

Public Document Pack


Teviot & Liddesdale
Area Partnership

Our Scottish Borders
Your community

Meeting

Date: Tuesday, 1 February 2022
Time: 6.00pm
Location: via Microsoft Teams

AGENDA

1.	Welcome and Meeting Protocols
2.	Feedback from Meeting of 16 November and 7 December (Pages 3 - 8) Consider Minutes of the Meetings held on 16 November (copy attached) and 7 December (to follow).
Section 1: Service and Partner Updates and Consultations	
3.	Impact of Storm Arwen on Communities
4.	Place Making Update
5.	SBC Common Good Consultation Hannah MacLeod, Principal Solicitor, to provide an overview of the Common Good consultation. Common Good Consultation 2022
Section 2: Local Priorities	
6.	Community Assistance Hub Update
Section 3: Community Empowerment and Community Funding	
7.	Build Back a Better Borders Recovery Fund Applications for Assessment (Pages 9 - 14) - Cheviot Togs Photos of BBBB funded projects: BBBB Fund Awards 2021/22 Flickr 

8.	Community Fund Pot A Applications for Assessment (Pages 15 - 16) - Hornshole Greenway Development Group – Hawick Pot A
9.	Participatory Budgeting Update (Pages 17 - 142) Update from SCDC Training.
Section 4: Other	
10.	Additional Information Pack (Pages 143 - 146) For information on current consultations, community information and useful links, see the Additional Information document. (Copy attached.)
11.	Next Meeting of the Teviot and Liddesdale Area Partnership Next Meeting: 22 March 2022; agenda issued 8 March 2022. Are there any items you would like to propose for the agenda? Please contact your local councillor or the Communities & Partnership Team.
12.	Any Other Business
13.	Meeting Evaluation via Menti

Please direct any enquiries to William Mohieddeen, Democratic Services Officer
Tel: 01835 826504; Email: william.mohieddeen@scotborders.gov.uk

**SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL
TEVIOT AND LIDDESDALE AREA PARTNERSHIP**

MINUTES of Meeting of the TEVIOT AND LIDDESDALE AREA PARTNERSHIP held via Microsoft Teams on Tuesday, 16 November 2021 at 6.00 pm

Present:- SBC Councillors: N. Richards (Chair), W. McAteer, C. Ramage, G. Turnbull. Other organisations attendees: Ms H. Batsch (The Bridge), Ms R. Dickson, Mr W. Douglas, Mr W. Fletcher (Burnfoot CC), Ms D. Friel (Upper Teviotdale and Borthwick Water CC), Mr W. George, Ms C. Jeffrey, Mr P. Kerr (Southdean CC), Ms C. Knight, Mr C. Knox (Hawick CC), Mr G. Kolbe, Mr D. Tait (Future Hawick), Mr A. Warburton (Upper Liddesdale & Hermitage CC), Ms R. Woods (Southdean CC).

Apologies:- Councillor D. Paterson.

In Attendance:- Communities & Partnerships Manager (S. Smith), Director Resilient Communities (J. Craig), Locality Development Coordinator (G. Jardine), Portfolio Manager (J. Lamb), Community Engagement Officer (S. McKail), Network Manager (B. Young), Flood and Coast Management Team Leader (D. Morrison), Clerk to the Council, Democratic Services Officer (W. Mohieddeen), Mr A. Sheridan (Forestry Scotland).

1. WELCOME AND MEETING PROTOCOLS

The Chairman welcomed everyone to the meeting of the Teviot & Liddesdale Area Partnership. The meeting was held via Microsoft Teams and the Chairman outlined how the meeting would be conducted and how those both in the meeting and watching via the live stream could take part. The Chair welcomed Scott McKail who had recently been recruited to the position of Community Engagement Officer.

2. FEEDBACK FROM MEETING HELD ON 7 SEPTEMBER 2021

There had been circulated copies of the Minute of the Meeting held on 7 September 2021. With reference to paragraph 9.1 of the Minute, Mr Tait advised that the first sentence was incorrect and should read "Mr Tait advised that it had been reported in the press about the Volunteer Park Stand but the Council had done nothing since 2018." It was hoped an update could be provided at the next meeting. The Chair advised attendees that the software Menti would be used to take feedback at the end of the Meeting.

DECISION

APPROVED the Minute, subject to the above amendment.

3. PLACE MAKING UPDATE

3.1 With reference to paragraph 3 of the Minute of 7 September 2019, Portfolio Manager, James Lamb, presented an update on progress with Place Making. Mr Lamb advised that the approach to Place Making presented at the previous meeting had been approved by Scottish Borders Council. Feedback following the previous meeting had suggested that a structured feedback form was created which went online in October 2021. With regards to staff recruitment, five community engagement officer posts had been filled along with two planning and regeneration officers, and a green space officer. Recruitment for the

climate change officer remained ongoing.

- 3.2 Mr Lamb presented a summary of feedback received from the five Area Partnerships on joint principles, framework, prioritisation and the role agreement, incorporating oversight of Place Making. Across the five Area Partnerships, 21 responses were received, including three received from the Teviot and Liddesdale Area Partnership. Mr Lamb noted that approximately 570 email addresses received the Place Making consultation questionnaire, and the response rate represented just under 4% return. That rate would not be representative and was not therefore conclusive, but the feedback was informative for the process. It was further noted that the Council report may not have been an effective means to consult and that feedback may be supplemented by other means including a special meeting or workshop. Attendees noted that the timeframe for the consultation was short and didn't lend itself to Community Council meeting schedules to provide more effective feedback.
- 3.3 Mr Lamb then presented an overview of feedback based on the proposals. Feedback on the joint principles was generally in agreement; however it was reported that there were issues with complexity of the language used and scepticism on delivery and sustainability of the principles. There was mixed feedback received on prioritisation; however a majority of respondents agreed with the proposal. There was not clear consensus of where to start on prioritisation and it was suggested this may be due to the complexity of prioritisation. During discussion, attendees considered a tiered structure to prioritisation placing communities on a gold/silver/bronze scale to start assessment. Feedback on the role agreement reported that respondents generally felt that Area Partnerships were supported to provide an oversight role; however there was a need for more inclusivity. It was discussed whether Area Partnerships provided the right level of inclusivity across communities and that attendees may vary depending on applications for funding overseen by the Area Partnership. Attendees noted that communities needed to be empowered and not to face barriers to participate in application processes. Mr Lamb concluded by presenting next steps which included forming a direction on the principles framework and role agreement. Furthermore, workshops would be arranged for February 2022.

DECISION

NOTED the update.

4. BUILD BACK A BETTER BORDERS RECOVERY FUND APPLICATIONS

The Locality Development Coordinator, Ms Jardine, presented the summary of applications to the Build Back a Better Borders Recovery Fund:

(a) Riddell Fiddles

An application had been received for £6,120 to start a new weekly after school group in Burnfoot, based at Burnfoot Hub, teaching fiddle and guitar to the P4/5 age group. The application was assessed as high, noting the intention to increase number of opportunities for children to be involved in a group activity and that Riddell Fiddles have referenced examples of support for the project and the positive impact they were having in the community before the pandemic.

DECISION

AGREED to award Riddell Fiddles the sum of £6,120, subject to the following conditions:

- (i) The applicant must follow Scottish Government Covid-19 guidance,**
- (ii) Instruments purchased must be available for wider community use.**

(b) Upper Liddesdale and Hermitage Community Council (ULHCC)

An application had been received for £1,974 to purchase and install a defibrillator on the B6357 road adjacent to the resilience shed opposite Larriston Farm. The application was assessed as medium noting the installation of defibrillators would provide a rural community with a resource that would improve the chances of

someone surviving a cardiac arrest. ULHCC had still to outline how the cabinet and defibrillator would be maintained to prolong its lifespan. ULHCC planned to insert solar panels on their resilience shed with a battery inside and the defibrillator located in an insulated enclosure. ULHCC had since submitting the application confirmed the Community Council would be responsible for the defibrillator's maintenance and planned to train a local response group.

DECISION

AGREED to award Upper Liddesdale and Hermitage Community Council the sum of £1,974, subject to the following conditions:

- (i) The applicant must follow Scottish Government Covid-19 guidance,**
- (ii) A plan must be put in place for the maintenance of the defibrillator and cabinet.**

(c) Wilton Park and Hawick Tennis Club

An application had been received for £4,240 to deliver several new initiatives to encourage more people to access tennis including free taster sessions for key groups such as disability sessions, tots, children, beginners and ages over 60. The application was assessed as high as the club was looking to extend the opportunity for different community groups to try tennis for the first time following the pandemic and the proposals were inclusive and removed barriers to participation.

DECISION

AGREED to award Wilton Park and Hawick Tennis Club the sum of £4,240, subject to the following conditions:

- (i) The applicant must follow Scottish Government Covid-19 guidance,**
- (ii) Equipment must be available for wider community use.**

DECLARATION OF INTEREST

Councillor Ramage declared an interest in the following item of business in terms of Section 5 of the Councillors Code of Conduct and left the Teams meeting during the discussion, returning once the item had been finalised.

(d) Burnfoot Community Futures (BCF)

An application was received for £14,850 to provide the community with training and development opportunities to assist recovery from the pandemic with focus on supporting those in the community directly impacted by Covid-19 including those who were isolated and those affected by poverty and loneliness. The application was noted as medium as the community had always been at the centre of BCF activities and they have had a successful history of delivering activities. It was noted that the BCF accounts were outwith the 15-month period allowed for the Build Back a Better Borders Recovery Fund with an expectation that their latest accounts would go to their Board for approval in December with their annual general meeting likely to take place in December. Attendees were asked to consider whether the account submission would be an obstacle to the application. Attendees noted funding would have a high value for the Burnfoot community, that Burnfoot Community Futures was deserving of support and that the Area Partnership should take steps to help look after those in Burnfoot.

DECISION

AGREED to award Burnfoot Community Futures the sum of £14,850, subject to the following conditions:

- (i) The applicant must follow Scottish Government Covid-19 guidance,**
- (ii) Equipment purchased must be available for wider community use.**

5. COMMUNITY FUND UPDATE

The Locality Development Coordinator, Ms Jardine, presented an update on progress of the Teviot and Liddesdale Community Fund. With reference to paragraph 10 of the Minute of the Meeting held on 7 September 2021, the Area Partnership agreed to divide the Community Fund into two pots, which both held £23,899. Pot A was divided between each Community Council and applications closed on 12 November 2021 with checks on eligibility still having taken place. Two applications had been received for Pot A and seven applications had been received for Pot B. Most of Pot B applications were from Hawick-based groups applying for funding up to £5,000. A request had been received from Newcastleton Community Council to increase the limit of the Pot A fund. Attendees noted that increasing the limit on fund applications may provide flexibility for applicants. Attendees discussed the scheduling of Area Partnership meetings in relation to the deadline for reopening fund applications. It had been suggested that the Teviot and Liddesdale Area Partnership meeting scheduled for 25 January 2022 be moved back to 1 February 2022 to avoid clashes related to Burns Night. It was noted that if this change was to take place, fund applications could open from 7 December to 7 January allowing officers to assess applications for the Area Partnership to decide on funding applications on a meeting on 1 February.

DECISION

AGREED:

- (a) to reopen applications to the Community Fund from 7 December 2021 to 7 January 2022; and**
- (b) that Community Councils review the funding limits for Pot A funds and change if necessary.**

6. FORESTRY - SOUTH OF SCOTLAND

6.1 Andrew Sheridan of Forestry Scotland gave a presentation on Scottish Forestry and their work in South of Scotland. Forestry Scotland was one of two agencies formed in 2019 to take forward work previously undertaken by Forestry Commission Scotland and Forest Enterprise Scotland. Scottish Forestry responsibilities were for forestry policy and the regulation of public and private forestry, including those managed by Forestry and Land Scotland. Mr Sheridan advised the main work of Forestry Scotland was the forestry grant scheme for woodland creation which had approximately £45 million. Funding included strategic timber transport fund, which had been used to build bypasses around communities heavily affected by timber transport. Details were given of consultation processes noting areas of work including felling permissions and forest plan approvals. Upon approval of a forestry application assessment, Forestry Scotland would undertake a consultation. Consultation periods were 28 days for comment submissions and Scottish Borders Council was a statutory consultee. It was further noted that Community Councils were not statutory consultees. Forestry Scotland was in the process of establishing a South of Scotland Regional Land Use Partnership and developing a Regional Land Use Framework. Wider priorities being led by the Scottish Government included climate change and achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2045. This priority placed responsibility on Forestry Scotland to woodland creation including planting 18,000 hectares of forestry annually by 2024.

6.2 Attendees discussed the presentation by Mr Sheridan, including processes for consultation. Ms Friell of Upper Teviotdale and Borthwick Water Community Council noted the importance of consultation for their community in relation to the importance of forestry to their community. Walks in Craik Forest were used frequently by residents and visitors and concern was raised regarding felling close to paths and the installation of forest roads. Concern was also raised regarding funding applications for strimming work on paths in Craik Forest. Larch felling was referenced and Mr Sheridan advised that where larch had been identified as being affected by a serious notifiable disease, landowners were required to conduct felling in a short timescale. The impact of forestry on flooding was queried with Mr Sheridan and whether felling had an impact on flood frequency. Mr Sheridan noted that large-scale felling tended to be approved in 5-year phases where applicants could fell every tree in an application over a 5-year phase.

Difficulty of gauging impact on flooding was noted with issues of harvesting run off also referenced. If Community Councils wanted to be consulted on forestry applications, they could contact Forestry Scotland, but they would need to respond within the timescales.

7. TIMBER TRANSPORTATION

Councillor Turnbull introduced Brian Young, Network Manager for Environment and Infrastructure, who gave a presentation on timber transportation in the Scottish Borders. Mr Young reported that almost a fifth of the area of the Scottish Borders was forest, and that the road network was not in as good a state as it had been. Mr Young presented pictures to the Area Partnership that had been used in a presentation for the timber industry. Issues associated with timber transport were the prevalence of single-track roads, noise associated with empty timber-lorries, occasions of roadside stacking, driver behaviour and incidents with other road users, vehicle convoys, damage to roads and verges and unsafe loading. The weight of full timber-lorries required a period of time where there would be no other timber-lorries on a route to allow road material to re-expand. Positive developments included the Borders Timber Transport Forum, establishment of agreed route maps and strategic timber transport management plans (STTMP). STTMPs were established to address routes with issues such as passing schools. Scottish Borders Council had successes with bids to the Strategic Timber Transport Fund. Agreed route maps (ARMs) were voluntary protocols which acknowledged that timber transport has rights to use public road network. ARMs had been used to agree and exclude routes including weight restrictions and local communities are usually encouraged to be consulted. It was noted that transport associated with felling plans would be known to the industry and this may be accessed through the South of Scotland Timber Transport Officer. Driver behaviour was discussed with incidents raised regarding hauliers becoming angry when approached by other road users. It was recognised that often drivers were under pressure to complete hauls within time limits.

8. FLOODING UPDATE

Duncan Morrison, Flood and Coastal Management Team Leader, presented an update on flood management and scheme works. Ground investigation had been ongoing in Newcastleton where residents had noted water flowing back up pipes in drains. There had been issues drilling through boulders after 2.5 metres. This had been affected by a shortage of speciality drills to get through boulders where rotary rigs were used by HS2 works in England. Due to a nationwide funding shortage for new flood schemes temporary measures were being investigated for the Green in Newcastleton, along with dredging and bridge removal. Schemes waiting to be funded were in Newcastleton, Slitrig and Peebles. It was noted that Scottish Borders Housing Association was budgeting to take property-level action in Newcastleton and Hawick which may be followed by other registered social landlords. Mr Morrison advised that the Hawick Flood Scheme was progressing with recent floods providing some concern with a part-built flood defence. The study for the Slitrig flood defence was ongoing with a public exhibition being considered for the new year, with temporary measures being put in at Crowbyres and Whitlaw. Drainage issues at Hobkirk Road, Bonchester Bridge were being investigated. The national consultation on flood risk management had concluded on 31 October 2021. Mr Morrison advised that the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) have a gauge network for rivers and a new process for requesting additional gauges with a proactive system to assess applications. Attendees noted recurring issues that were still affecting their communities and thanked Mr Morrison for their presentation.

9. SBC ROADS

Attendees noted the written update on SBC Roads planned works programme.

10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR NOTING

The Chair advised that additional information was included in the agenda on current consultations, community empowerment requests and an update on the Community

Assistance Hub, funding table overview for Teviot and Liddesdale and a report from the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service.

11. **NEXT AREA PARTNERSHIP MEETING**

It was noted that the next Area Partnership meeting was scheduled for 25 January 2022 and attendees were asked to consider rescheduling the meeting for 1 February 2022.

DECISION

AGREED to reschedule the 25 January 2022 meeting of the Teviot and Liddesdale Area Partnership to 1 February 2022.

12. **ANY OTHER FORMAL BUSINESS**

It was noted that information was due to be announced for details of the Queen's Platinum Jubilee Fund for community groups to organise celebratory events.

13. **FUTURE MEETING DATES**

The future meeting dates of the Teviot and Liddesdale Area Partnership were noted as:

- 1 February 2022
- 22 March 2022
- 21 June 2022

14. **MEETING EVALUATION**

Attendees concluded the meeting with submission of meeting evaluations using the software Menti.

The meeting concluded at 8.40pm

Build Back a Better Borders Recovery Fund - Assessment Form

For the purpose of assessment, projects have been ranked high, medium or low to reflect how strongly the application meets the criteria of the Build Back a Better Borders Recovery Fund.

High – a strong demonstration of how the project will assist recovery from the pandemic

Medium – provides acceptable examples of how the project will assist recovery from the pandemic

Low – lacks detail of how the project will assist recovery from the pandemic

1. Applicant Details:

Organisation name	Cheviot Togs				
Organisation structure	Constituted Charity				
Application reference	BBBB/T&L/12				
Theme of application	Sport	Arts & Culture	Environment	Community Capacity	Community resilience
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Project start date	Jan 2022	Project end date			July 2022

2. Organisation's finances:

End of year balance	£0
Current bank balance	New organisation, waiting on funding to arrive in the account.
Total cash/Unrestricted reserves available & purpose	£0
Total restricted /committed funds & purpose	<p>£2410 has been raised through grant and crowd funding. This is still to be transferred to the group as their bank account has only recently been set up.</p> <p>£1200 ring fenced for rent and insurance for December and January.</p> <p>£468 ring fenced for laundry trolleys. Remaining balance £732 ring fenced for organisation running costs and 10% match funding to Community Fund application.</p>

Project:

Outline of what the group plan to do to help people recover from the pandemic. Projects will be ranked higher if the application strongly demonstrates that they are meeting an identified need in the community. (e.g. area of deprivation, protected characteristics, tackling wellbeing and isolation, tackling climate change)

High

Medium

Low

Comment:

Cheviot Togs plans to create a clothing bank for children and young people in the style of a boutique shop, in Teviot Crescent in Hawick. The project will operate across both Cheviot and Teviot & Liddesdale; the application for funding has been split pro rata across the two community funds.

They aim to reduce the amount of good quality clothing going to land fill while helping those in need of support with clothing for children and young people.

Cheviot Togs aims to reduce the stigma of second-hand clothing.

Cheviot Tog aims to provide free, clean and suitable clothing to children who find themselves in need of clothing due to domestic violence, flood or fire, homelessness or financial difficulties facing the family. Clothing is sourced by donations, and partner organisations. Jedburgh Grammar has asked Cheviot Togs to manage all school excess uniforms. There are plans to engage with Kelso and Hawick high schools, as well as working with local supermarkets and shops to use excess stock.

Clothing will be provided via delivery, and in person at the Hawick base if people are able to travel, as well as pop up shops, and events, in Cheviot pending setting up a base in Jedburgh, and Kelso.

Cheviot Togs have worked with and consulted to establish need: Future Hawick, Burnfoot Community Hub, NHS Borders, Jedburgh Grammar Campus, School Nurse Hawick High School, Morrisons, The Co-op, Jedburgh Foodbank, Live Borders, Salvation Army, Borders Women's Aid, Cheviot Youth and Tweed Togs in Peebles who mentors the project and whom Cheviot Togs based the business model on. The organisation has also discussed the project with local community councils.

There is currently a referral process based on the operation of best practice used by Tweed Togs. This is through health, youth workers and education professionals. However, the organisation is keen to look at a mechanism for self-referral considering the dignity and confidentiality of the people using the service.

The organisation believes that access to clothing is a human right and all children should have access to clean, appropriate clothes to help them participate fully in life.

Cheviot Togs wants to provide autonomy, choice and dignity wherever possible.

Cheviot Togs are based in Hawick but will be taking over the service in Jedburgh and Kelso areas, currently operated by Tweed Togs, from January, covering a greater area of the Cheviot locality.

Evidence of individuals, groups or communities likely to benefit from the new initiative and how they have been affected by the pandemic:

High

Medium

Low

Comment:

Children aged 0-18 - children have been adversely affected by Covid-19, missing out on full school, social and sports activities for nearly two years. They should not be restricted or socially excluded because of a lack of clothing.

Families facing financial difficulties. People who are self-employed, working in the service industry and those who didn't qualify for furlough payments should have access to clothing for their children if needed.

Families facing a rise in the cost of living and having to make choices about food, heating and rent. To offer help with basic clothing needs for children would give them less to worry about and ease stress upon that family.

Refugees, people being relocated to The Borders during the pandemic may not have direct access to community support as previously. They should also have access to clean, suitable clothing for their families.

Cheviot Togs will give people access to clothing in a dignified way, aiming to recreate a boutique experience.

Expected impact of the new initiative and how will it help those most in need recover from the pandemic

High

Medium

Low

Comment:

It is expected that by being based closer to, and working actively in, Teviot & Liddesdale the number of referrals received by Tweed Togs will be increased from when they were delivering the service in the area during 2020/21:

TD9 Teviot & Liddesdale – 72;

Project Expenditure:

Total Project Cost	£5,500
10% organisation contribution	£550
Request to BBBB	£2,722.50

Item of expenditure	Cost
Laundry Equipment	£2,000
Rent	£1,500
Shop and Storage Furnishings	£1,700
Packaging, Stationery, Travel	£300
Total	£5,500

Match/other funding sought:

Funder	Funding Requested	Status
Crowdfunding	£5,000	Ongoing
Cheviot Community Fund	£2,227.50	Awaiting decision

Grants received from Scottish Borders Council or any other funder within the last three years

Date	Project Title/Funder	Amount
	Arnold Clark	£1,000
	Oregon Timber	£1,000
	Crowd Funding	£410

SBC OFFICER ASSESSMENT	The application meets the criteria of the BBBB fund and has been scored high as it will support families in need via the provision of clothing for children and young people.
Comments	<p>This project is new and fulfils the criteria as will aim to build community capacity and engagement. The project will also aim to reduce waste and change attitudes to recycling clothes. There is evidence of need based on SIMD statistics and uptake delivered by Tweed Togs.</p> <p>Cheviot Togs is reliant on funding to begin and during the initial phase the sustainability will be dependent on being successful in fund applications to have a level of reserve to build resilience. They are in the process of applying to the Ladhope Wind Farm, as well as in discussions and planning to apply to the National Lottery Community Fund.</p> <p>Cheviot Togs has been set up recently, meaning it has no financial history. They have a detailed business plan, with financial projections.</p>

<p>Additional terms and conditions required</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant must follow Scottish Government Covid-19 guidance when delivering the service. • Moveable equipment to be passed to another community group/organisation should this project cease to operate.
<p>Evaluation</p>	<p>If successful, we recommend the applicant include in their funding evaluation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of children and young people supported • Feedback from staff and service users where appropriate • Feedback from referring organisations e.g. GPs and Social Work staff.

This page is intentionally left blank



Hawick Community Council Fund Pot A Assessment Panel

Minutes of meeting of the Hawick Community Council Fund Pot A Assessment Panel held on Zoom on Thursday 13th January 2022 at 6.00pm.

Present: K. Scouler (public member), A. Cook (public member) M. Short (HCC), C. Knox (HCC).

Apologies: None.

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Declaration of interests : None.
3. An application from Hawick Greenway Development Group requesting £2,300 was received for a ground engineering survey for the Border Queen River Sculpture.

DECISION NOTED that:

It was agreed by the Pot A Assessment Panel to recommend that Teviot & Liddesdale Area Partnership award a grant of £2.300.

As there was no further business the meeting closed at 6.40pm.

This page is intentionally left blank

Scottish Borders Council Training Programme

Session 1 – An introduction to
Participation & Participatory Budgeting (PB)

SCDC

SCDC is the lead body for community development in Scotland. We work to our vision of an active, inclusive and just Scotland where our communities are strong, equitable and sustainable.

We work directly with:

- Community groups and organisations
- Community development practitioners
- Government and other policy makers
- Local partnerships and agencies across Scotland who want to involve communities in their work



Formed in 1994, we are a charity and Company Limited by Guarantee based in Glasgow. With staff with a wealth of experience and backgrounds, we bring our firm commitment to the values and principles of community development to all aspects of our work.

What we'll cover today

- Introductions and background
- What is Participation and What is PB?
- Where has PB come from?
- Why PB? – the benefits of PB for communities, agencies, etc.

sedc

scottish
community
development
centre



On this sheep-scale, how do you feel today?





What do we think of when we hear the word “Participation”?

Link in chat or go to www.menti.com on your device and use the code

2742 0124

What do you think about when you hear "participation"?



Values and Principles of public participation

- Public participation is based on the belief that those who are affected by a decision have a **right to be involved** in the decision-making process.
- Public participation includes the promise that the public's contribution will **influence** the decision.
- Public participation promotes **sustainable decisions** by recognizing and communicating the needs and interests of all participants, including decision makers.
- Public participation seeks out and facilitates the involvement of those **potentially affected by or interested in** a decision.
- Public participation seeks **input from participants** in designing how they participate.
- Public participation provides participants with the information they need to participate in **a meaningful way**.
- Public participation communicates to participants **how their input affected the decision**.

[IAP2 Core Values of Public Participation](#)

National Standards for Community Engagement





What does participation look like within SBC?

What does participation look like locally?

OPPORTUNITIES

Village Hall - place to meet

Education - great opportunity to start from the earliest possibility

Engagement with range of people

Understanding - A lot of people don't understand what the challenges are and also the opportunities

Apathy - all generations

BARRIERS

Language - not using concepts but plain English

over consulting

Lack of feedback when people get involved

Many marginalised people don't engage - various reasons

Lack of pace - too slow

WEAKNESSES

Equity - procedure and processes exclude many people in society

too many different funds - chasing the same issues and usually short term

People left feeling they don't matter - especially when they engage once and then never get any feedback on the outcomes.

Staffing with a wide range of skills to engage

Communities

STRENGTHS

What are the benefits of PB for...



What does participation look like locally?



What does participation look like locally?

Quite hard to get volunteers to join the community councils

adult and children - living in poverty (not diverting fund to them), no money to support them,

SBC needs to do more. Area partnership is not working??? Same people turned up and not enough new people. Listen to people more. Need actions rather than talking.

WEAKNESSES

More fund available may get more participation.

chance for public to have say on how money spent

Voices not been heard.

Lack of trust to the Council. Some organisations/groups have to advocate on behalf of those people. Struggle to get people involved and engaged.

getting more people involved

Unlocking responsibilities to people. Community fund among five locations. Battle to get money among different localities.

Covid may have impacts on participation.

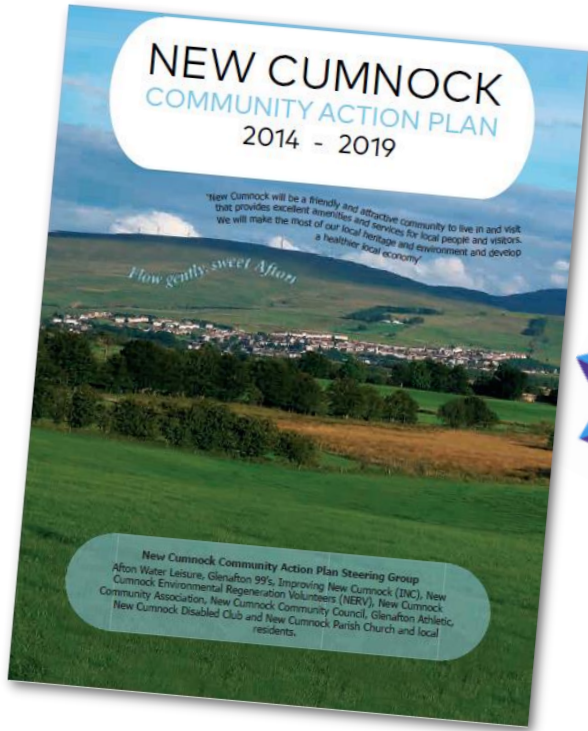
BARRIERS

things are too slow to happen

STRENGTHS

What does participation look like locally?







SCOTLAND
ACT 2018

THE
ISLANDS

Achd nan Eilean (Alba)

1%

Commitment



Other
developments

Democracy
Matters



Citizens' Assembly
of Scotland
Seanadh Saoranaich
na h-Alba

Comfort Break

10 minutes

What is Participatory Budgeting and what does it look like?

Participatory budgeting (PB) is a process of democratic deliberation and decision-making, in which citizens decide how to allocate part of a municipal or public budget. Participatory budgeting allows citizens to identify, discuss, and prioritise public spending projects, and gives them the power to make real decisions about how money is spent.

In Scotland this looks like:

- **Small Grants PB** - Use of small pots of money/Grants for PB
- **Mainstreaming Participatory Budgeting** - The public decides where public money is spent through a fair and transparent process (including deliberation and voting)

What is Participatory Budgeting and what does it look like?

3 mins – Church of Scotland PB

(<https://pbscotland.scot/blog/2017/8/24/watch-church-of-scotland-animation-explains-pb?rq=church%20of%20scotlan>)



What is Participatory Budgeting and what does it look like?

Page 36

Group Exercise

- What PB is
- What PB isn't



What is PB?

People having a say in how money is spent locally

People in the community being part of the decision making process on how money is given out in the community

how policy is implemented

With young people it is them having a set amount of money to chose when and how it is spent and who gets the money - they have control over the decision.

Mainstream PB is PB!

1% Mainstream PB is communities having a say in delivering public infrastructure like how our roads are developed

Locality areas - prioritising routes for surface dressing as a public decision making exercise

Communities getting to input their local knowledge and needs, having a say in how things are implemented locally

Greenspace decisions

What isn't PB?

People being given money in the community but having no control over it

People being dictated to rather than having choice or control

Small grants schemes

What is PB?

Communities
decide how
money is
spent

**Make
decisions**

**People
can voice
their
opinions**

**Manage
public
money**

Community
volunteers
become
decision
makers

**Having
a
choice**

What isn't PB?

It's not always
as equitable
as some
people think it
is

it's not just about
giving out money -
it's about making
sure community is
involved in
decisions

**Not all
about
council
funding**

What is PB?

**Democratic
deliberation &
decision
making**

**Not
consulting!
Influencing &
decision
making**

Choice

**Hearing
others
views**

What isn't PB?

**Not engaging
with your
community**

**Delivery of statutory
& regulatory
services with
options for
communities and an
opportunity to
influence service
delivery where
appropriate**

**Where
promoting
political or
faith based
activities**

**Where only for one
aspect of the
community and not
for the wider
community**

What is PB?

What isn't PB?

Give people in the rural area a voice.

Communicate with disengaged groups, how to re-engage them????

All CC are working well on the local level, but not the SBC's resourcing level. Empowering people to engage. Need new ideas

Community fund splits between rural area and Hawick. Empower rural areas by allocating funding to encourage more people to get involved.

Need to trust the people. Need to think outside the box.

Windfarm - channel funding and resources to different groups.

What is PB?

Voting

involves
canvassing etc
- need time
and resources
to do this

was tricky
when we
wanted votes
for a project in
Clovenfords

**being
involved
in public
spend**

**Everyone
has a say
that
wants one**

Decisions over
local spending
priorities is
PB?

**Problems
with the
voting
system?**

What isn't PB?

We did
Locality Bid
Funds - was
this PB?

When
decisions have
already been
made

Not sure that
Community
Fund or BBBB
are PB

Needs to be
very local -
individual
communities

Where has PB come from?

- 1989 – Porto Alegre (Brazil) – deliberative move to give people power over their own affairs through increasing participation and control over civic budgets (post-military dictatorship)
- Since then, PB concepts and practices have spread across the rest of the world - over 1,500 instances of PB had been implemented across five continents (as of January 2017).
- Large cities such as Barcelona, Madrid, New York and Paris are increasingly allocating larger portions of their city budgets to PB exercises; Portugal has experimented with PB at a national scale, rolling out a pilot project in which citizens were able to vote using ATM machines; and Kenya has enshrined PB in its constitution.
- It has started to take root in the UK – particularly in Scotland – as a key element of increasing participatory democracy
- Continued worldwide development including the launch of [People Powered](#) – global hub for participatory democracy

Where are we currently?

- Since 2014/15, SG has invested £6.5 million through the Community Choices Fund with local authorities providing match funding of almost £1.5m
- Mainstreaming Budgets. Agreement in October 2017 between the Scottish Government (SG) and COSLA that at least 1% of council budgets will be subject to PB by 2020/21 (although with some flexibility due to the impact of COVID-19)
- Policy: PB supports one of the principles of Public Service Reform, that people should have equal opportunity to participate and have their voice heard in decisions shaping their local community, society and their lives.
- Policy: It complements aspirations for the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 which will help give communities more powers to take forward their own ambitions.
- Policy: It can help deliver the Public Sector Equality Duty by eliminating discrimination, harassment and victimisation, advancing equality of opportunity and fostering good relations between different groups.

Why PB?

What are the benefits?

Page 44

What are the benefits for:

- **Communities**
- **Public bodies**
- **Government**
- **Democracy**



What are the benefits of PB for...



What are the benefits of PB for...

Communities?

Being listened to

Communities take ownership of decision making?

Communities appreciate some of the difficulties and challenges involved in making some decisions / choices

Breaking through self interest - especially NHS

Public Bodies?
(e.g. Local Authority, Police, Health & Social Care, NHS, etc)

communities feel involved

Communities can influence service redesign

influence policy at a strategic level

Build trust and relationships with communities.

Can reduce the amount of complaints as community has had the choice - or remind them that they influenced the decision!

Page 46

Government?

Hearing what communities want to do at a local level. Government can recognise rurality

small things can make a big difference to a community

Help to prioritise when have limited budgets

Democracy?

What are the benefits of PB for...

Communities?

Brings people together

Capacity to affect change

Ownership

Power - believing that what you vote for makes a difference

Is there a layer missing in the process? Should be wider sharing of what PB is. People are involved in their own lives and unable to give enough attention to something this big.

Evaluation - must analyse whose voice wasn't heard

Public Bodies? (e.g. Local Authority, Police, Health & Social Care, NHS, etc)

LAs get a wider view of what matters to communities and may influence other decisions

Knowing that 1% is going where people want it to go

Government?

Too big to discuss!

Positive to enable communities to voice their opinions

Democracy?

What are the benefits of PB for...



What are the benefits of PB for...

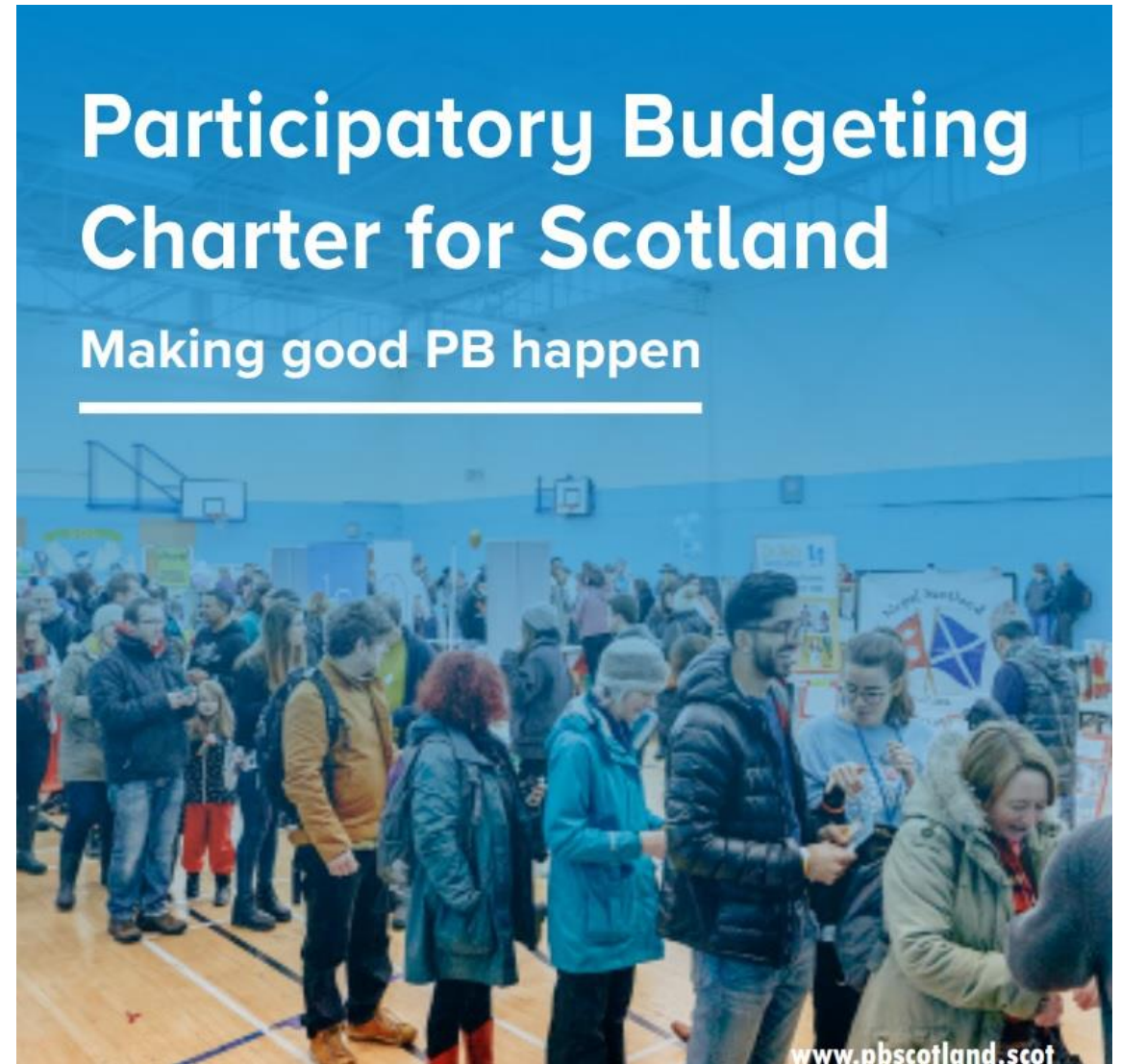


Benefits and Key Features of PB

The PB Charter outlines the key principles underpinning PB as follows:

PB should be ...

- Fair and inclusive
- Participatory
- Deliberative
- Empowering
- Creative and flexible
- Transparent
- Part of our democracy



Next Session

- **Systems and Structures**
- **Policy**
- **Community Empowerment**
- **Opportunities & Barriers**



Contact...

David Allan

Deputy Director - david@scdc.org.uk or 07798 631 549

Dawn Brown

Development Manager – dawn@scdc.org.uk or 07484 023 947



Scottish Borders Council Training Programme

Session 2 – Systems & Structure

What we'll cover today

- Introductions and background
- Local structures & Policy
- What is community empowerment?
- What are the opportunities and barriers?



On a scale of Cat, how are you feeling today?



fb.com/hashtagIAmCat

SCDC

SCDC is the lead body for community development in Scotland. We work to our vision of an active, inclusive and just Scotland where our communities are strong, equitable and sustainable.

We work directly with:

- Community groups and organisations
- Community development practitioners
- Government and other policy makers
- Local partnerships and agencies across Scotland who want to involve communities in their work



Formed in 1994, we are a charity and Company Limited by Guarantee based in Glasgow. With staff with a wealth of experience and backgrounds, we bring our firm commitment to the values and principles of community development to all aspects of our work.

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act, 2015

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 will help to empower community bodies through the ownership or control of land and buildings, and by strengthening their voices in decisions about public services.

There are 11 topics covered by the Act.

The Bill was passed by the Scottish Parliament on 17 June 2015. It received Royal Assent and became an Act on 24 July 2015. Each part of the Act came into effect at different times.

Part 1: National Outcomes

Part 2: Community planning

Part 3: Participation requests

Part 4: Community rights to buy land

Part 5: Asset transfer requests

Part 6: Delegation of Forestry Commissioners' functions

Part 7: Football clubs

Part 8: Common Good property

Part 9: Allotments

Part 10: Participation in public decision-making

Part 11: Non-domestic rates

What is Community Empowerment?

Page 58

Principles for community empowerment



Prepared on behalf of the Strategic Scrutiny Group
July 2019

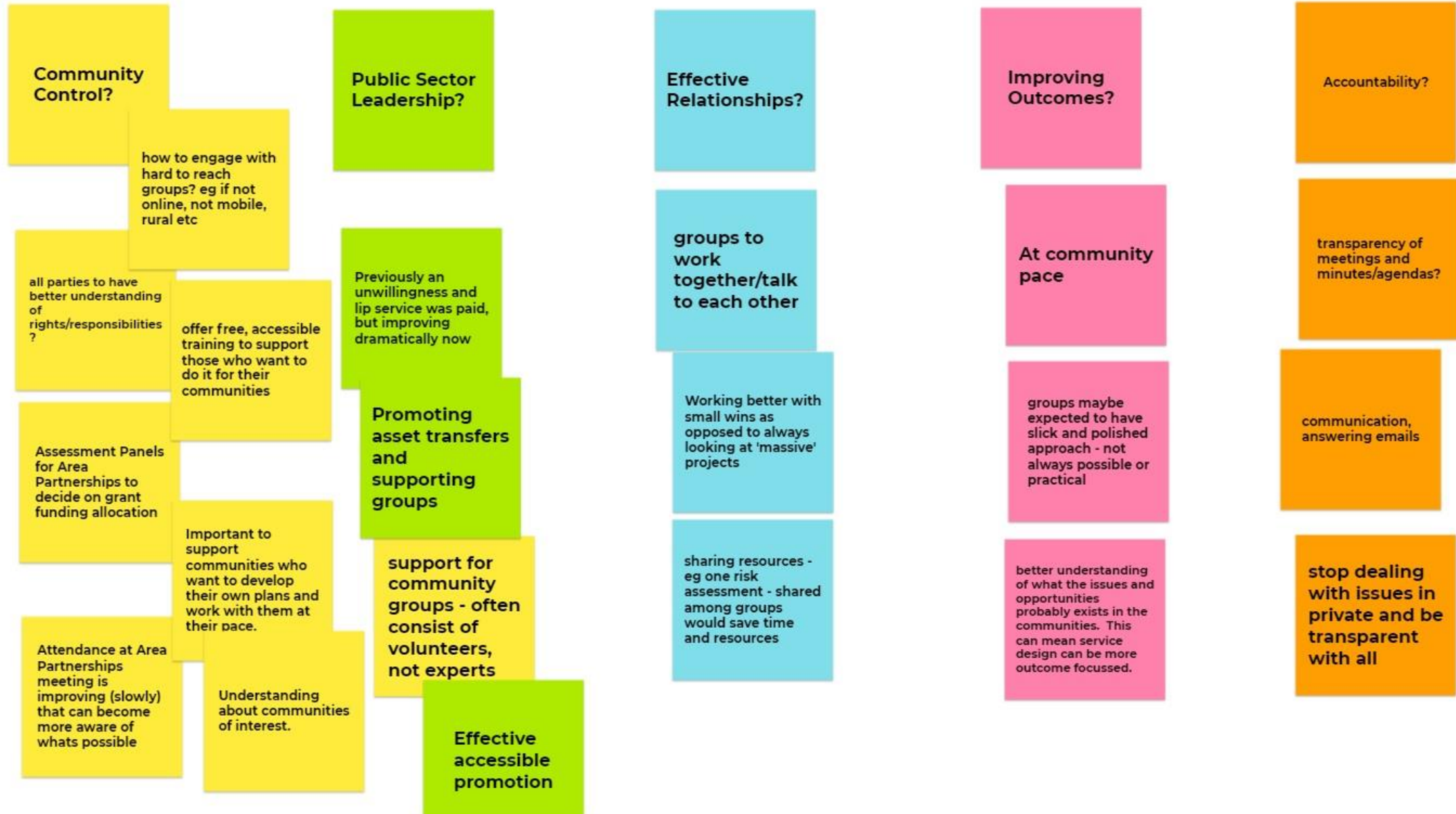


What does Community Empowerment look like locally?



What does Community Empowerment look like locally?

Page 60



What does Community Empowerment look like locally?

Community Control?

Public Sector Leadership?

Effective Relationships?

Improving Outcomes?

Accountability?

ability to use technology affects people's ability to participate as there is an emphasis on using online tools

significant difference across the Borders as to who receives support to participate and who doesn't

too much red tape

sharing information across areas and communities can be an effective way of supporting one another and supporting ideas to progress

some examples of community groups bringing about change in their area.

people would be more inclined to participate if they felt it would make a difference

need consistent support

approach to equality and accessibility needs to improve

some people need to be supported to participate

What does Community Empowerment look like locally?

Community Control?

Public Sector Leadership?

Effective Relationships?

Improving Outcomes?

Accountability?

Area partnership - is a forum or platform - to enable people to engage. It is under review at the mo. Something we want rather than any other things. Something work before why we have to reinvent the wheel.

Forestry and flooding - talked about issues and able to hear about it. Public bodies to give presentation about issues.

Heard about it but no delivery! The platform is there, but it is not working. Give people a chance to engage.

Geographical diversity - 5 localities is good to address local issues. However, all the issues have to be brought together.

A lot of talking but not a lot of actions. Well, nothing really changed after all.

How do you find things - the website of SBC isn't that good to find things. Communication is vital. Getting information out. No platform to link in. Speaking in plain English for community to

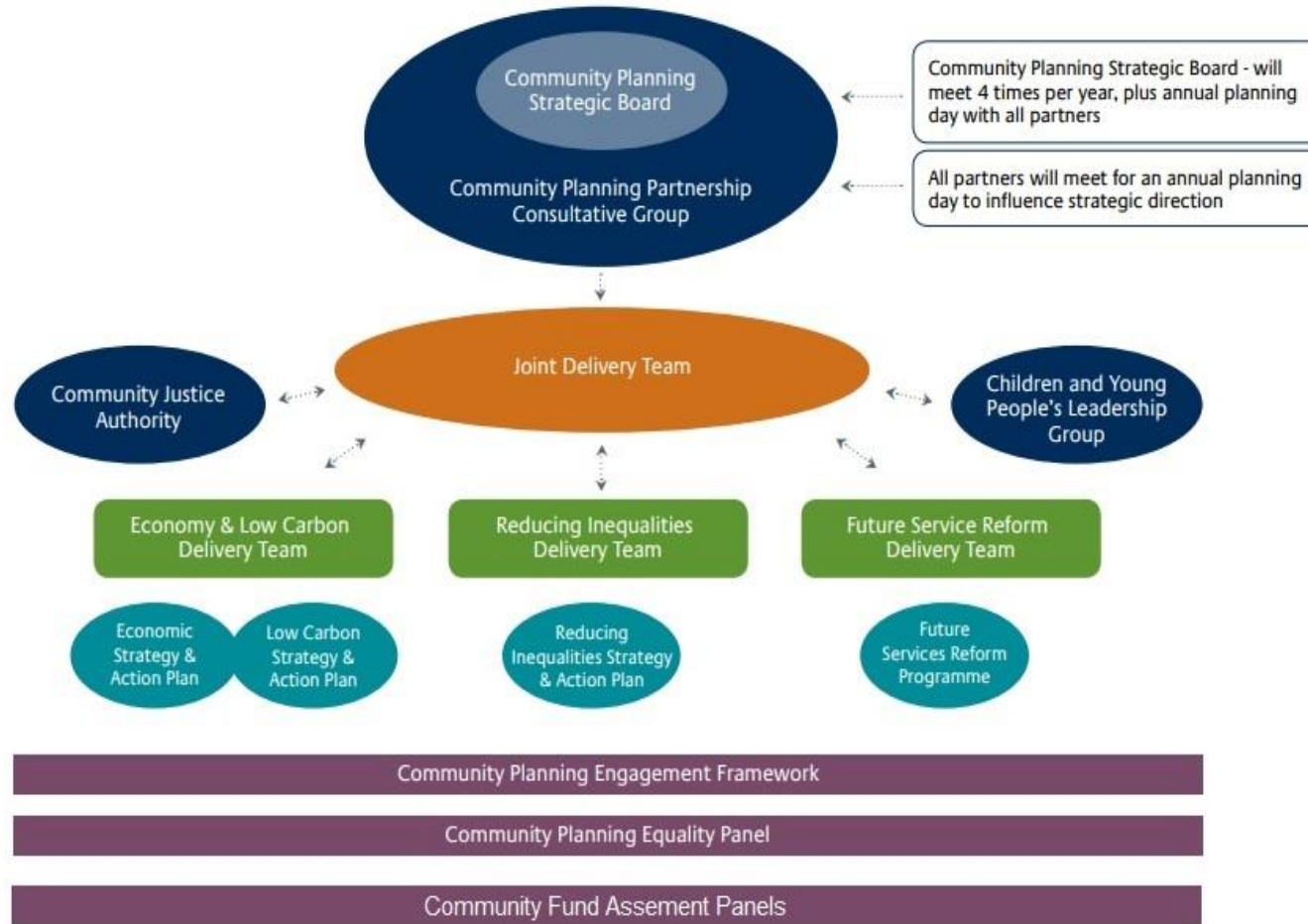
Area partnership meeting to talk about place making.

Culture of the Council - wary about what the community is going to suggest. The council needs to try to let go and trust the community.

SBC takes control of the Empowerment Act, not just pay lip service. Things need to be relevant - talking shop and lack of empowerment.

Where do Community Fund Assessment Panels (CFAPs) fit?

Scottish Borders Community Planning Partnership Governance Model



Comfort Break

5 minutes

Reality?



Equity vs. Equality



Same Treatment



Equitable Treatment



The systemic barrier has been removed.
This is Equality.



www.canadianequality.ca

How can the CFAPs get more people involved?

Page 66

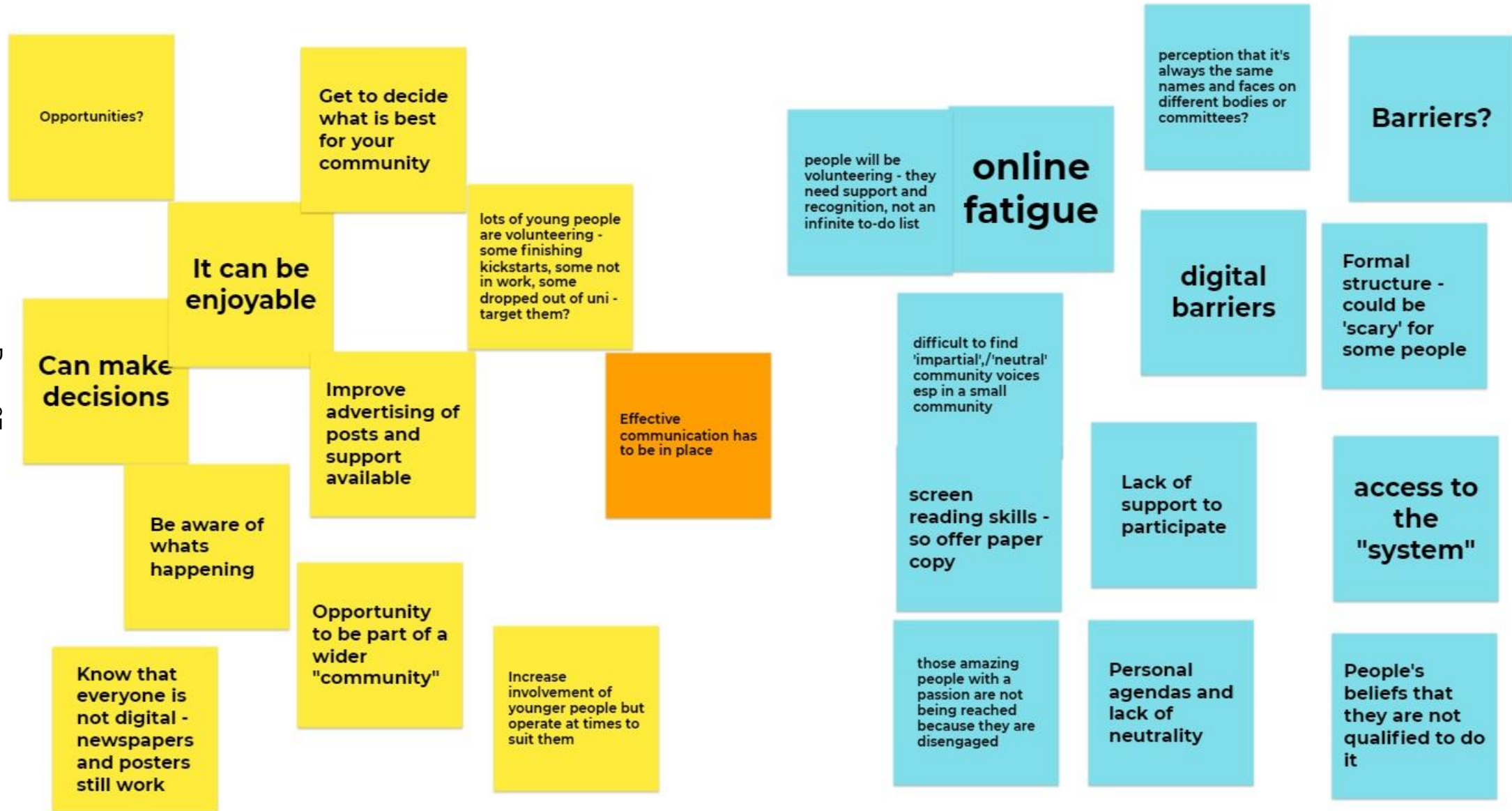
OPPORTUNITIES?

BARRIERS?



What are the opportunities and barriers for CFAPs?

Page 67



What are the opportunities and barriers for CFAPs?

Opportunities?

establish meetings so that people can attend either in person or through digital technology

need several approaches to sharing information and ideas and use networks already available

make allowances for what people need to have in place to be able to participate - i.e. help with transport, help with technology

better communication of local services would help people to plan their participation i.e. bus times, changes to bus services etc

information needs to be accessible and easy to find

every area should have a display board in their village/town to promote information and make information more accessible

Barriers?

people can be pre-judged and not allowed to participate in the same way as others

What are the opportunities and barriers for CFAPs?

Opportunities?

Engagement is there - social media is a way forward.

Get everyone together and identify opportunities.

How to get involved????? Where to get the information. SBC needs to figure out how to communicate with the community. A route of communication.....

Barriers?

Pot A and Pot B - Teviot area. Pot A to give rural area a say, rather than just go to Hawick. Smaller communities have a chance to get resources/money. Take a long time for SBC to agree.

Decision on a local level. Able to influence is the key of engagement. No power coming to the community.

Leaflet to explain about community participation. Community Councils to get more people involved.

List our challenges and get people involved. Use technology is good, but put info at local shops could attract attentions. Facebook - broadband could be a challenge.

Hard to get people involved.

Opportunities for people to engage.

Due to time constraints, this will carry forward to session 3

**What are the aspirations
for community
empowerment, local
decision making and
community control?**

Page 70

**What do we want to keep and
what do we want to change?**



Feedback

Page 71

Where are we going?

How will we get there together?



Feedback - Opportunities and Barriers (group discussion)

OPPORTUNITIES

Rural areas can have more say. CFAPs support the rural voice to be heard

better promotion of services - tie together with information needed - e.g. bus timetables and community events

Young voices can come through

The amount of funders and funding locally and nationally

BARRIERS

Capacity & Skills to fill in application forms - may mean newer, less able groups miss out

Communication - how can information be shared better and more easily across the communities?

Accessibility - its not just about having the device - its building up skills and confidence to use it

It can be difficult to participate - how to reach people who don't know about CFAPs?

Where are we currently?

- Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act, 2015
- Review of Part 3 of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act, 2015
- Public Service Reform
- 1% Mainstream commitment to Participatory Budgeting
- Covid-19 recovery

Next Session

- **National Standards for Community Engagement**
- **Using VOiCE**
- **Widening engagement**
- **Co-Production approaches**
- **Involvement in decision making**



Scottish Borders Council Training Programme

Session 3 – Engagement and Involvement

How are you feeling today?



What we'll cover today

- National Standards for Community Engagement
- Co-production
- Using VOICE
- Working better together



SCDC

SCDC is the lead body for community development in Scotland. We work to our vision of an active, inclusive and just Scotland where our communities are strong, equitable and sustainable.

We work directly with:

- Community groups and organisations
- Community development practitioners
- Government and other policy makers
- Local partnerships and agencies across Scotland who want to involve communities in their work



Formed in 1994, we are a charity and Company Limited by Guarantee based in Glasgow. With staff with a wealth of experience and backgrounds, we bring our firm commitment to the values and principles of community development to all aspects of our work.



The National Standards for **Community Engagement**

What are the National Standards for Community Engagement?

This means communities truly playing a part in how decisions are made,

What is co-production?

[Animation — Scottish Co-production Network](http://coproductionscotland.org.uk)
[\(\[coproductionscotland.org.uk\]\(http://coproductionscotland.org.uk\)\)](http://coproductionscotland.org.uk)

**What are the aspirations
for community
empowerment, local
decision making and
community control?**

**What do we want to keep and
what do we want to change?**



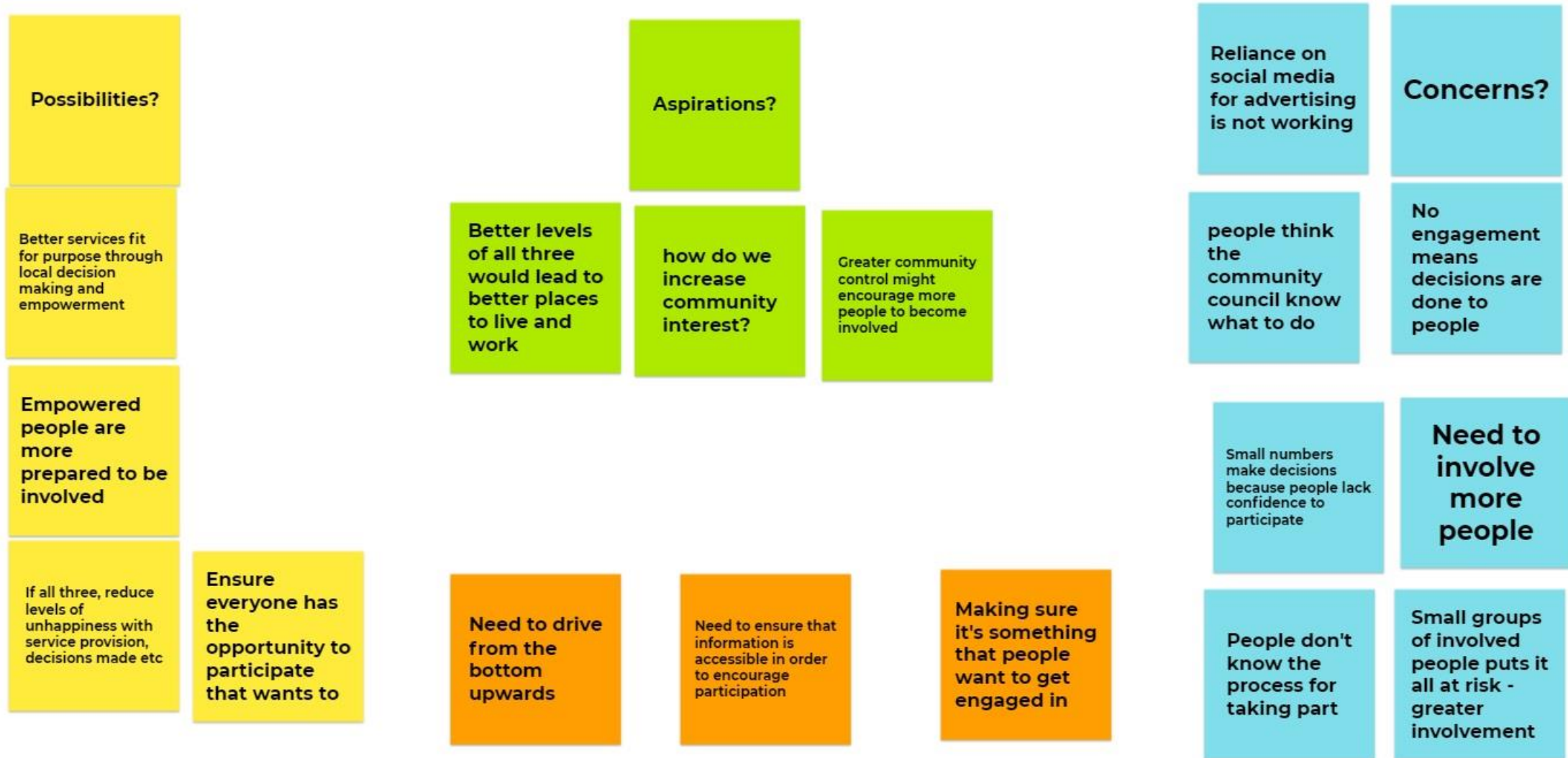
What are the aspirations for community empowerment, local decision making and community control?

Page 82



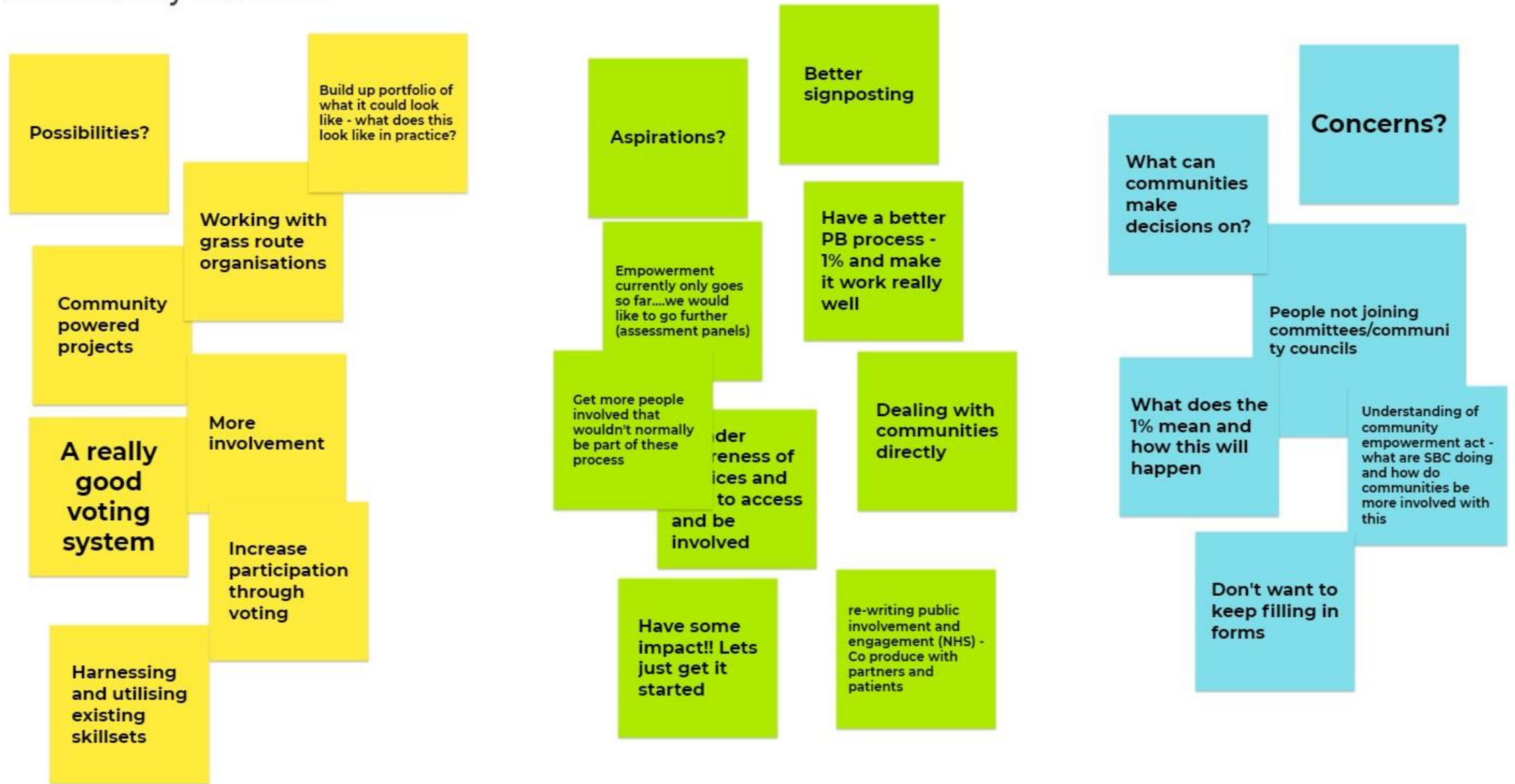
What are the aspirations for community empowerment, local decision making and community control?

Page 83



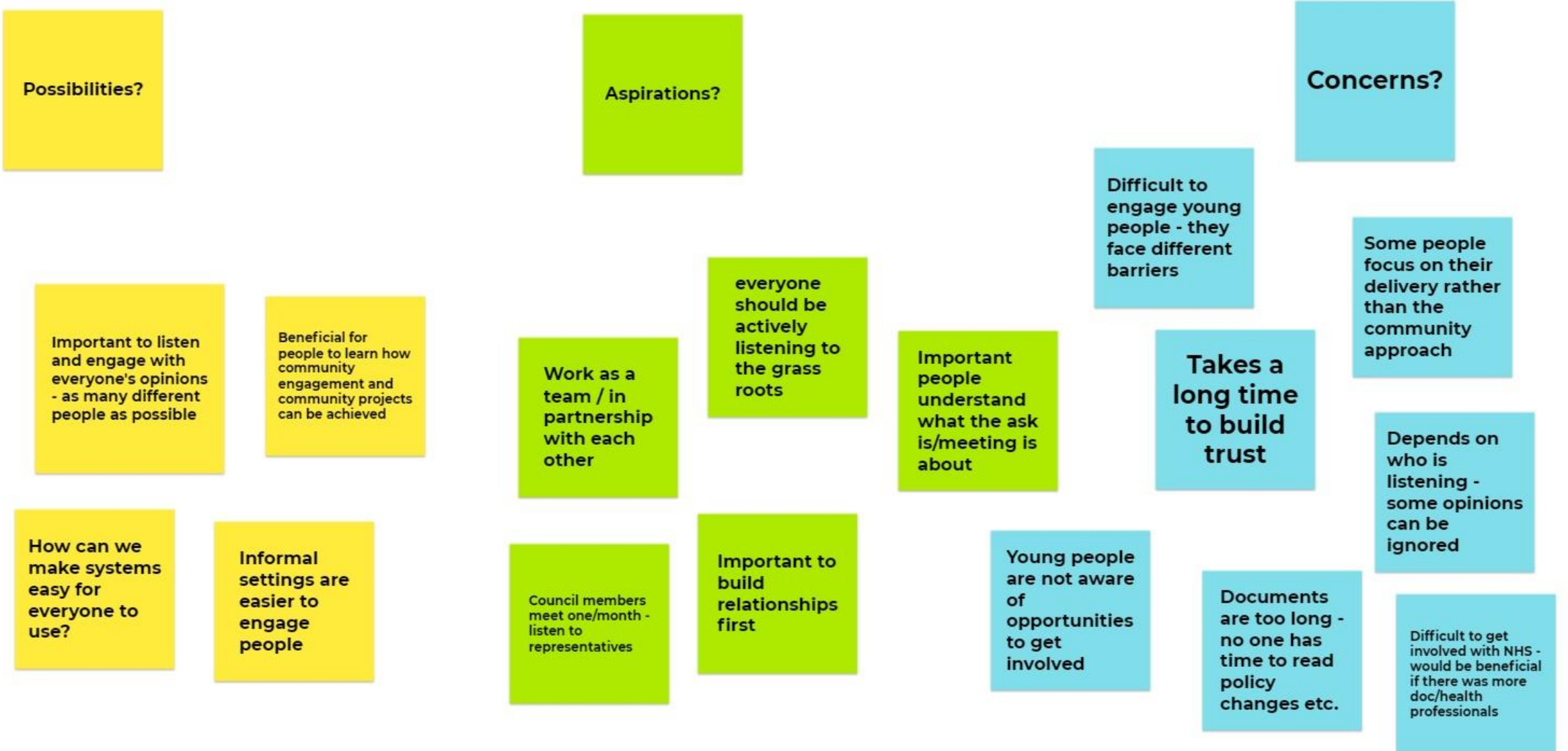
What are the aspirations for community empowerment, local decision making and community control?

Page 84



What are the aspirations for community empowerment, local decision making and community control?

Page 85



What are the aspirations for community empowerment, local decision making and community control?

Possibilities?

Officers and councillors may not know what exactly people want. They need to understand the problems. People know better. Treat the third sector as an equal partner.

Aspirations?

Covid - none of the organisations are on the same page regarding wearing masks or not at public meetings. They are all doing different things - this is a barrier. Communications, communications, communications.

Concerns?

Is the power with the officers or councillors?
Power delegation.

Community empowerment - section 10 - give you power to empower you. This is still outstanding.

Feeling frustrated whilst dealing with the Council and the NHS. Consultations going on - reasons why things can't be done should be shared.

Involve people from day one - culture needs to be changed. Engagement but not empowerment. Power is still with the decision makers - councillors.

build up trust to people - consultation - ticking the box - public don't feel their opinions being considered.

Feedback

What do we want to keep?

Page 87

What do we want to change?

Does this help widen involvement in making decisions?



What do we want to...

KEEP?

Community resilience/spirit built on since COVID-19

Recognition that communities can and have been doing a lot of work for themselves

CHANGE?

Recognition from local authorities on pressing issue that rural communities are highlighting

Does this help us involve more people in the decisions that matter? What more can we do?

Yes, but we need to be aware that there is a chance of leaving people behind when implementing change

Reach out to people, rather than letting them reach out to you

What do we want to...

KEEP?

enthusiasm
amongst
community groups
and partners to
make this happen -
so lets get this done

Momentum

CHANGE?

Our understanding
of what 1% means -
also wider
knowledge of the
community
empowerment act

Make people
aware what is
possible

Genuine
co-production

Does this help us
involve more people
in the decisions that
matter? What more
can we do?

**One size
doesn't fit
all**

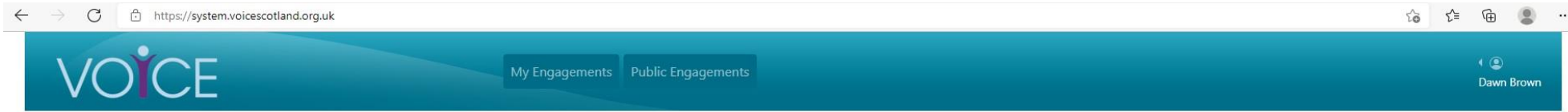
Better
understanding can
get more people
involved

Comfort Break

5 minutes

What is VOiCE and how can using it make a difference?





Welcome to VOiCE



VOiCE will assist individuals and organisations to design and deliver effective community engagement.

The software will support you to:

- **Plan community engagement and service user participation**
- **Monitor and record the process**
- **Evaluate the process against the National Standards for Community Engagement (Scotland) and principles for good quality engagement (elsewhere).**

The following terms are used throughout the VOiCE tool.

- **'We'** refers to the leaders or organisers of the community engagement process.
- **'Partners'** are any organisation or group who is involved in planning or delivering the community engagement process.
- **'Participants'** are all of the people or groups who are actively involved at any level throughout the community engagement process.
- **'Community'** is a group of people united by at least one common characteristic, including geography, identity or shared interests.



[To return to the VOiCE website click here](#)

Recently viewed

Engagements

New

www.voicescotland.org.uk

Accounts are free for individuals and organisations in Scotland





Over the last 3 weeks...

- Participation – what does it look like locally?
- Participatory Budgeting
 - What it is, and what it isn't
 - What are the benefits?
- The Community Empowerment Scotland (2015) Act
- The PB Charter
- CFAPs and where they sit
- National Standards for Community Engagement
- Co-Production
- VOICE

Next Session

- **Your Questions**
- **Recap, review and next steps**



Scottish Borders Council Training Programme

Session 4 – Your questions, answered!

SCDC

SCDC is the lead body for community development in Scotland. We work to our vision of an active, inclusive and just Scotland where our communities are strong, equitable and sustainable.

We work directly with:

- Community groups and organisations
- Community development practitioners
- Government and other policy makers
- Local partnerships and agencies across Scotland who want to involve communities in their work



Formed in 1994, we are a charity and Company Limited by Guarantee based in Glasgow. With staff with a wealth of experience and backgrounds, we bring our firm commitment to the values and principles of community development to all aspects of our work.

What we'll cover today

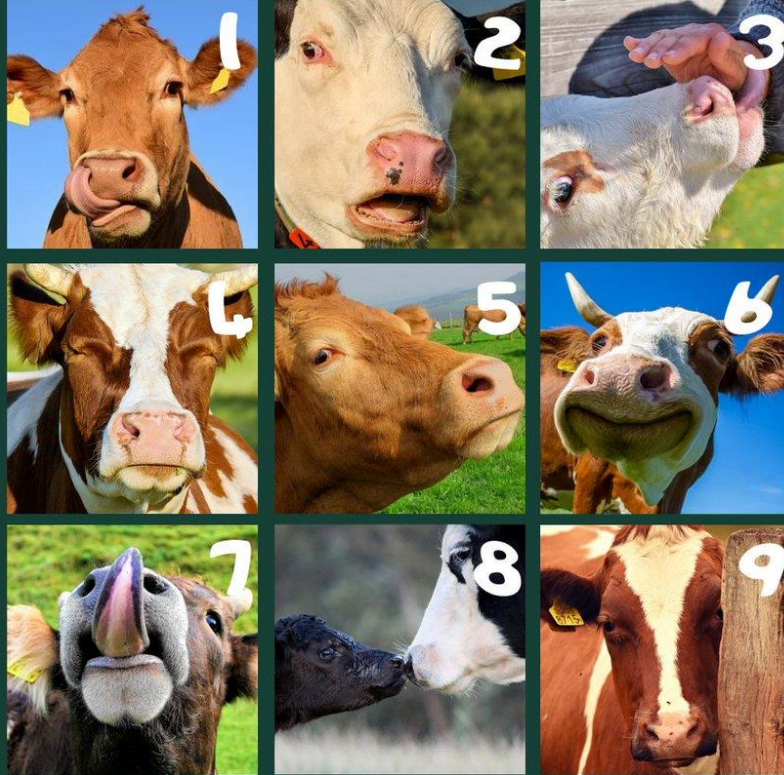
- Introductions and background
- Your questions – the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015
- Participatory Budgeting – clarifications and more info

sedc

scottish
community
development
centre



On this cow scale, how do you feel today?



FCN | THE FARMING
COMMUNITY
NETWORK

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act (2015)

Page 99

Andrew Paterson, Scottish Community Development Centre

(This presentation will be provided by email following workshop)



Introduce the **Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015**

Particularly in relation to questions from previous sessions

E.g. on community asset transfer, good engagement and impact of failing to engage

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015

Giving people more say over what happens in their communities through...

- ownership or control of land and buildings
- strengthening their voices in decisions about public services

Page 101

Builds on 'key pillars' of public service reform

- participation
- partnership
- prevention
- performance



What's in the Act?

National outcomes

Common good property

Allotments

Asset transfer

Participation requests

Non-domestic rates

Participation in public decision making

Supporter involvement in football clubs

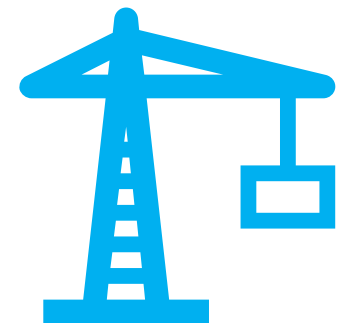
Community planning

Community rights to buy land

Delegation of forestry Commissioners' functions



Participation requests



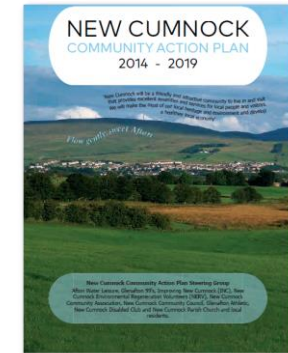


Page 104

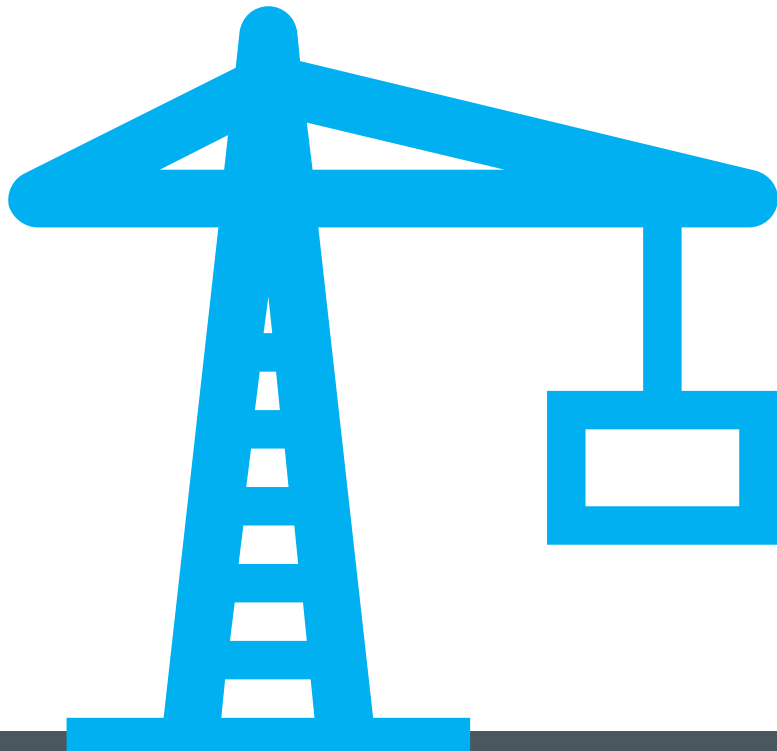
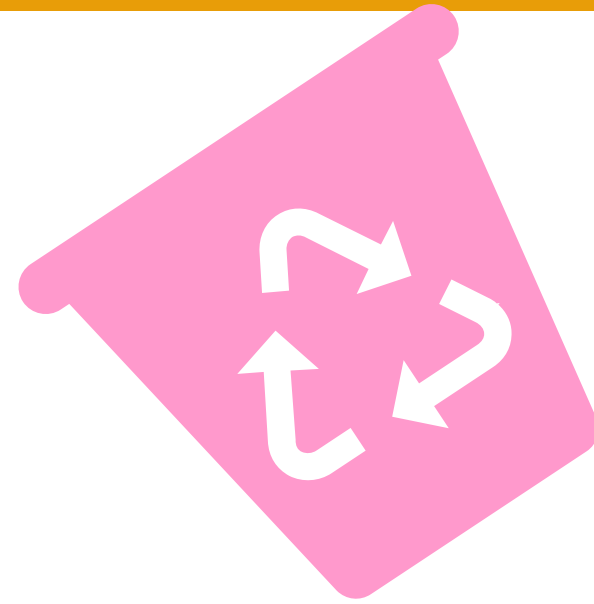
Starting points?



Ways to participate



Participation requests are **one** way for people to have their say about what improvements they would like to see to public services they use.



The basics

A community group

‘Community participation body’

can ask to have a **discussion**

‘Outcome improvement process’

with **organisations in charge of public services**,
such as hospitals, schools and transport

‘Public service authorities’

about how to **improve** these services

‘Improving outcomes’

Can be made to...

- Local authorities
- Health Boards
- Colleges
- National Park Authority
- Police Scotland
- Enterprise agencies
- Scottish Environment Protection Agency
- The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
- Scottish Natural Heritage
- Regional Transport Partnerships

Page 108



How to make a participation request

Fill in a form which will ask you to...



- Show you are the right type of group to make a participation request
- State an **outcome** that you think can be improved
- Then answer some questions about what your group will bring and why you should be involved

Recap

A **community group**

can ask to have a **discussion**

with **organisations in charge of public services**

about how to **improve** these services

You may be wondering...

**Can't the request
simply be refused?**

Page 111

Not quite...

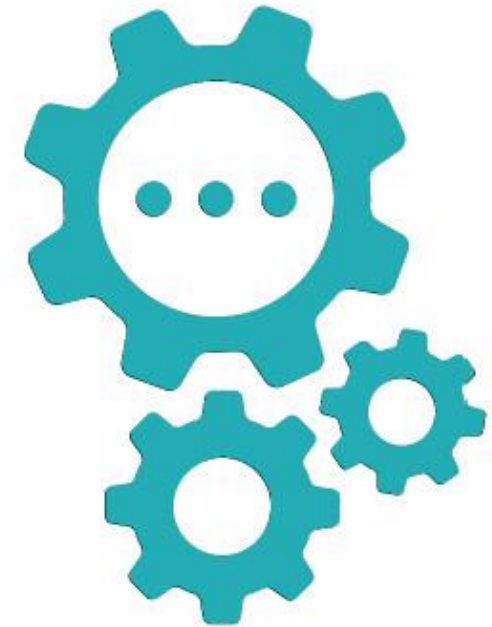
Services should agree or explain why not



What happens then?

If request is granted then an **outcome improvement process** is set up

Must be established within 90 days
of request being agreed to



This process can take different forms....

- **Meetings, discussions and actions** to make things better!
- **A pre-existing process**, e.g. community safety partnership
- **A new process**



Support

Support should be available:

- To help make a participation request
- To take part in resulting meetings etc.



Result?

A **conversation**, not a **guarantee**



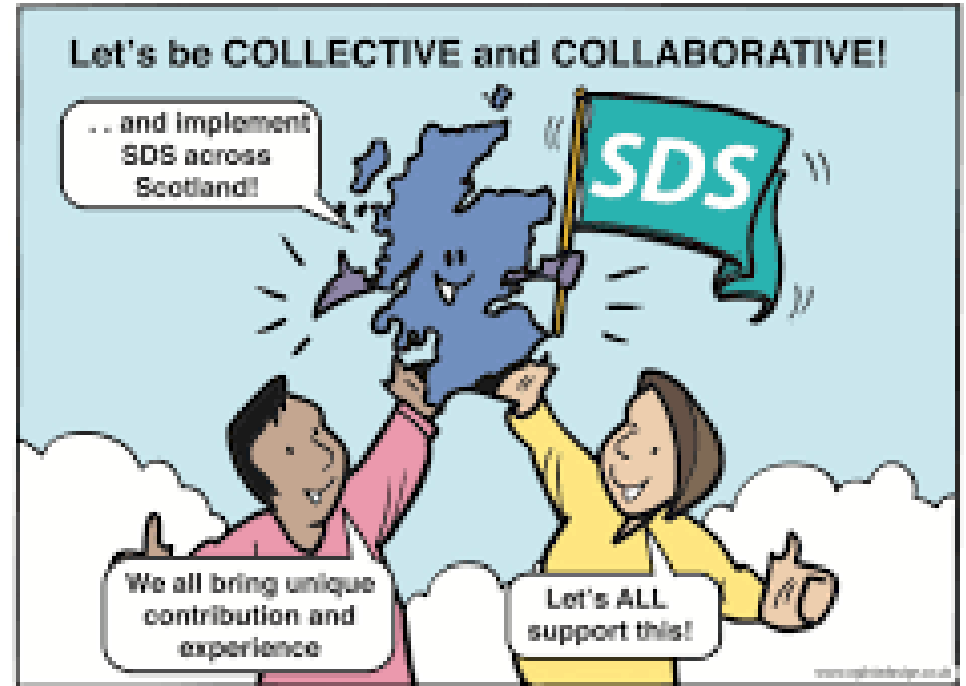
Page 116

- The public service authority must **report on the process** once completed
- And also **report annually** on the participation requests they have received.

Example: SDS Borders Forum


SDS Borders Forum is a group of people with lived experience of self-directed-support (SDS) in the Scottish Borders

Page 117



In May 2019, the forum made a participation request to Scottish Borders Council after the local authority decided to introduce pre-payment cards without what the forum saw as adequate consultation.

Self Directed Support payment options

 People will be offered 4 choices on how they can receive their social care



What happened?

Scottish Borders Council agreed to the request on the 9th July 2019

Forum had to work hard to ensure resulting process was meaningful and for equality impact assessment to happen



In January, was agreed that options appraisal meetings would be held in March 2020, and that all SDS payment options would be considered as part of the outcome improvement process.

Result

After delays due to Covid-19, the process got going and eventually led to decision this year to give people choice as to whether they used pre-payment cards

The forum has also been asked to be involved in the planning process for implementing the use of pre-payment cards.



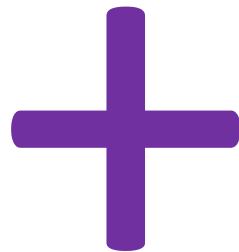
“ An interesting outcome of the process has been an increased respect from the LA for the SDS Forum and a greater willingness to involve us in anything to do with SDS and to see that as positive. ”

SDS Borders Forum

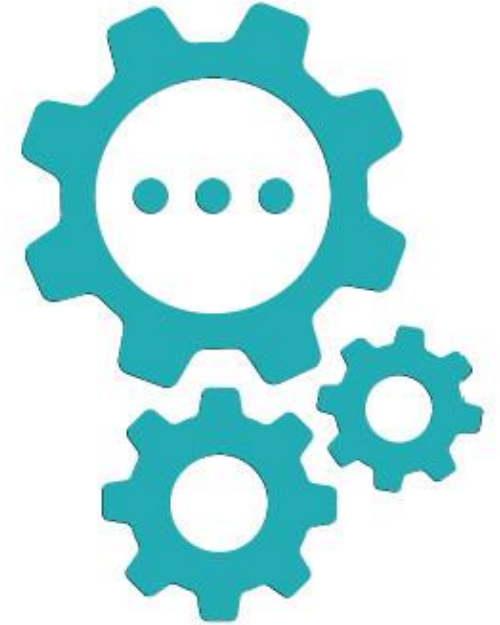
But what if... Public body fails to engage?



No official overseeing body
Can't resubmit the same request



Potential appeals process on the way...



Taking over assets

Asset transfer

A community organisation can use this to take over publicly-owned land or buildings...

...in a way that recognises the public benefits that the community use will bring.



Not just ownership...

Can request to own the land or building outright, but can also apply to **use** or **lease**.



Can be made to

Local authorities

Scottish Ministers (including agencies such as Forest Enterprise Scotland and Transport Scotland)

Crofting Commission

Further Education colleges which are incorporated colleges

Health Boards, both regional and Special Health Boards

Enterprise agencies

Historic Environment Scotland

National Park Authorities (Cairngorms and Loch Lomond and Trossachs)

Regional Transport Partnerships

Scottish Canals

Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service

Scottish Enterprise

Scottish Environment Protection Agency

Scottish Fire and Rescue Service

Scottish Natural Heritage

Scottish Police Authority (who own all land and buildings used by Police Scotland)

Scottish Water



All must create and maintain publicly available lists of every asset they own



Rights include...

- To **request information** on any public asset that interests you
- To **request the transfer** of a public asset
- To **acquire that asset** if the public body cannot offer a good reason not to
- To **appeal** any adverse decision

Public authority must

- **Agree to requests**, unless there are reasonable grounds for refusal
- **Not dispose of asset** once transfer request received (unless already started!)
- Consider **inequality** in reaching its decision
- Take a decision within **six months** of “validation date”

Who can make asset transfer requests?

- Community of **geography** or community of **interest**
- Open membership/controlled by that community
- Community benefit purpose
- Surplus applied to benefit of community

May be unincorporated if no transfer of ownership.



For transfer of full title, must be

A limited company with a Dissolution Clause

(i) to another community transfer body

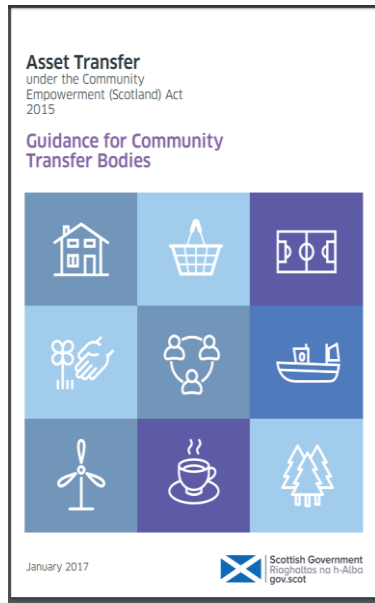
(ii) to a charity.

A Scottish Charitable Incorporated Organisation (SCIO)

A Community Benefit Society (BenComm)

All with no fewer than 20 members.

If a community group can't change its rules to fit the requirements, it can ask the Scottish Ministers to make it a community transfer body by law. This is called being "designated".



Thank you!

- Will send slides and links to further info
- Please feel free to get in touch
07507107585
andrew@scdc.org.uk

Community right to buy land

Allows communities throughout Scotland to apply to register an interest in privately owned **land and buildings**, and the opportunity to buy that land when it comes up for sale.

Extends community right to buy (Land Reform Act 2003) to **urban** as well as rural areas

Enables communities to purchase land and buildings **where the owner is not willing to sell** that land...

- where land is **abandoned, neglected** or **causing harm** to the environmental wellbeing of the community
- and for furthering sustainable development (separate legislation)

What is Participatory Budgeting and what does it look like?

Participatory budgeting (PB) is a process of democratic deliberation and decision-making, in which citizens decide how to allocate part of a municipal or public budget. Participatory budgeting allows citizens to identify, discuss, and prioritise public spending projects, and gives them the power to make real decisions about how money is spent.

In Scotland this looks like:

- **Small Grants PB** - Use of small pots of money/Grants for PB
- **Mainstreaming Participatory Budgeting** - The public decides where public money is spent through a fair and transparent process (including deliberation and voting)



SMALL GRANTS

Familiar process

Project ideas in line with funding topic

Usually overseen by a steering group

Groups apply

Voting event (marketplace, presentations, information events)

Community vote

Successful groups awarded

Process evaluated

NOTE:

Community Fund money within SBC could be used for small grants PB locally, or to apply for more support and training with PB processes

What is Participatory Budgeting?

Benefits and Key Features of PB

The PB Charter outlines the key principles underpinning PB as follows:

PB should be ...

- Fair and inclusive
- Participatory
- Deliberative
- Empowering
- Creative and flexible
- Transparent
- Part of our democracy

Participatory Budgeting Charter for Scotland

Making good PB happen



Evaluation in line with PB Charter



PB Scotland

Participatory Budgeting Review

Background

Text input field for background information.

How was the Review process carried out e.g. who was involved, where and when did they meet and what evidence was used to judge performance?

Text input field for review process details.

How good was our approach to Participatory Budgeting - what worked and what didn't? (score yourself on the 1 to 6 scale and comment)

1 Unsatisfactory	2 Weak	3 Satisfactory	4 Good	5 Very Good	6 Excellent
---------------------	-----------	-------------------	-----------	----------------	----------------

Inclusion

How well did we involve the people and organisations that might want to participate in the PB process? For example, did we involve a wide range of participants whose interest might be affected by the PB budget/process?

Text input field with a 1-6 rating scale at the end.

Support

How good were we at identifying and overcoming any barriers to participation? For example, were actions taken to remove any barriers and support people to attend or be part of the discussions?

Text input field with a 1-6 rating scale at the end.

Planning

How clear were we about the purpose for the PB process? For example, was there a clear plan and theme for the funding? Was there enough time and resources to support the process and allow people to be involved?

Text input field with a 1-6 rating scale at the end.

The following terms are used throughout this document:

- 'We' refers to the leaders or organisers of the PB process.
- 'Partners' are any organisation or group who is involved in planning or delivering the PB process.
- 'Participants' are all of the people or groups who are actively involved at any level throughout the PB process.

Working Together

How well did we work together to achieve the aims of the PB process? For example, were roles and responsibilities clear and understood for all those involved in planning the process? Did the methods of communication during the PB process meet the needs of all partners involved in planning the process?

Text input field with a 1-6 rating scale at the end.

Methods

How good were our PB methods? For example, did we use a variety of methods e.g. online participation, community pitches, community stalls etc to ensure that there were plenty of opportunities for deliberation? Did we obtain feedback on the method(s) to ensure that we are learning and adapting?

Text input field with a 1-6 rating scale at the end.

Communication

How well did we communicate with the people, organisations and communities involved in the PB process? For example, was information clear and accessible on the lead up to the PB process? Did we provide feedback to the community on their pitch? Did we highlight alternative funding options to those who missed out on funding? Did we advertise to the wider community those who were awarded funding?

Text input field with a 1-6 rating scale at the end.

Impact

How would we rate the immediate impact of the PB process and what has been learned to improve future PB processes? For example, is the community happy that it was a transparent and democratic process? Has PB improved relationships between community groups? How will we assess the long-term impact?

Text input field with a 1-6 rating scale at the end.

What key lessons have been learned and what will we do next?

Text input field for key lessons learned.



Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
gov.scot

What could mainstream PB look like?

- **It's not new money!**
- **It will come from a specific budget – with targets and spend requirements to meet**
- **It will meet local priorities**
- **It may use a range of tools – mini-publics, citizens assemblies, digital tools, already identified community priorities (through Local Outcome Improvement Plans, community action plans etc) and voting**



What could mainstream PB look like?



Design Stages

Purpose, Scope, Strategic Design, Facilitation, Participation, Proposals & ideas, Decision-making, Impact

From the forthcoming Elected Members Briefing from COSLA & The Improvement Service

Example – Lands and Parks.

Budget of £50k, identified for play equipment within a village. Had to suit ages 5 – 12.

PB process – LA worked with the community to form a steering group to help identify local wishes, and decide on what equipment was needed through a range of local consultation exercises in the local nurseries, schools, community groups and at the park itself.

The community steering group decided to fundraise for additional money (tripled the budget) to meet their aspirations. They were able to use the ringfenced money as match funding. Then they identified 2 sets of equipment that met the brief and the community needs.

The whole community then voted on which option was best – with a high proportion of the community taking part.

Procurement for the LA contract meant they were tied to certain contractors for equipment, but their own fundraising gave them some leeway to use local companies for some of the other works needed.

The process evaluated well and people felt they had made a difference!

**What could
mainstream
PB look like?**

Any final questions?

Contact...

Dawn Brown

Development Manager – dawn@scdc.org.uk or 07484 023 947



This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 10: Additional Information

Current consultations

- **2022/23 Budget Survey**

SBC has launched a survey to understand the priorities of Borderers and give local people the opportunity to influence our next budget and a range of other important service areas for the future

A [short video](#) is available which provides more information about the survey and the questions being asked.

The [online survey](#) is live until 30 January.

- **Common Good Consultation 2022**

This consultation seeks your views on the Common Good registers for the former Burghs of the Scottish Borders.

All former Burghs have a 'Common Good' which comprises the land, buildings, art, artefacts and funds which were owned and managed by the Burgh Council on behalf of the residents of the Burgh. The Burgh system was extinguished in 1975 but the assets owned by the Burgh at that date continue to be owned by the Common Good, which is administered by Councillors who sit as Common Good Trustees.

Following an investigation of the assets held by Scottish Borders Council, we have prepared a draft asset register for each former Burgh. We have considered title deeds (for land and buildings), museum records and old Burgh minutes. Where an asset was donated to the town, prior to 1975; where it was purchased from Common Good funds; or where it has historically been used by the people of the town as a public asset, we have determined that the asset should form part of the Common Good.

However, SBC is seeking your views on whether you think any additional assets should be included on these registers, and if so, why. You may also have further information on the assets noted. Or you may think that an item on the register is not Common Good.

The [online survey](#) is live until 31 March 2022

Community Empowerment:

Currently, there are no formal Participation Requests being considered within the Teviot & Liddesdale area. SBC is working with two groups considering submitting asset transfer requests.

For information about the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015: [Parts of the Act | Community Empowerment \(Scotland\) Act 2015 | Scottish Borders Council \(scotborders.gov.uk\)](#)

20mph Trail in Scottish Borders: Evaluation



Adobe Acrobat
Document



General speed data
summary.xlsx



Appendix 1 20mph
Summary.xlsx

Area Partnerships' information pack:

[Teviot and Liddesdale area partnership | Scottish Borders Council \(scotborders.gov.uk\)](#)

[Community engagement, planning and ownership | Area Partnership information pack | Scottish Borders Council \(scotborders.gov.uk\)](#)

Community Councils:

Scottish Community Councils Latest News, including information about funding opportunities and national consultations:

[Community Council News](#)

Scottish Borders Council Meetings

[Browse meetings - Scottish Borders Council - Scottish Borders Council \(moderngov.co.uk\)](#)

Covid-19:

www.scotborders.gov.uk/coronavirus

Community Testing:

www.nhsborders.scot.nhs.uk/patients-and-visitors/community-testing/

Covid-19 vaccination programme

www.nhsborders.scot.nhs.uk/patients-and-visitors/covid-19-vaccination-programme/

NHS Borders website for current updates:

<http://www.nhsborders.scot.nhs.uk/patients-and-visitors/coronavirus/>

Business support

<https://www.scotborders.gov.uk/covid19business>

<https://findbusinesssupport.gov.scot/>

Debt Advice:

[Citizens Advice Bureau](#)



Download the NHS
Borders Money Worries
App here

NHS Money Worries App – download from Google Play or the App Store

General Funding:

<https://fundingscotland.com/>

<https://www.tnlcommunityfund.org.uk/>

[Community grants and funding | Scottish Borders Council \(scotborders.gov.uk\)](#)

[SBC Community Fund](#)

[SBC Enhancement & Welfare Trust](#)

Heating & energy:

www.scotborders.gov.uk/affordablewarmth

NHS Borders Wellbeing Service:

<http://www.nhsborders.scot.nhs.uk/patients-and-visitors/our-services/general-services/wellbeing-service/>

NHS Borders Wellbeing Point:

www.nhsborders.scot.nhs.uk/wellbeingpoint

<https://www.rcot.co.uk/conserving-energy>

This includes pacing, fatigue management and some ideas about restarting gentle exercise

<https://www.yourcovidrecovery.nhs.uk/>

This covers most aspects, including information from physiotherapy and occupational therapy websites

<https://www.chss.org.uk/advice-line-nurses/>

Phone or email to access their support/advice