and consequent delay to the Plan if the Council declines to accept the Reporter recommendations.

4.3 Equalities

An Equalities Impact Assessment has been carried out on this proposal and it is anticipated that there are no adverse equality implications.

4.4 Acting Sustainably

The LDP has been subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment throughout its preparation.

4.5 Carbon Management

There are no known effects on carbon emissions directly affecting the Council.

4.6 Rural Proofing

The proposals within the LDP have been subject to assessment, including rural impact.

4.7 Changes to Scheme of Administration or Scheme of Delegation

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

5 CONSULTATION

- 5.1 The Chief Financial Officer, the Monitoring Officer, the Chief Legal Officer, the Chief Officer Audit and Risk, the Chief Officer HR, Corporate Communications and the Corporate Equalities and Diversity Officer, and the Clerk to the Council have been consulted and any comments received have been incorporated into the final report.

Approved by

Brian Frater

Service Director Regulatory Services Signature

Author(s)

Name	Designation and Contact Number
M. Wanless	Planning Policy and Access Manager ext5063

Background Papers: none

Previous Minute Reference: Scottish Borders Council 25 September 2014

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

Contact us at Jacqueline Whitelaw, Place, Scottish Borders Council, Council Headquarters, Newtown St Boswells, Melrose, TD6 0SA, Tel 01835 825431, Fax 01835 825071, email eitranslationrequest@scotborders.gov.uk.

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ISSUE	REPORTER'S RECOMMENDATION	REPORT PAGE NO	RECOMMENDATION
001 Chapter 2: Meeting the Challenges for the Scottish Borders: Section on Demographics Page 133	I recommend that the following modifications be made: 1. On page 10 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust the last sentence of paragraph 2.3 so that it reads: <i>"The combination of an up to date development plan with an effective and generous supply of land for housing, and the current economic downturn means that the land required to deal with future housing need is modest."</i> 2. On page 10 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust key outcome 1 so that it reads: <i>"Key Outcome 1: The continued provision of an effective housing land supply to ensure that a generous housing land supply is maintained."</i>	3	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
002 Chapter 2: Meeting the Challenges for the Scottish Borders: Infrastructure	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. On page 12 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust the last sentence of paragraph 2.9 so that it reads: <i>"The potential for a better rail service for the Berwickshire communities with a rail halt at Reston has been the subject of further study by SEStran. Transport Scotland has included improved rail services between Edinburgh and Berwick-upon-Tweed, incorporating a potential halt at Reston, as a priced option within the Invitation to tender for the next Scotrail franchise."</i>	6	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
003 Chapter 2: Meeting the Challenges for the Scottish Borders:	I recommend that the following modifications be made (see also issue 17): 1. On page 24 of Volume 1 Policies,	8	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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ISSUE	REPORTER'S RECOMMENDATION	REPORT PAGE NO	RECOMMENDATION
<p>Section on Climate Change</p> <p align="center">Page 134</p>	<p>adjust paragraph 1.1 so that it reads: <i>"The aim of the policy is to ensure that all new development, not just housing, is of a high quality and respects the environment in which it is contained. The policy does not aim to restrict good quality modern or innovative design but does aim to ensure that it does not negatively impact on the existing buildings, or surrounding landscape and visual amenity of the area. In some locations, the local environment will be more sensitive to change than in others. The policy aims to help tackle the causes and impacts of climate change, reduce resource use and moderate the impact of development on the environment."</i></p> <p>2. On page 24 of Volume 1 Policies, add 2 paragraphs at the end of the supporting text, after paragraph 1.4, to read:</p> <p><i>"...1.5 Local authorities, particularly via Building Standards, have a key role in helping to meet the Scottish Government's target for nearly carbon zero homes and buildings by 2016. At March 2013, the Buildings Standards target is a 30% carbon dioxide reduction from 2007 levels. The 2003 Building (Scotland) Act allows Scottish Ministers to regulate for the purpose of furthering the achievement of sustainable development. This is achieved through the Building Standards system whereby sustainability is embedded into the Technical Standards. Mandatory parts of</i></p>		

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Page 135	<p><i>the standards deliver sustainability in a number of areas such as energy efficiency, surface water drainage, sound insulation, durability and protection of buildings, access and water saving measures.</i></p> <p><i>1.6 The standards also offer the possibility for developers to go beyond these minimum standards and obtain recognition for achieving higher performance standards in areas such as further reduction of carbon dioxide levels, low and zero carbon technologies, grey water recycling, smart heating controls, building flexibility and adaptability, enhanced sound insulation, recycling facilities and security. Low and zero carbon technologies can be renewable energy sources such as solar panels and micro wind, heat pumps, combined heat and power and district heating infrastructure, and equipment such as mechanical ventilation and heat recovery which uses fossil fuels but results in significantly lower carbon dioxide emissions overall. The Building Standards application forms request confirmation of the levels of higher performance sustainability standards the applicant wishes to achieve.”</i></p> <p>3. On page 24 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust policy PMD2 so that it reads: “All new development will be expected to be of high quality in accordance with sustainability principles, designed to fit with Scottish Borders townscapes and to</p>		

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Page 136	<p>integrate with its landscape surroundings. The standards which will apply to all development are that: SUSTAINABILITY (a) <i>In terms of layout, orientation, construction and energy supply, the developer has demonstrated that appropriate measures have been taken to maximise the efficient use of energy and resources, including the use of renewable energy and resources such as District Heating Schemes and the incorporation of sustainable construction techniques in accordance with supplementary planning guidance. Planning applications must demonstrate that the current carbon dioxide emissions reduction target has been met, with at least half of this target met through the use of low or zero carbon technology,...</i></p>		
004 Chapter 2: Meeting the Challenges for the Scottish Borders: Section on Environment	<p>I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. On page 12 of Volume 1 Policies, delete the last sentence of paragraph 2.13, and replace it with a new sentence which reads: <i>"The careful management and control of development through the policies in place helps to ensure the continued attractiveness of the area for residents, visitors, tourists, and business."</i></p>	18	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
005 General: Increased Flood Risk	No modifications.	22	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
006 General: Critique of	I recommend that the following modification	24	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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ISSUE	REPORTER'S RECOMMENDATION	REPORT PAGE NO	RECOMMENDATION
<p>Housing Land Position & Central Strategic Development Area: Spatial Strategy</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 137</p>	<p>be made:</p> <p>1. On page 17 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust paragraph 3.13 so that it reads: <i>"3.13 Future development is focussed on the extension of the main towns of the strategic development areas and they will continue to be the main focus for housing growth within the Borders through the identification of potential areas for longer term growth. The plan seeks to identify a generous land supply at all times, and to meet the housing land requirement for the Scottish Borders as set by the SESplan Strategic Development Plan and Supplementary Guidance on Housing Land. The detail of this approach is set out in Appendix 2. Opportunities are identified across the whole area, but there is recognition that there are limitations to further development in the inner core area, where substantial housing development has been previously planned."</i></p>		
<p>007 General: Eastern Strategic Development Area/Eastern Hub /Eastern Spatial Strategy</p>	<p>No modifications.</p>	<p>28</p>	<p>Accept recommendation by Reporter.</p>
<p>008 General: Environment & Climate Change Issues within Vision, Aims & Spatial Strategy Section</p>	<p>No modifications.</p>	<p>30</p>	<p>Accept recommendation by Reporter.</p>

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009 General: Longer Term Mixed Use Development within Central SDA	No modifications.	34	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
010 General: Omission of Newcastleton from Central Spatial Strategy (& Central Strategic Development Area)	No modifications.	37	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
011 General: Quality & Quantity of Business & Industrial Land at Tweedbank	No modifications.	39	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
012 General: Reference to Green Networks within Vision Statement	No modifications.	41	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
013 Chapter 3: Vision, Aims & Spatial Strategy (page 17)	<p>I recommend that the following modification be made:</p> <p>1. On page 17 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust the first and last sentences of paragraph 3.17 so that they read: <i>"3.17. The roads infrastructure will require further improvement, particularly the A7 (including the provision of a Selkirk Bypass, which is a long term council aspiration), and A68. With the addition of the new Borders railway, the Galashiels Transport Interchange and the new stations at Tweedbank and Stow there will be excellent connection to business and employment markets in the Central Belt. The council also has a long term aspiration</i></p>	43	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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	<i>to see the future extension of the Borders Railway from Tweedbank to Carlisle via Hawick."</i>		
014 Chapter 3: Vision, Aims & Spatial Strategy (page 19) Page 139	I recommend that the following modifications be made: 1. On page 19 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust the first sentence of paragraph 3.32 so that it reads: <i>"The council has a long term aspiration for the dualling of the A1 to enhance connectivity to Edinburgh and Newcastle and beyond. This would provide considerable benefit to a number of local businesses in Berwickshire that are involved with fresh, perishable produce that requires to reach market quickly. Future development potential would be further enhanced if a rail station was delivered on the East Coast Mainline to serve the Berwickshire area at Reston."</i> 2. On page 20 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust the key of the Eastern Spatial Strategy diagram (figure 10) by replacing the reference to the "dualling of A1," with the words <i>"Future dualling of A1."</i>		Accept recommendation by Reporter.
015 Chapter 3: Vision, Aims & Spatial Strategy	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. On page 127 of Volume 1 Policies, add a paragraph after paragraph 1.4 of the supporting text for Policy IS4, Transport Development and Infrastructure, which reads: <i>"1.5 In dealing with development proposals, account will be taken of cross boundary transport implications, including</i>	47	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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	<i>the implications for cumulative impacts, and the implications arising outwith the SESplan authority area."</i>		
016 Policy PMD1: Sustainability	No modifications.	50	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
017 Policy PMD2: Quality Standards Page 140	<p>No modifications (but see issue 3 where adjustments are recommended to policy PMD2 and its supporting text – as detailed below).</p> <p>1. On page 24 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust paragraph 1.1 so that it reads: <i>"The aim of the policy is to ensure that all new development, not just housing, is of a high quality and respects the environment in which it is contained. The policy does not aim to restrict good quality modern or innovative design but does aim to ensure that it does not negatively impact on the existing buildings, or surrounding landscape and visual amenity of the area. In some locations, the local environment will be more sensitive to change than in others. The policy aims to help tackle the causes and impacts of climate change, reduce resource use and moderate the impact of development on the environment."</i></p> <p>2. On page 24 of Volume 1 Policies, add 2 paragraphs at the end of the supporting text, after paragraph 1.4, to read: <i>"...1.5 Local authorities, particularly via Building Standards, have a key role in helping to meet the Scottish Government's target for nearly carbon zero homes and</i></p>	57	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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<p align="center">Page 141</p>	<p><i>buildings by 2016. At March 2013, the Buildings Standards target is a 30% carbon dioxide reduction from 2007 levels. The 2003 Building (Scotland) Act allows Scottish Ministers to regulate for the purpose of furthering the achievement of sustainable development. This is achieved through the Building Standards system whereby sustainability is embedded into the Technical Standards. Mandatory parts of the standards deliver sustainability in a number of areas such as energy efficiency, surface water drainage, sound insulation, durability and protection of buildings, access and water saving measures.</i></p> <p><i>1.6 The standards also offer the possibility for developers to go beyond these minimum standards and obtain recognition for achieving higher performance standards in areas such as further reduction of carbon dioxide levels, low and zero carbon technologies, grey water recycling, smart heating controls, building flexibility and adaptability, enhanced sound insulation, recycling facilities and security. Low and zero carbon technologies can be renewable energy sources such as solar panels and micro wind, heat pumps, combined heat and power and district heating infrastructure, and equipment such as mechanical ventilation and heat recovery which uses fossil fuels but results in significantly lower carbon dioxide emissions overall. The Building Standards application forms request confirmation of the levels of</i></p>		

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ISSUE	REPORTER'S RECOMMENDATION	REPORT PAGE NO	RECOMMENDATION
<p align="center">Page 142</p>	<p><i>higher performance sustainability standards the applicant wishes to achieve.</i></p> <p>3. On page 24 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust policy PMD2 so that it reads: "All new development will be expected to be of high quality in accordance with sustainability principles, designed to fit with Scottish Borders townscapes and to integrate with its landscape surroundings. The standards which will apply to all development are that: SUSTAINABILITY (a) <i>In terms of layout, orientation, construction and energy supply, the developer has demonstrated that appropriate measures have been taken to maximise the efficient use of energy and resources, including the use of renewable energy and resources such as District Heating Schemes and the incorporation of sustainable construction techniques in accordance with supplementary planning guidance. Planning applications must demonstrate that the current carbon dioxide emissions reduction target has been met, with at least half of this target met through the use of low or zero carbon technology,...</i></p>		
018 Policy PMD3: Land Use Allocations	No modifications (but see issue 15 where an adjustment is recommended regarding the matters raised in representation 339, and issues 13 and 68 where adjustments are recommended regarding the matters raised in representation 342).	62	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
019 Policy PMD4:	No modifications.	65	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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ISSUE	REPORTER'S RECOMMENDATION	REPORT PAGE NO	RECOMMENDATION
Development outwith Development Boundaries			
020 Policy ED1: Protection of Business & Industrial Land	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. On page 36 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust table 1 by inserting on the third last line, under the settlement column for district sites, and in front of the site name Moss Road (zEL44), the settlement name " <i>Newcastleton</i> ."	71	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
021 Policy ED3: Town Centres & Shopping Development Page 143	I recommend that the following modifications be made: 1. On page 39 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust paragraph 1.2 so that it reads: <i>"1.2 Scottish Planning Policy sets out policy for town centres and requires that decision making is guided by a network of centres which will, depending on circumstances, include town centres, commercial centres and other local centres and may take the form of a hierarchy. The Strategic Development Plan does not identify any Strategic Town Centres within the Scottish Borders. There are some small scale, edge of town or out of town, retail clusters in the Borders but no commercial centres of the size and importance to justify inclusion in the hierarchy. Development will be directed to the identified District Town Centres in preference to edge of centre locations which, in turn, will be preferred to out of centre locations. However, in out of centre locations preference will be given to a retail</i>	78	Accept recommendation by Reporter. However, the Council is concerned that the Reporter has inserted reference to retail clusters or parks as part of the provisions in relation to commercial centres. This is particularly the case as he appears to accept that there are no defined commercial centres within the Scottish Borders. The changes in this respect appear to be proposed to meet the full provision of Scottish Planning Policy, even although it does not apply in the Borders context.

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ISSUE	REPORTER'S RECOMMENDATION	REPORT PAGE NO	RECOMMENDATION
<p align="center">Page 144</p>	<p><i>cluster or park if the assessment of a retail development proposal points towards the cluster or park being a commercial centre. This takes appropriate account of the preferred order of locations set out in the sequential approach in Scottish Planning Policy. Decision making will be guided by the role in the network of centres, whether the centre is a regeneration priority and by the results of any vitality and viability studies. Development proposals will also be assessed against any development briefs."</i></p> <p>2. On page 39 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust paragraph 1.4 so that it reads: <i>"1.4 Appropriate development as well as class 1 shop uses, could include food and drink (class 3 of the Use Classes Order), offices (classes 2 and 4), commercial leisure and entertainment (including cinemas and theatres), residential, particularly flats above ground floor level, healthcare, education and tourism related uses. The preferred order of locations set out above in the sequential approach will be applied to proposals for a range of appropriate uses which generate significant footfall, as well as retail and commercial leisure uses."</i></p> <p>3. On page 39 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust paragraph 1.5 so that it reads: <i>"1.5 Proposals for retail related development within rural areas should be assessed not only against this policy, but also against policies IS1 (Public</i></p>		

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<p align="center">Page 145</p>	<p><i>Infrastructure and Local Service Provision) and ED7 (Business, Tourism and Leisure Development in the Countryside)."</i></p> <p>4. On page 40 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust policy ED3, including the deletion of the words "<i>in exceptional circumstances and</i>" from the second paragraph, so that it reads:</p> <p>"The council will seek to develop and enhance the role of town centres. A network of centres and growth of the retail sector will be supported through directing development to the following district town centres:</p> <p>Duns, Eyemouth, Galashiels, Hawick, Jedburgh, Kelso, Melrose, Peebles, Selkirk.</p> <p><i>To protect town centres, town centre locations will be preferred to edge of centre locations which, in turn, will be preferred to out of centre locations. An out of centre location will only be considered where there is no suitable site available in a town centre or edge of centre location.</i></p> <p><i>The council will support a wide range of uses appropriate to a town centre. Proposals for shopping development and other town centre developments will generally be approved within defined district town centres provided that the character, vitality, viability, and mixed use nature of the town centre will be maintained and enhanced. For the avoidance of doubt, the council will apply the preferred order of locations set out above to appropriate uses generating significant footfall, including</i></p>		

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<p align="center">Page 146</p>	<p><i>community and cultural facilities, offices, libraries, and education and healthcare facilities as well as retail and commercial leisure uses. It will also ensure that different uses are developed in the most appropriate locations.</i></p> <p>Town centre enhancement, including the provision of new retail facilities and complementary non-retail uses, will be encouraged in centres both within the hierarchy and other centres which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) are council priorities for area regeneration because of special economic difficulties and/or population decline, (b) are subject to significant retail spending leakage, (c) play an important role in areas planned for substantial development under the development strategy. <p><i>The council will have regard to the following considerations, where relevant, in assessing applications for out of centre development, including retail proposals:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the individual or cumulative impact of the proposed development on the vitality and viability of existing town centres, (b) the availability of a suitable town centre or edge of centre site, (c) the ability of the proposal to meet deficiencies in shopping provision which cannot be met in town centre or edge of centre locations, (d) the impact of the proposal on travel patterns and car usage, (e) the accessibility of the site by a choice 		

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Page 147	<p><i>of means of transport,</i> (f) <i>the preference for commercial centres in the preferred order of locations, including appropriate retail clusters and parks, over other out of centre locations,</i> (g) <i>the extent to which a proposal would constitute appropriate small scale shopping provision designed to serve the needs of local rural communities,</i> (h) <i>the location of the proposal. Sites will be located within existing settlements and, within them preference will be given to applications on vacant or derelict sites, or on sites deemed to be surplus to requirements.</i> The council will encourage the use of town centres during the evening provided residential amenity is protected. Any proposed development which would create an unacceptable adverse impact on the town centre will be refused.”</p>		
022 Policy ED5: Regeneration	No modifications.	89	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
023 Policy ED6: Digital Connectivity	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. On page 48 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust policy ED6 so that it reads: <i>“The council will support proposals which lead to the expansion and improvement of the electronic communications network in the Borders, provided it can be achieved without any unacceptable detrimental impact on the natural and built environment. This includes delivery of core infrastructure for telecommunications,</i>	93	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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<p align="center">Page 148</p> <p>024 Policy ED7: Business, Tourism & Leisure in the Countryside</p>	<p><i>broadband, and other future digital infrastructure.”</i></p> <p>I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. On page 50 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust the first criterion (b) of policy ED7 so that it reads: “Proposals for business, tourism or leisure development in the countryside will be approved and rural diversification initiatives will be encouraged provided that: <i>(a) the development is to be used directly for agricultural, horticultural or forestry operations, or for uses which by their nature are appropriate to the rural character of the area; or</i> <i>(b) the development is to be used directly for leisure, recreation or tourism appropriate to a countryside location and, where relevant, it is in accordance with the Scottish Borders Tourism Strategy and Action Plan;</i> <i>(c) the development is to be used for other business or employment generating uses, provided that the council is satisfied that there is an economic and/or operational need for the particular countryside location, and that it cannot be reasonably be accommodated within the Development Boundary of a settlement...”</i></p>	98	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
025 Policy ED8: Caravan & Camping Sites	No modifications.	103	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
026 Policy ED9:	I recommend that the following	107	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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<p>Renewable Energy Development: Policy General</p> <p align="center">Page 149</p>	<p>modifications be made:</p> <p>1. On pages 3 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust the third paragraph of the foreword so that it reads: “In addition, there are important proposed changes to the plan including further emphasis on place making and design, including the promotion of mixed used development; the protection of our key employment areas; the promotion of activity within our town centres; <i>an updated policy on renewable energy, including wind energy, which seeks to guide development to appropriate locations</i>; the identification and protection of key green spaces within settlements; the promotion of green networks around settlements; and the protection of the area’s historic battlefields.”</p> <p>2. On pages 13-15 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust paragraph 2.18 and key outcome 10 so that they read: “2.18 Encouraging renewable energy is seen to be a key part of the Government response to climate change, and this supports the emphasis towards a low carbon economy. In the Scottish Borders the main thrust has been through the provision of on shore wind farms. <i>The council has now undertaken work on the potential landscape capacity for wind energy development because of possible adverse and cumulative impacts arising. In</i></p>		<p>However, in accepting these recommendations the following comments are made. These comments do not respond to all the various recommendations.</p> <p>The introductory text to policy ED9 prepared by the Council referred to a number of issues and details which give a Scottish Borders context as well as giving a fair and accurate background to set the scene for the policy to follow. This included taking cognisance of SPP which promotes renewable energy but also acknowledges the balance of safeguarding other sustainability considerations such as the protection of the landscape and the environment. However, much of this text has been removed or diluted by the Reporter and replaced by alternative text which appears to be slanted towards the promotion of renewable energy.</p> <p>The Reporter has referred to the independent studies by consultants which were prepared to give guidance to the preparation of policy ED9. These were the “Public Survey on Attitudes towards Wind Energy” and the “Economic Impact of Wind Energy in the Scottish Borders”. Although these studies contain a wide range of findings, the Reporter’s own selection of these findings within the introductory text highlights the positives and benefits of renewable energy.</p> <p>In terms of the Reporter’s recommendations regarding the policy text within ED9, what is recommended is a generic policy which could be applied to any planning authority’s LDP. It has no affinity to the Scottish Borders nor is customised to respond to local issues experienced within the Scottish Borders. It does not provide guidance beyond that already available within SPP. The Council considered that its proposed policy ED9 gave more detailed information on criteria testing which would benefit a number of interested parties. It is most unhelpful that much of this text has been removed and / or amended.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that expansive guidance points within the policy which have regrettably been removed can be referred to, amongst other matters, within the proposed updated Supplementary Guidance on Renewable Energy. The Guidance which, once in place, will have the same status as the adopted LDP.</p>

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<p align="center">Page 150</p>	<p><i>bringing together its overall policy approach to commercial renewable energy production, the plan takes into account a range of potential impacts on matters such as landscape, biodiversity, air quality, water quality, soils, and communities.</i> More recently, off shore wind energy has been marketed by the Scottish Government, and there are other smaller scale energy production sources including solar energy using, for example, photovoltaic panels and hydro schemes...</p> <p>...Key outcome 10: <i>The development of the area's full potential for electricity and heat from renewable sources, in line with national climate change targets, giving due regard to relevant environmental, community and cumulative impact considerations.</i>"</p> <p>3. On pages 55-65 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust paragraph 1.1 so that it reads: "1.1 Interest in renewable energy production has arisen in response to growing concern about the rise in atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases and the change in global climate this could be causing. Burning fossil fuels is a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions and reducing their use and increasing the proportion of power generated from renewable energy sources is supported by the Government as a vital part of reducing these emissions. <i>The generation of renewable energy also</i></p>		<p>As stated in paras 3.13 and 3.14 of the Report by Service Director, Regulatory Services it is acknowledged that there is extremely limited scope to challenge the Reporter's recommendations. Even if this is done, if there are any consequent legal challenges to such actions, which is most likely given the sensitive and contentious nature of turbine proposals, this will have a consequent considerable delay in the adoption of the Plan which is not desirable on a number of grounds.</p> <p>All matters considered, it is neither desirable nor advantageous to risk a further delay to the adoption of the Plan by rejecting the Reporter's recommendations. However, it is recommended that the Council writes to both the Chief Reporter and the Scottish Government Chief Planner to express its concern regarding the Reporter's recommendations in this matter.</p> <p>Note – The publication date of the Ironside Farrar Study Landscape Capacity and Cumulative Impact Study should be changed from <i>March 2013</i> to <i>July 2013</i>.</p>

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<p align="center">Page 151</p>	<p><i>supports the transformational change to creating a low carbon economy and, furthermore, helps to increase sustainable economic growth.</i></p> <p>4. On pages, 55-65 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust paragraph 1.2 (to include the deletion of the last sentence) so that it reads: <i>"1.2 The aim of the policy is to support renewable energy, to guide development to appropriate locations, and to advise on the factors to be taken into account in considering proposals. The policy takes account of government policy which emphasises the role of local authorities and the planning system in meeting national renewable energy targets. These targets include: 100% electricity demand equivalent from renewables by 2020; 11% heat demand from renewables by 2020; and 30% overall energy demand from renewables by 2020."</i></p> <p>5. On pages, 55-65 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust paragraph 1.3 (to include the deletion of the third sentence) so that it reads: <i>"1.3 The policy is supportive of a wide range of renewable energy mechanisms including the development of onshore wind farms and turbines, combined heat and power, biomass, energy from waste facilities, and maximising the reuse of surplus heat micro scale photovoltaic/solar</i></p>		

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<p align="center">Page 152</p>	<p><i>panels.</i> This includes provision for “micro generation”, the production of heat or electricity by individual households or small groups of households. <i>As part of the review of the policy a report was prepared for the council in March 2013 on the Economic Impact of Wind Energy in the Scottish Borders. Its objectives included confirming the economic benefits of turbines to the area, and considering any potential negative impacts on the local economy. While the report referred to the concerns of some local tourism businesses about the negative effects of wind farms, it highlighted the opportunities that exist for a wide range of local businesses to supply goods and services at the development and construction stages and, in particular, at the operation and maintenance phase of such developments.</i></p> <p>6. On pages 55-65 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust paragraph 1.4 so that it reads: “1.4 The council promotes and supports its Low Carbon Economic Strategy which develops a series of key themes and objectives suggesting priority actions which will lead to a resilient, lower carbon future for the area. <i>The council supports the development of heat networks and the effective use of renewables, and intends to take forward work on heat mapping.</i>”</p> <p>7. On pages 55-65 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust paragraph 1.5 so that it reads: “1.5 <i>Planning applications for wind</i></p>		

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<p align="center">Page 153</p>	<p><i>turbines can be contentious, and there are very strong and differing opinions on them. The council has followed national advice in determining applications by supporting turbines in locations considered appropriate, and refusing them in locations considered inappropriate. A report was prepared for the council in December 2012 on a Public Survey on Attitudes to Wind Energy. The survey found, amongst other things, that there are residents in the Borders who feel very strongly against wind turbines, but that there are a greater number who either support their development or who are fairly ambivalent to them, and that more would agree than disagree that the council should take an active role in encouraging them. It also found that those who were opposed to the building of wind farms were most likely to be strongly opposed, and in general this tended to be when it comes to the proposal being built in the vicinity of their home.</i></p> <p>8. On pages 55-65 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust paragraph 1.6 so that it reads: <i>"1.6 Another report relevant to the consideration of wind turbines, was prepared for the council in March 2013 on Landscape Capacity and Cumulative Impact. It is based on an assessment of landscape sensitivity and value of the different landscape character types and areas in the Borders. The report is a strategic level study, contains an</i></p>		

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<p align="center">Page 154</p>	<p><i>assessment of a broad range of landscape constraints, and provides an initial reference point for the consideration of potential capacity for, and the cumulative effects of, existing and possible future wind turbine developments. No site specific conclusions should be drawn from the report in relation to currently proposed or possible future wind turbines and wind farms. Proposals for wind turbines should demonstrate that they can be satisfactorily accommodated in the landscape, and they should properly address the issues raised in the report.</i></p> <p>9. On pages 55-65 of Volume 1 Policies, delete paragraphs 1.7 to 1.10, and insert: <i>"1.7 A spatial framework for onshore wind farms helps to guide development to appropriate locations, taking into account important features. The 2010 Scottish Planning Policy requirements for a spatial framework have been superseded by the terms of Scottish Planning Policy (2014). The council's spatial framework (strategy) for onshore wind farms does not comply with the new policy. The new approach of Scottish Planning Policy (2014) to the preparation of a spatial framework is based on 3 groups – (1) areas where wind farms will not be acceptable, (2) areas of significant protection where wind farms may be appropriate in some circumstances, and (3) areas beyond groups (1) and (2) where wind farms are likely to be</i></p>		

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<p align="center">Page 155</p>	<p><i>acceptable, subject to detailed consideration against identified policy criteria. The areas where cumulative impact limits further development and landscape capacity considerations are not included in a spatial framework, but National Scenic Areas are included as group (1) areas, and other national and international designations (eg Natura 2000 and Ramsar sites, and Sites of Special Scientific Interest), nationally important mapped environmental interests (for example, areas of wild land as shown on the 2014 Scottish Natural Heritage map of wild land areas), and community separation distances are all group (2) areas. A spatial framework requires to indicate the minimum scale of onshore wind development that it applies to.</i></p> <p><i>1.8 Scottish Planning Policy (2014) indicates that the spatial framework is to be complemented by a more detailed and exacting development management process where the merits of an individual proposal will be carefully considered against the full range of environmental, community, and cumulative impacts. The context set by the March 2013 report on Landscape Capacity and Cumulative Impact, the landscape and visual impact assessment for a proposal, and other relevant landscape, visual and cumulative impact guidance, for example that produced by Scottish Natural Heritage, will</i></p>		

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<p align="center">Page 156</p>	<p><i>be taken into account at this stage.</i></p> <p><i>1.9 The council prepared Supplementary Planning Guidance on Wind Energy in May 2011. It is now out of date, and the council will revise its terms. It will be updated as Supplementary Guidance, and will consider other forms of renewable energy as well as wind energy. The Supplementary Guidance will provide further detailed information and guidance for development proposals, taking into account, and properly reflecting, Scottish Planning Policy (2014). This shall be prepared and submitted to Ministers within 12 months of adoption of the plan.</i></p> <p><i>1.10 The council also prepared Supplementary Planning Guidance in December 2013, titled Landscape and Visual Guidance for Single and Groups of 2 or 3 Wind Turbines in Berwickshire. This sets out detailed advice on the siting of development, and will be taken into account in the consideration of planning applications, along with any landscape and visual impact assessment for a proposal, and other relevant landscape, visual and cumulative impact guidance. It is also potentially relevant to the whole of the Borders as it could be developed as a model for supplementary guidance in other areas, if necessary. The guidance requires updating to properly reflect Scottish Planning Policy (2014).</i></p>		

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<p align="center">Page 157</p>	<p><i>1.11 Policy ED9 sets out the council's overall approach to proposals for renewable energy developments, including wind energy proposals."</i></p> <p>10. On pages 55-65 Volume 1 Policies, delete figures ED9a to ED9e (ie the Wind Energy Supplementary Planning Guidance Spatial Strategy [ED9a], Wind Turbine Development Opportunities and Constraints [ED9b], Inherent Landscape Capacity Medium [25m-50m] [ED9c], Inherent Landscape Capacity Large [50m-100m] [ED9d], Inherent Landscape Capacity Very Large [>100m] [ED9e])</p> <p>11. On pages 55-65 Volume 1 Policies, adjust policy ED9: Renewable Energy Development, so that it reads: "Policy ED9: Renewable Energy Development RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS <i>The council will support proposals for both large scale and community scale renewable energy development including commercial wind farms, single or limited scale wind turbines, biomass, hydropower, biofuel technology, and solar power where they can be accommodated without unacceptable significant adverse impacts or effects, giving due regard to relevant environmental, community and cumulative impact considerations.</i> <i>The assessment of applications for renewable energy developments will be based on the principles set out in Scottish</i></p>		

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<p align="center">Page 158</p>	<p><i>Planning Policy (2014), in particular, for onshore wind developments, the terms of Table 1: Spatial Frameworks. Renewable energy developments, including wind energy proposals, will be approved provided that there are no relevant unacceptable significant adverse impacts or effects that cannot be satisfactorily mitigated. If there are judged to be relevant significant adverse impacts or effects that cannot be satisfactorily mitigated, the development will only be approved if the council is satisfied that the wider economic, environmental and other benefits of the proposal outweigh the potential damage arising from it.</i></p> <p>SUPPLEMENTARY GUIDANCE <i>The council will produce statutory Supplementary Guidance on wind energy and renewable energy. This shall be submitted to Ministers within 12 months of adoption of the plan. The guidance will accord with Scottish Planning Policy (2014), and will set out the detailed policy considerations against which all proposals for wind energy and other forms of renewable energy will be assessed, based on those considerations set out at paragraph 169. The guidance on wind energy will contain the onshore spatial framework as required by Scottish Planning Policy (2014), identifying areas where wind farms will not be acceptable, areas of significant protection, and areas with</i></p>		

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<p align="center">Page 159</p>	<p><i>potential for wind farm development, and indicating the minimum scale of onshore wind development that the framework applies to.</i></p> <p><i>The council will produce statutory Supplementary Guidance to update the landscape and visual guidance for single and groups of 2 or 3 wind turbines in Berwickshire so that it accords with Scottish Planning Policy (2014).</i></p> <p>CONSIDERATION OF WIND ENERGY PROPOSALS</p> <p><i>The assessment of wind energy proposals will include the following considerations:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- the onshore spatial framework which identifies those areas that are likely to be most appropriate for onshore wind turbines;</i> <i>- landscape and visual impacts, to include effects on wild land, and taking into account the report on Landscape Capacity and Cumulative Impact (March 2013) as an initial reference point, the landscape and visual impact assessment for a proposal (which should demonstrate that it can be satisfactorily accommodated in the landscape, and should properly address the issues raised in the 2013 report), and other relevant landscape, visual and cumulative impact guidance, for example that produced by Scottish Natural Heritage;</i> <i>- all cumulative impacts, including cumulative landscape and visual impact, recognising that in some areas the cumulative impact of existing and</i> 		

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<p align="center">Page 160</p>	<p><i>consented development may limit the capacity for further development;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- impacts on communities and individual dwellings (including visual impact, residential amenity, noise and shadow flicker);</i> <i>- impacts on carbon rich soils (using the carbon calculator), public access, the historic environment (including scheduled monuments and listed buildings, and their settings), tourism and recreation, aviation and defence interests and seismological recording, telecommunications and broadcasting installations, and adjacent trunk roads and road traffic;</i> <i>- effects on the natural heritage (including birds), and hydrology, the water environment and flood risk;</i> <i>- opportunities for energy storage;</i> <i>- net economic impact, including local and community socio-economic benefits such as employment, associated business and supply chain opportunities;</i> <i>- the scale of contribution to renewable energy generation targets, and the effect on greenhouse emissions;</i> <i>- the need for conditions relating to the decommissioning of developments, including ancillary infrastructure, and site restoration; and</i> <i>- the need for a robust planning obligation to ensure that operators achieve site restoration.</i> <p><i>Developers must demonstrate that they have considered options for minimising the</i></p>		

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<p align="center">Page 161</p>	<p><i>operational impact of wind turbine proposals, including ancillary development such as tracks.</i></p> <p>CONSIDERATION OF OTHER RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS <i>Small scale or domestic renewable energy developments including community schemes, single turbines and micro-scale photovoltaic/solar panels will be encouraged where they can be satisfactorily accommodated into their surroundings in accordance with the protection of residential amenity and the historic and natural environment. Renewable technologies that require a countryside location such as the development of bio fuels, short crop rotation coppice, "biomass" or small scale hydro-power will be assessed against the relevant environmental protection and promotion policies, and other relevant policies in the local development plan. Waste to energy schemes involving human, farm and domestic waste will be assessed against Policy IS10 Waste Management Facilities."</i></p>		
027 Policy ED9: Renewable Energy Development: Policy Maps	My conclusions and recommendations in issue 26 cover the representations referred to in this issue.	136	See Issue 26
028 Policy ED9: Renewable Energy Development: Reference to SPP/Draft	My conclusions and recommendations in issue 26 cover the representations referred to in this issue.	153	See Issue 26

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SPP			
029 Policy ED9: Renewable Energy Development: Consultants Studies	My conclusions and recommendations in issue 26 cover the representations referred to in this issue.	159	See Issue 26
030 Policy ED9: Renewable Energy Development: Introductory text	My conclusions and recommendations in issue 26 cover the representations referred to in this issue.	169	See Issue 26
031 Policy ED9: Renewable Energy Development: Opening Paragraph	My conclusions and recommendations in issue 26 cover the representations referred to in this issue.	180	See Issue 26
032 Policy ED9: Renewable Energy Development: Text Relating to Renewable Energy Developments	My conclusions and recommendations in issue 26 cover the representations referred to in this issue.	183	See Issue 26
033 Policy ED9: Renewable Energy Development: Policy Text Relating to paragraph on Wind Turbine Proposals	My conclusions and recommendations in issue 26 cover the representations referred to in this issue.	189	See Issue 26
034 Policy ED9: Renewable Energy Development: Policy Text Relating to Wind Turbine Proposals (General)	My conclusions and recommendations in issue 26 cover the representations referred to in this issue.	191	See Issue 26
035 Policy ED9: Renewable Energy Development: Policy Text Relating to Wind	My conclusions and recommendations in issue 26 cover the representations referred to in this issue.	194	See Issue 26

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Turbine Proposals (Landscape)			
036 Policy ED9: Renewable Energy Development: Policy Text Relating to Wind Turbine Proposals (Visual Impact)	My conclusions and recommendations in issue 26 cover the representations referred to in this issue.	200	See Issue 26
037 Policy ED9: Renewable Energy Development: Policy Text Relating to Wind Turbine Proposals (Cumulative Landscape & Visual Impacts)	My conclusions and recommendations in issue 26 cover the representations referred to in this issue.	205	See Issue 26
038 Policy ED9: Renewable Energy Development: Policy Text Relating to Wind Turbine Proposals (Biodiversity)	My conclusions and recommendations in issue 26 cover the representations referred to in this issue.	211	See Issue 26
039 Policy ED9: Renewable Energy Development: Text Relating to Wind Turbine Proposals (Historic Environment)	My conclusions and recommendations in issue 26 cover the representations referred to in this issue.	213	See Issue 26
040 Policy ED9: Renewable Energy Development: Policy Text Relating to Wind Turbine Proposals (Other Considerations)	My conclusions and recommendations in issue 26 cover the representations referred to in this issue.	215	See Issue 26
041 Policy ED9:	My conclusions and recommendations in	218	See Issue 26

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Renewable Energy Development: Policy Text Relating to Other Renewable Energy Development	issue 26 cover the representations referred to in this issue.		
042 Policy ED9: Renewable Energy Development: Section Relating to Key Policies to which this Policy should be Cross Referenced	My conclusions and recommendations in issue 26 cover the representations referred to in this issue.	220	See Issue 26
043 Policy ED10: Protection of Prime Quality Agricultural Land & Carbon Rich Soils	I recommend that the following modifications be made: 1. On page 66 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust paragraph 1.1 so that it reads: <i>"1.1 Figure 10a below identifies the core resources of agricultural land and carbon rich soils. Prime quality agricultural land is a valuable and finite resource which needs to be retained for farming and food production. In allocating sites for development, the council has aimed to avoid such land. Carbon rich soils, such as peat, are an important carbon store and its use and extraction can contribute to climate change. The policy seeks to prevent the permanent loss of prime agricultural land and carbon rich soils. In order to take proper account of the terms of Scottish Planning Policy, proposals for renewable energy developments, including proposals for wind energy development, will be required to accord with the objectives and requirements of policy ED9 rather than</i>	222	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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<p align="center">Page 165</p>	<p><i>meet the requirements of this policy.”</i></p> <p>2. On page 66 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust policy ED10 (to include the deletion of the word “existing” from criterion [c]) so that it reads: <i>“Development, except proposals for renewable energy development, which results in the permanent loss of prime quality agricultural land or significant carbon rich soil reserves, particularly peat, will not be permitted unless:</i> <i>(a) the site is otherwise allocated within this local plan</i> <i>(b) the development meets an established need and no other site is available</i> <i>(c) the development is small scale and directly related to a rural business.</i> <i>Proposals for renewable energy development, including proposals for wind energy development, will be permitted if they accord with the objectives and requirements of policy ED9 on renewable energy development.”</i></p> <p>3. On page 67 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust figure 10a by relabeling the key so that it correctly shows the colours for prime agricultural land and carbon rich soils</p>		
<p>044 Policy ED11: Safeguarding of Mineral Deposits</p>	<p>I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. On page 68 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust policy ED11 so that it reads: “The council will not grant planning permission for development which will</p>	<p align="center">229</p>	<p>Accept recommendation by Reporter.</p>

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	sterilise reserves of economically significant mineral deposits unless: <i>(a) extraction of the mineral is likely to be environmentally and socially unacceptable</i> <i>(b) there is an overriding need for development, and prior extraction of the mineral cannot reasonably be undertaken.</i> "		
045 Policy ED12: Minerals & Coal Extraction Page 166	I recommend that the following modifications be made: 1. On page 71 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust policy ED12 so that it reads: "Mineral extraction will not be permitted where: <i>(a) It may affect areas designated or proposed for designation under European Directives (special areas of conservation and special protection areas) or Ramsar sites, except in the most exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated conclusively that:</i> - <i>The proposed development will have no adverse effect on site integrity in terms of habitats and species, or</i> - <i>There is an overriding national interest in allowing mineral extraction to take place, and no reasonable alternative exists.</i> <i>(b) It may affect national nature reserves, sites of special scientific interest or other environmental designations of national importance unless it can be demonstrated that:</i> - <i>The underlying objectives and overall integrity of the designated area will not be compromised, or</i> - <i>Any significant adverse effects on the</i>	232	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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Page 167	<p><i>environmental qualities for which the site has been designated are clearly outweighed by the national benefits that could accrue from mineral extraction.</i></p> <p><i>(c) It may affect areas of regional or local nature conservation interest as defined in this plan and the following other protected areas, namely conservation areas, scheduled ancient monuments, historic gardens and designated landscapes, significant archaeological sites and where relevant, their settings, prime agricultural land, special landscape areas, national scenic areas, peatland and water supply catchment areas, unless it can be demonstrated that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- There is no materially damaging impact, or</i> <i>- There is a public interest to be gained from mining which outweighs the underlying reasons for designating the site or area.</i> <p><i>(d) It is within 500m of a local settlement and will adversely affect residential and other sensitive property or other activities within that community or areas of locally important landscape character unless it can be demonstrated that there are other mitigating circumstances, that the specific circumstances of a proposal indicate the figure should be varied, or that a significant public interest is to be gained from mining which outweighs this safeguarding.</i></p> <p><i>(e) It is likely to damage the local economy in terms of tourism, leisure or recreation to</i></p>		

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<p align="center">Page 168</p>	<p><i>an unacceptable extent.</i> <i>(f) The roads are unsuitable as mineral haulage routes by virtue of their design and construction, the nature of other usage and the relationship of residential and other sensitive property to the road.</i> <i>(g) It results in adverse effects which, when combined with the effects of other existing, consented and currently proposed nearby workings, would have a significantly adverse cumulative impact on the environment or local communities.</i> <i>Where the council is minded to permit development appropriate mitigating measures will be sought to enable a satisfactory development to proceed, and to set out proposals for restoration and aftercare including the preferred financial guarantee option.</i></p>		
<p>046 Policy HD1: Affordable & Special Needs Housing</p>	<p>I recommend the following modifications be made: 1. Amend paragraph 1.4 of the supporting text of Policy HD1, Affordable and Special Needs Housing as follows: "Decision making will be guided by the council's Supplementary Planning Guidance on Affordable Housing although, in accordance with Scottish Planning Policy, the level of contribution within a market site will generally be no more than 25% of the total number of houses. This percentage may be varied depending on the site characteristics or the information available on local need." 2. Amend clause d) of Policy HD1 as</p>	<p align="center">242</p>	<p>Accept recommendation by Reporter.</p>

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	<p>follows: “the provision of a proportion of the site for affordable housing in the form of land or built units, or”</p>		
047 Policy HD2: Housing in the Countryside	<p>I recommend the following modification be made: 1. In Policy HD2, Housing in the Countryside, delete the penultimate paragraph commencing: “The applicant and, where different, the landowner may be required”</p>	249	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
048 Policy HD3: Protection of Residential Amenity	No modifications.	260	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
049 Policy HD4: Further Housing Land Safeguarding	<p>I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. The third sentence of Paragraph 1.1 on Page 81 of Volume 1 of the proposed plan should be modified as follows: “Where a potential shortfall is identified within the local development plan area, new development will be directed to the longer term safeguarded areas identified in relation to settlements.”</p> <p><i>Reporter’s note: further modifications to Policy HD4 arise from my consideration of Issue 080 (detailed below).</i></p> <p>2. Amend the title of Policy HD4 to “Policy HD4: Meeting the Housing Land Requirement/ Further Housing Land Safeguarding” and reflect that amended title wherever it appears throughout the</p>	262	<p>Accept recommendation by Reporter.</p> <p>It should be noted that the key recommendation in respect of housing policy is that the Council should prepare Supplementary Guidance within one year of the adoption of the LDP to identify land for 916 houses. The main reason for this additional requirement is that the Reporter, against council advice, has introduced a 2014 housing land audit baseline into the assessment of housing land supply against housing land requirement. By incorporating a baseline beyond the date of the preparation of the Proposed Plan the Reporter has created an artificial shortfall of land. This is largely due to the fact that development has not kept pace with the housing requirement set by the SESplan Supplementary Guidance on housing. Therefore, requirement not met rolls forward into the remaining requirement.</p> <p>The Council prepared its Proposed LDP on the basis of the 2012 audit, and this lead to 630 additional house sites being brought into the Plan. This was then subject to public representation. The Council does not consider it appropriate to amend key foundations of the Plan at Examination as this has the effect of disenfranchising the general public from key decisions that may have a direct impact upon them. This view is in line with Government advice that seeks to</p>

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<p align="center">Page 170</p>	<p>plan.</p> <p>3. Insert an additional paragraph (1.2) on page 81 of Volume 1 of the plan as follows: <i>“1.2 The examination of the proposed plan concluded that the proposed plan failed to adequately address the housing land requirement set out in SESplan and in its supplementary guidance on housing land. The council will, accordingly, within 12 months of adoption of this plan, prepare and submit to Scottish Ministers supplementary guidance in order to identify additional sites to provide for a further 916 units. The longer term housing and mixed use sites identified in the plan will be considered first, but that will not preclude looking beyond those in the event that the shortfall cannot be met from those sites considered to have acceptable impacts. In preparing the supplementary guidance, the council will assess the candidate sites against the criteria set out in SESplan Policy 7: <i>Maintaining a five year housing land supply</i>. The council will also consider whether, as part of that process, to seek to replace those longer term sites as part of the supplementary guidance, or to leave that to the next review of the plan.”</i></p> <p>4. Add a second paragraph to the policy text box as follows: <i>“As the plan does not adequately address the housing land requirement set out in SESplan and its Supplementary Guidance on Housing Land, the council will prepare and adopt supplementary guidance in order</i></p>		<p>front load the planning process so that consultation is meaningful to the public. In light of the above it is recommended that the Council writes to both the Chief Reporter and the Scottish Government Chief Planner to express its concerns on this matter.</p>

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	<p style="color: red;">to identify additional sites to provide for a further 916 units during the plan period.”</p>		
050 Policy HD5: Care & Retirement Homes	<p>I recommend the following modification be made:</p> <p>1. In Policy HD5, Care and Residential Retirement Homes, in the list of “Key policies to which this policy should be cross referenced” add: “Policy EP3 Local Biodiversity”</p>	271	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
051 Policy EP2: National Nature Conservation Sites & Protected Species: Social or Economic Benefits & National Importance	<p>I recommend the following modification be made:</p> <p>1. In Policy EP2, National Nature Conservation and Protected Species, modify clause b) as follows: “b) the development offers substantial benefits of national importance, including those of a social or economic nature, that clearly outweigh the national nature conservation value of the site.”</p>	272	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
052 Policy EP3: Local Biodiversity: Ecosystems Approach & Cross-referencing	<p>I recommend the following modification be made:</p> <p>1. In the supporting text for Policy EP3, Local Biodiversity, modify the final sentence of paragraph 1.3 as follows: “The council will adopt an integrated ecosystems approach to ensure sustainable use of land, water and living resources.”</p>	274	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
053 Policy EP4: National Scenic Areas: Initiatives to Extend the Number of National Scenic Areas	No modifications.	278	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
054 Policy EP5:	No modifications.	280	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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Existing & Proposed Special Landscape Areas			
055 Policy EP6: Countryside Around Towns	No modifications.	285	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
056 Policy EP7: Listed Buildings	No modifications.	289	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
057 Policy EP9: Conservation Areas	No modifications.	294	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
058 Policy EP10: Garden & Designed Landscapes	No modifications.	296	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
059 Policy EP11: Protection of Greenspace	I recommend the following modification be made: In Policy EP11, Protection of Greenspace, modify the paragraph commencing "In both cases development that would result...." as follows: "In both cases development that would result in the loss of green space, including outdoor sports facilities , will only be permitted if it can be satisfactorily demonstrated that, based on consultation with user groups and advice from relevant agencies."	298	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
060 Policy EP13: Trees, Woodland & Hedgerows: Traffic Proposals as Affecting Trees, Hedgerows etc	No modifications.	302	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
061 Policy EP13: Trees, Woodland & Hedgerows: Tree	I recommend the following modifications be made: 1. Amend the second sentence of	304	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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Planting to Increase & Enhance the Asset	<p>paragraph 1.1 of the supporting text of Policy EP13, Trees Woodlands and Hedgerows, as follows: "The policy seeks to protect <i>and enhance</i> the whole resource, not only individual trees...." 2. Amend clause b) of Policy EP13 as follows: <i>"b) where there is an unavoidable loss of the woodland resource, ensure appropriate replacement planting, where possible, within the area of the Scottish Borders; and"</i></p>		
0629 Policy EP14: Coastline: Amendment to the Policy	<p>I recommend the following modification is made: 1. add the following sentence to paragraph 1.4 of the supporting text for Policy EP14, Coastline: <i>"This includes appropriate assessment where required to demonstrate no adverse effect on the integrity of Natura sites."</i></p>	307	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
063 Policy EP15: Development Affecting the Water Environment: Clarification of Wording within the Policy	<p>I recommend that the following modifications be made: 1. Change the first sentence of paragraph 1.1 of the supporting text for Policy EP15, Development Affecting the Water Environment as follows: "The policy is aimed at ensuring that development does not adversely affect any of the complex components that comprise the water environment, for example, <i>rivers, lochs, groundwater, wetland, coastal waters and estuaries.</i>" 2. Insert a new sentence after the first sentence of paragraph 1.2 of the</p>	309	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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<p align="center">Page 174</p>	<p>supporting text for Policy EP15 as follows: <i>“Development proposals likely to have a significant effect on the River Tweed Special Area of Conservation will be subject to appropriate assessment, as set out in Policy EP1.”</i> 3. Change the second sentence (which becomes the third sentence) of paragraph 1.2 of the supporting text for Policy EP15 as follows: <i>“The basis of the council’s approach will be the sustainable management objectives set out to improve the River Tweed in the Solway Tweed River Basin Management Plan and to the Eye Water set out in the Forth Area Management Plan.”</i></p>		
064 Policy IS1: Public Infrastructure & Local Service Provision	No modifications.	313	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
065 Policy IS2: Developer Contributions	<p>I recommend that the following modifications be made: 1. On page 122 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust paragraph 1.2 so that it reads: <i>“1.2 Contributions towards affordable housing provision are detailed in policy HD1 – Affordable and Special Needs Housing. Contributions to the Waverley Railway Project are the subject of special provisions set out in policy IS3 – Developer Contributions related to Borders Railway. While policy IS2 is aimed at planning obligations along with other legal agreements, wherever possible, any requirement to provide developer contributions will be secured by planning</i></p>	315	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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<p align="center">Page 175</p>	<p><i>condition. Where a legal agreement is necessary, the preference for using an agreement under other legislation, for example the 1973 Local Government (Scotland) Act and the 1984 Roads (Scotland) Act will be considered. A planning obligation will only be necessary where successors in title need to be bound by its terms.</i></p> <p>2. On page 122 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust paragraph 1.3 so that it reads: <i>"1.3 Each application will be assessed to determine the appropriate level of contribution guided by: the requirements identified in the council's supplementary planning guidance (SPG) on Development Contributions; planning or development briefs; outputs from community or agency liaison; information in settlement profiles; other research and studies such as transport assessments; the cumulative impact of development in a locality; and provisions of Circular 3/2012 in respect of the relationship of the contribution in scale and kind to the development. Contributions will generally be required at the time that they become necessary to ensure timeous provision of the improvement in question. Where appropriate, the council will consider the economic viability of a proposed development, including possible payment options, such as staged or phased payments. It will also pursue a pragmatic approach, taking account of the importance in securing necessary developments, and</i></p>		

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<p align="center">Page 176</p>	<p><i>exceptional development costs that may arise. Contributions are intended to address matters resulting from new development proposals, not existing deficiencies. Affordable housing proposals are predominantly exempt from developer contribution requirements, other policy exemptions are detailed in the associated SPG."</i></p> <p>3. On page 123 of Volume 1 Policies, add a new paragraph at the end of policy IS2 so that it reads: "Where a site is otherwise acceptable in terms of planning policy, but cannot proceed due to deficiencies in infrastructure and services or to environmental impacts, any or all of which will be created or exacerbated as a result of the development, the council will require developers to make a full or partial contribution towards the cost of addressing such deficiencies. Contributions may be required for one or more of the following:...</p> <p>...(g) provision of other facilities and equipment for the satisfactory completion of the development that may include: measures to minimise the risk of crime; provision for the storage, collection and recycling of waste, including communal facilities; provision of street furniture and digital connectivity with associated infrastructure.</p> <p><i>Wherever possible, any requirement to provide developer contributions will be</i></p>		

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<p>Page 11</p>	<p><i>secured by planning condition. Where a legal agreement is necessary, the preference for using an agreement under other legislation, for example the 1973 Local Government (Scotland) Act and the 1984 Roads (Scotland) Act will be considered. A planning obligation will only be necessary where successors in title need to be bound by its terms. Where appropriate, the council will consider the economic viability of a proposed development, including possible payment options, such as staged or phased payments."</i></p>		
<p>0666 Policy IS3: Developer Contributions to the Borders Railway</p>	<p>I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. On page 124 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust paragraph 1.3 so that it reads: "1.3 <i>The Act provides for a rail link between Edinburgh and the Central Borders. The postcode sectors affected by this policy are therefore concentrated in the central, northern, and southern housing market areas. The postcodes affected and level of contribution sought will be in accordance with the council's decisions of 5 October 2004 and 17 October 2006, or from any subsequent council decision during the local development plan period. In the longer term, the council's aspiration is to extend the reconstruction of this rail link through to Carlisle and as referred to in the strategic development plan. The anticipated route is consequently safeguarded in the proposals map. The</i></p>	<p>323</p>	<p>Accept recommendation by Reporter.</p>

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	<i>Borders Railway project is currently being taken forward by Network Rail on behalf of the Scottish Government.</i>		
067 Policy IS4: Transport Development & Infrastructure Page 178	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. On page 128 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust the second paragraph of policy IS4 so that it reads: <i>"...The council will support proposals for transport infrastructure that: (a) promote sustainable travel (b) facilitate the development of allocated sites in ways which promote sustainable travel (c) enable the sustainable movement of goods, particularly by rail (d) have no unacceptable adverse impact on the natural and built environment (e) have no unacceptable adverse impact on the occupiers of adjacent land by virtue of noise, smell and noise pollution..."</i>	325	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
068 Policy IS4: Transport Development & Infrastructure	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. On page 127 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust paragraph 1.3 so that it reads as follows: <i>"In the long term, the council has aspirations to see the reopening of the Borders Railway southwards to Carlisle and a bypass around Selkirk on the A7. In the Eastern Borders, it also supports the construction of a new station on the East Coast Main Line at Reston and has a further long term aspiration for the upgrading of the A1 Trunk Road to a dual</i>	328	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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<p align="center">Page 179</p>	<p><i>carriageway. However, it must be noted that Transport Scotland currently has no proposals to deliver an A7 bypass for Selkirk or to upgrade the A1 to a dual carriageway status over the full length of the route. Transport Scotland also has no current plans to extend the Borders Rail Project from Tweedbank to Carlisle."</i></p> <p>2. On page 128 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust the first paragraph of policy IS4 so that it reads as follows: "Policy IS4 Transport Development and Infrastructure The council supports the following schemes to provide new and improved transport infrastructure: (a) <i>Borders Railway from Tweedbank to the Midlothian border, including proposed route, stations and car parks;</i> (b) <i>Galashiels Transport Interchange;</i> (c) <i>Improvements to key road routes – A68, A7 (including Selkirk bypass as a long term aspiration), A72, A697, A698, A699, A703, A701, A702, A6105;</i> (d) <i>Dualling of the A1 trunk road as a long term aspiration;</i> (e) <i>Reston Station on the East Coast Main Line railway;</i> (f) <i>Borders Railway from Tweedbank through Hawick to the English border as a long term aspiration.</i></p> <p>Development that could prejudice the delivery of these schemes will not be permitted. Planned routes and locations to be safeguarded are shown on the Proposal</p>		

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	Maps..."		
069 Policy IS4: Transport Development & Infrastructure	No modifications.	331	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
070 Policy IS4: Transport Development & Infrastructure	No modifications.	333	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
071 Policy IS6: Road Adoption Standards	No modifications.	335	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
072 Policy IS7: Parking Provision & Standards	No modifications.	339	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
073 Policy IS8: Flooding Page 180	<p>I recommend that the following modification be made:</p> <p>1. On page 133 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust policy IS8 so that it reads:</p> <p><i>“At all times, avoidance will be the first principle of managing flood risk. In general terms, new development should therefore be located in areas free from significant flood risk. Development will not be permitted if it would be at significant risk of flooding from any source or would materially increase the probability of flooding elsewhere. The ability of functional flood plains to convey and store floodwater should be protected, and development should be located away from them.</i></p> <p><i>Within certain defined risk categories, particularly where the risk is greater than 0.5% annual flooding probability or 1 in 200 year flood risk, some forms of development will generally not be acceptable. These include:...</i></p>	341	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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<p align="center">Page 181</p>	<p><i>...Other forms of development will be subject to an assessment of the risk and mitigation measures. Developers will be required to provide, including if necessary at planning permission in principle stage: (a) a competent flood risk assessment, including all sources of flooding, and taking account of climate change; and (b) a report of the measures that are proposed to mitigate the flood risk. The information used to assess the acceptability of development will include: (a) information and advice from consultation with the council's flood team and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency; (b) flood risk maps provided by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency which indicate the extent of the flood plain; (c) historical records and flood studies held by the council and other agencies, including past flood risk assessment reports carried out by consultants and associated comments from the Scottish Environment Protection Agency, also held by the council; (d) the Scottish Environment Protection Agency's Land Use Vulnerability Guidance."</i></p>		
<p>074 Policy IS9: Waste Water Treatment Standards & Sustainable Urban Drainage</p>	<p>I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. On page 135 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust the last paragraph of policy IS9 so that it reads:</p>	<p align="center">347</p>	<p>Accept recommendation by Reporter.</p>

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<p align="center">Page 182</p>	<p><i>"...Sustainable Urban Drainage Surface water management for new development, for both greenfield and brownfield sites, must comply with current best practice on sustainable urban drainage systems to the satisfaction of the council, Scottish Environment Protection Agency (where required), Scottish Natural Heritage and other interested parties where required. Development will be refused unless surface water treatment is dealt with in a sustainable manner that avoids flooding, pollution, extensive canalisation and culverting of watercourses. A drainage strategy should be submitted with planning applications to include treatment and flood attenuation measures and details for the long term maintenance of any necessary features."</i></p>		
<p>075 Policy IS10: Waste Management Facilities</p>	<p>I recommend that the following modifications be made: 1. On page 136 of Volume 1 Policies, after paragraph 1.3, insert new paragraphs to read: <i>"1.4 Scottish Planning Policy indicates that regard should be had to the annual update of required capacity for source segregated recyclables and unsorted waste, mindful of the need to achieve the all-Scotland operational capacity, and it includes a reference to the 10 year rolling landfill capacity required. It also indicates that the planning system should support the provision of a network of infrastructure to allow Scotland's waste and secondary</i></p>	<p align="center">349</p>	<p>Accept recommendation by Reporter.</p>

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<p align="center">Page 183</p>	<p><i>resources to be managed in one of the nearest appropriate installations, by means of the most appropriate methods and technologies.</i></p> <p><i>1.5 Furthermore, Scottish Planning Policy explains: that while a significant shortfall of waste management infrastructure exists, emphasis should be placed on need over proximity; that the achievement of a sustainable strategy may involve waste crossing planning boundaries; that, as the national network of installations becomes more fully developed, there will be scope for giving greater weight to proximity; and that the national capacity figure for source segregated recyclables and unsorted waste is not a cap and can represent an opportunity for economic growth.</i></p> <p><i>1.6 All proposals for waste management facilities should show how they contribute towards delivering both the national annual waste management capacity required and an adequate and integrated network of waste management facilities.”</i></p> <p>2. On page 136 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust paragraph 1.4 (including the deletion of the words “the Area Waste Plan for the Borders”) so that it reads:</p> <p><i>“1.7 The council envisages the main site for waste treatment in the Borders to be Easter Langlee at Galashiels, which will be safeguarded for this purpose. Other waste facilities include waste transfer stations and community recycling facilities.”</i></p> <p>3. On page 136 of Volume 1 Policies, after</p>		

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<p align="center">Page 184</p>	<p>paragraph 1.4 (now paragraph 1.7), insert a new paragraph 1.8 to read: <i>“1.8 Any applications for energy from waste facilities shall be located where there are opportunities to connect with heat/power grids and users.”</i></p> <p>4. On page 136 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust the numbering of paragraph 1.5 to <i>“1.9.”</i></p> <p>5. On page 137 of Volume 1 Policies, table 1 – hierarchy of council waste facilities, adjust the group 1 – high – Easter Langlee Waste Treatment Facility entry by deleting the words “(soon to be built).”</p> <p>6. On page 138 of Volume 1 Policies, at the end of the existing text of policy IS10, insert a new paragraph to read: “...Applications for waste facilities that deliver the council’s waste plan will be approved, provided that any impacts on local communities and the environment have been properly addressed and are within acceptable limits as demonstrated by appropriate supporting information. The following matters will be taken into account: (a) noise, odour and litter (b) harm to biodiversity and landscape (c) harm to archaeology and built heritage (d) traffic generation and vehicle movements (e) accessibility to major roads and rail routes (f) reuse of derelict and brownfield land (g) pollution and contamination of water, air and soils</p>		

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	<p>(h) landscaping and site boundary treatment (i) site restoration and after use. <i>Where appropriate, and in addition to the above matters, the assessment of a proposal will take into account the contribution it makes towards delivering both the national annual waste management capacity required to meet the targets set out in the Zero Waste Plan, and an integrated and adequate network of waste management facilities.</i></p>		
<p>076 Policy IS12: Development within Exclusion Zones 185</p>	<p>I recommend that the following modifications be made: 1. On page 140 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust the natural gas pipelines section of the table at paragraph 1.3, by replacing the consultation distance of "360m" with "370m" for 13 Feeder Drumeldrie/Simprim. 2. On page 140 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust the natural gas pipelines section of the table at paragraph 1.3, by removing the reference to the Lauder to Threepwood pipeline. 3. On page 140 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust the natural gas pipelines section of the table at paragraph 1.3, by removing the reference to the Hume Branch (PO2) pipeline in the entry, "Kelso Branch (PO1) & Hume Branch (PO2)." 4. On page 140 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust the natural gas pipelines section of the table at paragraph 1.3, by adding a new pipeline – "Lauderhill to Newhouses (L15)" in the first column, and "35m - Health &</p>	<p>356</p>	<p>Accept recommendation from Reporter</p>

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	<p><i>Safety Executive/Transco</i>” in the second column.</p> <p>5. On page 140 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust the natural gas pipelines section of the table at paragraph 1.3, by adding a new pipeline – “<i>Newhouses to Calfhill</i>” in the first column, and “<i>36m - Health & Safety Executive/Transco</i>” in the second column.</p>		
<p>077 Policy IS13: Contaminated Land</p> <p align="center">Page 186</p>	<p>I recommend that the following modifications be made:</p> <p>1. On page 142 of Volume 1 Policies, after paragraph 1.5, insert a new paragraph to read: <i>“1.6 The policy also covers development on unstable land arising from mining activities, which affects a part of the Borders.”</i></p> <p>2. On page 143 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust policy IS13 so that it reads: <i>“Where development is proposed on land that is contaminated, suspected of contamination, or unstable the developer will be required to:</i> <i>(a) carry out, in full consultation with, and to the satisfaction of Scottish Borders Council, appropriate phased site investigations and risk assessments; and</i> <i>(b) where necessary, and to the satisfaction of Scottish Borders Council design, implement, and validate appropriate remedial or mitigation measures to render the site suitable for its proposed use.”</i></p>	359	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
078 Policy IS15: Radio Telecommunications	<p>I recommend that the following modification be made:</p> <p>1. On pages 145-146 of Volume 1</p>	362	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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<p align="center">Page 187</p>	<p>Policies, adjust policy IS15 so that it reads: "Development involving telecommunications masts, antennas, power lines and associated structures required for installation including buildings, access and site security will be assessed against siting and design considerations. <i>(a) Telecommunications equipment should be positioned and designed sensitively to avoid unacceptable effects on the natural and built environments, including areas of landscape importance and areas of ecological interest.</i> <i>(b) Developers must demonstrate that they have considered options for minimising the impact of the development including:</i> <i>(i) the scale and type of equipment used (which should be the smallest suitable, commensurate with technological requirements),</i> <i>(ii) the potential for mast or site sharing,</i> <i>(iii) the measures for concealment or disguise through appropriate siting, design, landscaping, materials and colours,</i> <i>(iv) the timing and method of construction,</i> <i>(v) the arrangement for access during construction and operation which takes account of the impact on adjoining users and/or wildlife habitats,</i> <i>(vi) the potential for siting on existing buildings or structures</i> <i>(c) Where mast or site sharing is shown to be impractical, the developer must demonstrate that there is no alternative location which will satisfy the system's</i></p>		

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	<p><i>operational requirements, and/or that siting apparatus on existing buildings or structures would cause greater harm to the appearance of the area than that which is proposed. Developers should also address the cumulative effects of a proposal in combination with existing equipment in the area.</i></p>		
<p>079 Policy IS16: Advertisements</p> <p align="center">Page 188</p>	<p>I recommend that the following modification be made:</p> <p>1. On page 147 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust paragraph 1.2 so that it reads: <i>"1.2 The relevant government guidance is contained in circulars: Circular 10/1984, Circular 22/1986 and Circular 31/1992. Reference should also be made to the Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Shop Fronts and Shop Signs as well as the Tourist Signposting Policy July 2003 (Factsheet appended May 2007)(Amended May 2010). It should also be noted that where advertisements are on or visible from a trunk road, there is a requirement to consult Transport Scotland regarding advice and the criteria to be met for approval."</i></p>	367	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
<p>080 Appendix 2: Meeting the Housing Land Requirement</p>	<p>I recommend that the following modifications be made:</p> <p>1. Replace Appendix 2 in the proposed plan with the revised version attached as Annex A to this report.</p> <p>2. Amend the title of Policy HD4 to "Policy HD4: Meeting the Housing Land Requirement/ Further Housing Land Safeguarding" and reflect that amended</p>	370	<p>Accept recommendation by Reporter.</p> <p>See also Council response to Issue 49.</p>

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<p align="center">Page 189</p>	<p>title wherever it appears throughout the plan.</p> <p>3. Insert an additional paragraph (1.2) on page 81 of Volume 1 of the plan as follows: “1.2 The examination of the proposed plan concluded that the proposed plan failed to adequately address the housing land requirement set out in SESplan and in its supplementary guidance on housing land. The council will, accordingly, within 12 months of adoption of this plan, prepare and submit to Scottish Ministers supplementary guidance in order to identify additional sites to provide for a further 916 units. The longer term housing and mixed use sites identified in the plan will be considered first, but that will not preclude looking beyond those in the event that the shortfall cannot be met from those sites considered to have acceptable impacts. In preparing the supplementary guidance, the council will assess the candidate sites against the criteria set out in SESplan Policy 7: <i>Maintaining a five year housing land supply</i>. The council will also consider whether, as part of that process, to seek to replace those longer term sites as part of the supplementary guidance, or to leave that to the next review of the plan.”</p> <p>4. Add a second paragraph to the policy text box as follows: “<i>As the plan does not adequately address the housing land requirement set out in SESplan and its Supplementary Guidance on Housing Land, the council will prepare</i></p>		

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	<p>and adopt supplementary guidance in order to identify additional sites to provide for a further 916 units during the plan period.” <i>Reporter's note: Annex A is based on the revised version of Appendix 2 submitted by the council in response to FIR 21.</i></p>		
<p>081 Appendix 3: Supplementary Guidance and Standards</p> <p align="center">Page 190</p>	<p>recommend that the following modifications be made:</p> <p>1. On page 167 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust the final paragraph of the section on transportation standards so that it reads: <i>“The council has published a guide to the design and construction of roads for adoption known as “Standards for Development Roads.” This document may be modified during the local plan period to reflect emerging policies and best practice. Therefore, it is important to discuss the precise details of any proposal with the Roads Planning Service prior to lodging a planning application. Where an access is proposed to be taken from a trunk road, the proposals should be discussed at an early stage with Transport Scotland regarding advice standards and procedures and, in general, comply with the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges.”</i></p> <p>2. On page 168 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust the paragraph of the section on transportation assessments and travel plans for development sites so that it reads: <i>“Significant travel generating developments will require the submission of a transport assessment (TA). A transport assessment aims to provide information on how a</i></p>	<p align="center">391</p>	<p>Accept recommendation by Reporter.</p>

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<p align="center">Page 191</p>	<p><i>proposed development is likely to function in transport terms with emphasis on sustainable travel patterns. In 2005, the Government published a guide on transport assessments for development proposals, including indicative threshold levels for transport assessment requirements, entitled "Transport Assessment and Implementation: A Guide." As a guide for housing proposals, the council is likely to request a transport assessment for developments in excess of 25 dwelling units. As a matter of course, a transport assessment will be requested for developments in excess of 50 units. The developer will be expected to pay for or contribute towards the cost of identified off site roadwork required as a result of their development and/or the cumulative effect of overall development. Certain types of significant travel generating retail and business developments will bring about the need for a travel plan as a part of the planning/transport assessment process. Developments which impact upon the trunk road may have different requirements for the transport assessment and developers should contact Transport Scotland for further advice.</i></p>		
082 Appendix 3: Supplementary Guidance & Standards	No modifications.	394	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
085 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area:	No modifications.	396	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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Ashkirk (EA200 Cransfield)			
086 Housing within Eastern Strategic Development Area: Ayton (AAYTO003 Lawfield)	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. Insert an additional site requirement for site AAYTO003 as follows: <i>"A flood risk assessment is required to inform the site layout, design and mitigation"</i> .	398	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
087 Housing within Eastern Strategic Development Area: Ayton (AY1A Bealburn)	No modifications.	401	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
088 Housing outwith Strategic Development Areas: Bonchester Bridge (SRB5B Caravan Site)	I recommend that the following modifications be made: 1. On page 214 of Volume 2 Settlements, delete housing allocation SRB5B (Caravan Site) from the settlement map. 2. On page 213 of Volume 2 Settlements, delete from the settlement profile, under the Development and Safeguarding Proposals section, the entry for housing allocation SRB5B (Caravan Site). 3. On pages 212-214 of Volume 2 Settlements, adjust the settlement profile and settlement map where necessary to take account of the deletion of housing allocation SRB5B (Caravan Site), including deleting the penultimate sentence of the second paragraph of the Place Making Considerations section.	403	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
089 Development within Central Strategic	No modifications.	406	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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<p>Development Area: Bowden (new sites ABOWD008 Bothendene House II; ABOWD009 South of Morven II; ABOWD010 South of Cross II); amendment of Settlement Boundary to take account of land west of Quarry Green)</p>			
<p>090 Business & Industrial Safeguarding with Strategic Development Areas: Broughton (zEL43 former station yard)</p>	<p>I recommend that the following modifications be made: 1. On page 221 of Volume 2 Settlements, the settlement plan for Broughton should be adjusted by deleting the north eastern part of the business and industrial safeguarding allocation at zEL43, in line with the plan submitted by the council on 31 March 2015, in response to further information request 19, which showed this change. 2. On pages 218-220 of Volume 2 Settlements, adjust the settlement profile where necessary to take account of the deletion of the north eastern part of the business and industrial safeguarding allocation at zEL43, including revising the size given for this site in the tables under the Development and Safeguarding Proposals section.</p>	410	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
<p>091 Broughton Settlement Profile (Development Contribution Text)</p>	No modifications.	413	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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092 Broughton Settlement Profile (longer term development text)	No modifications.	415	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
093 Development outwith Strategic Development Areas: Broughton Development Boundary Page 194	I recommend that the following modifications be made: 1. On page 218 of Volume 2 Settlements, under the Place Making Considerations section, adjust the third paragraph so that it reads: <i>"The plan provides 2 housing allocations; both are located to the north east of the village. They are Dreva Road and Springwell Brae. Additionally, there is planning permission in principle for a housing development on the western side of Dreva Road opposite the 2 housing allocations and the existing housing at Springwell Brae. The site extends up to the development boundary to the south of Elmsfield. The plan also safeguards an established business and industrial site – Former Station Yard."</i> 2. On page 221 of Volume 2 Settlements, the settlement plan for Broughton should be adjusted by moving the development boundary between Dreva Road and Broughton Burn to a line south of Elmsfield, as shown on the proposed residential development sketch site layout plan (project 9064 drawing number 0.01 revision C, dated 23 July 2012) which was attached to the representation.	418	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
094 Housing outwith Strategic Development	No modifications.	422	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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Areas: Broughton (TB10B Springwell Brae)			
095 Housing outwith Strategic Development Areas: Broughton (TB200 Dreva Road)	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. On page 219 of Volume 2 Settlements, under the Development and Safeguarding Proposals section, add a further site requirement for site TB200 (Dreva Road) to read: <i>“Consider the potential for any culvert removal and channel restoration.”</i>	425	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
096 Longer Term Housing with Western Strategic Development Area: Cardrona (SCARD001 south of Cardrona Mains)	No modifications.	429	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
097 Mixed Use with Western Strategic Development Area: Cardrona (MCARD007 south of Horsbrugh Bridge)	No modifications.	432	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
098 Housing within Eastern Strategic Development Area: Chirnside (SCHIR004 east of Crosshill)	No modifications.	435	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
099 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Clovenfords (EC2 Caddonhaugh)	No modifications.	438	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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100 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Clovenfords (EC13B Meikle)	No modifications.	441	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
101 Housing outwith Strategic Development Areas: Cockburnspath (BC01B Burnwood)	<p>I recommend that the following modification be made:</p> <p>1. Insert an additional site requirement for site BCO10B as follows: <i>"A flood risk assessment is required to inform the site layout, design and mitigation"</i></p> <p><i>Reporter's note: although this Schedule 4 form refers to site BCO1B, I take this to be a typographical error as the settlement profile and proposals map both refer to site BCO10B.</i></p>	443	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
102 Housing within Eastern Strategic Development Area: Coldingham (BCL2B Bogangreen)	<p>I recommend that the following modification be made:</p> <p>1. Amend the site requirements for site BCL2B as follows: <i>"Refer to approved Planning Brief, which shall be updated to consider the need for flood risk assessment and the investigation of whether culverted watercourses are present within the site."</i></p>	445	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
103 Settlements within Eastern Strategic Development Area: Potential Settlement Boundary at Coldingham Sands	No modification.	449	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
104 Redevelopment outwith Strategic	No modification.	452	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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Development Areas: Coldstream (RCOLD001 Lennel Cottages II)			
105 Redevelopment outwith Strategic Development Areas: Coldstream (zRO17 Duns Road)	No modification.	456	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
106 Redevelopment outwith Strategic Development Areas: Coldstream (zRO18 Lees Farm Mill)	No modification.	458	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
107 Development outwith Strategic Development Areas: Lennel (FCOLD001 Lennel; FCOLD002 Lennel II)	No modification.	460	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
108 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Crailing (ACRAI001 Crailing Toll)	I recommend the following modification be made: 1. In the Crailing Settlement Profile under the Housing section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals, amend the third bullet point as follows: "Location of the culvert needs to be considered in the layout of the site in respect of the potential for flooding along with any potential for culvert removal and channel restoration."	462	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
109 Development outwith Strategic Development Areas:	No modifications.	465	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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Cranshaws: proposed Settlement Boundary (SBCRAN001)			
110 Development within Central Strategic Development Area: General: Darnick Coalescence	I recommend the following modification be made: 1. In the Place Making Considerations section of the Darnick settlement profile, amend the fourth paragraph as follows: "The distinct character and setting of Darnick is recognised. As indicated in Figure EP6a , Policy EP6 (Countryside Around Towns) seeks to protect the areas between Darnick and Melrose, and Darnick and Tweedbank from development in the longer term, ..."	467	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
111 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Darnick (EM9B Chiefswood Road)	I recommend the following modification be made: 1. In the Housing section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals of the Darnick settlement profile, amend the first bullet point in the site requirements for site EM9B, Chiefswood Road, as follows: " A flood risk assessment is required. Areas identified as being at risk of flooding should be excluded from the developable area."	469	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
112 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Darnick (EM35D Broomilees Road)	I recommend the following modification be made: 1. In the Housing section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals contained in the Darnick settlement profile, change the indicative site capacity for site EM35D, Broomilees Road from "8" to "4".	471	Accept recommendation by Reporter. It should be noted that 4 units is an indicative site capacity and this can be challenged through the process of a planning application. Since the Local Development Plan was submitted for Examination, an approval of matters specified in conditions planning application has been approved for the erection of 8 dwellinghouses on the site.
113 Housing outwith Strategic Development	I recommend that the following modifications be made:	474	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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<p>Areas: Dolphinton (ADOLP003 south of Sandy Hill)</p> <p align="center">Page 199</p>	<p>1. On page 266 of Volume 2 Settlements, under the Place Making Considerations section, delete the second paragraph and replace it with a new paragraph which reads: <i>“The plan provides a housing allocation for a small scale residential development which will bring a brownfield site back into use. The allocation is on the eastern edge of that part of the village on the west side of the A702.”</i></p> <p>2. On page 266 of Volume 2 Settlements, after the Infrastructure Considerations section, insert a new section headed <i>“Development and Safeguarding Proposals”</i>, with a sub heading of <i>“Housing”</i>, and a table containing the following information: <i>“Site Reference: ADOLP003 Site Name: South of Sandy Hill Site Size (ha): 0.4 Indicative Site Capacity: 5 Site Requirements: - Existing landscaping on site to be retained. Landscape enhancement to the south and south east boundaries of the site adjacent to the A702 will be required. Buffer areas for new and existing landscaping will be required. The long term maintenance of landscaped areas must be addressed. - The site coincides with the former site of Dolphinton station. Further assessment of archaeology will be required and mitigation put in place.</i></p>		

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Page 200	<p><i>- Vehicular access to be achieved off the minor road to the south west of the site and the development to be designed so that there is no adverse effect on the safety of the nearby junction between the minor road and the A702.</i></p> <p><i>- Provision of amenity access to the countryside for pedestrians and cyclists.</i></p> <p><i>- Potential contamination on site to be investigated and mitigated.</i></p> <p>3. On page 267 of Volume 2 Settlements, the settlement plan for Dolphinton should be adjusted to allocate site ADOLP003 (South of Sandy Hill) for housing, and the development boundary should be changed to accommodate the allocation, all as shown on the schedule 4 settlement map for Dolphinton, which was lodged by the planning authority for the examination.</p>		
114 Housing within Eastern Strategic Development Area: Duns (ADUNS010 Todlaw Playing Fields)	No modifications.	479	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
115 Development within Eastern Strategic Development Area: Duns (ADUNS023 south of Earlsmeadow; potential replacement MDUNS002 south of Earlsmeadow II)	No modifications.	481	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
116 Housing within Eastern Strategic	I recommend that the following modification be made:	486	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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Development Area: Duns (BD200 Langton Edge)	1. Amend the site requirements for site BD200 as follows: "Refer to draft Planning Brief, <i>which shall be updated to consider the need for flood risk assessment.</i> "		
117 Housing within Strategic Development Area: Duns (BD4B Todlaw Road)	No modifications.	489	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
118 Redevelopment within Eastern Strategic Development Areas: Duns (RDUNS002 Duns Primary School)	No modifications.	491	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
119 Redevelopment within Eastern Strategic Development Area: Duns (RDUNS003 disused Chicken Hatchery, Clockmill)	No modifications.	493	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
120 Development within Eastern Strategic Development Area: Duns (SDUNS001 south of Earlsmeadow; zEL8 Peelrig Farm; new site MDUNS001 Cheeklaw Farm)	I recommend that the following modifications be made: 1. Insert an additional site requirement for site zEL8 as follows: <i>"A flood risk assessment and consideration of whether there are culverted watercourses within or adjacent to the site are required to inform the site layout, design and mitigation"</i> 2. <i>On the Duns proposals map, show site zEL8 as a Business and Industrial proposal site.</i>	495	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
121 Business & Industrial Safeguarding	I recommend that the following modification be made:	500	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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within Eastern Strategic Development Area: Duns (zEL26 Berwick Road)	1. <i>On the Duns proposals map, show site zEL26 as a Business and Industrial Safeguarding site.</i>		
122 Business & Industrial Safeguarding within Central Strategic Development Area: Earlston (zEL57 Mill Road)	I recommend the following modification be made: 1. In the Business and Safeguarding section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals of the Earlston settlement profile, under site requirements for site zEL57, Mill Road, add a further bullet point as follows: <i>"In the event of further proposed development or redevelopment, a flood risk assessment is required."</i>	503	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
123 Business & Industrial Safeguarding within Central Strategic Development Area: Earlston (zEL56 Station Road)	No modifications.	505	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
124 Business & Industrial Safeguarding within Central Strategic Development Area: Earlston (zEL55 Turfford Park)	I recommend the following modification be made: 1. In the Business and Safeguarding section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals of the Earlston settlement profile, under site requirements for site zEL55, Turfford Park, add a further bullet point as follows: <i>"In the event of further proposed development or redevelopment, a flood risk assessment is required."</i>	509	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
125 Business & Industrial within Central	No modifications.	511	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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Strategic Development Area: Earlston (BEARL002 Townhead)			
126 Earlston Settlement Profile and Map	No modifications.	513	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
127 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Earlston (EEA12B Earlston Glebe)	No modifications.	516	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
128 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Earlston (EEA101 Mill Road)	<p>I recommend the following modifications be made:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Earlston settlement profile, under the Housing section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals, delete site EEA101, Mill Road. 2. Delete site EA101 from the Earlston settlement map, including the related structure planting/landscaping. 3. Relevant references elsewhere, including the reference to “six housing sites” in the Earlston settlement profile (which should now be “four housing sites”*) and house building totals in other parts of the proposed local development plan should also be adjusted as appropriate. <p>*See also Issue 129 which recommends the deletion of housing site EEA200.</p>	520	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
129 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Earlston (EEA200 Earlston Mill)	<p>I recommend the following modifications be made:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Earlston settlement profile, under Housing section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals, delete site 	523	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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	<p>EEA200, Earlston Mill. 2. Delete site EEA200 from the Earlston settlement map and show as "white land". 3. Relevant references elsewhere, including the reference to "six housing sites" in the Earlston settlement profile (which should now be "four housing sites"*) and house building totals in other parts of the proposed local development plan should also be adjusted as appropriate. *See also Issue 128 which recommends the deletion of housing site EEA101.</p>		
130 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Earlston (AEARL013 East of Georgefield)	No modifications.	527	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
131 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Earlston (AEARL002 surplus land at Earlston High School)	No modifications.	530	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
132 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Earlston (AEARL010 East Turrford)	No modifications.	532	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
133 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Earlston (AEARL011 Georgefield Site)	No modifications.	535	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
134 Redevelopment	No modifications.	538	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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within Central Strategic Development Area: Earlston (zRO12 Brownlie Yard)			
135 Redevelopment within Central Strategic Development Area: Earlston (REARL001 Halcombe Fields)	No modifications.	541	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
136 Eckford Settlement Profile	No modifications.	543	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
137 Housing outwith Strategic Development Areas: Eddleston (TE6B Burnside)	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. On page 292 of Volume 2 Settlements, under the Development and Safeguarding Proposals section, adjust the first site requirement for site TE6B (Burnside) so that it reads: <i>“- Refer to approved Planning Brief and, additionally, consider the potential for culvert removal and channel restoration”</i>	545	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
138 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Ednam (AEDNA002 West Mill)	No modifications.	548	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
139 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Ednam (EDNA008 site NE of War Memorial)	No modifications.	551	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
140 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area:	No modifications.	555	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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Ednam (EDNA009 site NE of War Memorial - large)			
141 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Eildon (AEILD002 West Eildon)	No modifications.	558	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
142 Development outwith Strategic Development Areas: Proposed settlement boundary: Ellemford (SBE LL001)	No modifications.	559	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
143 Ettrick (Hopehouse) Settlement Profile	No modifications.	561	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
144 Housing outwith Strategic Development Areas: Ettrick (Hopehouse) (AETTR002 Hopehouse East)	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. On page 302 of Volume 2 Settlements, in the table in the Development and Safeguarding Proposals section under the heading of Housing, adjust the site name for site AETTR002 from "West Eildon" to " <i>Hopehouse East.</i> "	563	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
145 Housing outwith Strategic Development Areas: Ettrick (Hopehouse) (AETTR003 Hopehouse West)	No modifications.	569	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
146 Housing outwith Strategic Development Areas: Ettrick	No modifications.	575	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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(Hopehouse) (AETTR004 Hopehouse North East)			
147 Housing outwith Strategic Development Areas: Ettrickbridge (METTB001 Woodend Extension)	No modifications.	581	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
148 Housing within Eastern Strategic Development Area: Eyemouth (AEYEM006 Gunsgreenhill Site C)	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. Amend the site requirements for site AEYEM006 as follows: <i>“Refer to approved Planning Brief, which shall be updated to consider the need for flood risk assessment.”</i>	585	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
149 Housing within Eastern Strategic Development Area: Eyemouth (AEYEM007 Gunsgreenhill Site B)	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. Amend the site requirements for site AEYEM007 as follows: <i>“Refer to approved Planning Brief, which shall be updated to consider the need for flood risk assessment.”</i>	588	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
150 Housing within Eastern Strategic Development Area: Eyemouth (BEY2B Acredale Farm Cottages)	No modifications.	590	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
151 Mixed Use Development within Eastern Strategic Development Area: Eyemouth (MEYEM001 Gunsgreen Mixed Use)	No modifications.	593	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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152 Development within Eastern Strategic Development Area: Eyemouth (zEL63 Eyemouth Industrial Estate; new site: GEYEM002 Eyemouth Services (retail))	No modifications.	595	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
153 Redevelopment within Eastern Strategic Development Area: Eyemouth (REYEM005 Whole Hotel)	No modifications.	600	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
154 Housing outwith Strategic Development Areas: Fountainhall (AFOUN005 South Fountainhall)	No modifications.	602	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
155 Business & Industrial within Central Strategic Development Area: Galashiels (BGALA002 Galafoot)	I recommend the following modification be made: 1. In the Business and Industrial section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals of the Galashiels settlement profile, under site requirements for site BGALA002, Galafoot, add a further bullet point (the fifth) as follows: "Any implications in respect of the consultation zone associated with the Dewarton/Selkirk major accident hazard pipeline must be assessed."	605	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
156 Business & Industrial Safeguarding within Central Strategic	I recommend the following modification be made: 1. In the Business and Industrial section of	608	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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Development Area: Galashiels (BGALA003 Langhaugh)	the Development and Safeguarding Proposals of the Galashiels settlement profile, under site requirements for site BGALA003, Langhaugh, add a further bullet point as follows: "In the event of further proposed development or redevelopment, a flood risk assessment is required."		
157 Business & Industrial within Central Strategic Development Area: Galashiels (BGALA005 Easter Langlee)	No modifications.	610	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
158 Business & Industrial Safeguarding within Central Strategic Development Area: Galashiels (zEL40 Netherdale Industrial Estate)	I recommend the following modification be made: 1. In the Business and Industrial section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals of the Galashiels settlement profile, under site requirements for site zEL40, Netherdale Industrial Estate, add a further bullet point as follows: "In the event of further proposed development or redevelopment, a flood risk assessment is required."	613	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
159 Business & Industrial Safeguarding within Central Strategic Development Area: Galashiels (zEL41 Huddersfield Street Mill)	I recommend the following modification be made: 1. In the Business and Industrial section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals of the Galashiels settlement profile, under site requirements for site zEL41, Huddersfield Street Mill, add a further bullet point as follows: "In the event of further proposed	616	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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	development or redevelopment, a flood risk assessment is required.”		
160 Business & Industrial Safeguarding within Central Strategic Development Area: Galashiels (zEL42 Wheatlands Road)	I recommend the following modification be made: 1. In the Business and Industrial section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals of the Galashiels settlement profile, under site requirements for site zEL42, Wheatlands Road, add a further bullet point as follows: “In the event of further proposed development or redevelopment, a flood risk assessment is required.”	618	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
161 Education within Central Strategic Development Area: Galashiels (zED2 Heriot Watt University, Netherdale Campus)	I recommend the following modification be made: 1. In the Education section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals of the Galashiels settlement profile, under site requirements for site zED2, Heriot Watt University, Netherdale Campus, add a further bullet point as follows: “In the event of further proposed development or redevelopment, a flood risk assessment is required.”	620	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
162 Galashiels Settlement Profile	No modifications.	622	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
163 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Galashiels (AGALA024 Easter Langlee Expansion Area)	No modifications.	624	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
164 Housing within Central Strategic	I recommend the following modifications be made:	627	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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<p>Development Area: Galashiels (AGALA027 expansion of Birks View)</p> <p align="center">Page 211</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Galashiels settlement profile, under the Housing section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals, delete the reference to site AGALA027, Extension to Birks View. 2. Delete site AGALA027 from the Galashiels settlement map, including the areas shown for structure planting/landscaping. 3. Amend the text of the settlement profile and remove the reference to two new housing sites (the Netherbarns site is also recommended for deletion – see Issue 165). 4. House building totals elsewhere in the proposed local development plan should also be adjusted as appropriate. 		
<p>165 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Galashiels (AGALA029 Netherbarns)</p>	<p>I recommend the following modifications be made:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Galashiels settlement profile, under the Housing section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals, delete the reference to site AGALA029, Netherbarns. 2. Delete site AGALA029 from the Galashiels settlement map, including the areas shown for structure planting/landscaping. 3. Amend the text of the settlement profile and remove the reference to two new housing sites (the Birks View site is also recommended for deletion – see Issue 164). 4. House building totals elsewhere in the proposed local development plan should 	633	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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	also be adjusted as appropriate.		
166 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Galashiels (AGALA030 Hawthorn Road)	No modifications.	642	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
167 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Galashiels (AGALA031 Damhead, King Street)	No modifications.	646	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
168 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Galashiels (EGL17B Buckholm Corner)	I recommend the following modification be made: 1. In the Galashiels Settlement Profile under the Housing section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals schedules, add a second bullet point in the site requirements for site EGL17B, Buckholm Corner: "Consider the potential for culvert removal and channel restoration."	642	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
169 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Galashiels (EGL19B Mossilee)	I recommend the following modification be made: 1. In the Galashiels Settlement Profile under the Housing section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals add a further bullet point in the site requirements for site EGL19B, Mossilee: "Consider the potential for culvert removal and channel restoration."	653	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
170 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Galashiels (EGL32B	No modifications.	656	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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<p>Ryehaugh)</p> <p>171 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Galashiels (EGL41 Buckholm North)</p>	<p>I recommend the following modification be made:</p> <p>1. In the Galashiels Settlement Profile under the Housing section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals, add a second bullet point in the site requirements for site EGL41, Buckholm North:</p> <p>“Consider the potential for culvert removal and channel restoration.”</p>	<p>658</p>	<p>Accept recommendation by Reporter.</p>
<p>172 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Galashiels (EGL43 Balmoral Avenue)</p>	<p>No modifications.</p>	<p>661</p>	<p>Accept recommendation by Reporter.</p>
<p>173 Redevelopment within Central Strategic Development Area: Galashiels (RGALA004 Bylands)</p>	<p>No modifications.</p>	<p>663</p>	<p>Accept recommendation by Reporter.</p>
<p>174 Redevelopment within Central Strategic Development Area: Galashiels (RGALA001 St Aidans Church)</p>	<p>I recommend the following modification be made:</p> <p>1. In the Redevelopment section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals of the Galashiels settlement profile, under site requirements for site RGALA001, St Aidan's Church, add a second bullet point as follows:</p> <p>“Flood risk assessment may be required.”</p>	<p>665</p>	<p>Accept recommendation by Reporter.</p>
<p>175 Redevelopment within Central Strategic Development Area: Galashiels</p>	<p>No modifications.</p>	<p>667</p>	<p>Accept recommendation by Reporter.</p>

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(RGALA002 vacant buildings at Kirk Brae)			
176 Redevelopment within Central Strategic Development Area: Galashiels (zCR2 Huddersfield Street/Hill Street)	No modifications.	669	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
177 Redevelopment within Central Strategic Development Area: Galashiels (zCR3 Stirling Street)	No modifications.	671	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
178 Redevelopment within Central Strategic Development Area: Galashiels (zRO202 Melrose Road)	No modifications.	673	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
179 Redevelopment within Central Strategic Development Area: Galashiels (zRO4 Plumbtreehall Brae)	I recommend the following modification be made: 1. In the Redevelopment section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals of the Galashiels settlement profile, under site requirements for site zRO4, Plumbtreehall Brae, add a second bullet point as follows: "Flood risk assessment may be required."	675	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
180 Redevelopment within Central Strategic Development Area: Galashiels (zRO6 Roxburgh Street)	No modifications.	678	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
181 Transportation within Central Strategic	No modifications.	680	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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Development Area: Galashiels (zT11 Galashiels Interchange)			
182 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Gattonside (AGATT007 St Aidans)	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. In the Gattonside proposals map, remove the property and curtilage of "Archnacairidh", Bakers Road, from site AGATT007, St Aidan's. The revised boundary should reflect the site plan for application 09/01043/FUL (document SD182-1).	682	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
183 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Gattonside (AGATT011 site north of Montgomerie Terrace)	No modifications.	685	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
184 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Gattonside (AGATT010 Monkswood Extension)	No modifications.	688	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
185 Housing within the Central Strategic Development Area: Gattonside (AGATT013 Castlefield/Gateside Meadow)	No modifications.	690	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
186 Development outwith Strategic Development Areas: Proposed Development Boundary SBGLE001	No modifications.	695	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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Glen Estate			
187 Development outwith Strategic Development Areas: Gordon (AGORD003 Kelso Road West; RGORD001 east of Station Road)	No modifications.	698	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
188 Housing outwith Strategic Development Areas: Greenlaw (AGREE007 Greenlaw Poultry Farm)	No modifications.	701	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
189 Housing outwith Strategic Development Areas: Greenlaw (AGREE006 Marchmont Road II)	No modifications.	703	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
190 Development outwith Strategic Development Areas: Greenlaw (MGREE001 south of Edinburgh Road; SGREE003 Halliburton Road)	No modifications.	705	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
191 Mixed Use outwith Strategic Development Areas: Greenlaw (MGREE003 extension to former Duns Road Industrial Site)	No modifications.	708	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
192 Key Greenspace: Greenlaw	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. Within the settlement profile for	710	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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	Greenlaw, delete reference to key greenspace GSGREE001 as "Greenlaw Football Club" and replace with " WS Happer Memorial Park ".		
193 Business & Industrial Safeguarding within Central Strategic Development Area: Hawick (zEL49 Burnfoot)	No modifications.	711	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
194 Business & Industrial Safeguarding within Central Strategic Development Area: Hawick (zEL52 Liddesdale Road)	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. In the Hawick Settlement Profile under the Business and Industrial Safeguarding section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals, add a bullet point in the site requirements for site zEL50, Mansfield Road: "A flood risk assessment is required for proposed development within this area."	713	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
195 Business & Industrial Safeguarding within Central Strategic Development Area: Hawick (zEL52 Liddesdale Road)	No modification.	715	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
196 Business & Industrial Safeguarding within Central Strategic Development Area: Hawick (zEL62 Weensland)	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. In the Hawick Settlement Profile under the Business and Industrial Safeguarding section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals, add a bullet point in the site requirements for site zEL62, Weensland:	717	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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	<p>"A flood risk assessment is required for proposed development within this area."</p>		
197 Redevelopment within Central Strategic Development Area: Hawick (zRO8 Commercial Road)	No modifications.	719	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
198 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Hawick (AHAWI006 Guthrie Drive)	No modifications.	723	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
199 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Hawick (AHAWI013 Gala Law)	No modifications.	725	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
200 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Hawick (RHA12B Summerfield 1)	No modifications.	727	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
201 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Hawick (RHA13B Summerfield 2)	<p>I recommend the following modifications be made:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Hawick proposals map, reduce the size of site RHA13B, Summerfield 2, to the extent shown on the location map accompanying representation 370, MacDonald, 2 of 2. The land removed from the site should be re-allocated as "white land". 2. Make any consequential adjustments to the size and indicative capacity of the site in the Housing section of the Development 	729	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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	and Safeguarding Proposals of the Hawick settlement profile along with any other statistical adjustments elsewhere in the proposed plan.		
202 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Hawick (RHA25B Stirches 2)	No modifications.	732	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
203 Longer Term Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Hawick (SHAWI003 Burnfoot Phase 1) 219	I recommend the following modification be made: 1. In the Hawick Settlement Profile under the Potential Longer Term Housing Land (Subject to Review) section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals, amend the second bullet point in the site requirements for site SHAWI003, Burnfoot Phase 1, as follows: "Development to take cognisance of the possibility of a culverted water course within the site, the need for a sustainable drainage system and the wetland area to the south west. A flood risk assessment may be required."	734	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
204 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Hawick (AHAWI024 former Stonefield Quarry)	No modifications.	736	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
205 Redevelopment within Central Strategic Development Area: Hawick (RHAWI009)	No modifications.	738	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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Knitwear Factory) 206 Housing within Western Strategic Development Area: Innerleithen (AINNE004 Kirklands/Willowbank II)	I recommend that the following modifications be made to the plan: 1. Insert an additional site requirement for site AINNE004 as follows: “A flood risk assessment is required to inform the site layout, design and mitigation” 2. Amend the southern boundary of site AINNE004 in accordance with the plan submitted by the council in response to FIR 16.	740	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
207 Housing within Western Strategic Development Area: Innerleithen (TI200 Kirklands/Willowbank)	I recommend that the following modification be made to the plan: 1. Amend the southern boundary of site TI200 in accordance with the plan submitted by the council in response to FIR 18.	744	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
208 Business and Industrial within Western Strategic Development Area: Innerleithen (zEL16 Traquair Road East)	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. Insert an additional site requirement for site zEL16 as follows: “A flood risk assessment is required to inform the site layout, design and mitigation, and consideration should be given to the potential for channel restoration”	746	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
209 Business & Industrial Safeguarding within Western Strategic Development Area: Innerleithen (zEL200 Traquair Road)	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. Insert an additional site requirement for site zEL200 as follows: “In the event of further proposed development or redevelopment, a flood risk assessment is required to inform the site	749	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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210 Redevelopment within Western Strategic Development Area: Innerleithen (RINNE002 Caerlee Mill)	No modification.	751	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
211 Redevelopment within Western Strategic Development Area: Innerleithen (zRO9 High Street gap site)	No modification.	756	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
212 Longer Term Housing within Western Strategic Development Area: Innerleithen (SINNE001 Kirklands II)	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. Insert an additional site requirement for site SINNE001 as follows: "A flood risk assessment is required to inform the site layout, design and mitigation"	758	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
213 Redevelopment within Western Strategic Development Area: Innerleithen (RINNE001 former gas works)	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. Delete proposal RINNE001 from the Innerleithen settlement profile; from the proposals map; and from the accompanying text under the section headed <i>Place Making Considerations</i> .	760	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
214 Business & Industrial Safeguarding within Central Strategic Development Area: Jedburgh (zEL34 Bankend South Industrial Estate)	No modifications.	763	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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215 Business & Industrial Safeguarding within Central Strategic Development Area: Jedburgh (zEL37 Bongate North)	No modifications.	765	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
216 Business & Industrial Safeguarding within Central Strategic Development Area: Jedburgh (zEL35 Bongate South)	No modifications.	767	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
217 Business & Industrial Safeguarding within Central Strategic Development Area: Jedburgh (zEL33 Edinburgh Road)	No modifications.	769	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
218 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Jedburgh (AJEDB013 Oakieknowe)	No modifications.	771	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
219 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Jedburgh (AJEDB014 Riverside Mill 2)	No modifications.	773	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
220 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Jedburgh (RJ14B Oxnam Road)	No modifications.	776	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
221 Redevelopment	No modifications.	778	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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within Central Strategic Development Area: Jedburgh (RJEDB001 The Anna)			
222 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Jedburgh (RJ27D Wildcat Cleuch)	I recommend the following modification be made: 1. In the Jedburgh Settlement Profile under the Housing sites section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals, add a fourth bullet point to the site requirements for site RJ27D, Wildcat Cleuch: “Consider the potential for culvert removal and channel restoration.”	780	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
223 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Jedburgh (AJEDB005 Wildcat Gate South)	No modifications.	783	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
224 Retail within Central Strategic Development Area: Jedburgh (GJEDB001 Edinburgh Road Retail - large)	No modifications.	785	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
225 Retail within Central Strategic Development Area: Jedburgh (GJEDB002 Bankend South Retail)	No modifications.	789	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
226 Development within Central Strategic Development Area: Jedburgh (zEL33)	No modifications.	793	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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Edinburgh Road) (GJEDB003 Edinburgh Road Retail - small)			
227 Business & Industrial Safeguarding in Central Strategic Development Area: Kelso (BKELS005 Pinnaclehill Industrial Estate)	No modifications.	798	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
228 Business & Industrial in Central Strategic Development Area: Kelso (zEL206 extension to Pinnaclehill Industrial Estate)	I recommend the following modification be made: 1. In the Kelso Settlement Profile under the Potential Longer Term Housing Sites (Subject to Review) <i>[incorrectly titled?]</i> section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals add a further bullet point (to be third in the list of bullet points) in the site requirements for site zEL206, Extension to Pinnacle Industrial Estate: “Consider the potential for culvert removal and channel restoration.”	800	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
229 Business & Industrial in Central Strategic Development Area: Kelso (BKELS003 Wooden Linn)	I recommend the following modification be made: 1. In the Kelso Settlement Profile under the Potential Longer Term Housing Sites (Subject to Review) section <i>[incorrectly titled?]</i> of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals, add the following to the second bullet point in the site requirements for site BKELS003, Wooden Linn: “along with consideration of the potential for culvert removal and channel restoration.”	803	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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230 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Kelso (AKELS021 Development Brief – Appendix 3)	No modifications.	805	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
231 Longer Term Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Kelso (SKELS004 Nethershot (longer term))	No modifications.	808	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
232 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Kelso (RKE12B Rosebank 2)	No modifications.	811	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
233 Redevelopment within Central Strategic Development Area: Kelso (RKELS002 former Kelso High School)	I recommend the following modification be made: In the Redevelopment section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals of the Kelso settlement profile, under the under site reference RKELS002, Former Kelso High School, modify the first bullet point as follows: A variety of uses may be appropriate for the site but, in all cases, the established amenity of neighbouring land and property must be protected.	813	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
234 Housing outwith Strategic Development Areas: Lauder (ALAUD001 West Allanbank)	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. On page 399 of Volume 2 Settlements, under the Development and Safeguarding Proposals section, add a further site	816	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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	requirement to site ALAUD001 (West Allanbank) which reads: "...- Flood risk from a watercourse on the west end of the site should be evaluated and mitigated - <i>the development layout and design should take into account the potential risk of nuisance from the adjacent poultry unit.</i> "		
235 Housing outwith Strategic Development Areas: Lauder (ELA12B Wyndhead II)	No modifications.	819	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
236 Business & Industrial Safeguarding outwith Strategic Development Areas: Lauder (zEL61 Lauder Industrial Estate)	No modifications.	823	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
237 Business & Industrial outwith Strategic Development Areas: Lauder (BLAUD002 North Lauder Industrial state)	No modifications.	825	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
238 Redevelopment outwith Strategic Development Areas: Lauder (RLAUD002 Burnmill)	No modifications.	828	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
239 Longer Term Housing outwith Strategic Development Areas: Lauder (SLAUD001 Lauder	No modifications.	831	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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South)			
240 Housing outwith Strategic Development Areas: Leitholm (BLE2B Main Street)	No modifications.	834	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
241 Development outwith Strategic Development Areas: Lennel (ALENN001 land north west of A6112; proposed Lennel Settlement Boundary)	No modifications.	836	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
242 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Lilliesleaf (EL16B Muselie Drive)	No modifications.	838	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
243 Development outwith Strategic Development Areas: Longformacus (conservation area; number of listed buildings; potential limited housing; flood risk of Dye Water)	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. In the settlement profile for Longformacus, the second paragraph under <i>Place Making Considerations</i> should be amended to state: "There are 13 C-listed buildings and 1 B-listed building in the village."	840	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
244 Key Greenspace: Longformacus	No modifications.	843	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
245 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Melrose (EM32B Dingleton Hospital)	I recommend the following modifications be made: 1. In the Melrose proposals map, remove the "Housing" allocation from that part of site EM32B, Dingleton Hospital, subject to	846	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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	<p>tree preservation orders and replace it with a "Structure Planting/Landscaping" allocation.</p> <p>2. Adjust the size of the site as appropriate in the Housing section of the Development and safeguarding Proposals of the Melrose settlement statement.</p>		
<p>246 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Melrose (EM4B The Croft)</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 229</p>	<p>I recommend the following modification be made:</p> <p>1. In the Melrose settlement profile under the Housing section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals, add a further bullet point in the site requirements for site EM4B, The Croft:</p> <p>"Consider the potential for culvert removal and channel restoration."</p>	849	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
<p>247 Development within Central Strategic Development Area: Midlem (AMIDL003 Townhead & amendment of Settlement Boundary to the west; amendment of Settlement Boundary to north)</p>	<p>No modifications.</p>	852	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
<p>248 Housing outwith Strategic Development Areas: Newcastleton (ANEWC010 Newcastleton West)</p>	<p>I recommend that the following modifications be made:</p> <p>1. On page 436 of Volume 2 Settlements, delete housing allocation ANEWC010 (Newcastleton West) from the settlement map.</p> <p>2. On page 434 of Volume 2 Settlements, delete from the settlement profile, under the</p>	856	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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	<p>Development and Safeguarding Proposals section, the entry for housing allocation ANEWC010 (Newcastleton West).</p> <p>3. On pages 432-436 of Volume 2 Settlements, adjust the settlement profile and settlement map where necessary to take account of the deletion of housing allocation ANEWC010 (Newcastleton West).</p>		
<p>249 Housing outwith Strategic Development Areas: Newcastleton (RNE2B south of Holmhead)</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 229</p>	<p>I recommend that the following modification be made:</p> <p>1. On page 433 of Volume 2 Settlements, under the Development and Safeguarding Proposals section, add a further site requirement for site RNE2B (South of Holmhead) to read:</p> <p><i>“...- Existing trees to the north, south and west of the site to be retained and protected where possible. A tree protection plan will be required. - Flood risk assessment will be required.”</i></p>	860	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
<p>250 Development within Central Strategic Development Area: Newstead (MNEWS001 Newstead East)</p>	No modifications.	862	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
<p>251 Business & Industrial within Central Strategic Development Area: Newtown St Boswells (BNEWT001 Tweed Horizons Expansion)</p>	<p>I recommend the following modifications be made:</p> <p>1. In the Business and Industrial section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals of the Newton St Boswells settlement profile, under site BNEWT001, Tweed Horizons Expansion:</p> <p>(a) amend the eighth bullet point as follows:</p>	865	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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	<p>“Development of the site should include a new access from the A68 and may require to be supported by a new roundabout on the A68 in conjunction with the Newtown expansion to the west of the A68.” (b) amend the eleventh bullet point as follows: “Flood risk assessment recommended to inform site layout. The assessment should include consideration of the potential for culvert removal and channel restoration.”</p>		
252 Housing in Central Strategic Development Area: Newtown St Boswells (ENT4B Melrose Road)	No modifications.	869	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
253 Mixed Use in Central Strategic Development Area: Newtown St Boswells (MNEWT001 Auction Mart)	<p>I recommend the following modifications be made:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Mixed Use section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals of the Newtown St Boswells settlement profile, under site MNEWT001, Auction Mart, amend the site size to “9.6” and the indicative site capacity to “220”. 2. House building totals in other parts of the proposed local development plan should also be adjusted as appropriate. 	871	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
254 Newtown St Boswells Settlement Profile	<p>I recommend the following modification be made:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Infrastructure Considerations section of the Newtown St Boswells settlement profile, amend the second sentence of the third paragraph as follows: “The current premises require upgrade or 	873	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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255 Housing in Central Strategic Development Area: Newtown St Boswells (ANEWT008 Newtown Expansion 2)	development.” No modifications.	878	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
256 Mixed Use in Central Strategic Development Area: Newtown St Boswells (MNEWT003 Borders Rural Centre)	No modifications.	882	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
257 Housing outwith Strategic Development Areas: Oxton (AOXTO001 station yard)	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. On page 450 of Volume 2 Settlements, under the Development and Safeguarding Proposals section, adjust the fourth site requirement for site AOXTO001 (Station Yard) so that it reads: “- Consider the need for a topographic survey to determine site levels and following this a flood risk assessment and appropriate mitigation may be required, because of the culvert under the site and, additionally, consider the potential for culvert removal and channel restoration. ”	884	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
258 Housing outwith Strategic Development Areas: Oxton (AOXTO005 Nether Howden)	No modifications.	889	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
259 Peebles Settlement Profile: Affordable Housing	No modifications.	892	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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260 Peebles Settlement Profile & Map: Core Activity Area	No modifications.	894	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
261 Business & Industrial within Western Strategic Development Area: Peebles	No modifications.	896	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
262 Business & Industrial Safeguarding within Western Strategic Development Area: Peebles (zEL2 Cavalry Park)	No modifications.	898	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
263 Peebles Settlement Profile & Map: Future Development of Peebles	No modifications.	900	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
264 Housing within Western Strategic Development Area: Peebles (APEEB021 housing south of South Park)	No modifications.	904	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
265 Housing within Western Strategic Development Area: Peebles (APEEB031 George Place)	No modifications.	911	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
266 Housing within Western Strategic Development Area: Peebles (APEEB041 Violet Bank II)	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. Insert an additional site requirement for site APEEB041 as follows: "Investigation of the potential for culvert	915	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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267 Housing within Western Strategic Development Area: Peebles (APEEB042 South Parks)	No modifications.	920	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
268 Housing within Western Strategic Development Area: Peebles (APEEB043 Tantah)	No modifications.	924	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
269 Housing within Western Strategic Development Area: Peebles (APEEB044 Rosetta Road)	<p>I recommend that the following modifications be made:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Site APEEB044 be allocated as a housing proposal on the Peebles proposals map and in the Development and safeguarding proposals section of the Peebles settlement profile. 2. The indicative site capacity should be set at 100 units. 3. The following site requirement should be included: “Development of the site shall proceed in accordance with the requirements agreed by the council in regard to its consideration of planning application 13/00444/PPP. Should that development not be implemented, a Planning Brief in the form of Supplementary Guidance will require to be produced for this site.” 4. Any minor consequential modifications to the plan are left to the discretion of the council. 	926	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
270 Housing within	No modifications.	930	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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Western Strategic Development Area: Peebles (APEEB045 Venlaw)			
271 Housing within Western Strategic Development Area: Peebles (TP7B Whitehaugh)	No modifications.	934	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
272 Longer Term Housing within Western Strategic Development Area: Peebles	No modifications.	937	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
273 Longer Term Housing within Western Strategic Development Area: Peebles (SPEEB003 south west of Whitehaugh)	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. Insert an additional site requirement for site SPEEB003 as follows: "A flood risk assessment is required to assess the flood risk from the Haytoun Burn"	939	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
274 Longer Term Mixed Use within Western Strategic Development Area: Peebles SPEEB005 Peebles East (south of river)	No modifications.	941	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
275 Longer Term Housing within Western Strategic Development Area: Peebles (SPEEB006 south west of Peebles)	No modifications.	946	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
276 Mixed Use within Western Strategic	I recommend that the following modifications be made:	948	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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ISSUE	REPORTER'S RECOMMENDATION	REPORT PAGE NO	RECOMMENDATION
<p>Development Area: Peebles (MPEEB006 Rosetta Road)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 235</p>	<p>1. Site MPEEB006 be allocated as a mixed use proposal on the Peebles proposals map and in the Development and safeguarding proposals section of the Peebles settlement profile.</p> <p>2. The following site requirement should be included: “Development of the site shall proceed in accordance with the requirements agreed by the council in regard to its consideration of planning application 13/00444/PPP. Should that development not be implemented, a Planning Brief in the form of Supplementary Guidance will require to be produced for this site.”</p> <p>3. Any minor consequential modifications to the plan are left to the discretion of the council.</p>		
277 Peebles Settlement Profile: Education Text	No modifications.	952	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
278 Peebles Whole Town Masterplan	No modifications.	954	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
279 Redevelopment within Western Strategic Development Area: Peebles (RPEEB001 Dovecot Road)	No modifications.	956	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
280 Redevelopment within Western Strategic Development Area: Peebles (RPEEB002 George Street)	No modifications.	958	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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ISSUE	REPORTER'S RECOMMENDATION	REPORT PAGE NO	RECOMMENDATION
281 Redevelopment within Western Strategic Development Area: Peebles (RPEEB003 Tweedbridge Court)	No modifications.	962	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
282 Key Greenspace: Peebles Page 236	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. Identify within the Peebles Settlement Profile, and on the Peebles proposals map, the following additional areas of Key Greenspace: Violet Bank Playing Fields (denoted No. 24 on the community council's submission); and High School Playing Fields (2 sites denoted No. 25 on the community council's submission). <i>The reference numbers and precise naming of these sites are left to the council's discretion.</i>	966	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
283 Development outwith Strategic Development Areas: Polwarth (APOLW001 land north and west of Cheviot View)	No modifications.	969	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
284 Redpath Settlement Profile	I recommend the following modification be made: 1. In the Place Making Considerations section of the Redpath settlement profile, amend the fourth sentence as follows: "Other distinct features are an ancient oak tree near the village hall, and the rows of	971	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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285 Key Greenspace: Redpath	<p><i>cottages</i>"</p> <p>No modifications.</p>	973	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
286 Housing within Eastern Strategic Development Area: Reston (BR6 rear of primary school)	<p>I recommend that the following modification be made:</p> <p>1. Insert an additional site requirement for site BR6 as follows:</p> <p><i>"A flood risk assessment is required to inform the site layout, design and mitigation"</i></p>	976	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
287 Development outwith Strategic Development Areas: Reston (FREST001 Houphodwood (cemetery))	<p>I recommend that the following modification be made:</p> <p>1. Delete proposal FREST001 from the Reston Settlement Profile and from the accompanying proposals map.</p>	978	<p>Accept recommendation by Reporter.</p> <p>NOTE: The site FREST001 is being deleted</p>
288 Mixed Use within Eastern Strategic Development Area: Reston (MREST001 Auction Mart)	<p>No modifications.</p>	980	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
289 Longer Term Mixed Use within Eastern Strategic Development Area: Reston (SREST001 Reston Long Term 1)	<p>I recommend that the following modification be made:</p> <p>1. Amend the site requirements for site SREST001 as follows:</p> <p><i>"Refer to approved Planning Brief (Reston Auction Mart), which shall be updated to consider the need for flood risk assessment."</i></p>	982	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
290 Longer Term Mixed Use within Eastern Strategic Development Area: Reston (SREST002 Reston	<p>I recommend that the following modification be made:</p> <p>1. Amend the site requirements for site SREST002 as follows:</p> <p>"Refer to approved Planning Brief (Reston</p>	984	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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Long Term 2)	Auction Mart), <i>which shall be updated to consider the need for flood risk assessment.</i>		
290a Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Robertson (AROB003 site adjacent to Kirk'oer)	I recommend the following modification be made: 1. In the Housing section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals of the Robertson settlement profile, add a further bullet point (to be sixth in the list of bullet points) in the site requirements for site AROBE003, Site Adjacent to Kirk'oer: <i>"Consider the potential for culvert removal and channel restoration."</i>	986	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
291 Development within Central Strategic Development Area: Roxburgh Development Boundary (SBROX001)	No modifications.	989	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
292 Business & Industrial within Central Strategic Development Area: Selkirk (BSELK002 Riverside 5)	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. In the Business and Industrial section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals of the Selkirk settlement profile, add a bullet point in the site requirements for site BSELK002, Riverside 5: <i>"Although it is likely that the approved flood protection scheme will reduce the risk posed by the Ettrick Water, a flood risk assessment is required."</i>	992	Accept recommendation by Reporter. Although at the time of submitting the Schedule 4 for Examination the Council expected that the Flood Protection Scheme may reduce the risk to property on this site the Council is now of the strong view that the Selkirk Flood Protection Scheme will remove the site from being at risk of all flood events up to and including the 1 in 500 Years (Plus Climate Change) Flood Event. The Council is pursuing this matter now with the Scottish Government and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency with a view to establishing whether Flood Risk Assessments will be required and if so, the level of detail required.
293 Redevelopment within Central Strategic Development Area: Selkirk (zRO200 Philiphaugh Mill)	I recommend the following modifications be made: 1. In the "Redevelopment" section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals of the Selkirk settlement profile, delete site	996	Accept recommendation by Reporter. It remains the view of the Council, however, that as a result of the implementation of the Selkirk Flood Protection Scheme the Philiphaugh Mill site will be completely removed from being at risk of all flood events up to and including the 1 in 200 Years (Plus Climate Change) Flood Event. It is further noted that passive flow control will ensure that the Mill

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ISSUE	REPORTER'S RECOMMENDATION	REPORT PAGE NO	RECOMMENDATION
	<p>zRO200, Philiphaugh Mill.</p> <p>2. Delete site zRO200 from the Selkirk settlement map.</p> <p>3. Relevant references elsewhere and house building totals in other parts of the proposed local development plan should also be adjusted as appropriate.</p>		<p>Lade cannot be surcharged with too much water and thus removes the flood risk downstream at, for example, Philiphaugh Mill. The Reporter notes that upon the completion of the flood protection scheme, with practical evaluation, and the publication of the Scottish Environment Protection Agency's position statement in respect of the types of development considered to be acceptable behind flood protection schemes, there might be an appropriate opportunity to review the situation in respect of residential development. The Council is pursuing this matter now with the Scottish Government and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.</p>
<p>294 Business & Industrial within Central Strategic Development Area: Selkirk (BSELK003 Riverside 8)</p>	<p>I recommend that the following modification be made:</p> <p>1. In the Business and Industrial section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals of the Selkirk settlement profile, add a further bullet point (to be fourth in the list of bullet points) in the site requirements for site BSELK003, Riverside 8:</p> <p>“Although it is likely that the approved flood protection scheme will reduce the risk posed by the Ettrick Water, a flood risk assessment is required”</p>	<p>1003</p>	<p>Accept recommendation by Reporter. Although at the time of submitting the Schedule 4 for Examination the Council expected that the Flood Protection Scheme may reduce the risk to property on this site the Council is now of the strong view that the Selkirk Flood Protection Scheme will remove the site from being at risk of all flood events up to and including the 1 in 500 Years (Plus Climate Change) Flood Event. The Council is pursuing this matter now with the Scottish Government and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency with a view to establishing whether Flood Risk Assessments will be required and if so, the level of detail required.</p>
<p>295 Business & Industrial within Central Strategic Development Area: Selkirk (zEL11 Riverside 2)</p>	<p>I recommend that the following modification be made:</p> <p>1. In the Business and Industrial section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals of the Selkirk Settlement Profile, add a further bullet point (to be fourth in the list of bullet points) in the site requirements for site zEL11, Riverside 2:</p> <p>“Although it is likely that the approved flood protection scheme will reduce the risk posed by the Ettrick Water, a flood risk assessment is required.”</p>	<p>1008</p>	<p>Accept recommendation by the Reporter. It remains the view of the Council, however, that upon completion of the Selkirk Flood Protection Scheme that the site will be completely removed from flood risk of all events up to and including the 1 in 500 Years (Plus Climate Change) Flood Event. In this case it is not expected that a Flood Risk Assessment should be required. The Council is pursuing this matter now with the Scottish Government and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.</p>

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296 Business & Industrial within Central Strategic Development Area: Selkirk (zEL15 Riverside 6)	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. In the Business and Industrial section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals of the Selkirk settlement profile, add a bullet point (to be the second bullet point) in the site requirements for site zEL15, Riverside 6: “Although it is likely that the approved flood protection scheme will reduce the risk posed by the Ettrick Water, a flood risk assessment is required.”	1013	Accept recommendation by the Reporter. Although at the time of submitting the Schedule 4 for Examination the Council expected that the Flood Protection Scheme may reduce the risk to property on this site the Council is now of the strong view that the Selkirk Flood Protection Scheme will remove the site from being at risk of all flood events up to and including the 1 in 500 Years (Plus Climate Change) Flood Event. The Council is pursuing this matter now with the Scottish Government and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency with a view to establishing whether Flood Risk Assessments will be required and if so, the level of detail required.
297 Business & Industrial Safeguarding within Central Strategic Development Area: Selkirk (BSELK001 Riverside 7)	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. In the Business and Industrial Safeguarding section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals the Selkirk settlement profile, add a second bullet point in the site requirements for site BSELK001, Riverside 7: “Although it is likely that the approved flood protection scheme will reduce the risk posed by the Ettrick Water, a flood risk assessment is required for proposed development within this area.”	1016	Accept recommendation by the Reporter. Although at the time of submitting the Schedule 4 for Examination the Council expected that the Flood Protection Scheme may reduce the risk to property on this site the Council is now of the strong view that the Selkirk Flood Protection Scheme will remove the site from being at risk of all flood events up to and including the 1 in 500 Years (Plus Climate Change) Flood Event. That said, the lower (Dunsdale Haugh area) is only protected against the 1:200 Years (Plus Climate Change) flood event therefore this area would need to be assessed on a case by case basis to determine the actual level of protection of each application (notwithstanding that the minimum is always above the 1:200 planning threshold). The Council is pursuing this matter now with the Scottish Government and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency with a view to establishing whether Flood Risk Assessments will be required and if so, the level of detail required.
298 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Selkirk (ASELK006 Philiphaugh Steading)	I recommend the following modification be made: 1. In the Housing section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals of the Selkirk settlement profile, add the following sentence to the sixth bullet point in the site requirements for site ASELK006, Philiphaugh Steading: “In this respect, potential developers should	1020	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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	<p>be aware of the provisions of the Selkirk Flood Protection Scheme."</p>		
<p>299 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Selkirk (ASELK021 Philiphaugh North)</p>	<p>I recommend the following modification be made: 1. In the Housing section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals of the Selkirk settlement profile, add a further bullet point in the site requirements for site ASELK021, Philiphaugh North: "Consider the potential for culvert removal and channel restoration."</p>	<p>1023</p>	<p>Accept recommendation by Reporter.</p>
<p>300 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Selkirk (ESE10B Lingle Road)</p>	<p>I recommend the following modification be made: 1. In the Housing section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals of the Selkirk Settlement Profile, add a further bullet point (to be inserted as the third bullet point) in the site requirements for site ESE10B, Lingle Road: "Consider the potential for culvert removal and channel restoration."</p>	<p>1026</p>	<p>Accept recommendation by Reporter.</p>
<p>301 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Selkirk (ESE2 Kerr's Land)</p>	<p>I recommend the following modification be made: In the Housing section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals of the Selkirk settlement profile, the following should be added to the first bullet point in the Site Requirements for Site ESE2, Kerr's Land: "and the need to provide an access that meets the standards of Transport Scotland in respect of the A7, a trunk road."</p>	<p>1030</p>	<p>Accept recommendation by Reporter.</p>
<p>302 Redevelopment within Central Strategic Development Area:</p>	<p>I recommend the following modification be made: In the Redevelopment section of the</p>	<p>1033</p>	<p>Accept recommendation by Reporter.</p>

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Selkirk (RSELK004 Souter Court)	Development and Safeguarding Proposals of the Selkirk settlement profile, add the following bullet point to the site requirements for site RSELK004, Souter Court: "Layout and design should conserve and enhance the character of the conservation area."		
303 Redevelopment within Central Strategic Development Area: Selkirk (RSELK002 St Marys Church)	No modifications.	1036	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
304 Selkirk Settlement Profile & Map	No modifications.	1038	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
305 Key Greenspace: Selkirk	I recommend the following modification be made: In the Key Greenspace section of the Development and Safeguarding Proposals of the Selkirk settlement profile, amend the name for site reference, GSSELK006 to: "The Pringle Park/Scott Crescent Recreation Ground".	1041	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
306 Housing within Central Strategic Development Area: Sprouston (RSP3B Teasel Bank)	No modifications.	1044	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
307 Business & Industrial Safeguarding within Central Strategic Development Area: St Boswells (zEL3 Charlesfield)	I recommend the following modification be made: 1. On the St Boswells proposals map, remove the property known as Westlea from site zEL3, Charlesfield, to be reallocated as "white land". The extent of	1047	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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	the land to be re-allocated is as illustrated in the communication dated 2 December 2013 from Scottish Borders Council attached to the representation submitted by Mr and Ms Redpath (no. 402), other than for the access which should be retained within site zEL3.		
308 Development within Central Strategic Development Area: Stichill Development Boundary (SBSTI001)	No modifications.	1049	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
309 Housing outwith Strategic Development Areas: Stow (ASTOW002 Craigend Road)	No modifications.	1052	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
310 Housing outwith Strategic Development Areas: Stow (ASTOW027 Stagehall II)	I recommend that the following modifications be made: 1. On page 514 of Volume 2 Settlements, under the Place Making Considerations section, delete the fourth paragraph and replace it with a new paragraph which reads: <i>"The plan provides one housing allocation to the north of the village along Craigend Road, and another to the south at Stagehall II. A mixed use site is also provided within the centre of the village on the former Royal Hotel site. The plan also provides a new site for a railway station."</i> 2. On page 516 of Volume 2 Settlements, under the Development and Safeguarding Proposals section and the sub heading of	1055	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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ISSUE	REPORTER'S RECOMMENDATION	REPORT PAGE NO	RECOMMENDATION
<p align="center">Page 244</p>	<p>Housing, add a new housing site in a table containing the following information: <i>“Site Reference: ASTOW027 Site Name: Stagehall II Site Size (ha): 1.1 Indicative Site Capacity: 12 Site Requirements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Existing landscaping on site to be retained and enhanced. The introduction of structure planting along the south and south eastern edges of the site will be required to provide a defensible settlement edge. Buffer areas for new and existing landscaping will be required. The long term maintenance of landscaped areas must be addressed.</i> - <i>Careful consideration should be given to the design of the overall site to take account of its position in the landscape and views into the site from the A7.</i> - <i>Surface water run off from the surrounding area will be required to be considered during the design stage and mitigation put in place.</i> - <i>Consideration to be given to the need for a flood risk assessment.</i> - <i>The stone boundary wall on site to be retained and incorporated into the overall design for the site.</i> - <i>Vehicular access to be taken from the adjacent housing development – Wedale View. Alterations and traffic calming measures along Wedale View and to its junction with Station Road will also be required. Parking arrangements will be</i> 		

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ISSUE	REPORTER'S RECOMMENDATION	REPORT PAGE NO	RECOMMENDATION
<p>Page 19</p>	<p><i>required to be accommodated on site. - Provision of amenity access in the development for pedestrians and cyclists. Links to the footpath network to be created and amenity maintained and enhanced."</i></p> <p>3. On page 517 of Volume 2 Settlements, the settlement plan for Stow should be adjusted to allocate site ASTOW027 (Stagehall II) for housing, and the development boundary should be changed to accommodate the allocation, all as shown on the schedule 4 settlement map for Stow, which was lodged by the planning authority for the examination.</p>		
<p>311 Mixed Use outwith Strategic Development Areas: Stow (MSTOW001 Royal Hotel)</p>	<p>I recommend that the following modification be made:</p> <p>1. On page 516 of Volume 2 Settlements, under the Development and Safeguarding Proposals section, adjust the site requirement for MSTOW001 (Royal Hotel) so that it reads: <i>"Refer to approved planning brief and, additionally, a flood risk assessment will be required."</i></p>	1062	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
<p>312 Development outwith Strategic Development Areas: Swinton (ASWIN001 east of Coldstream Road 1; GSWIN001 east of Coldstream Road 2; BSWIN002 land north of Wellfield; zEL45 Coldstream Road)</p>	<p>No modifications.</p>	1064	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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313 Development outwith Strategic Development Areas: Swinton (MSWIN002 land adjacent to Swinton Primary School; new proposed Longer Term Site Coldstream Road II)	No modifications.	1067	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
314 Key Greenspace: Tweedbank	No modifications.	1070	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
315 Housing within Western Strategic Development Area: Walkerburn (TW200 Caberston Farm Land)	No modifications.	1072	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
316 Walkerburn Settlement Profile: Longer Term Development Text	No modifications.	1075	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
317 Business and Industrial outwith Strategic Development Areas: West Linton (zEL18 Deanfoot Road)	No modifications.	1077	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
318 Housing outwith Strategic Development Areas: West Linton (AWEST009 Robinsland Steading)	No modifications.	1083	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
319 Housing outwith Strategic Development Areas: West Linton (AWEST012 farm east;	No modifications.	1085	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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ISSUE	REPORTER'S RECOMMENDATION	REPORT PAGE NO	RECOMMENDATION
AWEST013 South Robinsland; AWEST014 Extended South Robinsland)			
320 Housing outwith Strategic Development Areas: West Linton (AWEST015 east of Dryburn Brae)	No modifications.	1089	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
321 Development outwith Strategic Development Areas: Westruther (MWESR001 Greenlees I; AWESR008 Greenlees II; AWESR007 north of Edgar Road)	No modifications.	1092	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
322 Housing outwith Strategic Development Areas: Yetholm (RY4B Morebattle Road)	No modifications.	1095	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
323 Policy Maps & Settlement Profiles with Maps: Extension of Borders Rail Project	No modifications.	1097	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
324 General Criticism & Support of the Production of the Proposed Local Development Plan	No modifications.	1100	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
325 General: Consideration of Core Areas of Wild Land	No modifications.	1102	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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ISSUE	REPORTER'S RECOMMENDATION	REPORT PAGE NO	RECOMMENDATION
326 General: Progress of Habitats Regulations Appraisal & Inclusion of Consideration of European Sites	No modifications.	1104	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
327 General: Reference to Strategic High Amenity Business & Industrial Site at Cavalry Park in Peebles Page 248	I recommend that the following modifications be made: 1. Amend the first sentence of paragraph 3.23 of Volume 1 of the proposed plan as follows: "The strategic high amenity business site at Cavalry Park..." 2. Amend the site requirements for Cavalry Park set out on page 460 of Volume 2 of the proposed plan as follows: "This is a strategic high amenity business site..."	1106	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
328 General: Safeguarding Existing & Promoting New Railway Routes	No modifications.	1108	Accept recommendation by Reporter.
329 General: Short-term Parking Provision for Visitor Spend in Established Town Centres	I recommend that the following modification be made: 1. On page 11 of Volume 1 Policies, adjust paragraph 2.7, chapter 2, so that it reads: <i>"The traditional town centre is under threat from the rapid rise in internet shopping and out of centre retail development. The town centres in the Borders still remain important for shopping, tourism and other related facilities (including parking provision), but there has been a significant decline in footfall and this has meant that there is a</i>	1110	Accept recommendation by Reporter.

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ISSUE	REPORTER'S RECOMMENDATION	REPORT PAGE NO	RECOMMENDATION
	<i>continued problem in terms of vacant units."</i>		
330 Renewable Energy: General	My conclusions and recommendations in issue 26 cover the representations referred to in this issue.	1112	See Issue 26

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HOUSEHOLD SURVEY RESULTS 2015

Report by Chief Executive

SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL

17 December 2015

1 PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

- 1.1 **This report presents the results of the Scottish Borders Household Survey 2015. Key results from the perception-based survey are highlighted, alongside relevant performance information and links to Scottish Borders Council's Corporate Transformation programme.**
- 1.2 The Scottish Borders Household Survey 2015 (appended to this report) asked questions about a range of services provided by the Council and partner organisations. There was a response rate of 41% to the paper questionnaire (2,445 responses) and an additional 261 surveys were completed on line.
- 1.3 The Household Survey has been used since 2006 to gather customer perception/satisfaction on a range of Council Services and is one of the tools available to the Council for collecting such information. The Council also uses service specific customer surveys, engagement events and feedback mechanisms, such as our complaints process, to gather information on how well the Borders' community feels the Council is doing in meeting its needs. As a local authority we use a mix of both general and targeted methods to engage with the community, and gather views about how communities think we are performing. We know that some people are more likely to respond to these opportunities than others, but we aim to make the opportunities for people to have their say as easy to access as possible. This intelligence is used alongside a range of performance information which is presented to the Executive Committee on a quarterly basis.
- 1.4 The 2015 survey included the following themes which are covered in this report:
- Scottish Borders Council
 - Local decision making
 - Employment and training
 - Transportation
 - Household waste collection, recycling and waste services
 - Community safety
 - Health and wellbeing

- Internet access
- Borders environment

Respondents were also asked about:

- Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
- Housing
- Accessibility
- Borders Sport and Leisure Trust

- 1.5 Since the 2013 Household survey, we, like all councils, have faced major financial challenges and have worked hard to maintain high quality services with less resources. Some services have had to change and be reshaped and this has undoubtedly had an impact on customer satisfaction levels.
- 1.6 However, residents are generally satisfied with the services provided to them; satisfaction levels with Scottish Borders Council remain high at 65% with the number rating the Council as 'Excellent' increasing. 84% of residents were satisfied with the cleanliness of the area in which they live and 92% feel that their neighbourhood is either a 'very good' or 'fairly good' place to live. However the proportion of residents who think their area is a very good place to live has continued to rise from 52% in 2009, 54% in 2010, 55% in 2013 to 58% in 2015. The vast majority of respondents continue to report that they feel safe when alone in their area during the day (97%).
- 1.7 Where customers tell the us, Scottish Borders Council, they are not satisfied or where our performance is not on target or where we want it to be, there are a range of ambitious projects have been developed under our 'Corporate Transformation' programme which allows us to respond effectively to the social, demographic and economic challenges facing us (www.scotborders.gov.uk/transformation); this work is referenced in the report.

2 RECOMMENDATION

- 2.1 **I recommend that the Council agrees the Household Survey results for publication and distribution.**

3 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Scottish Borders Council has undertaken a Household Survey in its current format since November 2006. Following the 2010 survey the decision was taken to move to a biennial survey, resulting in a biennial budget saving of approximately £16,000. Due to the Local Authority election in 2012 subsequent surveys were delayed until 2013 and 2015.
- 3.2 The Scottish Accounts Commission requires councils to publish a range of information relating to their activities in any financial year. This includes information on responsiveness to communities, of which the results of the household survey form a valuable part. Engaging with stakeholders and seeking their views on council services is also part of a focus on continuous improvement.

4 2015 HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

- 4.1 A random sample of 6,000 addresses was selected for Scottish Borders Council area from the Postcode Address File (PAF), to receive a copy of the self-completion survey. These were distributed in May 2015. An electronic version which was promoted by social media both by the Council and partner organisations. A total of 2,445 responses were received to the paper survey and 261 surveys were completed on line. This equates to a 41% response rate of those that received the survey.
- 4.2 Having the survey available online has increased the number of responses from those under 60 years of age. 66% of respondents to the online survey were aged under 60 yrs compared to 35% of respondents to the paper survey.
- 4.3 The detailed results of the survey are included in the attached report. The following reports are also available:
- Literal report (comments made)
 - Analysis of results by age
 - Analysis of results by disability
 - Analysis of results by gender
 - Analysis of results by housing tenure
- Top line reports are also available by Council ward.
- 4.4 The following partners took part in the Survey: Borders Sport & Leisure Trust, Transport Scotland, Scottish Fire & Rescue Service and the four main social housing providers in the Borders. Their contribution to the cost, which was calculated on a pro rata basis of cost per page, was £4,239 (exc VAT) with the total cost being £15,329 (exc VAT).

5 RESULTS

- 5.1 Since the council started carrying out household surveys, all councils and public sector bodies have faced major financial challenges. Scottish Borders Council has estimated that the cost of continuing current levels of service provision will increase by £27.8m over the next five years. With limited likelihood of securing additional resources and with an almost certain increase in demand for services, many services have had to change to cope with these increased pressures whilst striving to maintain high quality services to the public.

5.2 The results of the 2015 survey, relating to the views of those responding about living in the Scottish Border and on Council services only, are now presented within this section, including trend analysis where possible. The results have also been presented within the context of current information on council performance, key achievements over the last 2½ years, and significantly, the current programmes of work we have in place to ensure that we continue to provide high quality services that meet customer need; this is our Corporate Transformation programme.

5.3 Scottish Borders Council

5.3a 65% of respondents said that they would rate Scottish Borders Council as 'excellent' or 'good'. This has decreased since 2013 when 69% said they would rate the Council as 'excellent' or 'good', although those rating the council as 'excellent' has increased from 3.1% to 4.4%.

5.3b We value feedback from our customers and takes steps to improve our services on an ongoing basis. Our customer facing arrangements are also being reviewed as part of the Corporate Transformation programme, through our 'Customer First' programme. The programme will help us to present a single, consistent view of Council services to the customer, putting them at the heart of what we do and simplifying the way in which they can get information and services.

5.3c Our current ICT programme will also influence what we are able to deliver digitally into the future, as will re-designing our internal processes to deal with customers more efficiently.

5.4 Satisfaction with participation opportunities provided by the Council

5.4a 40% of respondents were satisfied with the opportunities for participating in the local decision making process, this has decreased since 2013 (46%) but shows an increase when compared to 2010 (35%) and is comparable to 2009 (41%). Satisfaction generally increases with age although there are no significant differences in responses depending on gender or disability.

5.4b Through the transformation programme we are taking forward a 'Localities' pilot in the Cheviot area aimed at improved co-ordination and delivery of services, and using Area Forums more effectively.

5.4c A strategic approach to 'co-production' is also being developed. This means that people who use services are equally involved, alongside professionals, in the planning and delivery of services. We have taken this approach already in some areas but seek to co-produce more of our services in the future.

5.5 Participation in Council run consultations

5.5a 13% of respondents said they had taken part in a council consultation which is less than in 2013 (17%) and 2010 (18%). Participation in consultations was highest in Tweeddale (18%) and lowest in Berwickshire (12%).

5.5b Those aged between 35–59 were more likely to have taken part in a consultation while residents that said they had a disability were

significantly less likely. There was no difference by gender.

- 5.5c 16 consultations were available on the Council website between January 2014 and June 2015, including the Proposed Byelaws Prohibiting the Consumption of Alcohol in Designated Public Places and Local Autism Plan. Following the introduction of a corporate toolkit to support community engagement work, officers are developing proposals for a more joined up planned approach to undertaking engagement activity, including consultations. The Council's 2015 budget consultation makes use of the new Dialogue tool to engage and consult with the Borders community in a new and exciting way.

5.6 Employment and training

- 5.6a This was a new question that asked respondents to rank, by importance, various actions in connection with improving employment opportunities in the Borders with the following results:

- 1st: Bringing jobs to the area
- 2nd: Getting more young people into work
- 3rd: Creating more apprenticeships
- 4th: Getting more adults into work
- 5th: Assistance with starting up your own business

- 5.6b Respondents were then asked to select barriers, if any, that they faced when getting a job or securing a better job. The two main barriers were the lack of relevant job opportunities and lack of jobs with decent pay. Females said they were more likely to face barriers in terms of lack of job opportunities with decent pay than males, while 43% of males said they faced no barriers compared to 35% of females. Respondents with a disability (21%) were less likely to say that a lack of relevant job opportunities were barrier facing them getting a job or securing a better job compared to those without (28%).

- 5.6c Since 2013, the Council has been proactively promoting work opportunities across a range of services and has implemented a Work Opportunities Policy to provide a range of supported work opportunities across the organisation. 28 Modern Apprentices were employed with the Council during 2014/15.

- 5.6d Our services have actively promoted equality of opportunity within their employment practices and make good use of flexible working practices, for childcare needs and work place adjustments, to enable staff to continue in or access employment. Nationally, we report on the percentage of women in the 5% highest paid jobs and this has increased from 41% in 2013/14 to 43% in 2014/15.

5.7 Transportation

- 5.7a 44% of respondents said that they used local bus services; this is consistent with results for 2013 and 2010. Respondents living in Tweeddale East were most likely (60%) while those living in Mid Berwickshire least likely to use the local bus service (32%). Respondents aged over 60 were most likely to use the bus service.

- 5.7b Those who did use the bus service were asked for their opinions on the local bus service:

- 81% were satisfied with the local bus service which is comparable to satisfaction levels in 2013 and 2010.
 - 84% were satisfied with the quality of the service provided, comparable to responses in 2013.
 - 77% were satisfied with local bus service information which is the same as in 2013 but reflects an improvement on 2010 when it was 69%.
- 5.7c Satisfaction in all areas increases with age. Those with a disability were more likely to be dissatisfied with local bus information than those without. There was no difference by gender.
- 5.7d A Sustainable Transport Programme is currently underway with the aim of implementing a better, simpler, more accessible and cost effective model of transport service provision, through a multi-agency approach. Substantial progress has been made to date that will contribute to savings and efficiencies, reduced carbon footprint, strengthened partnership working and a sustainable overarching approach to the provision of transport in the Scottish Borders that meets the needs of the community.

5.8 Satisfaction with household waste collection

- 5.8a Respondents were asked to rate their satisfaction with waste collection, recycling and waste services. This question was asked to determine satisfaction levels over time and to focus where future changes in service provision may be best focused.
- 5.8b Satisfaction with kerbside waste and recycling services has decreased from 90% in 2013 to 79% in 2015, with those living in the Berwickshire area most likely to be satisfied with the service (83%). Residents over the age of 75 were most likely to be satisfied (90%); women were more likely to be satisfied with the services than men (82% and 76% respectively).
- 5.8c Satisfaction with the service offered at the Community Recycling Centres has decreased from 79% in 2013 to 71% in 2015 with residents in Tweeddale least satisfied (66%). Those with a disability were less likely to be satisfied with the Community Recycling Centre (63%) than those without (73%).
- 5.8d Satisfaction with Council communications, guidance and information received from the Council about waste and recycling services has decreased from 68% in 2013 to 58% in 2015.
- 5.8e Satisfaction with the recycling bring sites (e.g. bottle banks) that are situated across the Borders has decreased from 78% in 2013 to 65% in 2015, during this time there has been no change in the number of sites provided. Satisfaction was significantly higher for those aged 60-74 (71%) and 75+ (70%) than those under 45 years of age (55%).
- 5.8f In relation to Waste Services, since April 2013 we have:
 - Developed a variety of waste and recycling facilities and services so communities can work with us to meet recycling targets (including upgrades to facilities and a new Community Recycling

Centre in Kelso);

- Installed ninety seven 'recycling on the go' facilities across the Borders to make recycling out with the home as easy as possible for residents and visitors to the area;
- Installed landfill gas management systems at the Council's closed landfill sites, with environmental benefits;
- Generated and exported around 0.6 to 0.7 Mega Watts of green electricity via the landfill gas management system;
- Introduced the new weekly food waste collection service, in line with the requirements of the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012.

5.8g Over the same period, recycling rates within our Community Recycling Centres have steadily increased however, but the annual household recycling rate has fallen in line with projections, given the removal of the garden waste service. However, it is important to note that the Council has saved £450,000 per annum (net of anticipated increased landfill costs) through the removal of the garden waste service.

5.8 h As part of the Council's Corporate Transformation programme work is being undertaken with the aim of achieving a sustainable, fit for purpose approach to waste management for the Scottish Borders. This will be achieved by creating efficiency savings, reducing expenditure, as well as providing additional income through the implementation of a strategy that is financially and environmentally sustainable.

5.9 Community Safety

5.9a Respondents were asked if there were any places in their local area where they felt unsafe. 13% said there were such areas, this is consistent with the responses given in 2013 but an improvement on 2010 when 20% said there were areas where they felt unsafe.

5.9b Respondents were asked to indicate, from a list of options, what issues they felt were common, or not, in their area. The top five neighbourhood problems indicated were:

- Parking problems – 43% (stating very/fairly common)
- Rubbish and litter lying around - 37%
- Dangerous driving or speeding – 37%
- Unwanted callers at the door – 22%
- People using or dealing drugs – 20%

These results are comparable with 2013 but show changes compared to 2010 when 46% reported they felt dangerous driving or speeding and 30% felt that rubbish and litter lying around were common.

5.9c When asked to report feelings of safety when alone in their home at night (97%), walking alone in their area during the day (97%) and walking alone in their area after dark (79%) the results were consistent with 2013 and 2010. Respondents with a disability were more unlikely to feel safe walking alone in their area after dark (66%) than those without a disability (83%). Similarly females were less likely to feel safe in this situation than males (73% and 87%). Those who were aged 75 and over were also significantly less likely to feel safe walking alone in their local area after dark (72%) than those aged under 75 (82%).

5.9 d The Safer Communities Team within Scottish Borders Council examines

a range of performance information on a regular basis and reports to the joint Police, Fire and Safer Communities Board, as well as the Council's Executive Committee. Cumulatively, rates of both crime and antisocial behaviour are now lower than they were at the same time in 2013 and 2014.

- Groups 1-5 recorded crimes and offences: there were 57 fewer offences recorded up to the end of September 2015 than in the same time period in 2014 which equates to a 3.6% decrease
- Antisocial behaviour: there were 258 fewer recorded incidents up to the end of September 2015 than in the same time period in 2014 which equates to a 9% decrease.

5.10 Health and Wellbeing

- 5.10a Questions included in the survey were aimed at increasing the understanding of current work of the multi-agency Alcohol and Drugs Partnership (ADP), and informing potential work for the future.
- 5.10b 5% of respondents said that they or a family member had at some point had concerns about how much alcohol they consume, this is down from 8% in 2013. The highest proportion was in 16-34 year olds with 9% responding 'yes' to this question.
- 5.10c 68% of respondents were of the opinion that the number of places to purchase alcohol in their local area is about right, 14% stated there were too many places and 2% said there were too few places. Respondents in Teviot were significantly more likely to have said there were too many places to buy alcohol (23%).
- 5.10d Half of respondents said they consume alcohol at home rather than at licensed premises or before going out to a licensed premise (50%), 28% said they did not do this. Where respondents did drink alcohol at home, they were asked about the main factors that have influenced them to do this. The most common reasons were due to a changing lifestyle (45%), convenience (45%), the cost of going out for a drink (42%) and drink driving regulations (40%).
- 5.10e Statistics show that the proportion of non-drinkers in the Scottish Borders is 21% (data from Scottish Borders Household Survey 2015) compared to the Scottish level of 15%.
- 5.10 f The ADP have deployed an Alcohol Development Officer to undertake community engagement. This officer is involved in joint work with the Licensing Standards Officer to increase understanding of licensing in the community. The 2014 – 15 Alcohol Profile developed by the Local Licensing Forum is in development.

5.11 Internet access

- 5.11a 16% of respondents said they did not use the internet or email compared to 23% in 2013. There is a significant increase in the number of respondents accessing the internet using their own mobile device, 72% compared to 46% in 2013. There is also an increase in the number using a library or other Council facility to access the internet at 3.8% (1.5% in 2013).

- 5.11b Access to the internet is directly correlated to age with 100% of respondents aged under 35 stating they have access compared to 49% of respondents aged 75+.
- 5.11c Digital Connectivity is a key programme within our Corporate Transformation programme, and the Council has already invested £4.2m in next generation broadband for the Borders, with an additional £4.2m committed for 2016/17, aimed at achieving 94% coverage. As part of the Programme, we will continue to lobby for superfast broadband throughout the region, both in town and rural areas. With partners, we are already piloting superfast satellite broadband to 1,000 customers in so called 'white postcode areas' i.e. areas with only basic broadband.

5.12 Borders environment

- 5.12a Satisfaction with the cleanliness of the area in which people live has increased from 81% in 2013 although is still lower than in 2010 (89%). Keep Scotland Beautiful measures street cleanliness on an annual basis. In 2014/15 the Scottish Borders scored 95.5% which is consistent with the previous three years.
- 5.12b Satisfaction with the speed of repair to local damaged roads has increased slightly (22%) since 2013 (19%) but is still lower than in 2010 when 33% were satisfied. Scottish Borders Council is aware that investment in the road network is required, £0.7M additional expenditure was approved in 2014/15 and an additional £1M in 2015/16 with a further £1M per annum to be invested from 2019/20 onwards. This will significantly reduce the rate of decline of our roads.
- 5.12c Satisfaction with the maintenance of public toilets is consistent with 2013 at 43%. 33% of respondents responded that the 'don't know' which could indicate that they don't use public toilets.

6 IMPLICATIONS

6.1 Financial

The financial cost to Scottish Borders Council of undertaking the 2015 Household Survey was £11,090 exc VAT.

6.2 Risk and Mitigations

Carrying out a survey of this type is essential in order to monitor customer satisfaction in a rigorous way. It is important that the Council feeds back and responds promptly to the outcomes or respondents may feel that they have not been listened to. It is therefore vital that there are direct actions arising from the information received through the survey.

6.3 Equalities

An Equalities Impact Assessment is not required for this proposal.

6.4 Acting Sustainably

There are no anticipated economic, social or environmental effects from publishing the results of the Household Survey.

6.5 **Carbon Management**

There are no known effects on carbon emissions

6.6 **Rural Proofing**

n/a

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

There are no changes required to either the Scheme of Administration or the Scheme of Delegation as a result of the proposals in this report.

7 CONSULTATION

7.1 The Chief Financial Officer, the Monitoring Officer, the Chief Legal Officer, the Service Director Strategy and Policy, the Chief Officer Audit and Risk, the Chief Officer HR and the Clerk to the Council have been consulted in addition to the Council's Corporate Management Team and Corporate Communications Team and any comments received have been incorporated into the final report.

Approved by

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Background Papers: Household Survey 2015

Previous Minute Reference: none

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

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Scottish Borders

2015 Household Survey Research Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction and method

- Research Resource were commissioned by Scottish Borders Council to undertake their 2015 Household Survey.
- The survey asked respondents for their views on life in the Scottish Borders. In addition to this, the questionnaire asked for opinions on Scottish Borders services such as household waste collection, recycling, transportation, community safety, housing, education, social work, NHS Borders, Scottish Fire and Rescue and also about financial wellbeing.
- The survey was undertaken utilising a postal survey methodology. A random sample of 6,000 addresses was selected from the Scottish Borders Council area from the Postcode Address File (PAF) to receive a self-completion household survey. A target of 1,200 addresses was set within each Area Forum. Thereafter, these 1,200 were spread across wards in order to ensure coverage across the Area Forum. Within each ward, the sample was drawn randomly to ensure that there was representation across each ward. The initial mailing was sent out on the 29th of May 2015 and a reminder mailing was sent to those who had not responded to the mailing by the deadline on the 26th of June 2015. Responses to the survey were accepted up until the 3rd of August 2015.
- In addition to the postal survey an online survey was hosted on the Council's website for Scottish Borders residents. The survey link was also promoted via the Scottish Borders Council and partner organisations websites and social media accounts.
- A total of 2,706 responses were achieved to the survey. Of these responses, 2,445 were submitted by post and 261 were completed online. 2,445 postal responses equates to a 41% response rate based on the 6,000 households who were sent survey packs.
- At the overall Scottish Borders Council level, 2,706 responses provides data accurate to +/-1.86% (based upon the 95% level of confidence and a 50% estimate).

Overall satisfaction with Scottish Borders Council

- Overall, the vast majority of respondents said they would rate Scottish Borders Council 'excellent' or 'good' (65%). On the other hand, 22% were of the opinion that Scottish Borders Council was 'poor' or 'very poor' and 14% were unsure.
- Respondents were asked how satisfied or dissatisfied they were with various services that the Council provides:
 - 84% were satisfied and 16% were dissatisfied with the cleanliness of the area in which they live;
 - 64% were satisfied and 13% were dissatisfied with the maintenance of their local churchyard or cemetery;
 - 22% were satisfied and 74% were dissatisfied with the speed of repair to local damaged roads;

- 43% were satisfied and 24% were dissatisfied with the maintenance of their local public conveniences;
- 75% were satisfied and 18% were dissatisfied with grass cutting in parks and open spaces and sports areas.

Life in the Scottish Borders

Satisfaction with the neighbourhood

- Respondents were asked how satisfied they were with their neighbourhood as a place to live. More than 9 in 10 (92%) stated that they were satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live compared to 4% who were dissatisfied.
- Following on from this, respondents were asked why they were satisfied or dissatisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live. Those who were satisfied were most likely to feel this way because of good neighbours, or because the area is quiet, peaceful or a nice area. Where respondents felt the neighbourhood was a poor place to live this tended to be where respondents cited problems with anti-social behaviour and housing related issues.

Change in the neighbourhood

- The majority of residents felt that their neighbourhood has stayed the same over the last three years (67%), 15% of respondents felt that the neighbourhood has got worse and 8% said it had got better.

Neighbourhood priorities

- Residents were asked to select the five neighbourhood issues which were most important to them. This revealed that 'growing the economy of the Borders, and supporting local retailers and businesses' was the top priority for respondents. 'Providing high quality care for older people' was the second top priority for respondents and 'tackling poverty and inequality' was the third top priority.

Household waste collection

- Respondents were asked to rate their satisfaction with waste collection, recycling and waste services.
 - 79% were satisfied and 12% were dissatisfied with their kerbside waste and recycling collection services overall;
 - 71% were satisfied and 8% were dissatisfied with the service offered at the Community Recycling Centre;
 - 58% were satisfied and 8% were dissatisfied with the Council communications, guidance and information they receive about waste and recycling services;

- 65% were satisfied and 10% were dissatisfied with the recycling bring sites that are located across the Borders.

Scottish Fire and Rescue service

- Just over 7 in 10 respondents (72%) said they were very or fairly satisfied with the service provided by the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service in their local area, 27% said they were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied and 1% dissatisfied.
- Just over half of respondents (54%) agreed that the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service provides them with enough information to make sure they were safe from fire in their home, 28% neither agreed nor disagreed, 10% disagreed and 8% were unsure.

Local decision making

- 4 in 10 respondents (40%) were satisfied with the opportunities for participating in the local decision making process provided by the Scottish Borders Council. This is compared to 29% of respondents who were dissatisfied and 31% who were unsure.
- Over 1 in 10 respondents (13%) said they had taken part in consultations run by the Council, such as the Culture Trust or other surveys.

Transportation

Local bus service

- Over 4 in 10 respondents (44%) said they used the local bus service and of these individuals,
 - 81% were satisfied and 19% dissatisfied with local bus services;
 - 82% were satisfied and 18% dissatisfied with the quality of services provided;
 - 76% were satisfied and 23% were dissatisfied with local bus information.
- The main reasons given for not using the local bus service were where respondents used their own car (76%), due to a lack of service (24%), where respondents require a car for work (24%) or where respondents said there was no direct route to where they needed to travel to (24%).

Borders Railway Link

- The vast majority of respondents were aware of the Borders Railway link opening in September 2015 (97%).
- The most popular reasons for using the railway link when it opens were for a holiday or day trip (41%), shopping (28%), other recreational activities (28%), and to visit friends and family (20%).

Employment and training

- All respondents were asked how important they considered various actions to be in terms of improving the employment opportunities in the Scottish Borders. The top priority for respondents overall was to bring jobs to the area, and this was followed by getting more young people into work and creating more apprenticeships.
- When asked about any barriers residents face in getting a job or securing a better job, 26% of respondents cited a lack of relevant job opportunities, 26% cited a lack of job opportunities with decent pay, 18% of respondents said they were retired and 38% of respondents said that they did not face any barriers in this respect.

Community safety

Situations where respondents feel unsafe

- Just over 1 in 10 respondents (13%) said there were places in their local area where they felt unsafe.
- The most commonly cited town where residents felt unsafe were Hawick (23%) and Galashiels (15%).
- In terms of when respondents felt most unsafe, the majority (66%) said they felt unsafe during the evening.
- The most common reasons for feeling unsafe were due to groups of youths (32%) and due to alcohol or drug problems (33%).

The role of the Council and the Police in dealing with crime

- Respondents were asked for their opinions on a number of statements regarding the roles of the police and the Council in dealing with crime in their area:
 - 24% agreed and 22% disagreed that SBC seeks people's views about dealing with ASB and crime in their neighbourhood;
 - 20% agreed and 19% disagreed that SBC are dealing with ASB and crime in their neighbourhood;
 - 48% agreed and 20% disagreed that taking everything into account, they have confidence in the police in their local area.

Neighbourhood problems

- With regards to neighbourhood problems, the top five concerns for respondents were:
 - Rubbish and litter lying around (37% stating very/ fairly common)
 - Dangerous driving or speeding (37%)
 - People using or dealing drugs (20%)
 - People being drunk or rowdy in public places (15%)

- Noisy neighbours or loud parties (10%)

Neighbourhood priorities

- Respondents were asked whether they felt a number of issues should be a high, medium or low priority for the police in their local area. The top three priorities for respondents overall were road safety (72% stating high priority), followed by violent crime (62%) and housebreakings and theft (57%).

Feeling of safety

- 97% of respondents feel very or fairly safe alone in their home at night or walking alone in their home during the day. Fewer respondents felt safe walking alone in their local area after dark (79%).

Anti-social behaviour

- Just over 1 in 5 respondents overall (21%) had witnessed or experienced anti-social behaviour in the last 12 months and of these individuals 41% said they had reported this.
- The main reasons for not reporting the issue were due to a fear of repercussion (29%), where respondents felt it was not something they should report (22%) or where respondents didn't know who to report the issue to (22%).

Housing

Tenure

- When asked about the tenure of their home, the majority owned their home (72%), either outright (49%) or with a mortgage or loan (23%). One in four respondents (25%) rented their home either via a housing association (16%) or private landlord (9%).
- Over 4 in 10 respondents who currently rented their home (43%) said they would prefer to own their own home and the same proportion said they would not prefer to own their own property.

Fuel poverty

- Just under 1 in 5 respondents (19%) stated their household was experiencing fuel poverty, i.e. where they were spending over 10% of their income in fuel bills.

Suitability of housing

- The vast majority of respondents (95%) stated their home was big enough to meet their current housing needs.

- All respondents were asked if they had a garden which they find difficult to manage, whether they would like someone to help them maintain it or not. Over 1 in 5 respondents (22%) said they would indeed like someone to help them, 69% said they would not need any help and 9% were unsure.
- Following on from this, all respondents were asked if they struggled to maintain their property. 1 in 10 respondents overall (10%) said they had difficulty maintaining their property, 83% said they had no difficulty, 3% said they were unsure and 4% preferred not to say.

Welfare reform

- Just 5% of respondents said they were in receipt of tax credits or benefits and that these had been reduced due to welfare reform. On the other hand, 19% answered no to this question, 6% were unsure, 3% preferred not to say and the vast majority (67%) said they were not in receipt of benefits or tax credits.
- Only 1% of respondents said that the removal of the Spare Room Subsidy or better known as the Bedrooms Tax, has had a negative effect on their household. On the other hand, 90% said it had not had a negative impact, 7% were unsure and 2% preferred not to say,

Feeling of isolation

- The vast majority of respondents (90%) said they did not feel lonely or isolated as a result of living in a rural area.

Health and wellbeing

Alcohol consumption

- Only 5% of respondents said that they or a family member had at some point had concerns about how much alcohol they consume.
- Following on from this, respondents were asked if they had ever discussed their alcohol use with a variety of health professionals. The vast majority of respondents (92%) had not discussed their alcohol use with a health professional. Where respondents had this discussion this tended to be with a GP (7%).
- Those who had spoken to a health professional about their drinking were asked if they have changed their alcohol consumption since that discussion. Over half of respondents said that they now drink less (51%).
- Just under 7 in 10 respondents (68%) were of the opinion that the number of places to purchase alcohol in their local area is about right, 14% stated there were too many places and 2% said there were too few places.

- Half of respondents said they consume alcohol at home rather than at a licensed premises or before going out to a licensed premises (50%), 28% said they did not do this and 21% of respondents said they did not drink alcohol.
- Where respondents did drink alcohol at home, they were asked about the main factors that have influenced them to do this. The most common reasons were due to a changing lifestyle (45%), convenience (45%), the cost of going out for a drink (42%) and drink driving regulations (40%).

Physical activity

- Just under half of respondents (47%) said they take part in a 30 minute period of moderate physical activity that raises their heart rate at least 4 times a week, 36% do this between 1 and 3 times a week, 7% said they do this less than once a week and 10% said they never do this.

Borders Sport and Leisure Trust

- Half of respondents (50%) were aware of Borders Sport and Leisure Trust.
- Following on from this, respondents were asked which BSLT services they were aware of. Awareness was highest in terms of fitness membership (88%), swimming lessons for all ages (75%) and gyms and classes (65%).
- Just under 4 in 10 respondents who were aware of BSLT services (38%) said they were aware that as a registered charity, all Borders Sport and Leisure Trust income is re-invested into services for the general public.
- Over a third of respondents (37%) who were aware of BSLT services said they currently used the facilities or services offered by BSLT at any of its centres.
- Borders Sport and Leisure Trust provides a range of physical activities and sport related services, many based in ageing facilities with high running costs. The current challenging economic climate means that the trust has to consider how best to invest in their services for the future in order to continue to deliver the services that its customers require. In relation to this, respondents were asked how important they considered two options relating to the opening hours and investment in the service to be,

This revealed that 52% considered retaining the current opening hours with less investment in services and facilities to be very or quite important, 35% stated it was neither important nor unimportant and 13% stated this option was not important or not at all important. The second option was condensed opening hours with more investment in current services and facilities to which 48% of respondents stated this was very or quite important, 38% stated this was neither important nor unimportant and 13% were of the opinion this was not very or not at all important.

Membership of sports club/ gym

- All respondents were asked whether they were a member of a sports club or gym. A third of respondents were a member of a sports club, 31% were a member of a recreational group or organisation and 30% stated they regularly attend local fitness classes for example in a local hall.
- Respondents were asked to rate how satisfied or dissatisfied they were with the quality of facilities and services offered by Borders Sport and Leisure trust, at the Laidlaw Memorial Pool in Jedburgh and at the Duns Swimming Pool.
 - 84% were satisfied with Borders Sport and Leisure Trust;
 - 93% were satisfied with Laidlaw Memorial Pool in Jedburgh;
 - 89% were satisfied with Duns Swimming Pool.

Voluntary work

- Just under 1 in 5 respondents (19%) said they would be very or quite interested in hearing about volunteer opportunities to deliver sport and leisure activities in their area compared to 13% who were neither interested nor uninterested and 68% who were not interested or not at all interested in volunteering opportunities.
- Furthermore, 30% of respondents said they were involved in voluntary work such as parent councils, charity shops, helping a neighbour with shopping etc.

Access

Accessibility issues

- A number of questions were included in the questionnaire on the topic of accessibility. Firstly, respondents were asked if accessibility was an issue for them in terms of various ways such as access to health services, education, work and so on. The results were as follows:
 - 20% said accessibility to public transport was an issue for them;
 - 12% said accessibility to health services was an issue for them;
 - 10% said accessibility to social and recreational activities was an issue for them;
 - 8% said accessibility to information was an issue for them;
 - 7% said accessibility to work was an issue for them;
 - 6% said accessibility to education was an issue for them;
 - 6% said accessibility in and around their home was an issue for them;

Internet access

- With regards to internet access, only 16% of respondents said they did not use the internet or email. Over 7 in 10 respondents (72%) said they accessed the internet on their own mobile device and 43% said they used their own home device such as a computer or smart TV.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1. Introduction

This report summarises the process and outcome of the 2015 Household Survey undertaken by Research Resource on behalf of Scottish Borders Council. The survey asked respondents for their views on life in the Scottish Borders. In addition to this, the questionnaire asked for opinions on Scottish Borders services such as household waste collection, recycling, transportation, community safety, housing, education, social work, NHS Borders, Scottish Fire and Rescue and also about financial wellbeing.

1.2. Background

Scottish Borders Council undertake a Household Survey to report on the key indicators as identified in the Scottish Borders Single Outcome Agreement. The results of the survey are tracked every few years, with the last survey carried out in 2013. The results of the survey are fed into the annual performance management cycle.

1.3. Objectives

The survey is undertaken to collect general indicators that can be measured. In 2015, the survey was extended to cover Partnership priorities in more depth. The survey covered the following themes:

- Life in the Scottish Borders
- Household waste collection, recycling and waste services
- Scottish Fire and Rescue service
- Local decision making
- Transportation
- Employment and training
- Housing
- Health and wellbeing
- Access
- Scottish Borders Council
- Household information

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. Research method

The survey was undertaken utilising a postal survey methodology. A random sample of 6,000 addresses was selected from across the Scottish Borders Council area from the Postcode Address File (PAF) to receive a self-completion household survey. A target of 1,200 addresses was set within each Area Forum. Thereafter, these 1,200 were spread across wards in order to ensure coverage across the Area Forum. Within each ward, the sample was drawn randomly to ensure that there was representation across each ward. The table below indicates the sample drawn within each Area Forum and Ward.

Sampling calculations					
Area Forum	Ward	16+ Population	Area Forum Population	% of AF Population in Ward	Sample Size per ward
Berwickshire	East Berwickshire	9304	17510	53%	638
	Mid Berwickshire	8206		47%	562
Cheviot	Kelso and District	8507	15162	56%	673
	Jedburgh and District	6655		44%	527
Eildon	Galashiels and District	11503	28266	41%	488
	Selkirkshire	8509		30%	361
	Leaderdale and Melrose	8254		29%	350
Teviot	Hawick and Denholm	7662	15491	49%	594
	Hawick and Hermitage	7829		51%	606
Tweeddale	Tweeddale East	8088	15875	51%	611
	Tweeddale West	7787		49%	589
		92304	92304		6000

A total of two survey mailings were undertaken. The first survey mailing, which comprised a questionnaire, covering letter and a reply paid envelope (in order that respondents could return their completed questionnaire directly to Research Resource at no cost), was sent to the sample of 6,000 residents. This was sent on the 29th of May 2015. A second reminder, mailing was sent to all sampled residents who had not replied to the initial survey initiation by the deadline. This included a letter, a further copy of the questionnaire and a reply paid envelope and was sent on the 26th of June 2015. Responses to the survey were accepted up until the 3rd of August 2015.

In addition to the postal survey an online survey was hosted on the Council's website for Scottish Borders residents. The survey link was also promoted online via Scottish Borders Council and partner websites and social media accounts.

2.2. Response profile

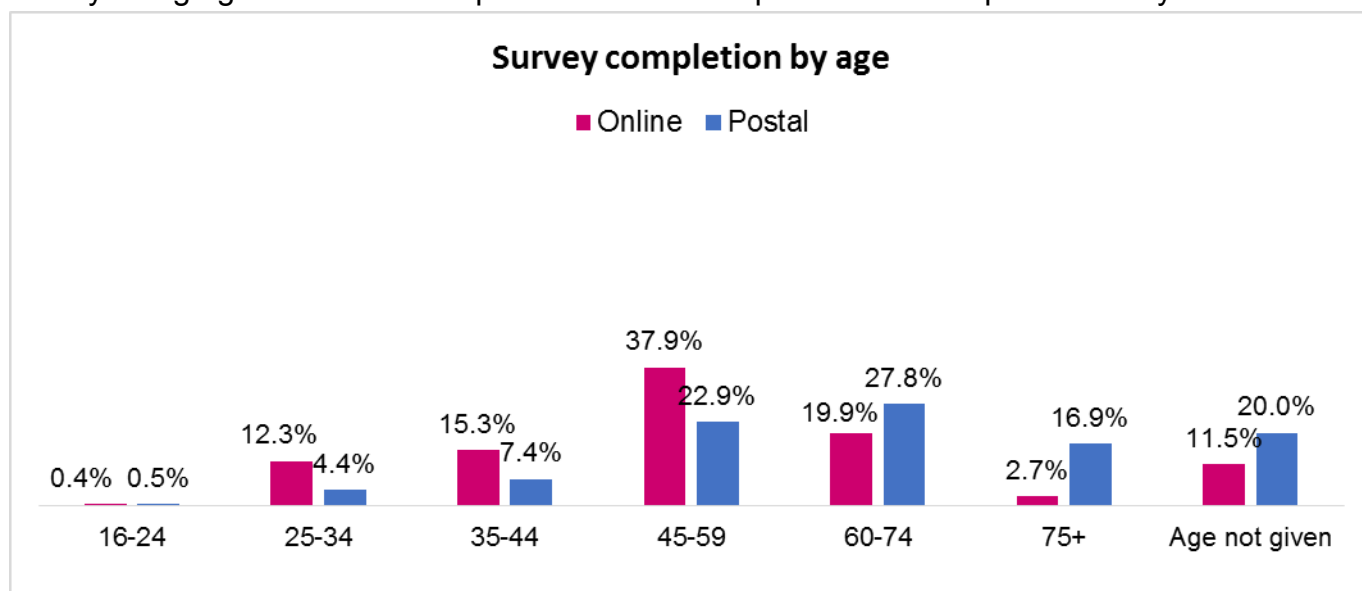
Utilising the two stage postal methodology, a total of 2,445 responses were received to the survey, representing a 41% response rate to the postal survey. Moreover, 261 responses were received via the online survey promotion meaning a total of 2,706 responses were achieved overall.

The table below illustrates the number of responses both per ward and per Area Forum.

Response rate per Ward and Area Forum			
Area Forum	Ward	No of Responses	Responses per Area Forum
Berwickshire	East Berwickshire	273	532
	Mid Berwickshire	259	
Cheviot	Kelso and District	311	544
	Jedburgh and District	233	
Eildon	Galashiels and District	200	561
	Selkirkshire	201	
	Leaderdale and Melrose	160	
Teviot	Hawick and Denholm	235	466
	Hawick and Hermitage	231	
Tweeddale	Tweeddale East	287	565
	Tweeddale West	278	
Total		2706*	2706*

*NB 38 cases where ID has been removed and where we are unable to identify the ward/ area forum

Analysis of the response profile by age shows that the online methodology has been successful in increasing the response from younger respondents, with 66% of respondents to the online survey being aged under 60 compared to 35% of respondents to the postal survey.



2.3. Accuracy of Results

The table below illustrates the level of accuracy of survey results that has been achieved. At the overall Scottish Borders Council level, the data is accurate to +/-1.86% (based upon the 95% level of confidence and a 50% estimate).

The sample was designed in order to provide a minimum level of accuracy of +/-5% per Area Forum. As shown below this has been exceeded in all Area Forums. The lowest level of accuracy is +/-4.47% in Teviot and the highest level of accuracy is +/-4.05% in Tweeddale.

This means that both at the level of Scottish Borders Council and by Area Forum, the survey has generated data which can be analysed, with a high degree of statistical confidence. Moreover, at Ward level, the results can still be analysed with a measurable degree of statistical accuracy, and one which we would say you can have confidence.

Data accuracy per Ward and Area Forum				
	Ward	No of Responses	Interviews per Area Forum	Level of accuracy per Area Forum (+/-)
Berwickshire	East Berwickshire	273	532	4.18%
	Mid Berwickshire	259		
Cheviot	Kelso and District	311	544	4.13%
	Jedburgh and District	233		
Eildon	Galashiels and District	200	561	4.10%
	Selkirkshire	201		
	Leaderdale and Melrose	160		
Teviot	Hawick and Denholm	235	466	4.47%
	Hawick and Hermitage	231		
Tweeddale	Tweeddale East	287	565	4.05%
	Tweeddale West	278		
		2706	2706	1.86 %

NB 38 questionnaires were returned with IDs removed which meant that the ward could not be identified for these responses.

The level of accuracy associated with the data is also referred to the sampling error. This is the plus-or-minus figure reported in association with the sample size. For example, our target was to achieve data accurate to $\pm 5\%$, which means that we can be 'sure' that if 50% of our survey respondents had answered in a certain way then we could be 95% sure that the true percentage if every single Scottish Borders resident had been asked would be between 45% ($50 - 5$) and 55% ($50 + 5$).

The confidence level tells you how sure you can be. It is expressed as a percentage and represents how often the true percentage of the population who would pick an answer lies within the confidence interval. The 95% confidence level means you can be 95% certain; the 99% confidence level means you can be 99% certain. Most researchers, as we have done with this survey, use the 95% confidence level.

When you put the confidence level and the confidence interval together, you can say that you are 95% sure that the true percentage of the population is between 45% and 55%.

The other factor that affects the level of accuracy is the percentage of your sample that picks a particular answer. If 99% of your sample said "Yes" and 1% said "No," the chances of error are remote, irrespective of sample size. However, if the percentages are 51% and 49% the chances of error are much greater. The sampling error estimates that we have used are based upon the worst case percentage of 50%.

2.4. Data Processing and Analysis

Research Resource undertook all data preparation and processing in-house. 100% of questionnaires were edited and checked for completion before data entry took place.

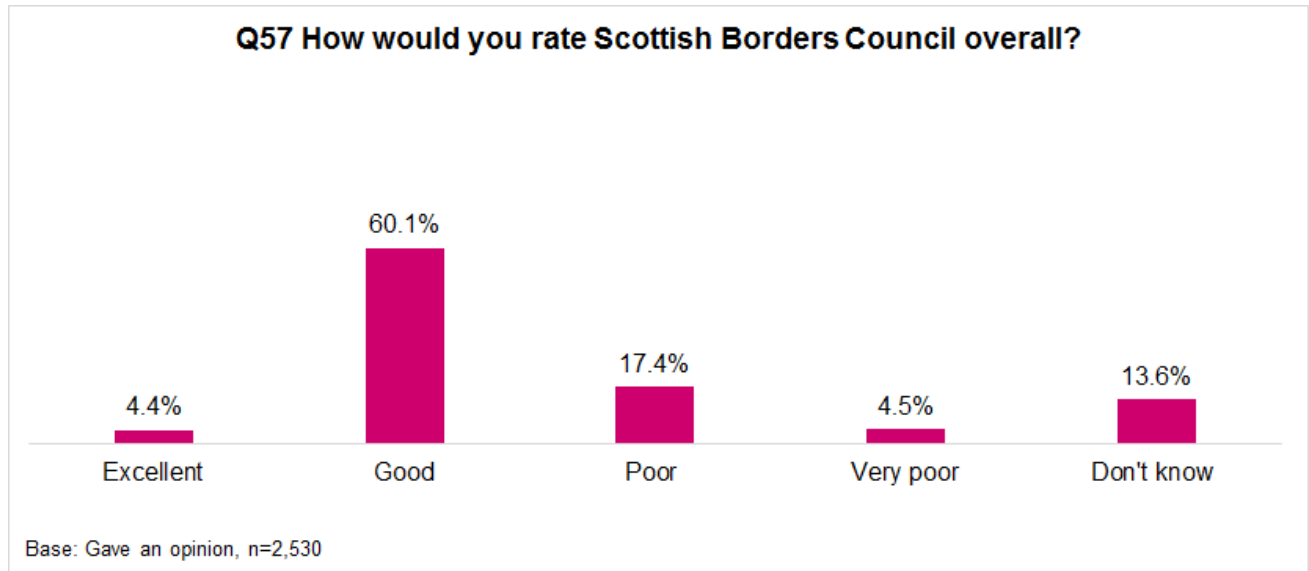
10% of each data entry person's work was checked for quality control purposes. This is done by undertaking 'double data entry'. Where any problems are highlighted, 100% of that data entry person's work was checked.

3. KEY FINDINGS

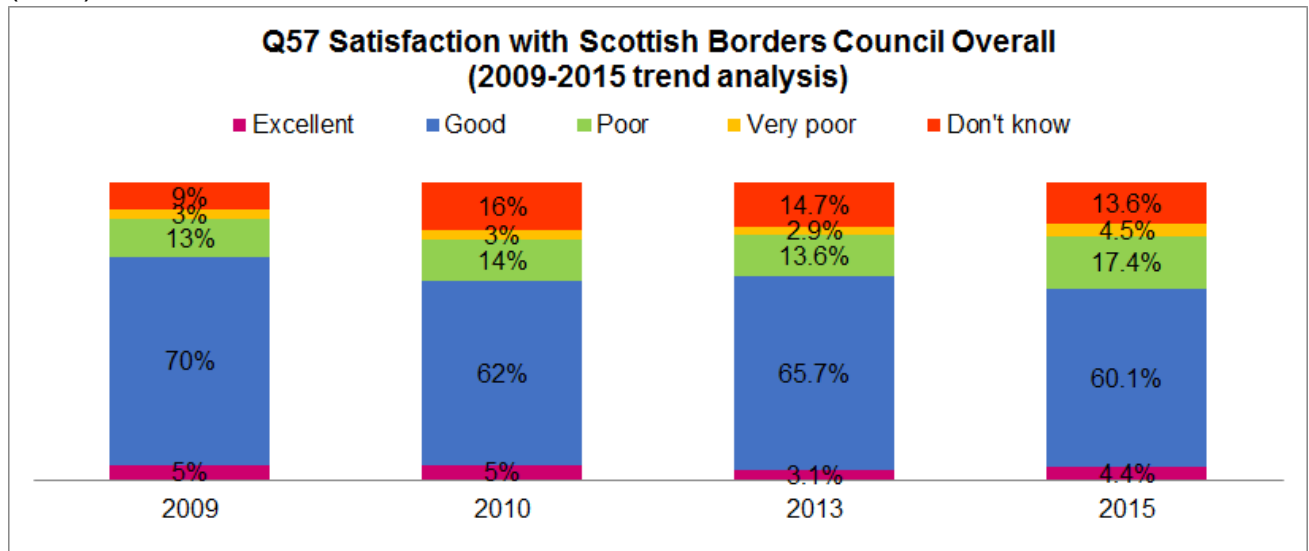
3.1. Overall satisfaction with Scottish Borders Council

Overall satisfaction with the Council (Q57)

Overall, the vast majority of respondents (65%) said they would rate Scottish Borders Council 'excellent' or 'good'. On the other hand, 22% of respondents were of the opinion that Scottish Borders Council was 'poor' or 'very poor' and 14% were unsure.



Compared to previous years, the proportion of respondents who rated the Council 'excellent' or 'good' has decreased marginally compared to the results reported in 2013 (69%).



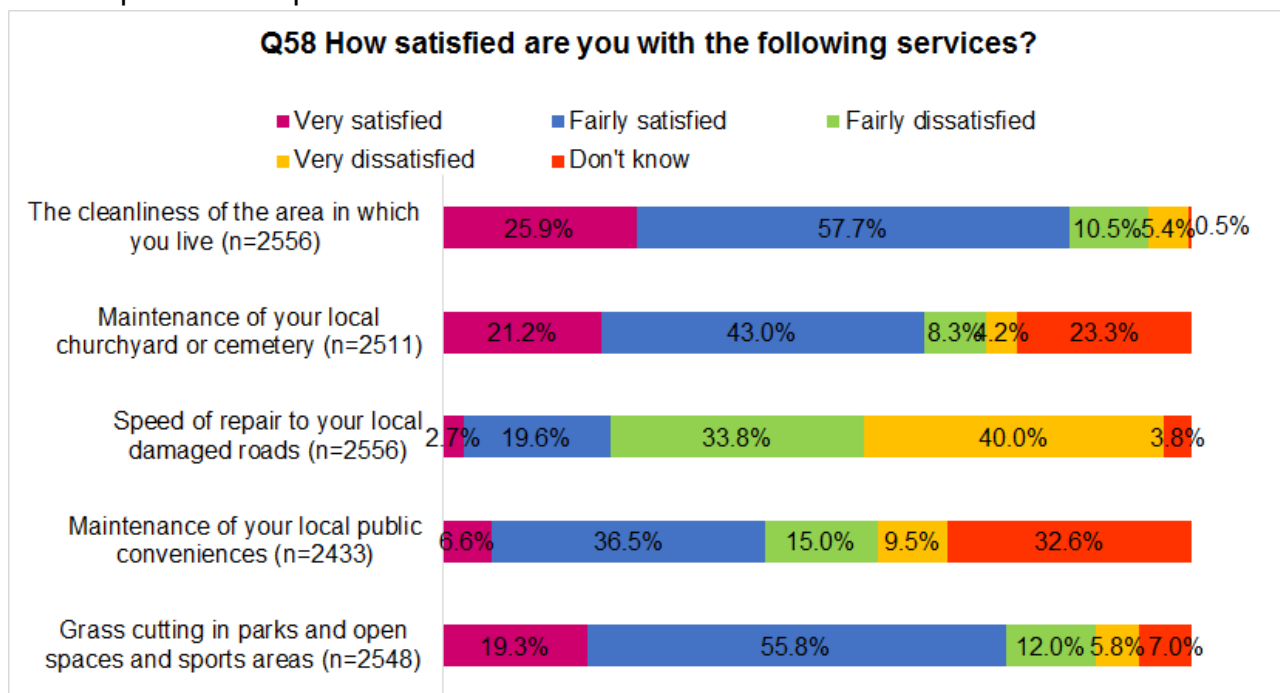
Analysis by area forum reveals that satisfaction with Scottish Borders Council was significantly higher for Berwickshire respondents (71%) than those who lived in Teviot (59%) and Cheviot (62%).

Q57 Rating of Scottish Borders Council overall analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2530	492	514	517	442	529
Excellent	4.4%	5.9%	4.1%	4.4%	4.1%	4.0%
Good	60.1%	65.0%	61.9%	57.4%	54.5%	62.0%
Poor	17.4%	10.8%	16.0%	21.1%	22.2%	16.1%
Very poor	4.5%	3.0%	4.3%	4.8%	7.0%	3.6%
Don't know	13.6%	15.2%	13.8%	12.2%	12.2%	14.4%
% excellent/ good	65%	71%	66%	62%	59%	66%
% poor/ very poor	22%	14%	20%	26%	29%	20%

Satisfaction with local services (Q58)

Respondents were asked to rate their satisfaction with various local services provided by the Council:

- 84% were satisfied and 16% were dissatisfied with the cleanliness of the area in which they live;
- 64% were satisfied and 13% were dissatisfied with the maintenance of their local churchyard or cemetery;
- 22% were satisfied and 74% were dissatisfied with the speed of repair to local damaged roads;
- 43% were satisfied and 24% were dissatisfied with the maintenance of their local public conveniences;
- 75% were satisfied and 18% were dissatisfied with grass cutting in parks and open spaces and sports areas.



Overall satisfaction and dissatisfaction values have not changed significantly compared to the results reported in 2013.

Q58 How satisfied are you with the following services? (2010/2013/2015 comparison)						
	2010		2013		2015	
	% satisfied	% dissatisfied	% satisfied	% dissatisfied	% satisfied	% dissatisfied
The cleanliness of the area in which you live	89%	10%	81%	19%	84%	16%
Maintenance of your local churchyard or cemetery	65%	11%	68%	11%	64%	13%
Speed of repair to your local damaged roads	33%	61%	19%	77%	22%	74%
Maintenance of your local public conveniences	-	-	42%	23%	43%	24%
Grass cutting in parks and open spaces and sports areas	-	-	-	-	75%	18%

Cleanliness of the area

Satisfaction with the cleanliness of the area is high for all areas ranging from 80% for Eildon and Teviot respondents compared to 87% of Berwickshire and Cheviot respondents and 86% of Tweeddale respondents.

The cleanliness of the area in which you live analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2556	497	515	523	444	541
Very satisfied	25.9%	26.2%	30.3%	26.4%	20.0%	25.9%
Fairly satisfied	57.7%	61.2%	56.7%	53.2%	58.3%	59.5%
Fairly dissatisfied	10.5%	8.9%	8.9%	11.9%	13.7%	9.2%
Very dissatisfied	5.4%	3.4%	3.7%	8.0%	7.2%	5.0%
Don't know	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%
% Very/ fairly satisfied	84%	87%	87%	80%	80%	86%
% Very/ fairly dissatisfied	16%	12%	12%	20%	20%	14%

Maintenance of local churchyard or cemetery

Respondents who lived in Eildon were significantly less likely to be satisfied with the maintenance of their local churchyard or cemetery (59%) than respondents who lived in Cheviot (74%).

Maintenance of your local churchyard or cemetery analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2511	494	509	511	434	527
Very satisfied	21.2%	20.6%	26.9%	19.4%	17.7%	20.9%
Fairly satisfied	43.0%	41.3%	45.4%	38.0%	47.7%	43.6%
Fairly dissatisfied	8.3%	9.5%	8.3%	8.2%	10.1%	5.5%
Very dissatisfied	4.2%	5.3%	3.1%	4.5%	5.8%	2.8%
Don't know	23.3%	23.3%	16.3%	29.9%	18.7%	27.1%
% Very/ fairly satisfied	65%	62%	74%	59%	65%	65%
% Very/ fairly dissatisfied	13%	15%	11%	12%	17%	9%

Speed of repair to local damaged roads

With regards to the speed of repair of local damaged roads, the majority of respondents were dissatisfied in all five local area forums. Dissatisfaction levels were significantly higher for residents who lived in Tweeddale (79%) than in Cheviot (68%).

Speed of repair to your local damaged roads analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2556	503	513	524	443	538
Very satisfied	2.7%	3.8%	3.5%	3.8%	1.8%	0.9%
Fairly satisfied	19.6%	19.3%	25.0%	17.9%	18.3%	17.1%
Fairly dissatisfied	33.8%	36.0%	31.0%	37.0%	33.4%	32.2%
Very dissatisfied	40.0%	36.8%	37.4%	37.2%	42.0%	46.3%
Don't know	3.8%	4.2%	3.1%	4.0%	4.5%	3.5%
% Very/ fairly satisfied	23%	23%	29%	22%	21%	17%
% Very/ fairly dissatisfied	74%	72%	68%	74%	75%	79%

Maintenance of local public conveniences

In terms of the maintenance of local public conveniences the majority of respondents who lived in Cheviot were satisfied in this respect (57%). Berwickshire respondents were the least satisfied with the maintenance of local public conveniences (36%).

Maintenance of your local public conveniences analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2443	461	493	506	419	519
Very satisfied	6.6%	6.1%	9.5%	5.5%	6.7%	5.4%
Fairly satisfied	36.5%	29.7%	46.0%	34.0%	33.2%	38.5%
Fairly dissatisfied	15.0%	13.9%	12.2%	17.2%	20.3%	12.3%
Very dissatisfied	9.5%	9.1%	6.1%	9.1%	13.1%	9.8%
Don't know	32.6%	41.2%	26.2%	34.2%	26.7%	33.9%
% Very/ fairly satisfied	44%	36%	57%	40%	40%	43%
% Very/ fairly dissatisfied	24%	23%	18%	25%	32%	22%

Grass cutting in parks and open spaces and sports areas

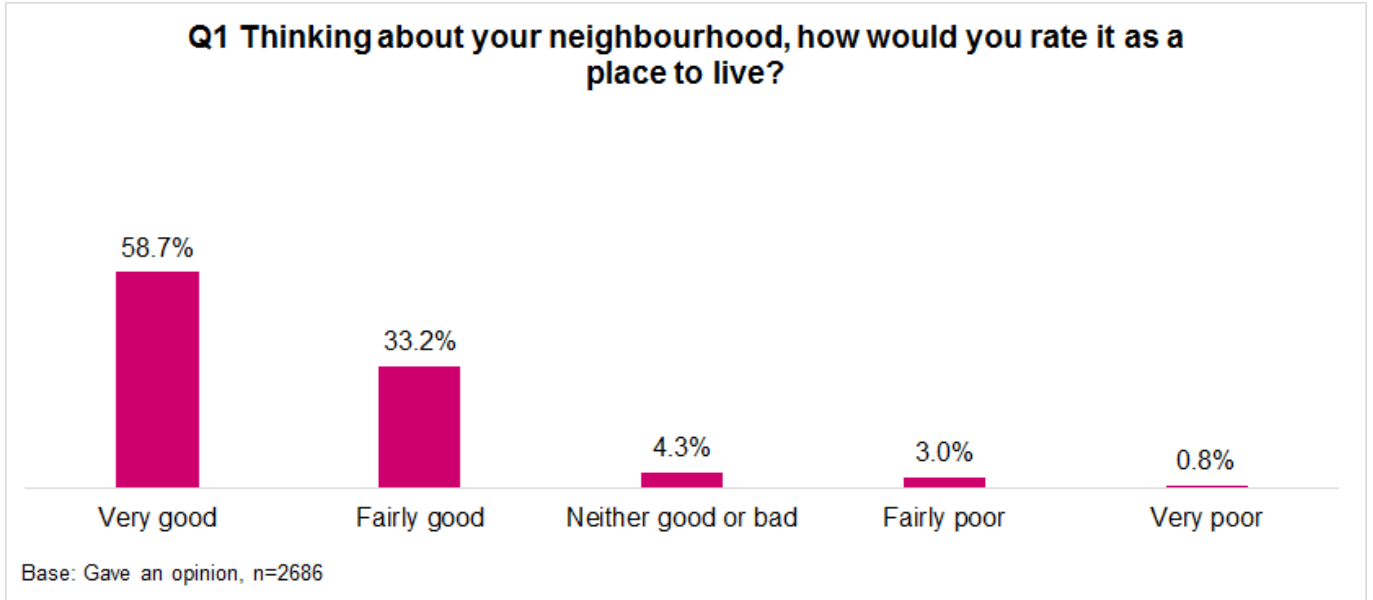
Tweeddale respondents were significantly more likely to be satisfied with the grass cutting in parks, open spaces and sports areas (79%) than those who lived in Berwickshire (72%).

Grass cutting in parks and open spaces and sports areas analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2548	496	512	523	444	537
Very satisfied	19.3%	16.5%	19.3%	18.4%	19.8%	22.5%
Fairly satisfied	55.8%	56.0%	55.7%	56.6%	53.8%	56.4%
Fairly dissatisfied	12.0%	12.7%	11.9%	12.8%	13.7%	9.3%
Very dissatisfied	5.8%	5.4%	8.2%	3.6%	8.8%	3.4%
Don't know	7.0%	9.3%	4.9%	8.6%	3.8%	8.4%
% Very/ fairly satisfied	75%	72%	75%	76%	74%	79%
% Very/ fairly dissatisfied	17%	18%	20%	15%	23%	12%

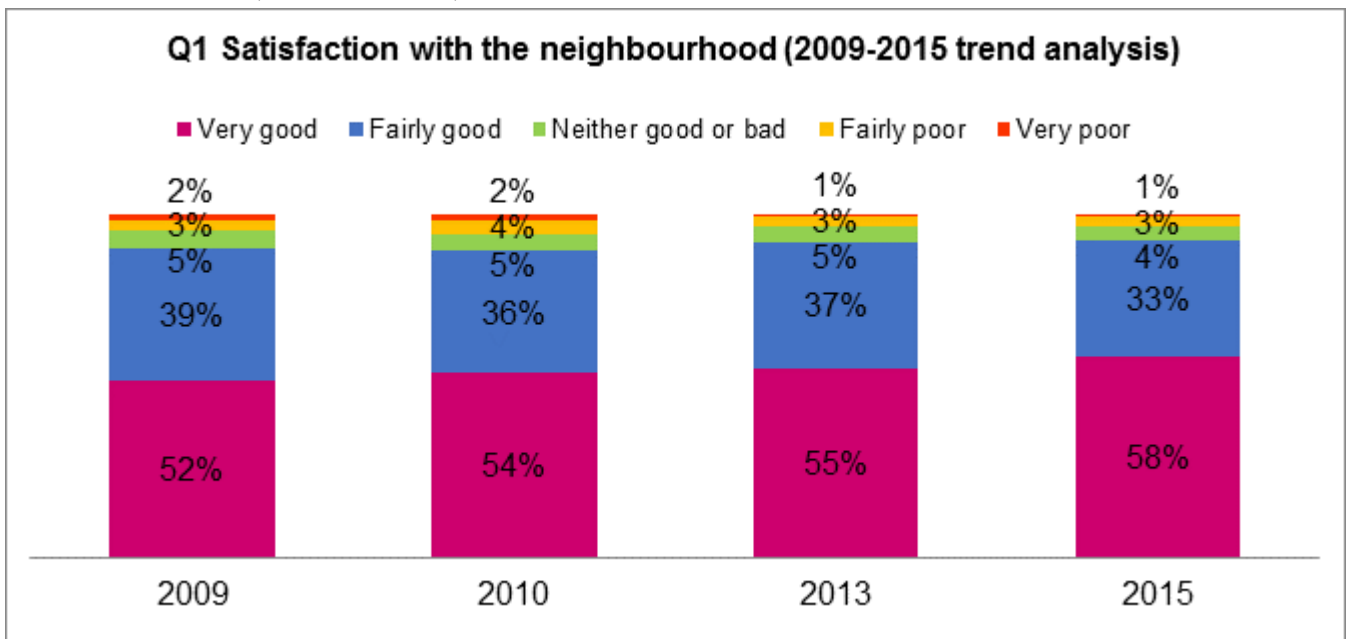
3.2. Life in the Scottish Borders

Satisfaction with the neighbourhood (Q1/2)

Respondents were asked how satisfied they were with their neighbourhood as a place to live. More than 9 in 10 (92%) stated that they were satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live compared to 4% who were dissatisfied.



Satisfaction with the neighbourhood has remained consistent at 92% in 2013 and 91% in 2010. However, the proportion of respondents who were very satisfied has continued to rise from 52% in 2009, 54% in 2010, 55% in 2013 and 58% in 2015.



Overall satisfaction with the neighbourhood (i.e. the proportion rating it very or fairly good) is significantly lower for respondents who lived in Teviot (86%) than in all other areas. Furthermore, significantly more Tweeddale residents (71%) said their neighbourhood was a very good place to live.

Q1 Neighbourhood as a place to live analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2686	528	540	557	464	559
Very good	58.7%	56.3%	61.3%	53.9%	50.6%	70.8%
Fairly good	33.2%	36.4%	33.0%	37.7%	35.8%	23.8%
Neither good or bad	4.3%	4.9%	2.8%	4.8%	6.3%	2.7%
Fairly poor	3.0%	1.7%	2.0%	2.5%	6.3%	2.5%
Very poor	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%	0.2%
% very/ fairly good	92%	93%	94%	92%	86%	95%
% very/ fairly poor	4%	2%	3%	4%	7%	3%

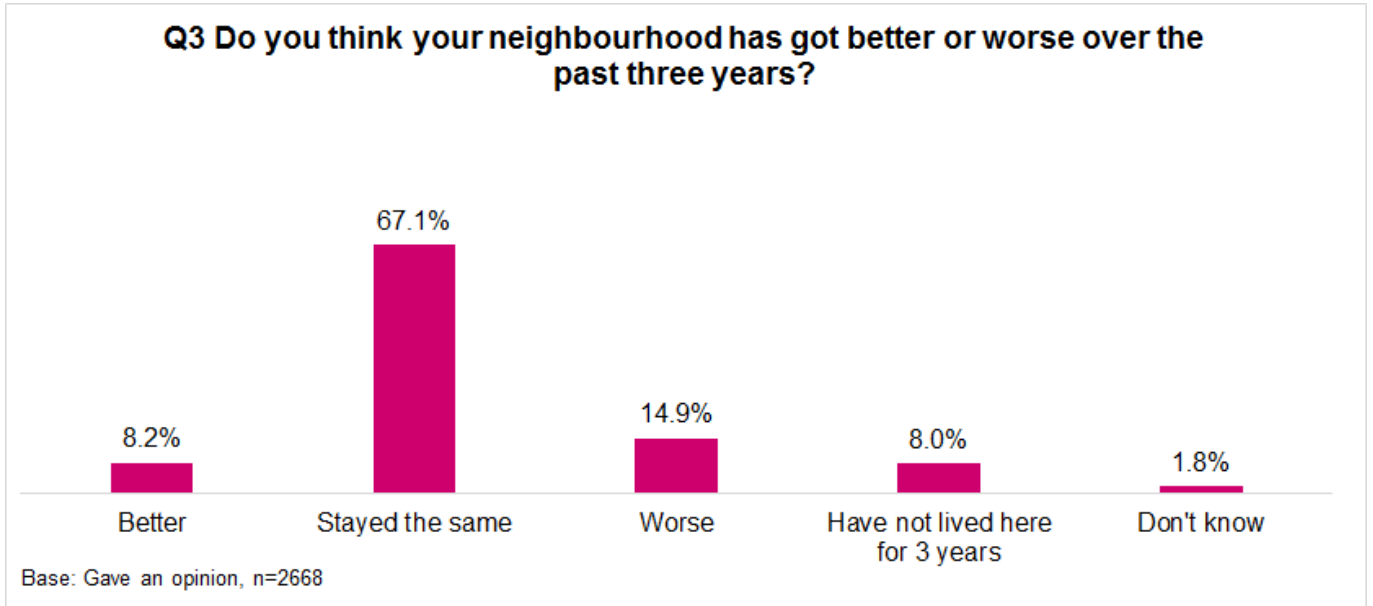
Following on from this, respondents were asked why they considered their neighbourhood a good or poor place to live. The open ended responses provided to this question have been coded into common themes and are listed in the table below.

Where respondents considered their neighbourhood to be a good place to live this was mainly because they felt their neighbourhood was quiet and peaceful, because of good neighbours or because their home was close to amenities and facilities. On the other hand, where respondents considered their neighbourhood to be a poor place to live this was mainly due to poor quality of housing, problems with anti-social behaviour and a lack of amenities or facilities.

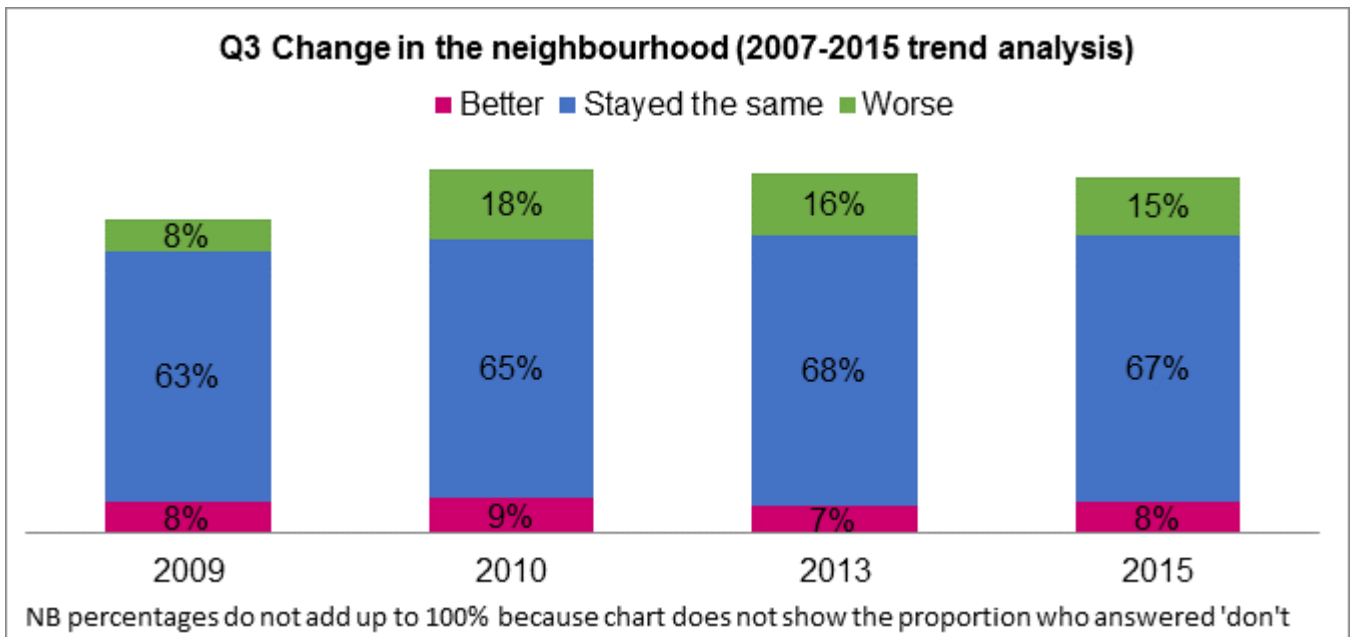
Q1 Thinking about your neighbourhood, how would you rate it as a place to live?			
	% very/ fairly good	% very/ fairly poor	%neither/ nor
Base	1703	87	82
Quiet/ peaceful/ nice area	45.4%	2.3%	4.9%
Good neighbours/ friendly/ respectful/ good community spirit	45.8%	1.1%	8.5%
Close to all amenities/ facilities	19.3%	-	3.70%
Beautiful countryside/ scenery	20.6%	-	3.7%
Clean/ tidy area	9.5%	-	-
Lived here for a long time	2.9%	1.1%	2.4%
Lack of amenities/ facilities	3.0%	18.4%	12.2%
Poor transport links/ no bus service	1.9%	10.3%	6.1%
Nothing for kids/ teenagers in the area	0.9%	9.2%	7.3%
Low crime rate/ no trouble	15.0%	-	3.7%
No job prospects in the area	0.6%	9.2%	3.7%
There is drug/ alcohol problem	0.7%	8.0%	1.2%
Streets not cleaned/ rubbish lying everywhere	0.17%	17.2%	6.1%
Don't feel safe in home/ area	0.2%	6.9%	4.9%
Problems with ASB	1.5%	19.5%	17.1%
Too much traffic/ speeding	0.2%	4.6%	7.3%
Poor roads/ pavements	1.8%	13.8%	6.1%
Poor housing/ too much housing being built/ issues with social housing/ private lets	2.5%	19.5%	13.4%
Other	5.1%	21.8%	32.9%
Problems with parking	1.4%	4.6%	3.7%
Issues with dog fouling	1.3%	11.5%	4.9%
No mobile/ internet connection	1.1%	6.9%	-

Change in the neighbourhood (Q3)

The majority of residents felt that their neighbourhood has stayed the same over the last three years (67%), 15% of respondents felt that the neighbourhood has got worse and 8% said it had got better.



The results for 2015 have not changed significantly compared to the results reported in 2010 and 2013.



Analysis by area forum reveals that residents living in Teviot were significantly more likely to have said their neighbourhood has got worse over the past three years (20%) than those who lived in Cheviot (11%) and Tweeddale (12%).

Q3 Change in the neighbourhood analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2668	521	538	554	461	556
Better	8%	9%	7%	7%	7%	10%
Stayed the same	67%	66%	73%	70%	63%	65%
Worse	15%	16%	11%	15%	20%	12%
Have not lived here for 3 years	8%	7%	7%	6%	9%	11%
Don't know	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%

Neighbourhood priorities (Q4)

Respondents were asked to select the five neighbourhood issues that were most important to them. This revealed that growing the economy of the Borders, and supporting local retailers and businesses was top priority, this was second top priority in previous years. Providing high quality care for older people was second top priority and tackling poverty and inequality was third priority. Providing high quality care for older people has increased from 15th priority in 2010 to 10th in 2013 and 2nd in 2015. The previous top priority ensuring that the Borders remains a safe place in which to live, work and visit was not included in the 2015 survey.

Q4 Neighbourhood priorities (2010/2013/2015 comparison)			
	2010	2013	2015
Growing the economy of the Borders, and supporting local retailers and businesses ('Growing of the economy of the Borders' added in 2015)	2nd	2nd	1st
Providing high quality care for older people (in previous years this was 'providing activities and facilities for older people')	15th	10th	2nd
Tackling poverty and inequality	12th	3rd	3rd
Raising educational attainment and achievement and helping people of all ages obtain the skills they need for learning, life and work (In previous years this was 'Raising educational achievement and helping people of all ages get the skills they need')	9th	6th	4th
Providing activities and facilities for younger people	7th	4th	5th
Providing sustainable transport links including demand responsive transport	5th	5th	6th
Improving mobile phone coverage in the Borders	N/A	N/A	7th
Making more affordable housing available	6th	7th	8th
Improving access to superfast broadband in the Borders	N/A	N/A	9th
Reinstatement of Borders railway link to Hawick and Carlisle	N/A	11th	10th
Increase energy efficiency at work and in the home	N/A	N/A	11th
Providing arts, culture and heritage activities for all ages	18th	14th	12th
Continuing to make the Council more accessible and responsive	16th	9th	N/A
Encouraging use of energy from renewable sources	10th	12th	N/A
Ensuring that the Borders remains a safe place in which to live, work and visit	1st	1st	N/A
Improving access to high quality broadband services in the Borders	11th	8th	N/A
Providing services to help those in debt	N/A	15th	N/A
Providing sports activities/ facilities	17th	13th	N/A
Reopening of Reston station	N/A	16th	N/A

The table below shows the average scores for all five areas. Growing the economy of the Borders and supporting retailers and businesses is the top priority for all areas. The second priority for respondents in Berwickshire and Cheviot was providing high quality care for older people, and the second top priority for those who lived in Eildon, Teviot and Tweeddale was tackling poverty and inequality.

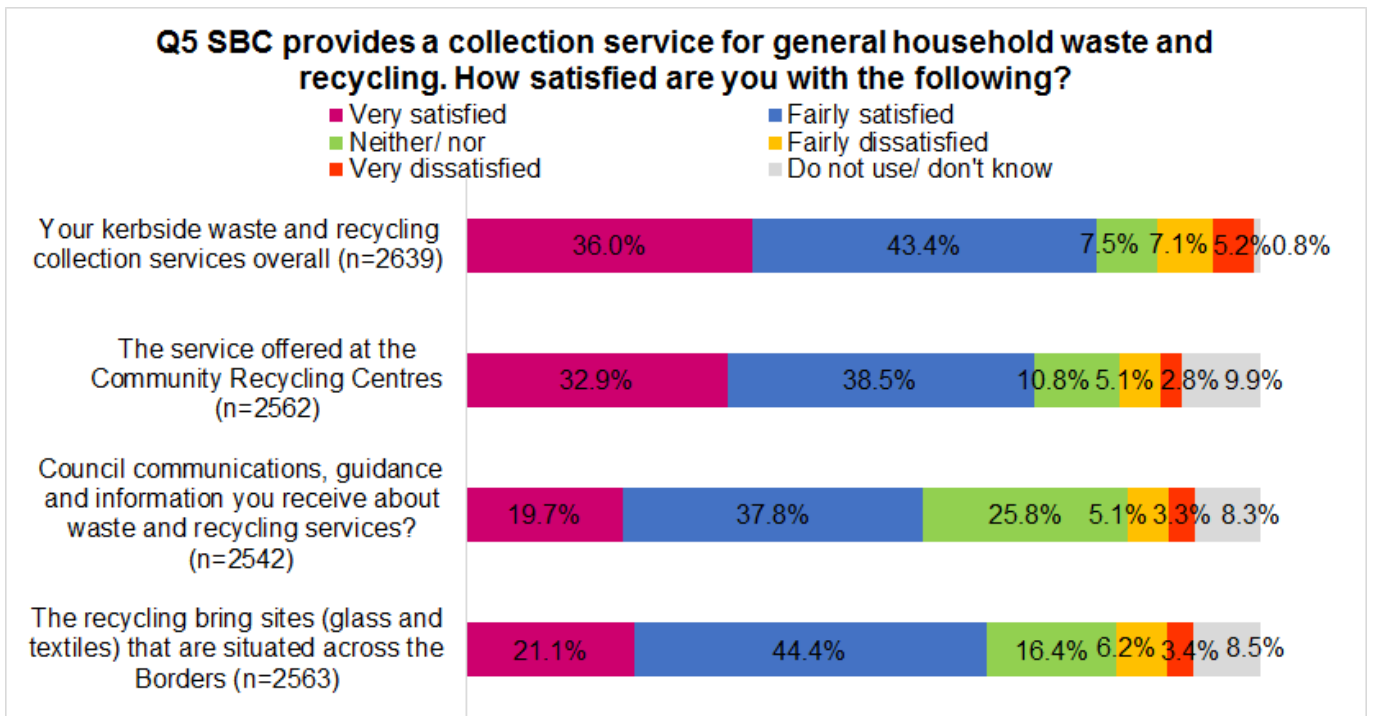
Neighbourhood priorities analysed by area forum					
	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Growing the economy of the Borders, and supporting retailers and businesses	17.8%	18.6%	20.1%	22.9%	22.9%
Providing high quality care for older people	13.7%	13.3%	13.1%	10.4%	10.4%
Tackling poverty and inequality	11.2%	12.6%	14.0%	12.7%	12.7%
Raising education attainment and achievement and helping people of all ages obtain the skills they need for learning, life and work	9.9%	9.9%	9.2%	7.6%	7.6%
Providing sustainable transport links including demand responsive transport	9.2%	7.1%	7.0%	8.1%	8.1%
Providing activities and facilities for younger people	8.4%	8.7%	8.0%	8.8%	8.8%
Improving access to superfast broadband in the Borders	7.4%	6.2%	5.2%	6.2%	6.2%
Improving mobile phone coverage in the Borders	7.1%	6.7%	5.8%	6.3%	6.3%
Making more affordable housing available	6.8%	8.1%	6.2%	3.9%	3.9%
Increase energy efficiency at work and in the home	3.7%	3.3%	3.8%	2.0%	2.0%
Providing arts, culture and heritage activities for all ages	2.6%	2.0%	2.4%	1.5%	1.5%
Reinstatement of Borders railway link to Hawick and Carlisle	2.2%	3.6%	5.1%	9.6%	9.6%

3.3. Household waste collection

Satisfaction with household waste collection (Q5)

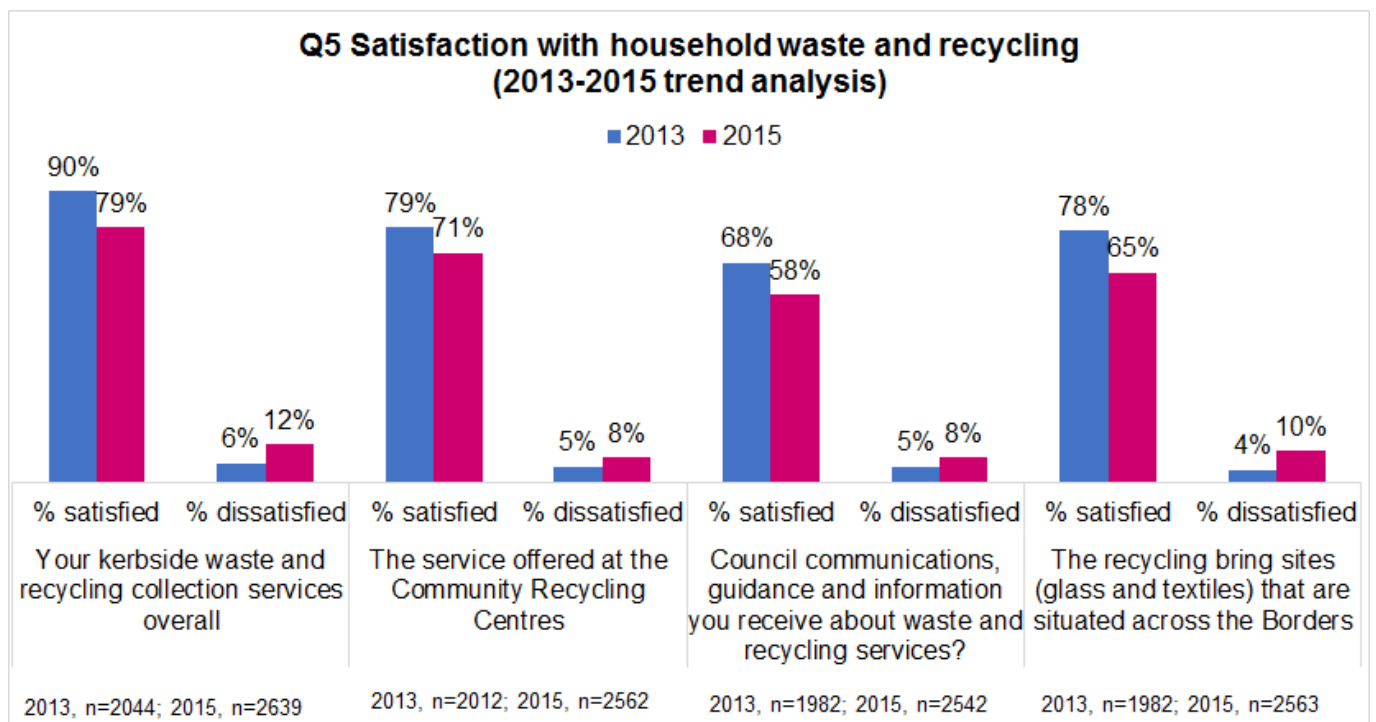
Respondents were asked to rate their satisfaction with waste collection, recycling and waste services.

- 79% were satisfied and 12% were dissatisfied with their kerbside waste and recycling collection services overall;
- 71% were satisfied and 8% were dissatisfied with the service offered at the Community Recycling Centres;
- 58% were satisfied and 8% were dissatisfied with the Council communications, guidance and information they receive about waste and recycling services;
- 65% were satisfied and 10% were dissatisfied with the recycling bring sites that are located across the Borders.



Compared with previous years the proportion of residents satisfied with the waste collection, recycling and waste services, has decreased since 2013.

- Satisfaction with kerbside waste and recycling services has decreased from 90% in 2013 to 79% in 2015;
- Satisfaction with the service offered at the Community Recycling Centres has also decreased from 79% in 2013 to 71% in 2015;
- Satisfaction with Council communications, guidance and information received from the Council about waste and recycling services has decreased from 68% in 2013 to 58% in 2015;
- Satisfaction with the recycling bring sites that are situated across the borders has decreased from 78% in 2013 to 65% in 2015.



Kerbside waste and recycling collection

Respondents who lived in Berwickshire were most likely to be satisfied with their kerbside waste and recycling collection services overall (83%) and Eildon and Tweeddale respondents were least satisfied (77%).

Your kerbside waste and recycling collection services overall analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2639	519	529	548	454	551
Very satisfied	36.0%	43.4%	37.6%	35.6%	31.9%	31.4%
Fairly satisfied	43.4%	39.7%	43.3%	41.6%	47.1%	45.9%
Neither/ nor	7.5%	7.1%	7.9%	8.4%	6.8%	7.1%
Fairly dissatisfied	7.1%	4.8%	6.0%	8.0%	7.7%	8.9%
Very dissatisfied	5.2%	3.5%	4.3%	5.8%	5.9%	6.2%
Do not use/ don't know	0.8%	1.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%
% Very/ fairly satisfied	79%	83%	81%	77%	79%	77%
% Very/ fairly dissatisfied	12%	8%	10%	14%	14%	15%

Community recycling services

Overall satisfaction with community recycling services ranged from 66% for Tweeddale to 76% for Eildon respondents.

The service offered at the Community Recycling Centres analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2562	503	507	532	439	545
Very satisfied	32.9%	34.2%	33.7%	37.8%	35.5%	25.1%
Fairly satisfied	38.5%	39.2%	34.9%	38.2%	39.0%	41.1%
Neither/ nor	10.8%	9.1%	12.8%	8.8%	10.5%	12.5%
Fairly dissatisfied	5.1%	4.8%	2.8%	4.5%	3.6%	9.0%
Very dissatisfied	2.8%	3.0%	3.0%	1.5%	4.3%	2.4%
Do not use/ don't know	9.9%	9.7%	12.8%	9.2%	7.1%	9.9%
%Very/ fairly satisfied	71%	73%	69%	76%	74%	66%
% Very/ fairly dissatisfied	8%	8%	6%	6%	8%	11%

Council communications, guidance and information on waste and recycling services

Those who lived in Eildon (64%) were significantly more likely than respondents who lived in all other areas to be satisfied with Council communications, guidance and any information they receive about waste and recycling services.

Council communications, guidance and information about waste and recycling services analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2542	494	509	533	437	532
Very satisfied	19.7%	23.1%	16.7%	25.5%	17.2%	16.4%
Fairly satisfied	37.8%	35.0%	39.3%	38.3%	38.4%	38.5%
Neither/ nor	25.8%	26.1%	27.3%	22.5%	25.9%	26.9%
Fairly dissatisfied	5.1%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	5.5%	6.4%
Very dissatisfied	3.3%	2.0%	3.1%	3.6%	4.3%	3.0%
Do not use/ don't know	8.3%	9.3%	9.0%	5.6%	8.7%	8.8%
%Very/ fairly satisfied	58%	58%	56%	64%	56%	55%
% Very/ fairly dissatisfied	8%	6%	8%	8%	10%	9%

The recycling bring sites situated across the Borders

In terms of the recycling bring sites that are situated across the Borders, Teviot and Cheviot respondents were most likely to be satisfied in this respect (69%) compared to 63% of Tweeddale respondents and 64% of respondents living in Berwickshire.

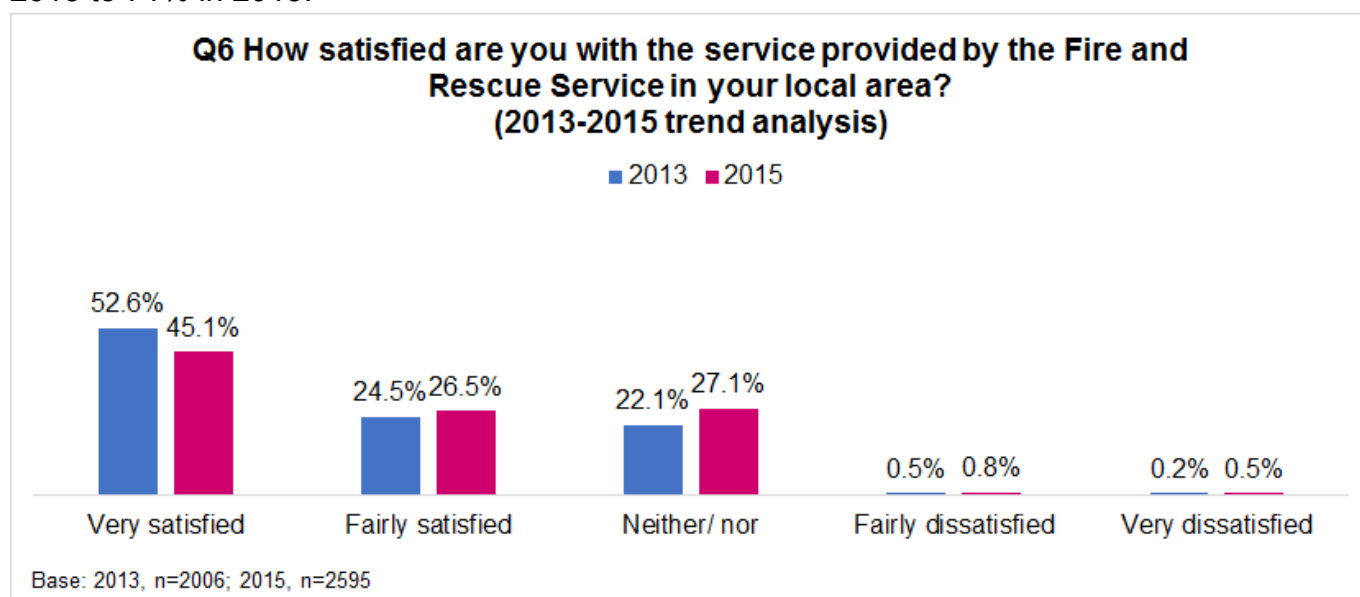
The recycling bring sites (glass and textiles) that are situated across the Borders analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2563	505	513	530	437	540
Very satisfied	21.1%	23.6%	21.4%	22.8%	21.5%	17.4%
Fairly satisfied	44.4%	40.2%	47.4%	42.3%	47.4%	45.6%
Neither/ nor	16.4%	15.8%	15.2%	17.4%	16.2%	16.7%
Fairly dissatisfied	6.2%	5.7%	6.0%	7.9%	4.3%	6.7%
Very dissatisfied	3.4%	2.8%	2.7%	2.3%	4.1%	4.3%
Do not use/ don't know	8.5%	11.9%	7.2%	7.4%	6.4%	9.4%
%Very/ fairly satisfied	65%	64%	69%	65%	69%	63%
% Very/ fairly dissatisfied	9%	12%	7%	7%	6%	9%

3.4. Scottish Fire and Rescue service

Satisfaction with Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (Q6)

Just over 7 in 10 respondents (72%) said they were very or fairly satisfied with the service provided by the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service in their local area, 27% said they were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied and 1% dissatisfied.

Compared to previous years the proportion of respondents who said they were satisfied with the Scottish Fire and Rescue service in their local area has decreased from 77% in 2013 to 71% in 2015.



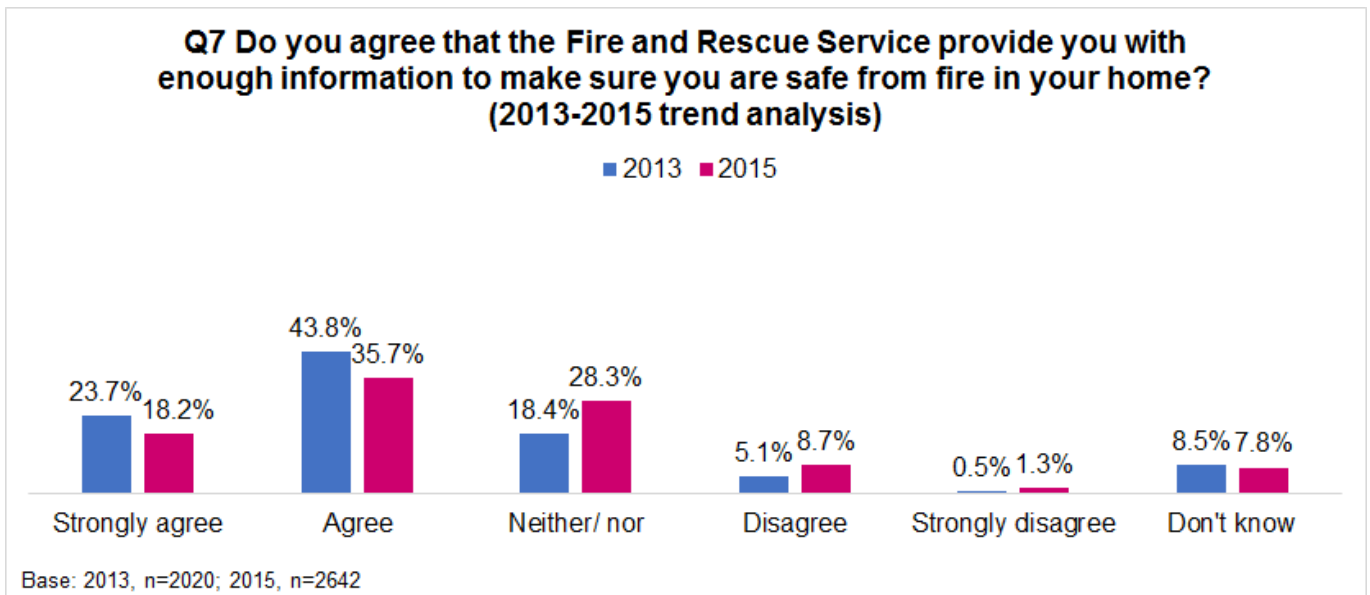
Analysis by area forum reveals that Teviot respondents were significantly more likely to be satisfied with the service provided by the Scottish Fire and Rescue services in their local area (78%) than respondents who lived in Berwickshire (67%), Eildon (71%) and Tweeddale (70%).

Q6 Satisfaction with Fire and Rescue service analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2595	510	521	533	462	541
Very satisfied	45.1%	38.4%	48.0%	47.1%	49.6%	43.5%
Fairly satisfied	26.5%	28.8%	25.7%	23.8%	28.1%	26.6%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	27.1%	30.6%	25.3%	27.8%	21.5%	28.7%
Fairly dissatisfied	0.8%	1.6%	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%	0.9%
Very dissatisfied	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	0.2%
%Very/ fairly satisfied	72%	67%	74%	71%	78%	70%
% Very/ fairly dissatisfied	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%

Information provision from the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (Q7)

Just over half of respondents (54%) agreed that the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service provides them with enough information to make sure they were safe from fire in their home, 28% neither agreed nor disagreed, 10% disagreed and 8% were unsure.

Compared with previous years the proportion of respondents who agreed that the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service provides them with enough information to make sure they are safe from fire in their home has decreased from 68% in 2013 to 54% in 2015.



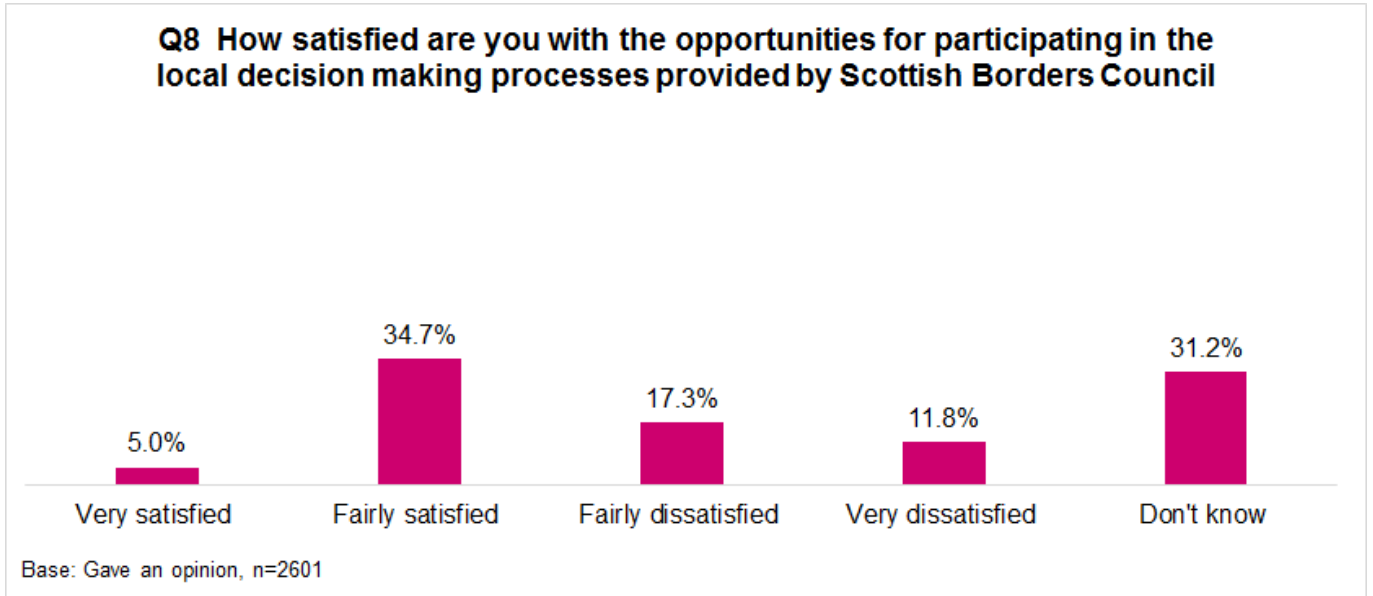
Analysis by area forum reveals that those who lived in Teviot (68%) were the most likely to agree that the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service provides them with enough information to make sure they are safe from fire in their home. On the other hand, respondents who lived in Cheviot and in Tweeddale were least likely to have had this opinion (49%).

Q7 Opinions on the Fire and Rescue service provided sufficient information analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2642	522	532	543	459	548
Strongly agree	18.2%	14.6%	15.2%	18.6%	26.1%	17.0%
Agree	35.7%	36.8%	33.8%	36.1%	42.3%	31.9%
Neither agree nor disagree	28.3%	29.5%	31.6%	28.2%	19.8%	31.6%
Disagree	8.7%	8.2%	8.6%	10.1%	3.9%	10.6%
Strongly disagree	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%	0.7%	1.5%	1.5%
Don't know	7.8%	9.4%	9.4%	6.3%	6.3%	7.5%
%Very/ fairly satisfied	55%	52%	49%	57%	70%	49%
% Very/ fairly dissatisfied	10%	10%	10%	10%	5%	8%

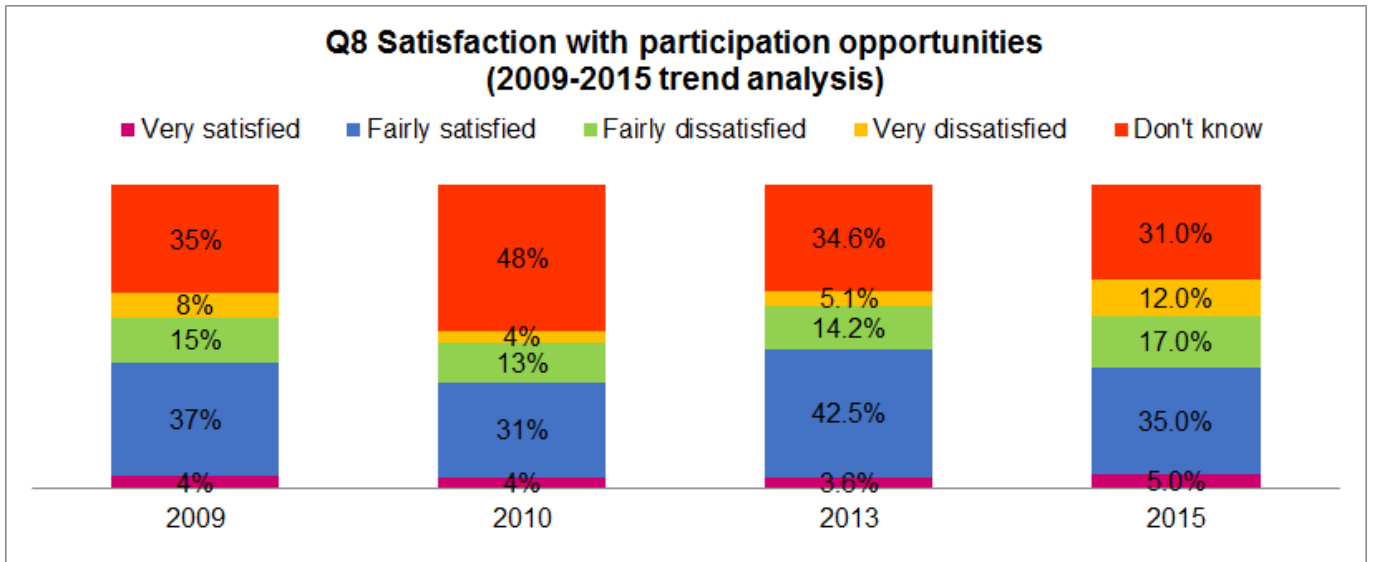
3.5. Local decision making

Satisfaction with participation opportunities provided by SBC (Q8)

4 in 10 respondents (40%) were satisfied with the opportunities for participating in the local decision making process provided by the Scottish Borders Council. This is compared to 29% of respondents who were dissatisfied and 31% who were unsure.

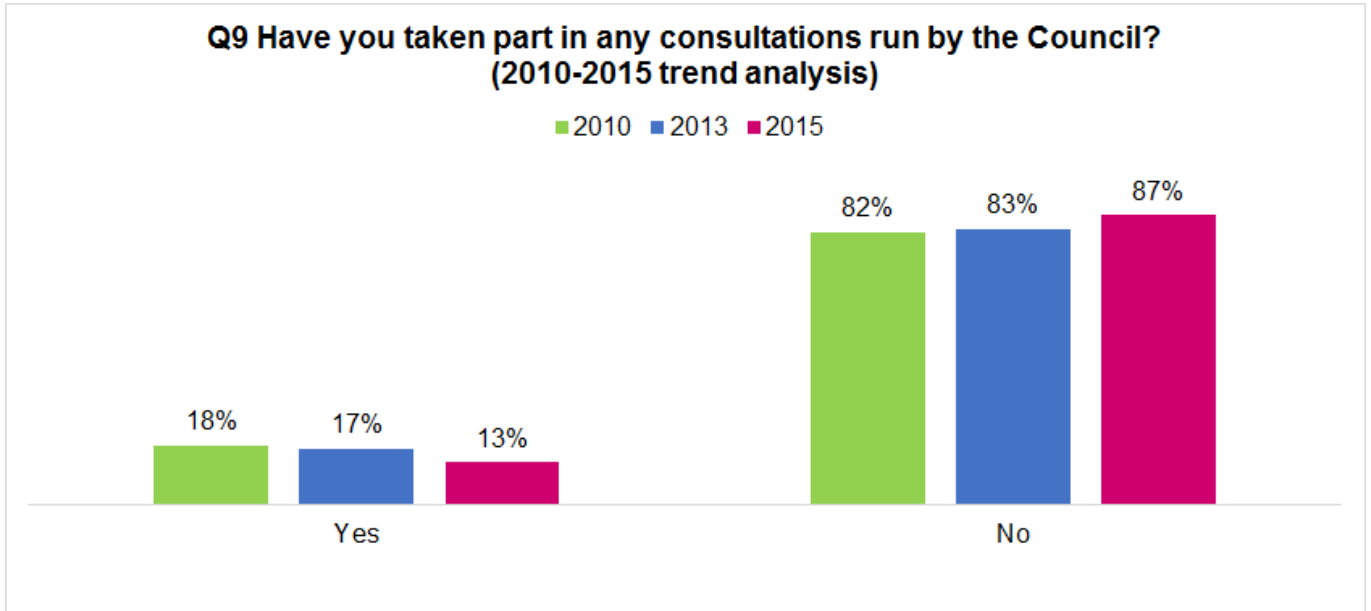


Compared to previous years the proportion of those satisfied with participation opportunities has decreased from 47% in 2013 to 40% in 2015.



Participation in Council run consultations (Q9)

Respondents were then asked whether they had taken part in any consultations run by the Council such as the Local Plan, surveys or school holiday dates. 13% of respondents said they had been involved in this type of consultation which is less than was reported in 2013 (17%) and 2010 (18%).



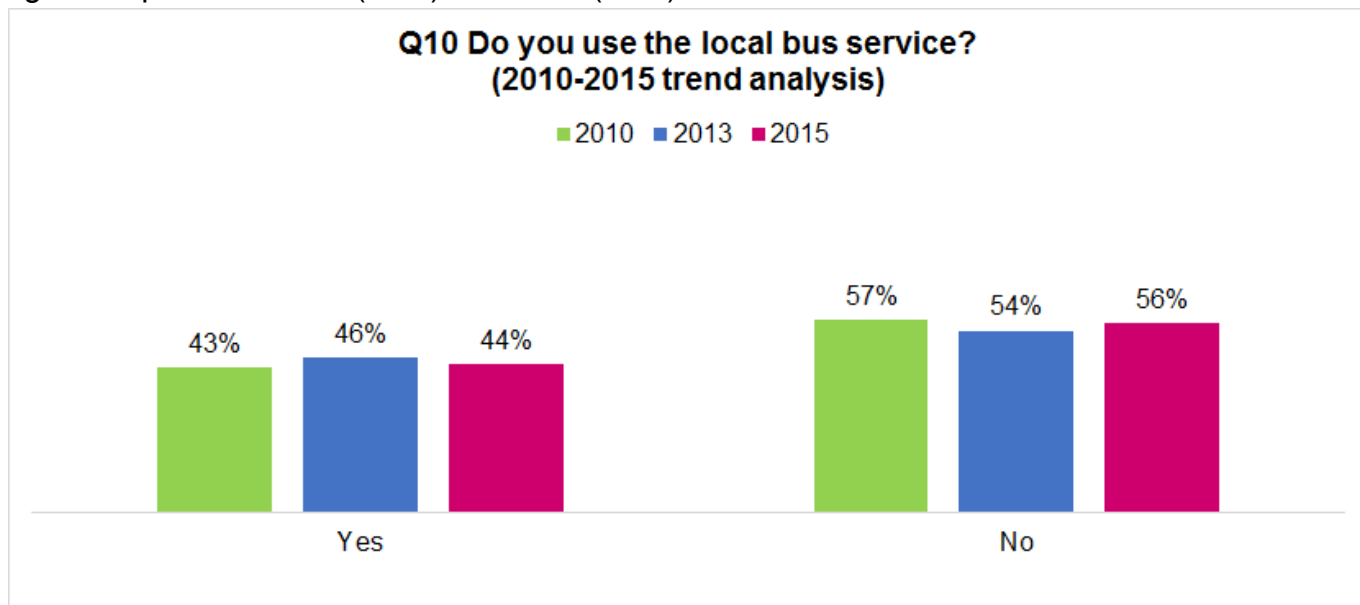
Analysis by area forum reveals that those who lived in Tweeddale (18%) were significantly more likely to have taken part in Council run consultations than respondents who lived in all other areas.

Q9 Participation in Council run consultations analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2623	520	528	538	452	547
Yes	13%	12%	13%	13%	10%	18%
No	87%	88%	87%	87%	90%	82%

3.6. Transportation

Bus service (Q10-12)

Just over 4 in 10 respondents (44%) used the local bus service which is consistent with the figures reported in 2013 (46%) and 2010 (43%).



Respondents who lived in Tweeddale were significantly more likely to use the local bus service (55%) than respondents who live in Berwickshire (38%) and Cheviot (37%).

Q10 Use of the local bus service analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2624	519	526	540	451	551
Yes	44%	38%	37%	47%	42%	55%
No	56%	62%	63%	53%	58%	45%

Analysis by ward, indicates that Tweeddale East respondents were most likely to use the local bus service (60%) and those who lived in Mid Berwickshire were least likely (32%).

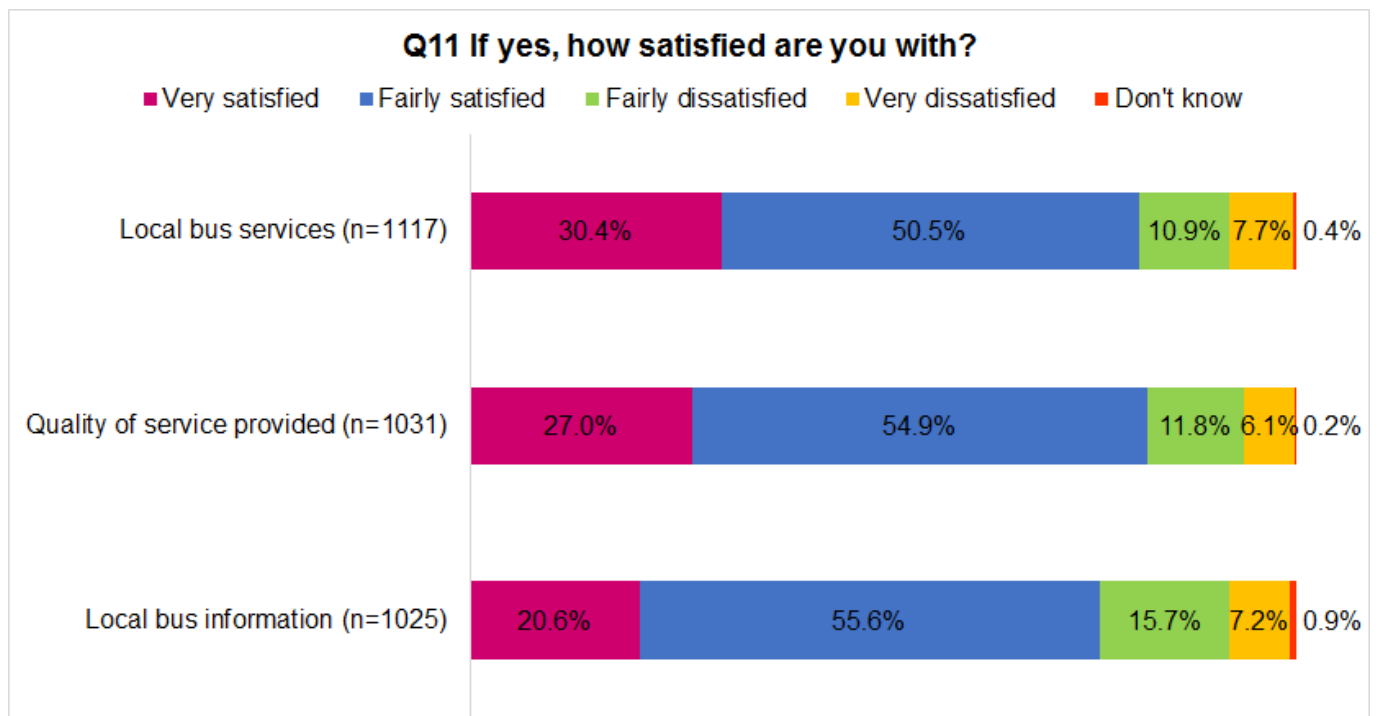
Q10 Use of the local bus service analysed by ward			
	Base	Yes	No
Tweeddale East	282	60%	40%
Galashiels and District	196	52%	48%
Tweeddale West	269	50%	50%
Selkirkshire	190	45%	55%
East Berwickshire	266	44%	56%
Leaderdale and Melrose	154	43%	57%
Hawick and Denholm	225	42%	58%
Hawick and Hermitage	226	42%	58%
Jedburgh and District	224	41%	59%
Kelso and District	302	35%	65%
Mid Berwickshire	253	32%	68%

Those who were wholly retired from work were most likely to use the bus service and those who were self-employed (27%) or in full time work (31%) were least likely.

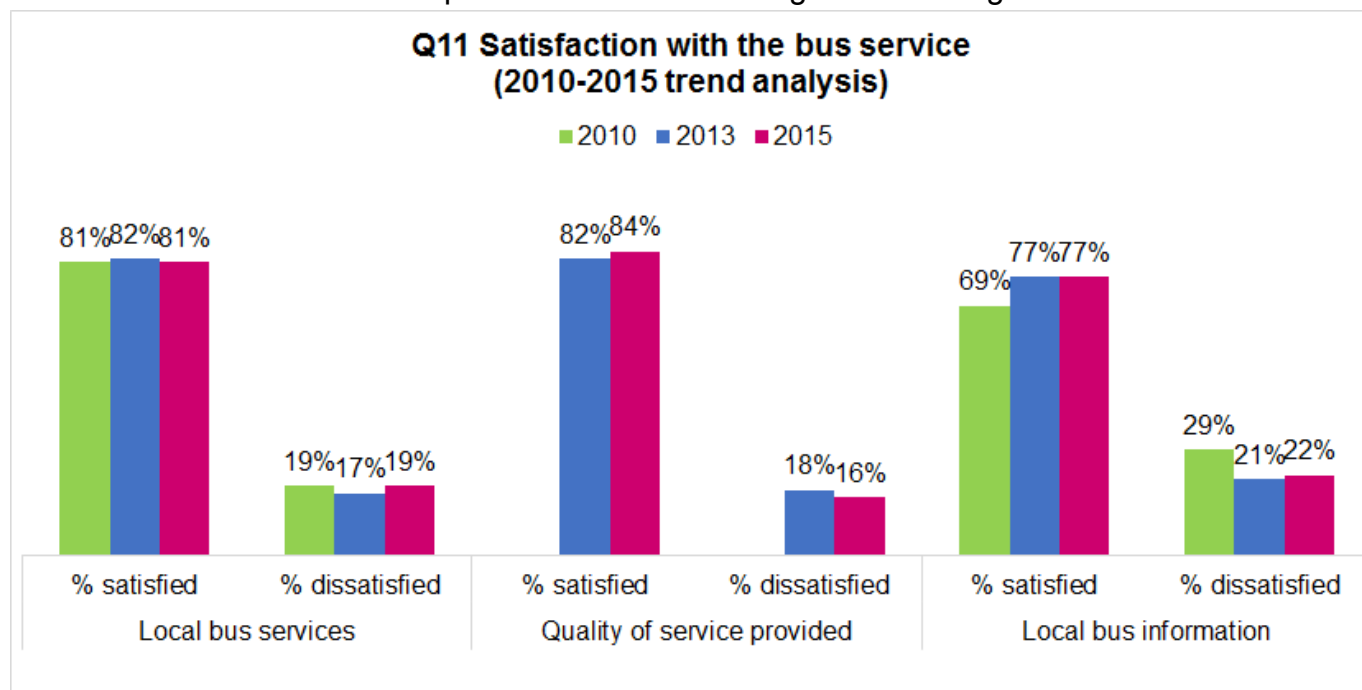
Q10 Use of the local bus service analysed by work status					
	Overall	In full time work	In part time work	Self employed	Wholly retired from work
Base	2624	703	328	288	1039
Yes	44%	31%	40%	27%	56%
No	56%	69%	60%	73%	44%

Those who used the bus service were asked for their opinions on the local bus service operating in their area:

- 81% were satisfied and 19% were dissatisfied with local bus services;
- 82% were satisfied and 18% were dissatisfied with quality of services provided;
- 76% were satisfied and 23% were dissatisfied with local bus information.



The chart below compares overall satisfaction and overall dissatisfaction for each aspect of the local bus service for previous years. As can be seen below, overall satisfaction and overall dissatisfaction for all aspects have not seen a significant change since 2013.



Local bus services

Satisfaction with local bus services ranged from 77% for Eildon to 88% for those who lived in Berwickshire.

Local bus services analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	995	181	178	216	164	260
Very satisfied	32.7%	42.0%	29.6%	28.7%	32.3%	31.6%
Fairly satisfied	50.9%	47.0%	52.2%	52.8%	51.2%	50.8%
Fairly dissatisfied	9.7%	5.5%	11.8%	11.1%	9.1%	10.5%
Very dissatisfied	6.2%	5.5%	5.6%	6.9%	7.3%	5.9%
Don't know	0.5%	-	0.6%	0.5%	-	1.2%
% Very / fairly satisfied	84%	89%	82%	82%	84%	82%
% Very / fairly dissatisfied	16%	11%	17%	18%	17%	16%

Ward based analysis reveals that those who lived in East Berwickshire (90%) and in Tweeddale East (89%) were most satisfied with the local bus service provided in their area. On the other hand, respondents who lived in Leaderdale and Melrose were least satisfied in this respect (67%).

Local bus services analysed by ward								
	Base	Very sat.	Fairly sat.	Fairly dissat.	Very dissat.	Don't know	% Satisfied	% Dissatisfied
East Berwickshire	114	43.0%	46.5%	3.5%	7.0%	-	90%	11%
Tweeddale East	165	38.2%	50.3%	6.1%	3.6%	1.8%	89%	10%
Mid Berwickshire	78	37.2%	48.7%	7.7%	6.4%	-	86%	14%
Galashiels and District	102	27.5%	57.8%	7.8%	6.9%	-	85%	15%
Hawick and Hermitage	85	34.1%	49.4%	10.6%	5.9%	-	84%	17%
Jedburgh and District	88	30.7%	50.0%	15.9%	3.4%	-	81%	19%
Kelso and District	103	26.2%	53.4%	10.7%	8.7%	1.0%	80%	19%
Hawick and Denholm	92	27.2%	52.2%	9.8%	10.9%	-	79%	21%
Selkirkshire	80	31.3%	43.8%	17.5%	7.5%	-	75%	25%
Tweeddale West	134	20.1%	51.5%	17.2%	11.2%	-	72%	28%
Leaderdale and Melrose	66	16.7%	50.0%	18.2%	13.6%	1.5%	67%	32%

Analysis by employment status reveals that respondents who were wholly retired from work were most likely to be satisfied in this respect (87%).

Local bus services analysed by working status				
	Base	% very/ fairly satisfied	% very/ fairly dissatisfied	Don't know
Overall	1117	81%	19%	0%
In full time work	214	75%	25%	0%
In part time work	130	75%	25%	-
Self employed	77	73%	27%	-
Wholly retired from work	559	87%	12%	1%

Quality of service provided

Satisfaction with the quality of bus service provided is significantly higher for respondents who lived in Berwickshire (93%) than all other areas. Those who lived in Eildon were least likely to be satisfied in this respect (77%).

Quality of service provided analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	1031	177	172	225	166	281
Very satisfied	27.0%	48.0%	27.3%	21.3%	20.5%	22.8%
Fairly satisfied	54.9%	44.6%	55.2%	56.0%	58.4%	58.4%
Fairly dissatisfied	11.8%	4.0%	13.4%	14.2%	13.3%	13.2%
Very dissatisfied	6.1%	3.4%	4.1%	8.0%	7.8%	5.3%
Don't know	0.2%	-	-	0.4%	-	0.4%
% Very / fairly satisfied	82%	93%	83%	77%	79%	81%
% Very / fairly dissatisfied	18%	7%	17%	22%	21%	19%

The results broken down by ward are shown below and reveal that Mid Berwickshire respondents were most satisfied with the quality of bus service provided in their area (95%) and those who lived in Leaderdale and Melrose were least satisfied (67%).

Quality of service provided analysed by ward								
	Base	Very sat.	Fairly sat.	Fairly dissat.	Very dissat.	Don't know	% Satisfied	% Dissatisfied
Mid Berwickshire	73	50.7%	43.8%	2.7%	2.7%	-	95%	6%
East Berwickshire	104	46.2%	45.2%	4.8%	3.8%	-	91%	9%
Tweeddale East	156	26.9%	59.0%	8.3%	5.1%	0.6%	86%	14%
Kelso and District	92	28.3%	56.5%	8.7%	6.5%	-	85%	15%
Galashiels and District	92	18.5%	65.2%	8.7%	7.6%	-	84%	16%
Hawick and Hermitage	79	21.5%	60.8%	11.4%	6.3%	-	82%	18%
Jedburgh and District	80	26.3%	53.8%	18.8%	1.3%	-	80%	20%
Selkirkshire	73	27.4%	50.7%	13.7%	8.2%	-	78%	22%
Hawick and Denholm	87	19.5%	56.3%	14.9%	9.2%	-	76%	24%
Tweeddale West	125	17.6%	57.6%	19.2%	5.6%	-	75%	25%
Leaderdale and Melrose	60	18.3%	48.3%	23.3%	8.3%	1.7%	67%	32%

In terms of the quality of service provided, those who were retired were most likely to be satisfied in this respect (87%), while those who were in part time employment were least satisfied (78%).

Quality of service provided analysed by working status				
	Base	% very/ fairly satisfied	% very/ fairly dissatisfied	Don't know
Overall	1031	82%	18%	0%
In full time work	211	80%	20%	-
In part time work	126	78%	22%	-
Self employed	74	81%	19%	-
Wholly retired from work	503	87%	13%	0%

Local bus information

Satisfaction with local bus information is significantly higher for Berwickshire respondents (86%) than respondents who live in Eildon (68%) and Cheviot (72%).

Local bus information analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	1025	179	172	224	161	279
Very satisfied	20.6%	33.0%	18.6%	15.6%	18.6%	19.4%
Fairly satisfied	55.6%	53.1%	52.9%	52.7%	56.5%	61.3%
Fairly dissatisfied	15.7%	10.1%	16.9%	20.5%	14.9%	15.1%
Very dissatisfied	7.2%	3.4%	10.5%	10.7%	8.7%	3.2%
Don't know	0.9%	0.6%	1.2%	0.4%	1.2%	1.1%
% Very / fairly satisfied	76%	86%	72%	68%	75%	81%
% Very / fairly dissatisfied	23%	13%	27%	31%	24%	18%

In terms of local bus information, overall satisfaction ranged from 62% for respondents who lived in Leaderdale and Melrose to 90% for East Berwickshire respondents.

Local bus information analysed by ward								
	Base	Very sat.	Fairly sat.	Fairly dissat.	Very dissat.	Don't know	% Satisfied	% Dissatisfied
East Berwickshire	105	36.2%	53.3%	7.6%	2.9%	-	90%	11%
Tweeddale East	154	24.0%	57.8%	14.9%	1.9%	1.3%	82%	17%
Mid Berwickshire	74	28.4%	52.7%	13.5%	4.1%	1.4%	81%	18%
Hawick and Hermitage	79	17.7%	60.8%	13.9%	7.6%	-	79%	22%
Tweeddale West	125	13.6%	65.6%	15.2%	4.8%	0.8%	79%	20%
Selkirkshire	72	23.6%	54.2%	16.7%	5.6%	-	78%	22%
Jedburgh and District	80	21.3%	55.0%	15.0%	7.5%	1.3%	76%	23%
Hawick and Denholm	82	19.5%	52.4%	15.9%	9.8%	2.4%	72%	26%
Kelso and District	92	16.3%	51.1%	18.5%	13.0%	1.1%	67%	32%
Galashiels and District	92	12.0%	53.3%	20.7%	14.1%	-	65%	35%
Leaderdale and Melrose	60	11.7%	50.0%	25.0%	11.7%	1.7%	62%	37%

The results to this question do not vary significantly by working status.

Local bus information analysed by working status				
	Base	% very/ fairly satisfied	% very/ fairly dissatisfied	Don't know
Overall	1025	76%	23%	1%
In full time work	209	73%	27%	-
In part time work	126	76%	24%	-
Self employed	74	78%	20%	1%
Wholly retired from work	501	79%	20%	1%

Those who did not use the local bus service were asked why this was the case. The most common responses were where respondents had their own car (76%), where there was no direct route to where they wanted to go (24%), where they required a car for work (24%) or due to a lack of service in their area (24%).

The most significant findings when analysing this question by area are with regards to:

- **Lack of service:** Cheviot respondents were twice as likely to have given this reason (30%) than Tweeddale respondents (15%);
- **Cost:** Tweeddale respondents were more likely to have cited this reason (21%) than respondents who lived in Berwickshire (6%);
- **Prefer to walk:** Teviot respondents were most likely to have given this reason (18%) and Berwickshire respondents were least likely (3%);
- **Live centrally/ within walking distance:** Teviot respondents were most likely to have given this reason (16%) and Berwickshire respondents were least likely (2%).

Q12 Reasons for not using the local bus service analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	1449	314	324	283	259	243
Use my own car	76%	76%	80%	75%	77%	71%
No direct route	24%	25%	25%	28%	20%	20%
Need a car for/ at work	24%	19%	24%	31%	25%	21%
Lack of service	24%	28%	30%	23%	18%	15%
Takes too long	20%	16%	21%	22%	21%	22%
Too infrequent	19%	25%	24%	15%	14%	15%
Inconvenient	13%	13%	18%	12%	10%	11%
Cost	13%	6%	10%	13%	16%	21%
Too much to carry/ awkward	12%	13%	14%	14%	8%	11%
Prefer to walk	11%	3%	10%	12%	18%	13%
Long walk to bus stop	11%	15%	13%	7%	7%	10%
Work unsocial/ unusual hours	9%	6%	10%	10%	10%	8%
Health reasons	9%	11%	7%	10%	9%	9%
Public transport unreliable	9%	8%	10%	9%	10%	9%
Live centrally/ within walking distance	8%	2%	6%	8%	16%	12%
Dislike waiting	6%	5%	7%	7%	4%	6%
Uncomfortable	5%	2%	4%	8%	8%	5%
Difficult access/ on-off steps	3%	4%	2%	3%	2%	4%
Other	1%	1%	2%	1%	-	1%

The results to this question vary most significantly by ward in terms of:

- **Lack of service:** 36% of Jedburgh and District respondents compared to 5% of Tweeddale respondents;
- **No direct route:** 39% of Leaderdale and Melrose respondents compared to 12% of Tweeddale East respondents;
- **Prefer to walk:** 24% of Galashiels and District respondents compared to 3% of Mid Berwickshire respondents;
- **Cost:** 25% of Tweeddale East respondents compared to 4% of East Berwickshire respondents;
- **Too infrequent:** 29% of Mid Berwickshire respondents compared to 7% of Tweeddale East respondents;
- **Live centrally within walking distance:** 21% of Hawick and Hermitage respondents and 19% of Galashiels and District respondents compared to 1% of East Berwickshire, 2% of Jedburgh and District and 2% of Leaderdale and Melrose respondents.

Those who were in employment were asked how they usually travel to work. Two thirds of respondents (67%) said they drove and 16% said they walked. Only 3% of respondents used the bus to travel to work.

Q65 If you are in employment, how do you usually travel to work?	
Base: Gave a response, n=1205	%
By car - driver	66.6%
Walking	15.5%
By car - passenger	3.2%
Ordinary (service) bus	2.6%
Bicycle	2.2%
Taxi/ minicab	0.3%
Works bus	0.2%
Motorcycle/ moped	0.2%
School bus	-
Other	1.6%

Respondents who were in full time education were also asked how they usually travel to their place of education. Only 6 respondents were in full time education and provided a response to this question, 4 said they drove to their place of education and 2 used the bus.

Borders Railway Link (Q13/14)

The vast majority of respondents (97%) were aware of the Borders Railway link which will be opening in September 2015. Over 9 in 10 respondents in all five areas were aware of the new Borders Railway link with those who lived in Berwickshire being least aware (92%) and Eildon respondents being most aware (100%).

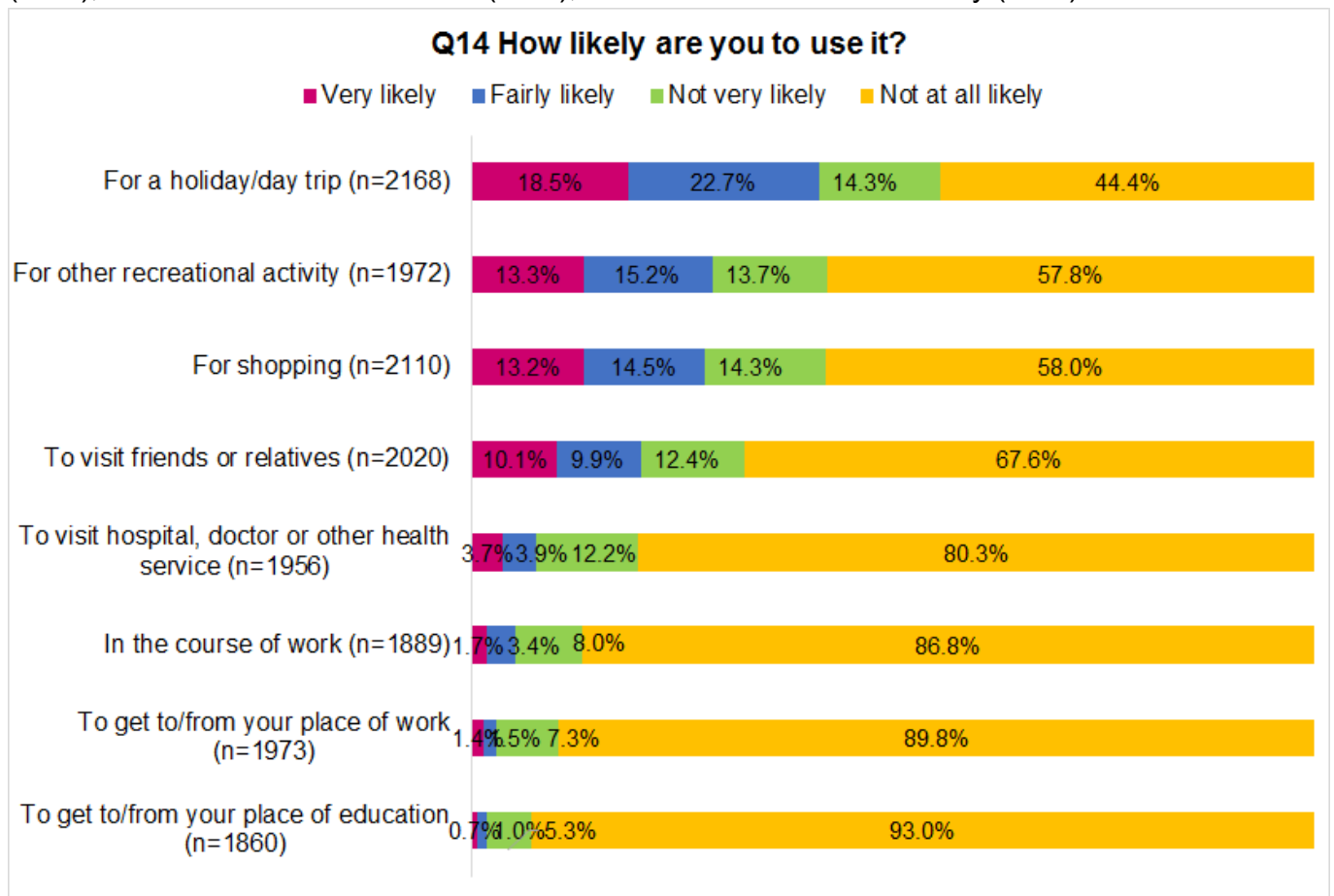
Q13 Are you aware of the Borders Railway link opening in September 2015? (analysed by area forum)						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2603	514	519	539	449	546
Yes	97%	92%	97%	100%	96%	98%
No	3%	8%	3%	0%	4%	2%

Ward based analysis reveals that awareness of the Borders Railway link is above 90% in all areas ranging from 91% for East Berwickshire respondents to 100% for Galashiels and District, Selkirkshire and Leaderdale and Melrose respondents.

Q10 Awareness of Borders Railway link opening in September analysed by ward			
	Base	Yes	No
Galashiels and District	195	100%	1%
Selkirkshire	192	100%	1%
Leaderdale and Melrose	152	100%	-
Tweeddale East	278	99%	1%
Kelso and District	299	97%	3%
Tweeddale West	268	97%	3%
Hawick and Denholm	222	97%	3%
Jedburgh and District	220	97%	3%
Hawick and Hermitage	227	96%	4%
Mid Berwickshire	251	93%	7%
East Berwickshire	263	91%	9%

The results to this question do not vary significantly for those who worked full time, part time, were self-employed or retired.

Those who were aware of the new Borders Railway link opening in September 2015 were asked how likely they would be to use the railway link for a variety of reasons. The most popular reasons for using the railway link were for a holiday or day trip (41%), shopping (28%), other recreational activities (28%), and to visit friends and family (20%).



To get to/ from place of work

Analysis by area forum reveals that Eildon respondents were most likely to have said they would be likely to use the Borders Railway link to get to or from their place of work.

To get to/from your place of work analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	1973	391	373	388	331	460
Very likely	1.4%	0.8%	0.8%	3.4%	1.2%	0.9%
Fairly likely	1.5%	0.5%	1.9%	4.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Not very likely	7.3%	5.9%	7.0%	10.1%	8.8%	5.9%
Not at all likely	89.8%	92.8%	90.3%	82.2%	89.7%	92.8%
% very/ fairly likely	3%	1%	3%	8%	2%	1%
% not very/ not at all likely	97%	99%	97%	92%	98%	99%

The proportion of respondents likely to use the railway link to get to or from their place of work ranges from 0% for those who lived in Tweeddale West to 11% for Galashiels and District respondents.

To get to/from your place of work analysed by ward							
	Base	Very likely	Fairly likely	Not very likely	Not at all likely	% very/ fairly likely	% not likely/ not at all likely
Galashiels and District	140	5.7%	5.0%	7.9%	81.4%	11%	89%
Leaderdale and Melrose	119	2.5%	4.2%	11.8%	81.5%	7%	93%
Selkirkshire	129	1.6%	3.9%	10.9%	83.7%	5%	95%
Jedburgh and District	149	0.7%	2.0%	10.1%	87.2%	3%	97%
Kelso and District	224	0.9%	1.8%	4.9%	92.4%	3%	97%
Hawick and Hermitage	162	1.2%	0.6%	8.6%	89.5%	2%	98%
Mid Berwickshire	190	0.5%	1.1%	7.4%	91.1%	2%	98%
Tweeddale East	231	1.3%	0.9%	6.1%	91.8%	2%	98%
East Berwickshire	201	1.0%	-	4.5%	94.5%	1%	99%
Hawick and Denholm	169	1.2%	-	8.9%	89.9%	1%	99%
Tweeddale West	229	0.4%	-	5.7%	93.9%	0%	100%

The results to this question do not vary significantly by working status.

To get to/from your place of work analysed by working status					
	Overall	In full time work	In part time work	Self employed	Wholly retired from work
Base	1973	622	275	231	669
Very likely	1.4%	2.1%	0.7%	2.6%	0.3%
Fairly likely	1.5%	2.4%	2.9%	0.4%	0.4%
Not very likely	7.3%	6.4%	6.9%	6.5%	7.0%
Not at all likely	89.8%	89.1%	89.5%	90.5%	92.2%
% very/ fairly likely	3%	5%	4%	3%	1%
% not very/ not at all likely	97%	95%	96%	97%	99%

In the course of work

Significantly more Eildon respondents said they would be likely to use the Borders Railway link in their course of work (12%).

In the course of work analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	1889	371	356	379	311	442
Very likely	1.7%	0.3%	0.8%	4.2%	1.9%	1.1%
Fairly likely	3.4%	1.3%	3.7%	7.9%	2.6%	1.4%
Not very likely	8.0%	6.5%	7.6%	12.1%	9.3%	5.7%
Not at all likely	86.8%	91.9%	87.9%	75.7%	86.2%	91.9%
% very/ fairly likely	5%	2%	5%	12%	5%	3%
% not very/ not at all likely	95%	98%	96%	88%	96%	98%

Analysis by ward reveals that those who lived in Leaderdale and Melrose were most likely to use the railway link in their course of work.

In the course of work analysed by ward							
	Base	Very likely	Fairly likely	Not very likely	Not at all likely	% very/ fairly likely	% not likely/ not at all likely
Leaderdale and Melrose	115	3.5%	10.4%	13.0%	73.0%	14%	86%
Selkirkshire	127	4.7%	8.7%	15.7%	70.9%	13%	87%
Galashiels and District	137	4.4%	5.1%	8.0%	82.5%	10%	91%
Jedburgh and District	143	0.7%	4.9%	11.9%	82.5%	6%	94%
Hawick and Hermitage	152	2.0%	3.3%	10.5%	84.2%	5%	95%
Hawick and Denholm	159	1.9%	1.9%	8.2%	88.1%	4%	96%
Kelso and District	213	0.9%	2.8%	4.7%	91.5%	4%	96%
Tweeddale West	215	1.4%	1.4%	4.2%	93.0%	3%	97%
East Berwickshire	191	0.5%	1.0%	5.8%	92.7%	2%	98%
Mid Berwickshire	180	-	1.7%	7.2%	91.1%	2%	98%
Tweeddale East	227	0.9%	1.3%	7.0%	90.7%	2%	98%

Respondents who worked full time were most likely to have said they would be likely to use the railway link in their course of work.

In the course of work analysed by working status					
	Overall	In full time work	In part time work	Self employed	Wholly retired from work
Base	1889	619	271	230	612
Very likely	1.7%	3.4%	1.1%	2.2%	0.2%
Fairly likely	3.4%	6.9%	4.4%	4.3%	-
Not very likely	8.0%	11.0%	8.1%	9.1%	4.2%
Not at all likely	86.8%	78.7%	86.3%	84.3%	95.6%
% very/ fairly likely	5%	10%	6%	7%	0%
% not very/ not at all likely	95%	90%	94%	93%	100%

To get to/ from place of education

The results to this question do not vary significantly when analysed by area forum.

To get to / from your place of education analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	1860	364	352	373	301	440
Very likely	0.7%	0.3%	0.9%	1.3%	1.0%	0.2%
Fairly likely	1.0%	0.3%	1.4%	2.1%	0.7%	0.2%
Not very likely	5.3%	4.4%	5.1%	8.0%	5.6%	4.1%
Not at all likely	93.0%	95.1%	92.6%	88.5%	92.7%	95.5%
% very/ fairly likely	2%	1%	2%	4%	2%	0%
% not very/ not at all likely	98%	100%	98%	97%	98%	100%

The results to this question do not vary significantly when analysed by ward.

To get to/from your place of education analysed by ward							
	Base	Very likely	Fairly likely	Not very likely	Not at all likely	% very/ fairly likely	% not likely/ not at all likely
Galashiels and District	131	1.5%	2.3%	4.6%	91.6%	4%	96%
Leaderdale and Melrose	113	1.8%	1.8%	6.2%	90.3%	4%	97%
Jedburgh and District	140	1.4%	1.4%	6.4%	90.7%	3%	97%
Selkirkshire	129	0.8%	2.3%	13.2%	83.7%	3%	97%
Hawick and Denholm	155	1.9%	-	5.8%	92.3%	2%	98%
Kelso and District	212	0.5%	1.4%	4.2%	93.9%	2%	98%
East Berwickshire	187	0.5%	-	3.2%	96.3%	1%	100%
Hawick and Hermitage	146	-	1.4%	5.5%	93.2%	1%	99%
Mid Berwickshire	177	-	0.6%	5.6%	93.8%	1%	99%
Tweeddale East	227	0.4%	0.4%	4.8%	94.3%	1%	99%
Tweeddale West	213	-	-	3.3%	96.7%	-	100%

The results to this question do not vary significantly by working status.

To get to/ from your place of education analysed by working status					
	Overall	In full time work	In part time work	Self employed	Wholly retired from work
Base	1860	601	264	223	613
Very likely	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%	-
Fairly likely	1.0%	1.8%	1.5%	0.9%	0.2%
Not very likely	5.3%	3.7%	6.1%	7.2%	4.7%
Not at all likely	93.0%	94.0%	92.0%	91.0%	95.1%
% very/ fairly likely	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%
% not very/ not at all likely	98%	98%	98%	98%	100%

For shopping

Those who lived in Eildon (52%), Cheviot (33%) and Teviot (33%) were significantly more likely to have said they would be likely to use the railway link for shopping than respondents who lived in Berwickshire (9%) and Tweeddale (11%).

For shopping analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2110	386	420	458	352	463
Very likely	13.2%	3.4%	14.8%	28.8%	13.1%	5.0%
Fairly likely	14.5%	5.4%	17.9%	23.4%	19.6%	5.8%
Not very likely	14.3%	8.8%	16.4%	17.9%	19.6%	9.7%
Not at all likely	58.0%	82.4%	51.0%	29.9%	47.7%	79.5%
% very/ fairly likely	28%	9%	33%	52%	33%	11%
% not very/ not at all likely	72%	91%	67%	48%	67%	89%

Analysis by ward indicates that over half of respondents from Selkirkshire (53%) and Galashiels and District (55%) said they would use the railway link for shopping, Those who lived in Tweeddale West (4%) and East Berwickshire (5%) were least likely to have said this.

For shopping analysed by ward							
	Base	Very likely	Fairly likely	Not very likely	Not at all likely	% very/ fairly likely	% not likely/ not at all likely
Galashiels and District	162	29.0%	25.9%	17.3%	27.8%	55%	45%
Selkirkshire	157	30.6%	22.3%	17.2%	29.9%	53%	47%
Leaderdale and Melrose	139	26.6%	21.6%	19.4%	32.4%	48%	52%
Jedburgh and District	173	19.1%	19.7%	17.3%	43.9%	39%	61%
Hawick and Hermitage	176	13.6%	21.0%	18.2%	47.2%	35%	65%
Hawick and Denholm	176	12.5%	18.2%	21.0%	48.3%	31%	69%
Kelso and District	247	11.7%	16.6%	15.8%	55.9%	28%	72%
Tweeddale East	240	7.5%	10.0%	11.3%	71.3%	18%	83%
Mid Berwickshire	189	3.7%	9.0%	10.6%	76.7%	13%	87%
East Berwickshire	197	3.0%	2.0%	7.1%	87.8%	5%	95%
Tweeddale West	223	2.2%	1.3%	8.1%	88.3%	4%	96%

Respondents who worked full time said they were most likely to say they would be likely to use the railway link for shopping (32%) than respondents who were self-employed or retired (both 23%).

For Shopping analysed by working status					
	Overall	In full time work	In part time work	Self employed	Wholly retired from work
Base	2110	653	286	239	745
Very likely	13.2%	13.8%	10.8%	11.3%	13.4%
Fairly likely	14.5%	18.5%	16.8%	12.1%	9.5%
Not very likely	14.3%	14.4%	14.0%	17.6%	13.7%
Not at all likely	58.0%	53.3%	58.4%	59.0%	63.4%
% very/ fairly likely	28%	32%	28%	23%	23%
% not very/ not at all likely	72%	68%	72%	77%	77%

To visit hospital, doctor or other health service

Eildon and Teviot had the highest proportion of respondents stating they would be likely to use the railway link to visit hospital, doctor or other services (12% and 13% respectively).

To visit hospital, doctor or other health service analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	1956	383	371	392	329	451
Very likely	3.7%	2.9%	3.2%	5.4%	6.1%	1.3%
Fairly likely	3.9%	2.9%	3.5%	6.4%	6.4%	1.3%
Not very likely	12.2%	6.5%	14.0%	21.4%	13.7%	6.9%
Not at all likely	80.3%	87.7%	79.2%	66.8%	73.9%	90.5%
% very/ fairly likely	8%	6%	7%	12%	13%	3%
% not very/ not at all likely	92%	94%	93%	88%	88%	97%

Those who lived in Hawick and Hermitage (13%), Galashiels and District (12%), Hawick and Denholm (12%), Leaderdale and Melrose (12%) and Selkirkshire (11%) were most likely to use the railway link to access health services.

To visit hospital, doctor or other health service analysed by ward							
	Base	Very likely	Fairly likely	Not very likely	Not at all likely	% very/ fairly likely	% not likely/ not at all likely
Hawick and Hermitage	164	6.7%	6.7%	13.4%	73.2%	13%	87%
Galashiels and District	138	3.6%	8.7%	23.2%	64.5%	12%	88%
Hawick and Denholm	165	5.5%	6.1%	13.9%	74.5%	12%	89%
Leaderdale and Melrose	121	5.8%	6.6%	17.4%	70.2%	12%	88%
Selkirkshire	133	6.8%	3.8%	23.3%	66.2%	11%	90%
Jedburgh and District	147	4.1%	3.4%	19.7%	72.8%	8%	93%
East Berwickshire	199	3.5%	2.0%	5.5%	88.9%	6%	95%
Kelso and District	224	2.7%	3.6%	10.3%	83.5%	6%	94%
Mid Berwickshire	184	2.2%	3.8%	7.6%	86.4%	6%	94%
Tweeddale East	230	1.7%	1.3%	8.7%	88.3%	3%	97%
Tweeddale West	221	0.9%	1.4%	5.0%	92.8%	2%	98%

The results to this question do not vary significantly by working status.

To visit hospital, doctor or other health services analysed by working status					
	Overall	In full time work	In part time work	Self employed	Wholly retired from work
Base	1956	611	271	224	675
Very likely	3.7%	2.0%	1.8%	3.1%	4.3%
Fairly likely	3.9%	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	4.1%
Not very likely	12.2%	10.0%	15.1%	15.6%	12.3%
Not at all likely	80.3%	84.9%	80.1%	78.1%	79.3%
% very/ fairly likely	8%	5%	5%	6%	8%
% not very/ not at all likely	92%	95%	95%	94%	92%

To visit friends or relatives

Those who lived in Cheviot (23%), Eildon (40%) and Teviot (23%) were most likely to have said they will use the railway link to visit friends or relatives.

To visit friends or relatives analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2020	383	391	421	339	456
Very likely	10.1%	2.6%	9.7%	23.0%	11.5%	3.7%
Fairly likely	9.9%	4.4%	13.6%	16.6%	11.8%	3.9%
Not very likely	12.4%	8.1%	14.3%	16.6%	16.5%	7.5%
Not at all likely	67.6%	84.9%	62.4%	43.7%	60.2%	84.9%
% very/ fairly likely	20%	7%	23%	40%	23%	8%
% not very/ not at all likely	80%	93%	77%	60%	77%	92%

Those who lived in Galashiels and District (44%) and Selkirkshire (42%) were significantly more likely to use the railway link to visit friends or relatives than those who lived in Tweeddale West (4%) and East Berwickshire (6%).

To visit friends or relatives analysed by ward							
	Base	Very likely	Fairly likely	Not very likely	Not at all likely	% very/ fairly likely	% not likely/ not at all likely
Galashiels and District	154	24.7%	19.5%	19.5%	36.4%	44%	56%
Selkirkshire	139	24.5%	17.3%	12.9%	45.3%	42%	58%
Leaderdale and Melrose	128	19.5%	12.5%	17.2%	50.8%	32%	68%
Jedburgh and District	158	13.3%	16.5%	15.8%	54.4%	30%	70%
Hawick and Hermitage	168	10.7%	15.5%	16.7%	57.1%	26%	74%
Hawick and Denholm	171	12.3%	8.2%	16.4%	63.2%	21%	80%
Kelso and District	233	7.3%	11.6%	13.3%	67.8%	19%	81%
Tweeddale East	234	5.1%	6.4%	8.5%	79.9%	12%	89%
Mid Berwickshire	187	3.2%	5.3%	9.6%	81.8%	9%	91%
East Berwickshire	196	2.0%	3.6%	6.6%	87.8%	6%	94%
Tweeddale West	222	2.3%	1.4%	6.3%	90.1%	4%	96%

Respondents who worked full or part time (both 21%) were most likely to use the railway link to visit friends or relatives.

To visit friends or relatives analysed by working status					
	Overall	In full time work	In part time work	Self employed	Wholly retired from work
Base	2020	627	278	229	709
Very likely	10.1%	9.1%	9.4%	7.9%	10.7%
Fairly likely	9.9%	12.1%	11.5%	6.6%	7.8%
Not very likely	12.4%	9.9%	14.7%	16.6%	12.3%
Not at all likely	67.6%	68.9%	64.4%	69.0%	69.3%
% very/ fairly likely	20%	21%	21%	14%	18%
% not very/ not at all likely	80%	79%	79%	86%	82%

For a holiday/ day trip

Those who lived in Eildon (65%), Cheviot (48%) and Teviot (49%) were most likely to have said they will use the railway link for a holiday or day trip.

For a holiday/ day trip analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2168	407	428	469	362	471
Very likely	18.5%	6.9%	20.3%	35.4%	21.8%	8.1%
Fairly likely	22.7%	12.0%	27.3%	29.2%	26.8%	18.5%
Not very likely	14.3%	12.5%	15.2%	13.0%	17.1%	14.9%
Not at all likely	44.4%	68.6%	37.1%	22.4%	34.3%	58.6%
% very/ fairly likely	41%	19%	48%	65%	49%	27%
% not very/ not at all likely	59%	81%	52%	35%	51%	74%

Over 6 in 10 respondents who lived in Galashiels and District (67%), Selkirkshire (64%) and Leaderdale and Melrose (62%) said they would use the railway link for a holiday or day trip. On the other hand, only 12% of East Berwickshire respondents said they would use the railway link for this purpose.

For a holiday/day trip analysed by ward							
	Base	Very likely	Fairly likely	Not very likely	Not at all likely	% very/ fairly likely	% not likely/ not at all likely
Galashiels and District	172	34.9%	32.6%	9.9%	22.7%	67%	33%
Selkirkshire	159	34.0%	29.6%	15.7%	20.8%	64%	37%
Leaderdale and Melrose	138	37.7%	24.6%	13.8%	23.9%	62%	38%
Jedburgh and District	176	29.5%	27.3%	15.3%	27.8%	57%	43%
Hawick and Hermitage	180	23.3%	28.9%	13.9%	33.9%	52%	48%
Hawick and Denholm	182	20.3%	24.7%	20.3%	34.6%	45%	55%
Kelso and District	252	13.9%	27.4%	15.1%	43.7%	41%	59%
Tweeddale East	246	9.8%	22.4%	15.9%	52.0%	32%	68%
Mid Berwickshire	206	7.8%	17.5%	14.1%	60.7%	25%	75%
Tweeddale West	225	6.2%	14.2%	13.8%	65.8%	20%	80%
East Berwickshire	201	6.0%	6.5%	10.9%	76.6%	12%	88%

The proportion of respondents who were likely to use the railway link for a holiday or day trip was highest for those who were in full or part time employment (both 45%).

For a holiday/ day trip analysed by working status					
	Overall	In full time work	In part time work	Self employed	Wholly retired from work
Base	2168	661	292	246	780
Very likely	18.5%	19.1%	20.2%	17.9%	17.6%
Fairly likely	22.7%	25.6%	25.0%	19.1%	21.3%
Not very likely	14.3%	13.2%	14.0%	15.4%	14.4%
Not at all likely	44.4%	42.2%	40.8%	47.6%	46.8%
% very/ fairly likely	41%	45%	45%	37%	39%
% not very/ not at all likely	59%	55%	55%	63%	61%

For other recreational activity

Cheviot (32%), Eildon (54%) and Teviot respondents (32%) were most likely to say they will use the railway link for other recreational activities.

For other recreational activity analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	1972	380	379	416	320	445
Very likely	13.3%	3.4%	14.2%	32.2%	10.9%	5.2%
Fairly likely	15.2%	5.5%	17.9%	22.1%	20.9%	10.1%
Not very likely	13.7%	11.1%	15.8%	13.9%	18.4%	11.2%
Not at all likely	57.8%	80.0%	52.0%	31.7%	49.7%	73.5%
% very/ fairly likely	29%	9%	32%	54%	32%	15%
% not very/ not at all likely	72%	91%	68%	46%	68%	85%

Over half of respondents who lived in Selkirkshire (52%), Leaderdale and Melrose (56%) and in Galashiels and District (56%) said they would use the railway link for other recreational activities. On the other hand, only 6% of East Berwickshire and 9% of Tweeddale West respondents said they would use the railway link for this purpose.

For other recreational activity analysed by ward							
	Base	Very likely	Fairly likely	Not very likely	Not at all likely	% very/ fairly likely	% not likely/ not at all likely
Galashiels and District	151	30.5%	25.2%	15.2%	29.1%	56%	44%
Leaderdale and Melrose	126	36.5%	19.0%	13.5%	31.0%	56%	44%
Selkirkshire	139	30.2%	21.6%	12.9%	35.3%	52%	48%
Jedburgh and District	154	18.8%	21.4%	16.9%	42.9%	40%	60%
Hawick and Hermitage	160	13.1%	22.5%	17.5%	46.9%	36%	64%
Hawick and Denholm	160	8.8%	19.4%	19.4%	52.5%	28%	72%
Kelso and District	225	11.1%	15.6%	15.1%	58.2%	27%	73%
Tweeddale East	230	7.4%	13.5%	10.9%	68.3%	21%	79%
Mid Berwickshire	187	4.3%	8.0%	12.3%	75.4%	12%	88%
Tweeddale West	215	2.8%	6.5%	11.6%	79.1%	9%	91%
East Berwickshire	193	2.6%	3.1%	9.8%	84.5%	6%	94%

Respondents who were in full time employment (36%) were most likely to say they will use the railway link for recreational activity than respondents who were retired (22%).

For other recreational activity analysed by working status					
	Overall	In full time work	In part time work	Self employed	Wholly retired from work
Base	1972	626	268	225	686
Very likely	13.3%	16.9%	14.6%	10.2%	10.8%
Fairly likely	15.2%	19.2%	17.2%	15.6%	11.1%
Not very likely	13.7%	12.8%	15.7%	15.1%	12.7%
Not at all likely	57.8%	51.1%	52.6%	59.1%	65.5%
% very/ fairly likely	29%	36%	32%	26%	22%
% not very/ not at all likely	72%	64%	68%	74%	78%

3.7. Employment and training

Priorities for improving employment opportunities in the Scottish Borders (Q15)

All respondents were asked how important they considered various actions to be in terms of improving the employment opportunities in the Scottish Borders. The responses provided to this question have been weighted and ranked in order of priority. The top priority for respondents overall was to bring jobs to the area, and this was followed by getting more young people into work and creating more apprenticeships.

Q15 How important do you think the following actions are to improving employment opportunities in the Scottish Borders?	
	Ranked weighted priorities
Top	Bringing jobs to the area
2nd	Getting more young people into work
3rd	Creating more apprenticeships
4th	Getting more adults in to work
5th	Assistance with starting up your own business

Analysis by area forum reveals that the top three priorities are consistent for all areas with the exception of Eildon where the third priority is getting more adults in to work rather than creating more apprenticeships.

The top priority for improving employment opportunities in the Scottish Borders regardless of age was bringing more jobs to the area. For younger respondents aged 16-34 the 2nd priority was getting more adults in to work, for respondents aged 35 and over the priority was getting more young people into work.

Priorities for improving employment opportunities in the Scottish Borders					
	16-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+
Bringing jobs to the area	Top	Top	Top	Top	Top
Getting more adults in to work	2nd	3rd	4th	4th	4th
Getting more young people into work	3rd	2nd	2nd	2nd	2nd
Creating more apprenticeships	4th	4th	3rd	3rd	3rd
Assistance with starting up your own business	5th	5th	5th	5th	5th

Barriers to getting a job/ securing a better job (Q16)

When asked about any barriers they face in getting a job or securing a better job, 26% of respondents cited a lack of relevant job opportunities, 26% cited a lack of job opportunities with decent pay, 18% of respondents said they were retired and 38% of respondents said that they did not face any barriers in this respect.

Q16 Are any of the following barriers to you getting a job or securing a better job?	
Base: Gave an opinion, n=2229	%
Lack of relevant job opportunities	26%
Lack of job opportunities with decent pay	26%
Retired	18%
Transport problems	9%
Lack of affordable childcare	7%
Lack of training	6%
Lack of qualification	5%
Age/ too old	3%
Due to health/ disability	1%
Self employed	1%
Carer for family member	0%
Other	2%
Not applicable	1%
None of these	38%

3.8. Community safety

Situations where respondents feel unsafe (Q17/18)

Just over 1 in 10 respondents (13%) said there were places in their local area where they felt unsafe. This is consistent with the findings from 2013 where 12% held this opinion and less than was reported in 2010 where 20% of respondents felt there were places in their neighbourhood where they felt unsafe.

Analysis by area forum reveals that respondents who lived in Teviot (18%) and Eildon (16%) were significantly more likely to have said there were places in their local area where they felt unsafe than respondents who lived in Berwickshire (8%) and Cheviot (11%).

Q17 Are there any places in your local area that you feel unsafe? (analysis by area forum)						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2584	510	525	533	434	545
Yes	13%	8%	11%	16%	18%	12%
No	87%	92%	89%	84%	82%	88%

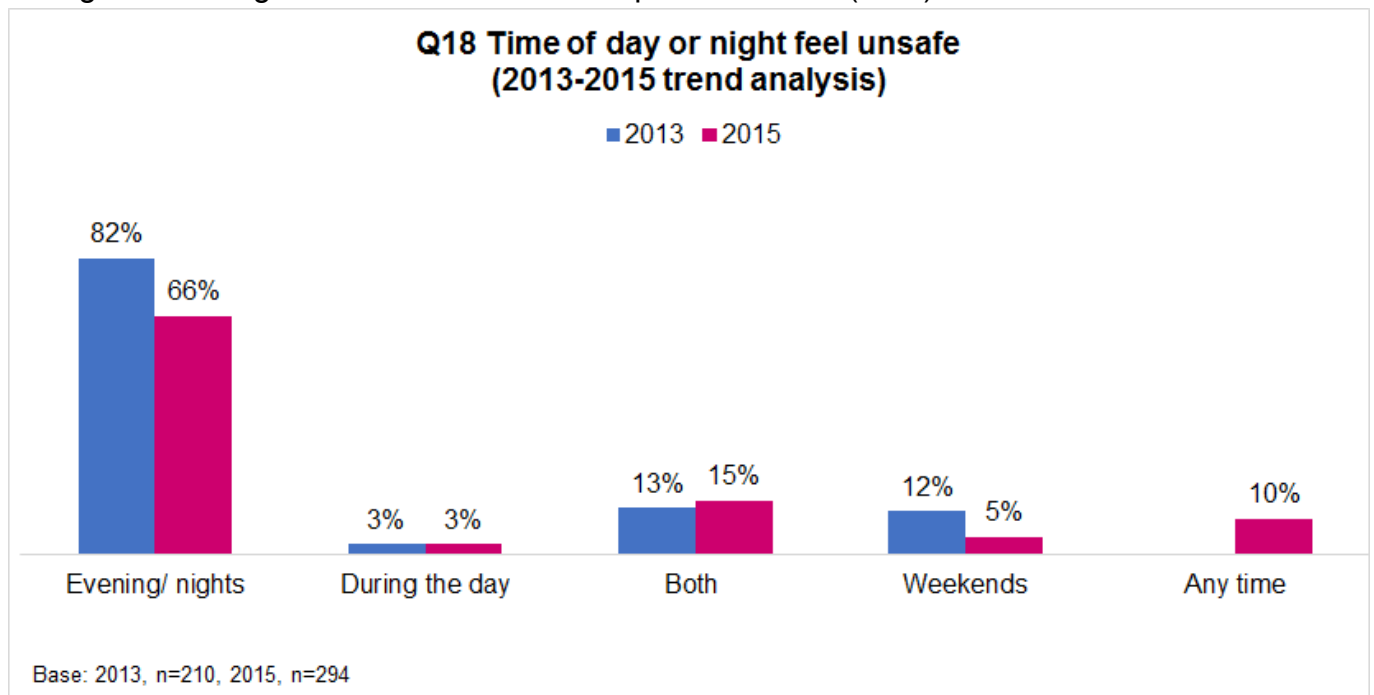
Analysis by ward indicates that those who lived in Galashiels and District (22%) and in Hawick and Denholm (20%) were most likely to have said there are places in their local area where they feel unsafe. On the other hand, those who lived in Mid Berwickshire, Leaderdale and Melrose and East Berwickshire were least likely to have said this (8%).

Q17 Are there any places in your local area that you feel unsafe? (analysed by ward)			
Ward	Base	Yes	No
Galashiels and District	193	22%	78%
Hawick and Denholm	217	20%	80%
Hawick and Hermitage	217	17%	83%
Selkirkshire	186	17%	83%
Tweeddale West	271	13%	87%
Kelso and District	302	12%	88%
Tweeddale East	274	11%	89%
Jedburgh and District	223	10%	90%
East Berwickshire	259	8%	92%
Leaderdale and Melrose	154	8%	92%
Mid Berwickshire	251	8%	92%

Those who felt unsafe in their local area were asked to specify the name of the town where they felt unsafe. The most commonly cited towns were Hawick (23%), followed by Galashiels (15%). This was also the case in 2013.

Q18a Place feel unsafe (including town)		
Base: Gave an opinion	2013 (n=211)	2015 (n=302)
Hawick	24%	23%
Anywhere e.g. towns, villages, streets, bus stations, parks	26%	22%
Galashiels	12%	15%
Peebles	8%	9%
Kelso	7%	7%
Selkirk	6%	5%
Jedburgh	2%	4%
Eyemouth	6%	3%
Duns	2%	3%
Innerleithan	1%	3%
Coldstream	2%	1%
Melrose	2%	1%
Other	3%	13%

In terms of when respondents felt most unsafe, the majority (66%) said they felt unsafe during the evening which is less than was reported in 2013 (82%).



Respondents who lived in Tweeddale (18%) were significantly more likely to have said they feel unsafe at any time (18%) than respondents who lived in Berwickshire (3%).

Q18b Time of day or night analysed by area form						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	294	33	53	76	72	55
Evening/ nights	66.7%	72.7%	62.3%	67.1%	72.2%	60.0%
During the day	3.4%	3.0%	3.8%	3.9%	1.4%	5.5%
Both day and night	15.3%	12.1%	17.0%	19.7%	12.5%	12.7%
Weekends	4.8%	6.1%	9.4%	2.6%	2.8%	5.5%
Anytime	10.2%	3.0%	7.5%	6.6%	12.5%	18.2%
Other	0.7%	3.0%	1.9%	-	-	-

The most common reasons for feeling unsafe were due to groups of youths (33%) and due to alcohol or drug problems (32%).

Analysis by area forum reveals that respondents who lived in Cheviot (45%) and Teviot (47%) were more likely to have cited groups of youths being the reason that they feel unsafe in their neighbourhood than respondents who lived in Berwickshire (17%).

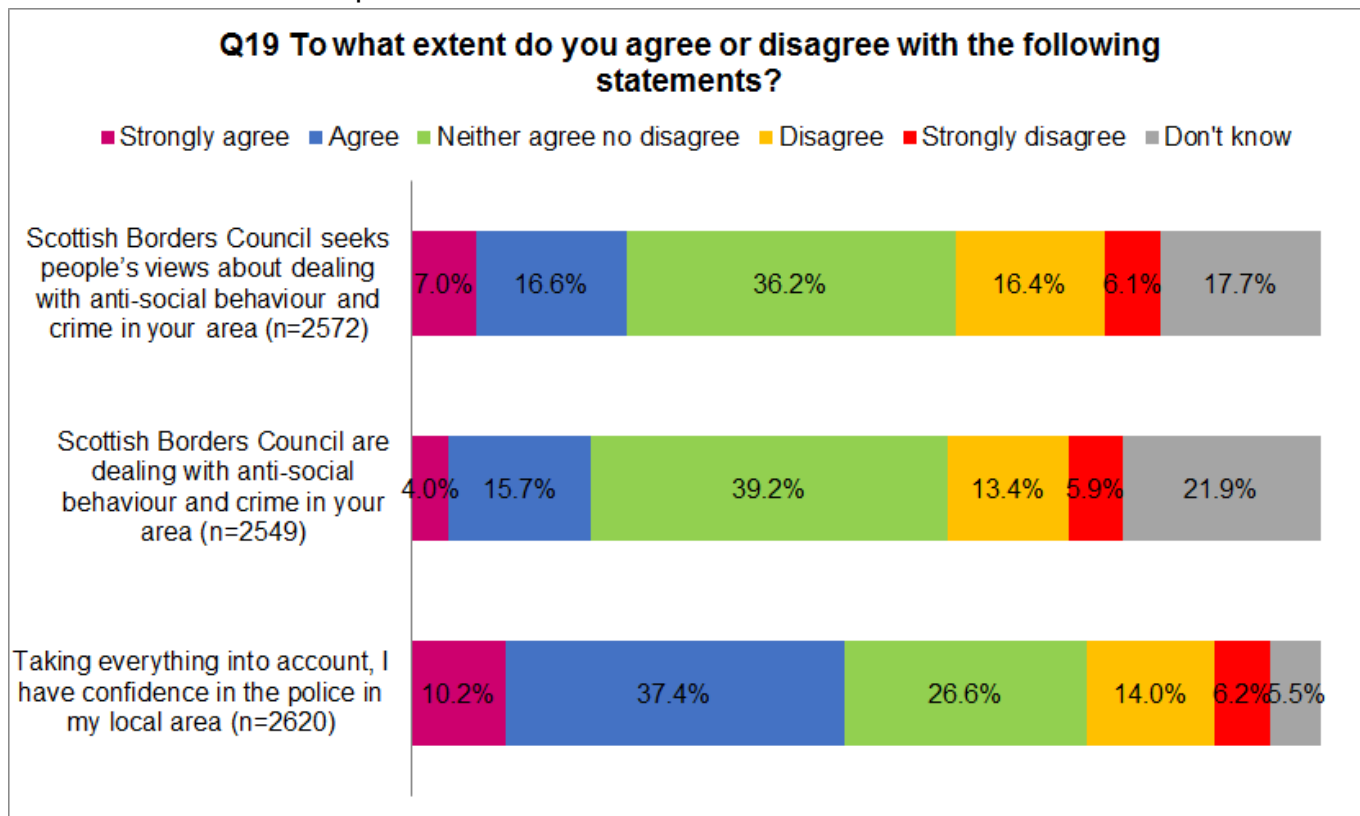
Speeding traffic was cited by more Tweeddale respondents (24%) than respondents who lived in Teviot (1%), Cheviot (6%) and Eildon (9%).

Q18c Reasons for feeling unsafe analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	302	36	53	77	72	59
Groups of youths e.g. loitering/ making noise/ causing trouble	33.4%	16.7%	45.3%	32.5%	47.2%	20.3%
Drunk/ drug problems	32.5%	27.8%	32.1%	37.7%	27.8%	37.3%
Don't feel safe/ no security	11.3%	8.3%	13.2%	14.3%	8.3%	10.2%
Anti-social behaviour	7.6%	11.1%	11.3%	5.2%	8.3%	5.1%
Poorly lit areas/ not enough lighting	10.9%	11.1%	9.4%	15.6%	9.7%	8.5%
No Police presence	8.9%	5.6%	7.5%	9.1%	9.7%	6.8%
Speeding traffic/ boy racers	9.9%	11.1%	5.7%	9.1%	1.4%	23.7%
Age/ health reasons	1.7%	8.3%	-	2.6%	-	-
Other	7.6%	11.1%	7.5%	3.9%	5.6%	11.9%

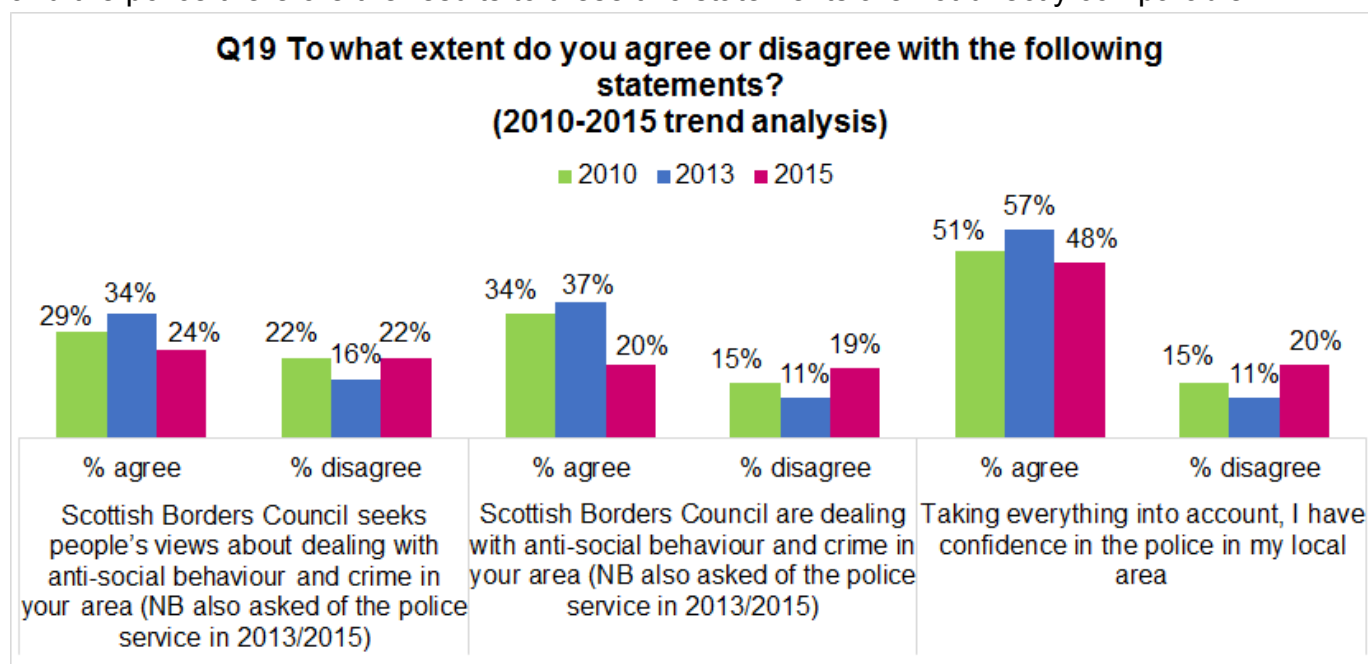
The role of the Council and the Police in dealing with crime (Q19)

Respondents were asked for their opinions on a number of statements regarding the roles of the police and the Council in dealing with crime in their area:

- 24% agreed and 22% disagreed that SBC seeks people’s views about dealing with ASB and crime in their neighbourhood;
- 20% agreed and 19% disagreed that SBC are dealing with ASB and crime in their neighbourhood;
- 48% agreed and 20% disagreed that taking everything into account, they have confidence in the police in their local area.



Compared to previous years the proportion of respondents who were in agreement that they have confidence in the police in their local area has seen a decrease since 2013 from 57% in 48%). The other two statements have been previously asked about both the Council and the police therefore the results to these two statements are not directly comparable.



SBC seeks people’s views about dealing with ASB and crime in their area

Respondents who lived in Teviot were significantly more likely to agree with this statement (30%) than respondents who lived in Tweeddale (18%).

Scottish Borders Council seeks people’s views about dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in your area analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2572	501	524	530	444	536
Strongly agree	7.0%	7.6%	7.8%	6.4%	10.1%	4.1%
Agree	16.6%	17.8%	17.6%	16.2%	19.6%	13.6%
Neither agree nor disagree	36.2%	36.1%	34.0%	38.9%	34.9%	36.0%
Disagree	16.4%	15.0%	16.0%	14.3%	16.7%	19.4%
Strongly disagree	6.1%	4.0%	5.5%	7.4%	6.3%	6.5%
Don't know	17.7%	19.6%	19.1%	16.8%	12.4%	20.3%
% Agree	24%	25%	25%	23%	30%	18%
% Disagree	22%	19%	22%	22%	23%	26%

Analysis by ward indicates that Hawick and Denholm (32%) and East Berwickshire (30%) respondents were most likely to agree that the Council seeks people's views about dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in their area.

Scottish Borders Council seeks people's views about dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in your area analysed by ward									
	Base	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	% agree	% disagree
Hawick and Denholm	221	9.5%	22.6%	32.1%	18.1%	5.9%	11.8%	32%	24%
East Berwickshire	254	9.4%	20.5%	36.6%	15.0%	3.5%	15.0%	30%	19%
Galashiels and District	196	6.6%	20.9%	36.7%	11.7%	8.7%	15.3%	28%	20%
Kelso and District	302	7.9%	20.2%	34.8%	14.2%	5.6%	17.2%	28%	20%
Hawick and Hermitage	223	10.8%	16.6%	37.7%	15.2%	6.7%	13.0%	27%	22%
Selkirkshire	179	8.4%	14.5%	38.5%	16.2%	5.6%	16.8%	23%	22%
Jedburgh and District	222	7.7%	14.0%	32.9%	18.5%	5.4%	21.6%	22%	24%
Mid Berwickshire	247	5.7%	15.0%	35.6%	15.0%	4.5%	24.3%	21%	19%
Tweeddale West	260	3.5%	14.6%	32.7%	18.8%	7.7%	22.7%	18%	27%
Tweeddale East	276	4.7%	12.7%	39.1%	19.9%	5.4%	18.1%	17%	25%
Leaderdale and Melrose	155	3.9%	12.3%	41.9%	15.5%	7.7%	18.7%	16%	23%

SBC are dealing with ASB and crime in the area

Those who lived in Tweeddale (14%) were least likely to agree that SBC is dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in their neighbourhood. On the other hand, the proportion of respondents who disagreed with this statement was highest for respondents who lived in Teviot (27%).

Scottish Borders Council are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in your area analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2549	498	519	525	437	533
Strongly agree	4.0%	4.4%	5.0%	3.6%	5.9%	1.3%
Agree	15.7%	15.7%	16.4%	17.0%	17.8%	12.6%
Neither agree nor disagree	39.2%	40.0%	36.6%	41.3%	33.9%	42.8%
Disagree	13.4%	10.6%	12.9%	11.2%	19.5%	13.5%
Strongly disagree	5.9%	3.6%	7.1%	6.1%	7.8%	4.1%
Don't know	21.9%	25.7%	22.0%	20.8%	15.1%	25.7%
% Agree	20%	20%	21%	21%	24%	14%
% Disagree	19%	14%	20%	17%	27%	18%

Those who lived in East Berwickshire (25%), Hawick and Denholm (24%), Hawick and Hermitage (24%) and Selkirkshire (24%) were significantly more likely to agree that the Council are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in their area than respondents who lived in Tweeddale West (11%).

Scottish Borders Council are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in your area analysed by ward									
	Base	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	% agree	% disagree
East Berwickshire	254	4.7%	20.5%	40.2%	9.1%	3.9%	21.7%	25%	13%
Hawick and Denholm	216	5.6%	18.1%	35.2%	19.9%	6.5%	14.8%	24%	26%
Hawick and Hermitage	221	6.3%	17.6%	32.6%	19.0%	9.0%	15.4%	24%	28%
Selkirkshire	179	5.0%	18.4%	41.9%	9.5%	4.5%	20.7%	24%	14%
Kelso and District	299	3.3%	19.7%	35.1%	13.7%	7.0%	21.1%	23%	21%
Galashiels and District	194	2.6%	18.6%	36.1%	16.5%	6.7%	19.6%	21%	23%
Jedburgh and District	220	7.3%	11.8%	38.6%	11.8%	7.3%	23.2%	19%	19%
Tweeddale East	274	1.1%	15.7%	42.7%	14.6%	4.0%	21.9%	17%	19%
Leaderdale and Melrose	152	3.3%	13.2%	47.4%	6.6%	7.2%	22.4%	16%	14%
Mid Berwickshire	244	4.1%	10.7%	39.8%	12.3%	3.3%	29.9%	15%	16%
Tweeddale West	259	1.5%	9.3%	42.9%	12.4%	4.2%	29.7%	11%	17%

Confidence in the police in the local area

Over half of respondents who lived in Berwickshire (51%) and Eildon (52%) agreed that they had confidence in the police operating in their local area. Those who lived in Teviot were most likely to disagree with this statement (27%).

Taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in my local area analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2620	512	533	539	452	546
Strongly agree	10.2%	12.9%	9.9%	11.1%	10.0%	7.1%
Agree	37.4%	38.1%	37.1%	41.0%	33.4%	37.9%
Neither agree nor disagree	26.6%	27.5%	27.4%	23.4%	25.0%	29.5%
Disagree	14.0%	10.4%	14.1%	13.7%	17.9%	14.3%
Strongly disagree	6.2%	3.9%	5.3%	6.1%	9.5%	5.7%
Don't know	5.5%	7.2%	6.2%	4.6%	4.2%	5.5%
% Agree	48%	51%	47%	52%	43%	45%
% Disagree	20%	14%	19%	20%	27%	20%

Analysis by ward reveals that those who lived in Leaderdale and Melrose (58%), East Berwickshire (55%) and Selkirkshire (52%) were significantly more likely than those who lived in Hawick and Hermitage to agree that they have confidence in the police in their local area (38%).

Taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in my local area analysed by ward									
	Base	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	% agree	% disagree
Leaderdale and Melrose	154	13.6%	44.8%	23.4%	6.5%	6.5%	5.2%	58%	13%
East Berwickshire	264	13.3%	42.0%	26.9%	7.6%	4.5%	5.7%	55%	12%
Selkirkshire	189	11.1%	41.3%	17.5%	20.6%	4.8%	4.8%	52%	25%
Jedburgh and District	229	13.1%	37.1%	24.9%	12.2%	6.1%	6.6%	50%	18%
Hawick and Denholm	228	13.2%	35.1%	22.4%	17.1%	8.8%	3.5%	48%	26%
Tweeddale East	278	6.5%	41.4%	28.4%	12.6%	6.5%	4.7%	48%	19%
Galashiels and District	196	9.2%	37.8%	29.1%	12.8%	7.1%	4.1%	47%	20%
Mid Berwickshire	248	12.5%	33.9%	28.2%	13.3%	3.2%	8.9%	46%	17%
Kelso and District	304	7.6%	37.2%	29.3%	15.5%	4.6%	5.9%	45%	20%
Tweeddale West	268	7.8%	34.3%	30.6%	16.0%	4.9%	6.3%	42%	21%
Hawick and Hermitage	224	6.7%	31.7%	27.7%	18.8%	10.3%	4.9%	38%	29%

Neighbourhood problems (Q20)

With regards to neighbourhood problems, the top five concerns for respondents were:

- Parking problems (43% stating very/ fairly common)
- Rubbish and litter lying around (37%)
- Dangerous driving or speeding (37%)
- Unwanted callers at the door (22%)
- People using or dealing drugs (20%)

Q20 Do you think the following are common in your local area? Analysed by area forum						
Base	Overall	Very common	Fairly common	Not very common	Not at all common	Don't know
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	2522	3.2%	6.3%	28.6%	59.5%	2.4%
Rubbish and litter lying around	2565	13.0%	24.1%	31.2%	31.0%	0.7%
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	2509	4.7%	10.2%	32.7%	48.1%	4.3%
Abandoned or burnt out cars	2489	0.2%	0.6%	7.8%	86.3%	5.0%
Vandalism or graffiti to property or vehicles	2502	1.8%	5.5%	21.3%	67.4%	4.0%
People using or dealing drugs	2511	6.1%	13.4%	18.2%	42.2%	20.0%
Off road motorbikes	2482	1.9%	6.0%	20.1%	63.0%	9.1%
Unwanted callers at the door	2515	6.4%	15.9%	39.2%	36.6%	2.0%
Groups or individuals intimidating or harassing others	2491	2.0%	4.3%	21.5%	62.9%	9.2%
Racially motivated attacks	2496	0.2%	0.7%	10.9%	74.0%	14.2%
Parking problems	2545	19.1%	23.5%	18.3%	35.6%	3.5%
People setting fires to cause damage	2486	0.4%	1.0%	11.6%	76.6%	10.4%
Youths causing annoyance	2513	3.6%	8.0%	26.4%	56.2%	5.8%
Out of control dogs	2506	4.0%	6.9%	29.9%	54.5%	4.7%
Anti-Social Driving Behaviour including speeding	2553	13.8%	23.6%	30.2%	28.5%	4.0%

The proportion of respondents who were of the opinion that these neighbourhood issues were common in their area has not changed significantly since 2013, with the exception of parking problems which has increased by 11% points.

Q20 Neighbourhood Problems (% stating very/ fairly common)						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2013	2015
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	13%	12%	14%	14%	11%	10%
Rubbish and litter lying around	40%	39%	34%	30%	36%	37%
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	27%	25%	23%	22%	18%	15%
Abandoned or burnt out cars	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Vandalism or graffiti to property or vehicles	20%	17%	14%	10%	7%	7%
People using or dealing drugs	20%	20%	20%	22%	19%	20%
Groups or individuals intimidating or harassing others	15%	14%	12%	9%	7%	6%
Racially motivated attacks	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Parking problems				36%	32%	43%
People setting fires to cause damage	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Dangerous driving or speeding	34%	38%	36%	46%	38%	37%

Noisy neighbours or loud parties

Analysis by area forum reveals that respondents who lived in Teviot than all other areas were significantly more likely to have said that noisy neighbours or loud parties (16%) was a common problem in their neighbourhood.

Noisy neighbours or loud parties analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2522	490	506	518	433	539
Very common	3.2%	1.6%	3.6%	2.3%	6.2%	2.4%
Fairly common	6.3%	4.7%	5.1%	7.9%	9.9%	3.9%
Not very common	28.6%	26.9%	31.0%	29.0%	31.2%	26.9%
Not at all common	59.5%	63.9%	58.1%	58.9%	50.1%	64.4%
Don't know	2.4%	2.9%	2.2%	1.9%	2.5%	2.4%
% very/ fairly common	10%	6%	9%	10%	16%	6%
% not very common/ not at all common	88%	91%	89%	88%	81%	91%

Ward based analysis reveals that the proportion of respondents who said that noisy neighbours or loud parties was a common problem in their neighbourhood ranges from 2% for Leaderdale and Melrose respondents to 17% for those who lived in Hawick and Hermitage.

Noisy neighbours or loud parties analysed by ward								
	Base	Very common	Fairly common	Not very common	Not at all common	Don't know	% very/ fairly common	% not very/ not at all common
Hawick and Hermitage	219	5.5%	11.4%	30.6%	51.1%	1.4%	17%	82%
Hawick and Denholm	214	7.0%	8.4%	31.8%	49.1%	3.7%	15%	81%
Galashiels and District	188	2.7%	11.2%	34.6%	50.0%	1.6%	14%	85%
Selkirkshire	178	3.4%	10.1%	23.6%	61.2%	1.7%	14%	85%
Jedburgh and District	214	3.7%	5.6%	29.9%	59.3%	1.4%	9%	89%
Kelso and District	292	3.4%	4.8%	31.8%	57.2%	2.7%	8%	89%
Mid Berwickshire	241	1.2%	5.4%	25.7%	66.0%	1.7%	7%	92%
Tweeddale East	277	2.2%	4.7%	28.5%	62.8%	1.8%	7%	91%
East Berwickshire	249	2.0%	4.0%	28.1%	61.8%	4.0%	6%	90%
Tweeddale West	262	2.7%	3.1%	25.2%	66.0%	3.1%	6%	91%
Leaderdale and Melrose	152	0.7%	1.3%	28.3%	67.1%	2.6%	2%	95%

Rubbish and litter lying around

Rubbish and litter lying around was more of a concern for Berwickshire (40%), Eildon (41%) and Teviot respondents (43%) than those who lived in Cheviot and Tweeddale (both 31%).

Rubbish and litter lying around analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2565	505	511	531	439	543
Very common	13.0%	14.3%	8.2%	14.5%	20.0%	8.8%
Fairly common	24.1%	25.7%	22.9%	26.4%	23.2%	22.3%
Not very common	31.2%	28.1%	34.2%	29.8%	27.8%	35.9%
Not at all common	31.0%	30.9%	34.2%	29.0%	28.0%	32.4%
Don't know	0.7%	1.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%
% very/ fairly common	37%	40%	31%	41%	43%	31%
% not very common/ not at all common	62%	59%	68%	59%	56%	68%

The proportion of respondents who said this was a common problem ranges from 28% in Leaderdale and Melrose to 51% of respondents who lived in Galashiels and District.

Rubbish and litter lying around analysed by ward								
	Base	Very common	Fairly common	Not very common	Not at all common	Don't know	% very/ fairly common	% not very/ not at all common
Galashiels and District	195	21.5%	29.7%	25.1%	23.1%	0.5%	51%	48%
East Berwickshire	257	17.9%	27.6%	26.1%	27.2%	1.2%	46%	53%
Hawick and Denholm	218	22.9%	22.0%	25.7%	27.5%	1.8%	45%	53%
Hawick and Hermitage	221	17.2%	24.4%	29.9%	28.5%	-	42%	58%
Selkirkshire	183	13.1%	27.9%	27.9%	31.1%	-	41%	59%
Jedburgh and District	216	10.6%	23.6%	33.8%	31.5%	0.5%	34%	65%
Mid Berwickshire	248	10.5%	23.8%	30.2%	34.7%	0.8%	34%	65%
Tweeddale East	278	8.6%	23.4%	32.0%	35.6%	0.4%	32%	68%
Tweeddale West	265	9.1%	21.1%	40.0%	29.1%	0.8%	30%	69%
Kelso and District	295	6.4%	22.4%	34.6%	36.3%	0.3%	29%	71%
Leaderdale and Melrose	153	7.2%	20.3%	37.9%	34.0%	0.7%	28%	72%

People being drunk or rowdy in public places

Teviot respondents were significantly more likely to have said that people being drunk or rowdy in public places was a common problem (24%) than respondents who lived in Berwickshire (10%), Cheviot (11%) and Tweeddale (12%).

People being drunk or rowdy in public places analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2509	494	495	516	429	539
Very common	4.7%	2.2%	3.6%	4.8%	9.3%	4.1%
Fairly common	10.2%	7.3%	7.5%	14.0%	14.2%	8.3%
Not very common	32.7%	30.4%	34.7%	31.2%	34.0%	34.0%
Not at all common	48.1%	53.4%	49.7%	45.7%	39.4%	50.6%
Don't know	4.3%	6.7%	4.4%	4.3%	3.0%	3.0%
% very/ fairly common	15%	10%	11%	19%	24%	12%
% not very common/ not at all common	81%	84%	84%	77%	73%	85%

Respondents who lived in Galashiels and District (30%) were significantly more likely to have said that this was a common problem than respondents who lived in East Berwickshire (8%), Leaderdale and Melrose (9%) and Jedburgh and District (9%).

People being drunk or rowdy in public places analysed by ward								
	Base	Very common	Fairly common	Not very common	Not at all common	Don't know	% very/ fairly common	% not very/ not at all common
Galashiels and District	188	9.0%	21.3%	28.7%	36.7%	4.3%	30%	65%
Hawick and Hermitage	217	9.7%	14.7%	36.9%	35.9%	2.8%	24%	73%
Hawick and Denholm	212	9.0%	13.7%	31.1%	42.9%	3.3%	23%	74%
Selkirkshire	177	2.8%	12.4%	33.9%	45.8%	5.1%	15%	80%
Kelso and District	288	4.2%	8.7%	36.5%	46.2%	4.5%	13%	83%
Tweeddale West	262	3.8%	8.8%	30.5%	54.2%	2.7%	13%	85%
Tweeddale East	277	4.3%	7.9%	37.2%	47.3%	3.2%	12%	85%
Mid Berwickshire	243	1.6%	9.5%	28.0%	52.3%	8.6%	11%	80%
Jedburgh and District	207	2.9%	5.8%	32.4%	54.6%	4.3%	9%	87%
Leaderdale and Melrose	151	2.0%	6.6%	31.1%	57.0%	3.3%	9%	88%
East Berwickshire	251	2.8%	5.2%	32.7%	54.6%	4.8%	8%	87%

Abandoned or burnt out cars

The results to this question do not vary significantly by area forum or ward.

Abandoned or burnt out cars analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2489	491	498	511	418	535
Very common	0.2%	0.2%	-	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Fairly common	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	1.4%	0.2%
Not very common	7.8%	8.1%	6.4%	8.4%	10.0%	6.7%
Not at all common	86.3%	85.9%	88.0%	85.9%	81.3%	89.3%
Don't know	5.0%	5.3%	5.2%	4.5%	6.9%	3.6%
% very/ fairly common	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	0%
% not very common/ not at all common	94%	94%	94%	94%	91%	96%

Abandoned or burnt out cars analysed by ward								
	Base	Very common	Fairly common	Not very common	Not at all common	Don't know	% very/ fairly common	% not very/ not at all common
Galashiels and District	185	1.1%	0.5%	11.4%	82.2%	4.9%	2%	94%
Hawick and Denholm	206	0.5%	1.5%	11.7%	80.1%	6.3%	2%	92%
Hawick and Hermitage	212	-	1.4%	8.5%	82.5%	7.5%	1%	91%
Kelso and District	291	-	0.7%	5.8%	88.3%	5.2%	1%	94%
Leaderdale and Melrose	152	-	1.3%	3.9%	90.1%	4.6%	1%	94%
Mid Berwickshire	243	-	0.8%	7.8%	86.0%	5.3%	1%	94%
Selkirkshire	174	-	0.6%	9.2%	86.2%	4.0%	1%	95%
East Berwickshire	248	0.4%	-	8.5%	85.9%	5.2%	0%	94%
Tweeddale East	276	0.4%	-	6.5%	90.2%	2.9%	0%	97%
Tweeddale West	259	-	0.4%	6.9%	88.4%	4.2%	0%	95%
Jedburgh and District	207	-	-	7.2%	87.4%	5.3%	-	95%

Vandalism or graffiti to property or vehicles

Respondents who lived in Teviot were most likely to have said that vandalism or graffiti to property or vehicles was a common problem in their neighbourhood (14%). Those who lived in Berwickshire and Tweeddale were least likely to have said this was a common problem (both 4%).

Vandalism or graffiti to property or vehicles analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2502	488	500	514	425	539
Very common	1.8%	0.6%	0.8%	2.3%	4.2%	0.9%
Fairly common	5.5%	3.5%	4.4%	7.2%	10.1%	3.0%
Not very common	21.3%	19.3%	19.4%	22.6%	21.4%	23.4%
Not at all common	67.4%	72.3%	71.4%	63.6%	58.8%	70.1%
Don't know	4.0%	4.3%	4.0%	4.3%	5.4%	2.6%
% very/ fairly common	7%	4%	5%	10%	14%	4%
% not very common/ not at all common	89%	92%	91%	86%	80%	94%

Respondents who lived in Teviot were most likely to have said that vandalism or graffiti to property or vehicles was a common problem in their neighbourhood (14%). Those who lived in Berwickshire and Tweeddale were least likely to have said this was a common problem (both 4%).

Vandalism or graffiti to property or vehicles analysed by ward								
	Base	Very common	Fairly common	Not very common	Not at all common	Don't know	% very/ fairly common	% not very/ not at all common
Galashiels and District	189	4.2%	12.2%	23.8%	56.6%	3.2%	16%	80%
Hawick and Denholm	209	4.3%	11.0%	22.0%	57.4%	5.3%	15%	79%
Hawick and Hermitage	216	4.2%	9.3%	20.8%	60.2%	5.6%	13%	81%
Selkirkshire	175	1.1%	6.3%	20.6%	66.3%	5.7%	7%	87%
Jedburgh and District	209	0.5%	5.7%	19.6%	69.4%	4.8%	6%	89%
Kelso and District	291	1.0%	3.4%	19.2%	72.9%	3.4%	5%	92%
East Berwickshire	248	0.4%	4.0%	23.4%	68.5%	3.6%	4%	92%
Mid Berwickshire	240	0.8%	2.9%	15.0%	76.3%	5.0%	4%	91%
Tweeddale East	278	0.7%	2.9%	26.3%	68.7%	1.4%	4%	95%
Tweeddale West	261	1.1%	3.1%	20.3%	71.6%	3.8%	4%	92%
Leaderdale and Melrose	150	1.3%	2.0%	23.3%	69.3%	4.0%	3%	93%

People using or dealing drugs

Eildon and Teviot respondents were most likely to have said that people using or dealing drugs was a common problem in their neighbourhood (both 25%), while Berwickshire respondents were least likely (14%),

People using or dealing drugs analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2511	494	499	514	429	539
Very common	6.1%	3.8%	5.2%	7.4%	10.3%	4.1%
Fairly common	13.4%	10.3%	11.2%	17.1%	14.7%	13.4%
Not very common	18.2%	20.4%	19.0%	16.7%	20.3%	15.6%
Not at all common	42.2%	40.5%	44.7%	41.2%	37.5%	46.6%
Don't know	20.0%	24.9%	19.8%	17.5%	17.2%	20.4%
% very/ fairly common	20%	14%	16%	25%	25%	17%
% not very common/ not at all common	60%	61%	64%	58%	58%	62%

People using or dealing drugs analysed by ward								
	Base	Very common	Fairly common	Not very common	Not at all common	Don't know	% very/ fairly common	% not very/ not at all common
Galashiels and District	189	11.6%	23.3%	14.3%	32.3%	18.5%	35%	47%
Hawick and Denholm	213	11.7%	14.6%	19.2%	36.6%	17.8%	26%	56%
Hawick and Hermitage	216	8.8%	14.8%	21.3%	38.4%	16.7%	24%	60%
Selkirkshire	177	6.8%	15.3%	16.4%	45.8%	15.8%	22%	62%
Tweeddale East	280	4.6%	17.5%	16.8%	42.9%	18.2%	22%	60%
East Berwickshire	252	5.6%	13.5%	19.4%	40.9%	20.6%	19%	60%
Kelso and District	291	5.5%	12.4%	21.6%	43.3%	17.2%	18%	65%
Jedburgh and District	208	4.8%	9.6%	15.4%	46.6%	23.6%	14%	62%
Leaderdale and Melrose	148	2.7%	11.5%	20.3%	47.3%	18.2%	14%	68%
Tweeddale West	259	3.5%	8.9%	14.3%	50.6%	22.8%	12%	65%
Mid Berwickshire	242	2.1%	7.0%	21.5%	40.1%	29.3%	9%	62%

Off road motorbikes

In terms of off road motorbikes this was most common in Teviot (10%).

Off road motorbikes analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2482	490	497	509	416	534
Very common	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	1.6%	2.6%	1.7%
Fairly common	6.0%	5.5%	5.8%	3.9%	7.5%	6.7%
Not very common	20.1%	21.8%	18.3%	18.7%	21.6%	20.6%
Not at all common	63.0%	60.8%	65.2%	66.6%	58.9%	63.3%
Don't know	9.1%	10.2%	9.3%	9.2%	9.4%	7.7%
% very/ fairly common	8%	7%	7%	6%	10%	8%
% not very common/ not at all common	83%	83%	84%	85%	81%	84%

Off road motorbikes analysed by ward								
	Base	Very common	Fairly common	Not very common	Not at all common	Don't know	% very/ fairly common	% not very/ not at all common
Hawick and Denholm	207	2.9%	8.7%	25.1%	53.1%	10.1%	12%	78%
Jedburgh and District	207	2.4%	9.7%	20.3%	59.4%	8.2%	12%	80%
Tweeddale East	274	2.2%	7.7%	23.0%	59.1%	8.0%	10%	82%
Hawick and Hermitage	209	2.4%	6.2%	18.2%	64.6%	8.6%	9%	83%
Selkirkshire	173	2.9%	6.4%	22.0%	61.3%	7.5%	9%	83%
Mid Berwickshire	242	2.5%	5.8%	21.9%	57.9%	12.0%	8%	80%
Tweeddale West	260	1.2%	5.8%	18.1%	67.7%	7.3%	7%	86%
East Berwickshire	248	0.8%	5.2%	21.8%	63.7%	8.5%	6%	86%
Galashiels and District	187	1.6%	2.7%	16.0%	67.9%	11.8%	4%	84%
Kelso and District	290	0.7%	3.1%	16.9%	69.3%	10.0%	4%	86%
Leaderdale and Melrose	149	-	2.7%	18.1%	71.1%	8.1%	3%	89%

Unwanted callers at the door

Those who lived in Cheviot (26%) and Eildon (24%) were most likely to have said that unwanted callers at the door was a common problem in their neighbourhood.

Unwanted callers at the door analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2515	494	507	515	427	536
Very common	6.4%	5.1%	9.5%	6.8%	5.4%	4.9%
Fairly common	15.9%	13.6%	16.6%	17.1%	13.6%	17.7%
Not very common	39.2%	39.7%	37.1%	39.0%	38.9%	41.2%
Not at all common	36.6%	40.1%	34.7%	35.0%	38.4%	35.4%
Don't know	2.0%	1.6%	2.2%	2.1%	3.7%	0.7%
% very/ fairly common	22%	19%	26%	24%	19%	23%
% not very common/ not at all common	76%	80%	72%	74%	77%	77%

Analysis by ward shows that those who lived in Leaderdale and Melrose (31%) were twice as likely to have said unwanted callers at the door were a common problem, than those who lived in Hawick and Hermitage (15%).

Unwanted callers at the door analysed by ward								
	Base	Very common	Fairly common	Not very common	Not at all common	Don't know	% very/ fairly common	% not very/ not at all common
Leaderdale and Melrose	150	8.0%	22.7%	34.7%	33.3%	1.3%	31%	68%
Kelso and District	296	8.8%	19.6%	33.1%	36.5%	2.0%	28%	70%
Tweeddale East	275	6.5%	20.0%	45.1%	28.0%	0.4%	27%	73%
Hawick and Denholm	210	7.6%	15.2%	37.6%	35.7%	3.8%	23%	73%
Jedburgh and District	211	10.4%	12.3%	42.7%	32.2%	2.4%	23%	75%
Galashiels and District	187	7.5%	14.4%	42.8%	32.6%	2.7%	22%	75%
Mid Berwickshire	242	5.0%	14.9%	39.3%	38.4%	2.5%	20%	78%
Selkirkshire	178	5.1%	15.2%	38.8%	38.8%	2.2%	20%	78%
East Berwickshire	252	5.2%	12.3%	40.1%	41.7%	0.8%	18%	82%
Tweeddale West	261	3.1%	15.3%	37.2%	43.3%	1.1%	18%	81%
Hawick and Hermitage	217	3.2%	12.0%	40.1%	41.0%	3.7%	15%	81%

Groups or individuals intimidating or harassing others

Teviot respondents were most likely to have said that groups or individuals intimidating or harassing others was a common issue in their neighbourhood (11%) and Tweeddale (4%) and Berwickshire respondents (3%) were least likely.

Groups or individuals intimidating or harassing others analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2491	487	499	514	422	533
Very common	2.0%	1.4%	2.0%	1.4%	3.8%	1.5%
Fairly common	4.3%	1.8%	4.6%	5.8%	7.3%	2.3%
Not very common	21.5%	20.9%	21.6%	24.9%	24.9%	16.9%
Not at all common	62.9%	63.2%	63.9%	59.7%	55.5%	70.7%
Don't know	9.2%	12.5%	7.8%	8.2%	8.5%	8.6%
% very/ fairly common	6%	3%	7%	7%	11%	4%
% not very common/ not at all common	84%	84%	86%	85%	80%	88%

Those who lived in Tweeddale West and in East Berwickshire were least likely to have said that groups or individuals harassing others was a common problem in their neighbourhood (3%) than respondents who lived in Hawick and Denholm (13%).

Groups or individuals intimidating or harassing others analysed by ward								
	Base	Very common	Fairly common	Not very common	Not at all common	Don't know	% very/ fairly common	% not very/ not at all common
Hawick and Denholm	208	4.8%	8.2%	23.1%	54.3%	9.6%	13%	77%
Galashiels and District	189	1.1%	8.5%	27.0%	52.4%	11.1%	10%	79%
Hawick and Hermitage	214	2.8%	6.5%	26.6%	56.5%	7.5%	9%	83%
Kelso and District	291	2.4%	4.8%	23.0%	61.9%	7.9%	7%	85%
Selkirkshire	175	1.1%	5.7%	24.0%	62.3%	6.9%	7%	86%
Jedburgh and District	208	1.4%	4.3%	19.7%	66.8%	7.7%	6%	87%
Leaderdale and Melrose	150	2.0%	2.7%	23.3%	66.0%	6.0%	5%	89%
Tweeddale East	274	1.8%	2.9%	17.9%	68.2%	9.1%	5%	86%
Mid Berwickshire	238	2.1%	1.7%	19.3%	63.0%	13.9%	4%	82%
East Berwickshire	249	0.8%	2.0%	22.5%	63.5%	11.2%	3%	86%
Tweeddale West	259	1.2%	1.5%	15.8%	73.4%	8.1%	3%	89%

Racially motivated attacks

In terms of racially motivated attacks the proportion of respondents stating this was a common problem was very low in all areas. This question did not vary significantly in terms of area forum or ward.

Racially motivated attacks analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2496	490	501	514	423	532
Very common	0.2%	-	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	-
Fairly common	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%	0.2%	1.2%	0.8%
Not very common	10.9%	10.6%	10.4%	9.7%	16.3%	8.5%
Not at all common	74.0%	73.9%	76.2%	73.3%	68.6%	77.4%
Don't know	14.2%	14.9%	12.2%	16.5%	13.5%	13.3%
% very/ fairly common	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%
% not very common/ not at all common	85%	84%	87%	83%	85%	86%

Racially motivated attacks analysed by ward								
	Base	Very common	Fairly common	Not very common	Not at all common	Don't know	% very/ fairly common	% not very/ not at all common
Hawick and Denholm	210	0.5%	1.4%	19.0%	67.1%	11.9%	2%	86%
Galashiels and District	188	0.5%	0.5%	13.8%	60.6%	24.5%	1%	75%
Hawick and Hermitage	213	0.5%	0.9%	13.6%	70.0%	15.0%	1%	84%
Jedburgh and District	208	-	1.4%	8.2%	79.3%	11.1%	1%	88%
Kelso and District	293	0.3%	0.7%	11.9%	74.1%	13.0%	1%	86%
Mid Berwickshire	244	-	0.8%	9.8%	72.1%	17.2%	1%	82%
Tweeddale East	274	-	1.1%	8.8%	77.7%	12.4%	1%	87%
East Berwickshire	246	-	0.4%	11.4%	75.6%	12.6%	0%	87%
Tweeddale West	258	-	0.4%	8.1%	77.1%	14.3%	0%	85%
Leaderdale and Melrose	151	-	-	7.9%	79.5%	12.6%	-	87%
Selkirkshire	175	-	-	6.9%	81.7%	11.4%	-	89%

Parking problems

Parking problems were less of an issue in Berwickshire (35%) than all other areas.

Parking problems analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2545	499	509	520	435	546
Very common	19.1%	15.4%	17.1%	20.2%	21.8%	20.1%
Fairly common	23.5%	19.6%	23.8%	24.4%	22.8%	26.4%
Not very common	18.3%	18.4%	20.2%	18.8%	17.2%	17.4%
Not at all common	35.6%	41.5%	36.5%	32.9%	33.6%	33.5%
Don't know	3.5%	5.0%	2.4%	3.7%	4.6%	2.6%
% very/ fairly common	43%	35%	41%	45%	45%	47%
% not very common/ not at all common	54%	60%	57%	52%	51%	51%

Parking problems were less common in Jedburgh and District (32%) and East Berwickshire (38%) than all other wards.

Parking problems analysed by ward								
	Base	Very common	Fairly common	Not very common	Not at all common	Don't know	% very/ fairly common	% not very/ not at all common
Kelso and District	295	20.7%	26.8%	18.3%	31.5%	2.7%	48%	50%
Hawick and Hermitage	222	25.7%	21.2%	16.2%	33.3%	3.6%	47%	50%
Selkirkshire	180	21.7%	25.0%	13.3%	38.9%	1.1%	47%	52%
Tweeddale West	268	21.3%	25.4%	16.8%	34.3%	2.2%	47%	51%
Tweeddale East	278	19.1%	27.3%	18.0%	32.7%	2.9%	46%	51%
Galashiels and District	189	21.2%	23.8%	19.6%	28.0%	7.4%	45%	48%
Hawick and Denholm	213	17.8%	24.4%	18.3%	33.8%	5.6%	42%	52%
Leaderdale and Melrose	151	17.2%	24.5%	24.5%	31.8%	2.0%	42%	56%
Mid Berwickshire	247	17.0%	21.1%	16.2%	41.7%	4.0%	38%	58%
East Berwickshire	252	13.9%	18.3%	20.6%	41.3%	6.0%	32%	62%
Jedburgh and District	214	12.1%	19.6%	22.9%	43.5%	1.9%	32%	66%

People setting fires to cause damage

In terms of people setting fires to cause damage, the proportion of respondents stating this was a common problem was very low in all area forums at only 1% or 2%. This question did not vary significantly by area forum or ward.

People setting fires to cause damage analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2486	489	498	512	420	531
Very common	0.4%	-	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%
Fairly common	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	0.8%	1.4%	0.6%
Not very common	11.6%	12.3%	9.6%	10.9%	15.5%	10.4%
Not at all common	76.6%	74.4%	78.7%	76.2%	73.8%	79.7%
Don't know	10.4%	12.3%	9.8%	11.7%	8.8%	9.2%
% very/ fairly common	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%
% not very common/ not at all common	88%	87%	88%	87%	89%	90%

People setting fires to cause damage analysed by ward								
	Base	Very common	Fairly common	Not very common	Not at all common	Don't know	% very/ fairly common	% not very/ not at all common
East Berwickshire	247	-	1.6%	14.2%	72.9%	11.3%	2%	87%
Hawick and Hermitage	212	0.5%	1.9%	14.6%	75.5%	7.5%	2%	90%
Kelso and District	291	0.7%	1.4%	10.3%	76.3%	11.3%	2%	87%
Galashiels and District	187	1.1%	-	16.6%	66.8%	15.5%	1%	83%
Hawick and Denholm	208	0.5%	1.0%	16.3%	72.1%	10.1%	1%	89%
Jedburgh and District	207	0.5%	1.0%	8.7%	82.1%	7.7%	1%	91%
Leaderdale and Melrose	150	-	1.3%	8.7%	80.7%	9.3%	1%	89%
Selkirkshire	175	-	1.1%	6.9%	82.3%	9.7%	1%	89%
Tweeddale East	277	0.4%	0.4%	11.9%	76.5%	10.8%	1%	88%
Tweeddale West	254	-	0.8%	8.7%	83.1%	7.5%	1%	92%
Mid Berwickshire	242	-	0.4%	10.3%	76.0%	13.2%	0%	86%

Youths causing annoyance

Problems with youths was most common in Teviot (20%) and least common in Tweeddale (7%) and Berwickshire (9%).

Youths causing annoyance analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2513	493	500	519	428	537
Very common	3.6%	1.8%	2.8%	2.5%	8.2%	3.0%
Fairly common	8.0%	7.3%	7.8%	9.6%	11.4%	4.5%
Not very common	26.4%	24.1%	27.0%	30.1%	26.2%	24.6%
Not at all common	56.2%	57.4%	58.4%	52.6%	49.5%	62.0%
Don't know	5.8%	9.3%	4.0%	5.2%	4.7%	6.0%
% very/ fairly common	12%	9%	11%	12%	20%	7%
% not very common/ not at all common	83%	82%	85%	83%	76%	87%

Those who lived in Hawick and Denholm (22%) were significantly more likely to have said that youths causing annoyance was a common problem than those who lived in Tweeddale West (7%) and Leaderdale and Melrose (7%).

Youths causing annoyance analysed by ward								
	Base	Very common	Fairly common	Not very common	Not at all common	Don't know	% very/ fairly common	% not very/ not at all common
Hawick and Denholm	211	9.5%	12.3%	22.7%	51.2%	4.3%	22%	74%
Hawick and Hermitage	217	6.9%	10.6%	29.5%	47.9%	5.1%	18%	77%
Selkirkshire	178	2.8%	13.5%	23.6%	55.1%	5.1%	16%	79%
Galashiels and District	190	2.6%	10.0%	35.3%	46.3%	5.8%	13%	82%
Jedburgh and District	209	3.3%	9.1%	26.3%	57.9%	3.3%	12%	84%
Mid Berwickshire	244	2.5%	7.8%	23.4%	56.6%	9.8%	10%	80%
Kelso and District	291	2.4%	6.9%	27.5%	58.8%	4.5%	9%	86%
East Berwickshire	249	1.2%	6.8%	24.9%	58.2%	8.8%	8%	83%
Tweeddale East	278	2.9%	5.0%	27.7%	57.9%	6.5%	8%	86%
Leaderdale and Melrose	151	2.0%	4.6%	31.1%	57.6%	4.6%	7%	89%
Tweeddale West	259	3.1%	3.9%	21.2%	66.4%	5.4%	7%	88%

Out of control dogs

In terms of out of control dogs, this was most common amongst Teviot respondents (17%) and least common in Cheviot (8%) and Tweeddale (9%).

Out of control dogs analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2506	490	500	516	428	535
Very common	4.0%	3.3%	2.8%	4.3%	6.5%	3.0%
Fairly common	6.9%	7.3%	4.8%	6.2%	10.7%	6.2%
Not very common	29.9%	28.2%	32.4%	29.1%	30.1%	30.1%
Not at all common	54.5%	53.9%	56.2%	55.8%	48.6%	56.8%
Don't know	4.7%	7.3%	3.8%	4.7%	4.0%	3.9%
% very/ fairly common	11%	11%	8%	10%	17%	9%
% not very common/ not at all common	84%	82%	89%	85%	79%	87%

Out of control dogs was significantly more of a problem for those who lived in Hawick and Denholm (23%) than those who lived in Leaderdale and Melrose (6%), Tweeddale West (7%) and Jedburgh and District (7%).

Out of control dogs analysed by ward								
	Base	Very common	Fairly common	Not very common	Not at all common	Don't know	% very/ fairly common	% not very/ not at all common
Hawick and Denholm	214	8.4%	14.5%	30.4%	43.5%	3.3%	23%	74%
Galashiels and District	189	6.3%	7.4%	30.2%	50.3%	5.8%	14%	80%
Hawick and Hermitage	214	4.7%	7.0%	29.9%	53.7%	4.7%	12%	84%
East Berwickshire	247	4.0%	7.3%	27.9%	54.3%	6.5%	11%	82%
Selkirkshire	178	5.1%	5.6%	28.1%	57.9%	3.4%	11%	86%
Tweeddale East	277	2.9%	8.3%	30.7%	53.1%	5.1%	11%	84%
Mid Berwickshire	243	2.5%	7.4%	28.4%	53.5%	8.2%	10%	82%
Kelso and District	293	1.7%	6.1%	33.8%	53.6%	4.8%	8%	87%
Jedburgh and District	207	4.3%	2.9%	30.4%	59.9%	2.4%	7%	90%
Tweeddale West	258	3.1%	3.9%	29.5%	60.9%	2.7%	7%	90%
Leaderdale and Melrose	149	0.7%	5.4%	28.9%	60.4%	4.7%	6%	89%

Anti-social driving behaviour including speeding

Anti-social driving behaviour including speeding was significantly more of an issue for Tweeddale respondents (42%) and Teviot respondents (42%) than those who lived in Cheviot (31%).

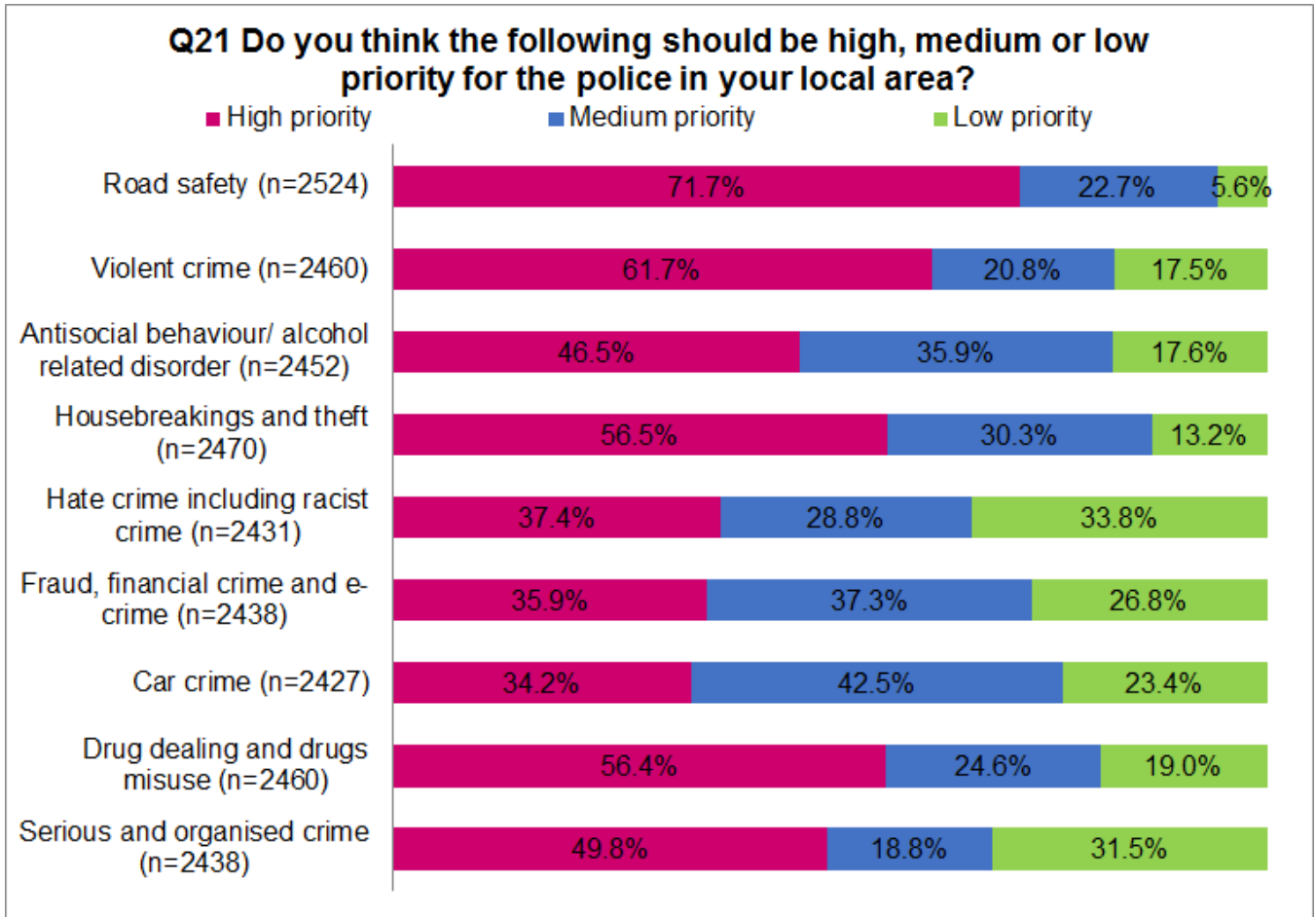
Anti-social driving behaviour including speeding analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2553	501	512	520	436	547
Very common	13.8%	14.4%	9.0%	13.3%	18.1%	14.4%
Fairly common	23.6%	22.8%	22.3%	21.0%	23.9%	28.0%
Not very common	30.2%	27.5%	35.5%	30.4%	28.4%	28.9%
Not at all common	28.5%	29.3%	29.9%	31.3%	25.5%	26.0%
Don't know	4.0%	6.0%	3.3%	4.0%	4.1%	2.7%
% very/ fairly common	37%	37%	31%	34%	42%	42%
% not very common/ not at all common	59%	57%	65%	62%	54%	55%

This problem was significantly more common for those who lived in Tweeddale West (47%) than those who lived in Leaderdale and Melrose (28%).

Anti-Social Driving Behaviour including speeding analysed by ward								
	Base	Very common	Fairly common	Not very common	Not at all common	Don't know	% very/ fairly common	% not very/ not at all common
Tweeddale West	268	19.4%	27.6%	28.0%	22.0%	3.0%	47%	50%
Hawick and Denholm	219	21.0%	21.9%	24.7%	28.3%	4.1%	43%	53%
Hawick and Hermitage	217	15.2%	25.8%	32.3%	22.6%	4.1%	41%	55%
Galashiels and District	189	12.2%	26.5%	28.6%	28.6%	4.2%	39%	57%
Mid Berwickshire	247	13.8%	25.1%	27.5%	27.5%	6.1%	39%	55%
Tweeddale East	279	9.7%	28.3%	29.7%	29.7%	2.5%	38%	60%
East Berwickshire	254	15.0%	20.5%	27.6%	31.1%	5.9%	35%	59%
Selkirkshire	179	16.8%	17.9%	27.4%	32.4%	5.6%	35%	60%
Jedburgh and District	216	7.4%	24.1%	37.0%	28.2%	3.2%	32%	65%
Kelso and District	296	10.1%	20.9%	34.5%	31.1%	3.4%	31%	66%
Leaderdale and Melrose	152	10.5%	17.8%	36.2%	33.6%	2.0%	28%	70%

Neighbourhood priorities (Q21)

Respondents were asked whether they felt a number of issues should be a high, medium or low priority for the police in their local area. The top three priorities for respondents overall were road safety (72% stating high priority), followed by violent crime (62%) and housebreakings and theft (57%).



In 2013, the top three priorities were violent crime (74%), followed by drug dealing and drug misuse (70%) and road safety (67%).

Q21 Local area priorities (2013/2015)						
	2013			2015		
	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority
Road safety	67%	28%	6%	72%	23%	6%
Violent crime	74%	13%	13%	62%	21%	18%
Antisocial behaviour/ alcohol related disorder	57%	31%	12%	47%	36%	18%
Housebreakings and theft	65%	24%	11%	57%	30%	13%
Hate crime including racist crime	46%	31%	23%	37%	29%	34%
Fraud, financial crime and e-crime	39%	39%	22%	36%	37%	27%
Car crime	42%	41%	16%	34%	43%	23%
Drug dealing and drugs misuse	70%	17%	13%	56%	25%	19%
Serious and organised crime	63%	14%	24%	50%	19%	32%
Terrorism				43%	13%	45%

Road safety

Tweeddale respondents were significantly more likely to have said that road safety was a high priority (75%) than respondents who lived in Cheviot (68%).

Road safety analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2524	491	510	515	431	540
High priority	71.7%	74.7%	67.8%	73.8%	69.8%	72.8%
Medium priority	22.7%	19.1%	25.5%	22.5%	22.0%	23.1%
Low priority	5.6%	6.1%	6.7%	3.7%	8.1%	4.1%

Analysis by ward reveals that those who lived in Mid Berwickshire (80%) were most likely to rate road safety a high priority and those who lived in Kelso and District (67%) and in Hawick and Hermitage were least likely (67%).

Road safety analysed by ward				
Ward	Base	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority
Mid Berwickshire	236	79.7%	16.5%	3.8%
Leaderdale and Melrose	151	76.2%	22.5%	1.3%
Selkirkshire	179	74.9%	19.6%	5.6%
Tweeddale West	264	74.6%	20.5%	4.9%
Hawick and Denholm	213	72.3%	18.8%	8.9%
Tweeddale East	276	71.0%	25.7%	3.3%
Galashiels and District	185	70.8%	25.4%	3.8%
East Berwickshire	255	70.2%	21.6%	8.2%
Jedburgh and District	215	68.8%	25.1%	6.0%
Hawick and Hermitage	218	67.4%	25.2%	7.3%
Kelso and District	295	67.1%	25.8%	7.1%

Violent crime

Respondents who lived in Tweeddale were least likely to have said that violent crime was a high priority in their local area (56%).

Violent crime (including robbery, sex offences and domestic abuse) analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2460	479	493	508	419	525
High priority	61.7%	59.9%	64.5%	64.8%	64.2%	55.6%
Medium priority	20.8%	21.1%	17.2%	19.1%	19.8%	26.5%
Low priority	17.5%	19.0%	18.3%	16.1%	16.0%	17.9%

Respondents who lived in Hawick and Denholm were most likely to have said this was a top priority (72%) and those who lived in Tweeddale West were least likely (50%).

Violent crime (including robbery, sex offences and domestic abuse) analysed by ward				
Ward	Base	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority
Hawick and Denholm	206	71.8%	11.7%	16.5%
Galashiels and District	184	68.5%	19.0%	12.5%
Kelso and District	288	65.6%	17.0%	17.4%
Mid Berwickshire	232	64.2%	18.5%	17.2%
Jedburgh and District	205	62.9%	17.6%	19.5%
Selkirkshire	178	62.9%	16.3%	20.8%
Leaderdale and Melrose	146	62.3%	22.6%	15.1%
Tweeddale East	269	61.0%	23.4%	15.6%
Hawick and Hermitage	213	56.8%	27.7%	15.5%
East Berwickshire	247	55.9%	23.5%	20.6%
Tweeddale West	256	50.0%	29.7%	20.3%

Antisocial behaviour and alcohol related disorder

Anti-social behaviour was significantly more likely to be perceived as a high priority for Teviot respondents (52%) than those who lived in Tweeddale (41%).

Antisocial behaviour and alcohol related disorder analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2452	476	493	506	417	525
High priority	46.5%	46.4%	47.3%	46.6%	52.3%	40.8%
Medium priority	35.9%	35.1%	34.3%	38.1%	32.6%	38.9%
Low priority	17.6%	18.5%	18.5%	15.2%	15.1%	20.4%

Those who lived in Hawick and Denholm were most likely to have said this was a high priority (57%) and those who lived in Tweeddale West were least likely (33%).

Antisocial behaviour and alcohol related disorder analysed by ward				
Ward	Base	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority
Hawick and Denholm	208	57.2%	30.3%	12.5%
Galashiels and District	183	52.5%	36.6%	10.9%
Selkirkshire	177	48.6%	32.2%	19.2%
Kelso and District	291	48.5%	34.0%	17.5%
Tweeddale East	269	48.0%	36.4%	15.6%
Mid Berwickshire	232	47.8%	34.1%	18.1%
Hawick and Hermitage	209	47.4%	34.9%	17.7%
Jedburgh and District	202	45.5%	34.7%	19.8%
East Berwickshire	244	45.1%	36.1%	18.9%
Leaderdale and Melrose	146	37.0%	47.3%	15.8%
Tweeddale West	256	33.2%	41.4%	25.4%

Housebreakings and theft

Housebreaking was significantly more likely to be considered a high priority for Tweeddale respondents (61%) than those who lived in Berwickshire (52%) and Eildon (52%).

Housebreakings and theft analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2470	485	493	507	417	531
High priority	56.5%	52.0%	57.8%	51.9%	60.4%	60.6%
Medium priority	30.3%	34.2%	27.8%	33.5%	25.4%	29.9%
Low priority	13.2%	13.8%	14.4%	14.6%	14.1%	9.4%

Respondents who lived in Hawick and Denholm (64%) and in Tweeddale West (62%) were most likely to consider housebreakings and theft a high priority than those who lived in Selkirkshire (48%).

Housebreakings and theft analysed by ward				
Ward	Base	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority
Hawick and Denholm	204	64.2%	22.5%	13.2%
Tweeddale West	260	62.3%	26.2%	11.5%
Tweeddale East	271	59.0%	33.6%	7.4%
Kelso and District	286	58.0%	28.7%	13.3%
Jedburgh and District	207	57.5%	26.6%	15.9%
Hawick and Hermitage	213	56.8%	28.2%	15.0%
Galashiels and District	184	55.4%	32.6%	12.0%
Leaderdale and Melrose	146	52.7%	30.8%	16.4%
East Berwickshire	250	52.4%	35.2%	12.4%
Mid Berwickshire	235	51.5%	33.2%	15.3%
Selkirkshire	177	47.5%	36.7%	15.8%

Hate crime including racist crime

The proportion of respondents rating hate crime as a high priority does not vary significantly by area forum.

Hate crime including racist crime analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2431	474	484	502	411	525
High priority	37.4%	37.3%	38.8%	37.8%	38.4%	34.7%
Medium priority	28.8%	28.5%	27.7%	30.3%	29.9%	28.4%
Low priority	33.8%	34.2%	33.5%	31.9%	31.6%	37.0%

Hate crime was highest priority for those who lived in Hawick and Denholm (45%) and Galashiels and District (43%).

Hate crime including racist crime analysed by ward				
Ward	Base	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority
Hawick and Denholm	202	44.6%	30.2%	25.2%
Galashiels and District	182	43.4%	32.4%	24.2%
Tweeddale East	268	39.9%	30.6%	29.5%
Kelso and District	283	39.2%	27.9%	32.9%
Mid Berwickshire	232	38.8%	28.4%	32.8%
Jedburgh and District	201	38.3%	27.4%	34.3%
Selkirkshire	175	36.6%	25.7%	37.7%
East Berwickshire	242	36.0%	28.5%	35.5%
Hawick and Hermitage	209	32.5%	29.7%	37.8%
Leaderdale and Melrose	145	32.4%	33.1%	34.5%
Tweeddale West	257	29.2%	26.1%	44.7%

Fraud, financial crime and e-crime

Those who lived in Teviot were most likely to consider fraud and financial crime and e-crime a high priority (39%) than those who lived in Tweeddale (32%).

Fraud, financial crime and e-crime analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2438	477	488	502	413	523
High priority	35.9%	37.5%	35.0%	36.9%	39.2%	32.1%
Medium priority	37.3%	36.1%	37.7%	40.2%	34.1%	37.9%
Low priority	26.8%	26.4%	27.3%	22.9%	26.6%	30.0%

Those who lived in Hawick and Denholm were most likely to have said this was a high priority (43%) and those who lived in Tweeddale West were least likely (28%).

Fraud, financial crime and e-crime analysed by ward				
Ward	Base	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority
Hawick and Denholm	205	42.9%	36.1%	21.0%
Mid Berwickshire	236	39.0%	36.0%	25.0%
Selkirkshire	175	38.9%	35.4%	25.7%
Galashiels and District	183	38.3%	41.5%	20.2%
East Berwickshire	241	36.1%	36.1%	27.8%
Jedburgh and District	203	36.0%	35.0%	29.1%
Tweeddale East	270	35.9%	40.7%	23.3%
Hawick and Hermitage	208	35.6%	32.2%	32.2%
Kelso and District	285	34.4%	39.6%	26.0%
Leaderdale and Melrose	144	32.6%	44.4%	22.9%
Tweeddale West	253	28.1%	34.8%	37.2%

Car crime

Teviot respondents were most likely to consider car crime to be a high priority (41%) while residents who lived in Tweeddale were least likely (30%).

Car crime analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2427	472	482	502	413	521
High priority	34.2%	34.5%	33.2%	33.7%	40.9%	30.1%
Medium priority	42.5%	39.6%	43.8%	41.8%	40.0%	46.6%
Low priority	23.4%	25.8%	23.0%	24.5%	19.1%	23.2%

Those who lived in Hawick and Denholm were most likely to have said this was a high priority (47%) and those who lived in Leaderdale and Melrose (27%) and in Tweeddale East were least likely (27%).

Car crime analysed by ward				
Ward	Base	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority
Hawick and Denholm	205	47.3%	37.1%	15.6%
Galashiels and District	182	38.5%	42.9%	18.7%
East Berwickshire	242	35.1%	38.0%	26.9%
Hawick and Hermitage	208	34.6%	42.8%	22.6%
Selkirkshire	174	34.5%	37.4%	28.2%
Mid Berwickshire	230	33.9%	41.3%	24.8%
Jedburgh and District	202	33.2%	44.1%	22.8%
Kelso and District	280	33.2%	43.6%	23.2%
Tweeddale East	265	33.2%	49.4%	17.4%
Tweeddale West	256	27.0%	43.8%	29.3%
Leaderdale and Melrose	146	26.7%	45.9%	27.4%

Drug dealing and drugs misuse

Drug dealing and drug misuse was significantly more of a priority for Eildon and Teviot respondents (62% stating high priority) than respondents who lived in Tweeddale (50%).

Drug dealing and drugs misuse analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2460	482	491	506	416	529
High priority	56.4%	52.7%	56.2%	61.9%	62.3%	49.9%
Medium priority	24.6%	26.6%	24.4%	22.7%	20.7%	27.4%
Low priority	19.0%	20.7%	19.3%	15.4%	17.1%	22.7%

Those who lived in Galashiels and District (71%) and Hawick and Denholm (70%) were significantly more likely to have said that drug dealing and drugs misuse were a high priority in their area than those who lived in Tweeddale West (41%).

Drug dealing and drugs misuse analysed by ward				
Ward	Base	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority
Galashiels and District	183	70.5%	16.9%	12.6%
Hawick and Denholm	203	70.0%	14.3%	15.8%
Selkirkshire	177	60.5%	26.0%	13.6%
Kelso and District	286	59.1%	23.8%	17.1%
Tweeddale East	272	58.1%	25.7%	16.2%
Hawick and Hermitage	213	54.9%	26.8%	18.3%
Mid Berwickshire	233	53.6%	26.6%	19.7%
Leaderdale and Melrose	146	52.7%	26.0%	21.2%
Jedburgh and District	205	52.2%	25.4%	22.4%
East Berwickshire	249	51.8%	26.5%	21.7%
Tweeddale West	257	41.2%	29.2%	29.6%

Serious and organised crime

In terms of serious and organised crime, Teviot (54%) and Eildon respondents (52%) were significantly more likely to consider this a high priority than Tweeddale residents (44%).

Serious and organised crime analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2438	476	485	505	413	523
High priority	49.8%	49.2%	49.5%	52.1%	54.5%	44.4%
Medium priority	18.8%	17.6%	19.0%	20.6%	16.2%	20.3%
Low priority	31.5%	33.2%	31.5%	27.3%	29.3%	35.4%

Serious and organised crime was considered to be a significantly higher priority for those who lived in Hawick and Denholm (62%) than those who lived in Tweeddale West (39%).

Serious and organised crime analysed by ward				
Ward	Base	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority
Hawick and Denholm	203	61.6%	15.3%	23.2%
Galashiels and District	185	55.1%	24.9%	20.0%
Selkirkshire	175	53.1%	17.1%	29.7%
Kelso and District	284	50.0%	20.1%	29.9%
Mid Berwickshire	232	50.0%	17.7%	32.3%
Tweeddale East	269	49.4%	20.8%	29.7%
Jedburgh and District	201	48.8%	17.4%	33.8%
East Berwickshire	244	48.4%	17.6%	34.0%
Hawick and Hermitage	210	47.6%	17.1%	35.2%
Leaderdale and Melrose	145	46.9%	19.3%	33.8%
Tweeddale West	254	39.0%	19.7%	41.3%

Terrorism

Terrorism was considered to be less of a priority for Tweeddale respondents (37%) than respondents who lived in all other areas (between 43% and 47%).

Terrorism analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2384	469	476	493	399	511
High priority	42.6%	44.6%	42.6%	43.0%	46.9%	37.2%
Medium priority	12.9%	11.9%	13.2%	13.2%	11.8%	14.1%
Low priority	44.5%	43.5%	44.1%	43.8%	41.4%	48.7%

Those who lived in Hawick and Denholm were significantly more likely to have said terrorism was a high priority in their area (52%) than respondents who lived in Tweeddale West (32%).

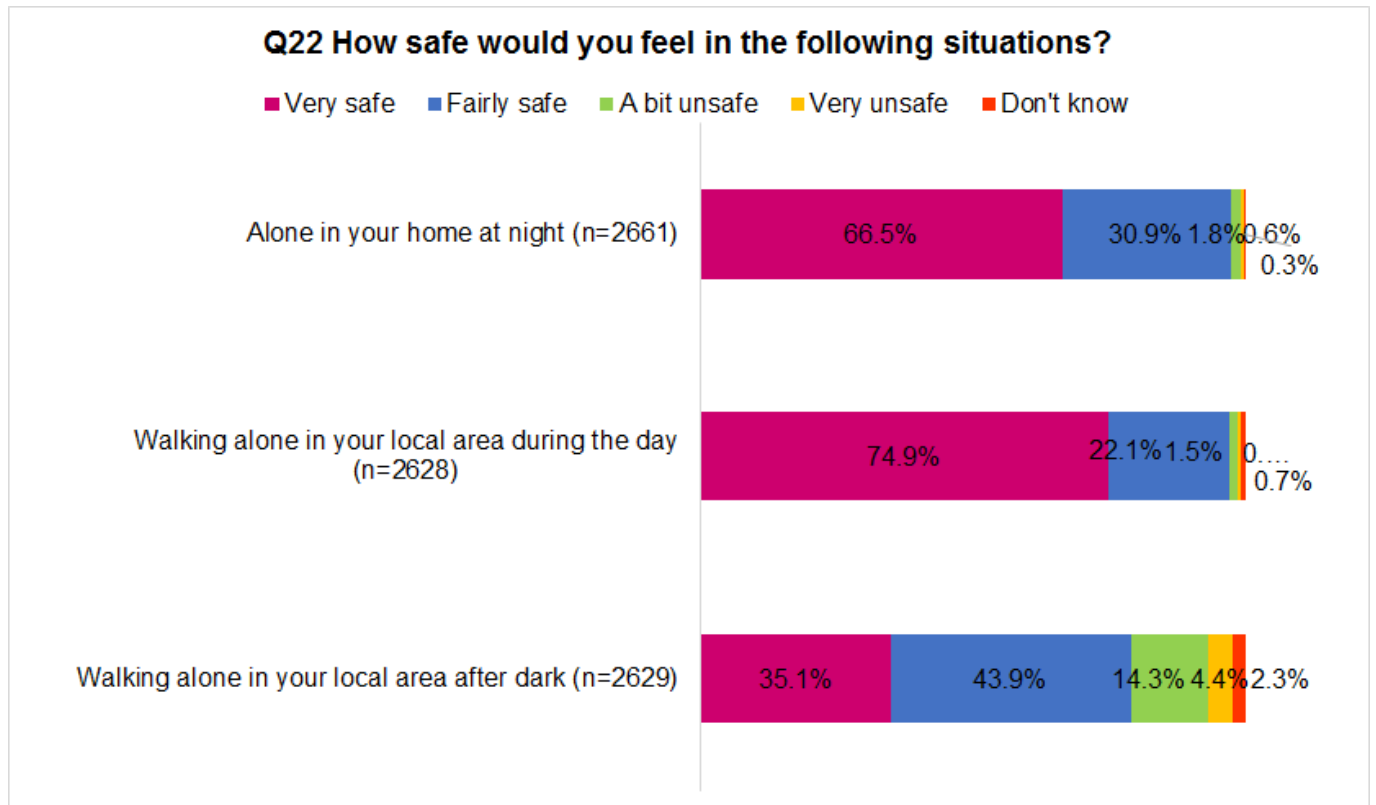
Terrorism analysed by ward				
Ward	Base	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority
Hawick and Denholm	198	52.0%	10.1%	37.9%
Galashiels and District	182	46.2%	17.0%	36.8%
East Berwickshire	240	45.8%	12.5%	41.7%
Selkirkshire	169	43.8%	9.5%	46.7%
Mid Berwickshire	229	43.2%	11.4%	45.4%
Kelso and District	275	42.9%	14.5%	42.5%
Tweeddale East	264	42.4%	15.5%	42.0%
Jedburgh and District	201	42.3%	11.4%	46.3%
Hawick and Hermitage	201	41.8%	13.4%	44.8%
Leaderdale and Melrose	142	38.0%	12.7%	49.3%
Tweeddale West	247	31.6%	12.6%	55.9%

Following on from this, the survey asked respondents for any other issues which they felt should be given priority in the local area. Three in ten respondents cited road safety issues such as speeding cars, 19% mentioned dog fouling and 10% suggested increased police presence. These were also the top three suggestions in 2013.

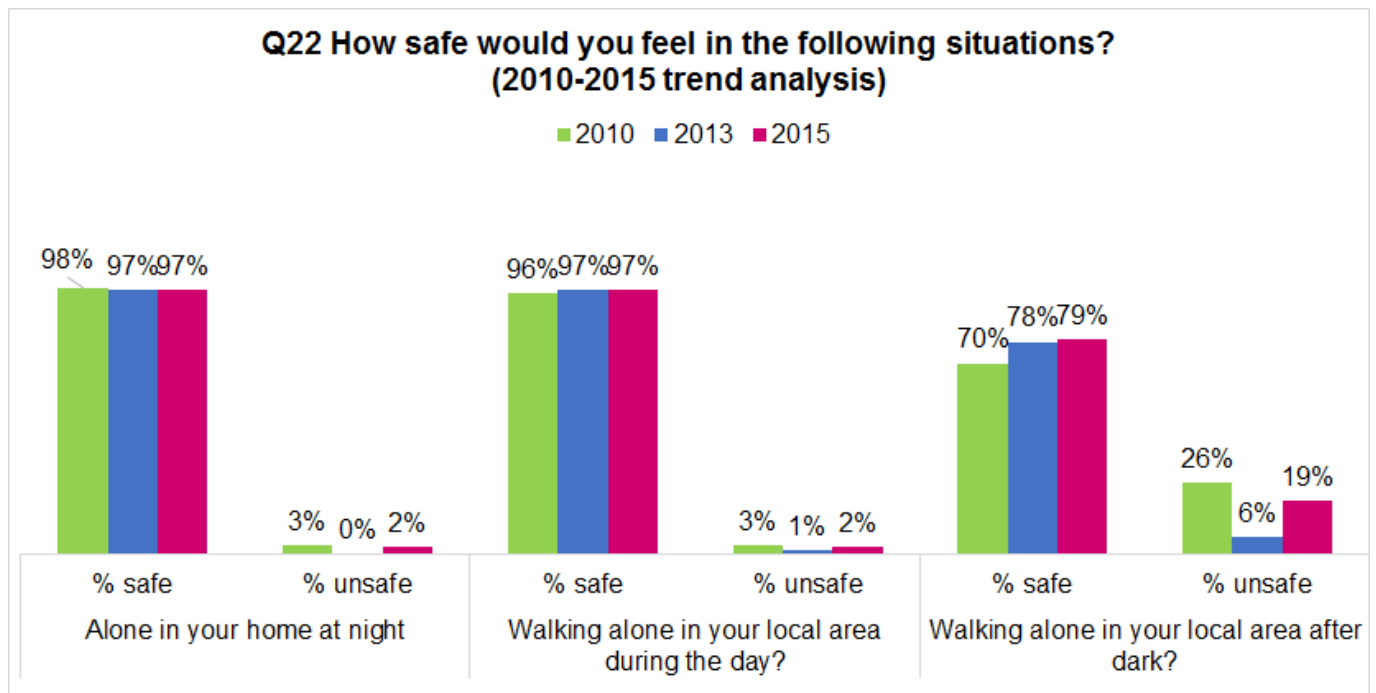
Q21 Are there any other issues that you think should be given priority in your local area?	
Base: Suggested other issues, n=263	%
Road safety e.g. speeding cars/ car parking	30.0%
Dog fouling	18.6%
Police presence	10.3%
Crime/ theft	6.8%
Litter/ street cleaning	6.1%
Anti-social behaviour	4.9%
Fly tipping	3.0%
All issues	2.7%
Environment/ pollution	2.3%
Facilities for children	1.9%
Drug/ alcohol issues	1.5%
Public transport	1.5%
Waste collection	1.5%
Cold callers e.g. at the door/ telephone	1.5%
Animal welfare	1.5%
Child protection	1.1%
Cycle paths/ routes	0.8%
Other	11.8%

Feeling of safety (Q22)

97% of respondents feel very or fairly safe alone in their home at night or walking alone in their home during the day. Fewer respondents felt safe walking alone in their local area after dark (79%).



Compared to the results from 2013, the proportion of respondents who said they felt unsafe walking alone in their local area after dark has increased from 6% in 2013 to 19% in 2015.



Alone in your home at night

Those who lived in Tweeddale were significantly more likely to feel very safe alone in their home at night (70%) than respondents who lived in Teviot (60%).

Alone in your home at night analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2661	521	539	545	459	559
Very safe	66.5%	68.1%	66.0%	67.0%	60.1%	70.1%
Fairly safe	30.9%	29.9%	30.8%	30.1%	35.9%	28.3%
A bit unsafe	1.8%	1.3%	1.9%	2.4%	2.6%	1.1%
Very unsafe	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	0.2%	0.7%	0.4%
Don't know	0.3%	-	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0.2%
% very/ fairly safe	97%	98%	97%	97%	97%	98%
% very/fairly unsafe	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%

Analysis by ward indicates that respondents who lived in Selkirkshire were most likely to feel very safe in their neighbourhood at night (73%) than those who lived in Hawick and Hermitage (59%).

Alone in your home at night analysed by ward								
	Base	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Don't know	% very/ fairly safe	% a bit/ very unsafe
East Berwickshire	268	68.7%	29.9%	0.7%	0.7%	-	99%	2%
Leaderdale and Melrose	157	66.9%	31.8%	0.6%	-	0.6%	99%	1%
Tweeddale East	285	70.5%	28.1%	1.1%	0.4%	-	99%	1%
Mid Berwickshire	253	67.6%	30.0%	2.0%	0.4%	-	98%	2%
Tweeddale West	274	69.7%	28.5%	1.1%	0.4%	0.4%	98%	2%
Galashiels and District	195	61.5%	35.9%	1.5%	0.5%	0.5%	97%	2%
Hawick and Hermitage	229	59.4%	37.6%	2.6%	0.4%	-	97%	3%
Jedburgh and District	230	66.5%	30.9%	1.7%	0.4%	0.4%	97%	2%
Kelso and District	309	65.7%	30.7%	1.9%	1.3%	0.3%	96%	3%
Hawick and Denholm	230	60.9%	34.3%	2.6%	0.9%	1.3%	95%	4%
Selkirkshire	193	72.5%	22.8%	4.7%	-	-	95%	5%

Walking alone in your local area during the day

Again Tweeddale respondents were most likely to feel very safe walking alone in their local area during the day (80%) and Teviot respondents were least likely (68%).

Walking alone in your local area during the day analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2628	517	532	537	449	555
Very safe	74.9%	77.6%	73.9%	74.5%	67.5%	80.0%
Fairly safe	22.1%	20.5%	23.1%	23.3%	27.8%	17.1%
A bit unsafe	1.5%	0.8%	1.5%	0.7%	3.3%	1.1%
Very unsafe	0.8%	0.2%	0.9%	1.1%	0.7%	0.9%
Don't know	0.7%	1.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	0.9%
% very/ fairly safe	97%	98%	97%	97%	95%	97%
% very/fairly unsafe	2%	1%	2%	2%	4%	2%

Analysis by ward indicates that Leaderdale and Melrose respondents were most likely to feel very safe walking alone in their neighbourhood during the day (83%) and those who lived in Galashiels and District were least likely (64%).

Walking alone in your local area during the day analysed by ward								
	Base	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Don't know	% very/ fairly safe	% a bit/ very unsafe
Leaderdale and Melrose	155	83.2%	16.1%	-	-	0.6%	99%	-
East Berwickshire	266	78.6%	19.9%	0.4%	-	1.1%	99%	0%
Tweeddale East	283	79.5%	18.0%	0.4%	0.7%	1.4%	98%	1%
Jedburgh and District	225	76.9%	21.3%	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%	98%	1%
Mid Berwickshire	251	76.5%	21.1%	1.2%	0.4%	0.8%	98%	2%
Tweeddale West	272	80.5%	16.2%	1.8%	1.1%	0.4%	97%	3%
Selkirkshire	190	77.9%	19.5%	1.1%	1.6%	-	97%	3%
Hawick and Hermitage	222	68.5%	28.8%	1.8%	0.9%	-	97%	3%
Galashiels and District	192	64.1%	32.8%	1.0%	1.6%	0.5%	97%	3%
Kelso and District	307	71.7%	24.4%	2.0%	1.3%	0.7%	96%	3%
Hawick and Denholm	227	66.5%	26.9%	4.8%	0.4%	1.3%	93%	5%

Walking alone in your local area after dark

Tweeddale (84%) and Berwickshire respondents (82%) were significantly more likely to feel very or fairly safe walking alone in their local area after dark than respondents who lived in Teviot (71%).

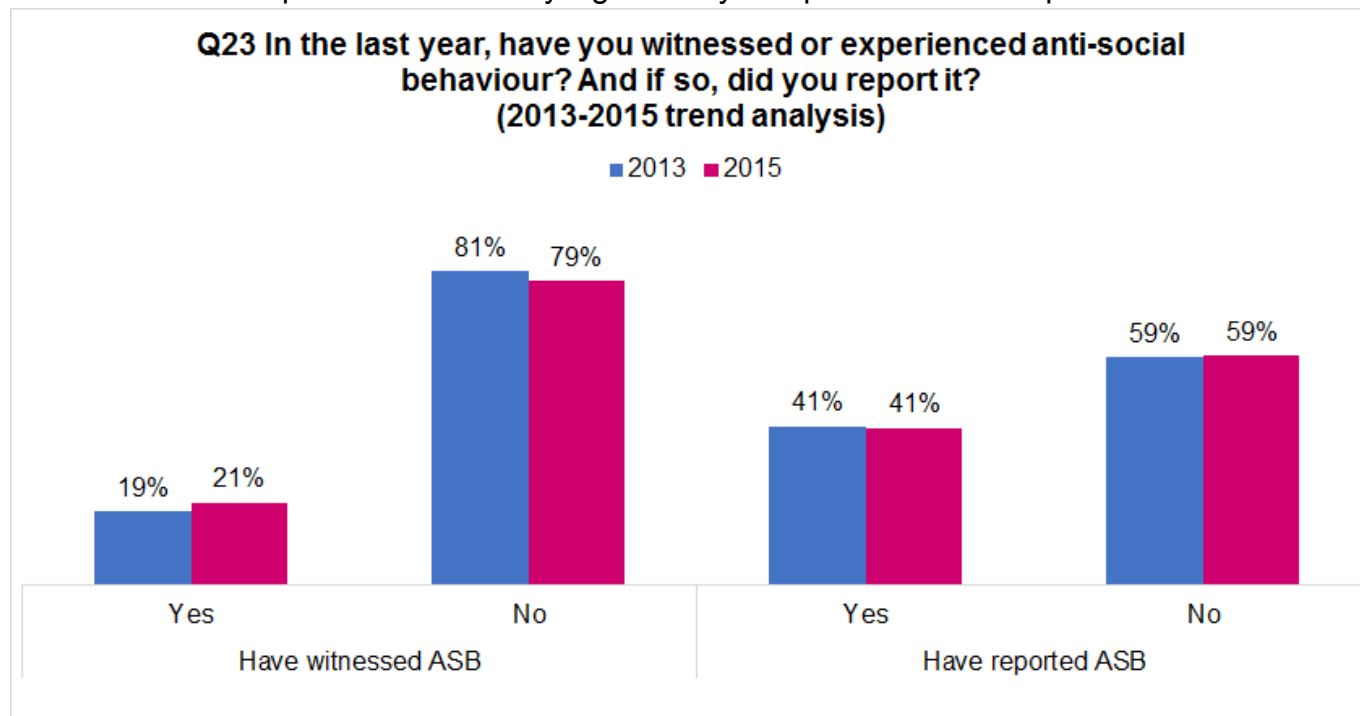
Walking alone in your local area after dark analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2629	516	532	537	452	554
Very safe	35.1%	36.4%	32.3%	34.1%	31.2%	39.9%
Fairly safe	43.9%	45.5%	45.9%	43.0%	40.5%	45.3%
A bit unsafe	14.3%	12.0%	14.8%	16.9%	17.9%	10.3%
Very unsafe	4.4%	3.3%	4.9%	3.9%	7.7%	2.3%
Don't know	2.3%	2.7%	2.1%	2.0%	2.7%	2.2%
% very/ fairly safe	79%	82%	78%	77%	71%	84%
% very/fairly unsafe	19%	16%	20%	21%	26%	13%

Tweeddale West (86%) and Tweeddale East respondents (85%) were significantly more likely to feel very or fairly safe walking alone in their local area after dark than respondents who lived in Galashiels and District (69%) and in Hawick and Denholm (69%).

Walking alone in your local area after dark analysed by ward								
	Base	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Don't know	% very/fairly safe	% a bit/very unsafe
Tweeddale West	271	41.3%	44.3%	10.7%	1.5%	2.2%	86%	12%
Tweeddale East	283	38.5%	46.3%	9.9%	3.2%	2.1%	85%	13%
Jedburgh and District	226	34.5%	48.2%	12.8%	2.7%	1.8%	83%	16%
Leaderdale and Melrose	155	43.9%	39.4%	12.9%	-	3.9%	83%	13%
East Berwickshire	266	37.6%	44.0%	11.3%	3.4%	3.8%	82%	15%
Mid Berwickshire	250	35.2%	47.2%	12.8%	3.2%	1.6%	82%	16%
Selkirkshire	189	37.0%	42.9%	15.3%	3.7%	1.1%	80%	19%
Hawick and Hermitage	222	33.3%	41.4%	16.2%	5.9%	3.2%	75%	22%
Kelso and District	306	30.7%	44.1%	16.3%	6.5%	2.3%	75%	23%
Galashiels and District	193	23.3%	46.1%	21.8%	7.3%	1.6%	69%	29%
Hawick and Denholm	230	29.1%	39.6%	19.6%	9.6%	2.2%	69%	29%

Anti-social behaviour (Q23-25)

Just over 1 in 5 respondents overall (21%) had witnessed or experienced anti-social behaviour in the last 12 months and of these individuals 41% said they had reported this. The results to this question do not vary significantly compared to those reported in 2013.



Respondents who lived in Teviot were most likely to have experienced anti-social behaviour in the last year (28%). On the other hand, Berwickshire respondents were least likely (14%).

Ward based analysis indicates that those who lived in Galashiels and District were most likely to have witnesses or experienced anti-social behaviour (32%) and this was significantly higher than was the case for East Berwickshire respondents (12%).

In the last year have you witnessed or experienced anti-social behaviour analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2645	521	532	539	457	558
Yes	21%	14%	19%	25%	28%	20%
No	79%	86.	81%	75%	72%	80%

In the last year have you witnessed or experienced anti-social behaviour analysed by ward			
	Base	Yes	No
Galashiels and District	194	32%	68%
Hawick and Hermitage	226	31%	69%
Selkirkshire	191	27%	73%
Hawick and Denholm	231	25%	75%
Tweeddale East	284	23%	77%
Kelso and District	303	20%	81%
Jedburgh and District	229	19%	81%
Mid Berwickshire	253	17%	83%
Tweeddale West	274	16%	84%
Leaderdale and Melrose	154	16%	84%
East Berwickshire	268	12%	88%

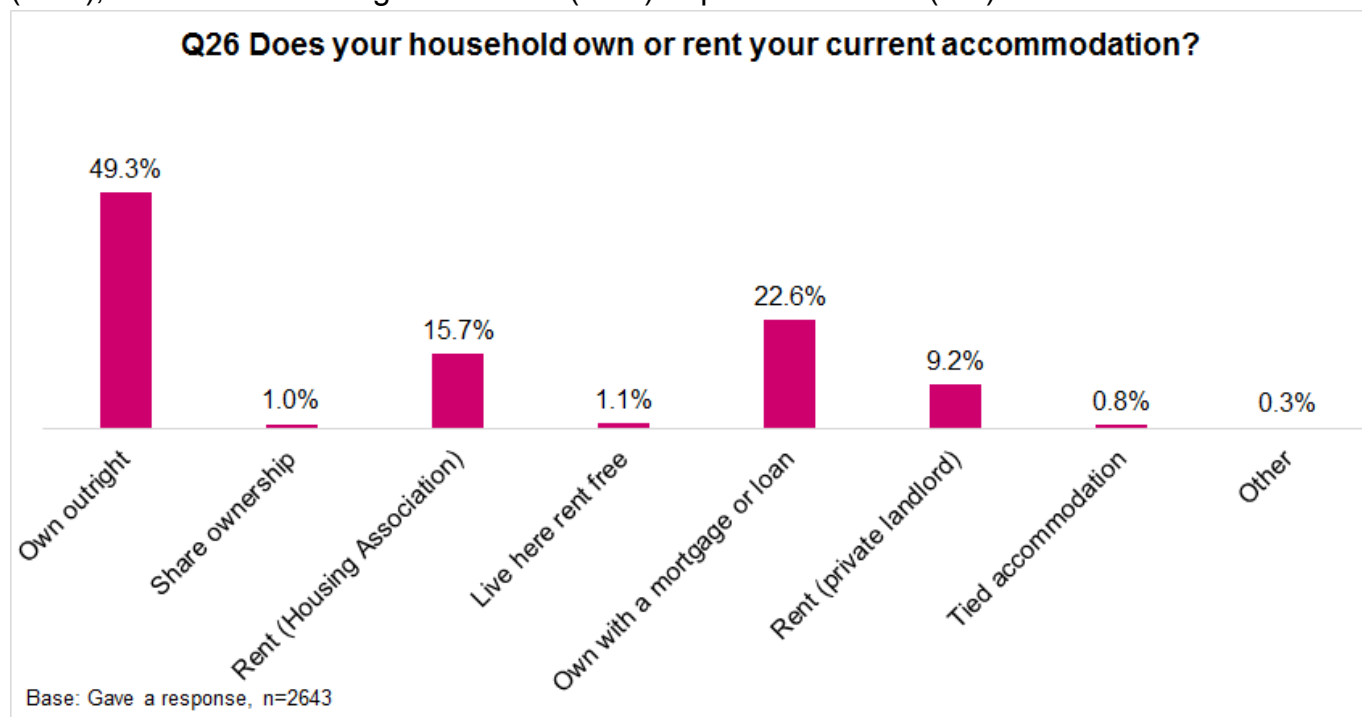
The main reasons for not reporting the issue were due to a fear of repercussion, where respondents felt it was not something they should report or where respondents didn't know who to report the issue to.

Q25 If you didn't report it please tell us why		
	2013 (n=217)	2015 (n=316)
Fear of repercussion	31.3%	29.4%
Don't feel it is something I should report	21.2%	21.5%
Didn't know who to report it to	11.5%	21.5%
Don't think anything would have been done about it/ not a priority/ not that serious	15.7%	11.7%
Had already been reported by someone else/ neighbour	6.0%	7.6%
Couldn't be bothered	3.2%	5.7%
Police take too long to respond	-	5.4%
Dealt with it myself	-	3.5%
Matter was dealt with/ over quickly	7.4%	-
Police already dealing with it/ police arrived	6.0%	-
Other, please specify	2.8%	5.1%

3.9. Housing

Tenure (Q26/27)

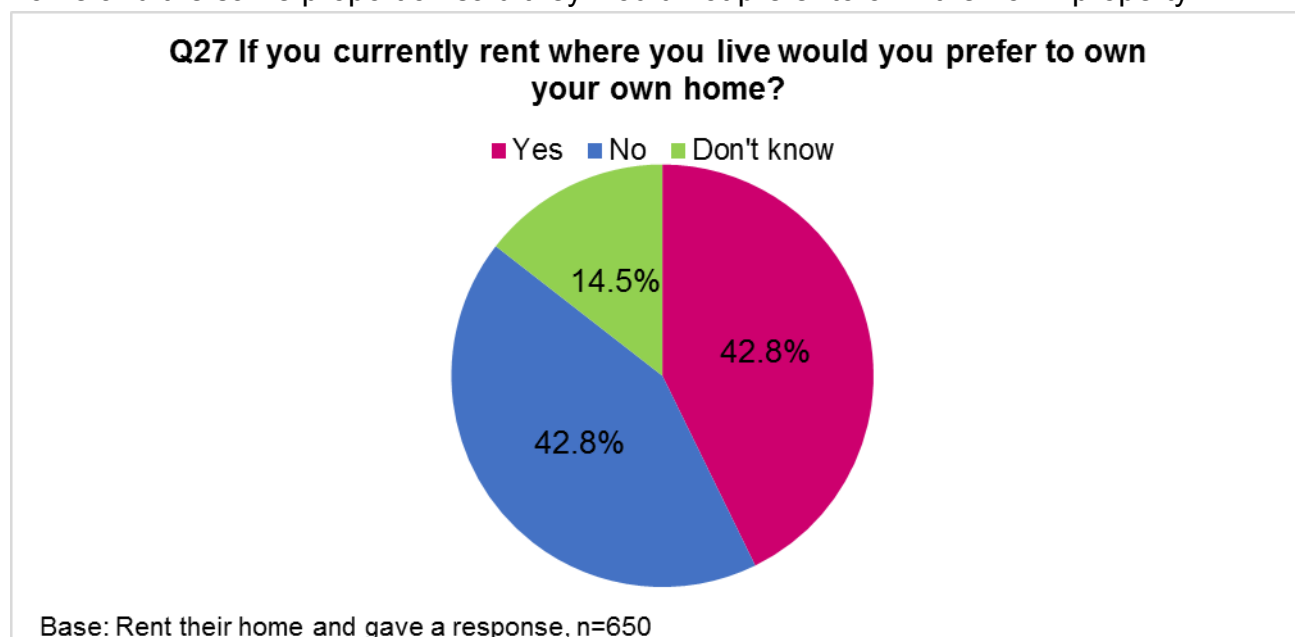
When asked about the tenure of their home, the majority owned their home (72%), either outright (49%) or with a mortgage or loan (23%). One in four respondents rented their home (25%), either via a housing association (16%) or private landlord (9%).



Analysis by area forum reveals that respondents who lived in Berwickshire and Tweeddale (both 52%) were most likely to own their home outright. Those who owned their home with a mortgage or loan were most likely to live in Eildon (28%) or Tweeddale (26%). Those who rented their home from a private landlord were most likely to live in Cheviot (11%).

Q26 Does your household own or rent your current accommodation? analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2643	518	534	547	456	554
Own outright	49.3%	52.1%	49.3%	45.5%	48.2%	51.8%
Share ownership	1.0%	1.4%	0.9%	0.5%	1.5%	0.9%
Rent (Housing Association)	15.7%	15.6%	17.0%	16.8%	17.5%	12.3%
Live here rent free	1.1%	1.4%	1.3%	0.5%	1.3%	0.7%
Own with a mortgage or loan	22.6%	18.0%	18.7%	27.6%	21.1%	25.8%
Rent (private landlord)	9.2%	9.7%	11.0%	7.9%	10.1%	7.6%
Tied accommodation	0.8%	1.2%	1.7%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%
Other	0.3%	0.8%	-	0.7%	-	0.2%

Those who currently rented their home were asked if they would prefer to own their own home. Over 4 in 10 of these individuals (43%) said they would prefer to own their own home and the same proportion said they would not prefer to own their own property.

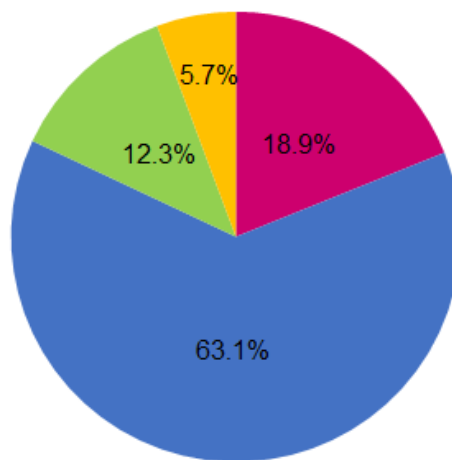


Fuel poverty (Q28)

Just under 1 in 5 respondents (19%) stated their household was experiencing fuel poverty. Analysis by age revealed that respondents aged 35 to 44 were most likely to have said they were experiencing fuel poverty (25%) and this proportion then decreases with age to 21% for respondents aged 45-59, to 16% for respondents aged 60-74 and to 15% for respondents aged 75 and over. Those who rented their home from a housing association (32%) or private landlord (32%) were most likely to be experiencing fuel poverty as were respondents who had some form of disability or long term health condition (33%).

Q28 Fuel poverty is defined as the need to spend more than 10% of income to pay for fuel bills. Do you feel your household is experiencing fuel poverty?

■ Yes ■ No ■ Don't know ■ Prefer not to say



Base: Gave a response, n=2609

Extent to which housing meets need (Q29-32)

The vast majority of respondents (95%) stated their home was big enough to meet their current housing needs. Households containing couples with children (89%) and households with 3 or more adults (76% of 17 respondents) were least likely to have said the size of their home was currently meeting their needs.

19% of respondents said that an alteration to their home would support their needs and those aged 75 and over were most likely to have said they required some form of adaptation to their property (27%) as were those who had some form of disability or long term health condition (41%).

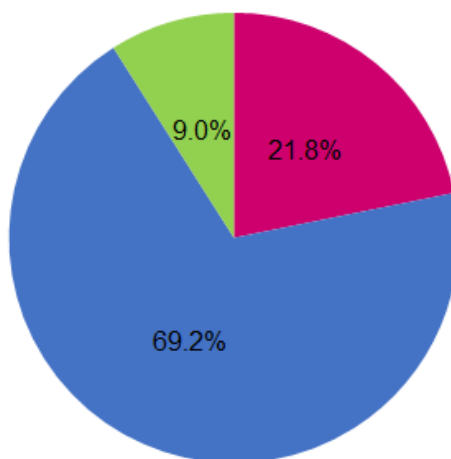
All respondents were asked if they had a garden which they find difficult to manage, whether they would like someone to help them maintain it or not. Over 1 in 5 respondents (22%) said they would indeed like someone to help them, 69% said they would not need any help and 9% were unsure.

Further analysis reveals that respondents with the following characteristics would be most likely to require this type of support:

- Aged 75 and over (28%)
- Female (24%)
- Own their home (23%)
- Lived in Tweeddale (24%)
- Had a disability or long term health condition (33%)

Q31 If you have a garden which you find difficult to manage, would you like someone to help you maintain it?

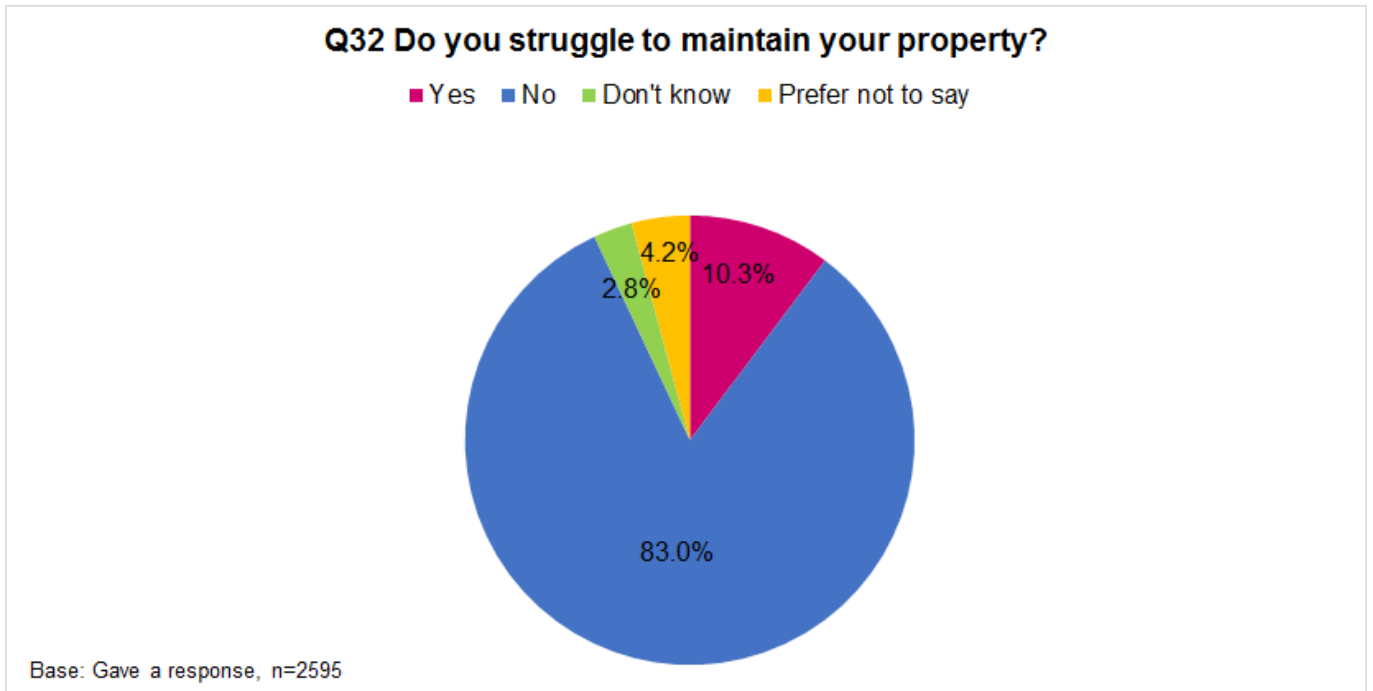
■ Yes ■ No ■ Don't know



Base: Gave a response, n=2367

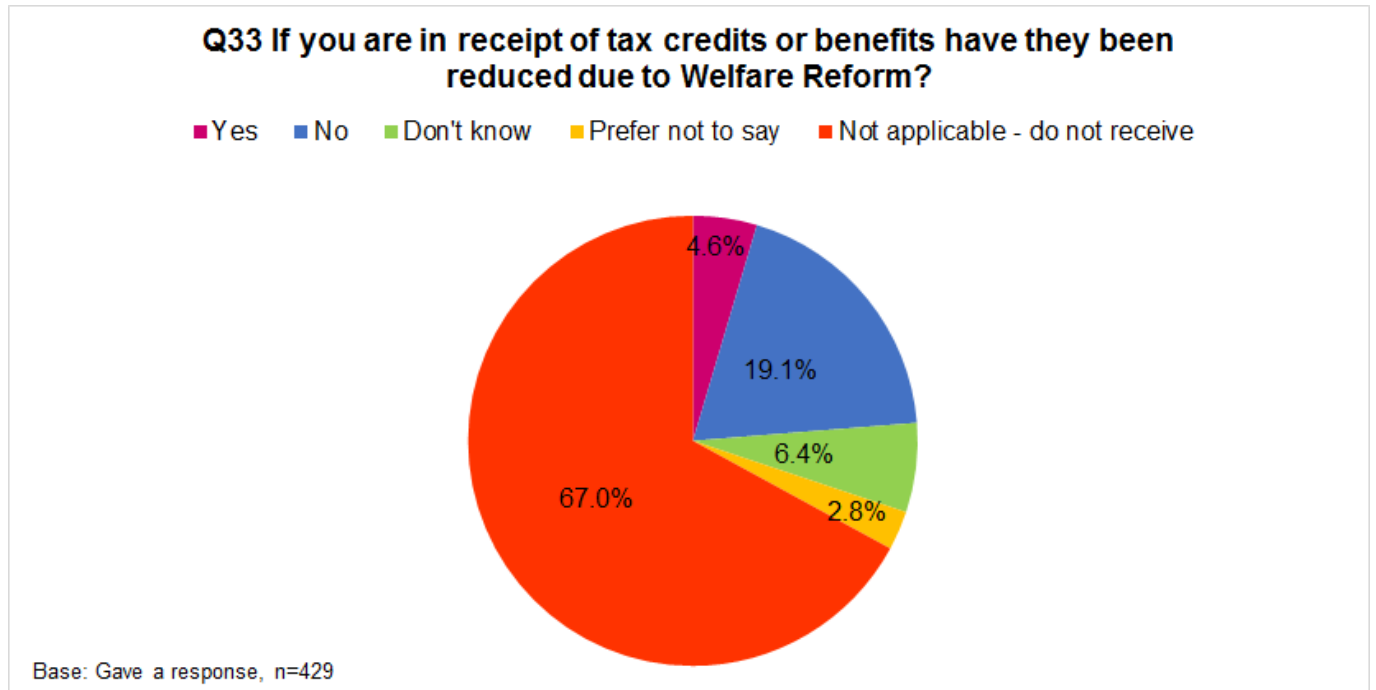
Following on from this, all respondents were asked if they struggled to maintain their property. 1 in 10 respondents overall (10%) said they had difficulty maintaining their property, 83% said they had no difficulty, 3% said they were unsure and 4% preferred not to say. Those who did struggle to maintain their home had the following characteristics:

- Were aged 35-44 (13%);
- Had a disability or long term health condition (21%).

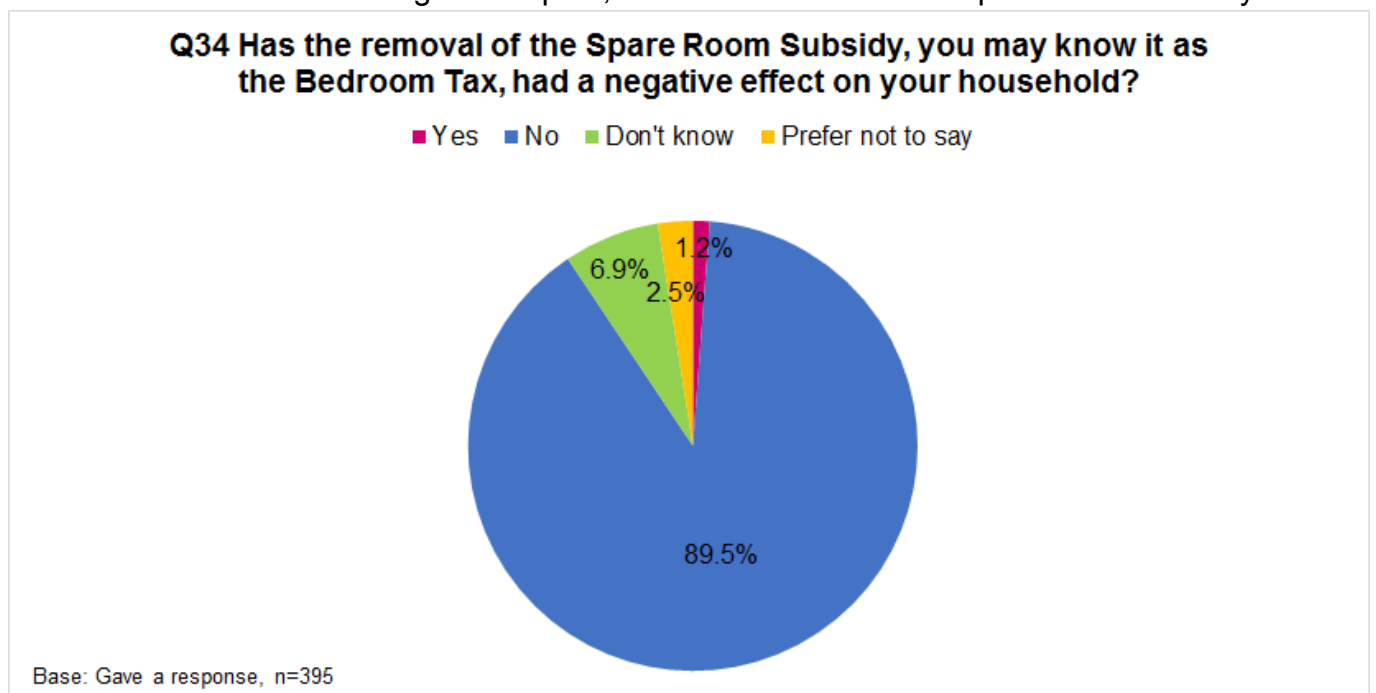


Welfare reform (Q33-35)

Just 5% of respondents said they were in receipt of tax credits or benefits and that these had been reduced due to welfare reform. On the other hand, 19% answered no to this question, 6% were unsure, 3% preferred not to say and the vast majority (67%) said they were not in receipt of benefits or tax credits.



Only 1% of respondents said that the removal of the Spare Room Subsidy or better known as the Bedrooms Tax, has had a negative effect on their household. On the other hand, 90% said it had not had a negative impact, 7% were unsure and 2% preferred not to say.



Respondents who said the removal of the Spare Room Subsidy had a negative effect on their household provided the following reasons for feeling this way, The main reasons were where respondents said their rent or Council tax had increased, that they now needed to move home or that they were unable to have family stay over at their home.

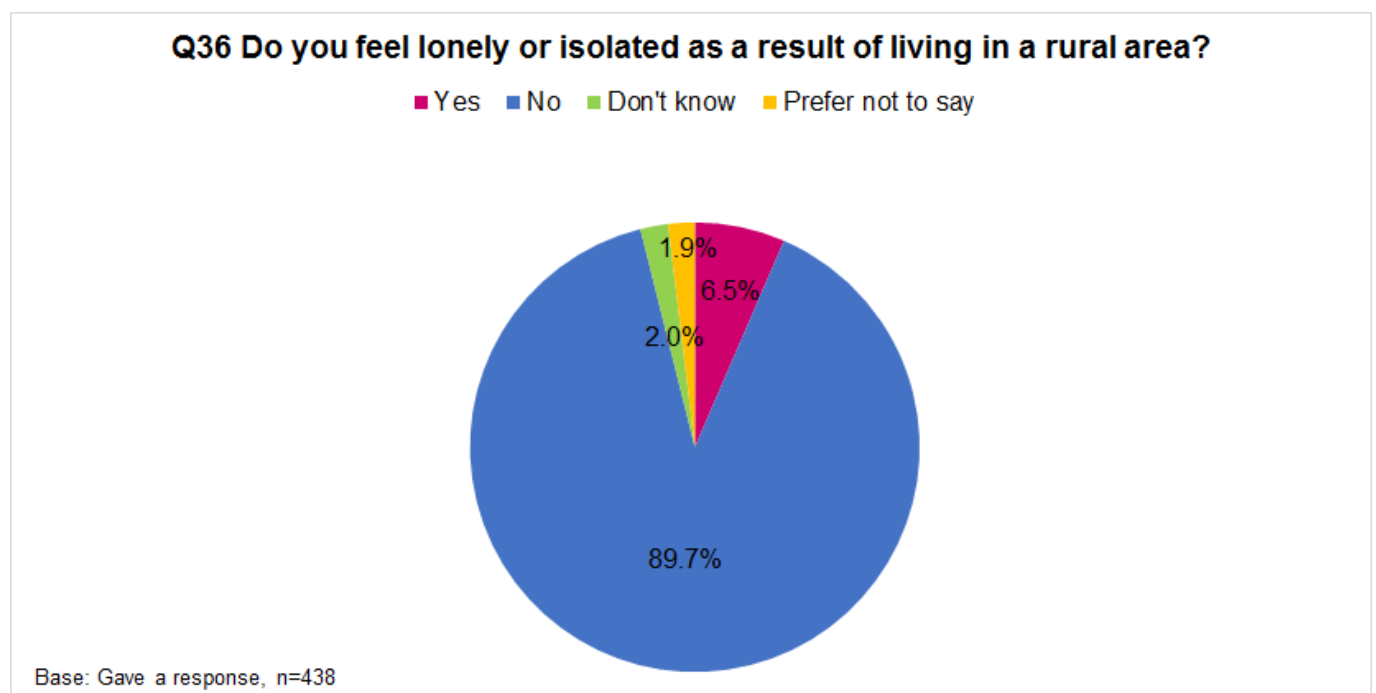
- *We have a disabled son who lives independently and we have increased help to him.*
- *There is a significant difference between rent benefit and the actual rent.*
- *We receive pension credit, housing benefit and Council tax paid. I could not afford to move to a smaller house. I have a small poultry business which I could not take with me to a Council house, removing some income.*
- *Moved to a smaller house.*
- *Negative effect. Not at all clear as to function.*
- *On top of the housing benefit cut, I now have £120 a month to pay to rent.*
- *I can't have my kids to stay now.*
- *At the moment I'm in a two bed property and trying to move to a one bed but not in this area. I get subsidy payment which is very hard to move from here because of it.*
- *I can't have my family to stay and they live down South.*
- *Get no help now!*
- *I would have liked to have been able to foster children but now I can't.*
- *My children can't come home as we have nowhere for them to sleep. Also have debt.*
- *I have four young adult children. We are in a two bedroom property with our Autistic son. If my other children visit they have to leave the same day or sleep on the sofa. (My student daughter cannot come home).*
- *I get less housing benefit but the reduction is only about £5 a week.*
- *Separate rooms are needed for the elderly.*
- *I got a rebate on this last year.*
- *I have more Council tax to pay and my rent went up.*
- *Makes income harder to manage.*
- *People more at risk.*
- *I still pay bedroom tax.*
- *We had £80 a month to pay out of our benefit towards our rent. Now, since the bedroom tax we have £104 a month to find. It's getting harder to live.*
- *We object to it in principle and in practice.*

- *If it's been removed I'm delighted but I was unaware it had. Bedroom tax has been removed?*

Very few respondents had received a discretionary housing payment, 17 stated they received a discretionary payment because of the removal of the Spare Room Subsidy and 14 respondents stated this was because of another issue.

Feeling of isolation (Q36)

The vast majority of respondents (90%) said they did not feel lonely or isolated as a result of living in a rural area. Where respondents did feel lonely or isolated they were most likely to live in Berwickshire (8%) or Teviot (9%), be aged 16-34 (11%), did not own or have access to a car (11%) and had a disability or long term health condition (13%).



3.10. Health and wellbeing

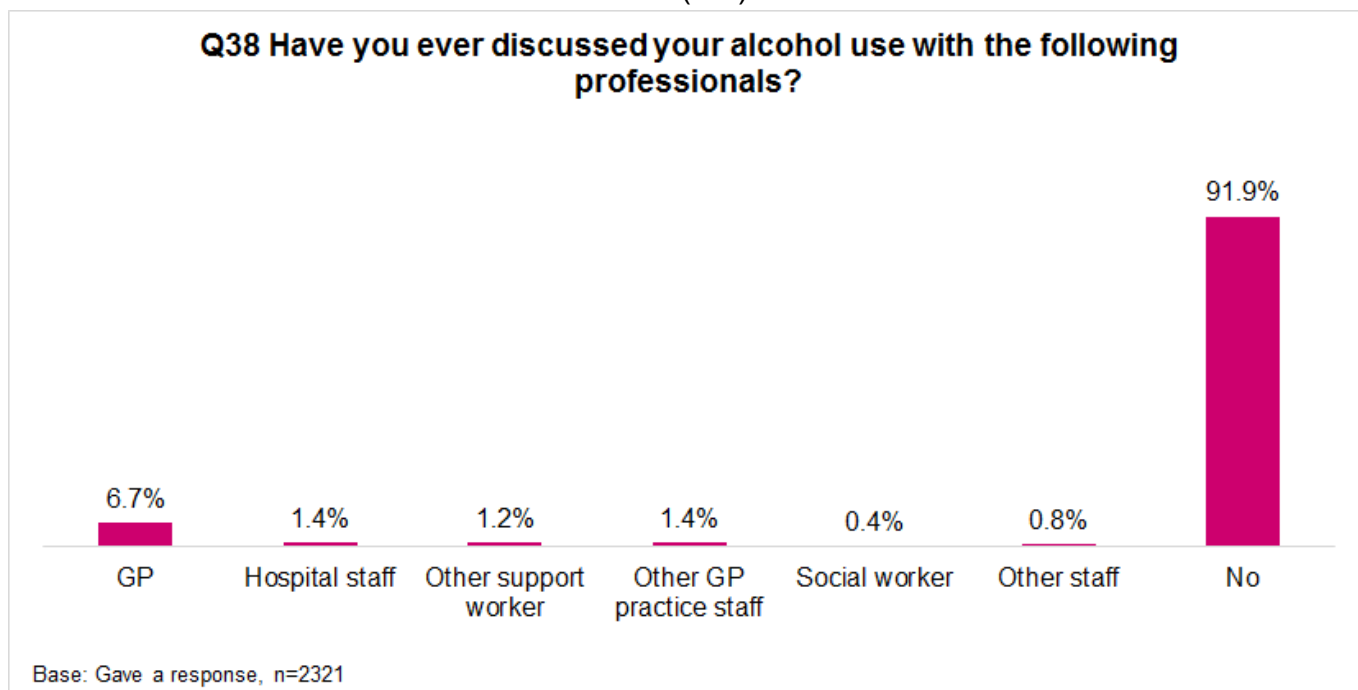
Alcohol consumption (Q37-42)

Only 5% of respondents said that they or a family member had at some point had concerns about how much alcohol they consume. This is down from the 8% of respondents who had this opinion in 2013.

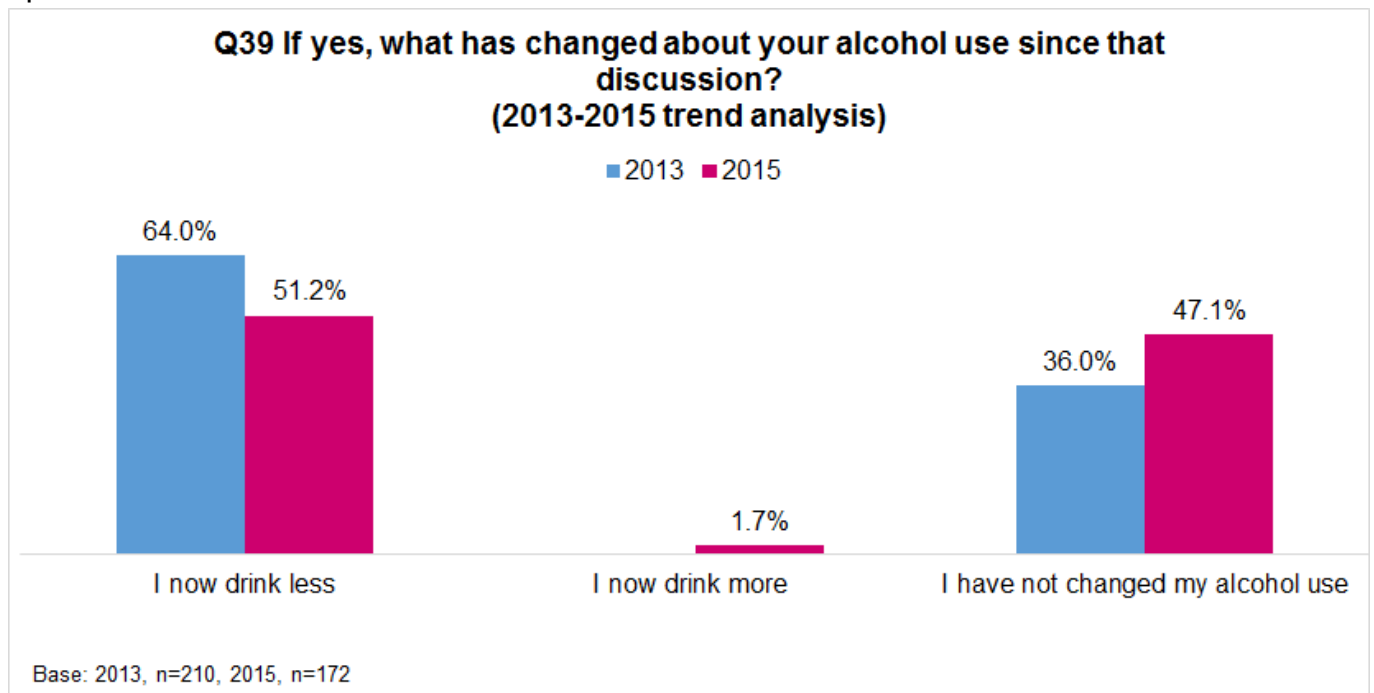
The results to this question did not vary significantly by area forum. However, analysis by age revealed that respondents aged 16-34 (9%) were most likely to have concerns about their drinking.

Q37 Have you or a family member ever had concerns about how much alcohol you drink?							
	Overall	16-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	Age not given
Base	2618	150	222	654	721	404	520
Yes	5%	9%	5%	7%	6%	3%	4%
No	95%	91%	96%	93%	95%	97%	96%

Following on from this, respondents were asked if they had ever discussed their alcohol use with a variety of health professionals. The vast majority of respondents (92%) had not discussed their alcohol use with a health professional (94% in 2013). Where respondents had this discussion this tended to be with a GP (7%).



Those who had spoken to a health professional about their drinking were asked if they have changed their alcohol consumption since that discussion. Over half of respondents said that they now drink less (51%) which is a decrease on the 2013 survey where 64% gave this opinion.

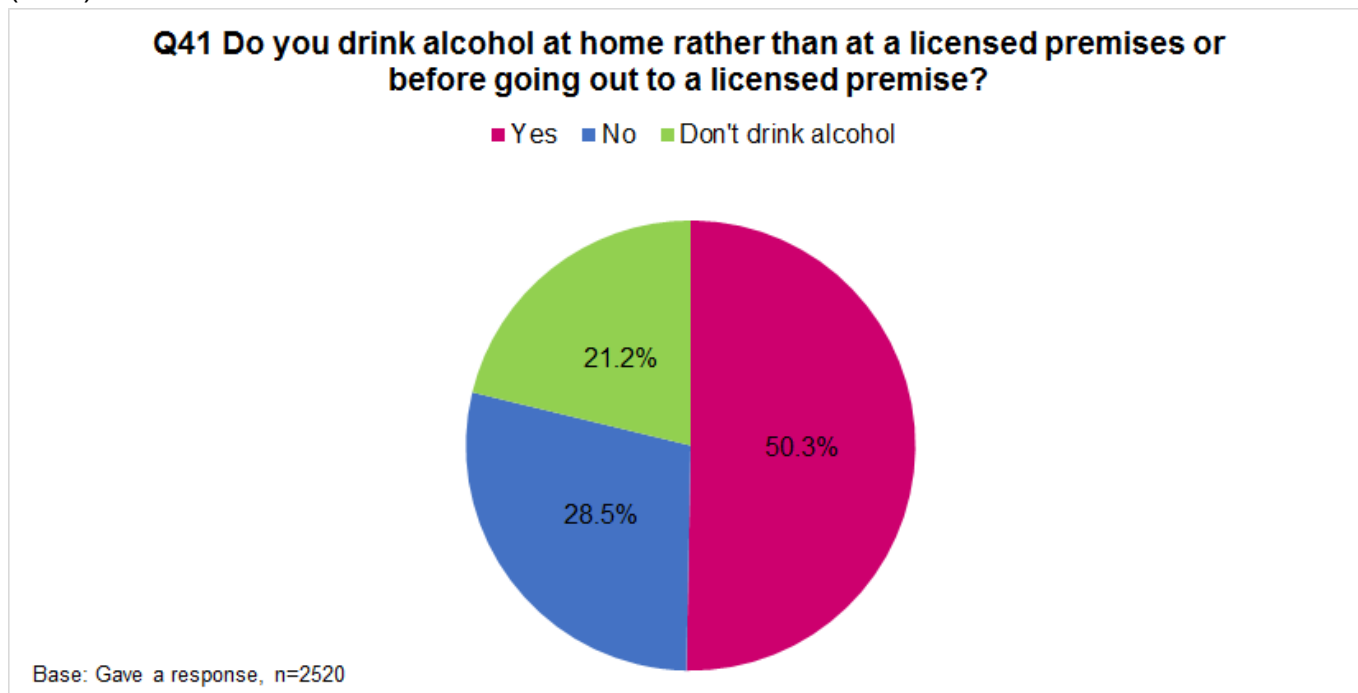


Just under 7 in 10 respondents (68%) were of the opinion that the number of places to purchase alcohol in their local area is about right, 14% stated there were too many places and 2% said there were too few places. Analysis by area forum reveals that respondents who lived in Teviot were significantly more likely to have said there were too many places in the local neighbourhood to buy alcohol (23%) than respondents who lived in all other areas (between 9% and 14% for all other areas).



Half of respondents said they drink alcohol at home rather than at a licensed premises or before going out to a licensed premises (50%), 28% said they did not do this and 21% of respondents said they did not drink alcohol.

Analysis by age indicates that respondents aged 35-44 were most likely to have said they consume alcohol at home (68%) while respondents aged 75 and over were least likely (33%).

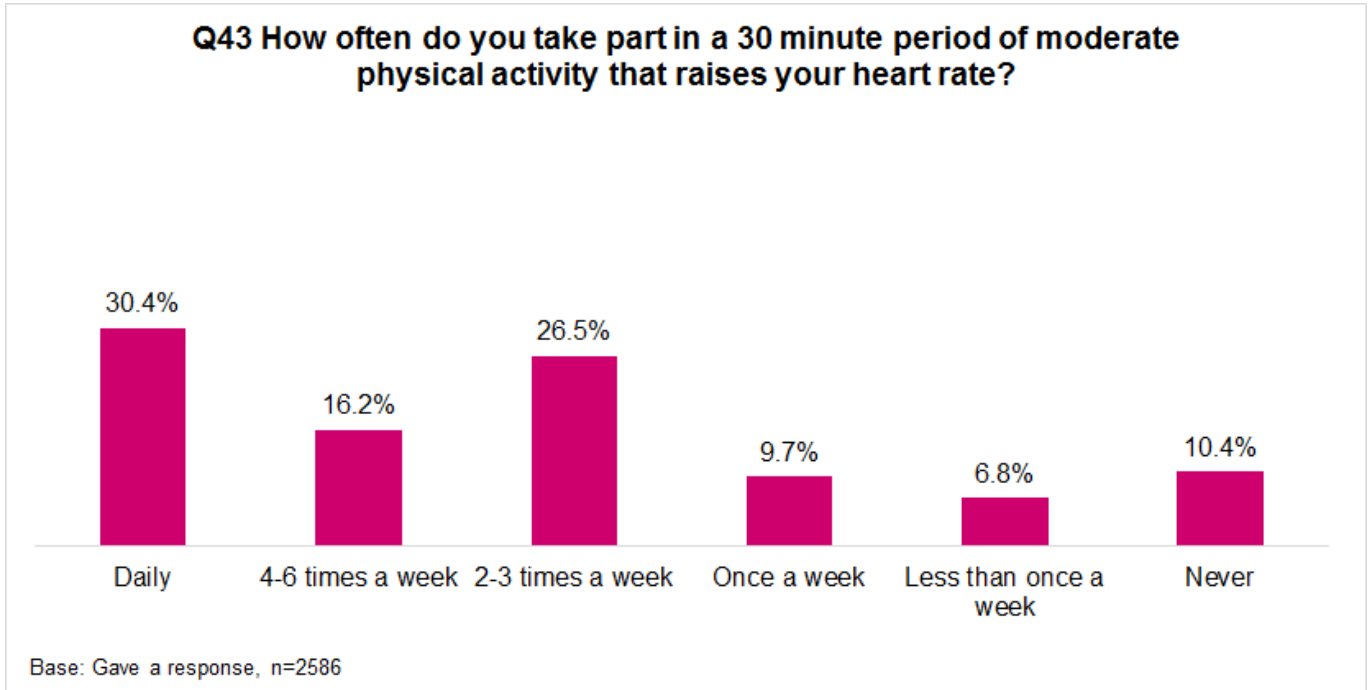


Where respondents did drink alcohol at home, they were asked about the main factors that have influenced them to do this. The most common reasons were due to a changing lifestyle (45%), convenience (45%), the cost of going out for a drink (42%) and drink driving regulations (40%).

Q42 What are the main factors that have influenced you to do this?	
Base: n=1242	%
Convenience	45.5%
Changing lifestyles e.g. home entertaining	44.9%
Cost of going out for drink	42.0%
Drink driving regulations	39.6%
Lack of suitable venues	15.5%
Transport availability	14.3%
Pricing and promotions of off-sales alcohol	12.4%
Transport cost	6.9%
Because you can smoke	5.1%
Personal safety	4.8%

Physical activity (Q43)

Just under half of respondents (47%) said they take part in a 30 minute period of moderate physical activity that raises their heart rate at least 4 times a week, 36% do this between 1 and 3 times a week, 7% said they do this less than once a week and 10% said they never do this.



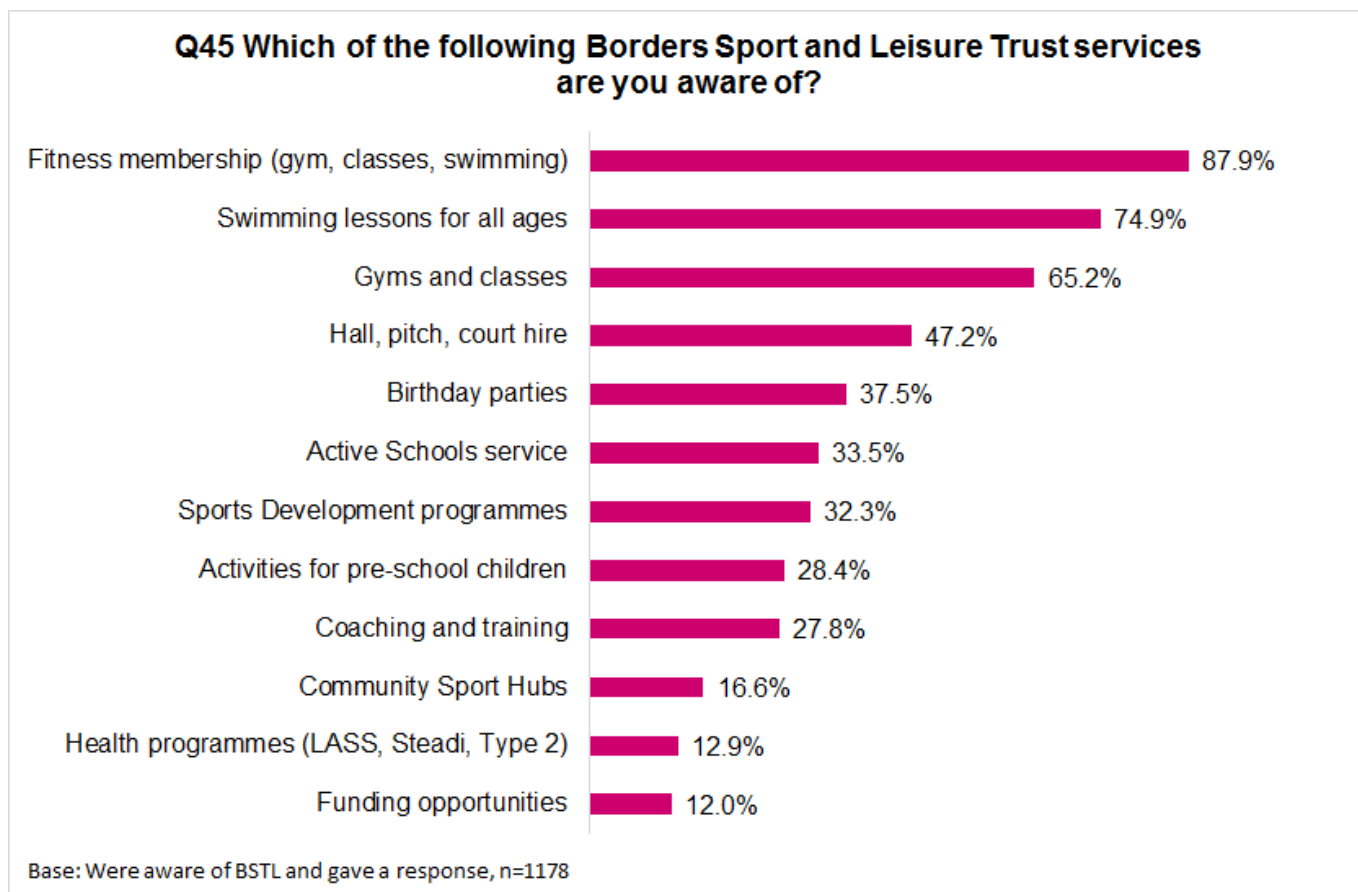
Compared to 2013, the proportion of respondents who said they take part in moderate physical activity for a 30 minute period has decreased from 19% in 2013 to 10% in 2015.

Q43 How often do you take part in a 30 minute period of moderate physical activity that raises your heart rate?			
	2010	2013	2015
Daily	31.0%	26.4%	30.4%
4-6 times a week	15.0%	14.3%	16.2%
2-3 times a week	23.0%	23.6%	26.5%
Once a week	11.0%	9.2%	9.7%
Less than once a week	7.0%	7.6%	6.8%
Never	14.0%	18.8%	10.4%

Borders Sport and Leisure Trust (Q44-49)

Half of respondents (50%) were aware of Borders Sport and Leisure Trust. Respondents aged 35-44 (72%) were most likely to be aware of Borders Sport and Leisure Trust, as were respondents who lived in Eildon (58%).

Following on from this, respondents were asked which BSLT services they were aware of. Awareness was highest in terms of fitness membership (88%), swimming lessons for all ages (75%) and gyms and classes (65%).



Just under 4 in 10 respondents who were aware of BSLT services (38%) said they were aware that as a registered charity, all Borders Sport and Leisure Trust income is re-invested into services for the general public.

Over a third of respondents (37%) who were aware of BSLT services said they currently used the facilities or services offered by BSLT at any of its centres.

Those who used the BSLT services were then asked how likely they would recommend BSLT services to family and friends on a scale from 1 to 10, with 1 being not very likely and 10 being extremely likely. For analysis purposes a net promoter score (NPS) was calculated to gauge customer loyalty to the organisation.

NPS is based on the fundamental perspective that every organisation's customers can be divided into three categories:

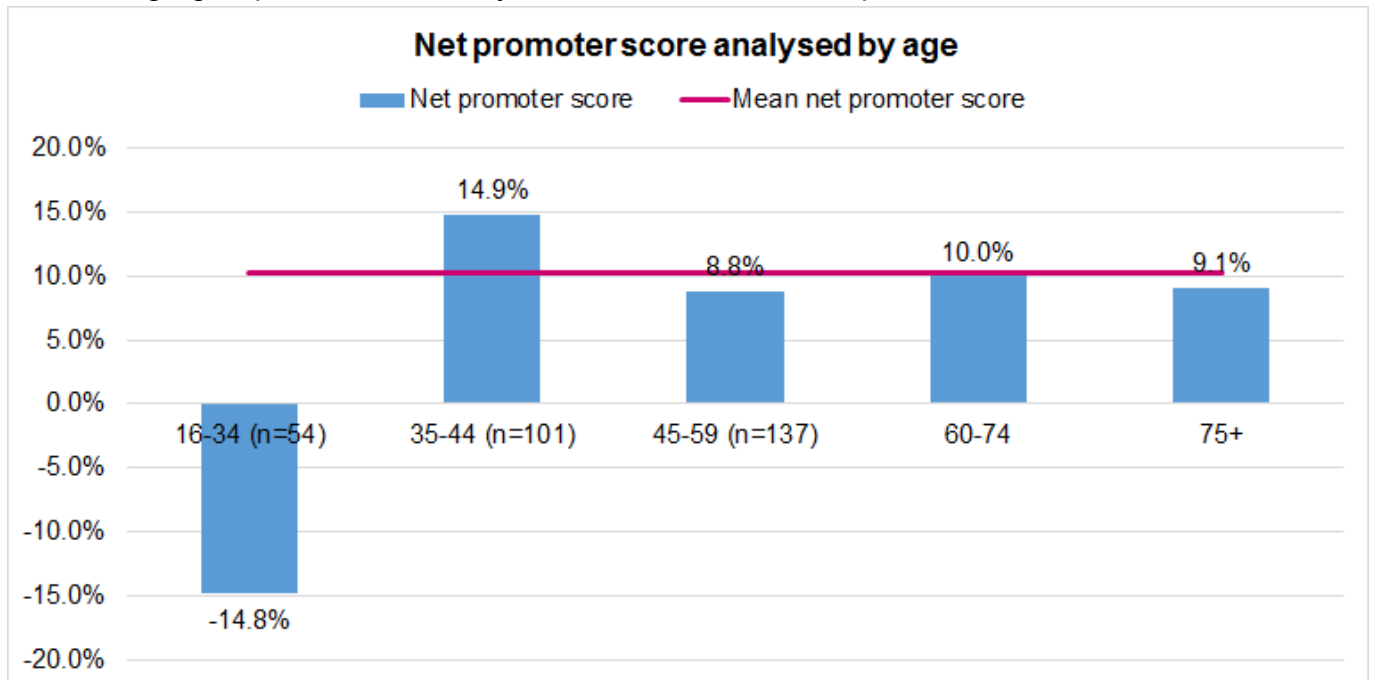
- "Promoters" are loyal enthusiasts who buying the organisation's goods or services and talk positively about the organisation to others.
- "Passives" are satisfied but unenthusiastic customers who can be easily wooed by the competition.
- "Detractors" are unhappy customers who will not talk positively about the organisation to others.

Customers can be categorised based on their answer to the question. The Net Promoter Score is calculated taking the percentage of customers who are promoters (i.e. those who gave overall satisfaction a value of 9 or 10) and subtract the percentage who are detractors (i.e. those who gave overall satisfaction a value of 1 to 6). This equation is how we calculate a Net Promoter Score for a company.

Detractors						Passive	Promoters		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
not likely at all			neutral			extremely likely			
NPS=% of Promoters - % of Detractors									

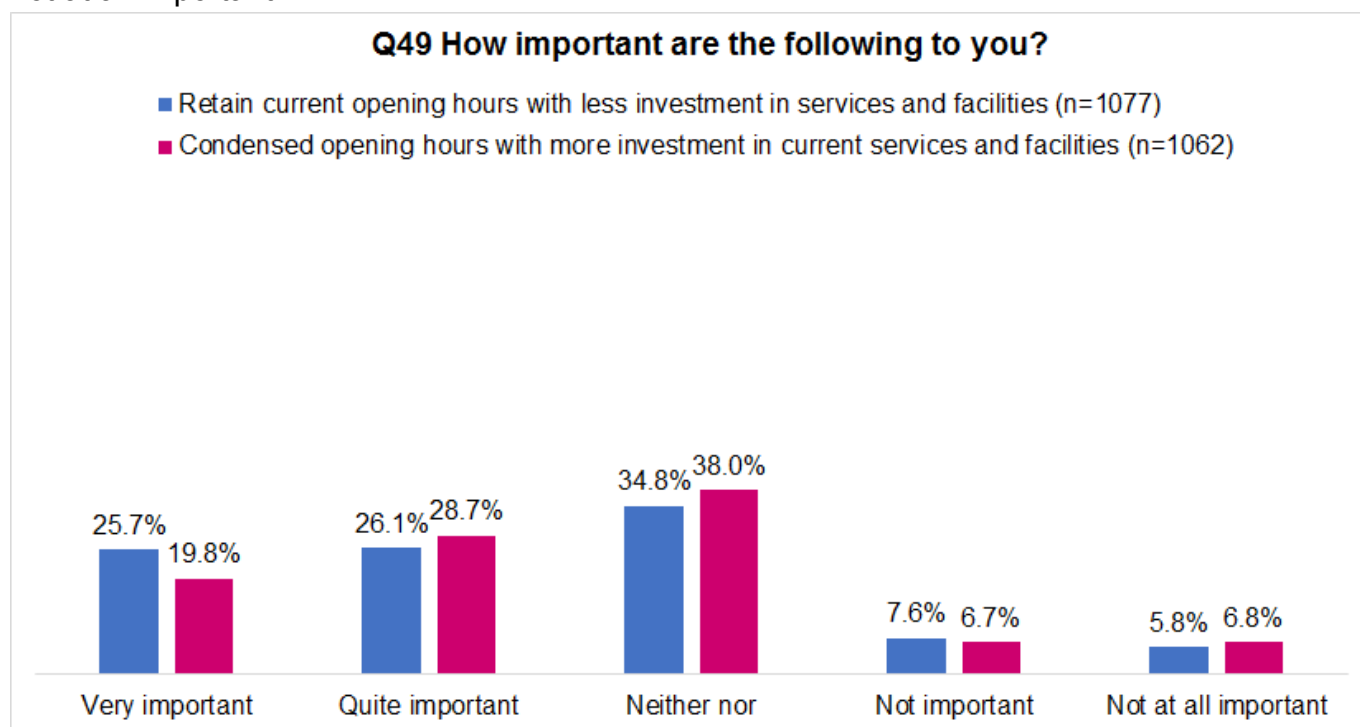
The net promoter score for Borders Sport and Leisure Trust overall is 10.2% (36.6% of respondents were promoters i.e. scored this as a 9 or 10, 26.4% of respondents were detractors i.e. gave a score of between 1 and 6, and 37% were passive, i.e. gave a score of 7 or 8). This is high score for BSLT and reveals that their customers are satisfied with the service they received and very likely to promote the organisation to others.

The chart below shows that respondents aged 35-44 had a higher than average NPS. On the other hand, respondents aged 16-34 had the lowest NPS score at -14.8%, indicating that this age group were more likely to be a detractor than a promoter of the service.



Borders Sport and Leisure Trust provides a range of physical activities and sport related services, many based in ageing facilities with high running costs. The current challenging economic climate means that the trust has to consider how best to invest in their services for the future in order to continue to deliver the services that its customers require. In relation to this, respondents were asked how important they considered two options relating to the opening hours and investment in the service to be,

This revealed that 52% considered retaining the current opening hours with less investment in services and facilities to be very or quite important, 35% stated it was neither important nor unimportant and 13% stated this option was not important or not at all important. The second option was condensed opening hours with more investment in current services and facilities to which 48% of respondents stated this was very or quite important, 38% stated this was neither important nor unimportant and 13% were of the opinion this was not very or not at all important.

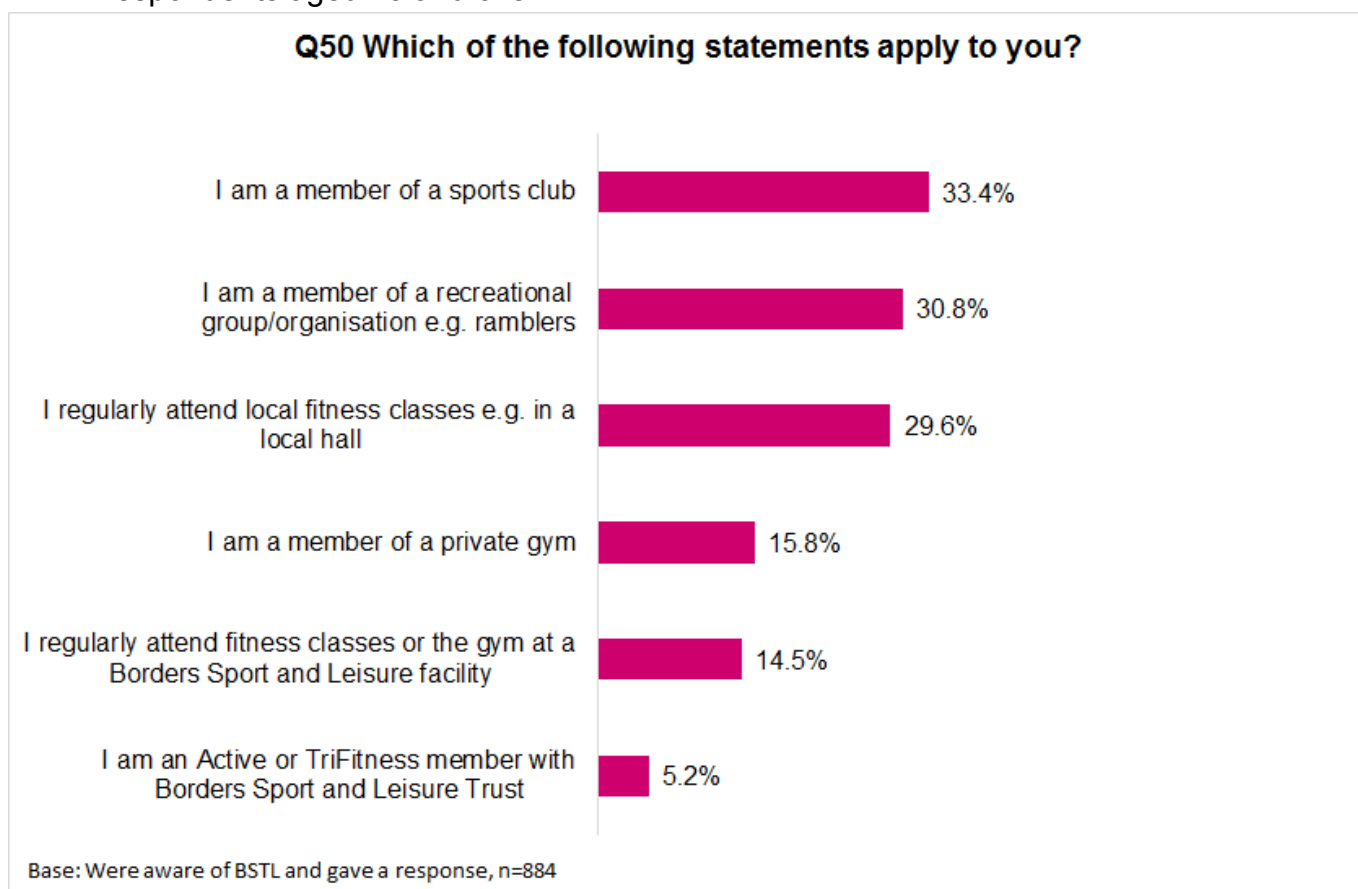


Membership of sports club/ gym (Q50/51)

All respondents were asked whether they were a member of a sports club or gym. A third of respondents were a member of a sports club, 31% were a member of a recreational group or organisation and 30% stated they regularly attend local fitness classes for example in a local hall.

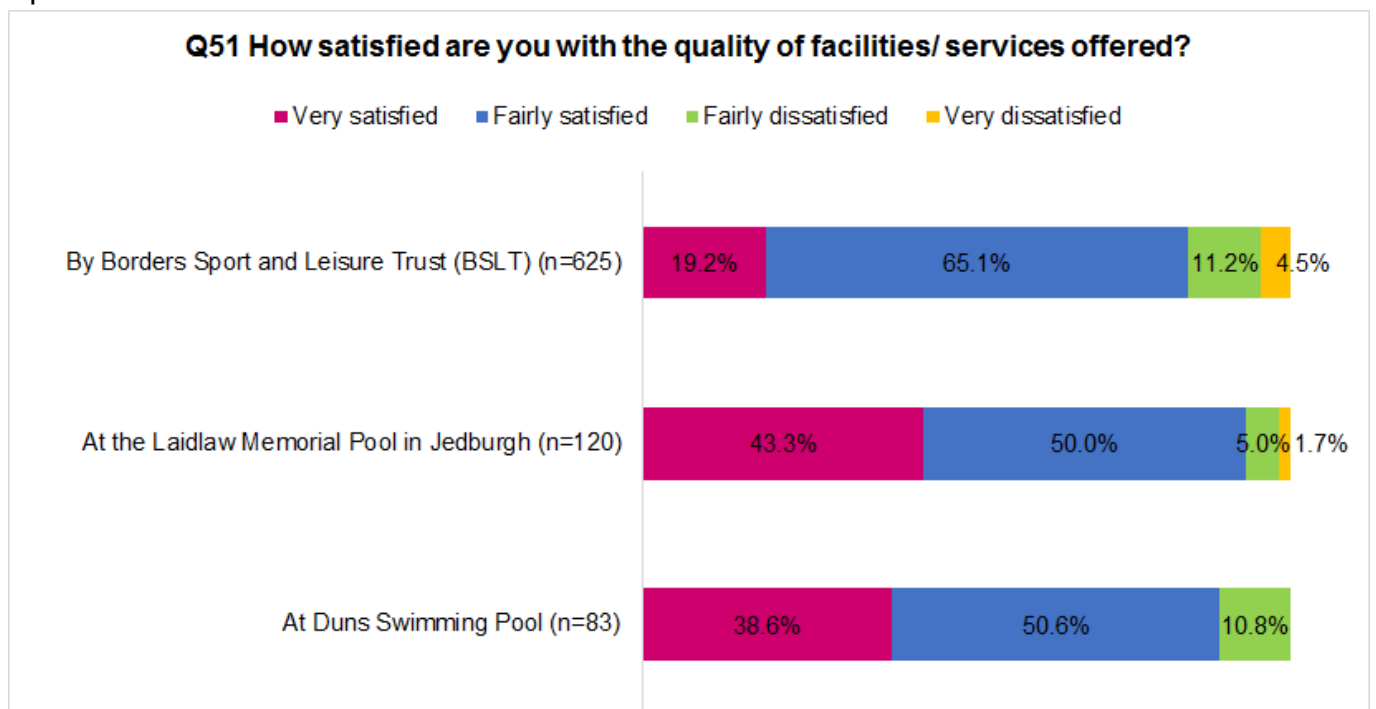
The results to this question vary significantly in terms of:

- **Private gym membership:** 25% of respondents aged 35-44 compared to 7% of respondents aged 75 and over;
- **Member of recreational group/ organisation:** 37% of respondents aged 60-74 compared to 17% of respondents aged 16-34;
- **Attendance of fitness classes or the gym at a Borders Sport and Leisure Facility:** 23% of respondents aged 35-44 compared to 13% of respondents aged 45-74;
- **Active or TriFitness membership with Borders Sport and Leisure Trust:** 17% of respondents aged 16-34 compared to 2% of respondents aged 60-74 and 3% of respondents aged 75 and over.



Respondents were asked to rate how satisfied or dissatisfied they were with the quality of facilities and services offered by Borders Sport and Leisure trust, at the Laidlaw Memorial Pool in Jedburgh and at the Duns Swimming Pool.

As can be seen in the chart below satisfaction was highest for the Laidlaw Memorial Pool in Jedburgh where 93% of respondents who provided an opinion said they were very or fairly satisfied with the quality of facilities and services offered. Just under 9 in 10 respondents said they were very or fairly satisfied with the facilities and services offered at the Duns Swimming pool and 83% were satisfied with the facilities and services offered by Borders Sport and Leisure Trust.

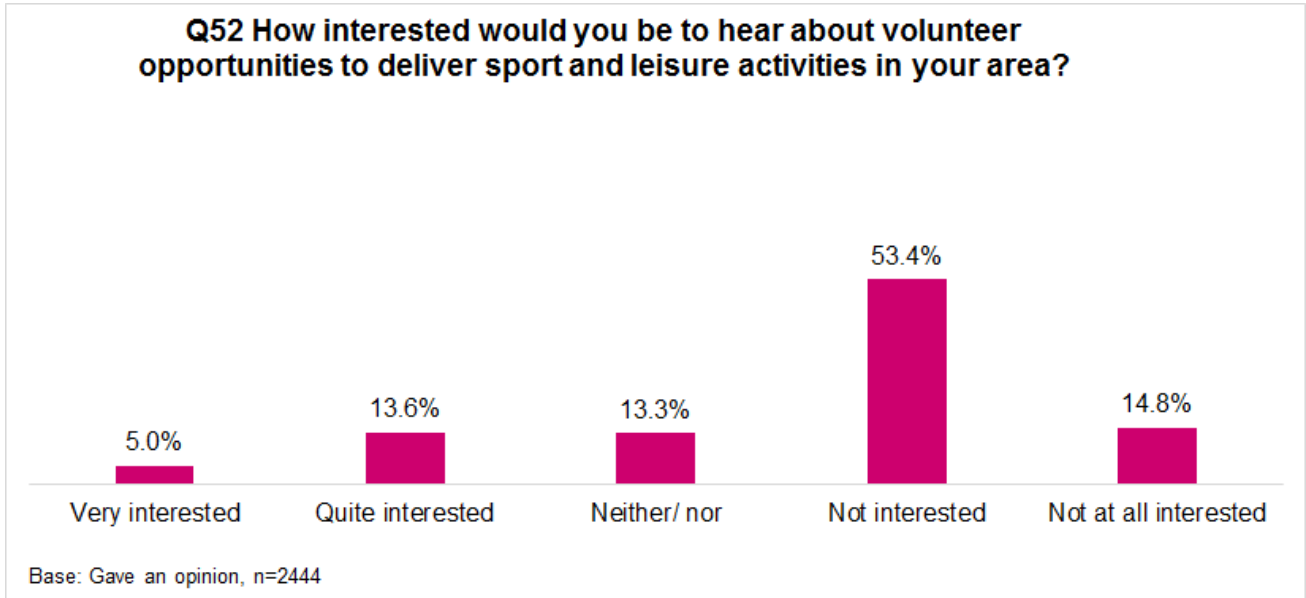


Respondents noted that the BSLT facility they use most often was the Kelso swimming pool (13%) and Peebles swimming pool (13%). The least used facility was Duns swimming pool with only 1% of respondents saying they use this most frequently.

Please specify which BSLT facility you use most frequently		
Base: Respondents who gave a response, n=427	No	%
Kelso swimming pool	55	12.9%
Peebles swimming pool	55	12.9%
Teviot leisure centre	47	11.0%
Galashiels swimming pool	42	9.8%
Gytes in Peebles	38	8.9%
Hawick leisure centre	35	8.2%
Eyemouth leisure centre	34	8.0%
Swimming pool- unspecified	34	8.0%
Tweedbank (sports centre/ bowling club)	26	6.1%
Selkirk swimming pool	17	4.0%
Tri-Fitness	12	2.8%
None	10	2.3%
Queens centre	8	1.9%
Jedburgh swimming pool	6	1.4%
Duns swimming pool	5	1.2%
Other	27	6.3%

Voluntary work (Q52/53)

Just under 1 in 5 respondents (19%) said they would be very or quite interested in hearing about volunteer opportunities to deliver sport and leisure activities in their area compared to 13% who were neither interested nor uninterested and 68% who were not interested or not at all interested in volunteering opportunities.

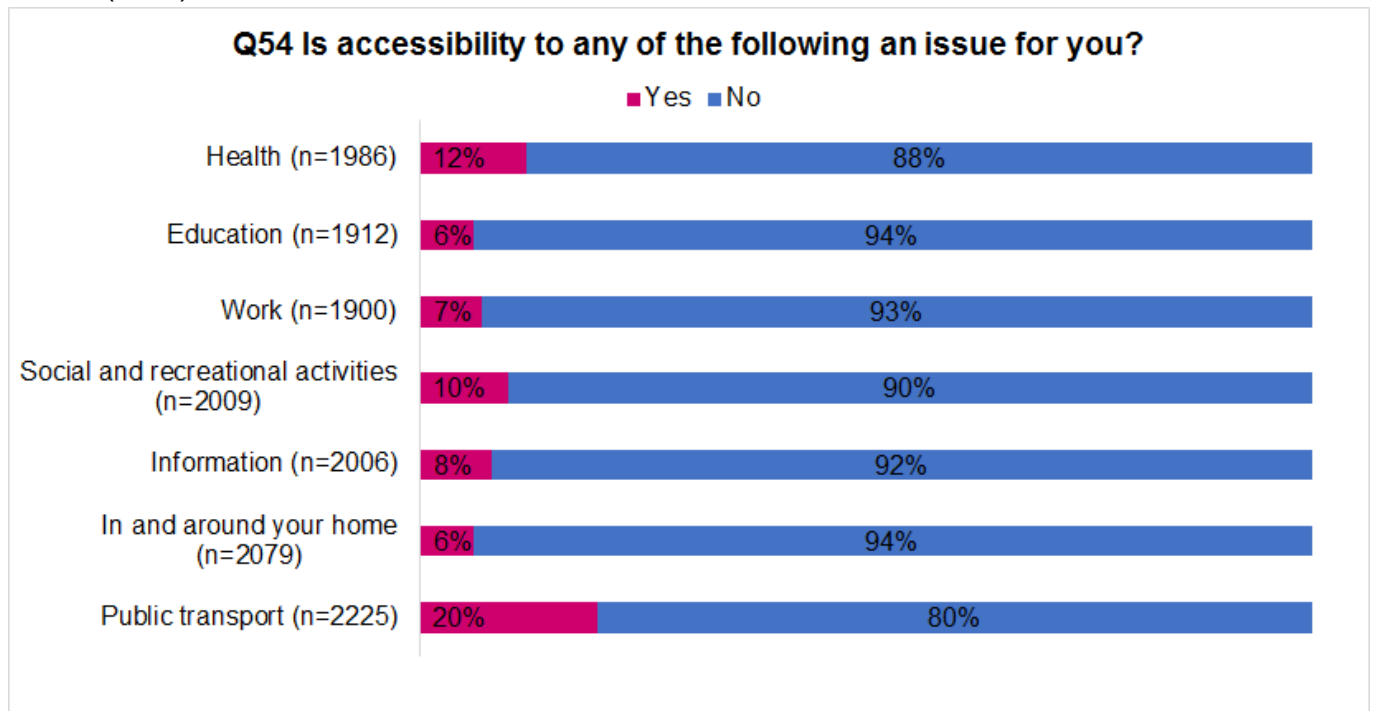


Furthermore, 30% of respondents said they were involved in voluntary work such as parent councils, charity shops, helping a neighbour with shopping etc. This is an increase on the 2013 survey where 27% stated they were involved in voluntary work.

3.11. Access

Accessibility issues (Q54)

A number of questions were included in the questionnaire on the topic of accessibility. Firstly, respondents were asked if accessibility was an issue for them in terms of various ways such as access to health services, education, work and so on. For respondents overall, access to public transport appeared to be the biggest issue (20%), followed by health (12%)



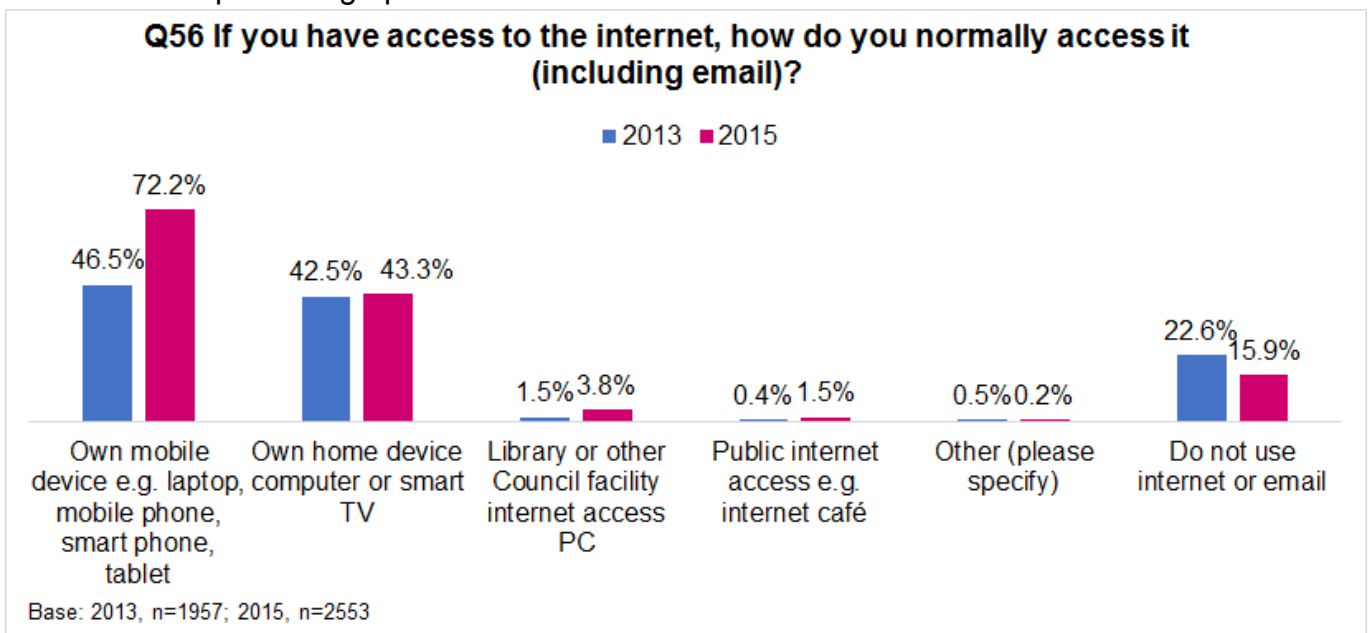
Other comments on accessibility (Q55)

All respondents were asked if they had any other comments they would like to make about accessibility. Where respondents provided comments this tended to be regarding public transport and accessibility of health services.

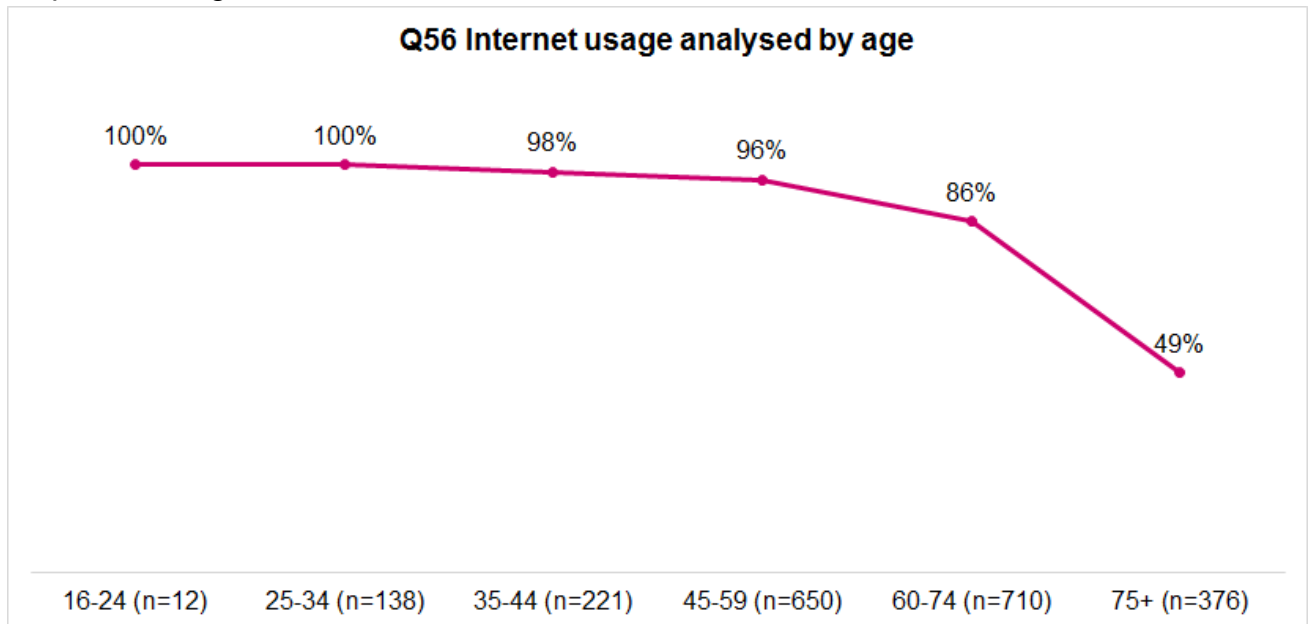
Q55 Do you have any comments you would like to make about accessibility?		
Base: Respondents who had an opinion, n=234	No	%
Poor/ lack of public transport/ could provide a better service	92	39.3%
Not enough facilities for wheelchair users/ disabled	24	10.3%
Wait too long to get GP/ doctor's appointment	21	9.0%
Difficult due to disability/ health reasons	18	7.7%
Better leisure facilities/ extended opening hours/ more classes for people with disabilities	15	6.4%
Better access to health centres/ improved out of hours care	13	5.6%
No access to the internet/ poor connection	12	5.1%
Poor parking facilities/ blue badges for disabled	11	4.7%
Poor pavements for wheelchair users	10	4.3%
Problems getting on buses	5	2.1%
Poor roads/ improvement to roads	4	1.7%
Reinstate garden waste collection	3	1.3%
Other	22	9.4%

Internet access (Q56)

With regards to internet access, only 16% of respondents said they did not use the internet or email which is a decrease on the 23% who did not use internet or email in 2013. Over 7 in 10 respondents (72%) said they accessed the internet on their own mobile device and 43% said they used their own home device such as a computer or smart TV. The proportion of respondents who said they accessed the internet via a mobile device has seen an increase of 26 percentage points since 2013.



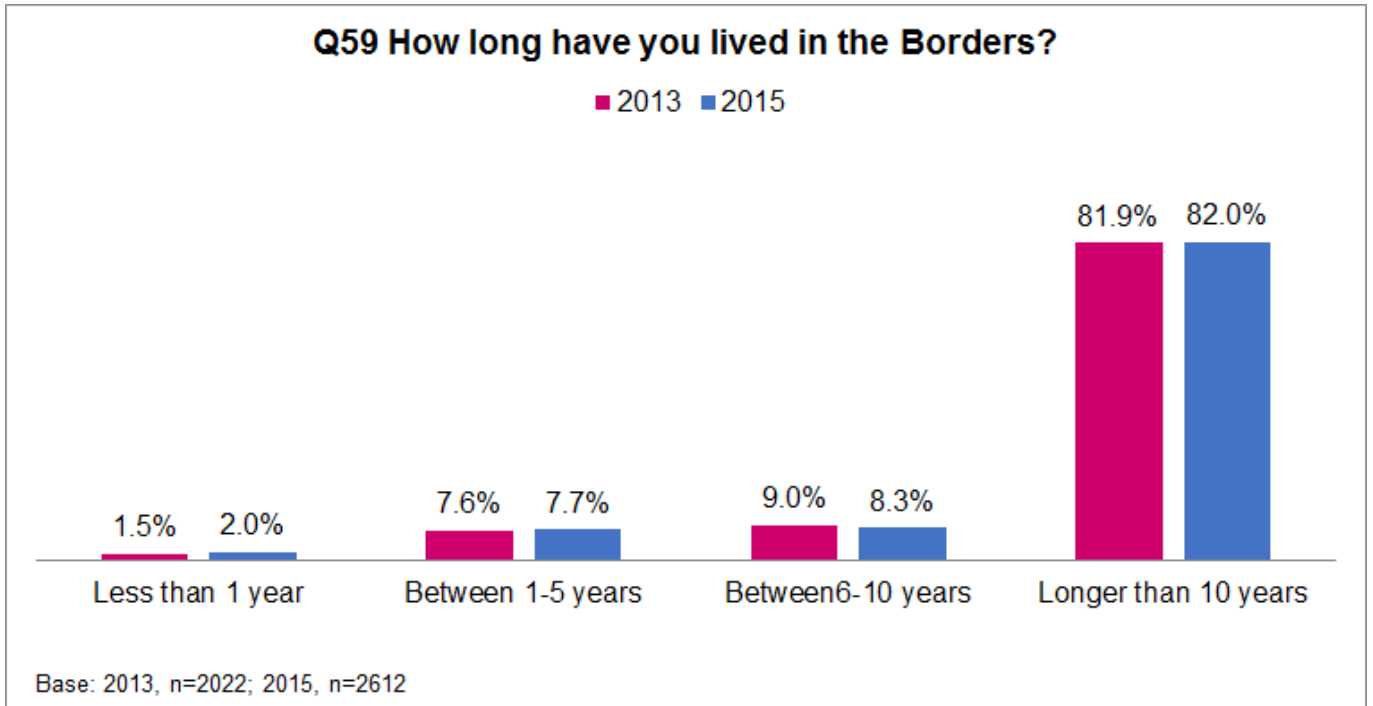
As can be seen in the chart below access to the internet is directly correlated to age with 100% of respondents aged under 35 stating they have access compared to 49% of respondents aged 75 and over.



3.12. Household information

Length of stay in the Borders (Q59)

Just over 8 in 10 respondents (82%) have lived in the borders for more than 10 years, 8% have lived there between 6-10 years, 8% between 1-5 years and the remaining 2% less than 1 year. Compared to 2013 results there is little difference in the amount of time respondents have lived in the borders.



Analysis by age indicates that the majority of respondents have lived in the borders for at least 10 years.

How long have you lived in the Borders? (Analysed by age)							
	Overall	16-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	Age not given
Base	2612	152	222	657	731	421	429
Less than 1 year	2.0%	4.6%	5.4%	1.7%	1.8%	1.4%	0.7%
Between 1-5 years	7.7%	17.1%	13.1%	8.8%	7.7%	2.9%	4.7%
Between 6-10 years	8.3%	9.2%	14.9%	9.3%	8.2%	3.3%	8.4%
Longer than 10 years	82.0%	69.1%	66.7%	80.2%	82.4%	92.4%	86.2%

Age and gender (Q60/61)

More females (53%) completed the survey than males (41%). In terms of age, those aged 60-74 were most likely to complete the survey (27%) followed by those aged 45-59 (24%). Those aged 16-34 (6%) and 35-44 (8%) were the least likely to complete the survey.

Q61 Are you...?				
	Overall	Male	Female	Prefer not to say
Base	2706	1113	1438	48
16-34 years	5.6%	4.5%	7.1%	-
35-44 years	8.2%	6.7%	10.2%	-
45-59 years	24.4%	24.4%	26.1%	16.7%
60-74 years	27.1%	31.5%	26.4%	2.1%
75 years or older	15.6%	17.8%	15.0%	10.4%
Age not given	19.2%	14.9%	15.3%	70.8%

Employment situation (Q63)

42% of respondents stated that they were in full or part time work, 12% were self-employed and 4% were working from home. A further 42% of respondents were wholly retired from work, 5% were at home and not seeking work, 4% are permanently sick or disabled, 1% were registered unemployed and less than 1% were in full time education.

Q63 Which of these best describes your present employment situation?	
Base: Gave a response, n=2554	%
In full time employment	27.8%
In part time work	13.0%
Self-employed	11.5%
Work from home	4.0%
Member of the Armed Forces	0.1%
Registered unemployed	1.3%
Permanently sick or disabled	3.6%
Wholly retired from work	42.4%
In full time education	0.4%
At home/ not seeking work	4.7%
Ex Armed Forces	1.5%

Analysis by area forum shows that respondents from Eildon (34%) are more likely to be in full time employment than those from Berwickshire. (21%). Significantly 47% of respondents from Berwickshire said they were wholly retired from work compared to 40% in Eildon.

Q63 Which of these best describes your present employment situation? analysed by area forum						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	2519	503	513	524	438	541
In full time work	27.6%	21.1%	26.5%	34.4%	29.7%	26.4%
In part time work	13.1%	11.7%	11.9%	12.8%	13.5%	15.7%
Self employed	11.4%	11.9%	13.1%	7.1%	10.0%	14.4%
Work from home	3.9%	7.0%	2.7%	3.1%	2.3%	4.3%
Member of the Armed Forced	0.1%	-	-	0.4%	-	0.2%
Registered unemployed	1.3%	0.6%	1.6%	1.3%	1.6%	1.3%
Permanently sick or disabled	3.7%	4.6%	3.7%	3.6%	5.5%	1.5%
Wholly retired from work	42.7%	47.1%	43.1%	39.7%	42.2%	41.4%
In full time education	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	-	0.6%
At home/not seeking work	4.6%	5.8%	5.1%	3.2%	3.9%	4.8%
Ex Armed Forces	1.5%	1.6%	1.4%	2.1%	1.4%	0.9%

Of those who are in paid employment 83% said they were based in the Borders. Significantly more respondents in Cheviot (96%) than Tweeddale (58%) said their work was based in the Borders.

Work in Borders (Analysed by area forum)						
	Overall	Berwickshire	Cheviot	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale
Base	1019	164	194	240	179	225
Yes	83%	85%	96%	89%	93%	58%
No	17%	15%	4%	11%	7%	42%

Of those who are in full time education, 3 said they were based in the borders and 1 said they were based out with the Borders. The remaining two respondents did not provide a response to this question.

Disability status (Q68/69)

16% of respondents considered themselves to have a disability. When analysed by area, those who live in Berwickshire were the most likely to consider themselves to have a disability (21%).

Q68 Do you consider yourself to have a disability?						
	Overall	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale	Cheviot	Berwickshire
Base	2424	505	413	516	488	469
Yes	15.6%	14.3%	18.4%	12.4%	13.7%	20.9%
No	80.9%	81.8%	77.7%	85.3%	83.6%	74.8%
Prefer not to say	3.5%	4.0%	3.9%	2.3%	2.7%	4.3%

Those who had a disability were asked to describe the nature of their health problem. The most common health problem was longstanding illness or health condition such as cancer or diabetes (45%), followed by physical impairment (42%).

Q69 Which of these best describes the nature of your disability? (Analysed by area forum)						
	Overall	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale	Cheviot	Berwickshire
Base	346	66	66	61	64	88
Physical impairment, such as difficulty using your arms or mobility issues which means using a wheelchair or crutches	41.6%	37.9%	30.3%	45.9%	34.4%	54.4%
Sensory impairment, such as being blind/ having a serious visual impairment or being deaf/ having a serious hearing impairment	13.3%	9.1%	9.1%	14.8%	15.6%	15.9%
Mental health condition, such as depression or schizophrenia	18.2%	28.8%	12.1%	18.0%	23.4%	11.4%
Learning disability, (such as Down's syndrome or dyslexia) or cognitive impairment (such as autism or head injury)	5.8%	7.6%	10.6%	4.9%	3.1%	3.4%
Longstanding illness or health condition such as cancer, HIV, diabetes, chronic heart disease or epilepsy	45.1%	47.0%	48.5%	37.7%	51.6%	42.0%
Other, such as disfigurement	8.1%	4.5%	12.1%	4.9%	10.9%	6.8%

Household composition (Q70)

30% of households contained single persons, 5% were lone parents, 20% were couples with children, 41% were couples without children, 1% were households with three or more adults with children and 4% were three or more adults without children. Significantly more Cheviot (34%) and Teviot (34%) respondents said that they live alone than Tweeddale (26%).

Q70 Which of these best describes the type of household at this address? (Analysed by area forum)						
	Overall	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale	Cheviot	Berwickshire
Base	2537	514	438	535	518	496
Single person	30.5%	28.6%	33.8%	26.4%	34.4%	29.8%
Lone parent	4.5%	5.3%	5.0%	3.7%	4.4%	3.6%
Couple with children	20.0%	20.4%	17.4%	24.9%	18.3%	18.8%
Couple without children	40.9%	40.1%	39.0%	42.4%	38.8%	43.8%
Three or more adults with children	0.7%	1.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%
Three or more adults without children	3.5%	4.5%	4.1%	2.2%	3.7%	3.2%

The majority of respondents who are aged 75 and over live in single person households (55%) and 58% of those aged 60 to 74 lived as a couple without children. More than half (56%) of those aged 35-44 lived as a couple with children and those aged 16-34 were most likely to live as a couple with children.

Q70 Which of these best describes the type of household at this address? (Analysed by age)							
	Overall	16-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	Age not given
Base	2537	5	45	108	115	76	420
Single person	30.5%	25.9%	14.1%	20.3%	32.0%	55.1%	31.0%
Lone parent	4.5%	6.8%	8.6%	7.9%	1.0%	1.5%	4.8%
Couple with children	20.0%	38.8%	55.9%	33.1%	5.5%	2.3%	15.5%
Couple without children	40.9%	27.9%	20.0%	31.1%	58.3%	38.0%	44.8%
Three or more adults with children	0.7%	-	0.5%	1.9%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%
Three or more adults without children	3.5%	0.7%	0.9%	5.7%	3.1%	2.8%	3.6%

Access to private transport (Q71)

Eighty six percent of respondents own or have access to a car which is an increase from 2013 where 83% had access to private transport. More males (91%) than females (83%) stated that they had access to a car. Respondents aged 45-59 were the most likely to have access to a car (94%) and respondents aged 75 and over were the least likely (65%).

National identity (Q72)

Almost all respondents considered themselves as Scottish (57%) or British (52%). Please note the instructions for this question were for respondents to tick all that apply.

Q72 What do you consider your national identity to be? (Analysed by area forum)						
	Overall	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale	Cheviot	Berwickshire
Base	2608	535	453	549	525	511
British	52.2%	46.9%	43.5%	53.7%	53.7%	61.3%
Irish	0.8%	1.1%	0.2%	1.3%	1.0%	0.4%
Welsh	0.7%	1.1%	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%
English	5.7%	4.1%	6.6%	5.5%	5.5%	7.2%
Scottish	56.9%	63.0%	65.1%	56.3%	56.2%	45.4%
Prefer not to say	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Other (please specify)	0.9%	1.1%	0.7%	1.8%	0.2%	0.8%
Polish	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	-	0.2%	0.2%

Religion (Q73)

Just under 6 in 10 respondents (59%) said that they were Christians with 32% stating that they did not belong to any religion.

Q73 What religion, religious denomination or body do you belong to? (Analysed by area forum)						
	Overall	Eildon	Teviot	Tweeddale	Cheviot	Berwickshire
Base	2576	532	442	539	522	508
No religion or belief	31.5%	32.7%	30.1%	37.5%	27.4%	29.3%
Buddhist	0.7%	1.3%	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Christian	59.2%	55.6%	60.4%	53.4%	65.9%	62.0%
Hindu	-	-	-	-	0.2%	-
Jewish	-	-	-	-	0.2%	-
Muslim	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	-	-	-
Sikh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prefer not to say	5.5%	6.2%	6.8%	5.2%	3.6%	5.3%
Another religion or belief	0.8%	1.3%	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%

Sexual orientation (Q74)

The majority of respondents (92%) said that they were heterosexual, 1% were bisexual, 1% were homosexual and they remaining 6% said they preferred not to say.

Q74 Which of the following best describes your sexual orientation?	
Base: Gave an opinion, n=2545	%
Bisexual	0.8%
Lesbian/ gay	0.8%
Heterosexual/ straight	92.1%
Prefer not to say	6.3%

Ethnic group (Q75)

In terms of ethnicity 66% of respondents were Scottish, 15% were English and 15% were British.

Q75 What is your ethnic group/ background?	
Base: Gave an opinion, n=2613	%
Scottish	65.6%
English	14.5%
Welsh	0.7%
Northern Irish	0.6%
British	14.5%
Irish	0.7%
Polish	0.2%
Any other white ethnic background (please specify)	1.8%
Any mixed or multiple ethnic group (please specify)	0.2%
Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	0.1%
Any other Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British Ethnic Origin (please specify)	-
African, African Scottish or African British	-
Any other ethnic origin (please specify)	0.2%
Prefer not to say	1.0%

4. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Survey Questionnaire

SCOTTISH BORDERS COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2015

Please take a few minutes to complete this questionnaire. Your answers are valued and will remain anonymous. Please feel free to give your opinions. Please send your questionnaires back to Research Resource by the 19th June 2015

LIFE IN THE SCOTTISH BORDERS

1. Thinking about your neighbourhood, how would you rate it as a place to live?

Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	Fairly poor	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
Fairly good	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	Very poor	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Neither good or bad	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃		

2. Please tell us why you think this.

3. Do you think your neighbourhood has got better or worse over the past three years?

Better	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	Have not lived here for 3 years	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
Stayed the same	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Worse	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃		

4. Please select the five issues that are most important to you (from those listed below) and rank them in order of importance. PLEASE TICK ONE ISSUE PER COLUMN.

	Order of importance				
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Tackling poverty and inequality	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
Growing the economy of the Borders, and supporting retailers and businesses	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
Improving mobile phone coverage in the Borders	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
Improving access to superfast broadband in the Borders	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
Providing sustainable transport links including demand responsive transport	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Reinstatement of Borders railway link to Hawick and Carlisle	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
Providing activities and facilities for younger people	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
Providing high quality care for older people	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈

Making more affordable housing available	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
Raising education attainment and achievement and helping people of all ages obtain the skills they need for learning, life and work	<input type="checkbox"/> 10	<input type="checkbox"/> 10	<input type="checkbox"/> 10	<input type="checkbox"/> 10	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
Providing arts, culture and heritage activities for all ages	<input type="checkbox"/> 11	<input type="checkbox"/> 11	<input type="checkbox"/> 11	<input type="checkbox"/> 11	<input type="checkbox"/> 11
Increase energy efficiency at work and in the home	<input type="checkbox"/> 12	<input type="checkbox"/> 12	<input type="checkbox"/> 12	<input type="checkbox"/> 12	<input type="checkbox"/> 12

HOUSEHOLD WASTE COLLECTION, RECYCLING AND WASTE SERVICES

5. Scottish Borders Council provides a collection service for general household waste and recycling. Please indicate how satisfied you are with the following:

	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither nor	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Do not use/don't know
Your kerbside waste and recycling collection services overall	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
The service offered at the Community Recycling Centres	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Council communications, guidance and information you receive about waste and recycling services? (e.g. the 0300 contact number, website, collection calendars, ReduceReuseRecycle email, SBConnect magazine, press and radio articles etc).	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
The recycling bring sites (glass and textiles) that are situated across the Borders?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

SCOTTISH FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

6. How satisfied are you with the service provided by the Fire and Rescue Service in your local area?

Very satisfied	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Fairly dissatisfied	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Fairly satisfied	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Very dissatisfied	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	<input type="checkbox"/> 3		

7. Do you agree that the Fire and Rescue Service provide you with enough information to make sure you are safe from fire in your home?

Strongly agree	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Agree	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Strongly disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Neither agree nor disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

LOCAL DECISION MAKING

8. How satisfied are you with the opportunities for participating in the local decision making process provided by Scottish Borders Council?

Very satisfied	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	Very dissatisfied	<input type="checkbox"/> _4
Fairly satisfied	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> _5
Fairly dissatisfied	<input type="checkbox"/> _3		

9. Have you taken part in any consultations run by the Council (excluding this survey)? For example the Culture Trust, surveys or school holiday dates.

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	No	<input type="checkbox"/> _2
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TRANSPORTATION

10. Do you use the local bus service?

Yes (go to Q11)	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	No (go to Q12)	<input type="checkbox"/> _2
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11. If 'yes,' how satisfied are you with:

	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Don't know
Local bus services	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5
Quality of service provided	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5
Local bus information	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5

Now go to Q13

12. If you do not use the local bus service please say why. (Please tick all that apply.)

Takes too long	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	Use my own car	<input type="checkbox"/> _11
No direct route	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	Cost	<input type="checkbox"/> _12
Need a car for/ at work	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	Public transport unreliable	<input type="checkbox"/> _13
Work unsocial/ unusual hours	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	Too infrequent	<input type="checkbox"/> _14
Lack of service	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	Difficult access/ on-off steps	<input type="checkbox"/> _15
Health reasons	<input type="checkbox"/> _6	Uncomfortable	<input type="checkbox"/> _16
Too much to carry/ awkward	<input type="checkbox"/> _7	Dislike waiting	<input type="checkbox"/> _17
Prefer to walk	<input type="checkbox"/> _8	Live centrally/ within walking distance	<input type="checkbox"/> _18
Long walk to bus stop	<input type="checkbox"/> _9	Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> _19
Inconvenient	<input type="checkbox"/> _10		

13. Are you aware of the Borders Railway link opening in September 2015?

Yes (go to Q14)	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	No (go to Q15)	<input type="checkbox"/> _2
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14. How likely are you to use it?

	Very likely	Fairly likely	Not very likely	Not at all likely
To get to/from your place of work	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4
In the course of work	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4

To get to/from your place of education	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
For shopping	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
To visit hospital, doctor or other health service	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
To visit friends or relatives	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
For a holiday/day trip	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
For other recreational activity	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
For another purpose (please specify)				

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

15. How important do you think the following actions are to improving employment opportunities in the Scottish Borders? Please rate 1 – 5 with 1 being the most important.

	Order of importance				
	1	2	3	4	5
Getting more young people into work	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Getting more adults in to work	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Bringing jobs to the area	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Creating more apprenticeships	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Assistance with starting up your own business	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

16. Are any of the following barriers to you getting a job or securing a better job? Please tick all that apply.

Lack of training	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Transport problems	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Lack of affordable childcare	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Lack of job opportunities with decent pay	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Lack of relevant job opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	None of these	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Lack of qualifications	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Other, please specify	<input type="checkbox"/> 8

COMMUNITY SAFETY

17. Are there any places in your local area that you feel unsafe?

Yes (go to Q18)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	No (go to Q19)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
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18. If you have answered 'yes' please tell us why. Please provide specific details to make sure we are able to identify the place of concern.

Place (including town)	
Time of day or night	
Why you feel unsafe?	

19. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Scottish Borders Council seeks people's views about dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in your area	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Scottish Borders Council are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in your area	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in my local area	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

20. Do you think the following are common in your local area?

	Very common	Fairly common	Not very common	Not at all common	Don't know
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Rubbish and litter lying around	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Abandoned or burnt out cars	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Vandalism or graffiti to property or vehicles	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
People using or dealing drugs	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Off road motorbikes	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Unwanted callers at the door	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Groups or individuals intimidating or harassing others	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Racially motivated attacks	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Parking problems	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
People setting fires to cause damage	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Youths causing annoyance	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Out of control dogs	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Anti-Social Driving Behaviour including speeding	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

21. What do you think the level of priority should be for each of the following in your local area: high, medium or low priority? PLEASE TICK FOR EACH, THE LEVEL OF PRIORITY YOU THINK IT SHOULD BE GIVEN IN YOUR LOCAL AREA

	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority
Road safety	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Violent crime (including robbery, sex offences and domestic abuse)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Antisocial behaviour and alcohol related disorder	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Housebreakings and theft	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Hate crime including racist crime	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Fraud, financial crime and e-crime	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Car crime	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Drug dealing and drugs misuse	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Serious and organised crime	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Terrorism	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Are there any other issues that you think should be given priority in your local area?			

22. How safe would you feel in the following situations?

	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Don't know
Alone in your home at night?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Walking alone in your local area during the day?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Walking alone in your local area after dark?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

23. In the last year have you witnessed or experienced anti-social behaviour?

Yes (go to Q24)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	No (go to Q26)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
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24. If yes, did you report it?

Yes (go to Q26)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	No (go to Q25)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
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25. If you didn't report it please tell us why (Please tick all that apply)

Couldn't be bothered	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Didn't know who to report it to	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Fear of repercussion	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Other, please specify	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Don't feel it is something I should report	<input type="checkbox"/> 3		

HOUSING

26. Does your household own or rent your current accommodation?

Own outright	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Own with a mortgage or loan	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Shared ownership	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Rent (private landlord)	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Rent (Housing Association)	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Tied accommodation	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Live here rent free	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Other, please specify	<input type="checkbox"/> 8

27. If you currently rent where you live would you prefer to own your own home?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
No	<input type="checkbox"/> 2		

28. Fuel poverty is defined as the need to spend more than 10% of income to pay for fuel bills. Do you feel your household is experiencing fuel poverty?			
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Prefer not to say	<input type="checkbox"/>

29. Is your home big enough to meet your current housing needs?			
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

30. Do you think that an alteration to your home would support your needs, e.g. replacement of a bath with a shower, widening of doorways or installation of handrails alongside pathways/steps?			
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

31. If you have a garden which you find difficult to manage, would you like someone to help you maintain it?			
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>		

32. Do you struggle to maintain your property?			
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Prefer not to say	<input type="checkbox"/>

33. If you are in receipt of tax credits or benefits have they been reduced due to Welfare Reform?			
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Prefer not to say	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not applicable, do not receive	<input type="checkbox"/>		

34. Has the removal of the Spare Room Subsidy, you may know it as the Bedroom Tax, had a negative effect on your household?			
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes (please write in why below)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Prefer not to say	<input type="checkbox"/>

35. If you have received a Discretionary Housing Payment was it.....			
Because of the removal of the Spare Room Subsidy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>
For another reason	<input type="checkbox"/>	Prefer not to say	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not applicable, have not received	<input type="checkbox"/>		

36. Do you feel lonely or isolated as a result of living in a rural area?			
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Prefer not to say	<input type="checkbox"/>

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

37. Have you or a family member ever had concerns about how much alcohol you drink?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	No	<input type="checkbox"/> _2
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38. Have you ever discussed your alcohol use with the following professionals? (Please tick all that apply)

GP	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	Social Worker	<input type="checkbox"/> _5
Hospital staff	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	Other staff	<input type="checkbox"/> _6
Other Support Worker	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	No (Go to Q40)	<input type="checkbox"/> _7
Other GP Practice Staff	<input type="checkbox"/> _4		

39. If yes, what has changed about your alcohol use since that discussion?

I now drink less	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	I now drink more alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/> _3
I have not changed my alcohol use	<input type="checkbox"/> _2		

40. Do you feel that the number of places to buy alcohol in your local area is...?

Too few	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	About right	<input type="checkbox"/> _3
Too many	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> _4

41. Do you drink alcohol at home rather than at a licensed premise or before going out to a licensed premise?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	Don't drink alcohol (Go to Q43)	<input type="checkbox"/> _3
No (Go to Q43)	<input type="checkbox"/> _2		

42. What are the main factors that have influenced you to do this? (You may tick up to 3 options.)

Because you can smoke	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	Personal safety	<input type="checkbox"/> _6
Changing lifestyles e.g. home entertaining	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	Pricing and promotions of off-sales alcohol (e.g. shops, supermarkets)	<input type="checkbox"/> _7
Convenience	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	Transport availability	<input type="checkbox"/> _8
Cost of going out for drink	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	Transport cost	<input type="checkbox"/> _9
Lack of suitable venues	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	Drink driving regulations	<input type="checkbox"/> _10

43. How often do you take part in a 30 minute period of moderate physical activity that raises your heart rate?

Daily	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	Once a week	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
4-6 times a week	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	Less than once a week	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
2-3 times a week	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	Never	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆

44. Are you aware of Borders Sport and Leisure Trust (BSLT)?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	No (Go to Q50)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
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45. Which of the following Borders Sport and Leisure Trust services are you aware of? (Tick all that apply)

Fitness membership (gym, classes, swimming)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	Gyms and classes	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
Health programmes (LASS, Steadi, Type 2)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	Hall, pitch, court hire	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈
Swimming lessons for all ages	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	Activities for pre-school children	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉
Birthday parties	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	Active Schools service	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀
Sports Development programmes	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	Coaching and training	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₁
Funding opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	Community Sport Hubs	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₂

46. Are you aware that, as a registered charity, all Borders Sport and Leisure Trust income is re-invested into services for the general public?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	No	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
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47. Do you currently use the facilities/services offered by Borders Sport and Leisure Trust at any of its Centres?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	No (Go to Q49)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
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48. How likely is it that you would recommend Borders Sport and Leisure Trust services to family and/or friends? Please provide your answer on a scale of 1 to 10 where 1=not likely at all and 10=extremely likely. Please circle your answer.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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49. Borders Sport and Leisure Trust provides a range of physical activities and sport related services, many based in ageing facilities with high running costs. The current challenging economic climate means that we have to consider how best to invest in our services for the future in order to continue to deliver the services that you require. How important are the following to you?

	Very important	Quite important	Neither nor	Not important	Not at all important
Retain current opening hours with less investment in services and facilities	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Condensed opening hours with more investment in current services and facilities	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅

50. Which of the following statements apply to you? Please tick all that all that

apply.			
I am a member of a sports club	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	I regularly attend local fitness classes e.g. in a local hall	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
I am a member of a private gym	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	I regularly attend fitness classes or the gym at a Borders Sport and Leisure facility	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
I am a member of a recreational group/organisation e.g. ramblers	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	I am an Active or TriFitness member with Borders Sport and Leisure Trust	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

51. How satisfied are you with the quality of facilities / services offered :					
	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Do not use
By Borders Sport and Leisure Trust (BSLT)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Please specify which BSLT facility you use most frequently					
At the Laidlaw Memorial Pool in Jedburgh	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
At Duns Swimming Pool	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

52. How interested would you be to hear about volunteer opportunities to deliver sport and leisure activities in your area?			
Very interested	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Quite interested	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Neither/Nor	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Not interested	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Not at all interested	<input type="checkbox"/> 3		

53. Are you involved in any voluntary work, e.g. parent Council, charity shop, helping a neighbour with their shopping, sports club committee?			
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	No	<input type="checkbox"/> 2

ACCESS

54. Is accessibility to any of the following an issue for you? (Please tick all that apply.)		
	Yes	No
Public transport	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
In and around your home	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Information	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Social and recreational activities	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Work	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Education	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Health	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Other, please specify		

55. Do you have any comments you would like to make about accessibility?

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56. If you have access to the internet how do you normally access it (including email)?

Own mobile device e.g. laptop, mobile phone, smart phone, tablet	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	Public internet access e.g. internet café	<input type="checkbox"/> _4
Own home device computer or smart TV	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> _5
Library or other Council facility internet access PC	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	Do not use internet or email	<input type="checkbox"/> _6

SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL

57. How would you rate Scottish Borders Council overall?

Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	Very poor	<input type="checkbox"/> _4
Good	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> _5
Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> _3		

58. How satisfied are you with the following services?

	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Don't know
The cleanliness of the area in which you live	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5
Maintenance of your local churchyard or cemetery	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5
Speed of repair to your local damaged roads	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5
Maintenance of your local public conveniences	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5
Grass cutting in parks and open spaces and sports areas	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5

ABOUT YOU AND YOUR HOUSEHOLD

59. How long have you lived in the Borders?

Less than 1 year	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	Between 6-10 years	<input type="checkbox"/> _3
Between 1-5 years	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	Longer than 10 years	<input type="checkbox"/> _4

60. What is your year of birth? (yyyy)

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61. Are you...?

Male	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	Prefer not to say	<input type="checkbox"/> _3
Female	<input type="checkbox"/> _2		

62. Do you identify as transgender? (for the purposes of this question 'transgender' is

defined as an individual who lives, or wants to live, full time in the gender opposite to that they were assigned at birth)

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	Prefer not to say	<input type="checkbox"/> _3
No	<input type="checkbox"/> _2		

63. Which of these best describes your present employment situation? (Please tick all that apply)

In full time work	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	Registered unemployed	<input type="checkbox"/> _7
In part time work	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	Permanently sick or disabled	<input type="checkbox"/> _8
Self employed	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	Wholly retired from work	<input type="checkbox"/> _9
Work from home	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	In full time education	<input type="checkbox"/> _10
Member of the Armed Forces	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	At home/not seeking work	<input type="checkbox"/> _11
On a Government training scheme	<input type="checkbox"/> _6	Ex Armed Forces	<input type="checkbox"/> _12

64. If you are in employment what is the postcode of your usual place of work (first part only e.g. TD3 or TD11)? (Please write in the space below)

--

65. If you are in employment, how do you usually travel to work? (Tick one only)			
Walking	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	Taxi/ minicab	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
Works bus	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	By car – as driver	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈
School bus	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	By car – as passenger	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉
Ordinary (service) bus	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀
Bicycle	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅		
Motorcycle/moped	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆		

66. If you are in full time education what is the postcode of your school, college or university (first part only e.g. TD3 or TD11)? (Please write in the space below)

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67. If you are in full time education how do you usually travel to your place of education? (Tick one only)

Walking	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	Taxi/ minicab	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
Works bus	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	By car – as driver	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈
School bus	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	By car – as passenger	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉
Ordinary (service) bus	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀
Bicycle	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅		
Motorcycle/moped	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆		

68. Do you consider yourself to have a disability? (This is defined as having a physical or mental impairment, which is substantial and long term (i.e. has lasted or is expected to last at least 12 months) and has an adverse effect on your ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities)

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	Prefer not to say (Go to Q70)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
No (Go to Q70)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂		

69. Which of these best describes the nature of your disability? (Please tick all that apply)

Physical impairment , such as difficulty using your arms or mobility issues which means using a wheelchair or crutches	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
Sensory impairment , such as being blind / having a serious visual impairment or being deaf/having a serious hearing impairment	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
Mental health condition , such as depression or schizophrenia	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
Learning disability , (such as Down's syndrome or dyslexia) or cognitive impairment (such as autism or head-injury)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
Longstanding illness or health condition such as cancer, HIV, diabetes, chronic heart disease or epilepsy	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Other , such as disfigurement	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆

70. Which of these best describes the type of household at this address?

Single person	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	Couple without children	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
Lone parent	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	Three or more adults with children	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Couple with children	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	Three or more adults without children	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆

71. Do you own or have access to a car?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	No	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
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72. What do you consider your national identity to be? (Please tick all that apply).

British	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	Prefer not to say	<input type="checkbox"/> _6
Irish	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> _7
Welsh	<input type="checkbox"/> _3		
English	<input type="checkbox"/> _4		
Scottish	<input type="checkbox"/> _5		

73. What religion, religious denomination or body do you belong to? (Please tick one only)

No religion or belief	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	Sikh	<input type="checkbox"/> _7
Buddhist	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	Prefer not to say	<input type="checkbox"/> _8
Christian	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	Another religion or belief (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> _9
Hindu	<input type="checkbox"/> _4		
Jewish	<input type="checkbox"/> _5		
Muslim	<input type="checkbox"/> _6		

74. Which of the following best describes your sexual orientation?

Bisexual	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	Heterosexual/Straight	<input type="checkbox"/> _3
Lesbian/Gay	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	Prefer not to say	<input type="checkbox"/> _4

75. What is your ethnic group/ background? (Please tick one only)

Scottish	<input type="checkbox"/> _1
English	<input type="checkbox"/> _2
Welsh	<input type="checkbox"/> _3
Northern Irish	<input type="checkbox"/> _4
British	<input type="checkbox"/> _5
Irish	<input type="checkbox"/> _6
Gypsy Traveller	<input type="checkbox"/> _7
Polish	<input type="checkbox"/> _8
Any other white ethnic background (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> _9
Any mixed or multiple ethnic group (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> _10
Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	<input type="checkbox"/> _11
Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	<input type="checkbox"/> _12
Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	<input type="checkbox"/> _13
Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	<input type="checkbox"/> _14
Any other Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British Ethnic Origin (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> _15
African, African Scottish or African British	<input type="checkbox"/> _16
Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish, or Caribbean British	<input type="checkbox"/> _17
Any other African, Caribbean or Black Ethnic origin (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> _18
Arab	<input type="checkbox"/> _19
Any other ethnic origin (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> _20
Prefer not to say	<input type="checkbox"/> _21

76. What is the first part of your postcode? (e.g. TD3 or TD11)

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THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR TAKING THE TIME TO COMPLETE THIS QUESTIONNAIRE. YOUR VIEWS WILL HELP SHAPE THE SERVICES IN THE SCOTTISH BORDERS.

PLEASE RETURN YOUR QUESTIONNAIRE IN THE ENCLOSED FREEPOST ENVELOPE PROVIDED (NO STAMP NEEDED) BY THE 19th JUNE 2015.

IF YOU HAVE LOST THE ENVELOPE YOU CAN RETURN THE QUESTIONNAIRE BY USING THE FREEPOST ADDRESS BELOW:

RESEARCH RESOURCE,
FREEPOST RRSA-LEUS-ULUB,
17B MAIN STREET,
CAMBUSLANG, GLASGOW G72 7EX

Appendix 2: Further details on occasions where respondents have felt unsafe

Place (including town)	Time of day or night	Why you feel unsafe?
Peebles.	Night, walking home.	Unaware if the Police are ever present.
Back garden, Yetholm.	Mostly evening/ dark.	My neighbour has been reported to the Police but doesn't need any warnings.
Peebles, Northgate.	Night, 23:00-03:00.	Drunken abusive behaviour of people outside pubs (central bar).
Drumlanrig Square, Hawick.	Friday and Saturday after 22:00.	Because of drunks at Drumlanrig Bar and Square One.
Duns market square.	Night.	Youths and smokers loitering outside pubs and in the market square.
Inchmyre.	Anytime.	During the school holidays all children are just harassing you instead of playing or doing something constructive. At night we have the drunk and disorderly that don't give a damn.
The state of roads in Peebles.	Both night and day.	Danger to driving and especially to cyclists/ pedestrians.
Eyemouth caravan site and road leading to it and also central area.	18:00 onwards.	Drunken/ drugged youths and also some older persons.
Night club areas in Galashiels.	Midnight to 04:00.	Patrons leaving under the influence.
Jedburgh, Sharplaw Road.	Not applicable.	Fence above the cliffs is too low. Especially concerned about children walking to/ from school.
Galashiels and Hawick.	Night.	Drunk young people.
Grovehill, Kelso. Orchard Park, Kelso. Inchmyre, Kelso flats.	Evening.	There was a break in incident in Grovehill, also the kind of people that live in these areas (drugs etc.)
Kelso town centre.	22:00 onwards.	Young people creating havoc and drinking.
Peebles.	After 22:00.	Drunk and offensive people.
Anywhere.	Night.	Restricted vision.
Galashiels, road to Netherdale from next!!!	Night in particular.	Dark and isolated.
	Night.	Vulnerable age.
Peebles High Street.	21:00 onwards.	Drunks.
Walking to the Co-Op at High Croft when there are no buses in Kelso.	Either time.	I am an OAP and there are often people about where I would like to walk.

Foulden.	Both.	Some of the people living here make it difficult to enjoy life without feeling that trouble is ahead.
Galashiels. Path behind Langhaugh Crescent/ Old Borders College that used to come out next to Ostles Tyres.	Early evening/ late evening.	It feels secluded now the path goes from old peoples home to path behind the old Borders college. It didn't when it went next to Ostles Tyres.
Jedburgh.	Night time.	Youngsters drinking alcohol and hanging around market square, bored.
Selkirk.	Night.	Too many young ones hanging around, not nice.
Peebles.	After 22:00.	Too many drunk youths in the town centre.
Galashiels.	Tesco Car park after 20:00 (for example).	Groups of youths in cars, racing.
High Street, Hawick.	After 23:00.	No Police, no CCTV and unable to contact Hawick Police direct!
Path leading from the top of Horsbrugh Street down to St Ronan's Road, Innerleithen.	20:00 onwards.	Teenagers meet in groups.
Morrisons.	Evening.	Always youths hanging around being abusive.
Burnfoot Co-Op in Hawick.	Night.	Lots of teenagers hang around.
Most Border towns.	Night.	Groups around looking drunk.
All town centres.	Night time.	Youngsters/ teenagers.
Town centre.	Late Friday/ Saturday.	Drunken rabble.
Burnfoot Shops.	Night.	Gangs of youngsters.
Hawick.	Night.	Too many foreign people around.
Galashiels town centre.	Evening.	Lack of Police presence.
Flow of traffic at roundabout, increased traffic Selkirk Road bypass. Cars speed, blind spots so should reduce speed limit.	Daily general use, increased uses on this road.	In some areas oncoming traffic is out of sight. Speed limit is too high at certain areas.
Peebles.	Night.	After heavy drinking events in the town, drunk people/ groups.
High Street, Hawick (pavements).	Night after 20:00.	No visual controls or community Policing e.g. a car was driven very fast and mounted the curb and missed us.
Around my area.	Night.	Young people in flats nearby.

Kelso town centre.	Friday and Saturday evenings in particular.	The culture we live in now. I live alone. Prefer not to venture out alone.
Hawick.	Night time after dark.	Too many drugs on the go. Fighting.
Peebles High Street.	Weekend at night when the pubs shut.	Aggressive youths/ adults.
Jedburgh town centre.	Evenings.	Noisy/ aggressive youngsters. Generally unsociable behaviour.
Burnfoot, Hawick.	Anytime.	Groups of children, vandalism. No police presence.
Town centre.	Before and after midnight (assumed).	Drinkers, old and young having had one too many (assumed).
Pavements are disgraceful.	Both.	Might fall.
Kelso town centre.	Both.	No Police on the beat.
Jedburgh town centre.	Night.	Never a Police presence.
Burnfoot shops.	After dark.	Groups of youths.
Local streets.	Night.	Because the lights are not as good now as they have been replaced.
Duke Street and Mansfield Road.	After dark.	Just do.
Loan Back Braes.	At night.	Darkness.
Town.	Night.	Yobs.
Wellogate Place, Hawick.	Both.	Bins left out all the time even after a letter telling people to take them in. Accident waiting to happen, also a risk to children playing on the green.
Berwick upon Tweed.	Night.	
Everywhere.	All the time.	Scared to say.
The main Galashiels road (Selkirk).	During the winter 16:00 onwards. During the summer 21:00 onwards.	It is pitch black, there could be safety issues on the path or unsavoury characters lurking in the dark.
Marine Square, Eyemouth.		Drug users.
Harelawside, Grantshouse.		No street lights and pathway to the village is not well maintained. Could do with barriers as it's close to the A1 at points.
Eyemouth.	Night.	Youths congregate in the street making lots of noise, drinking etc. I sometimes walk alone in the evening and feel intimidated by rowdy groups of people.
Tesco, Galashiels.	Evening.	Cars speeding and youths at door in volume.

Langlee to Galashiels or anywhere I go!	Mainly at night.	Lack of lighting, lack of Police presence.
Dingleton Road, Melrose on road outside the Cherrytrees Nursery.	All day.	Cars parked all along side of road making it effectively a single lane where cars are cresting the hill, no visibility of cars on wrong side of the road.
Town centre.	Night.	Not enough Police on the streets. Lots of drunk people hanging around.
Langlee estate.	Night.	Shady characters (drugs).
Heriot Underpass.	After dark.	Isolated.
Burnfoot, Hawick.	Night.	Gangs of youths hanging about, intimidating.
Main road outside house (The Loan).	Early AM and PM (rush hour).	People use the road as a rat run to cut out the town. Loads of kids in area.
Selkirk.	Night.	Almost everywhere.
Innerleithen. Cadden Court area. Rehousing offenders/ problem tenants etc.	Could be anytime.	Drugs.
Peebles, Galashiels, Penicuik.	23:59-03:00.	I'm a taxi driver.
Peebles, Northgate.	After 23:00.	Dodgy pub.
St Boswells.	Day.	Potholes in roads (especially near house), bad walking conditions and unsafe road surfaces.
Burnfoot.	Night.	Unsocial behaviour.
Waverly Walk.	Night and day.	Drug users/ drinkers.
Selkirk market place, post office stairs, big car park.	Night.	Too many youngsters drinking, swearing etc.
All main towns in the Borders.	Especially at night.	
Footpath in housing scheme behind ice rink in Kelso.	Late evening and late afternoon.	Youths drinking and blocking access to path.
Hawick and Galashiels.	Night.	Groups of people hanging around the streets are unnerving.
Roads in and around town (accidents).	All times.	Lack of Police presence, speeding cars, lack of off road bike routes, illegal and inconsiderate parking.
Denholm.		So many queer people going about.
Burnfoot in Hawick.	Day and night.	Certain individuals have a threatening manner.
Jedburgh.	Night and weekends.	Lots of youths going about in groups.
Some streets.	Night.	Poor lighting.
Hawick.	Night.	No visible Police presence.

Any town.	After 10pm.	Unsociable behaviour of some people.
Duns and Eyemouth.	Evening/ after dark.	Youth crime, especially involving vehicles.
Galashiels/ Tweedbank.		Vandals, drug addicts and drunks (mainly teenagers) roaming about the streets.
Galashiels - walking from town centre to home.	After dark.	Usually not many other people walking, so feel vulnerable.
Walking in the country.	Anytime.	Alone, we never know with so many unstable people around.
Berwick-Upon-Tweed.	Castlegate car park - sometimes have to use it because of lack of pathways at the railway station.	Dark and isolated when 10.30pm London train gets in.
Centre of town and the parks.	Both - 24 hours.	A convicted sex offender has been homed in this little town, where youngsters are not used to these threats. Disgusted by this.
Walkerburn.		Speed of traffic, speed limits ignored. Also, inadequate fencing along high cottages.
Most towns at night in the High Street.	Night.	Generally not suitable for families.
Large towns, like Galashiels and Hawick.	Both day and night.	Too many foreign people hanging around in these towns, unsure about them.
River path - Oliver Park to Trinity.	Night.	Drunks and drug users. Although lit, no Police.
Jedburgh.	Night.	Groups of young ones here.
Innerleithen - High Street and various other streets.	Day and night.	Cars parked on both sides of the road, leaving little space for traffic to negotiate through them safely.
Old railway path next to caravan site.	Night.	Never know whose hanging about.
Public thoroughfare between 35-43 Howdenbank.	Night.	Council changed street lights. We now need a torch if we go out at night.
		Anti-social behaviour by one person which Council have failed.
Galashiels (Langlee).		Too many incomers, drug users, Polish etc.
Town square.	Evenings/ night.	Used as a place to meet for teenagers.
Peebles.	Night.	Not enough Police presence.

Galashiels/ Selkirk/ Hawick.	Night.	Teenagers unsettling behaviour.
Burnfoot area of Hawick.	Day and night.	Drug users and youths being threatening.
Common Haugh car park.	Evening.	Youths hanging about.
Duns.	Mostly night time (dark).	Severe lack of street lighting from streets, coming from the square.
Ayton, Eyemouth.	Night.	Insufficient street lighting in smaller roads.
Town Centre (car park area), Eyemouth.	Late evening, especially weekends.	Too many people hanging around, often the worse of drink and/ or drugs.
Hawick High Street and Howgate Wilton Park.	Day and night.	People shouting and drink/ drugs.
Laidlaw Terrace, Hawick.	6pm onwards.	Unruly behaviour from young people.
Hawick.	Night and Day.	Just visit and see.
St Boswells.	When school time is out.	Children go about in gangs. They should stay at their own house with a parent.
Bank Street. Market Street. Channel Street. Overhaugh Street and Galashiels.	Hours of darkness.	Gangs of noisy, drunken youths. Lack of obvious Police presence.
Langlee and Gala Town Centre.	Night.	Increased amount of drug users going about. I feel intimidated.
Eyemouth off street.	10pm onwards.	It is strangers living locally nowadays. Groups of youngsters hanging around.
Beyond the tennis court in Peebles.	Night.	I was hurt by someone there.
	Night.	
Hawick High Street.	Night time.	Lack of Police presence at night.
A702.	Anytime.	Dangerous drivers/ lorries.
Around my home. Local break ins and no one has been caught.	Night.	
West Linton.	24 hours.	Frequency of break-ins.
Hawick High Street.	Anytime.	Young being drunk or on drugs.
Burnfoot Shops.	Day and night.	Unruly yobs.
Walkways on South side of Teviot.	Night.	Full of dog shit which unable to see in dark.
Town pubs.	Mostly at night time.	Sorry to say it but I'm from London! In reality you need to be a bit careful in some pubs etc. But it's the same across much of Scotland.

Duns Town Centre.	Evenings.	Drunk offensive youths insulting older people.
Hawick.	Anytime.	Too many druggys on the go.
Duns, TD11 3PL.	Day and night.	Lack of public footpaths on roads. Forced to walk on roads and traffic too fast.
Ravelow - rural road used as a short cut and speed road. There's no speed limit.	Both.	Drivers driving too fast, no signs for speed.
Town centre/ Tesco.	Night.	Too many groups of teenagers usually drunk or aggressive.
Galashiels.	Night time at weekends.	Pub culture and around Tesco's late at night there is some volatile behaviour.
Entrance to the housing estate.	Evenings.	Inadequate lighting.
Galashiels Town centre.	Friday and Saturday nights.	Too many people on the streets under the influence of alcohol and not enough Police.
The main road (A72).	Any time.	Cars/ Lorries come round the bends far too fast and I feel unsafe walking on the pavement.
Peebles. Kingsmeadow road, coming from Peebles town centre towards Innerleithen; after Glensax Road, before Whitehaugh Estate (the section of pavement with really large trees on left).	Night (at times of year when it's dark).	Although there is street lighting, the trees are so overgrown. Walking along the pavement, you are in the dark for a fair section of the route home. It's the only place that I feel unsafe on my walk from town to home. Cutting back the really big trees would sort this problem.
Tulley Court area and bridge across to Huddersfield Street.	Anytime.	Regularly see yobs fighting, drinking, shouting and swearing. Seems like they are high on drugs of alcohol. Anti-social behaviour.
Bannerfield.	Evening.	Dodgy people.
Eyemouth.		Anti-social behaviour and drugs.
Greenlaw Village Square.	Evenings.	Crowds of children throwing stones at cars.
Langlee, Galashiels, Inchmyre, Kelso.	Nights.	Drunks, drug addicts and scumbags.
Kelso.	Night time.	Kids wandering streets, lack of Police presence.

Pubs in Duns.	Evening.	Staff continue to serve customers that are obviously drunk, creating an unpleasant and intimidating environment.
Selkirk, Dunsdale Road. Riverside and Bannerfield area.	Evenings and nights.	Not busy at these times and lighting is bad. Whole of Selkirk street lighting is bad now and makes streets very gloomy and dark, feel unsafe with the new lighting.
Hawick and Galashiels Town Centres.	1800-2300.	Drunk anti-social youths.
Hawick.	Night.	No sense of security from idiots, no Police Scotland presence.
Certain parts of Hawick.	Generally night.	Area can be very rough.
Scott's Place.	Saturday nights.	Rowdy groups in Ettrick Bowls Club.
Town.	Night mainly.	I don't feel unsafe all the time but there is a bit of a bad atmosphere in the town sometimes.
St Boswells bus station.	After 19-00.	Young people 14-17.
Galashiels, Beech Avenue and Hawick, Burnfoot.	Both.	Offenders (drug dealers, child abusers) some from the area and some from other areas of the UK are moved/ housed in these areas when they are homeless, after release from prison.
The main roads.	Daytime hours.	Driver inability to safely overtake cyclists. Drivers speeding, causing obstruction by parking on pavements.
Galashiels, Hawick.	PM.	Teenagers and drunks.
The Victoria Park, Galashiels.	Night and early morning.	I walk my dog every day and night around this park and there are no lights at all in the park, it is so dark. At times I have got such a fright as I have come across people sitting on benches or the swings at very strange times in the morning and night and this has caused me some alarm.
Morrisons Car Park, Hawick. Path along old railway line at Teviotdale Leisure Centre.	After 9-10pm.	Lots of teenagers hanging about, very dark. A family member was mugged.

Top of Station Road where it meets Sprouston Road, near Sainsbury's roundabout Kelso.	After dark mainly.	The footpath goes through large overgrown bushes, then through a garage and bushes. Very enclosed and easy for someone to hide. Better if there was an alternative path on the outside continuing straight up Station Road on both sides of the road to the roundabout. Also cars travelling too fast from Jedburgh and Kelso directions and sometimes fail to stop at red lights causing near misses to pedestrians.
Torwoodlee, Galashiels.	Both.	Locals.
Peebles high street.	Saturday night.	I have witnessed a few drink fuelled fights.
Hawick - joyriders in the Common Haugh. Groups of marauding children/ drunks town centre!	Night.	Intimidated, not a pleasant atmosphere for locals or visitors. Especially if you happen to be parked up for the night in the Haugh.
Peebles: by Priorsford footbridge, north side. At night, lack of lighting.	Night.	Lack of lighting.
Jedburgh.	Night.	No Police presence in the town centre, in particular on a Saturday night. Large groups of youths hanging about in the town square, causing noise till the early hours of the morning. There are fights nearly every weekend and not a Police officer insight to control the situation.
Peebles town centre.	Evening at Beltane weekend.	Very little Police presence and lots of very drunken people hanging around looking for/ getting into trouble.
High Street Galashiels (outside own home in alley way) Iceland Car Park.	Night.	Fires, drunk youths, drugs, drink, etc.
Hawick.	Evenings, all weekends.	Groups of out-of-control children. I am flitting because of this.
Black path (from Galashiels to Tweedbank); some housing schemes in Galashiels.	Anytime of day.	Isolated; once new planting matures, this will create opportunities for places to hide for those intent on attacking/ theft of those utilising the path. You can never be too sure of intent of 'residents' when walking through their areas.

Mountaincross Road.		The car is parked across the busy road and people do not slow down. Would feel better with sleeping Police men at either end of the street.
Hawick	Evening and night.	People sitting drinking at night near the play park, rowdy.
Coldstream.	Both.	Families moved to the area without the support of services required.
Farm, West Linton.	Night.	Robbers.
		I wouldn't go out on my own at night.
Galashiels.	Night.	Young people with a lot of consumption of alcohol.
Selkirk.	22:00-06:00.	Drug users in the area.
A703 road.	Anytime.	Drivers, excessive speed and overtaking when they want to.
Burnfoot.	Night.	Groups of young people.
Railway to Burnfoot and certain areas of Burnfoot, Hawick.	21:00 onwards.	Crowds of youngsters.
Roads throughout the region.		Bad driving.
Woods behind my house.	Anytime.	Since the estate was built, rubbish and broken bottles are strewn around. A lot of strangers and drinking alcohol in there.
Town centre.	Night.	Excessive drunkenness and aggressive attitudes of some locals.
Galashiels.	Night (late evening).	Youths.
School Brae.	Evening/ night.	Delinquents.
Kelso square.	Day and night.	Drunken and rowdy behaviour.
Jedburgh town centre.	Saturday nights.	Local youths drinking.
Inchmyre.	Night.	
Peebles High Street to home.	At night.	Not very well lit along the Northgate and beside Tesco.
A road outside my door.		The traffic speeds past at more than 40 miles per hour.
Galashiels.	Night.	Darkness, streets isolated and quiet.
Kelso streets.	Evenings, especially in winter.	Media coverage, assaults and robberies.

Hawick.	Anytime.	Too many drug addicts, more interlopers in town and I don't know half of them.
Burnfoot.	Night.	No public transport.
Berwick.	Evening/ night.	Lack of Police presence.
Greenlaw, by town hall.	After school.	Youths congregate on the green and can be intimidating for others both old and young.
Burnfoot, Hawick.	16:00pm.	The car in which I was travelling in was attacked by 3 drunken men.
Overhaugh Street, Galashiels.	Late night.	Lots of people, several fights and no sign of the Police.
Innerleithen Road.		Speeding cars.
My own home (10 The Meadows, Peebles).	24 hours.	New, unsociable tenants have been moved in near to my house.
Galashiels or any large town.	23:00pm.	Hoodies hanging about.
Burnfoot	Night.	Lots of kids hanging around.
Town centre.	Night.	Boy racers.
Tweedbank Railway Station approach path.	Any.	Walking to the station from Danick, the path for the station is surrounded by trees. I feel vulnerable.
Peebles High Street.	Saturday night.	Large number of alcohol abusers.
Peebles, Rosetta Road, George Place and March Street.	24 hours per day.	Cars badly parked on both sides of the road, it is unsafe for drivers and people walking.
		No Police around (office is closed in the evening).
Hawick, Burnfoot and High Street.	Night.	Risk of violence, youngsters congregating. Drug use.
Weensland Road.	Night especially.	Fear of being mugged.
Innerleithen.	Night.	No Police presence at pub dispersal times. Constant fights at weekends.
Any town.	After 23:00.	Too many drunks about.
Kelso square.	Evenings.	Lots of youth around, probably harmless.
Town centre and parks in Kelso.	Anytime.	Young people in large crowds hanging about.
Town.	Night.	Knowing there are no Police around.

Town centres.	Friday/ Saturday evenings, 22:00 onwards.	People drunk and out of control.
Melrose.		Ex neighbour living at Morrow Gardens.
The Meldons Road when people are camping.	Anytime but particularly at night.	Alcohol and drug use. Loud music. Offensive behaviour. Anti-social behaviour. Dangerous discarded items.
Innerleithen.	Anytime.	Drug addicts.
Hawick, Galashiels, Selkirk, Kelso and Jedburgh.	Night.	Drink, drugs and hooliganism.
Hall Street, Innerleithen.	Night.	Dislike groups of youngsters hanging around. There is also a known drug dealer in the street.
High Street.	Night.	Drunk people/ crowds of youngsters.
Hawick, High Street and North Bridge Street.	Early to late evening.	A lot of young drunks.
Cycling on the roads.	Dangerous enough during the day, I wouldn't think of cycling at night.	No separation from fast traffic. More cycle routes are badly needed in the Borders (on the plus side, mountain biking is good).
Galashiels centre.	Late evening, 22:00-23:30.	Intimidating outside drinking.
Local community.	Both.	Not enough Police presence, thugs.
Selkirk, Galashiels.	Evening.	Too many drunks, makes it feel unsafe.
Coldstream, Priory Hill.	Night.	Family that are intimidating and shout/ swear constantly.
Galashiels.	Night.	Too many drug users.
Burnfoot, Hawick.	Anytime.	Intimidated by neds.
AA Hunters Garage, Main Street, Gordon.	Night.	People destroying building.
Kelso.	Night.	Inchmyre, Orchard Park has too many drug addicts.
Kelso town centre.	Any Friday or Saturday night.	People fuelled with alcohol causing trouble.
Kingsmeadow car park, Peebles.	Evening.	I feel intimidated by boy racers who take over the car park.
Galashiels/ Hawick.	Night.	Drug users/ drinking - racism.
Innerleithen, Peebles.	Night.	Too many drunks.
Outside Co-op/ primary school, Newtown, St. Boswells.	Night.	Young ones hanging around, up to no good.

Bannerfield, Selkirk.	Both.	The community spirit has diminished over the years, with influx of external inhabitants into the area.
Redden Farm Cottages, Kelso, TD5 8HS.	24 hours, both am and pm.	Attacks from problem neighbours.
Hall Street, Galashiels.	Night.	Not good lighting.
Galashiels/ Galapark (flats), Lintburn Street and surrounding area.	Late evening, night time.	Poor street lighting and undesirable tenants in area (drugs, drink and but to let).
Bank Street, Galashiels.	Night time.	Drugs and drunks from nightclubs.
At night in town too many drunk people.	Hours of darkness. Sometimes during the day.	Drug users were living next to us. Made me afraid and had to lock the door.
Langlee, Galashiels.	Anytime.	Drugs and language problems.
Cuddyside and river.	During the day.	I have young children and there are not always railings/ barriers etc. All the way along.
Large crowds of youngsters.	Evening.	If I am alone.
Centre of Galashiels.	Dark.	Drunkenness etc.
Mungo.	7-9pm.	Young people very active.
Galashiels.	Night.	
High Street, North Gate.	Evening.	Smokers standing outside pubs. No actual problems yet, but uncomfortable walking through them.
Bottom of Trinity Street, Hawick.	Anytime.	
Kelso.	Night.	Too dark.
Kelso, or any other town centre.	At night, Friday/ Saturday.	Nervous of crowds of youths.
High Street, Peebles, at weekends.	Night time.	A lot of young people having too much to drink.
Denholm Main Road, bad corner at Village shop. Fast moving traffic.	Anytime in 24 hours.	All the traffic goes far too fast.
Arthur Street and Trinity Street, Hawick.	All day.	Too many undesirables and drugs and alcohol.
Galashiels, public parks. Mainly drugs and drink.	Day 12-2pm and evening 4-7pm.	Who is this rife drugs going to because you are the issue if you retaliate?
Langlee, Galashiels.	Anytime.	Reputation, people sighted.
Hawick.	Night.	Too many drunks.

Elm Grove, Hawick.	Anytime.	There has been an ever increasing problem with 'non UK' people arriving at Elm Court/ Elm Grove. Trouble seems to follow them. Our neighbours won't let their children play out in the street and we now make sure all windows are locked overnight.
Main Street, Hawick.	Night.	Young people under the influence of alcohol.
Hawick Park.	Afternoon.	Attacked by children with sticks.
Burnfoot shops and Waverly Walk.	At night after 6pm.	Young people in gangs.
Princess Street path to Mayfield Drive.	Night.	Dim lights and overgrown trees.
Park Hill, Jedburgh.	Night.	Too dark, very spooky.
Cockburns path garage.	Always.	Has cars parked along the path, so you need to use the road to walk on.
Duns, everywhere outside my own street.	After dark (perfectly alright during the day).	Slight fear of mugging or being attacked.
Bountrees.	Day and in the night.	Leaving the house for a long time.
Any town.	Night.	As I would be alone.
I feel intimidated in Peebles at night.	Night.	Too many drunk people (groups of youths).
Centre.	Night.	Drunk/ drugged delinquents.
Any town centre (Hawick/ Galashiels).	Night.	Fear of attack/ assault.
Selkirk, Charlies Brae connecting path between A7 and Curror Street.	Night.	Very dark, poorly lit, uneven terrible path surface. Trip and fall hazard.
Galashiels.	Night time.	Yobs.
Burnfoot centre (shops).	Night.	Often large groups of teenagers and younger who have no respect for other people or their property.
High street.	Night.	
Beech Avenue, Galashiels.	Night.	Area is bad for drug addicts.
Maxton.	Night.	Threats from next door neighbours.
Rural paths/ roads, Hawick.	Dark nights (winter).	Small elderly disabled woman.
All of Hawick.	Night e.g. going to cinema.	Gangs of youth hanging around.

Northgate Peebles, outside central bar.	Day and evening/ night.	Because of the people congregating on the very narrow pavement outside the bar and having witnessed very young girls exiting the bar very drunk.
Venlan Hill, Peebles. Meldons picnic area, Eddleston.	Day and night.	Abuse. Young teenagers drinking alcohol and lighting fires early evening. Visitors camping, raves, drinking and doing damage. Leaving mess, litter and using the area as a toilet.
	Night.	Young people with too much to drink. Very rude and aggressive.
Selkirk High Street.	Midday.	School children buying lunch, crowding the pavements.
Burnfoot, Hawick.	Night.	Groups of youths.
Eyemouth centre.	Late night.	Just feel uncomfortable.
Home and town in general.	Both.	
Langlee and centre of town, Galashiels.	Night.	People hanging around.
Shedden Park.	Night.	No lights.
Peebles high street and putting green.	Night time is sometimes a no go.	Youths, drug addicts causing issues.
No matter where we live, nowhere feels safe anymore.	Both.	Too many foreign people and others.
Burnfoot shops area. Howegate area.	Night time.	Youth's running wild/ under-age drinking/ strong language.
Hawick.		In general there seems to be so many break ins into houses, out buildings etc. It worries me as it can be anywhere.
Supermarkets.	Night time.	Gangs of young people hanging around.
		I don't like going out at night.
Town centre.	Night.	Rowdy young people full of alcohol.
	Night.	I am an OAP and feel quite vulnerable.
Hawick streets.	Day and night.	Lack of Police presence.
1.Melrose road into town. 2.Langlee, Gorse Lane and Broom Drive.	1.Evening/ night. 2. Daytime and night time.	Street lights are too dull. Trees have been allowed to grow too big, the street is therefore scary in high winds and blocks out light.
Howegate/ Fisher Avenue.	23:00 onwards.	People out of control with drink and drugs. I don't get involved with them.
Yarrow Terrace and Mill	07:00-17:00.	

Street, Selkirk.		
Jedburgh town centre.	Evening.	
Crossing all roads in Selkirk town.	All day and part of the night.	
Peebles.	All day.	
Field next to Tarfhaugh Farm.	24 hours a day.	
		Excessive traffic, continuous large lorries and normal cars etc. Dangerous crossing roads.
		Gangs of youths are out for hours at night on the weekends, racing cars round the streets and car park.
		Heavy traffic in town.
		The roads are made narrow by traffic parking on both sides of the street.
Eyemouth.	Night.	Asbestos contaminated land.
Certain places in Kelso and Hawick.	Either but especially night.	
		Not sure what might happen. Fights might break out.
		Groups of youths hanging around drinking and using drugs.
	Both.	
Innerleithen, after the pubs close.	22:00	
Hawick, Burnfoot.	Night.	I always feel unsafe, even in my own home.
		Locals or tourists from 22:00.
		Too many groups of young people hanging around.
Langlee.	When it's dark.	
		I've heard it's a rough neighbourhood.
Jedburgh, the garages by the river.	Night time.	
Tweed River paths.	Day and night.	
		It's too dark and could do with a light. Anybody could jump out from near the garages.
		I work shifts and need to walk along here to be able to walk to work and back. There is only part of the path that is lit up and this means I either walk in the dark or have to go another longer route. It is also not maintained fully in winter.

Hawick.	Evenings, all weekends.	
Langlee.	In the night.	
Bannerfield, Selkirk.	Night.	
		Children are out of control, I am flitting because of this.
		I won't stay at home by myself with my son if my husband is away for work. I always stay with my parents and I'm 26.
		Anti-social behaviour.

Appendix 3: Technical report summary



Project number	P722
Project name	Scottish Borders Council 2015 Household Survey
Objectives of the research	The survey asked respondents for their views on life in the Scottish Borders. In addition to this the questionnaire asked for opinions on Scottish Borders services such as household waste collection, recycling, employment and training, transportation, community safety, housing, health and wellbeing, access and Fire and Rescue.
Target group	Scottish Borders Council Residents
Target sample size	The aim was to maximise the response rate.
Achieved sample size	A total of 2706 responses were achieved to the survey (2445 postal and 261 online).
Date of fieldwork	The initial mailing was sent out on the 29 th of May 2015 and a reminder mailing was sent to those who had not responded to the mailing by the deadline on the 26 th of June 2015. Responses to the survey were accepted up until the 3 rd of August 2015.
Sampling method	The survey was undertaken utilising a postal survey methodology. A random sample of 6,000 addresses was selected from across the Scottish Borders Council area from the Postcode Address File (PAF) to receive a self-completion household survey. A target of 1,200 addresses was set within each Area Forum Area. Thereafter, these 1,200 were spread across wards in order to ensure coverage across the Area Forum. Within each ward, the sample was drawn randomly to ensure that there was representation across each Ward.
Data collection method	The survey was undertaken using a postal methodology. In addition to the postal survey an online survey was hosted on the Council's website for Scottish Borders residents. The survey link was also promoted via Twitter via the Scottish Borders Council's official twitter account.
Response rate and definition and method of how calculated	41% (2445 completed postal interviews from a sample of 6,000).
Any incentives?	No
Number of interviewers	Not applicable

Interview validation methods	Not applicable. Self completion.
Showcards or any other materials used?	Not applicable. Self completion.
Weighting procedures	Not applicable
Estimating and imputation procedures	Not applicable
Reliability of findings	Data accurate overall to +/-1.86% overall.



Commercial Food Waste Collection Service Charges

Report by Service Director Neighbourhood Services

SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL

17 December 2015

1 PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

1.1 This report proposes that Scottish Borders Council agrees the undernoted recommendation for the following:

- **The collection of food waste from non-SBC customers, where requested, for the remainder of 2015/16 and for all commercial premises from 1st April 2016 at the proposed charge rate.**
- **The sale of biodegradable food waste liners and replacement food waste bin keys.**

1.2 In order to meet the requirements of the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012, the Council must, by 1st January 2016, arrange for a food waste collection service from any commercial premise (except in rural areas) which requests it. A charge for non-SBC Commercial Waste customers is required to fulfil this legal obligation and to recover SBC costs.

1.3 Following extensive consideration of the options available and the associated impacts, it has been agreed that existing SBC Commercial Waste customers can be provided with the service upon request at no additional cost until end March 2016. An addendum to existing general waste contracts is being made and the condition that there is no reduction in the level of their general waste contract during this period is applied thereby resulting in no subsequent loss of income to SBC. Regular monitoring of the new commercial waste service will take place to manage the service and ensure maximum levels of customer service.

1.4 A review of other Local Authority and private sector charges was undertaken along with an assessment of actual collection, haulage and treatment costs that would be incurred. Other Local Authority charges range from £2.18 to £11.99 for the uplift of a 140L wheeled bin. This review resulted in identifying the proposed charges for the new commercial service. These charges will form part of the 2016/17 Fees and Charges. Collection costs and tonnages will be monitored and a review carried out prior to April 2016 to ensure that proposed charges continue to cover SBC costs for 2016/17.

- 1.5 The food waste bins must be kept hygienic through the use of biodegradable liners and/or regular cleaning of the bin. SBC has purchased large biodegradable food waste liners which will be made available for sale at Council Contact Centres. In addition, where keys for the lockable lids on the bins provided are lost, these can also be purchased.

2 STATUS OF REPORT

- 2.1 With a view to recovering costs and in order to fulfil our legal duty from 1st January 2016 and provide a service upon request to non-SBC Commercial Waste customers, the charges proposed need to be agreed now.

3 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 I recommend that approval is given to the following proposed commercial food waste collection charges with immediate effect:

- (a) The collection of food waste from non-SBC customers, where requested, for the remainder of 2015/16 and for all commercial premises from 1st April 2016 at the below charge rate.

Bin Size	Total Charge Per Week (exc vat)	Total Charge Per Year (exc vat)
140 Litre	£5.90	£306.96
23 Litre	£1.35	£70.23

Multiple collections in a week will be charged at multiples of the above figures, for example 2 x 140 litre bins collected once a week =£11.80 per week (exc vat).

- (b) The sale of biodegradable food waste liners and replacement food waste bin keys at the below charge rate.

Roll of 35L compostable liners(25 liners per roll)	£3.15 (exc vat) per roll
Food waste bin key	£5.00 (exc vat) Per key

4 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 In order to meet the requirements of the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012 and the Environmental Protection Act 1990, the Council must, by 1st January 2016, arrange for a food waste collection service from any commercial premise which requests the service in the following towns:
- Galashiels (including Tweedbank)
 - Selkirk
 - Peebles
 - Hawick
 - Jedburgh

5 PROPOSED SERVICE

- 5.1 Existing SBC Commercial Waste customers in the above towns have been offered the service as an addendum to their existing general waste contract at no additional cost until the end of March 2016, on the condition that there is no reduction in the level of their general waste contract during this period, and therefore no subsequent loss of income to SBC.
- 5.2 Food waste businesses in the above towns have been identified, and those which express an interest in the service receive a visit by a member of staff to discuss the customer's needs. There are two sizes of food waste bins available, 140L wheeled bin and 23L caddy. The food waste collection vehicles are in the above towns a number of days each week for domestic collections and so the collection frequency from commercial customers will be determined by the customer's needs and the vehicle collection schedules. With the removal of food waste from the general waste bin we anticipate that commercial customers will require a reduction in their general waste contract for 2016/17. Monitoring of the general waste bins will be carried out during the remainder of 2015/16.
- 5.3 Collection costs and tonnages will be monitored and a review carried out prior to April 2016 to ensure that the proposed charges continue to cover SBC costs for 2016/17.
- 5.4 The introduction of the commercial food waste collection service aids the Council in diverting waste from landfill.
- 5.5 The food waste bins/caddies must be kept hygienic through the use of biodegradable liners and/or regular cleaning of the bin. SBC has purchased large biodegradable food waste liners which will be made available for sale at Council Contact Centres. In addition, where keys for the lockable lids on the bins provided are lost, these can also be purchased.

6 RESEARCH

- 6.1 Extensive research was undertaken of other Local Authority practices to gather data on operational practices, charging level and bin sizes. Other Local Authority charges range from £2.18 to £11.99 for the uplift of a 140L wheeled bin.
- 6.2 A collection pilot was carried out early in 2015 with six food businesses in Galashiels and Peebles. Over a six week period food bins were weighed and recorded and feedback provided by the businesses.

- 6.3 SBC costs (collection, bin purchase, bulking, haulage and treatment) have been calculated and the proposed charges developed to cover these expenditures whilst aiming to be commercially competitive, see Appendix 2.

7 IMPLICATIONS

7.1 Financial

The proposed charges have been developed to cover SBC costs in terms of containers, collection costs and disposal costs.

7.2 Risk and Mitigations

- (a) Should the recommended charges not be approved there is a risk that SBC will not recover costs incurred resulting in a subsequent budget pressure.
- (b) Should the recommended charges not be approved there is a risk that SBC will not meet its legal obligation in terms of being able to make a food waste collection service available to businesses (i.e. non-SBC customers).

7.3 Equalities

Having in place an agreed charge which will allow SBC to provide a food waste collection service to non-SBC customers in the five towns if requested will ensure equal access to services.

7.4 Acting Sustainably

Economic, social and environmental effects have been identified in appendix 1. The driver for the provision of this service is legislative therefore the impacts outlined in appendix 1 should be accepted.

7.5 Carbon Management

- (a) The provision of a commercial food waste collection service will have no additional impact on carbon emissions as collection vehicles are already travelling to and through the towns to collection household food.
- (b) The introduction of the commercial food waste collection service will divert food waste from landfill and lead to subsequent carbon reduction impacts.

7.6 Rural Proofing

- (a) It is anticipated that the introduction of a commercial food waste collection service may create an access and equality issue as it will only be available in urban areas in line with the requirements of the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012.
- (b) The adverse impacts of introducing the commercial food waste collection as per the proposed solution should be accepted since the provision of the service is a mandatory requirement and the areas to receive the service have been stipulated by Scottish Government. In addition, budget is only available to cover the costs incurred from providing the service in the stipulated areas. Commercial premises in areas not stipulated by the Scottish Government can request the service from

another service provider.

7.7 Changes to Scheme of Administration or Scheme of Delegation

No changes to be made.

8 CONSULTATION

- 8.1 The Chief Financial Officer, the Monitoring Officer, the Chief Legal Officer, the Service Director Strategy and Policy, the Chief Officer Audit and Risk, the Chief Officer HR, and the Clerk to the Council have been consulted and any comments received have been incorporated into the final report.

Approved by

Jenni Craig

Service Director Neighbourhood Services

Signature

Author(s)

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Background Papers:

Previous Minute Reference:

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

Contact us at Jacqueline Whitelaw, Place, Scottish Borders Council, Council Headquarters, Newtown St Boswells, Melrose, TD6 0SA, Tel 01835 825431, Fax 01835 825071, email eitranslationrequest@scotborders.gov.uk

Appendix 1

Impacts of implementing food waste charges

Impact	Type of Impact
Ensures compliance with the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012.	Social
Represents best value to the Council.	Economic
Charges proposed cover the Council's costs and ensures no adverse budget implications during an already challenging financial period.	Economic
The service will only be delivered to specified towns and therefore is not equitable.	Social
Reduces the amount of waste sent to landfill and therefore the costs and carbon emissions associated with this activity.	Economic, Social

Impacts of not implementing food waste charges

Impact	Type of Impact
In breach of the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012. Exposes the Council to potential litigation and fines.	Economic, Environmental
No reduction in the amount of waste sent to landfill therefore no decrease in the carbon emissions and costs associated with this activity.	Environmental
The Council will be exposed to the cost of delivering the service, resulting in a budget deficit.	Economic

Appendix 2

Breakdown of proposed food waste collection charges

Bin size (L)	Estimated Ave. weight bin (Kg)	Rental charge		Service/admin charge		Disposal charge		Total charge	
		Per wk	Per Yr	Per wk	Per Yr	Per wk	Per Yr	Per wk	Per Yr
140	60.00	£0.43	£22.26	£0.48	£24.96	£5.00	£259.74	£5.90	£306.96
23	9.86	£0.05	£2.60	£0.48	£24.96	£0.82	£42.67	£1.35	£70.23

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Scottish Police Authority (SPA) Review of Police Governance

Report by Chief Executive

SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL

17 December 2015

1 PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

- 1.1 **This report sets out the proposed response to the Scottish Police Authority's Review of Police Governance. This review has been requested by the Cabinet Secretary for Justice and aims to ensure that robust accountability arrangements for the future are in place.**
- 1.2 The Chief Executive received a letter dated 17 November 2015 from Mr Andrew Flanigan, Chair of the Scottish Police Authority (SPA) requesting views on the Review of Police Governance (see Appendix1). The deadline for replies is Wednesday, 16 December 2015 and an extension has been given in order that this response can be approved by the Council.
- 1.3 The remit of the Review covers national/local relationships, scrutiny, communication, and partnership working. The proposed Council response is based on the work carried out by its Police, Fire & Rescue and Safer Communities Board. The Board has been at the forefront in expressing its concern to the Scottish Police Authority and Police Scotland about the need for the stronger accountability of policing in local areas and for more effective two-way communications between national policing and local Scrutiny Boards and local authorities.

2 RECOMMENDATION

- 2.1 **I recommend that the Council agrees the response as set out in Section 4 of this report.**

3 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 On 3 September 2015, the Cabinet Secretary for Justice asked the new Chair of the Scottish Police Authority, Andrew Flanagan, to undertake an immediate review of governance in policing and report by March 2016. This Governance Review aims to ensure that accountability arrangements for policing can build on the lessons learned during the operation of the single force to date and ensure robust arrangements are in place for the future.
- 3.2 The Chief Executive of Scottish Borders Council received a letter from Mr Flanagan, Chair of the SPA dated the 17th November 2015 (see Appendix 1) inviting the Council to submit any broader issues, views or evidence that should be considered within the review. The remit of the review as set out by the Cabinet Secretary is to:
- (a) Ensure that local interests are effectively represented in national scrutiny processes; that decision making on national priorities, policies and programmes takes account of local needs; and that there is appropriate discretion and flexibility within national policies to reflect local circumstances.
 - (b) Ensure that the Scottish Police Authority has the appropriate structures and skills to undertake effective scrutiny. In so doing identify any skills gaps and development requirements and consider any external expertise that needs to be brought to bear to support scrutiny of major change programmes.
 - (c) Review the information flows and communication between Police Scotland and the SPA to ensure the authority has all of the material and data required timeously to fulfil its scrutiny function; and the information made available to Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary in Scotland (HMICS), the Scottish Government and the Scottish Parliament to fulfil their respective roles.
 - (d) Review the way the Authority works with other stakeholders to ensure its approach is rooted in partnership and contributes effectively to wider policy objectives across the public sector. Propose measures to strengthen communication with partners and communities about the work of the Authority and policing more generally.

4 THE RESPONSE FROM SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL

- 4.1 Scottish Borders Council's Police, Fire and Rescue and Safer Communities Board has the responsibility for scrutinising the performance of policing in the Scottish Borders. The Council receives the detailed minutes of these meetings. Police Scotland's Scottish Borders Local Policing Plan 2014 -17 sets the objectives and priorities for local policing in the Scottish Borders and the Plan was approved by Scottish Borders Council at its meeting on the 27 March 2014.
- 4.2 The Scottish Borders Police, Fire and Rescue and Safer Communities Board is recognised as an example of good practice nationally by the Scottish Police Authority, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary in Scotland, the Scottish Fire and Rescue Board, and the Scottish Government in terms of its approach to scrutiny, its strong partnership approach and its relationship to community planning.
- 4.3 The Board has been at the forefront of expressing its concern to the Scottish Police Authority and Police Scotland about the need for: stronger representation of local interests in national scrutiny processing; national policing priorities and policies to take greater account of local needs; and

much more sensitivity to be given by the police to local priorities and issues. The Board's concerns have arisen because of the series of changes characterised by limited consultation by Police Scotland including changes to police counters, traffic wardens, stop and search procedures, and armed policing. The Board has made representations on these issues to the Scottish Police Authority (SPA), Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Police, and Police Scotland: in submissions; at its regular quarterly meetings; and other meetings at which Police Scotland and the SPA have been represented.

- 4.4 It is vital that there is an effective joint planning approach between the Scottish Police Authority (SPA), Police Scotland and Local Authorities through local Scrutiny Boards to agree both strategic and operational changes including changes to national policies, programmes, and services that impact on local policing. Such joint planning must allow sufficient time for discussion on the changes coming forward and it is proposed that this should involve aligning the national meetings of the Scottish Police Authority with meetings of the local Scrutiny Boards.
- 4.5 These new joint planning arrangements would enable early discussion of national policing matters that would have a local impact, and for local policing issues of national relevance to be highlighted to the SPA for comment and action. This process could be supplemented by six monthly meetings that bring together the Chairs and other representatives of local Scrutiny Boards and the Scottish Police Authority. It is considered that the introduction of these processes would result in much more effective two way communications.
- 4.6 In the Scottish Borders, the Council has a very close relationship with local police. There is a strong integrated safer communities' team based within Scottish Borders Council. This is having a positive impact on reducing crime and anti-social behaviour incidents. However, there is a need for Police Scotland to give much more recognition to the need for a local focus as part of its national approach. This would involve empowering local police to operate much more flexibly to deal with local priorities focusing on early intervention and prevention. It is considered that the locality approach developed by Police Scotland through the Multi-Member Wards planning process provides the opportunity to do this provided there is effective local consultation and engagement. Police Scotland should look upon local authorities as a conduit to assist their communication in local areas.
- 4.7 As mentioned in the evidence provided by Scottish Borders Police, Fire & Rescue and Safer Communities Board to the Armed Policing Inquiry in November 2014, it is considered that there should be a move in the medium and longer term to local Scrutiny Boards overseeing the work of the emergency services as a whole. It would cover the services delivered by the Police, Fire and Rescue, Ambulance Services and the Coastguard. This would recognise the overlaps in these services in dealing with community safety, road safety and emergency situations. It would also help in providing a streamlined two way communication system with the public on police and community safety incidents.

5 IMPLICATIONS

5.1 Financial

There are no direct financial costs as a result of the recommendations of this report.

5.2 Risk and Mitigations

There is a reputational risk to the Council if it does not advocate as strongly as possible for the effective accountability of policing for local areas. Policing also has strong links to many Council services.

5.3 Equalities

It is anticipated there are no adverse impacts due to race, disability, gender, age, sexual orientation or religious/belief arising from this report.

5.4 Acting Sustainably

There are no sustainability issues in relation to this report.

5.5 Carbon Management

There are no significant effects on carbon emissions arising from this report.

5.6 Rural Proofing

While this report does not propose any new or amended policy effective accountability of policing is important to rural areas across the Scottish Borders.

5.7 Changes to Scheme of Administration or Scheme of Delegation

There are no changes to be made to the Scheme of Administration or Scheme of Delegation arising from this report.

6 CONSULTATION

- 6.1 The Chief Financial Officer, the Monitoring Officer, the Chief Legal Officer, the Chief Officer Audit and Risk, the Chief Officer HR and the Clerk to the Council have been consulted and their comments incorporated into the report.
- 6.2 Corporate Communications have been briefed and consulted on the proposals.

Approved by

Tracey Logan
Chief Executive

Signature

Author(s)

Name	Designation and Contact Number
Douglas Scott	Senior Policy Advisor, Chief Executives – Tel 01835 825155

Background Papers: None

Previous Minute Reference: None

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Contact us at Douglas Scott, Council Headquarters, Newtown St Boswells, Melrose, TD6 0SA Tel: 01835 825155, email dscott@scotborders.gov.uk

SENT BY EMAIL TO: Local Authority Chief Executives

17 November 2015

Our ref: AF/CW

Dear Chief Executive

Scottish Police Authority (SPA) Review of Police Governance

You will be aware that I have been asked by the Cabinet Secretary for Justice to undertake a review of governance in policing and report by March 2016.

The Governance Review will ensure that robust accountability arrangements for the future are in place.

A key part of our approach will be to ensure that lessons learned during the operation of the single service to date inform our work.

My officers from the SPA's community accountability team have already made contact with council officers to follow up the recent local police scrutiny summit hosted by the Cabinet Secretary, with workshops planned for late November and December. This work is designed to primarily support the first strand of the review which relates to strengthening localism.

I would in addition like to invite you to submit any broader issues, views or evidence that you would wish me to consider within the review.

The review will consider the following four key strands:

- Ensure that local interests are effectively represented in national scrutiny processes; that decision making on national priorities, policies and programmes takes account of local needs; and that there is appropriate discretion and flexibility within national policies to reflect local circumstances.
- Ensure that the Scottish Police Authority has the appropriate structures and skills to undertake effective scrutiny. In so doing identify any skills gaps and development requirements and consider any external expertise that needs to be brought to bear to support scrutiny of major change programmes.

/

- Review the information flows and communication between Police Scotland and the SPA to ensure the authority has all of the material and data required timeously to fulfil its scrutiny function; and the information made available to HMICS, the Scottish Government and the Scottish Parliament to fulfil their respective roles.
- Review the way the Authority works with other stakeholders to ensure its approach is rooted in partnership and contributes effectively to wider policy objectives across the public sector. Propose measures to strengthen communication with partners and communities about the work of the Authority and policing more generally.

More detail about the review, its remit, and the reference group I have appointed to advise its approach and progress can be found in the following section of the SPA website: <http://www.spa.police.uk/about-us/governancereview>.

I would welcome your organisation's views by Wednesday 16 December. Contributions should be sent via e-mail to Colette.Watson@spa.pnn.police.uk.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Andrew Flanagan', with a horizontal line underneath the name.

Andrew Flanagan
Chair



TREASURY MANAGEMENT MID-YEAR REPORT 2015/16

Report by Chief Financial Officer

SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL

17 December 2015

1 PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

- 1.1 **This report presents the mid-year report of treasury management activities for 2015/16, in line with the requirements of the CIPFA Code of Practice and seeks approval for the revised Prudential and Treasury Management indicators.**
- 1.2 The report is required as part of the Council's treasury management control regime. It provides a mid-year report on the Council's treasury activity during the six month period to 30 September 2015 and demonstrates that Treasury activity in the first six months of 2015/16 has been undertaken in full compliance with the approved Treasury Strategy and Policy for the year.
- 1.3 Appendix 1 contains an analysis of the performance against the targets set in relation to Prudential and Treasury Management Indicators, and revised estimates of these indicators in light of the 2014/15 out-turn and the latest projected out-turn for 2015/16 and seeks approval of these.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 **It is recommended that Scottish Borders Council:**
 - a) **Notes that treasury management activity in the six months to 30 September 2015 was carried out in compliance with the approved Treasury Management Strategy and Policy**
 - b) **Approves the revised Prudential and Treasury Management Indicators as detailed in Appendix 1.**

3 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The Council approved the Annual Treasury Management Strategy (the Strategy) for 2015/16 at the Council on 12 February 2015. This report meets the requirements of both the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management (the Code) and CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (the Prudential Code).
- 3.2 As set out in the Strategy, the Audit and Risk Committee has a role to scrutinise the Mid Year Report before submission to Council for final approval. This scrutiny was undertaken at the Audit and Risk Committee on 23 November.

4 TREASURY MANAGEMENT MID-YEAR REPORT 2015/16

- 4.1 The Treasury Management Mid-Year Report for 2015/16 (the Mid-Year Report) is contained in Appendix 1. All of the 2015/16 target indicators reported upon are based on the indicators agreed as part of the Strategy approved by Council on 12 February 2015.
- 4.2 The Mid-Year Report has been prepared in compliance with CIPFA's Code of Practice, and covers the following:
- (a) An economic update for the first six months of 2015/16
 - (b) A review of the Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy;
 - (c) The Council's capital expenditure (prudential indicators)
 - (d) A review of the Council's investment portfolio for 2015/16
 - (e) A review of the Council's borrowing strategy for 2015/16
 - (f) A review of compliance with Treasury and Prudential Limits for 2015/16
- 4.3 The Mid-Year Report at Appendix 1 contains revised Prudential and Treasury Management Indicators reflecting the changes in the profile of the capital plan since the strategy was set in February 2015. An additional indicator has been included for PI-3 to show the Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue including the PPP financing and repayment costs. A summary of all the indicators are shown in Annex A of Appendix 1.
- 4.4 The Mid-Year Report indicates that the Council's Treasury Management activities are being managed and monitored within the agreed boundaries and indicators approved by the Council.

5 IMPLICATIONS

5.1 Financial

There are no further financial implications relating to this report. The outcomes from the Council's treasury management activities are explained in detail within Appendix 1.

5.2 Risk and Mitigations

This report is an account of the outcomes delivered at the six month stage from the tightly risk controlled work that the Council's Treasury staff. The report is an important element of the overall risk management environment but has no specific risk implications of its own.

5.3 Equalities

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

5.4 Acting Sustainably

There are no direct economic, social or environmental issues with this report which would affect the Council's sustainability policy.

5.5 Carbon Management

There are no direct carbon emissions impacts as a result of this report.

5.6 Rural Proofing

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

5.7 Changes to Scheme of Administration or Scheme of Delegation

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

6 CONSULTATION

6.1 The Monitoring Officer, the Chief Legal Officer, the Service Director Strategy and Policy, the Chief Officer Audit and Risk, the Chief Officer HR and the Clerk to the Council have been consulted and any comments received on the report have been incorporated.

6.2 The Audit and Risk Committee has a role to scrutinise the Mid-Year Report before submission to Council for final approval. This scrutiny was undertaken by the Audit and Risk Committee at its meeting on 23 November 2015.

Approved by

David Robertson
Chief Financial Officer

Signature

Author(s)

Name	Designation and Contact Number
Kirsty Robb	Capital and Investment Manager

Background Papers:

Previous Minute Reference:

Audit and Risk Committee, 23 November 2015

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

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SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL

TREASURY MANAGEMENT MID-YEAR REPORT 2015/16

1. BACKGROUND

a) Treasury management is defined as:

“The management of the local authority’s investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks.”

b) The Council operates a balanced budget, which broadly means cash raised during the year will meet its cash expenditure. A primary function of treasury management is to ensure this cash flow is adequately planned, with surplus monies being invested in low risk counterparties, providing adequate liquidity initially, before considering optimising investment return.

c) The second main function of the treasury management service is the funding of the Council’s capital plans. These capital plans provide a guide to the borrowing need of the Council, essentially the longer term cash flow planning to ensure the Council can meet its capital spending operations. This management of longer term cash may involve arranging long or short term loans, or using longer term cash flow surpluses. On occasion, where favourable conditions exist, any debt previously drawn may be restructured to meet Council risk or cost objectives.

d) **Annex A** contains a summary of the updated Prudential and Treasury Management Indicators for 2015/16 as highlighted throughout this report.

2 ECONOMIC POSITION

2.1 ECONOMIC UPDATE *(from Capita Asset Services)*

a) UK

UK GDP growth rates in 2013 of 2.2% and 2.9% in 2014 were the strongest growth rates of any G7 country; the 2014 growth rate was also the strongest UK rate since 2006 and the 2015 growth rate is likely to be a leading rate in the G7 again, possibly being equal to that of the US. However, quarter 1 of 2015 was weak at +0.4% though there was a rebound in quarter 2 to +0.7%. The Bank of England’s August Inflation Report included a forecast for growth to remain around 2.4 – 2.8% over the next three years. However, the subsequent forward looking Purchasing Manager’s Index, (PMI), surveys in both September and early October for the services and manufacturing sectors showed a marked slowdown in the likely future overall rate of GDP growth to about +0.3% in quarter 4 from +0.5% in quarter 3. This is not too surprising given the appreciation of Sterling against the Euro and weak growth in the EU, China and emerging markets creating headwinds for UK exporters. Also, falls in business and consumer confidence in September, due to an increase in concerns for the economic outlook, could also contribute to a dampening of growth through weakening investment and consumer expenditure. For this recovery to become more balanced and sustainable in the longer term, the recovery still needs to move away from dependence on consumer expenditure and the housing market to manufacturing and investment expenditure. The strong growth since 2012 has resulted in unemployment falling quickly over the last few years although it has now ticked up recently after the Chancellor announced in July significant increases planned in the minimum (living) wage over the course of this Parliament.

The MPC has been particularly concerned that the squeeze on the disposable incomes of consumers should be reversed by wage inflation rising back above the level of inflation in order to ensure that the recovery will be sustainable. It has therefore been encouraging in 2015 to see wage inflation rising significantly above CPI inflation which slipped back to zero in June and again in August. However, with the price of oil taking a fresh downward direction and Iran expected to soon rejoin the world oil market after the impending lifting of sanctions, there could be several more months of low inflation still to come, especially as world commodity prices have generally been depressed by the Chinese economic downturn. The August Bank of England Inflation Report forecast was notably subdued with inflation barely getting back up to the 2% target within the 2-3 year time horizon. Despite average weekly earnings ticking up to 2.9% y/y in the three months ending in July, (as announced in mid-September), this was unlikely to provide ammunition for the MPC to take action to raise Bank Rate soon as labour productivity growth meant that net labour unit costs appeared to be only rising by about 1% y/y. However, at the start of October, statistics came out that annual labour cost growth had actually jumped sharply in quarter 2 from +0.3% to +2.2%: time will tell if this is just a blip or the start of a trend.

There are therefore considerable risks around whether inflation will rise in the near future as strongly and as quickly as previously expected; this will make it more difficult for the central banks of both the US and the UK to raise rates as soon as had previously been expected, especially given the recent major concerns around the slowdown in Chinese growth, the knock on impact on the earnings of emerging countries from falling oil and commodity prices, and the volatility we have seen in equity and bond markets in 2015 so far, which could potentially spill over to impact the real economies rather than just financial markets. On the other hand, there are also concerns around the fact that the central banks of the UK and US have few monetary policy options left to them given that central rates are near to zero and huge QE is already in place. There are therefore arguments that they need to raise rates sooner, rather than later, so as to have ammunition to use if there was a sudden second major financial crisis. But it is hardly likely that they would raise rates until they are sure that growth was securely embedded and 'noflation' was not a significant threat.

The forecast for the first increase in Bank Rate has therefore progressively been pushed back during 2015 from Q4 2015 to Q2 2016 and increases after that will be at a much slower pace, and to much lower levels than prevailed before 2008, as increases in Bank Rate will have a much bigger effect on heavily indebted consumers than they did before 2008.

The Government's revised Budget in July eased the pace of cut backs from achieving a budget surplus in 2018/19 to achieving that in 2019/20.

b) **U.S.**

GDP growth in 2014 of 2.4% was followed by first quarter 2015 growth depressed by exceptionally bad winter weather at only +0.6% (annualised). However, growth rebounded very strongly in Q2 to 3.9% (annualised) and strong growth was initially expected going forward. Until the turmoil in financial markets in August caused by fears about the slowdown in Chinese growth, it had been strongly expected that the Fed. might start to increase rates in September. However, the Fed pulled back from that first increase due to global risks which might depress US growth and put downward pressure on inflation, and due to a 20% appreciation of the dollar which has caused the Fed to lower its growth forecasts. Since then the nonfarm payrolls figures for September and revised August, issued on 2 October, were disappointingly weak and confirmed concerns that US growth is likely to significantly weaken. This has pushed back expectations of the first rate increase from 2015 into 2016.

c) **Eurozone**

The ECB fired its big bazooka by announcing a massive €1.1 trillion programme of quantitative easing in January 2015 to buy up high credit quality government debt of selected EZ countries. This programme started in March and will run to September 2016. This seems to have already had a beneficial impact in improving confidence and sentiment. There has also been a continuing trend of marginal increases in the GDP growth rate which hit 0.4% in quarter 1 2015 (1.0% y/y) and +0.4%, (1.5% y/y) in Q2 GDP. The ECB has also stated it would extend its QE programme if inflation failed to return to its target of 2% within this initial time period.

During July, Greece finally capitulated to EU demands to implement a major programme of austerity and is now cooperating fully with EU demands. An €86bn third bailout package has since been agreed though it did nothing to address the unsupportable size of total debt compared to GDP. However, huge damage has been done to the Greek banking system and economy by the resistance of the Syriza Government, elected in January, to EU demands. The surprise general election in September gave the Syriza government a mandate to stay in power to implement austerity measures. However, there are major doubts as to whether the size of cuts and degree of reforms required can be fully implemented and so Greek exit from the euro may only have been delayed by this latest bailout.

2.2 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Economic forecasting remains difficult with so many external influences weighing on the UK. Despite market turbulence since late August causing a sharp downturn in PWLB rates, the overall trend in the longer term will be for gilt yields and PWLB rates to rise, due to the high volume of gilt issuance in the UK when economic recovery is firmly established accompanied by rising inflation and consequent increases in Bank Rate, and the eventual unwinding of QE. Increasing investor confidence in eventual world economic recovery is also likely to compound this effect as recovery will encourage investors to switch from bonds to equities.

The potential for upside risks to current forecasts for UK gilt yields and PWLB rates, especially for longer term PWLB rates include:

- Uncertainty around the risk of a UK exit from the EU.
- The ECB severely disappointing financial markets with a programme of asset purchases which proves insufficient to significantly stimulate growth in the EZ.
- The commencement by the US Federal Reserve of increases in the Fed. funds rate causing a fundamental reassessment by investors of the relative risks of holding bonds as opposed to equities and leading to a major flight from bonds to equities.
- UK inflation returning to significantly higher levels than in the wider EU and US, causing an increase in the inflation premium inherent to gilt yields.

Downside risks to current forecasts for UK gilt yields and PWLB rates currently include:

- Geopolitical risks in Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Asia, increasing safe haven flows.
- UK economic growth turns significantly weaker than we currently anticipate.
- Weak growth or recession in the UK's main trading partners - the EU, US and China.
- A resurgence of the Eurozone sovereign debt crisis.
- Recapitalisation of European banks requiring more government financial support.

- Emerging country economies, currencies and corporates destabilised by falling commodity prices and / or the start of Fed. rate increases, causing a flight to safe havens

2.3 INTEREST RATE FORECAST

- a) Table 1 summarises the latest interest rate forecast from the Council's treasury adviser, Capita Asset Services.

	Dec-15	Mar-16	Jun-16	Sep-16	Dec-16	Mar-17	Jun-17	Sep-17	Dec-17	Mar-18	Jun-18
Bank rate	0.50%	0.50%	0.75%	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	1.50%	1.50%	1.75%	1.75%
5yr PWLB rate	2.40%	2.50%	2.60%	2.80%	2.90%	3.00%	3.10%	3.20%	3.30%	3.40%	3.50%
10yr PWLB rate	3.00%	3.20%	3.30%	3.40%	3.50%	3.70%	3.80%	3.90%	4.00%	4.10%	4.20%
25yr PWLB rate	3.60%	3.80%	3.90%	4.00%	4.10%	4.20%	4.30%	4.40%	4.50%	4.60%	4.60%
50yr PWLB rate	3.60%	3.80%	3.90%	4.00%	4.10%	4.20%	4.30%	4.40%	4.50%	4.60%	4.60%

Source: Capita Asset Services – October 2015.

- b) Capita Asset Services undertook its last review of interest rate forecasts on 11 August shortly after the quarterly Bank of England Inflation Report. Later in August, fears around the slowdown in China and Japan caused major volatility in equities and bonds and sparked a flight from equities into safe havens like gilts and so caused PWLB rates to fall below the above forecasts for quarter 4 2015. However, there is much volatility in rates as news ebbs and flows in negative or positive ways and news in September in respect of Volkswagen, and other corporates, has compounded downward pressure on equity prices. This latest forecast includes a first increase in Bank Rate in quarter 2 of 2016.

3 TREASURY MANAGEMENT POLICY STATEMENT - UPDATE

- a) The Treasury Management Policy Statement (the Statement) was approved by Council in April 2010. There were no policy changes to the Statement. The details in this report update the position in the light of the updated economic position and budgetary changes already approved.

4 COUNCIL'S CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCING 2015/16

4.1 This part of the report is structured to update:

- The Council's capital expenditure plan.
- How these plans are being financed.
- The impact of the changes in the capital expenditure plans on the prudential indicators and the underlying need to borrow, and
- Compliance with the limits in place for borrowing activity.

4.2 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

(Prudential Indicator (PI-1))

a) The original capital plan for 2015/16 was approved on 12 February 2015. **Table 2** shows the current budgets for capital expenditure compared to the original estimates used in the Treasury Management Strategy report for 2015/16.

Table 2	2015/16 Original Budget	2015/16 Current Approved Budget ¹	Variance Original to Current Approved
	£m	£m	£m
Place	23.4	33.5	10.1
People	25.2	11.9	(13.3)
Chief Executive	9.5	5.3	(4.2)
Emergency & Unplanned Schemes	0.3	-	(0.3)
Total Capital Expenditure (PI-1)	58.4	50.7	(7.7)

¹ Executive Committee 17 November 2015

b) The current approved budget for 2015/16 is lower than the original budget due to adverse timing movements in areas of the capital plan. Detailed explanations of the movements within the planned expenditure have been reported in the ongoing monitoring reports, the last of which was to the Executive Committee on 17 November 2015. The key drivers of the changes in Table 2 are:

- Place department – the key movements are linked to the re-profiled post contract award for Selkirk Flood Protection project and the bringing forward of £1m for Roads investment.
- People department – the key reduction in estimated expenditure is the adjustment to remove the Kelso High School project which is to be fully funded by the Scottish Government via Scottish Futures Trust.
- Chief Executives department – the key reduction is in relation to the Next Generation Broadband (BDUK) project being funded from General Capital grant retained by the Scottish Government.

4.3 FINANCING OF THE CAPITAL PROGRAMME

a) **Table 3** on the following page draws together the main funding elements of the capital expenditure plans (see 4.2 above), comparing the original components of the funding strategy to those of the latest approved budget for the 2015/16 capital programme.

Table 3	2015/16 Original estimate £m	2015/16 Current Approved Budget ¹ £m	Variance - Original to Current Approved £m
Capital Expenditure (PI-1)	58.4	50.7	(7.7)
Other Relevant Expenditure	17.0	1.0	(16.0)
Total Expenditure	75.4	51.7	(23.7)
<i>Financed by:</i>			
Capital fund/Capital receipts	(1.7)	(1.7)	-
Capital grants & other contributions	(44.5)	(30.1)	14.4
Plant & Vehicle Fund	(2.0)	(2.5)	(0.5)
Total Financing	(48.2)	(34.3)	(13.9)
Net Financing Need for the Year	27.2	17.4	(9.8)

¹ Executive Committee 17 November 2015

- b) The reduction in overall financing need has arisen primarily due to the re-profiling the timing of the “Other Relevant Expenditure” which relates to lending to Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) and the National Housing Trust project via Bridge Homes LLP. This amounts to a movement of £16m and is primarily due to a lack of uptake of borrowing from RSL’s. Also, there is a projected re-profiling of the Capital Plan resulting in a further £7.7m of expenditure being incurred in 2016/17, see paragraph 4.2 (b). In addition the level of Specific Capital Grants receivable from the Scottish government has reduced by £10.5m as a reflecting the funding arrangements for Kelso High School which is revenue funded.

4.4 CAPITAL FINANCING REQUIREMENT AND EXTERNAL DEBT INDICATORS

CAPITAL FINANCING REQUIREMENT (CFR) (PI-2)

- i) **Table 4** below shows the CFR, which is the underlying need to incur external borrowing for a capital purpose.
- ii) The CFR has been re-calculated in light of the changes to the capital plan and the fixed asset and reserve valuations in the Council’s accounts for the year ending 31 March 2015.

Table 4	2015/16 Original estimate £m	2015/16 Revised estimate £m	Variance £m
CFR * (PI-2)	276.1	266.6	(9.5)

* The CFR for this calculation includes current capital expenditure to 31 March 2015

ACTUAL EXTERNAL DEBT (PI-5)

- iii) Projected external debt for 2015/16 is shown in **Table 5** below and is estimated to remain within the operational boundary.
- iv) **Table 5** also compares the current projected external borrowing estimate with the estimate in the Annual Strategy. The borrowing figure is slightly lower than originally projected as the Council has had sufficient cash balances to meet expenditure requirements without further borrowing.
- v) No additional external borrowing has been undertaken during 2015/16 to date and no further long-term borrowing is anticipated for the rest of the year.

Table 5	2015/16 Original estimate £m	2015/16 Current Approved Budget £m	Variance £m
Borrowing	193.1	171.6	(21.5)
Other long-term liabilities	54.2	54.3	0.1
Total External Debt (PI-5)	247.3	225.9	(21.4)

(UNDER)/OVER BORROWING AGAINST CFR (PI-6)

- vi) A key control over treasury activity is a prudential indicator to ensure that, over the medium term, borrowing will only be for a capital purpose. Net external borrowing should not, except in the short term, exceed the total of CFR in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional CFR for 2015/16 and next two financial years. This allows some flexibility for limited early borrowing for future years.
- vii) **Table 6** compares the prudential indicator for (under)/over borrowing against CFR versus the updated estimate for the year end and shows that the Council's actual debt levels are well within its capital financing requirement. This is primarily driven by the tactical measures which use the Council's surplus cashflows to finance capital expenditure rather than enter into new debt financing arrangements.

Table 6	2015/16 Original estimate £m	2015/16 Current Approved Budget £m	Variance £m
Gross External Debt	247.3	226.0	(21.3)
CFR *	284.3	283.2	(1.1)
(Under)/Over Borrowing against CFR (PI-6)	(37.0)	(57.2)	(20.2)

* The CFR for this calculation includes the current and two future years projected capital expenditure.

- viii) No difficulties are envisaged for the current or future years in complying with this prudential indicator.

AUTHORISED LIMIT AND OPERATIONAL BOUNDARY (PI-7 and PI-8)

- ix) Two further prudential indicators control the overall level of borrowing. These are:
- (i) The **Authorised Limit** represents the limit beyond which borrowing is prohibited and the expected maximum borrowing need for the Council. It needs to be set and revised by Members. The Authorised Limit is the statutory limit determined under the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003.
 - (ii) The **Operational Boundary** shows the expected operational debt position for the period.
- x) **Table 7** below shows revised estimates for the debt indicators for the 2015/16 financial year and compares them with the original estimates shown in the 2015/16 Treasury Management Strategy Report.

Table 7	2015/16 Original estimate £m	2015/16 Revised estimate £m	Variance £m
Gross External Debt (PI-5)	247.3	226.0	(21.3)
Authorised Limit inc. Long Term Liabilities(PI-8a)	323.4	304.0	(19.4)
<i>Variance to External Debt Estimate</i>	<i>76.1</i>	<i>78.0</i>	<i>1.9</i>
Operational Boundary inc. Long Term Liabilities (PI-7a)	251.1	239.0	(12.1)
<i>Variance to External Debt Estimate</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>9.2</i>

4.9 DEBT RESCHEDULING

Debt rescheduling opportunities continue to have been limited in the current economic climate. No debt rescheduling was undertaken during the first six months of 2015/16. The position will continue to be monitored on an ongoing basis.

INVESTMENT ACTIVITY

5.1 INVESTMENTS

- a) In accordance with the Code, it is the Council's priority to ensure security of capital and liquidity, and to obtain an appropriate level of return which is consistent with the Council's risk appetite. As set out in Section 3, it is a very difficult investment market in terms of earning the level of interest rates commonly seen in previous decades as rates are very low and in line with the 0.5% Bank Rate. The continuing potential for a re-emergence of a Eurozone sovereign debt crisis, and its impact on banks, prompts a low risk and short term strategy. Given this risk environment, investment returns are likely to remain low.
- b) The Council held £16.6m of balances in interest bearing accounts as at 30 September 2014 (£16.4m at 31 March 2015), and the investment yield for the first six months of the year was 0.40% against a benchmark of the average 7 day LIBID rate of 0.36%. As a result of current market uncertainties, the Council has been prioritising the security of deposits by investing surplus balances with money market funds and the UK Government's Debt Management Office (DMO).
- c) The Council, due to the cashflow position and the requirement to manage the Pension Fund cash as well as the Council's, continues to explore opportunities to invest surplus balances in the short term. As part of this, and within the Treasury Management Strategy's Investment criteria officers have expanded the counterparty list used for operational purposes to Svenska Handelsbanken through the use of a call account.

5.2 INVESTMENT COUNTERPARTY CRITERIA

- a) The current investment counterparty criterion, approved in the Treasury Management Strategy, represents a prudent approach to risk and the Council's concerns about security of investments. These prudent limits mean there are limited investment options when operating the cash-flow on a short term management basis.
- b) The Bank of Scotland is the Council's own bank for transactional receipts and payments. Although the bank only has a single 'A' long term credit rating from the main credit rating agencies, which is the lowest counterparty credit rating for investments as defined in the approved 2015-16 Treasury Management Strategy, it still remains a part-nationalised bank. On this basis, and as the Council currently only has an instant access investment account with the bank, it is proposed that the Council continue to allow the use of £5m as the daily maximum to be held with the Bank of Scotland to allow the daily cash management functions to operate effectively.
- c) The main rating agencies (Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's) have, through much of the financial crisis, provided some institutions with a ratings "uplift" due to implied levels of sovereign support. Commencing in 2015, in response to the evolving regulatory regime, all three agencies have begun removing these "uplifts" with the timing of the process determined by regulatory progress at the national level. The process has been part of a wider reassessment of methodologies by each of the rating agencies. In addition to the removal of implied support, new methodologies are now taking into account additional factors, such as regulatory capital levels. In some cases, these factors have "netted" each other off, to leave underlying ratings either unchanged or little changed. A consequence of the new methodologies is that they have also lowered the importance of the (Fitch) Support and Viability ratings and have seen the (Moody's) Financial Strength rating withdrawn by the agency.
- d) It is important to stress that these rating agency changes do not reflect any changes in the underlying status or credit quality of the institution, merely a reassessment of their

methodologies in light of enacted and future expected changes to the regulatory environment in which financial institutions operate. While some banks have received lower credit ratings as a result of these changes, this does not mean that they are suddenly less credit worthy than they were formerly. Rather, in the majority of cases, this mainly reflects the fact that implied sovereign government support has effectively been withdrawn from banks. They are now expected to have sufficiently strong balance sheets to be able to withstand foreseeable adverse financial circumstances without government support. In fact, in many cases, the balance sheets of banks are now much more robust than they were before the 2008 financial crisis when they had higher ratings than now. However, this is not universally applicable, leaving some entities with modestly lower ratings than they had through much of the “support” phase of the financial crisis.

TREASURY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Treasury Management Strategy for 2015/16 established certain performance indicators for the Treasury Management Function, as defined below.

6.1 DEBT PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

These indicators are additional to the prudential & treasury management indicators covered earlier in this report. The Indicators are:

- i) **Average 'Pool Rate'** charged by the Loans Fund compared to Scottish Local Authority average Pool Rate. Target is to be at or below the Scottish Average for 2015/16.
- ii) **Average rate movement year on year.** Target is to maintain or reduce the average borrowing rate for the Council versus 2014/15.

The Average 'Pool Rate' can only be measured at the end of the financial year, once the Scottish Treasury Indicators have been published. The Average Rate movement year on year is on target to be maintained / reduced.

6.2 INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

a) SECURITY

The Council's maximum security risk benchmark for the current portfolio, when compared to historic default tables, is 0.02% historic risk of default when compared to the whole portfolio.

Year to Date (YTD) Performance of this indicator is **0.02% historic risk** which is equivalent to the benchmark, if overnight deposits with the Council's own bank, the Bank of Scotland, are taken into account. Excluding Bank of Scotland deposits, the risk of default on deposits was 0.002%, which is lower than the benchmark. This was achieved by investing with counterparties with higher credit ratings, especially in money market funds (AAA credit rating), which have a lower historic risk of default. Security risk was also managed by utilising only overnight or short term notice accounts.

b) LIQUIDITY

- i) Liquid short term deposits should be at least £3,000,000, available with a week's notice. Liquid deposits were maintained above £3,000,000 throughout the six months to 30 September 2015.
- ii) Weighted Average Life benchmark, i.e. the average length of time over which cash is deposited, is **expected to be 0.5 years** (equivalent to a weighted average life of 6 months), with a **maximum of 1.00 years**.

The YTD weighted average life has been 0.01 years, well below the 0.5 year target. This 2015/16 figure also included money deposited in money market accounts, which could be called back at any time.

YIELD

- i) Internal returns on cash investment above the 7 day LIBID rate.

The return for the six months to 30 September 2015 has averaged 0.40%, compared against an average seven day LIBID rate of 0.36%. This reflects the continued priority on ensuring cash is held in a secure and liquid form (as described in paragraph 5.2).

6.3 LOAN CHARGES

- a) The **Loan Charges** Revenue Budget estimate contained in the Council's Financial Plans approved on 12 February 2015 was £20.71m. It is expected that charges for 2015/16 will be lower than the budgeted figure, as no additional external debt has been undertaken to date in 2015/16. During the year so far an amount of £1.7m has been removed from this budget as approved by Executive Committee on the 18th August 2015 to mainly support the maintenance of a Treasury Reserve (£1m) and also to support the costs of the Early Retirement / Voluntary Severance packages granted. Updates on the estimates will continue to be reported as part of the revenue budget monitoring process.

ANNEX A

Indicator Reference	Indicator	Page Ref.	2015/16 Original estimate	2015/16 Revised estimate
PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS				
Capital Expenditure Indicator				
PI-1	Capital Expenditure Limits	6	58.4	50.7
PI-2	Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)	7	276.1	261.8
Affordability Indicator				
PI-3	Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue (inc PPP repayment costs)	N/A	10.0%	8.9%
PI-3	Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue (exc PPP repayment costs)	N/A	8.2%	7.8%
PI-4	Incremental (Saving)/ Cost Impact of Capital Investment Decisions on Council Tax	N/A	(0.00)	(0.50)
External Debt Indicators				
PI-5	External Debt	8	£247.3m	£225.9m
PI-7a	Operational Boundary (inc. Other Long Term Liabilities)	9	£251.1m	£239.0m
PI-7b	Operational Boundary (exc. Other Long Term Liabilities)	N/A	£196.9m	£182.5m
PI-8a	Authorised Limit (inc. Other Long Term Liabilities)	9	£323.4m	£304.0m
PI-8b	Authorised Limit (exc. Other Long Term Liabilities)	N/A	£269.7m	£242.8
Indicators of Prudence				
PI-6	(Under)/Over Net Borrowing against the CFR	8	(£37.0)	(£52.3m)
TREASURY INDICATORS				
TI-1	Upper Limit to Fixed Interest Rates based on Net Debt		£251.1m	£239.1m
TI-2	Upper Limit to Variable Interest Rates based on Net Debt		£87.9m	£83.7m
TI-3	Maturity Structure of Fixed Interest Rate Borrowing		Lower	
	Under 12 months		0%	
	12 months to 2 years		0%	
	2 years to 5 years		0%	
	5 years to 10 years		0%	
	10 years and above		20%	
TI-4	Maximum Principal Sum invested greater than 364 days	12	20%	20%

CASH FOR KIDS

Report by the Chief Executive

SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL
17 December 2015

1 PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report provides an update on the fundraising activity associated with the opening of the Borders Railway.**
- 1.2 In recognition of the historic re - opening of the Borders railway a number of celebration events and a charity fundraising campaign in support of cash for Kids were held throughout the Borders in conjunction with Scotrail, Morrison Construction and Peebles based Chocolate supplier Cocoa Black. Events included a special train journey on Golden Ticket Saturday for 480 deserving nominees including local school children, unsung heroes, individuals who had overcome significant personal challenges, community volunteers and railway campaigners.
- 1.3 As part of the celebrations approximately 15,000 commemorative bar of chocolate were produced with a bar provided to each pupil in the Borders. Each school received one winning golden ticket for a pupil to travel on a train on Golden ticket Saturday.
- 1.4 A special chocolate model of the flying Scotsman locomotive was also commissioned from Cocoa Black with sponsorship from Morrisons Construction. The solid chocolate replica engine was on display during the railway's opening weekend and at other events. A range of further educational and book events were held for school Children, and a film celebrating the Borders railway was produced. The fundraising has already raised £13,669.07 and it is intended that the model train will be donated to Cash for Kids where it is hoped its fund raising potential will continue to be realised.
- 1.5 Further fund raising opportunities are being pursued with radio Borders through Mission Christmas, which provides an opportunity for local Residents to donate toys and Christmas presents for children who would not ordinarily receive them at the Galashiels Transport Interchange.
- 1.6 On Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th of December 2015 two days of special events will take place to mark the end of Scottish Borders Councils partnerships with Radio Borders Cash for Kids in this year of the opening of the Borders Railway.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 I recommend that the Council:

- (a) thanks all those involved with the fund raising activity surrounding the opening of the Borders Railway;**
- (b) thanks Morrison Construction and ScotRail for their financial sponsorship of the events to commemorate the opening of the Borders Railway;**
- (c) notes the total funding raised so far of £13, 669.07;**
- (d) agrees that a payment of £10,005.92 should be made to Radio Borders Cash for Kids representing the remaining balance of the donation to be made to date; and**
- (e) agrees that all proceeds raised from the Mission Christmas events on 12th and 13th of December 2015 should be paid to Radio Borders Cash for Kids with the final total being revealed at the Council meeting on 17th December 2015.**

3 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 To celebrate the opening of the Borders Railway, Scottish Borders Council, in partnership with ScotRail and Morrison Construction and local specialist chocolate creator Cocoa Black from Peebles, arranged a number of events to raise funds for the Radio Borders Cash for Kids charity.
- 3.2 Cash for Kids raises funds to support children and their families in the Scottish Borders and north Northumberland. The charity supports a wide range of individuals and groups and provides vital support to local children. Council staff, and a number of our public and third sector partners, also work with Cash for Kids on a regular basis, and the charity was chosen because of the very important local work that they do.

4. RAILWAY OPENING EVENTS

- 4.1 As part of the opening celebrations of the Borders Railway, 480 Borders residents were part of a very special train journey on Saturday 5 September 2015, Golden Ticket Saturday. Scottish Borders Council, in partnership with the *Southern Reporter*, *Berwickshire News*, *Border Telegraph*, *Peeblesshire News*, and Radio Borders, ran a competition to encourage Borders residents to nominate deserving individuals. Approximately 1,100 nominations were received. A panel consisting of prominent local journalists, Council officers and Elected Members considered all the nominations and selected the lucky Golden Ticket winners. Those nominated either:-
 - had a link to the railway, past or present,
 - were considered an unsung local hero,
 - carried out excellent work in their community, or
 - were someone who had done something special or had overcome significant challenges.
- 4.2 As part of the Golden Ticket process, 72 Golden Tickets were made available to young people to ensure that one child from each primary and secondary school in the Scottish Borders had an opportunity to take part in Golden Ticket Saturday.
- 4.3 Following extensive discussions with head teachers, it was agreed that a special event would take place in each school to determine the Golden Ticket winner. Scottish Borders Council commissioned Cocoa Black of Peebles, the specialist chocolate creators, to produce a Borders Railway commemorative chocolate bar. Approximately 15,000 bars were manufactured and schools were encouraged to run events themed on the *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* book written by Roald Dahl.
- 4.4 One bar of chocolate in each school contained a Golden Ticket and the lucky winner received a Golden Ticket to travel on the Borders Railway on Golden Ticket Saturday. Primary and secondary schools arranged special events in the weeks before Golden Ticket Saturday, which were usually assemblies. All pupils received a bar of chocolate, and some pupils received an appropriate alternative. A programme of activities was developed to ensure that there were learning experiences gained from the chocolate events, with work in schools on the Roald Dahl *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* book.

Other learning initiatives concerned the railway and special journeys also took place. Staff from ScotRail attended a number of the school events, and a special film about the Borders Railway was provided to all schools. Many schools themed their events with children dressing up, or dressing down, and pupils were encouraged to provide a donation for Cash for Kids. Appendix 1 of this report details the funding raised at the school events for each school. Schools raised £ 11,033.36, with a small number of schools sending their funding directly to Radio Borders.

5 CHOCOLATE TRAIN AND OTHER EVENTS

- 5.1 As well as the Golden Ticket chocolate events in schools, following discussions with Cocoa Black to support further events surrounding the opening of the Borders Railway, the Council commissioned a replica of the Flying Scotsman steam locomotive made entirely from chocolate. The replica was funded with sponsorship from Morrisons Construction and was on display during the railway's opening weekend and at other events. In addition, a limited amount of commemorative railway chocolate bars were manufactured to support these events. They were:-
- Waverley Station charity collection;
 - Charity collections and chocolate sales at events on Friday 4th, Saturday 5th September;
 - the Service of Celebration of the opening of the Borders Railway on Sunday 6th September;
 - Stow station opening event; and
 - Tweedbank Railway party
- 5.2 The chocolate Flying Scotsman has been seen by many people and is currently on display in the Galashiels Transport Interchange until the New Year.
- 5.3 It is the intention of Scottish Borders Council and Morrisons to donate the train to Radio Borders Cash for Kids who hope to use the train to raise further funding for the charity in 2016. The chocolate train took 500 hours to create and it is anticipated that interest in the train will be significant. Cash for Kids is currently considering how best to raise further funding from the chocolate train opportunity.
- 5.4 The funding raised at the other railway events is highlighted in Appendix 1, and totals £2,635.71. This money has already been donated directly to Radio Borders Cash for Kids.

6 MISSION CHRISTMAS

- 6.1 For Christmas 2015, Scottish Borders Council has teamed up with Radio Borders Cash for Kids to support the annual Mission Christmas event. Mission Christmas provides an opportunity for Borders Residents to donate toys and Christmas presents for children who would not ordinarily receive them. The event has proven very popular and this year Radio Borders is using the Galashiels Transport Interchange as the main collection and sorting point for this year's Christmas presents. On Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th of December 2015, two days of special events will take place in the Galashiels Transport Interchange where the majority of the remainder

of the commemorative railway chocolate will be available for purchase. Chocolate bars will cost £2, with all proceeds being donated to Radio Borders Cash for Kids.

- 6.2 The events of 12th and 13th of December will mark the end of Scottish Borders Council's partnership with Radio Borders Cash for Kids in this year of the opening of the Borders Railway and a final funding total to be donated will be announced at the Council meeting on 17th December.

7 IMPLICATIONS

7.1 Financial

- (a) To date, £13,669.07 in total has been raised for Radio Borders Cash for Kids, with £3,663.15 already paid directly to the charity.
- (b) To date, Scottish Borders Council is set to make a payment of £10,005.92 which represents the remaining balance of the funding raised so far.
- (c) The final total to be donated to Radio Borders Cash for Kids will be confirmed at the Council meeting on 17th December following the Mission Christmas events on 12th and 13th of December.
- (d) Staff from Finance will confirm that all the figures contained in Appendix 1 are correct. Radio Borders Cash for Kids will provide the Council with an update on the funding raised from the Flying Scotsman during 2016.

7.2 Risk and Mitigations

There are no risks associated with this paper

7.3 Equalities

There are no equality implications arising from this report.

8 CONSULTATION

- 8.1 The Chief Financial Officer, the Monitoring Officer, the Chief Legal Officer, the Chief Officer Audit and Risk, the Chief Officer HR and the Clerk to the Council have been consulted and any comments received have been incorporated into the final report.

Approved by

**Tracey Logan
Chief Executive**

Signature

Author(s)

Name	Designation and Contact Number
Tracey Logan	Chief Executive

Background Papers: None
Previous Minute Reference: None

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Contact us at Scottish Borders Council, Council Headquarters, Newtown St Boswells, TD6 0SA Tel: 01835 825051

Cash For Kids Aug 2015		
BERWICKSHIRE CLUSTER - Berwickshire		
CHIRNSIDE	107.20	
COLDSTREAM	120.20	
DUNS	225.24	
ECCLES/LEITHOLM	12.11	
GREENLAW	43.00	
SWINTON	66.59	
BHS	495.68	SENT TO RADIO BORDERS
<i>Total Berwickshire Cluster</i>	1,070.02	
EARLSTON CLUSTER Eildon East		
CHANNELKIRK	40.50	SENT TO RADIO BORDERS
EARLSTON	38.22	
GORDON	12.50	
LAUDER	143.90	
MELROSE	216.93	
NEWTOWN	99.98	
ST BOSWELLS	157.60	
WESTRUTHER	48.01	SENT TO RADIO BORDERS
EHS	877.23	
<i>Total Earlston Cluster</i>	1,634.87	
EYEMOUTH CLUSTER -Berwickshire		
AYTON	17.60	
COCKBURNSPATH	26.00	
COLDINGHAM	30.00	SENT TO RADIO BORDERS
EYEMOUTH	193.84	
RESTON	53.10	
EyHS	370.25	SENT TO RADIO BORDERS
<i>Total Eyemouth Cluster</i>	690.79	
GALA CLUSTER - Eildon West		
BALMORAL	31.50	
BURGH	173.60	
CLOVENFORDS	76.00	
FOUNTAINHALL	21.00	
GLENDINNING	57.50	
HERIOT	21.50	
LANGLEE	97.50	
ST MARGARETS	80.55	
ST PETERS	185.10	
STOW	84.30	
TWEEDBANK	204.69	
GA	682.59	
<i>Total Gala Cluster</i>	1,715.83	
HAWICK CLUSTER - Teviot		
BURNFOOT	184.50	
DENHOLM	68.30	
DRUMLANRIG	327.96	
HOBKIRK	7.02	
NEWCASTLETON	100.00	
STIRCHES	100.00	
ST MARGARETS	30.00	
TRINITY	164.10	
WILTON	187.00	
HHS	870.60	
<i>Total Hawick Cluster</i>	2,039.48	
JEDBURGH CLUSTER - Cheviot		
ANCRUM	58.70	
HOWDENBURN	106.00	
PARKSIDE	177.00	
JEDBURGH GRAMMAR SCHOOL	294.80	
<i>Total Jedburgh Cluster</i>	636.50	
KELSO CLUSTER - Cheviot		
BROOMLANDS	112.40	
EDENSIDE	104.00	
EDNAM	43.00	SENT TO RADIO BORDERS
MOREBATTLE	41.50	
SPROUSTON	45.50	
YETHOLM	31.50	
KHS	555.49	
<i>Total Kelso Cluster</i>	933.39	
PEEBLES CLUSTER - Tweeddale		
BROUGHTON	61.50	
EDDLESTON	40.90	
HALYRUDE	91.00	
KINGSLAND	140.00	
NEWLANDS	58.00	
PRIORSFORD	275.00	
ST RONANS	200.56	
WALKERBURN	42.05	
WEST LINTON	235.00	
PHS	501.20	
<i>Total Peebles Cluster</i>	1,645.21	
SELKIRK CLUSTER - Eildon East		
KIRKHOPE	17.00	
KNOWEPARK	131.30	
LILLIESLEAF	56.20	
PHILIPHAUGH	92.70	
ST JOSEPHS	12.00	
YARROW	13.00	
SHS	345.07	
<i>Total Selkirk Cluster</i>	667.27	
Total Schools Clusters	11,033.36	
OTHER NON RAILWAY EVENTS		
WAVERLEY STATION COLLECTIONS	379.14	SENT TO RADIO BORDERS
FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY GOLDEN		
TICKET WEEKEND COLLECTIONS	1,165.89	SENT TO RADIO BORDERS
STOW STATION OPENING	149.53	SENT TO RADIO BORDERS
TWEEDBANK RAILWAY PARTY	941.15	SENT TO RADIO BORDERS
<i>Total Non Railway Events</i>	2,635.71	
<i>Cluster Totals</i>	13,669.07	
<i>Less amounts already submitted to Radio Borders</i>	3,663.15	
TOTAL AMOUNT (TO BE PAID TO RADIO BORDERS) £	10,005.92	
TOTAL AMOUNT COLLECTED FOR CASH FOR KIDS	13,669.07	

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SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL				
DRAFT CALENDAR OF MEETINGS				
AUGUST 2016 - JULY 2017				
Aug-16				
MON (SH)	1	AUG	PLANNING AND BUILDING STANDARDS	10.00 a.m.
TUES (SH)	2	AUG		
WED (SH)	3	AUG		
THUR (SH)	4	AUG		
FRI (SH)	5	AUG		
SAT	6	AUG		
SUN	7	AUG		
MON (SH)	8	AUG		
TUES (SH)	9	AUG		
WED (SH)	10	AUG		
THUR (SH)	11	AUG		
FRI (SH)	12	AUG		
SAT	13	AUG		
SUN	14	AUG		
MON (SH)	15	AUG	LOCAL REVIEW BODY	10.00 a.m.
TUES	16	AUG	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (FINANCE/PERFORMANCE/TRANSFORMATION)	10.00 a.m.
TUES	16	AUG	HAWICK CGF SUB-COMMITTEE	4.00 p.m.
TUES	16	AUG	TEVIOT & LIDDESDALE AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
WED	17	AUG		
THUR	18	AUG	SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
FRI	19	AUG	LICENSING BOARD	10.00 a.m.
FRI	19	AUG	CIVIC GOVERNMENT LICENSING COMMITTEE	11.00 a.m.
SAT	20	AUG		
SUN	21	AUG		
MON	22	AUG	PENSION FUND INVESTMENT & PERFORMANCE SUB	10.00 a.m.
TUES	23	AUG		
WED	24	AUG		
THUR	25	AUG	SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL	10.00 a.m.
FRI	26	AUG	POLICE, FIRE & RESCUE AND SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD	9.30 a.m.
SAT	27	AUG		
SUN	28	AUG		
MON	29	AUG		
TUES	30	AUG	SELKIRK CGF SUB-COMMITTEE	3.00 p.m.
WED	31	AUG	PEEBLES CGF SUB-COMMITTEE	5.00 p.m.
WED	31	AUG	TWEEDDALE AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
Sep-16				
THUR	1	SEP	EDUCATION PERFORMANCE SUB-CTEE	10.00 a.m.
THUR	1	SEP	EMPLOYEE COUNCIL	3.00 p.m.
THUR	1	SEP	BERWICKSHIRE AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
FRI	2	SEP		
SAT	3	SEP		
SUN	4	SEP		
MON	5	SEP	PLANNING AND BUILDING STANDARDS	10.00 a.m.
TUES	6	SEP	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (EDUCATION)	10.00 a.m.
WED	7	SEP		
THUR	8	SEP	COMMUNITY PLANNING STRATEGIC BOARD	2.00 p.m.
THUR	8	SEP	GALASHIELS CGF SUB-COMMITTEE	4.30 p.m.
THUR	8	SEP	EILDON AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
FRI	9	SEP		
SAT	10	SEP		
SUN	11	SEP		
MON	12	SEP		
TUES	13	SEP		
WED	14	SEP	JEDBURGH CGF SUB-COMMITTEE	4.30 p.m.
WED	14	SEP	KELSO CGF SUB-COMMITTEE	5.30 p.m.
WED	14	SEP	CHEVIOT AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
THUR	15	SEP	PENSION FUND COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
FRI	16	SEP		
SAT	17	SEP		
SUN	18	SEP		

MON	19	SEP	LOCAL REVIEW BODY	10.00 a.m.
TUES	20	SEP	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)	10.00 a.m.
TUES	20	SEP	TEVIOT & LIDDESDALE AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
WED	21	SEP	JCG: TEACHERS	2.00 p.m.
THUR	22	SEP	SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
FRI	23	SEP	LICENSING BOARD	10.00 a.m.
FRI	23	SEP	CIVIC GOVERNMENT LICENSING COMMITTEE	11.00 a.m.
SAT	24	SEP		
SUN	25	SEP		
MON	26	SEP	AUDIT & RISK COMMITTEE	10.15 a.m.
TUES	27	SEP		10.00 a.m.
WED	28	SEP	LAUDER CGF SUB-COMMITTEE	2.00 p.m.
THUR	29	SEP	SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL	10.00 a.m.
FRI	30	SEP		
Oct-16				
SAT	1	OCT		
SUN	2	OCT		
MON	3	OCT	PLANNING AND BUILDING STANDARDS	10.00 a.m.
TUES	4	OCT	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
TUES	4	OCT	LOCAL LICENSING FORUM	4.00 p.m.
WED	5	OCT		
THUR	6	OCT	PETITIONS & DEPUTATIONS COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
FRI	7	OCT		
SAT	8	OCT		
SUN	9	OCT		
MON (SH)	10	OCT		
TUES (SH)	11	OCT		
WED (SH)	12	OCT		
THUR (SH)	13	OCT		
FRI (SH)	14	OCT		
SAT	15	OCT		
SUN	16	OCT		
MON	17	OCT	LOCAL REVIEW BODY	10.00 a.m.
TUES	18	OCT	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (EDUCATION)	10.00 a.m.
WED	19	OCT	JCG: STAFF	10.00 a.m.
THUR	20	OCT		
FRI	21	OCT	LICENSING BOARD	10.00 a.m.
FRI	21	OCT	CIVIC GOVERNMENT LICENSING COMMITTEE	11.00 a.m.
SAT	22	OCT		
SUN	23	OCT		
MON	24	OCT		
TUES	25	OCT		
WED	26	OCT		
THUR	27	OCT	SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
FRI	28	OCT		
SAT	29	OCT		
SUN	30	OCT		
MON	31	OCT	TRADING OPERATIONS SUB-COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
Nov-16				
TUES	1	NOV	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)	10.00 a.m.
WED	2	NOV		
THUR	3	NOV		
FRI	4	NOV		
SAT	5	NOV		
SUN	6	NOV		
MON	7	NOV	PLANNING AND BUILDING STANDARDS	10.00 a.m.
TUES	8	NOV		
WED	9	NOV		
THUR	10	NOV	SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL	10.00 a.m.
FRI	11	NOV	POLICE, FIRE & RESCUE AND SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD	9.30 a.m.
SAT	12	NOV		
SUN	13	NOV		
MON	14	NOV	AUDIT & RISK COMMITTEE	10.15 a.m.
TUES	15	NOV	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (FINANCE/PERFORMANCE/TRANSFORMATION)	10.00 a.m.

TUES	15	NOV	HAWICK CGF SUB-CTEE	4.00 p.m.
TUES	15	NOV	TEVIOT & LIDDESDALE AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
WED	16	NOV		
THUR	17	NOV		
FRI	18	NOV	LICENSING BOARD	10.00 a.m.
FRI	18	NOV	CIVIC GOVERNMENT LICENSING COMMITTEE	11.00 a.m.
SAT	19	NOV		
SUN	20	NOV		
MON	21	NOV	LOCAL REVIEW BODY	10.00 a.m.
TUES	22	NOV		
WED	23	NOV		
THUR	24	NOV	SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
THUR	24	NOV	EDUCATION PERFORMANCE SUB-CTEE	2.00 p.m.
THUR	24	NOV	COMMUNITY PLANNING STRATEGIC BOARD	2.00 p.m.
FRI	25	NOV		
SAT	26	NOV		
SUN	27	NOV		
MON	28	NOV	ST ANDREWS DAY HOLIDAY	
TUES	29	NOV	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
TUES	29	NOV	SELKIRK CGF SUB-CTEE	3.00 p.m.
WED	30	NOV	PEEBLES CGF SUB-COMMITTEE	5.00 p.m.
WED	30	NOV	TWEEDDALE AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
Dec-16				
THUR	1	DEC	EMPLOYEE COUNCIL	3.00 p.m.
THUR	1	DEC	BERWICKSHIRE AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
FRI	2	DEC		
SAT	3	DEC		
SUN	4	DEC		
MON	5	DEC	PLANNING AND BUILDING STANDARDS	10.00 a.m.
TUES	6	DEC		
WED	7	DEC	JOINT MEETING LICENSING BOARD/LLF	4.00 p.m.
WED	7	DEC	JEDBURGH CGF SUB-COMMITTEE	4.30 p.m.
WED	7	DEC	KELSO CGF SUB-COMMITTEE	5.30 p.m.
WED	7	DEC	CHEVIOT AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
THUR	8	DEC	PENSION FUND COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
THUR	8	DEC	PETITIONS & DEPUTATIONS COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
THUR	8	DEC	GALASHIELS CGF SUB-COMMITTEE	4.30 p.m.
THUR	8	DEC	EILDON AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
FRI	9	DEC		
SAT	10	DEC		
SUN	11	DEC		
MON	12	DEC		
TUES	13	DEC	TEVIOT & LIDDESDALE AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
WED	14	DEC	LAUDER COMMON GOOD FUND SUB-COMMITTEE	2.00 p.m.
THUR	15	DEC	SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL	10.00 a.m.
FRI	16	DEC	LICENSING BOARD	10.00 a.m.
FRI	16	DEC	CIVIC GOVERNMENT LICENSING COMMITTEE	11.00 a.m.
SAT	17	DEC		
SUN	18	DEC		
MON	19	DEC	LOCAL REVIEW BODY	10.00 a.m.
TUES	20	DEC		
WED	21	DEC		
THUR	22	DEC		
FRI (SH)	23	DEC		
SAT	24	DEC		
SUN	25	DEC		
MON (SH)	26	DEC	HOLIDAY	
TUES (SH)	27	DEC	HOLIDAY	
WED (SH)	28	DEC	HOLIDAY	
THUR (SH)	29	DEC	HOLIDAY	
FRI (SH)	30	DEC	HOLIDAY	
SAT	31	DEC		
Jan-17				
SUN	1	JAN		
MON (SH)	2	JAN	HOLIDAY	

TUES (SH)	3	JAN	HOLIDAY	
WED (SH)	4	JAN		
THUR (SH)	5	JAN		
FRI (SH)	6	JAN		
SAT	7	JAN		
SUN	8	JAN		
MON	9	JAN	PLANNING AND BUILDING STANDARDS	10.00 a.m.
TUES	10	JAN		
WED	11	JAN		
THUR	12	JAN		
FRI	13	JAN		
SAT	14	JAN		
SUN	15	JAN		
MON	16	JAN	AUDIT & RISK COMMITTEE	10.15 a.m.
TUES	17	JAN	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (EDUCATION)	10.00 a.m.
TUES	17	JAN	TEVIOT & LIDDESDALE AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
WED	18	JAN		
THUR	19	JAN		
FRI	20	JAN	LICENSING BOARD	10.00 a.m.
FRI	20	JAN	CIVIC GOVERNMENT LICENSING COMMITTEE	11.00 a.m.
SAT	21	JAN		
SUN	22	JAN		
MON	23	JAN	LOCAL REVIEW BODY	10.00 a.m.
TUES	24	JAN	LOCAL LICENSING FORUM	4.00 p.m.
WED	25	JAN	JCG: STAFF	10.00 a.m.
THUR	26	JAN	SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
FRI	27	JAN		
SAT	28	JAN		
SUN	29	JAN		
MON	30	JAN	TRADING OPERATIONS SUB-COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
TUES	31	JAN	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)	10.00 a.m.
Feb-17				
WED	1	FEB	JEDBURGH CGF SUB-COMMITTEE	4.30 p.m.
WED	1	FEB	KELSO CGF SUB-COMMITTEE	5.30 p.m.
WED	1	FEB	CHEVIOT AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
THUR	2	FEB		
FRI	3	FEB		
SAT	4	FEB		
SUN	5	FEB		
MON	6	FEB	PLANNING AND BUILDING STANDARDS	10.00 a.m.
TUES	7	FEB		
WED	8	FEB		
THUR	9	FEB	SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL (SPECIAL)	10.00 a.m.
FRI	10	FEB	POLICE, FIRE & RESCUE AND SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD	9.30 a.m.
SAT	11	FEB		
SUN	12	FEB		
MON	13	FEB		10.00 a.m.
TUES	14	FEB	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (FINANCE/PERFORMANCE/TRANSFORMATION)	10.00 a.m.
WED	15	FEB	SELKIRK CGF SUB-COMMITTEE	3.00 p.m.
THUR	16	FEB	SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
FRI	17	FEB	LICENSING BOARD	10.00 a.m.
FRI	17	FEB	CIVIC GOVERNMENT LICENSING COMMITTEE	11.00 a.m.
SAT	18	FEB		
SUN	19	FEB		
MON	20	FEB	LOCAL REVIEW BODY	
TUES	21	FEB	LAUDER COMMON GOOD FUND SUB-COMMITTEE	2.00 p.m.
TUES	21	FEB	HAWICK COMMON GOOD FUND SUB-COMMITTEE	4.00 p.m.
TUES	21	FEB	TEVIOT & LIDDESDALE AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
WED	22	FEB	JCG: TEACHERS	2.00 p.m.
THUR	23	FEB	SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL	10.00 a.m.
FRI	24	FEB		
SAT	25	FEB		
SUN	26	FEB		
MON	27	FEB	PENSION FUND INVESTMENT & PERFORMANCE SUB	10.00 a.m.

TUES	28	FEB	PETITIONS & DEPUTATIONS COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
Mar-17				
WED	1	MAR	PEEBLES COMMON GOOD FUND SUB-COMMITTEE	5.00 p.m.
WED	1	MAR	TWEEDDALE AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
THUR	2	MAR	COMMUNITY PLANNING STRATEGIC BOARD	2.00 p.m.
THUR	2	MAR	BERWICKSHIRE AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
FRI	3	MAR		
SAT	4	MAR		
SUN	5	MAR		
MON	6	MAR	PLANNING AND BUILDING STANDARDS	10.00 a.m.
TUES	7	MAR	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
WED	8	MAR		
THUR	9	MAR	EDUCATION PERFORMANCE SUB-CTEE	10.00 a.m.
THUR	9	MAR	EMPLOYEE COUNCIL	3.00 p.m.
THUR	9	MAR	GALASHIELS CGF SUB-COMMITTEE	4.30 p.m.
THUR	9	MAR	EILDON AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
FRI	10	MAR		
SAT	11	MAR		
SUN	12	MAR		
MON	13	MAR		
TUES	14	MAR		
WED	15	MAR		
THUR	16	MAR	PENSION FUND COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
FRI	17	MAR	LICENSING BOARD	10.00 a.m.
FRI	17	MAR	CIVIC GOVERNMENT LICENSING COMMITTEE	11.00 a.m.
SAT	18	MAR		
SUN	19	MAR		
MON	20	MAR	LOCAL REVIEW BODY	10.00 a.m.
TUES	21	MAR	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (EDUCATION)	10.00 a.m.
TUES	21	MAR	LOCAL LICENSING FORUM	4.00 p.m.
TUES	21	MAR	TEVIOT & LIDDESDALE AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
WED	22	MAR		
THUR	23	MAR	SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
FRI	24	MAR		
SAT	25	MAR		
SUN	26	MAR		
MON	27	MAR	PLANNING AND BUILDING STANDARDS	10.00 a.m.
TUES	28	MAR	AUDIT & RISK COMMITTEE	10.15 a.m.
WED	29	MAR	CHEVIOT AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
THUR	30	MAR	SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL	10.00 a.m.
FRI	31	MAR		
Apr-17				
SAT	1	APR		
SUN	2	APR		
MON(SH)	3	APR		
TUES(SH)	4	APR		
WED(SH)	5	APR		
THUR(SH)	6	APR		
FRI(SH)	7	APR		
SAT	8	APR		
SUN	9	APR		
MON (SH)	10	APR		
TUES (SH)	11	APR		
WED (SH)	12	APR		
THUR (SH)	13	APR		
FRI (SH)	14	APR		
SAT	15	APR		
SUN	16	APR		
MON (SH)	17	APR	LOCAL REVIEW BODY	10.00 a.m.
TUES	18	APR		
TUES	18	APR		
WED	19	APR		
THUR	20	APR		
FRI	21	APR	LICENSING BOARD	10.00 a.m.
FRI	21	APR	CIVIC GOVERNMENT LICENSING COMMITTEE	11.00 a.m.

SAT	22	APR		
SUN	23	APR		
MON	24	APR	PLANNING AND BUILDING STANDARDS	10.00 a.m.
TUES	25	APR		
WED	26	APR		
THUR	27	APR		
FRI	28	APR		
SAT	29	APR		
SUN	30	APR		
May-17				
MON	1	MAY	PUBLIC HOLIDAY	
TUES	2	MAY		
WED	3	MAY		
THUR	4	MAY	LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS	
FRI	5	MAY		
SAT	6	MAY		
SUN	7	MAY		
MON	8	MAY		
TUES	9	MAY		
WED	10	MAY		
THUR	11	MAY		
FRI	12	MAY		
SAT	13	MAY		
SUN	14	MAY		
MON	15	MAY		
TUES	16	MAY		
WED	17	MAY		
THUR	18	MAY	SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL (SPECIAL)	10.00 a.m.
FRI	19	MAY		
SAT	20	MAY		
SUN	21	MAY		
MON	22	MAY		
TUES	23	MAY		
WED	24	MAY		
THUR	25	MAY	SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL (SPECIAL)	10.00 a.m.
FRI	26	MAY		
SAT	27	MAY		
SUN	28	MAY		
MON	29	MAY		
TUES	30	MAY		
WED	31	MAY		
Jun-17				
THUR	1	JUN		
FRI	2	JUN		
SAT	3	JUN		
SUN	4	JUN		
MON	5	JUN	PLANNING AND BUILDING STANDARDS	10.00 a.m.
TUES	6	JUN	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)	10.00 a.m.
WED	7	JUN		
THUR	8	JUN	SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
THUR	8	JUN	COMMUNITY PLANNING STRATEGIC BOARD	2.00 p.m.
THUR	8	JUN	GALASHIELS CGF SUB-COMMITTEE	4.30 p.m.
THUR	8	JUN	EILDON AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
FRI	9	JUN	POLICE, FIRE & RESCUE AND SAFER COMMUNITIES BOARD	9.30 a.m.
SAT	10	JUN		
SUN	11	JUN		
MON	12	JUN	TRADING OPERATIONS SUB-COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
TUES	13	JUN	LAUDER CGF SUB-COMMITTEE	2.00 p.m.
WED	14	JUN	SELKIRK CGF SUB-COMMITTEE	3.00 p.m.
WED	14	JUN	PEEBLES COMMON GOOD FUND SUB-COMMITTEE	5.00 p.m.
WED	14	JUN	TWEEDDALE AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
THUR	15	JUN	PENSION FUND COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
THUR	15	JUN	EDUCATION PERFORMANCE SUB-COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
THUR	15	JUN	BERWICKSHIRE AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
FRI	16	JUN	LICENSING BOARD	10.00 a.m.

FRI	16	JUN	CIVIC GOVERNMENT LICENSING COMMITTEE	11.00 a.m.
SAT	17	JUN		
SUN	18	JUN		
MON	19	JUN	LOCAL REVIEW BODY	10.00 a.m.
			EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	
TUES	20	JUN	(FINANCE/PERFORMANCE/TRANSFORMATION)	10.00 a.m.
TUES	20	JUN	HAWICK COMMON GOOD FUND SUB-CTEE	4.00 p.m.
TUES	20	JUN	LOCAL LICENSING FORUM	4.00 p.m.
TUES	20	JUN	TEVIOT & LIDDESDALE AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
WED	21	JUN	JCG: TEACHERS	2.00 p.m.
WED	21	JUN	JEDBURGH CGF SUB-COMMITTEE	4.30 p.m.
WED	21	JUN	KELSO CGF SUB-COMMITTEE	5.30 p.m.
WED	21	JUN	CHEVIOT AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
THUR	22	JUN	PETITIONS & DEPUTATIONS COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
THUR	22	JUN	EMPLOYEE COUNCIL	3.00 p.m.
FRI	23	JUN		
SAT	24	JUN		
SUN	25	JUN		
MON	26	JUN	PLANNING AND BUILDING STANDARDS	10.00 a.m.
TUES	27	JUN	AUDIT & RISK COMMITTEE	10.15 a.m.
WED	28	JUN	JCG: STAFF	10.00 a.m.
THUR	29	JUN	SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL	10.00 a.m.
FRI (SH)	30	JUN		
Jul-17				
SAT	1	JUL		
SUN	2	JUL		
MON (SH)	3	JUL		
TUES (SH)	4	JUL		
WED (SH)	5	JUL		
THUR (SH)	6	JUL		
FRI (SH)	7	JUL		
SAT	8	JUL		
SUN	9	JUL		
MON (SH)	10	JUL		
TUES (SH)	11	JUL		
WED (SH)	12	JUL		
THUR (SH)	13	JUL		
FRI (SH)	14	JUL		
SAT	15	JUL		
SUN	16	JUL		
MON (SH)	17	JUL	LOCAL REVIEW BODY	10.00 a.m.
TUES (SH)	18	JUL		
WED (SH)	19	JUL		
THUR (SH)	20	JUL		
FRI (SH)	21	JUL	LICENSING BOARD	10.00 a.m.
FRI (SH)	21	JUL	CIVIC GOVERNMENT LICENSING COMMITTEE	11.00 a.m.
SAT	22	JUL		
SUN	23	JUL		
MON (SH)	24	JUL		
TUES (SH)	25	JUL		
WED (SH)	26	JUL		
THUR (SH)	27	JUL		
FRI (SH)	28	JUL		
(SH) School Holiday				

COMMITTEE MEETINGS AUGUST 2016 - JULY 2017

DAY	DATE	COMMITTEE	TIME
MON	26-Sep-16	AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE	10.15 a.m.
MON	14-Nov-16		10.15 a.m.
MON	17-Jan-17		10.15 a.m.
MON	28-Mar-17		10.15 a.m.
TUES	27-Jun-17		10.15 a.m.
THUR	01-Sep-16	BERWICKSHIRE AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
THUR	01-Dec-16		6.30 p.m.
THUR	02-Mar-17		6.30 p.m.
THUR	15-Jun-17		6.30 p.m.
WED	14-Sep-16	CHEVIOT AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
WED	07-Dec-16		6.30 p.m.
WED	01-Feb-17		6.30 p.m.
WED	29-Mar-17		6.30 p.m.
WED	21-Jun-17		6.30 p.m.
FRI	19-Aug-16	CIVIC GOVERNMENT LICENSING COMMITTEE	11.00 a.m.
FRI	23-Sep-16		11.00 a.m.
FRI	21-Oct-16		11.00 a.m.
FRI	18-Nov-16		11.00 a.m.
FRI	16-Dec-16		11.00 a.m.
FRI	20-Jan-17		11.00 a.m.
FRI	17-Feb-17		11.00 a.m.
FRI	17-Mar-17		11.00 a.m.
FRI	21-Apr-17		11.00 a.m.
FRI	16-Jun-17		11.00 a.m.
FRI (SH)	21-Jul-17		11.00 a.m.
THUR	08-Sep-16	COMMUNITY PLANNING STRATEGIC BOARD	2.00 p.m.
THUR	24-Nov-16		2.00 p.m.
THUR	02-Mar-17		2.00 p.m.
THUR	08-Jun-17		2.00 p.m.
THUR	01-Sep-16	EDUCATION PERFORMANCE SUB-CTEE	10.00 a.m.
THUR	24-Nov-16		10.00 a.m.
THUR	09-Mar-17		10.00 a.m.
THUR	15-Jun-17		10.00 a.m.
THUR	08-Sep-16	EILDON AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
THUR	08-Dec-16		6.30 p.m.
THUR	09-Mar-17		6.30 p.m.
THUR	08-Jun-17		6.30 p.m.
THUR	01-Sep-16	EMPLOYEE COUNCIL	3.00 p.m.
THUR	01-Dec-16		3.00 p.m.
THUR	09-Mar-17		3.00 p.m.
THUR	22-Jun-17		3.00 p.m.
TUES	16-Aug-16	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (FINANCE/PERFORMANCE/TRANSFORMATION)	10.00 a.m.
TUES	06-Sep-16	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (EDUCATION)	10.00 a.m.
TUES	20-Sep-16	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)	10.00 a.m.
TUES	04-Oct-16	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
TUES	18-Oct-16	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (EDUCATION)	10.00 a.m.
TUES	01-Nov-16	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)	10.00 a.m.
TUES	15-Nov-16	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
TUES	15-Nov-16	(FINANCE/PERFORMANCE/TRANSFORMATION)	10.00 a.m.
TUES	29-Nov-16	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
TUES	17-Jan-17	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (EDUCATION)	10.00 a.m.
TUES	31-Jan-17	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)	10.00 a.m.
TUES	14-Feb-17	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (FINANCE/PERFORMANCE/TRANSFORMATION)	10.00 a.m.

TUES	07-Mar-17	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
TUES	21-Mar-17	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (EDUCATION)	10.00 a.m.
TUES	05-Jun-17	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)	10.00 a.m.
TUES	20-Jun-17	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (FINANCE/PERFORMANCE/TRANSFORMATION)	10.00 a.m.
THUR	08-Sep-16	GALASHIELS COMMON GOOD FUND SUB-CTEE	4.30 p.m.
THUR	08-Dec-16		4.30 p.m.
THUR	09-Mar-17		4.30 p.m.
THUR	08-Jun-17		4.30 p.m.
TUES	16-Aug-16	HAWICK COMMON GOOD FUND SUB-CTEE	4.00 p.m.
TUES	15-Nov-16		4.00 p.m.
TUES	21-Feb-17		4.00 p.m.
TUES	20-Jun-17		4.00 p.m.
WED	19-Oct-16	JCG: STAFF	10.00 a.m.
WED	25-Jan-17		10.00 a.m.
WED	28-Jun-17		10.00 a.m.
WED	21-Sep-16	JCG: TEACHERS	2.00 p.m.
WED	22-Feb-17		2.00 p.m.
WED	21-Jun-17		2.00 p.m.
WED	14-Sep-16	JEDBURGH COMMON GOOD FUND SUB-CTEE	4.30 p.m.
WED	07-Dec-16		4.30 p.m.
WED	01-Feb-17		4.30 p.m.
WED	21-Jun-17		4.30 p.m.
WED	14-Sep-16	KELSO COMMON GOOD FUND SUB-CTEE	5.30 p.m.
WED	07-Dec-16		5.30 p.m.
WED	01-Feb-17		5.30 p.m.
WED	21-Jun-17		5.30 p.m.
TUES	28-Sep-16	LAUDER COMMON GOOD FUND SUB-COMMITTEE	2.00 p.m.
TUES	14-Dec-16		2.00 p.m.
TUES	21-Feb-17		2.00 p.m.
TUES	13-Jun-17		2.00 p.m.
FRI	19-Aug-16	LICENSING BOARD	10.00 a.m.
FRI	23-Sep-16		10.00 a.m.
FRI	21-Oct-16		10.00 a.m.
FRI	18-Nov-16		10.00 a.m.
FRI	16-Dec-16		10.00 a.m.
FRI	20-Jan-17		10.00 a.m.
FRI	17-Feb-17		10.00 a.m.
FRI	17-Mar-17		10.00 a.m.
FRI	21-Apr-17		10.00 a.m.
FRI	16-Jun-17		10.00 a.m.
FRI (SH)	21-Jul-17		10.00 a.m.
TUES	04-Oct-16	LOCAL LICENSING FORUM	4.00 p.m.
TUES	07-Dec-16	Joint meeting with Licensing Board	3.00 p.m.
TUES	24-Jan-17		4.00 p.m.
TUES	21-Mar-17		4.00 p.m.
TUES	20-Jun-17		4.00 p.m.
MON	15-Aug-16	LOCAL REVIEW BODY	10.00 a.m.
MON	19-Sep-16		10.00 a.m.
MON	17-Oct-16		10.00 a.m.
MON	21-Nov-16		10.00 a.m.
MON	19-Dec-16		10.00 a.m.
MON	23-Jan-17		10.00 a.m.
MON	20-Feb-17		10.00 a.m.
MON	20-Mar-17		10.00 a.m.
MON	17-Apr-17		10.00 a.m.

MON	19-Jun-17		10.00 a.m.
MON (SH)	17-Jul-17		10.00 a.m.
WED	31-Aug-16	PEEBLES COMMON GOOD FUND SUB-COMMITTEE	5.00 p.m.
WED	30-Nov-16		5.00 p.m.
WED	01-Mar-17		5.00 p.m.
WED	14-Jun-17		5.00 p.m.
THUR	15-Sep-16	PENSION FUND COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
THUR	08-Dec-16		10.00 a.m.
THUR	16-Mar-17		10.00 a.m.
THUR	15-Jun-17		10.00 a.m.
MON	22-Aug-16	PENSION FUND INVESTMENT & PERFORMANCE SUB	10.00 a.m.
MON	27-Feb-17		10.00 a.m.
TUES	06-Oct-16	PETITIONS AND DEPUTATIONS COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
TUES	08-Dec-16		10.00 a.m.
TUES	28-Feb-17		10.00 a.m.
TUES	22-Jun-17		10.00 a.m.
MON	01-Aug-16	PLANNING AND BUILDING STANDARDS	10.00 a.m.
MON	05-Sep-16		10.00 a.m.
MON	03-Oct-16		10.00 a.m.
MON	07-Nov-16		10.00 a.m.
MON	05-Dec-16		10.00 a.m.
MON	09-Jan-17		10.00 a.m.
MON	06-Feb-17		10.00 a.m.
MON	06-Mar-17		10.00 a.m.
MON	27-Mar-17		10.00 a.m.
MON	24-Apr-17		10.00 a.m.
MON	05-Jun-17		10.00 a.m.
MON	26-Jun-17		10.00 a.m.
FRI	26-Aug-16	POLICE, FIRE & RESCUE AND SAFER COMMS BOARD	9.30 a.m.
FRI	11-Nov-16		9.30 a.m.
FRI	10-Feb-17		9.30 a.m.
FRI	09-Jun-17		9.30 a.m.
THUR	25-Aug-16	SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL	10.00 a.m.
THUR	29-Sep-16		10.00 a.m.
THUR	10-Nov-16		10.00 a.m.
THUR	15-Dec-16		10.00 a.m.
THUR	09-Feb-17	SPECIAL	10.00 a.m.
THUR	23-Feb-17		10.00 a.m.
THUR	30-Mar-17		10.00 a.m.
THUR	18-May-17	SPECIAL	10.00 a.m.
THUR	25-May-17	SPECIAL	10.00 a.m.
THUR	29-Jun-17		10.00 a.m.
THUR	18-Aug-16	SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	10.00 a.m.
THUR	22-Sep-16		10.00 a.m.
THUR	27-Oct-16		10.00 a.m.
THUR	24-Nov-16		10.00 a.m.
THUR	26-Jan-17		10.00 a.m.
THUR	16-Feb-17		10.00 a.m.
THUR	23-Mar-17		10.00 a.m.
THUR	08-Jun-17		10.00 a.m.
WED	30-Aug-16	SELKIRK COMMON GOOD FUND SUB-CTEE	3.00 p.m.
WED	29-Nov-16		3.00 p.m.
WED	15-Feb-17		3.00 p.m.
WED	14-Jun-17		3.00 p.m.
TUES	16-Aug-16	TEVIOT & LIDDESDALE AREA FORUM	6.30 p.m.
TUES	20-Sep-16		6.30 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)

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