MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF
EAST LOTHIAN COUNCIL

TUESDAY 10 MARCH 2015
COUNCIL CHAMBER, TOWN HOUSE, HADDINGTON

1a

Committee Members Present:

Provost L Broun-Lindsay (Convener)
Councillor S Akhtar
Councillor D Berry
Councillor S Brown
Councillor J Caldwell
Councillor S Currie
Councillor T Day
Councillor A Forrest
Councillor J Gillies
Councillor J Goodfellow
Councillor D Grant

Councillor N Hampshire
Councillor W Innes
Councillor M Libberton
Councillor P MacKenzie
Councillor F McAllister
Councillor P McLennan
Councillor K McLeod
Councillor J McNeil
Councillor M Veitch
Councillor J Williamson

Council Officials Present:

Mrs A Leitch, Chief Executive
Ms M Patterson, Depute Chief Executive (Partnerships and Community Services)
        and Monitoring Officer
Mr A McCrorie, Depute Chief Executive (Resources and People Services)
Mr D Small, Director of East Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership
Mr D Proudfoot, Acting Head of Development
Ms M Ferguson, Service Manager – Legal and Procurement
Ms J McCabe, Senior Solicitor

Visitors Present:

None

Clerk:

Mrs L Gillingwater

Apologies:

Councillor J McMillan
Councillor T Trotter

1.   **HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE INTEGRATION: EAST LOTHIAN INTEGRATION SCHEME – APPROVAL OF FINAL DRAFT**

A report was submitted by the Director of Health and Social Care Partnership seeking approval for submission to the Scottish Government the East Lothian Integration Scheme, required to establish the East Lothian Integration Joint Board (IJB).

Declaration of Interest: Councillor Grant declared an interest, as a non-executive director of NHS Lothian. He left the Chamber for the duration of this item.

The Director of the Health & Social Care Partnership, David Small, presented the report, advising that the consultation on the Integration Scheme had closed on 17 February. He drew attention to the main themes to emerge from the consultation, as well as highlighting additional health functions that would be delegated to the IJB. He pointed out that further work was required as regards the governance procedures, but noted that there would be no new committee required to oversee the IJB. Members were advised that, if approved, the Integration Scheme would be submitted to Scottish Ministers and it was expected that the IJB would be established in July/August 2015.

On behalf of the Council, the Provost thanked Mr Small and Joanne McCabe for their work in preparing the Integration Scheme.

Councillor Berry sought assurance that the establishment of the IJB would result in an improved working relationship between the Council and the NHS. Mr Small commented that the new arrangements would bring the Council and NHS together in planning health and social care services, and would break down barriers in the delivery of services involving the third/independent sectors.

In response to questions from Councillor Berry as regards scrutiny and accountability, Mr Small reiterated that there was no proposal to establish an additional oversight committee because this may be confusing; however, the terms of reference of existing scrutiny committees would be reviewed to ensure that there was a scrutiny and oversight role for the IJB and the Council. He added that he IJB did not have the power to employ staff, other than to the posts of Chief Officer and Chief Finance Officer. As regards provision of certain services, such as those provided at Belhaven hospital, for example, he noted that the Council had responsibility for the provision of residential care, and that any proposals to make changes to such arrangements would require Council approval.

Councillor Currie asked how the issue of delayed discharge would be managed under the new arrangements. He also asked about the budget-setting process. Mr Small advised that the IJB would have to agree a strategic plan, which would include delayed discharge; the Shadow Board was already discussing this issue. As regards budget setting, he explained that the Council and NHS would retain responsibility for this, and the IJB would be given a budget to deal with delegated functions. This would have to be delivered in line with the strategic plan and within the approved budget. He recognised that this would be a complicated process but noted that the key task would be to maximise delivery and meet agreed outcomes. In relation to the equalities impact assessment, he advised of the need to support carers and care for people at home, and this would be a matter for the IJB to consider.

Councillor Goodfellow thanked the officers involved in preparing the Integration Scheme, and also those groups and individuals who responded to the consultation. He welcomed the progress made and believed that benefits of this new partnership arrangement could be realised.

Councillor Currie spoke of the importance of delivering improvements to services under the new partnership arrangement, and also of measuring those improvements. He welcomed the opportunity to deliver additional services within East Lothian and potential additional investment in frontline services.

Councillor Berry spoke in support of the integration of health and social care. However, he believed that some parts of the legislation were flawed and feared that a number of areas would be removed from democratic accountability.

Decision

The Council agreed:

i.   to approve the changes to the East Lothian Integration Scheme as a result of the consultation and further guidance;

ii.   to approve for submission to Scottish Ministers the East Lothian Integration Scheme (available in the Members' Library, Ref: 29/15, March 2015 Bulletin);

iii.   to delegate authority to the Chief Executive and Leader of the Council to agree any amendments which may be required to be made to the East Lothian Integration Scheme as a result of comments by the Scottish Government made after the submission of the Scheme;

iv.   to note that NHS Lothian had approved the inclusion of School Nursing and Health Visiting within the health services being delegated; and

v.   to note that NHS Lothian had approved the submission of the East Lothian Integration Scheme.

Signed   ....

                Provost Ludovic Broun-Lindsay
                Convener of the Council

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF
EAST LOTHIAN COUNCIL

TUESDAY 21 APRIL 2015
COUNCIL CHAMBER, TOWN HOUSE, HADDINGTON

1b

Committee Members Present:

Provost L Broun-Lindsay (Convener)
Councillor S Akhtar
Councillor D Berry
Councillor S Brown
Councillor J Caldwell
Councillor S Currie
Councillor T Day
Councillor A Forrest
Councillor J Gillies
Councillor J Goodfellow
Councillor D Grant
Councillor N Hampshire

Councillor W Innes
Councillor M Libberton
Councillor P MacKenzie
Councillor McAllister
Councillor P McLennan
Councillor K McLeod
Councillor J McMillan
Councillor J McNeil
Councillor T Trotter
Councillor M Veitch
Councillor J Williamson

Council Officials Present:

Mrs A Leitch, Chief Executive
Mr A McCrorie, Depute Chief Executive (Resources and People Services)
Mr D Small, Director of East Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership
Mr J Lamond, Head of Council Resources
Mr R Montgomery, Head of Infrastructure
Mr D Proudfoot, Acting Head of Development
Mr T Shearer, Head of Communities and Partnerships
Ms M Ferguson, Service Manager – Legal and Procurement
Mr I McFarlane, Service Manager – Planning
Ms J Ogden-Smith, Communications Officer
Mr S Pryde, Principal Amenity Officer
Ms E Shaw, Service Manager – Corporate Finance
Mr P Vestri, Service Manager – Corporate Policy & Improvement
Ms E Wilson, Service Manager – Economic Development & Strategic Investment

Visitors Present:

Mr Antony Clark, Audit Scotland

Clerk:

Mrs L Gillingwater

Apologies:

None

1.   COUNCIL AND COMMITTEE MINUTES FOR APPROVAL

The minutes of the Council meetings specified below were submitted and approved.

East Lothian Council – 10 February 2015

East Lothian Council – 24 February 2015

2.   COUNCIL AND COMMITTEE MINUTES FOR NOTING

The minute of the Committee meeting specified below was noted:

Local Review Body (Planning) – 19 February 2015

3.   LOCAL SCRUTINY PLAN 2015/16

A report was submitted by the Chief Executive informing Council of the Local Scrutiny Plan 2015/16, provided by Audit Scotland.

Mr Antony Clark, Chair of the Local Area Network (LAN), presented the report, advising that there was no significant level of scrutiny activity planned for 2015/16. He noted that the Council's external auditor, KPMG, would work on financial planning, budgeting and the efficiency programme, and would report back as required. The Care Inspectorate would be looking at the progress made as regards the recent child protection inspection, and would also be looking into the partnership working arrangements with Midlothian Council. Education Scotland would be monitoring the new strategic planning programme within Education, and also the impact of this approach on learners. He also pointed out that the Scottish Housing Regulator would be working with the Council in relation to meeting the Scottish Housing Quality Standard and on improving performance in managing rent arrears. He mentioned that there would be a joint inspection of adult services and an inspection of the housing benefit service for all Scottish local authorities.

Mr Clark observed that East Lothian was a self-aware council and that it understood the challenges facing it, such as resources, budgets and changing demographics. He noted that the Council was good at responding to feedback on audit and inspection activity.

As Convener of the Policy & Performance Review Committee, Councillor Berry expressed surprise that he had not seen the scrutiny plan prior to the publication of the Council papers. He also questioned why officers from the LAN had met with Council officers rather than Elected Members. The Chief Executive explained that the normal practice was for the LAN to report to Council in the first instance, and that elements of the report would then be presented to the Audit & Governance Committee or PPRC, as appropriate. She noted that, on this occasion, there were no matters requiring to be reported to either scrutiny committee. Mr Clark indicated that he would be happy to meet with the conveners of the scrutiny committees in future.

Councillor Currie remarked that there were significant resource implications related to inspection work and asked for information on this. He also asked about improvement measures put in place as a result of inspections. On the second question, Mr Clark advised that useful and appropriate measures would be identified, and these would be followed up by the LAN. He reiterated that the Council was good at taking forward improvement plans. He added that the onus was then on the Council to drive forward improvements. The Chief Executive pointed out that during an inspection resources were diverted from service delivery to scrutiny delivery. However, the culture of self-evaluation and improvement that

was now firmly embedded in the culture of the Council allowed for scrutiny activity to be carried out without adding unduly to the workload of individuals.

In response to a question from Councillor Akhtar as regards the Council's strengths, Mr Clark stated that planning and performance management were key strengths, as were self-evaluation, driving forward change and responding to inspection recommendations.

Councillor MacKenzie suggested that, although there was no specific planned scrutiny as regards the Child Protection Committee, consideration should be given to looking at how this committee could be improved. He proposed that the PPRC could look into this, and perhaps someone with a background in child protection, such as Colin McKerracher, could be invited to address the PPRC on this matter.

Councillor McMillan welcomed the report and the positive and constructive feedback from Mr Clark. He hoped that the conveners of the Council's scrutiny committees would engage with inspectors in an effective way in order to avoid duplication and to add value to the process.

Councillor Currie commented on the importance of outcomes, but warned of the resource implications in relation to preparing for inspections. He remarked that the SNP Group had different views from the Administration as regards scrutiny of police and fire services.

Councillor Akhtar noted that a senior management education board had been established and that an improvement strategy had now been developed which would have a positive impact on young people.

Councillor Innes concluded the debate by thanking Mr Clark for his report and noting that the report provided reassurance that the Council was aware of the risks facing it and putting measures in place to manage those risks.

Decision

The Council agreed to approve the Local Scrutiny Plan 2015/16.

4. LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOUNDARY REVIEW

A report was submitted by the Depute Chief Executive (Resources and People Services) informing the Council of the Local Government Boundary Commission's (LGBC) proposals to reduce the number of councillors in East Lothian from 23 to 21, and its proposal to make changes to current ward boundaries in East Lothian. The report also sought authority to respond to the consultation, opposing the proposal to change ward boundaries.

The Head of Council Resources, Jim Lamond, presented the report, advising that following the initial public consultation, the LGBC had now commenced a statutory two-month consultation process with the Council, recommending both a reduction in councillor numbers from 23 to 21, and a reduction in the number of electoral wards from 7 to 6. He noted that copies of the proposed ward boundaries were available in the Members' Library. He advised that the Council's cross-party steering group had recently met to discuss the proposals, and drew attention to the conclusions reached at that meeting, as outlined in Sections 3.7 to 3.10 of the report. Mr Lamond advised that the Council had requested an extension to the response deadline; he proposed that, in the event this request was not granted, the Council should delegate authority to officers to respond formally to the consultation. It was noted that a further 12-week consultation would take place following the Council consultation, with the intention that the finalised wards would be in place for the Scottish Local Government Elections in May 2017.

Referring to the public consultation, Mr Lamond pointed out that 116 responses had been received, with the highest number of those coming from East Lothian; 54 responses had opposed the reduction in councillor numbers nationally, with 25 of those relating to East Lothian.

The Provost asked what action could be taken by the Council should the LGBC choose not to take account of the Council's views, and those of the public. Mr Lamond advised that in order to take the issue to judicial review the Council would have to demonstrate that the legal process had not been properly followed.

Councillor Caldwell asked if the projected increase in population in East Lothian had been taken into consideration by the LGBC. Mr Lamond confirmed that this had been taken into account.

There was unanimous support for the views of the steering group in relation to the proposals, with a number of Members questioning why there should be a reduction of 2 councillors in East Lothian out of 6 Scotland-wide, particularly at a time when the county's population was increasing at a faster rate than most other areas. Members expressed concern that the reduction in councillor numbers would impact most on those areas with higher levels of deprivation, and that there would be implications for the current school catchment areas and other local ties. The issue of councillor workload was also raised, with Councillor Currie suggesting that this may deter people standing for election to Council.

Councillor Innes voiced his disappointment that the LGBC had not taken account of the responses received during the public consultation period, and that the proposals of the LGBC contradicted their own criteria in that the result would be that the most deprived areas would have a reduced level of representation. He also noted that the LGBC would still be compliant with their policy of no overall increase in councillor numbers should they reinstate the two councillors in East Lothian. He called on the Council to continue its opposition to the proposals.

Councillor McAllister remarked that examples of local government in other European countries should be included in the Council's response.

Decision

The Council agreed:

i.   to note the Local Government Boundary Commission's proposals to reduce councillor numbers in East Lothian from 23 to 21 and to change ward boundaries;

ii.   to authorise officers to write to the LGBC requesting an extension of the time limit for responses from 19 May until 24 June to enable a further report to be brought to Council on the proposed response to the consultation on ward boundaries;

iii.   that in the event that an extension until 24 June is refused, to authorise officers to respond to the consultation; and

iv.   to consider suggestions made by Members as to what they feel should be incorporated into the response to the LGBC.

5.   **RESPONSES TO THE CONSULTATION ON THE MAIN ISSUES REPORT AND INTERIM ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT FOR THE EAST LOTHIAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

A report was submitted by the Depute Chief Executive (Partnerships and Community Services) advising Council of a summary of the key messages of the consultation responses to the Main Issues Report (MIR) and Interim Environmental Report (IER) for the East Lothian Local Development Plan (LDP).

The Service Manager – Planning, Iain McFarlane, presented the report, advising that the majority of full responses were now available via the consultation hub, albeit some checking was still to be carried out on a number of documents before they could be added. He noted that all the information should be taken into consideration in order that the Council could reach a view on the LDP strategy as regards sites and policies. He stated that the report did not provide a commentary on the responses. He also pointed out that since the consultation process, Scottish Enterprise had decided not pursue the proposed marine energy park at Cockenzie and advised that discussions would now need to take place with the Scottish Government about the future of this site.

In response to a number of questions raised by Councillor Berry, Mr McFarlane advised that, in relation to the spatial strategy, officers had arrived at their view based on research and existing infrastructure capacity; however, he stressed that it was for Members to decide if that was the strategy they wished to pursue. On the planning of infrastructure, Mr McFarlane explained that the MIR stage of the process was concerned with ascertaining what the issues were by way of consultation with key agencies and the public, and that working groups would be established with Transport Scotland, Historic Scotland and others to look at the infrastructure requirements and how these would be funded. As regards economic development, he referred to the section in the MIR which covered employment and proposals for potential sites. He pointed out that there were infrastructure issues to overcome with some sites in order for them to be delivered. He suggested other ways of providing employment land and noted that officers were working on solutions to these issues.

Councillor Forrest asked if Wallyford Community Council had submitted a response to the consultation. Mr McFarlane advised that no response had been received prior to the consultation closing, but that he had recently been informed that the Community Council had sent a response by mail. He cautioned against accepting late submissions as this could be open to challenge, but added that he would look at accommodating the response if Members were in support of this.

Responding to questions from Councillor Currie, Mr McFarlane advised that rail infrastructure would be considered as part of the overall transport strategy and that the Council would be working with rail operators and Network Rail to resolve capacity issues. On health and GP services, he noted that with the forthcoming integration of services the mechanism of securing developer contributions may change, but further research on this was required. He also advised that there was some technical work currently being carried out in relation to the schools consultation and he was not in a position to comment on this. Members were informed that the target for the delivery of the LDP was October 2015.

Referring to the IER, Mr McFarlane confirmed that Cockenzie and Port Seton was the only community council to submit a response on this particular aspect of the consultation.

Councillor Goodfellow expressed his concern about the language used in the report in relation to the site at Ferrygate, North Berwick, as he felt it did not sufficiently reflect the strong feelings of the community. Mr McFarlane advised that where it was felt that a critical

point needed to be addressed an analysis could be provided; however, he indicated that this would impact on resources.

In response to a question from Councillor McAllister on the cost and funding of dispersed growth versus compact growth, Mr McFarlane explained that he was not in a position to provide this information, adding that once the sites were agreed, technical work would be undertaken and that there would be many issues to be taken into consideration.

Members welcomed the approach taken to developing the LDP, thanking officers for their work in consulting with the public and thanking developers for engaging in the process. Attention was drawn to the challenges in delivering the required rail, road, health and education infrastructure, as was the importance of ensuring that the selected sites for housing and employment land were deliverable. Some Members expressed concern as regards East Lothian's capacity to absorb large numbers of new houses without having the infrastructure to accommodate them. The importance of taking account of the views of communities was emphasised, and there was also a suggestion that the views of the public should be given more weight than those of developers, particularly as regards the provision of affordable housing.

Decision

The Council agreed:

i.   to note the content of the report and the Consultation Feedback: Summaries and Key Messages report, including the MIR and EIR Consultation Question Summaries, published in the Members' Library (Ref: 51/15, April 2015 Bulletin); noting that the full responses were available via the Council's consultation hub and that the Consultation Feedback Report also contained full details of the consultation process and summaries of the public events held; and

ii.   to give due consideration to the views expressed in the consultation responses when deciding on the development strategy, sites and policies of the proposed Local Development Plan.

6.   CHARGING POLICY – MEMORIAL HEADSTONE MAINTENANCE FEE

A report was submitted by the Depute Chief Executive (Partnerships and Community Services) seeking approval for the introduction of a Maintenance and Management Fee payable on approval of an application to erect a memorial headstone within a Council-managed burial ground.

Stuart Pryde, Principal Amenity Officer, presented the report, advising that the Council had a duty of care as regards the safety of headstones. He noted that there were 29,000 headstones in East Lothian, 8,000 of which currently required repair. In accordance with the recently approved Burial Ground Strategy, the Council would install headstone foundations, but there remained a requirement to inspect headstones every three years. He proposed that a management fee of £100 would allow the Council to protect headstones, noting that the level of the fee was in line with the Council's Charging Policy. He added that community councils and professional stakeholders had been consulted on the proposals and no adverse comments had been received.

In response to a question from Councillor MacKenzie, Mr Pryde explained that the fees would be spent on the existing stock of memorials/headstones, dating from the seventeenth century to the present day.

Decision

The Council agreed to approve the introduction of a Management and Maintenance Fee of £100 plus VAT to erect a memorial headstone within a Council-managed burial ground, to commence with immediate effect.

7.   EDINBURGH CITY REGION DEAL

A report was submitted by the Depute Chief Executive (Partnerships and Community Services) providing an update in relation to the development of the outline business case of an Edinburgh City Region (ECR) Deal; seeking approval to proceed with the development of a detailed business case, with ECR partners, through the next stage of negotiation with the UK and Scottish Governments; and seeking agreement to adjust Stage 1 funding contribution levels and approval of the funding of the next stage of the bid.

The Acting Head of Development, Douglas Proudfoot, presented the report, advising that that the ECR Deal had the potential to deliver a significant uplift in economic output for East Lothian. He reported that the initiative was still in its early stages and that further work was required with partner authorities to secure a deal with both the Scottish and UK Governments. He provided an explanation of the approach being taken and the potential benefits that could be realised, referring to other similar city region deals already in operation. He also made reference to the outline business case, lodged in the Members' Library, and to the indicative timescales for the ECR Deal.

Councillor Berry noted that he supported the idea in principle, but expressed concern that the geographic spread of projects may benefit other areas more than East Lothian. He was assured by Mr Proudfoot that this project was genuinely collaborative, with all Council Leaders signing up to governance arrangements to empower Chief Executives and key officers to work together on an equal basis. He added that there was an aim for each partner authority to have at least one project.

Councillor Currie asked how the public consultation on projects would be carried out, given the timescales set out in Appendix A to the report. Mr Proudfoot advised that this was tied into the Local Development Plan, noting that a great deal of consultation had already taken place. Councillor Currie argued that the timescales for the ECR Deal did not fit in with the timescales for approval of the Local Development Plan and questioned again how meaningful public consultation would be carried out. The Chief Executive pointed out that this report sought approval to progress to the next stage in the process. She noted that there were a range of projects to be assessed against the criteria, but these could not be discussed with the public at this stage. She added that other areas which had entered into city region deals had seen significant investment from the UK Government.

Councillor Hampshire reassured Councillor Currie that there was no intention to take particular projects forward without public consultation. He referred to the consultation on the Local Development Plan, stating that with the anticipated level of investment the required infrastructure could be delivered. He noted that there would be further opportunities for consultation and that all Members would be fully involved.

Councillor Berry commented that the idea of city region was a sensible way forward; however, he was sceptical about how this would work in practice. He also suggested that there was a need to address the shortage of offices and business sites within East Lothian.

Councillor Akhtar welcomed the report and suggested that consultation could be carried out through the Area Partnerships.

Councillor McMillan thanked Mr Proudfoot and his staff for their work on this initiative. He believed that an ECR Deal would make a real difference to economic output in East Lothian, as was the experience in other areas which had entered into similar deals. He noted that all projects would be evaluated independently and would build on the Council's Economic Development Strategy, attracting investment and creating a strong economy.

Decision

The Council agreed:

i.   to note the progress of the bid arrangements since it agreed in December 2014 to support the development of an initial business case and approve that officers proceed with the next stage of the bid in conjunction with ECR partners; and

ii.   to increase Stage 1 funding from a contribution of £5,000 as approved, to a maximum of £25,000 and to approve further Stage 2 funding to a maximum of £50,000.

8.   AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS – SCHEME OF ADMINISTRATION

A report was submitted by the Depute Chief Executive seeking approval of a proposed revision to the Scheme of Administration to allow substitutes on the Petitions Committee.

The Clerk advised that the Petitions Committee currently had four members, with a quorum of three. Given the small number of members, she proposed that Standing Orders should be amended to allow for substitutes to be appointed where a member was unable to attend or had an interest to declare. She noted that where a member was unable to attend, they would be asked to nominate a substitute from within their own political group. She advised that, if approved, the Scheme of Administration for the Petitions Committee and Standing Order 6.4 would require amendment.

Decision

The Council agreed:

i.   to approve the proposed amendments to the Scheme of Administration, and any relevant Standing Orders, as detailed in Sections 3.2 and 3.3 of the report; and

ii.   to note that the revised Scheme of Administration for the Petitions Committee would be published on the Council website as soon as practicable.

9.   SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS 2015/16

A report was submitted by the Depute Chief Executive (Resource and People Services) seeking approval of the Schedule of Meetings of the Council, committees and other forums for 2015/16.

The Clerk presented the report, drawing attention to the Schedule of Meetings, attached at Appendix 1, and noting that there were two amendments required, in that there would be no meetings of the Musselburgh Joint Racing Committee on 12 April 2016 and 21 June 2016.

Councillor Berry expressed concern that the times listed for PPRC meetings varied, and suggested two amendments in order that all PPRC meetings start at 10 am. The Clerk provided reasons for not making these amendments in that one would clash with another

meeting and the other would be taking place during the week of the Scottish Parliament Election. The Provost accepted the point made by Councillor Berry, but remarked that alternate times may actually suit members of the public.

Councillor Currie questioned the inclusion of dates for the Musselburgh Joint Racing Committee, which was a private meeting. The Clerk pointed out that this document was primarily for use by Members and officers and that there were a large number of private meetings in the Schedule. She noted that there was a committee calendar on the Council's website for public use.

Decision

The Council, noting Councillor Berry's dissent, agreed to approve the proposed Schedule of Meetings for 2015/16.

10.   APPOINTMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES TO OUTSIDE BODIES

A report was submitted by the Depute Chief Executive (Resources and People Services) seeking approval of the nomination of Councillor John McNeil to represent the Council on the Lothian Valuation Joint Board and Lothian Electoral Joint Committee, replacing Councillor Norman Hampshire.

Decision

The Council agreed to approve the nomination of Councillor John McNeil to represent the Council on the Lothian Valuation Joint Board and Lothian Electoral Committee.

11.   SUBMISSIONS TO THE MEMBERS' LIBRARY, 12 FEBRUARY – 8 APRIL 2015

A report was submitted by the Depute Chief Executive (Resources and People Services) advising Members of the reports submitted to the Members' Library since the last meeting of the Council.

Referring to Item 22/15 – Acquisition of Haddington Sheriff Court, Councillor Currie asked for an update on this report. The Chief Executive, noting that this was a private item, undertook to provide Councillor Currie with further information.

Referring to Item 18/15 – Abolition of Right to Buy/End of Pressured Area Status, Councillor Veitch commented that this policy had been a great success in helping people on lower incomes to purchase a home. A number of Members spoke in opposition to the Right to Buy policy.

Decision

The Council agreed to note the reports submitted to the Members' Library Services between 12 February and 8 April 2015, as listed in Appendix 1 to the report.

Signed   ....

              Provost Ludovic Broun-Lindsay
              Convener of the Council

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF
EAST LOTHIAN COUNCIL

TUESDAY 12 MAY 2015
COUNCIL CHAMBER, TOWN HOUSE, HADDINGTON

1c

Committee Members Present:

Provost L Broun-Lindsay (Convener)
Councillor S Akhtar
Councillor D Berry
Councillor S Brown
Councillor J Caldwell
Councillor S Currie
Councillor A Forrest
Councillor J Gillies
Councillor J Goodfellow
Councillor D Grant

Councillor N Hampshire
Councillor W Innes
Councillor M Libberton
Councillor P MacKenzie
Councillor F McAllister
Councillor K McLeod
Councillor J McMillan
Councillor J McNeil
Councillor M Veitch
Councillor J Williamson

Council Officials Present:

Mrs A Leitch, Chief Executive
Ms M Patterson, Depute Chief Executive (Partnerships and Community Services)
     and Monitoring Officer
Mr A McCrorie, Depute Chief Executive (Resources and People Services)
Mr D Small, Director of East Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership
Mr J Lamond, Head of Council Resources
Ms S Saunders, Head of Children's Wellbeing
Mr T Shearer, Head of Communities and Partnerships
Ms M Ferguson, Service Manager – Legal and Procurement
Ms J McCabe, Senior Solicitor
Ms J Ogden-Smith, Communications Officer

Visitors Present:
None

Clerk:
Mrs L Gillingwater

Apologies:
Councillor T Day (retrospective)
Councillor P McLennan (retrospective)
Councillor T Trotter

Prior to the commencement of business, Councillor Currie made a statement in relation to the recent UK General Election. He thanked all staff involved in the management and administration of the Election in East Lothian. He went on to pay tribute to the services of the outgoing MP, Fiona O'Donnell, and anticipated that the new MP, George Keravan, would work positively with the Council.

Declaration of Interest: Councillor Grant declared an interest in respect of Items 1 and 2 as a remunerated Member of the NHS Lothian Board. It was noted that in this case the specific exclusion, as set out in Section 5.18 of the Councillors' Code of Conduct would apply, and that Councillor Grant would be permitted to remain in the Chamber and participate in the debate and decision-making process.

1.   INTEGRATED ORGANISATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE IN EAST LOTHIAN

A report was submitted by the Director of the Health and Social Care Partnership seeking approval of the proposed organisational arrangements for health and social care in East Lothian.

The Director of the Health and Social Care Partnership, David Small, presented the report, informing Members that the report and its appendices set out the proposed arrangements for the management of all health and social care services in East Lothian, which included a single management structure. He pointed out that there would be no changes to the terms and conditions of the staff affected.

Mr Small advised that the approach to the new joint arrangements would be client group based, and drew attention to Option 1 set out in the Annex to the report, which provided further details. He summarised the various implementation stages, which would begin with the appointment of Heads of Service. He mentioned that although the operational management of Children's Wellbeing would be included in the new structure, the Children's Wellbeing function would remain a Council service until such times that a decision was taken to delegate that function to the joint service.

Sederunt: Councillor Veitch joined the meeting.

Councillor Berry asked about accountability under the new arrangements and also asked a number of questions relating to practical matters of merging staff from the two different organisations and managing budgets. Mr Small explained that the Council would retain responsibility for delivery of services and ownership of assets, but that the staff would be working under a single management structure, as outlined in the proposed structure chart attached to the report. As regards budgets, he indicated that steps would be taken to merge NHS and Council budgets for these services, but that further work was required before this could take place.

As Health and Social Care Spokesperson, Councillor Grant thanked Mr Small for his complex and detailed report. He spoke in support of Option 1 and agreed that Children's Wellbeing should be included in the new organisational structure, as it was the intention of the Council to delegate this function to the joint service in the future. He highlighted the importance of involving and supporting all affected staff at every stage of the process. Councillor Grant also made reference to the plans for the new East Lothian Community Hospital, and urged Members to attend the public consultation events. He believed that this new facility would make a significant difference to health outcomes in East Lothian.

Councillor Currie welcomed the report and spoke in support of the recommendations contained therein. He was of the view that the joint arrangements would have a positive impact on health and social care services, as well as achieving efficiency savings. However, he suggested that the relationship between the Council and the NHS could be improved upon, and that a greater focus was required as regards preventative care and access to services at an early stage.

Councillor Akhtar highlighted the importance of improving health outcomes and reducing inequalities, and hoped that the new joint service would address these issues. She drew attention to the East Lothian Service for Integrated Care for the Elderly (ELSIE), which she saw as a positive example of joint working and looked forward to seeing the development of other such services. She also provided Members with further information on the public consultation events.

Councillor Berry spoke of the risks in combining health and social care services, but believed that they were risks worth taking. He also suggested that appropriate training should be offered to staff as part of the integration process.

The Provost concluded the debate by thanking Mr Small and the staff involved in bringing forward the proposals.

Decision

The Council agreed:

i.   that there should be joint management of health and social care services in East Lothian;

ii.   that Children's Wellbeing services should be included in the operational remit of the Director of Health and Social Care;

iii.   that Option 1, as outlined in the NHS Lothian/East Lothian Council report entitled 'Proposals for Joint Organisational Arrangement for Health and Social Care in East Lothian' was the preferred option for integrated organisational structures for health and social care;

iv.   that the service groupings set out in the structure chart (attached as Appendix 2 to the report) be approved in principle; and

v.   to note that the detailed issues raised during the consultation would be addressed following implementation of Stage 1 (Heads of Service), as outlined in Point 3.57 of the NHS/East Lothian Council 'Proposals' report).

2.   EAST LOTHIAN COUNCIL VOTING MEMBERSHIP OF EAST LOTHIAN INTEGRATION OF THE EAST LOTHIAN INTEGRATION JOINT BOARD

A report was submitted by the Director of the Health and Social Care Partnership seeking approval of the proposed East Lothian Council voting membership of the East Lothian Integration Joint Board.

Mr Small presented the report, proposing that the current members of the Shadow Board for the Integration of Health and Social Care be appointed to the East Lothian Integration Joint Board. He also pointed out that the Council was required to appoint an Elected Member to be a member of the Strategic Planning Group for the Integration Joint Board, and proposed

that Councillor Grant, as the Council's Health and Social Care Spokesperson, should be the Council's representative.

Decision

The Council agreed

i.   to approve the proposed East Lothian Council voting membership, as follows:

        Councillor Shamin Akhtar
        Councillor Stuart Currie
        Councillor Jim Goodfellow
        Councillor Donald Grant

ii.   to appoint Councillor Grant as the Council's representative on the Strategic Planning Group for the Integration Joint Board.

Signed   ....

        Provost Ludovic Broun-Lindsay
        Convener of the Council

East Lothian Council

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE LOCAL REVIEW BODY

THURSDAY 23 APRIL 2015
COUNCIL CHAMBER, TOWN HOUSE, HADDINGTON

2a

Committee Members Present:
Councillor J McMillan (Chair)
Councillor J Gillies
Councillor J Williamson

Advisers to the Local Review Body:
Mr P McLean, Planning Adviser to the LRB (Item1 on the agenda)
Ms E Taylor, Planning Adviser to the LRB   (Items 2 and 3 on the agenda)
Mrs M Ferguson, Legal Adviser/Clerk to the LRB

Others Present
Mr D Gay (1 Kilwinning Place, Musselburgh)
Mr S Reynolds (Camptoun Holdings – Applicant)
Mr J Frostwick (Camptoun Holdings – Agent)

Committee Clerk:
Mrs F Stewart

Declarations of Interest
None

Apologies
Councillor W Innes
Councillor T Day

Prior to the commencement of the meeting of the East Lothian Local Review Body (ELLRB), Councillor McMillan was elected to Chair today's meeting by Councillor Williamson and Councillor Gillies.   Duly elected, Councillor McMillan welcomed everyone to the meeting and introduced the Members of the ELLRB and the Council Officers present.

For practical purposes, the Chair announced that the applications would be heard in the following order; Camptoun Holdings, 1 Kilwinning Street, Musselburgh and Alderburn Cottage, Drem. The Chair also explained the procedures which would be followed at the meeting.

Morag Ferguson, Legal Adviser, stated that all 3 planning applications were being presented today in the form of written submissions and that a site visit had been carried out for all applications prior to the meeting today.   She also advised that a Planning Adviser, who had had no involvement with the determination of the original applications, would provide information on the planning context and background of each application.

2. REVIEW AGAINST DECISION (REFUSAL)
PLANNING APPLICATION No: 14/00794/PP – PLANNING PERMISSION IN PRINCIPLE FOR THE ERECTION OF ONE HOUSE AT PLOT ADJACENT TO THE EAST OF 15A CAMPTOUN HOLDINGS, NORTH BERWICK

The Legal Adviser stated that the ELLRB was meeting today to review the above application which had been refused by the Appointed Officer. Members had been provided with written papers, including a submission from the Case Officer and review documents from the applicant.   After hearing a statement from a Planning Adviser summarising the planning policy issues, Members would decide if they had sufficient information to reach a decision today. If they did not, the matter would be adjourned for further written representations or for a hearing session and Members would have to specify what new information was needed to enable them to proceed with the determination of the application. Should Members decide they had sufficient information before them, the matter would be discussed and a decision reached on whether to uphold or overturn the decision of the Appointed Officer. It was open to Members to grant the application in its entirety, grant it subject to conditions or to refuse it.

The Chair invited the Planning Adviser to present a summary of the planning policy considerations in this case.

Emma Taylor, Planning Adviser, advised that the application site was located at Camptoun which was in a countryside location approximately one mile south of Drem and two miles north of Haddington. The site is on the north-west side of the access road leading to Camptoun Steading which was being converted to housing, and is at the end of a row of detached dwellings located alongside this access road. The most recent use of the site was as an agricultural contractor's yard.

The Planning Adviser stated that the application proposed the erection of one house on the site and, as this was for planning permission in principle, no details had been submitted about the design of the proposed house or the layout of the site. An earlier planning application for planning permission in principle had been refused planning permission in July 2011.   A Notice of Review of the decision to refuse planning

permission had been considered by the Local Review Body in January 2012 and the decision to refuse the application was upheld.

The Planning Adviser stated that the Planning Act required decisions on planning applications to be taken in accordance with development plan policy unless material considerations indicated otherwise. The broad policy context for development in the countryside was provided by policy DC1 of the adopted East Lothian Local Plan 2008 which seeks to restrict development to protect its character, while allowing some limited forms of appropriate development. New-build housing is only allowed where it is a direct operational requirement of an agricultural, horticultural, forestry or other employment use and no appropriate existing building was available. There were no SESplan policies of direct relevance to this proposal.

The Planning Adviser stated that the Case Officer had refused this application for the same two reasons as the previous application, considering that the proposals would be contrary to development plan policy on housing in the countryside, and that approval would set a precedent for further such permissions which cumulatively would have a detrimental impact on the character of the countryside. The applicant's agent had argued in his statement that there were material considerations that outweighed development plan policy. These were said to be the site's existing use, its unique characteristics, and the residential nature of its context. He also did not accept that approval would set a precedent for approving other applications.

Consultation responses had been received from the Council's Roads Services and Environmental Services. No public representations had been received.

The Chair invited questions for the Planning Adviser. Councillor Williamson asked if there had been any change to planning policies since July 2011 when the first application had been refused, and October 2014 when the second application had been received and the Planning Adviser replied that there had been no change. The Planning Adviser also confirmed for Members that the Main Issues Report (MIR) was still purely a consultative document. The Chair then asked his fellow Members if they wished to proceed to determine this application today and they unanimously agreed to proceed.

Councillor Williamson stated that he had found the site visit very helpful as it had provided a context for the statements contained in the submissions. However, he considered that the proposal to build a house in this location was contrary to the relevant planning policies and, since there had been no change to the policies since 2011, he found no reason to overturn the decision of the Case Officer.

Councillor Gillies agreed that, since there had been no change to the planning policies since 2011, he too would vote to uphold the decision of the Case Officer.

Councillor McMillan stated that the key issue for him was whether or not the land on which the house would be built was a settlement. According to policy DC1 it was not and the proposal was therefore contrary to planning policy. However, he considered that the definition of a settlement may need to be reviewed by the Planning Authority in the next Local Development Plan. Whilst he recognised the need for planning policies to protect the countryside, in this case, he considered that a house on this site would improve the amenity of the area. He was therefore minded to overturn the decision of the Case Officer.

Decision

The ELLRB agreed by a majority of 2:1 to uphold the original decision to refuse the application for the reasons given in the Decision Notice dated 11 November 2014:

The Legal Adviser stated that a Decision Notice would be issued within 21 days.

3.   **REVIEW AGAINST DECISION (REFUSAL)**
       PLANNING APPLICATION No: 14/00863/P – CHANGE OF USE OF SHOP (CLASS 1) TO HOT FOOD TAKEAWAY AT 1 KILWINNING PLACE, MUSSELBURGH

The Legal Adviser introduced the above application which had been refused by the Appointed Officer. She advised that a site visit had been carried out prior to the meeting and Members had received written papers, including a submission from the Case Officer and review documents from the applicant.   After hearing a statement from the Planning Adviser summarising the planning policy issues, Members would decide if they had sufficient information to reach a decision today. If they did not, the matter would be adjourned for further written representations or for a hearing session. Should Members decide they had sufficient information before them, the matter would be discussed and a decision reached on whether to uphold or overturn the decision of the Appointed Officer. It was open to Members to grant the application in its entirety, grant it subject to conditions or to refuse it.

The Chair invited the Planning Adviser to present a summary of the planning policy considerations in this case.

Emma Taylor, Planning Adviser, stated that the application site was a fishmongers shop which occupies the ground floor premises of a three storey tenement building on the corner of Kilwinning Place with the High Street, Musselburgh. Permission was being sought for the change of use of the premises from a shop to a hot food takeaway and no external alterations to the premises were being proposed. The intended hours for the operation would be 12.00 to 14.00 hrs and 17.00 to 23.00 hrs Monday to Friday and 17.00 to 23.00 hrs Saturday and Sunday.

The Planning Adviser stated that the Planning Act required decisions on planning applications to be taken in accordance with development plan policy unless material considerations indicated otherwise. There were no policies of the approved South East Scotland Strategic Development Plan (SESplan, June 2013) relevant to the determination of the application. She advised that the shop was within Musselburgh Town Centre, an area designated by Policy ENV2 of the adopted East Lothian Local Plan. This policy states that within town centres, changes of use of retail units to other town centre uses would only be acceptable where the Council was satisfied that a retail use is no longer viable or that the benefits of the proposed use outweighed the loss of the shop. In practical terms, the normal requirements under this policy were evidence of a formal marketing campaign for a minimum period of three months.   Other relevant policy considerations were Policy R3 (Hot Food Outlets, DP22 (Private Parking) and T2 (General Transport Impact) of the adopted East Lothian Local Plan 2008.

The Planning Adviser stated that the application had been refused for two reasons, the Case Officer considering that the applicant had not demonstrated to the Council's satisfaction that the retail use of the premises was no longer viable and that the use of premises as a hot food takeaway would present a threat to road safety. The

applicant's agent had provided a statement regarding the marketing of the premises and information on the financial viability of the shop. Four written objections to the application included comments about road safety, noise, odour and vibration, illumination of signage and the impact such use would have on the health of the local community. In respect of Consultee comments, the Council's Environmental Protection Manager advised that any concerns regarding odour, noise and vibration could be controlled through conditions attached to any grant of permission, limiting noise and odours. The Council's Roads Services Manager advised that parking is restricted at the junction of Kilwinning Place with the High Street, but was concerned that the kind of hot food takeaway business proposed would raise traffic safety issues at the junction. On this basis, he recommended refusal of the application as it would be contrary to Policies R3, DP22 and T2 of the adopted East Lothian Local Plan 2008.

The Chair opened questions for the Planning Adviser by asking for clarification on the regulation governing the minimum period a business should be advertised for sale before a change of use would be considered. The Planning Adviser explained that it was not the length of time a business was on the market which was pertinent but whether the Planning Officer was given sufficient information to make a decision on the application. Councillor Williamson, Local Member, enquired if the ELLRB could ask the applicant if any other fishmongers had shown an interest in the business. The Legal Adviser replied that Members were at liberty to request this information and she referred them to the marketing strategy the applicant had provided in his supporting documents.

The Chair stated that Members now had to decide whether they had enough information to proceed to determine the application today. He was satisfied that he did have enough information and pointed out that the premises could still be sold as a shop and not necessarily as a takeaway business. The other Members agreed that they too had enough information to proceed today.

Councillor Williamson stated that a number of other retail units on Musselburgh High Street had changed to takeaways and seemed to be viable businesses. He was aware that there were concerns about inappropriate parking as parking was currently unregulated. However, he considered there would be more space for parking in the evenings and, on balance, he would prefer to see another viable business rather than empty premises. He was therefore minded to overturn the Case Officer's decision and have noise, odours and traffic issues governed by Conditions.

Councillor Gillies commented that it would be disappointing to lose the last retail fishmonger on the east side of Musselburgh, but equally, he would prefer not to see another empty retail unit in the town. He would therefore vote to overturn the decision of the Case Officer and grant permission for a change of use.

Councillor McMillan noted that the applicant had been advised by his chartered accountant to either change the business or cease trading, and that his property agent had reported a lack of interest in the property as a retail outlet which depended on high footfall. However, he considered that the premises could attract a specialist business. He had concerns over a takeaway business in this residential area with the resulting noise and parking issues. He was therefore minded to support the Case Officer's decision to refuse the application.

Decision
The ELLRB agreed by a majority of 2:1 to overturn the original decision to refuse planning permission, subject to the 3 Conditions recommended by the Case Officer.

(i)   Prior to any use being made of the premises as a hot food takeaway the sound transmission properties of the separating floor between the premises and the existing residential flat above are assessed and the sound insulation properties of the floor upgraded, if necessary, to ensure that airborne sound arising from the hot food takeaway does not exceed NR20 at any Octave Band Frequency when measured in the existing flat above; and

(ii) The design and installation of any plant and machinery operated in association with the hot food takeaway use is controlled such that any noise/vibration or structure borne noise emanating from any part of it does not exceed Noise Rating Curve NR20 at any Octave Band Frequency when measured within any neighbouring residential property assuming windows open at least 50mm; and

(iii) Any extract equipment to be installed to facilitate the operation of the hot food takeaway be maintained to ensure it continued satisfactory operation and any cooking processes reliant on such ventilation systems cease to operate if, at any time, the extract equipment ceases to operate to function to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority.

The Legal Adviser stated that a Decision Notice would be issued within 21 days.

1.   **REVIEW AGAINST DECISION (REFUSAL)**
     PLANNING APPLICATION No: 14/00733/PP – PLANNING PERMISSION IN PRINCIPLE FOR THE ERECTION OF ONE HOUSE AT ALDERBURN COTTAGE, DREM

The Legal Adviser introduced the above application which had been refused by the Appointed Officer. She advised that a site visit had been carried out prior to the meeting and Members had received written papers, including a submission from the Case Officer and review documents from the applicant.   After hearing a statement from the Planning Adviser summarising the planning policy issues, Members would decide if they had sufficient information to reach a decision today. If they did not, the matter would be adjourned for further written representations or for a hearing session. Should Members decide they had sufficient information before them, the matter would be discussed and a decision reached on whether to uphold or overturn the decision of the Appointed Officer. It was open to Members to grant the application in its entirety, grant it subject to conditions or to refuse it.

The Chair invited the Planning Adviser to present a summary of the planning policy considerations in this case.

Phil McLean, Planning Adviser, stated that the application site was an area of ground to the rear of Alderburn Cottage in the Fenton Barns area near Drem and that the application was seeking permission in principle for a single dwelling with no indicative details provided. Members were reminded that the Planning Act required decisions on planning applications to be taken in accordance with development plan policy unless material considerations indicated otherwise.

The Planning Adviser advised that the site was located in an area outwith an existing settlement but rather designated as countryside in the adopted Local Plan under policy DC1. In such designated areas, policy DC1 generally seeks to restrict development to protect countryside character, while allowing some limited forms of appropriate development. New build housing was normally only permitted under the policy where there was agricultural or other operational requirement or as enabling development. A number of other development plan policies were also relevant to the application in relation to protected trees, transport and road safety. The application had been refused by the Appointed Officer for three reasons; the proposed development would be a new build house in the countryside, approval would set a precedent for further new dwellings in the countryside and it had not been demonstrated that the site could be developed without harm to protected trees.   The applicant's request for a review argued that the site was within a settlement and therefore Local Plan policy DP7 applies, which the proposals would comply with. This, the applicant believed, removed the issue of precedent.   It was also argued that the development would contribute to maintaining a 5-year housing land supply and that it complied with the overall aims and objectives of the Strategic Development Plan.

In respect of consultation responses, the Planning Adviser stated that the Council's Roads Services had raised no objections, but had recommended conditions regarding improvements to the junction with the public road, and sufficient parking provision. The Environmental Protection Manager had made no comments and the Landscape Officer had advised that protected trees would be likely to be affected by the formation of an access to the site.

The Principal policy Planner had advised that Interim Guidance on Housing Land Supply was not relevant to the application as Fenton Barns was not a defined settlement in the Local Plan. One public objection was received though this did not give any grounds for objecting.   No further representations had been received in response to the Notice of Review.

The Chair opened questions by enquiring if the Scottish Environment Protection Agency's objection to the proposal to connect to the failing Fenton Barns Sewage Treatment Works would mean that the applicant would have to find an alternative sewage solution, should the application be granted. The Legal Adviser replied that, in the event that the application was granted, she had received recommended Conditions from the Case Officer which would address this matter.   Councillor Williamson sought clarification on whether the site previously formed part of the garden area of Alderburn Cottage and whether it had always been the intention to apply for a house on this site when permission was sought for the subdivision of the original cottage.   The Planning Adviser stated that details of the application to subdivide the house had not been provided to the LRB but he understood that the present application site was originally garden ground for Alderburn Cottage, and also confirmed that there had been a previous application for a house on the same application site, which had been withdrawn. Councillor Williamson enquired if the terms of policy DC7, referred to by the applicant, were relevant to the application. The Planning Adviser quoted from policy DC7 (Infill, Backland and Garden Ground Development) and read the conditions under which the sub division of garden ground would be supported. In his view, this policy would be relevant and should be applied if the site was within a defined settlement rather than a DC1 area.

The Chair stated that Members now had to decide whether they had enough information to proceed to determine the application today and they unanimously agreed to proceed.

Councillor Gillies stated that, as the proposal was contrary to policy DC1 of the adopted East Lothian Local Plan 2008, he would vote to uphold the decision of the Appointed Officer to refuse the application. Councillor Williamson stated that he had found it difficult to reach a conclusion on this application, but had decided not to support the proposal as it did not comply with planning policy DC1. However, he considered that planning policy on settlements may need to be reviewed when consultations take place on future planning policy.

Councillor McMillan considered that the Case Officer had correctly identified the application site as land in the countryside in accordance with Policy DC1 of the adopted East Lothian Local Plan. However, having visited the site and observed the surrounding buildings, he would have argued that this was a gap site and voted to overturn the decision of the Case Officer. He also considered that the definition of what constitutes a settlement may need to be reviewed by the Local Planning Authority in the next Local Development Plan.

Decision
The ELLRB agreed by a majority of 2:1 to uphold the decision of the Appointed Officer to refuse the application for the reasons stated in the original Planning Decision notice dated 7 November 2014.

The Legal Adviser stated that a Decision Notice would be issued within 21 days.

East Lothian Partnership

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE
EAST LOTHIAN PARTNERSHIP

WEDNESDAY 21 JANUARY 2015
SCOTTISH FIRE SERVICE COLLEGE, GULLANE

2b

Partnership Members Present:
George Archibald, Chief Executive, East & Midlothian Chamber of Commerce (GA)
Mike Ash, Chair, East Lothian Health & Social Care Partnership/Chair, Resilient People Partnership (MA)
Frank Beattie, Stakeholder & Partnership Senior Executive (substitute for David Leven), Scottish Enterprise (FB)
John Dickie, Local Senior Officer, Scottish Fire & Rescue Service (JD)
Tim Ellis, Chief Executive, National Records of Scotland, Scottish Government (TE)
Professor Alan Gilloran, Deputy Principal, Queen Margaret University (AG) (ELP Vice-Chair)
Susan Goldsmith, Director of Finance, NHS Lothian Board (SG)
Chief Superintendent Gillian Imery, Divisional Commander, Police Scotland (GI)
Zoe Inglis, Chair, Association of East Lothian Community Councils (ZI)
Angela Leitch, Chief Executive, East Lothian Council (AL)
Mark Ormiston, Chair, ELTRP (MO)
Monica Patterson, Depute Chief Executive-Partnerships & Community Services, ELC/Chair, Safe and Vibrant Communities Partnership (MP)
Neville Prentice, Senior Director-Development and Delivery, Skills Development Scotland
Eliot Stark, Chief Executive, STRiVE, VAEL (ES)

Others Present:
Ferhan Ashiq, AELCC (FA)
Veronica Campanile, Policy Officer, ELC (VC)
Patsy King, Development Officer, ELTRP (PK)
Dean Mack, SFRS (DM)
Sue Muir, Health Promotion Team Leader, NHS Lothian (SM)
Sharon Saunders, Head of Children's Wellbeing, ELC (SS)
Paolo Vestri, Corporate Policy & Improvement Manager, ELC (PV)
Alison Smith (clerk), ELC

Partnership Members Apologies:
Willie Innes, ELC
Stuart Currie, ELC
Michael Veitch, ELC
Gordon Henderson, Federation of Small Businesses
David Leven, Scottish Enterprise
Ray McCowan, Edinburgh College

Alan Gilloran, ELP Vice-Chair and chairing the meeting in the absence of Willie Innes, welcomed everyone, particularly new members Susan Goldsmith and Neville Prentice. He gave thanks to Graeme Warner, retired member, for his contribution to the Partnership.

He thanked the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service for hosting this meeting.

He explained that the Partnership was trialling a cafe style seating arrangement to aid communication and participation which had been one of the recommendations from the self-assessment consolidation day on 9 January.

1.   MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

The minutes of the East Lothian Partnership of 8 October 2014 were approved.

2.   MATTERS ARISING

Community Engagement Framework and next steps
Veronica Campanile reported that the Framework, approved at the last meeting, had required a few small amendments; the updated version was now on a new community engagement page on the website. Briefing/training sessions were being arranged by the multi-agency Engagement Monitoring Group. At the previous meeting partners had been asked to consider adopting the Framework for use in their own organisations; feedback on this would be appreciated.

Community Empowerment Bill – special briefing
Mike Ash referred to discussions at the Resilient People Partnership, indicating that as this Bill progressed a briefing/report to the Partnership would be useful. He informed partners of an NHS Lothian session regarding the role in community planning, with input from Audit Scotland and the Scottish Government; the debate had mainly related to the health service but reference had also been made to the Partnership's role.

3.   SINGLE OUTCOME AGREEMENT DEVELOPMENT PLAN UPDATE

Paolo Vestri presented the report, updating the Partnership on progress on the Single Outcome Agreement Development Plan. He drew attention to the 12 action points and took partners through each point, outlining progress.

Key points
- 8 action points completed
- 2 more completed at this meeting
- actions requiring additional work would be carried over into the 2015/16 Improvement Plan
- work underway to progress developing the Joint Asset Management Strategy

- developing joint resourcing – an area that still required considerable work – a Chief Finance Officers' Group had been established but had not yet met

Comments
- AG referred to the amount of work being carried out across the community planning spectrum, commenting that from a QMU perspective he kept the Senate appraised of developments but felt it would be beneficial if AL/WI/PV could provide a presentation to disseminate the work carried out through the Partnership; this would give a better understanding of the Partnership's role. He asked if other partners thought this would be beneficial for their organisations. He added that untapped resources in organisations needed to be considered, perhaps in relation to particular pieces of work.
- SG made reference to Hub South East, appointed to develop a Joint Asset Management Strategy, stating it would be beneficial to have wider strategic ownership and engagement.
- AL advised that Hub South East was due to meet again next week, it was hoped that by February there would be further progress. In relation to AG's suggestion for a briefing, she asked ZI if this would be useful for community councils.
- ZI remarked that as some local area partnerships had only met a few times it was probably too early at the moment; a session may be beneficial in several months.
- AG acknowledged that timing was key, if briefings were to be held these had to be at an appropriate stage for each organisation.

Decision on the Recommendations/Action

The Partnership agreed to:

- *note the progress on the Development Plan, in particular the conclusion of the Total Place pilot in the Musselburgh area and the Partnership self-assessment which had resulted in the proposed Improvement Plan 2015/16; and*
- *note that those actions which had not been included would be incorporated into the Improvement Plan 2015/16.*

Action – *Members to propose an appropriate meeting of their governance body to receive a briefing on work undertaken by the East Lothian Partnership* – **all members**

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4.   PARTNERSHIP IMPROVEMENT PLAN 2015/16

Paolo Vestri introduced the report, which presented the results of the East Lothian Partnership self-assessment consensus day held on 9 January 2015 and a proposal for finalising the Partnership Improvement Plan 2015/16.

Key points
- response rate to self-assessment survey 45% (19/42)
- consensus day – 34 participants from 14 member organisations
- key strengths (based on 9 issues as detailed in the report)
- areas for improvement formed the basis of workshop discussions, each group looked at 3 areas and identified appropriate actions
- appendix 1 detailed the results of this exercise – priorities/areas for improvement
- appendix 2 detailed the areas for improvement for each section – 24 actions
- remit to Chairs of ELP and 3 Supporting Partnerships to progress
- Improvement Plan 2015/16 would be brought to the next meeting

Comments
- TE referred to the top 7 priorities noting the desire to see a small number of clear priorities. He suggested that David Milne from the Scottish Government would be a useful participant; he could check how these compared with other local authorities.
- PV drew attention to item 8 on the agenda, Audit Scotland's national update on community planning across Scotland. He reported that East Lothian was to the fore in some instances, and some aspects, such as Area Partnerships, were regarded as good practice.
- TE referred to the programme of key areas of work, querying the assessment of risks and opportunities and the addition of a risk register.
- AG indicated that having such a risk assessment would be helpful in going forward.
- AL clarified that this was in place. Also, more joint working was increasingly being done with partners; this could be brought forward. Regarding the risk register, this had been discussed at a recent session – risks had to be weighed up and there had to be a clear list of priorities that all partners signed up to.

Decision on the Recommendations/Action

The Partnership agreed to:

- *note the priorities and areas for improvement identified at the Partnership's self-assessment Consensus Day;*
- *that an Executive Group of the Chairs of the 4 partnership groups prepares the Improvement Plan 2015/16, supported by a multi-agency officer group; and*
- *receive the Improvement Plan 2015/16 at the next meeting of this Partnership*

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5.   MUSSELBURGH TOTAL PLACE PILOT (MTPP)

The report gave an overview of the work of the Musselburgh Total Place 'Vulnerable Families' Pilot (MTPP) and posed observations for consideration regarding opportunities for multi-agency/service developments and improvements which may lead to improved outcomes for Musselburgh's most vulnerable families. The report also outlined potential next steps for consideration in respect of onward 'Total Place' within the Musselburgh community and the broader East Lothian area.

Sharon Saunders gave a detailed presentation on the MTPP. She informed partners that Musselburgh had been chosen as the pilot area due to concerns about growing levels of deprivation and negative impacts on families and children.

Key points
- multi-agency approach
  - working group set up and met several times
  - identified vulnerability criteria (reviewed each agency's definitions/characteristics ranked and grouped)
  - identified 6 most 'high tariff' multi agency children and families
  - mapped their 'life journeys'
- mapping vulnerability *(maps circulated)* presented by Paolo Vestri
  - 10 maps (range of indicators of deprivation in 2 Musselburgh wards)
  - 4 maps (families in need, special support for children, wellbeing referrals)
  - exercise identified geographical clusters of vulnerability
- mapping resources
  - expenditure in Musselburgh across various agencies
  - expenditure on vulnerable families
- life journeys *(specific examples circulated)*
  - contributory factors/causes
  - key interventions
  - collaborative working issues
  - lessons learned
- key findings
  - common themes, representing over generations
  - requirement for consistent and ongoing support
  - partners required to redefine, reorganise, reprioritise – to improve joint working and redirect resources to areas of need, to target interventions
  - strong focus needed on early years agenda – on education, attainment and positive destinations
- challenge for all partner agencies – needs a multi-agency commitment

Comments

- MA, referring to data collection, asked if the difficulties were due to organisations not being willing to share data or to technical/policy issues.
- SS indicated it was both. She gave examples of the various agencies that could be involved with a family, informing partners that information was held in a variety of different formats/systems, which made collection and analysis very complex.
- AL added that because data was not shared or cross referenced, families had to repeatedly provide the same information to many different agencies. Partners needed to be able to communicate with each other, to trust each other and minimise the risk to these families.
- SS stressed that partners knew the most challenging and vulnerable families; it was about making a commitment and using the data to make a real difference.
- NB asked if there were examples from other areas about how to effectively break the cycle in a family.
- SS stated it was about engagement, providing ongoing consistent support, trying to break the cycle for a younger generation and getting agencies working together. She gave details of a Midlothian project that had worked with 3 families/c18 children – informing partners that the young people involved were now on a better pathway.
- PV added that it could take a generation before there was evidence of a positive impact. He informed partners that the Midlothian project had one named professional working with a family.
- GI agreed with the approach to focus on a small number of families in a particular geographical area.
- SG praised this piece of work. With regard to data sharing, this should be possible; she would pursue this within her organisation. The key issue was professional clinical governance and each organisation would have its own governance arrangements.
- GA agreed this was excellent work. Referring to the Midlothian project example he felt this approach was worth consideration.
- SS advised that the focus needed to be on preventative work, doing work on early support.
- TE commended the report and work carried out to date. He made reference to the key objectives. He stressed that partners must not lose sight of the wider lesson of understanding what was being spent and how to translate that to broader areas.
- AG indicated this had been a helpful discussion. With regard to points made about resources, it was about working differently and thinking about connections. In this context he referred to speech and language scientists at QMU and this potential resource to provide assistance to pupils experiencing such difficulties in school – he agreed it was about breaking the chain and giving young people a chance.
- AL referred to the report recommendation 2.1(v), establishing a Project Board, and asked partners to provide names as soon as possible so this could be progressed.

Decision on the Recommendations/Action

The Partnership agreed to establish a Musselburgh Total Place Project Board to:

- *note the work undertaken during the Musselburgh Total Place Vulnerable Families Pilot;*
- *note the mapping of vulnerability within the Musselburgh Wards;*
- *consider the multi-agency 'Vulnerability Criteria' developed as a multi-agency 'assessment' tool with potential for future use across services and in other geographic areas;*
- *note the findings of the MTPP as regards identification of geographic areas and 'lifestyle' aspects of vulnerability and consider further community and practitioner consultation to verify the MTPP findings and to inform development of targeted services in these areas;*
- *instruct the next phase of and timescale for the MTPP work (as outlined in Section 3.9.2);*
- *consider the need to establish a method of data sharing meeting all Partnership requirements in respect of Data Protection and Freedom of Information policy and practices;*
- *note that the MTPP could be replicated in other community partnership areas to inform multi-agency resource realignment to meet the needs of East Lothian's most vulnerable inhabitants and consider whether or not the Partnership wishes to undertake a citizen led inspection / How good is our place pilot of the Musselburgh community (in conjunction with the Musselburgh Area Partnership and Musselburgh Learning Community);*
- *share the findings of the MTPP within the 6 Community Planning Area Partnerships to inform their developing 'area plans'; and*
- *establish Partnership connections, learning, benchmarking and networking opportunities through initiatives such as the 'What Works Scotland' project and the Collaborative Leadership Pioneer Programme.*

6. **EAST LOTHIAN PARTNERSHIP'S APPROACH TO REDUCING INEQUALITIES THROUGH PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION**

Paolo Vestri presented the report, which provided the Partnership with a statement of its approach to reducing inequalities through prevention and early intervention. Appendix 1 contained the 2 page Statement; appendix 2 contained the Health Inequalities Strategy which sat alongside and supported the Statement and was presented for observation.

Key points (The Statement)
- a preventative approach, moving to a model that concentrates on preventing failure at the earlier opportunity, at the core of the *East Lothian Plan*

- 3 different types of intervention – prevention, early intervention and crisis intervention – important to clarify the differences between these
- Musselburgh Total Place Pilot provided firm evidence of the impact of the cycle of deprivation on individuals and families
- 6 key developments
- 4 key areas where greater focus on areas of early intervention and prevention would make the greatest difference
- building on work already being carried out
- major culture change required across the Partnership

Comments
- TE indicated this was helpful and provided a clear understanding of what was required; setting out the 4 key priority areas was also helpful. Leadership in shifting resources and aligning policies in these 4 critical areas was key and would take the Partnership up a level. He added that the final section could be made sharper and link across to the Health Inequalities Strategy.
- AG asked if partners were largely agreeable to a statement rather than another strategy or plan; he agreed with TE and liked this approach.
- There was general agreement from partners for the proposed format.
- GA, referring to shifting resources, questioned from where; all organisations had to do more with less, this was a dilemma.
- MA queried whether resources put aside from the UK and SG governments were being properly accessed. He agreed the statement was useful.
- AL stated it was about establishing a culture across the Partnership and targeting resources effectively; she added that the range of services provided across East Lothian currently could not be sustained.

Decision on the Recommendations/Action

The Partnership agreed to:

- *comment on the statement of the East Lothian Partnership approach to reducing inequalities through prevention and early intervention; and*
- *note that the final statement would be reported for endorsement by the Partnership at the next meeting*

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7.   FEEDBACK ON SUPPORTING PARTNERSHIP MEETINGS

a.   Draft minute of the Sustainable Economy Partnership of 29 October 2014

Frank Beattie reported that following the October SEP progress against priorities had been evaluated; David Leven had spoken to members and intended meeting with Andrew White

and Esther Wilson to clarify the key priorities. Following this he would go back to the other members of SEP for feedback.

b.   Draft minute of the Resilient People Partnership of 19 November 2014

Mike Ash referred partners to a presentation by David Small on the strategic planning process for Health and Social Care; RPP members had been asked to respond as a Partnership to the consultation at their meeting (as well as individual organisations). Mike Ash asked this Partnership to accept that response on behalf of the East Lothian Partnership – this was agreed. In relation to the new Integrated Joint Board, he indicated that after this was formed it may be useful for a presentation to be made to the Partnership; he would liaise on this.

8.   COMMUNITY PLANNING: TURNING AMBITION INTO ACTION; AUDIT SCOTLAND REPORT, NOVEMBER 2014

Paolo Vestri informed partners that the report, reviewing the findings and recommendations of the Audit Scotland report *'Community Planning: Turning Ambition into Action'* (November 2014), was presented for information.

> **Decision on the Recommendations/Action**
>
> *The Partnership agreed to review the contents of the report and noted the comments on progress being made by the East Lothian Partnership to address the issues raised in the Audit Scotland report.*

9.   ANY OTHER BUSINESS

No items for discussion.

NEXT MEETINGS

- **Special meeting Tuesday 3 March 2015, 2.30pm in the Town House, Haddington**
- 2 issues - self assessment and performance and scrutiny

- **Wednesday 13 May 2015, 2pm at QMU**

East Lothian Partnership

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE
EAST LOTHIAN PARTNERSHIP

TUESDAY 3 MARCH 2015
COUNCIL CHAMBER, TOWN HOUSE, HADDINGTON

2c

Partnership Members Present:
Councillor Willie Innes, Council Leader, ELC (ELP Chair) (WI)
Mike Ash, NHS Lothian Board and Resilient People Partnership Chair (MA)
Frank Beattie, Senior Partnership Executive, Scottish Enterprise (FB) (substitute for David Leven)
Margot Cosbie, Area Manager, East Lothian, Midlothian & Scottish Borders, representing Skills Development Scotland (MC)
Councillor Stuart Currie, SNP Group Leader, ELC (SC)
Tim Ellis, Chief Executive, National Records of Scotland, Scottish Government (TE)
Zoe Inglis, Chair, Association of East Lothian Community Councils (ZI)
Angela Leitch, Chief Executive, ELC (AL)
Angus McInnes, Superintendent for Partnerships, Police Scotland (AMcI) (substitute for Gill Imery)
Alex McMahon, Director of Strategic Planning & Primary Care, representing NHS Lothian (AMcM)
Linda McNeill, Depute Chief Executive, STRiVE (LMcN) (substitute for Eliot Stark)
Dean Mack, East & Midlothian Manager, Scottish Fire & Rescue Service (DM)
Monica Patterson, Depute Chief Executive-Partnerships & Community Services, ELC and Safe and Vibrant Communities Partnership Interim Chair (MP)

Others Present:
Paolo Vestri, Corporate Policy & Improvement Manager, ELC (PV)
Veronica Campanile, Policy Officer, Corporate Policy & Improvement, ELC (VC)
Alison Smith (clerk), ELC

Partnership Members Apologies:
George Archibald, East & Midlothian Chamber of Commerce
John Dickie, Scottish Fire & Rescue Service
Alan Gilloran, Queen Margaret University
Susan Goldsmith, NHS Lothian Board
Gordon Henderson, Federation of Small Businesses
Gillian Imery, Police Scotland
David Leven, Scottish Enterprise
Ray McCowan, Edinburgh College

Neville Prentice, Skills Development Scotland
Eliot Stark, STRiVE, VAEL
Councillor Michael Veitch, ELC

Councillor Innes welcomed everyone to this additional meeting.

1. **THE EAST LOTHIAN PLAN, SINGLE OUTCOME AGREEMENT: PERFORMANCE REPORT 2013/14**

Paolo Vestri introduced the report, which presented The East Lothian Plan (TELP), Single Outcome Agreement and Performance report 2013/14 for approval.

Key points
- first TELP performance report - context outlined
- indicators mostly completed although a few still to be provided
- in some cases data not available retrospectively
- in many cases new baseline data yet to be established
- indicators reviewed recently so indicator set presented in this report differs to that presented in TELP
- partners asked to review and respond

Comments
- SC queried the format, referring to benchmarking information which used the traffic light system, which was useful; he also asked if this information would be available to the public.
- PV indicated this was a holding report at the moment, there had been a requirement for a performance report; some of the detail had been reduced as using the traffic light system would have made it too cumbersome.
- VC added that once all the data had been received it would be incorporated into the performance management database and publicly available on the website, with the traffic light system.
- AL stated the idea behind this had been to compare similarly profiled local authorities; the National Community Planning Board was also looking at this issue. The Partnership now had a set of performance indicators that could be used to drive the SOA. She thanked all partners for their input to this process and to VC for the data compilation.
- MA raised the issue of the different timescale of the school data and acknowledged similar issues with the publication of health data.
- TE, referring to the baseline figure of 22% for the Citizens Panel (Outcome 10, page 27), queried if there were other indicators that could be utilised.
- AL raised the difficulty in measuring some areas, volunteering activity for example.

- TE agreed; this was difficult territory, qualitative and quantitative data were needed.
- AL reported that useful work was being done through emergency planning, through Community Resilience Plans; once these plans were in place they would be quickly rolled out.
- ZI added that each Resilience Plan would be different, depending on local factors in each different area in East Lothian.

Decision on the Recommendations/Action

The Partnership agreed to approve The East Lothian Plan, Single Outcome Agreement and Performance report 2013/14.

Post meeting note – The TELP Annual Performance Report 2103/14 was updated with additional data and submitted to the Scottish Government on 9 March 2015. The report is publically available at:
http://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/9352/how_well_did_we_do_t elp_annual_performance_report_201314

2.   COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT (SCOTLAND) BILL 2015

Tim Ellis presented the report which provided a summary of key elements in the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Bill, particularly on statutory proposals for community planning.

Key points
- report presented for information
- stage 2 process of the Bill would start on 4 March (with caveat for revision process)
- intent of the Bill and purpose for Partnerships was to work together to achieve Outcomes and with positive engagement
- extends list of public sector bodies that were statutory partners
- revised governance arrangements
- not about compliance to a statutory process or structure
- suit local circumstances
- aligning performance and using resources effectively
- key driver – to encourage greater participation from local communities

Comments
- MA welcomed the change of emphasis in stage 2 which would strengthen the Bill.
- WI referred to the revised intent and the duty on all partners to deliver community planning, stressing the need for everyone's support.
- SC raised issues surrounding asset transfer planning across the public sector, querying at what point assets would be identified as appropriate.

- AL referred to work being carried out by Liz McLean, ELC, regarding development of a Partnership Asset Plan. This should be completed next month and would be presented to the Partnership; it would set out the framework and identify areas surplus to requirements.
- TE advised partners that the Bill should receive Royal Assent by the summer and would be followed by a process of regulations and guidance.
- AL, referring to other statutory bodies becoming partners, remarked that some of these organisations may not be able to sit on 32 CPPs; the Partnership would have to be pragmatic about how this was approached.
- WI stated that an Asset Plan would be an important part of the Partnership's influence; it was in the interests of all partners to work closely together.

Decision on the Recommendations/Action

The Partnership noted the key elements of the Bill.

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3. PARTNERSHIP IMPROVEMENT PLAN 2015/16

Veronica Campanile presented the East Lothian Partnership Improvement Plan 2015/16.

Key points
- preliminary results of the Partnership Consensus Day presented to partners on 21 January and 4 items pending from the SOA Development Plan
- Chairs of the 4 groups prepared the Improvement Plan 2015/16
- 15 improvement actions – to be discussed/agreed

Improvement action/comments
- 1.1.1 – action agreed
- 1.2.1 – action agreed
  - AL advised this was about improving involvement, about linkage; the Council was working with the AELCC to improve input into local engagement.
- 1.3.1 – action agreed
  - AL stressed that the Partnership had to consider the information being issued; it had to speak with one voice when appropriate.
  - TE stated that 2/3 improvements would probably not raise the community engagement percentage much, he queried if these were the strongest improvement points.
  - WI stressed that Area Partnerships would be key; they would be a mechanism to making achievements.

- o AMcM, referring to the Health and Social Care Plan, remarked that people would want to get involved in how their local communities would be affected.
- o MA referred to the legal requirement to engage, common throughout the Partnership, this was a prime opportunity.
- o SC remarked that the key question was what difference was the Partnership making, was value being added; ultimately if people did not see changes in their local communities they would disengage – it was about outcomes. He agreed that local issues were key, particularly health issues, adding that people may engage for a particular issue only.
- o DM made reference to linked actions, to requirements of the new CEB; actions had to be taken forward, the Partnership had to work together.
- 2.2.1 – action agreed
- 2.4.1 – action agreed
  - o AMcI remarked that this was an unnecessary obstacle, all public sector bodies needed to endorse the sharing of information.
  - o MA agreed, but suggested that authoritative legal advice should be sought regarding sharing data across partner organisations – to provide assurance. He requested that the start date be changed to March 2015 – this was agreed.
  - o AL referred to the need for awareness raising for staff in all partner organisations.
- 4.1.1 – action agreed
- 4.1.2 – action agreed
- 4.1.3 – action agreed
- 4.1.4 – action agreed
- 5.1.1 – action agreed
- 5.2.1 – action agreed
- 5.3.1– action agreed
- 7.1.1 – action agreed
- 7.2.1
  - o AL stressed that key to joint resourcing was progression of the chief finance officers group (CFOG), adding that it would be helpful if one of the other partners took the lead on this.
  - o SC expressed disappointment that joint resourcing had not progressed; community planning was primarily resourced through the Council, this needed addressed.
  - o TE suggested focusing on a few areas with the aim of making progress on these.
  - o AL agreed; identify 2/3 key priorities and task the CFOG to progress. She would convene a meeting of the CFOG with a view to asking one of the other partners to take the lead against defined key priorities – this was agreed.
- 8.1 – action agreed

Decision on the Recommendations/Action

The Partnership agreed to:

- *Approve the Partnership Improvement Plan 2015/16 and*
- *Receive an updated Plan at the May meeting*

Action: as detailed in the comments section

4. PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR PARTNERS 2015/16

Paolo Vestri presented the Priority Actions for Partners for 2015/16.

Key points
- 9 priority actions
- actions updated taking into account the performance report
- many actions linked to more than one supporting partnership
- delivery of each action to be set out in a logic model or similar

Comments
- MA stated that each of the groups needed to reflect on what was being measured, some adjustments may be required.
- PV advised that accountable officers would be asked to produce a logic model or similar including the measures and resources.
- TE stated this was a good opportunity to match resources and discuss practicalities. He proposed focusing on 4 specific priority actions:
  - employability/positive destinations
  - physical activity with a focus on health and wellbeing
  - enabling people to live at home
  - volunteering
- There was agreement from partners to this proposal.

Decision on the Recommendations/Action

The Partnership agreed to:

- *Approve the Priority Actions for Partners for 2015/16 and*
- *Note that these priority actions may be based on one or two supporting partnerships but are the responsibility of all four East Lothian Partnership groups*

Action: 4 specific priority actions, as proposed and agreed, to be prioritised

5. THE EAST LOTHIAN PLAN, SINGLE OUTCOME AGREEMENT: FORWARD PLANNING

Veronica Campanile circulated the working document with Performance Targets for 2015 to 2017.

Key points
- most of the targets now included with some pending mainly in Outcome 7
- some indicators may change (1.3, page 5)
- some data not available yet (Outcome 2, page 6)
- once finalised it would become the basis for annual performance reporting

Comments
- WI, referring to the amount of data, suggested consideration of this outwith the meeting followed by feedback.
- MA, referring to 6.4 (page 18), indicated he would like the RPP to be able to consider this first; he asked if this could be accepted as a basis for discussion.
- AL suggested that partners consider the roles and responsibilities and carry out any necessary work between meetings and come back to VC with revised suggestions. She stressed that it would be beneficial to have set agreed priorities and actions.
- WI concurred; it was essential that partners agreed on priorities.
- AL clarified the action points:
  - document to be circulated to all partners
  - 3 Supporting Partnership Chairs to finalise their sections with partners and accountable officers
  - respond by the end of March
  - a definitive performance framework document would then be produced
- Partners agreed to this course of action.

Recommendations/Action

The Partnership noted the indicators and performance targets for each outcome and contributory outcome for the 3 years from 1 April 2015 to 1 April 2017 and agreed to review and respond.

Action: partners to review and respond as outlined

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6. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

NEXT MEETING: Wednesday 13 May 2015, 2-4pm, Room 2170, Queen Margaret University

Policing Performance

East Lothian

3a

Report updated 19 June 2015. Previous copies of the Police Performance Report should be disregarded and replaced with this updated version. Anyone who has relied upon previously published data should contact Police Scotland.

The data provided in this report is for information purposes to allow Partnership Members to conduct their scrutiny responsibilities. There may be minor amendments between the information in this report and the final statistics – for example: due to delayed reporting or recording of crimes, road crashes or incidents. It would not therefore be accurate or appropriate to refer to, quote or use the data in this report as official statistics.

REPORTING PERIOD:
1st April 2014 to 31 March 2015

East Lothian Police Performance Report Apr 2014 - Mar 2015

		TYTD 2014/15	LYTD 2013/14	Source	Change
**Performance Update 01/04/2014 – 31/03/2015**				
**Local Priorities**				
1	Detection Rate: Groups 1 to 4 Crimes	2804/938 33.5%	2825/1011 35.8%	Scomis Bulletin	**-2.3%**
2	Reduce the number of Domestic Housebreaking Offences	123	122	Scomis Bulletin	**+0.8%**
3	Achieve a detection rate of 30% in respect of Domestic Housebreakings	35%	29.5%	Scomis Bulletin	**+5.5%**
**Priority 1 - Protecting People**				
4	Reduce the number of Domestic Abuse Incidents reported	994	1052	Div Report April 2015	**-5.5%**
5	Increase the detection rate for Domestic Abuse crimes	77.3%	72%	Div Report April 2015	**+5.3%**
6	Ensure 95% of Domestic Abuse initial Bail checks are conducted within the 24-hour prescribed time limit	98%	N/A	Div Report April 2015	**+3%**
7	Increase the detection rate for Sexual Offences (Group 2 Crime)	67%	72%	Div Report April 2015	**-5%**
**Priority 2 - Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour**				
8	Reduce the number of Disorder incidents	3896	4523	Div Report April 2015	**-13.9%**
9	Reduce the number of ASB incidents	4890	5473	Div Report April 2015	**-10.7%**
10	Reduce the number of Hate Incidents	83	69	STORM	**+17%**
11	Reduce the number of Hate Crimes	68	74	UNIFI	**-8.1%**
12	Increase the detection rate for Hate Crime	89.9%	74.7%	Div Report April 2015	**+15.1%**
**Priority 3 - Reducing Violence**				
13	Reduce the level of Group 1 Violent Crime	70	77	Div Report April 2015	**-9.1%**
14	Increase the number of positive Stop and Searches for Offensive Weapons	30/299	29/636	Pronto	**+5.6%**
**Priority 4 - Tackling Substance Misuse**				
15	Increase the number of positive Stop and Searches for Controlled Drugs	212/1303	206/1357	Pronto	**+1.1%**
16	Increase the number of on/off sales licensed premises visits	1087	1129	Div Report April 2015	**-3.7%**

East Lothian Police Performance Report Apr 2014 - Mar 2015

		TYTD 2014/15	LYTD 2013/14	Source	Change
	Priority 5 - Making Our Roads Safer				
17	**Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured on our roads**	38 (1 fatal)	38 (7 fatal)	Div Report April 2015	NO CHANGE
18	Increase the number of people detected for Drink/Drug Driving offences	71	77	Div Report April 2015	**-7.8%**
19	Increase the number of people detected for Dangerous Driving offences	25	28	Div Report April 2015	**-10.7%**
	Priority 6 - Tackling Serious Organised Crime				
20	Increase the number of cash seizures and restraints through the Proceeds of Crime Act	£32, 596.53	£ 29, 773.94	Div Report April 2015	**+9.5%**
21	Increase the number of people detected for Supplying Drugs	45	43	Scomis Bulletin	**+4.7%**

East Lothian Partnership

3b

REPORT TO:	**SAFE AND VIBRANT COMMUNITIES PARTNERSHIP**
MEETING DATE:	15th June 2015
BY:	**Local Area Commander, Police Scotland**
SUBJECT:	East Lothian Local Policing Plan 2014 Annual Review

1   PURPOSE

1.1   To present the east Lothian Local Policing Plan 2014 for an annual review.

2   RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1   That the Policing priorities within the Local Policing Plan 2014 remain fit for purpose and should continue for the next year. The local Policing priorities are:

- Reducing Antisocial Behaviour

- Tackling Substance Misuse

- Reducing Violence

- Protecting People

- Tackling Serious and Organised Crime

- Making our Roads Safer

- Reducing Housebreaking

3   BACKGROUND

3.1   Following consultation with various groups representing East Lothian communities the Policing priorities were agreed and published in the East Lothian Local Policing Plan 2014, a three-year document. The recommendation, on examination of Policing in the last twelve months, is that these remain the priorities for East Lothian.

4   POLICY IMPLICATIONS

4.1   There are no Policy implications.

5   EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1   An Equality Impact Assessment has been carried out and no negative impacts have been found.

6   RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

6.1   Financial - None

6.2   Personnel - None

6.3   Other - None

7   BACKGROUND PAPERS

7.1   East Lothian Local Policing Plan 2014

AUTHOR'S NAME	Gordon Simpson
DESIGNATION & ORGANISATION	Local Authority Liaison Officer – East Lothian
CONTACT EMAIL & PHONE	gsimpson@eastlothian.gov.uk 01620 827289
DATE	08/06/15

4

LOCAL PLAN PERFORMANCE REPORT

FOR EAST LOTHIAN

SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE
Working together for a safer Scotland

Year To Date Report, 1st April, 2014– 31st March, 2015

**Working together
for a safer Scotland**

East Lothian
Council

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Introduction

This performance report provides information on our prevention, protection and operational response activities within the East Lothian for Quarter 4 of 2014-15 (1st January – 31st March) including information on the year to date.

The Scottish Government provides an overarching vision for public services. This vision supported by 16 National Outcomes, which demonstrate commitment to creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish, through increasing sustainable growth. The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) can make a significant contribution to improving these outcomes for East Lothian by contributing to the Community Planning arrangements across the area.

The national priorities for the SFRS are set out in the Fire and Rescue Framework for Scotland. The SFRS Strategic Plan 2013-2016 outlines how the SFRS will deliver against these priorities and the outcomes against which this delivery can be measured.

The priorities contained within the Local Fire and Rescue Plan for East Lothian 2014-2017 contribute towards the priorities within the East Lothian Plan - Single Outcome Agreement and the Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2012-15.

The aims of the local Fire & Rescue Service in East Lothian are to reduce fire deaths and to reduce injuries from fire and other emergencies in the community. We aim to achieve this by working in partnership, being pro-active and targeting our prevention and protection activities to where they are required, based on evidence.

The Local Fire and Rescue Plan for East Lothian 2014-2017 identifies the following five objectives as the main focus for service delivery locally:

Priority 1. Reduction of Accidental Dwelling Fires,
Priority 2. Reduction in Fire Casualties and Fatalities,
Priority 3. Reduction of Deliberate Fire Setting,
Priority 4. Reduction in Road Traffic Collisions,
Priority 5. Reduction of Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals.

Area Manager Alasdair Perry
Local Senior Officer for East Lothian, Midlothian and the Scottish Borders.
alasdair.perry@firescotland.gov.uk

Performance Summary

We measure how well we are meeting our priorities using 6 key indicators, depicted below

| Key performance indicator | Apr to (& incl.) Mar | | | | | RAG rating |
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	YTD
All accidental dwelling fires	81	86	96	81	73	🟢
All fire casualties (fatal & non-fatal (incl. p/c's))	21	22	14	13	12	🟢
All deliberate fires excl. dwellings	304	296	143	188	138	🟢
Special Service - RTCs	39	41	29	48	47	🟢
Special Service Casualties - All	56	47	24	66	46	🟢
False Alarm - Equipment failure	496	499	601	587	622	🔺

RAG rating - KEY		
🔴	RED DIAMOND	10% higher than the previous YTD period, or local target not achieved.
🔺	YELLOW TRIANGLE	Up to 9% higher than the previous YTD period, or local target not achieved.
🟢	GREEN CIRCLE	Equal to or improved upon the previous equivalent quarter (or YTD period), or local target achieved.

Note
Quarterly comparison RAG Rating = the reporting period compared to the average of the three previous quarterly reporting periods. Year to Date RAG Rating = the cumulative total of all quarterly performance in current year compared to cumulative total of all quarterly performance in previous year.

Incident Overview
During the year to date period, SFRS responded to 1,246 incidents in East Lothian, a decrease of 105 (1,351) incidents when compared to the same reporting period last year.

The chart below illustrates incidents YTD attended within East Lothian council over the last 6 fiscal years
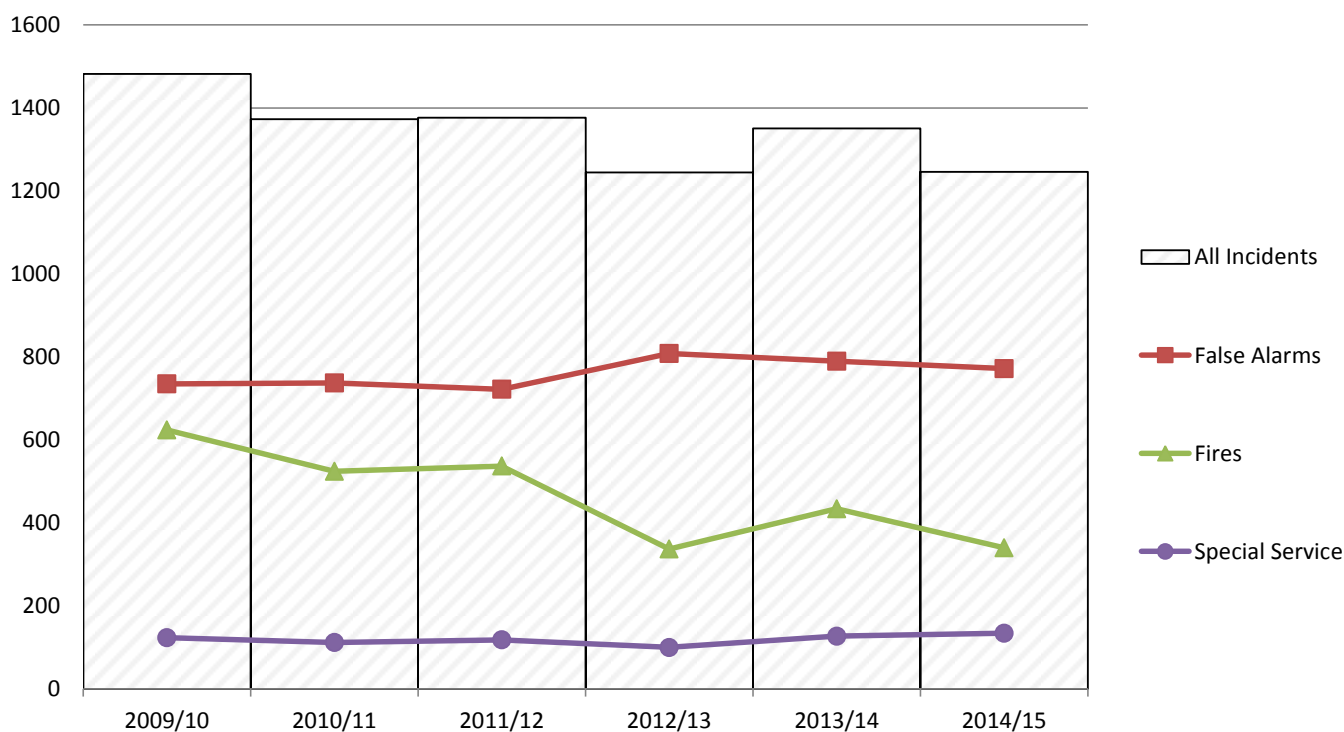
Progress on local fire & rescue plan priorities

Local Risk Management and Preparedness

The Service must identify, prioritise and plan to meet the risks in each local community.

We said we would:

• train our staff to deal with our local risks
• gather and analyse risk information
• work with partners to mitigate risks
• deal with major events

Train our staff to deal with our local risks

All of our operational staff undertake routine and risk specific skill acquisition and maintenance training.

Gather and analyse risk information

All of our operational staff gather and analyse local risk information and operational intelligence, used in our preparations to resolve incidents.
We conduct Post Incident Debriefs to identify any lessons that can be learned from our preparedness and response to emergency events.
We use Urgent Operational Intelligence Briefings to inform our operational staff of any safety critical information.

Work with partners to mitigate risks

We continue to be an active member of the East Local Resilience Partnership.
We share information with local authority partners and other key stakeholders (e.g. Police Scotland) to ensure emergency event risks are mitigated.

Deal with major events

There were no major fire events or significant emergency events in this reporting period.

Reduction of 'All accidental dwelling fires'

Accidental dwelling fires can have devastating effects on our community. The SFRS is committed to keeping people safe in their homes. We share information with partners to make sure that the right people get the right information they need, particularly those who are vulnerable due to age, isolation or addiction. Reduction of Accidental Dwelling Fires contributes to the East Lothian Plan - Single Outcome Agreement.
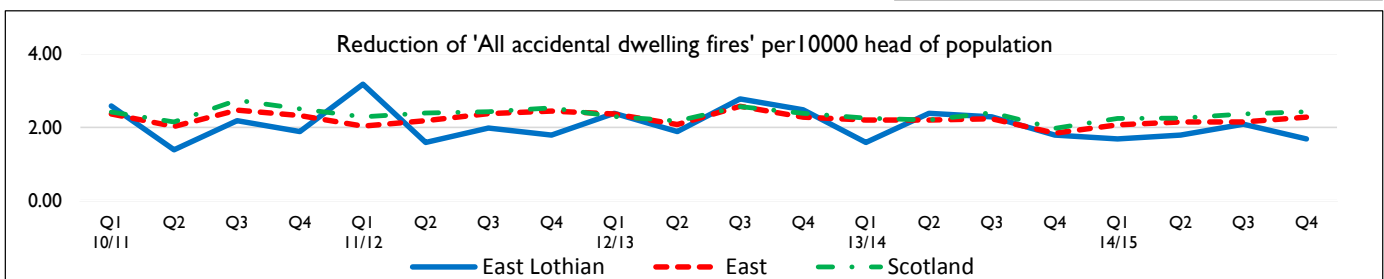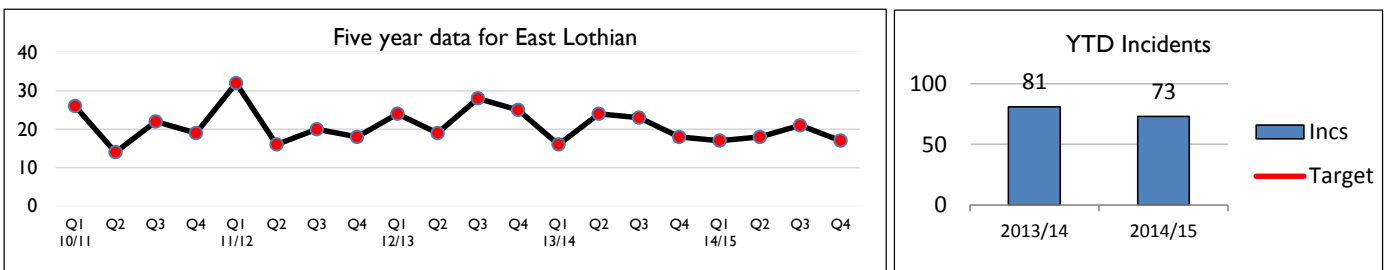
Results

We aim to reduce Accidental Dwelling Fires in East Lothian by contributing towards the SFRS target of 10% reduction per year, over a three-year rolling period. During this quarter, we responded to 17 Accidental Dwelling Fires, which is a reduction of four incidents from the same period last year. The long-term trend based upon incidents/10,000 population is slightly below that of both the Scottish and East Delivery Area trends.

Reasons

It is pleasing that there have been less incidents and that this is the lowest year to date figures over the past 5 years. Of these 17 fires, they occurred mostly in single occupancy households and the main causes were cooking or smoking materials.

Actions

During this reporting period a total of 1,246 Home Fire Safety Visits were carried out and 728 smoke detectors were fitted within East Lothian. Of this total,246 visits were carried out in premises deemed as being 'high risk'. A number of initiatives and events aimed at reducing accidental dwelling fires were conducted. We have introduced a 'Post Domestic Incident Response' policy, which provides a clear framework ensuring that engagement activity is completed in a structured and appropriate manner following incidents. This will contribute to ensuring further incidents are prevented. Appendix 1 provides further details on our prevention activities in relation to

Five year data for East Lothian

YTD Incidents

Reduction of 'All accidental dwelling fires' per 10000 head of population

YTD ward ave. for East Lothian - 12	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Sparklines
East Lothian	81	86	96	81	73	
Musselburgh West	12	9	13	9	10	
Musselburgh East and Carberry	12	17	12	16	8	
Preston/Seton/Gosford	14	12	17	9	6	
Fa'side	9	15	15	16	10	
North Berwick Coastal	8	9	12	8	10	
Haddington and Lammermuir	14	13	8	13	14	
Dunbar and East Linton	12	11	19	10	15	

Reduction of 'All fire casualties (fatal & non-fatal (incl. p/c's))'

Fire casualty and fatality rates provide an indication of the amount of serious, life-threatening injuries that occur due to fire. This can indicate not only the success of SFRS in reducing the number of life risk fires through community fire safety and similar activities, but also their success in response activity in saving lives.
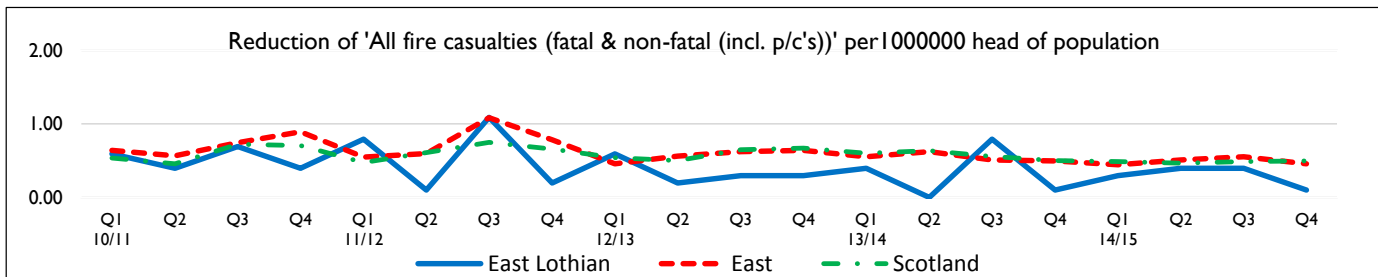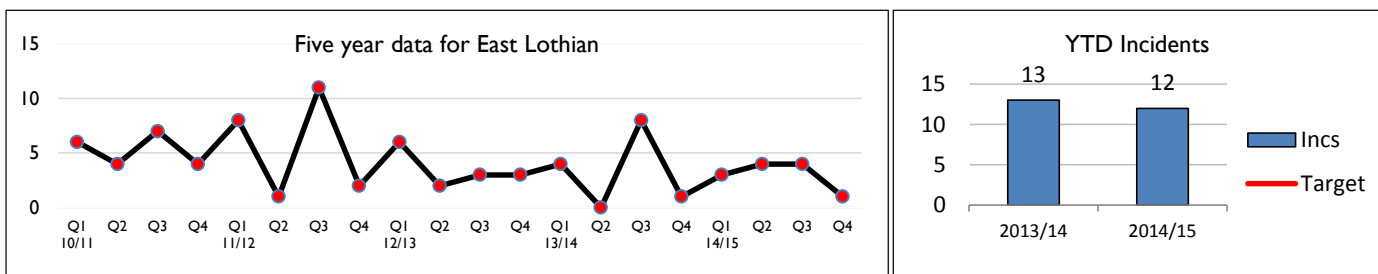
Results

There were no reported Fire fatalities in the reporting period. We aim to reduce Fire Casualties in East Lothian each per year, which contributes towards the SFRS target of reducing Fire Casualties by 5% per year, over a three-year rolling period. In this reporting period, SFRS dealt with 1 casualty due to a fire. This is the same number from the same period last year and the least amount of casualties, year to date for the last 5 years. The long-term trend based upon casualties/10,000 population shows a significant reduction and is below the Scottish and East delivery area trendline.

Reasons

Historically East Lothian has had low numbers of casualties from fires and it is pleasing that trend is continuing to reduce. The casualty who was rescued as a result of fire all had early warning due to the presence of smoke detectors and as a result suffered minor smoke inhalation which required limited treatment from the products of smoke.

Actions

During this reporting period, 1,246 Home Fire Safety Visits were carried out and 728 smoke detectors were fitted within East Lothian. Of this total, 246 visits were carried out in premises deemed as being 'high risk'. In addition, we continue to work with our partners particularly East Lothian Council, social work and NHS to target those most vulnerable and at risk from fire.

Five year data for East Lothian

YTD Incidents

Reduction of 'All fire casualties (fatal & non-fatal (incl. p/c's))' per 1000000 head of population

YTD ward ave. for - 3	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Sparklines
East Lothian	21	22	14	13	12	
Musselburgh West	3	3	1	0	3	
Musselburgh East and Carberry	5	5	4	0	1	
Preston/Seton/Gosford	3	2	3	2	1	
Fa'side	4	7	3	2	0	
North Berwick Coastal	0	0	0	0	2	
Haddington and Lammermuir	4	4	0	4	3	
Dunbar and East Linton	2	1	3	5	2	

Reduction of 'All deliberate fires excl. dwellings'

Although deliberate fire setting is not a significant problem for the SFRS in East Lothian there is a close link between deliberate secondary fires and other forms of anti-social behaviour. In the main, deliberate fires are secondary fires categorised into refuse/bins, grassland or derelict buildings incidents. Reduction of Deliberate Fire Setting contributes to the East Lothian Plan Single Outcome Agreement.
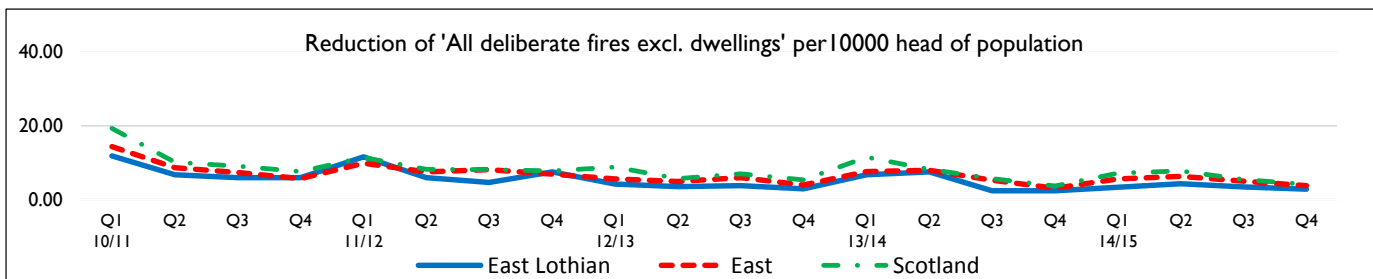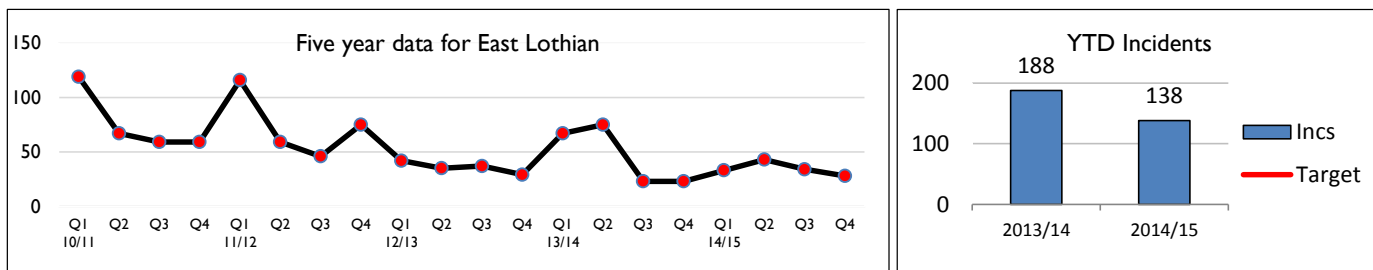
Results

There were 28 deliberate fires during this reporting period, an increase of 5 on the same period as last year. The wards most likely to suffer from this type of fire are Musselburgh, Preston/Seton/Gosford and Fa'side. The long-term trend based upon Deliberate Fire Setting /10,000 population shows a significant reduction being the best of the last 5 years and is below the Scottish and East delivery area trendline.

Reasons

Nearly 90% of the incidents attended during this reporting period were 'deliberate secondary fires' and of these 35% involved refuse/bins as the fuel, nearly 60% involved vegetation or scrubland.

Actions

We continue to focus our attention to the areas where this is an issue in terms of communication and education. We are an active member of the Tasking and Coordinating Group and work closely with partners to keep the community safe and reduce the impact of such incidents. It is pleasing to see that the year to date figures show this type of incident has reduced by more than 55% in the last 5 years.

Five year data for East Lothian

YTD Incidents

Reduction of 'All deliberate fires excl. dwellings' per 10000 head of population

YTD ward ave. for - 43	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Sparklines
East Lothian	304	296	143	188	138	
Musselburgh West	27	42	32	26	22	
Musselburgh East and Carberry	102	120	39	52	35	
Preston/Seton/Gosford	43	37	32	40	23	
Fa'side	94	52	20	42	40	
North Berwick Coastal	10	8	6	2	3	
Haddington and Lammermuir	17	20	4	11	9	
Dunbar and East Linton	11	17	10	15	6	

Reduction of 'Special Service - RTCs'

While much of this risk is out with the control of SFRS, responding to Non-Fire Emergencies such as Road Traffic Collisions is a key part of our intervention activities. The SFRS is committed to working with partners and other stakeholders to drive continuous improvement in this area. Reduction of Casualties from Non-Fire Emergencies contributes to the East Lothian Plan Single Outcome Agreement, number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents.

Results

We attended 13 Road Traffic Collisions during this period; this is the same number as the same period last year. The yearly figure of 47 is the second highest in last 5 years and per 10,000 head of population East Lothian is above the Scottish and East delivery area trend.

Reasons

The SFRS only attend those RTC's they are requested to attend this number does not reflect the total number within East Lothian.

Actions

The SFRS is a member of a multi-agency approach to reducing Road Traffic Collision's and the associated casualties and fatalities. The continued delivery of Tomorrow's Driver programme targeting young people is an excellent partnership approach to reducing road traffic collisions.

Five year data for East Lothian

YTD Incidents

Reduction of 'Special Service - RTCs' per10000 head of population
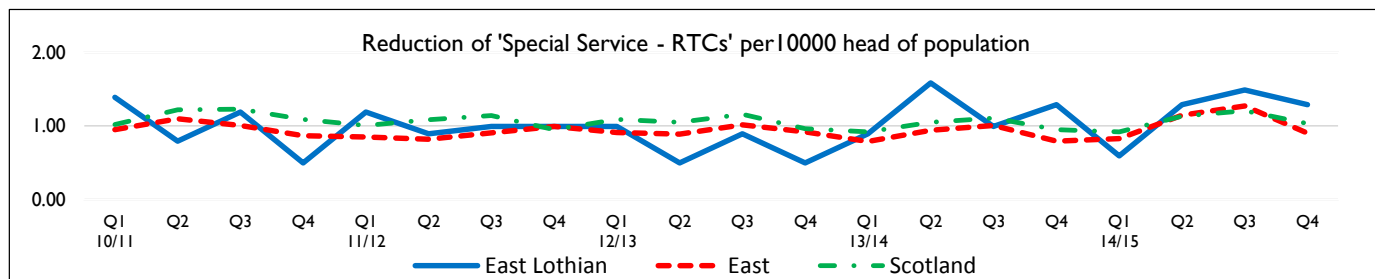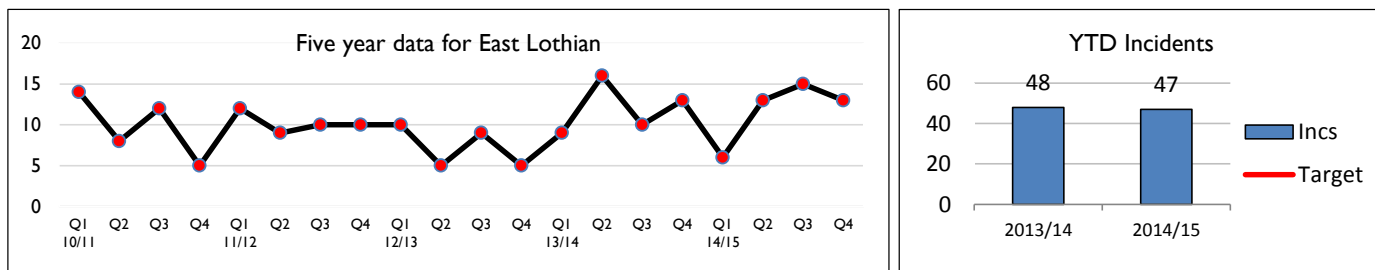
YTD ward ave. for - 6	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Sparklines
East Lothian	39	41	29	48	47	
Musselburgh West	1	6	4	4	8	
Musselburgh East and Carberry	5	6	2	5	9	
Preston/Seton/Gosford	7	3	5	7	6	
Fa'side	9	9	4	6	12	
North Berwick Coastal	1	6	3	9	1	
Haddington and Lammermuir	9	4	5	7	2	
Dunbar and East Linton	7	7	6	10	9	

Reduction of 'Special Service Casualties - All'

While much of this risk is out with the control of SFRS, responding to Non-Fire Emergencies is a key part of our intervention activities. The SFRS is committed to working with partners and other stakeholders to drive continuous improvement in this area. Reduction of Casualties from Non-Fire Emergencies contributes to the East Lothian Plan Single Outcome Agreement.
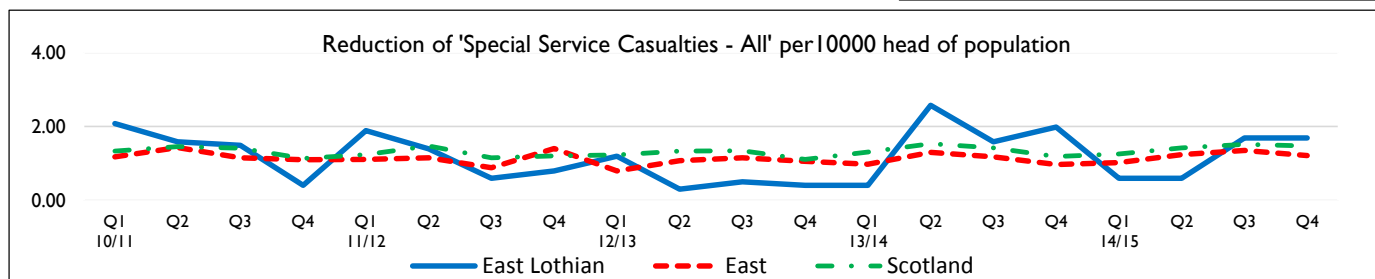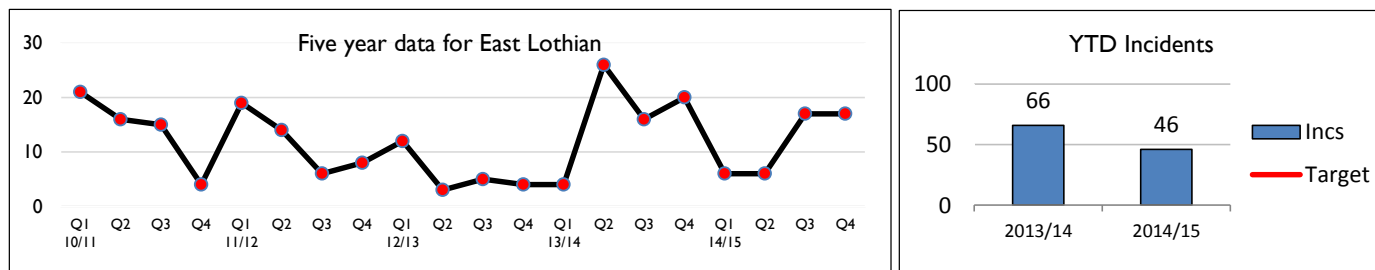
Results

We attended to 46 casualties from non-fire emergencies in East Lothian three of which were fatal. Of this number, 33 related to RTC's and 13 were other special service incidents. This is a decrease of 20 casualties and 2 fatalities when compared to last year. The year to date number is an average figure compared to the last 5 years and the trend per 10,000 head of population is above the Scottish average.

Reasons

The increase is mainly due to the SFRS assisting with medical emergencies as co or first responders. This number may continue to increase as casualties from this type of incident accounted for almost 40% of the total figure. The three fatalities were co responder incidents.

Actions

The SFRS is a member of a multi-agency approach to reducing Road Traffic Collision's and the associated casualties and fatalities. The continued delivery of Tomorrow's Driver programme targeting young people is an excellent partnership approach to reducing road traffic collisions. We will also continue to respond to the communities needs in terms of other non-fire emergencies.

Five year data for East Lothian

YTD Incidents

Reduction of 'Special Service Casualties - All' per10000 head of population

YTD ward ave. for - 8	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Sparklines
East Lothian	56	47	24	66	46	
Musselburgh West	2	2	4	8	10	
Musselburgh East and Carberry	5	9	4	4	8	
Preston/Seton/Gosford	9	4	2	3	4	
Fa'side	14	7	3	1	6	
North Berwick Coastal	4	17	3	9	3	
Haddington and Lammermuir	12	4	2	16	10	
Dunbar and East Linton	10	4	6	25	5	

Reduction of 'False Alarm - Equipment failure'

Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals (UFAS) are defined as incidents where an automated fire alarm system activates and results in the mobilisation of SFRS resources, when the reason for that alarm turns out to be connected with faulty or defective alarm equipment. The SFRS is committed to working with partners and other stakeholders to reduce Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals.
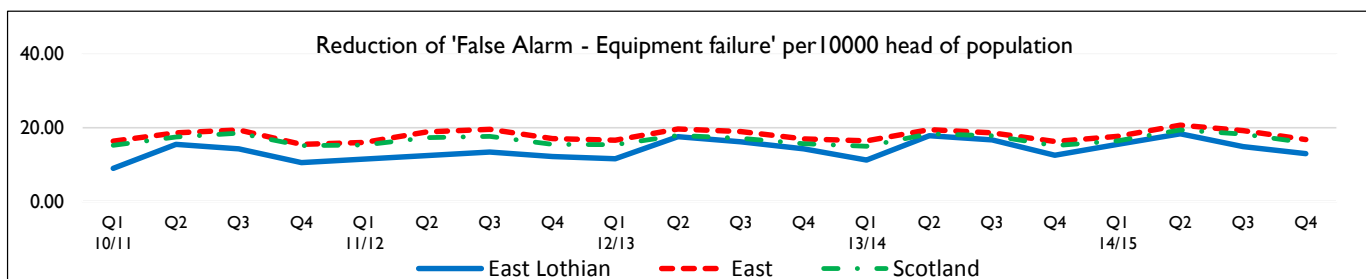
Results

SFRS attended 131 UFAS incidents during this reporting period, which is an increase of 5 for the same period last year. Although East Lothian trendline is below that of Scotland and the East delivery area, the year to date figure is steadily increasing and at 622, it is the highest in the last 5 years.

Reasons

We attended 131 UFAS incidents in total during this reporting period, 76% were unwanted and caused by failure within the fire alarm system. The rest were a combination of good intent calls with a very small number of malicious calls.

Actions

We continue to monitor UFAS calls and our Fire Safety Enforcement Officers work closely with premises to reduce further UFAS incidents. This includes discussing technological, procedural and management solutions in order to prevent future UFAS incidents.

Five year data for East Lothian

YTD Incidents

Reduction of 'False Alarm - Equipment failure' per 10000 head of population
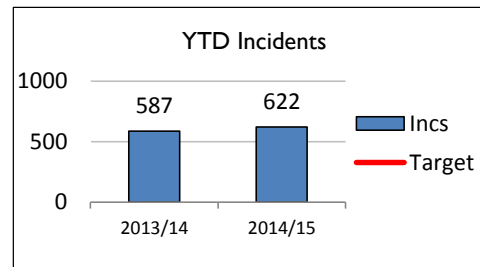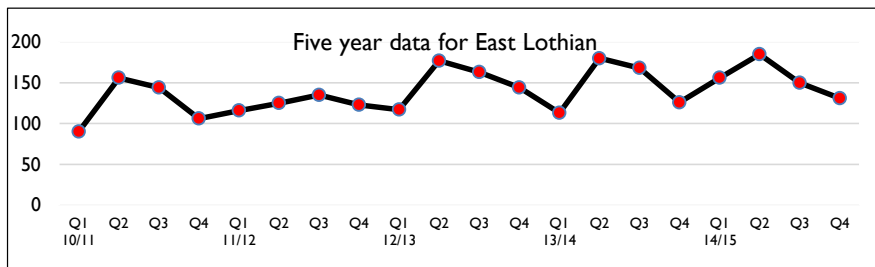
YTD ward ave. for - 71	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Sparklines
East Lothian	496	499	601	587	622	
Musselburgh West	103	87	111	100	85	
Musselburgh East and Carberry	112	98	102	95	120	
Preston/Seton/Gosford	59	67	79	63	65	
Fa'side	53	57	68	68	82	
North Berwick Coastal	50	72	85	87	73	
Haddington and Lammermuir	82	72	111	100	122	
Dunbar and East Linton	37	46	45	74	75	

Appendix 1 - Prevention & Protection Activities

Fire Safety Enforcement Audits

The figures represent the audit workloads delivered by the East Lothian Fire Safety Enforcement Officer (FSEO). Following the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) Enforcement Framework, local deployment ensures compliance for relevant premises in terms of the Fire Scotland Act (2005) and associated Fire Safety Regulations. This quarter has seen targets exceeded with annual target being achieved. In light of the loss of staff in October and the reduced output during this period, the new appointee to the post has done an excellent job in achieving end of year target.

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Target:	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	**144**
Completed:	13	26	32	41	57	65	66	79	91	114	131	144	**144**
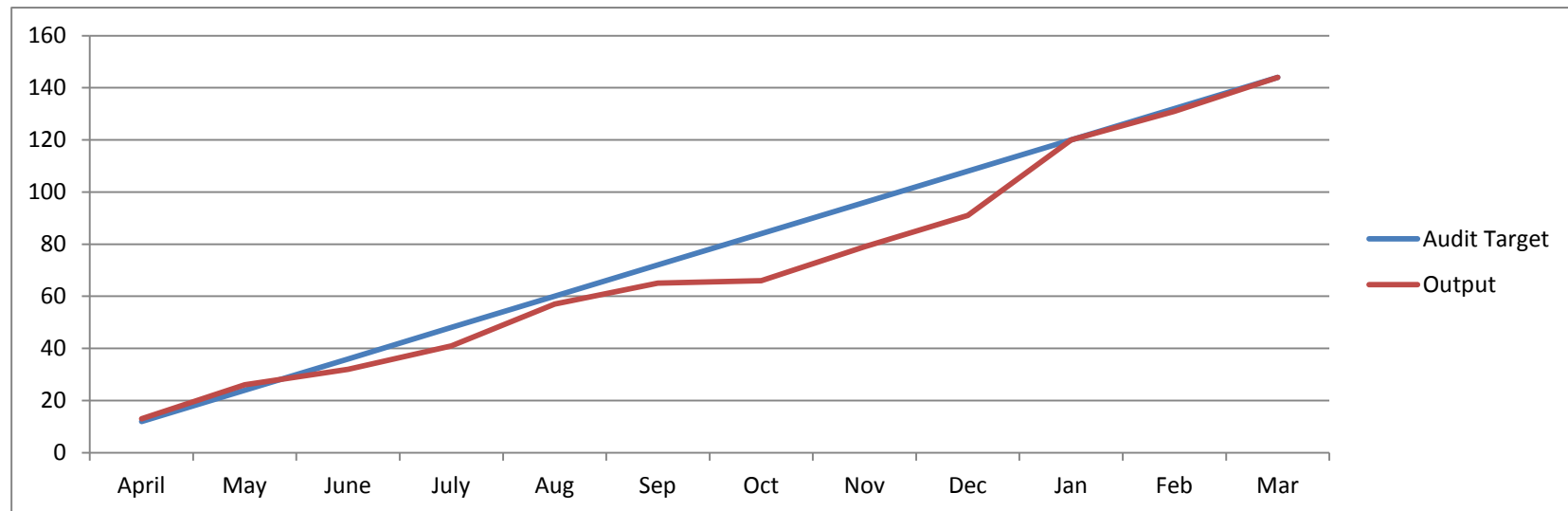
Home Fire Safety Visits

The delivery of Home Fire Safety Visits (HFSVs) is the corner stone of the SFRS Community Safety Engagement Framework. By visiting households and providing fire safety advice and smoke alarms the numbers of dwelling fires and casualties will be reduced. To target the highest risk households across East Lothian, a points allocation based on risk and associated target has been set (24 points per high, 8 per medium, 4 per low risk visit). This will ensure valuable resources are put to use with greatest effect. This quarter has seen us maintain our points total ahead of target and the annual target exceeded.

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Target	1100	2200	3300	4400	5500	6600	7700	8800	9900	11000	12100	13200	**12300**
Completed	1500	2588	3620	4524	6040	7248	8780	10156	11864	13468	14552	15676	**15676**
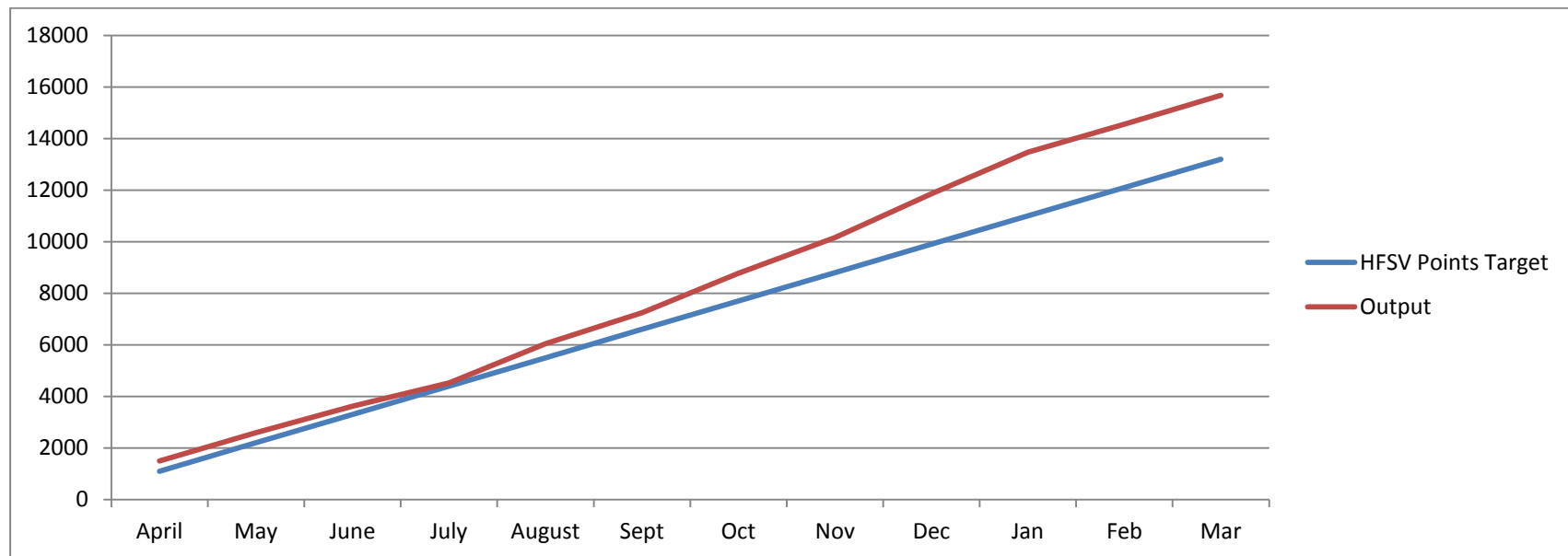
Total Number Of Home Fire Safety Visits By Risk Category

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
High	45	30	34	27	41	29	40	38	52	40	35	27
Medium	56	44	39	28	60	59	64	59	54	57	40	59
Low	21	14	18	13	20	23	23	16	8	25	16	16

Community Safety Engagement

ACTIVITY	EAST LOTHIAN
Enhanced Home Safety Visits (No. of households/occupiers visited)	15
Visits to Schools	12
Nursery Visits	3
Youth Programmes (No. of Programmes)	2
Youth Programmes (No. of youths attending)	16
Road Safety Education (No. of Programmes)*	0
Road Safety Education (number of pupils)*	0
Fire setters Intervention Programme (No. of sessions with youths)**	0
Community Safety Talks / Attendance at Community Events***	36
Risk Factory (number of visiting schools from East Lothian)	6
Risk Factory (number of visiting pupils from East Lothian)	210
Fire Safety Inspections (CGA) in Tenement Stairs	0

*No road safety events scheduled to run in Q4.

** A one-to-one counselling session with a young person to discuss the consequences of being involved in wilful fire raising.

***Comprises non-school events including: appliance visits to community groups (fetes, galas etc); group visits to fire stations; specific campaigns (Stair Aware, Cooking Safety, etc); and Community Fire-fighter talks/stall events.

Partnership Working

During the last quarter there were 4 Cooldown Crew Courses held in East Lothian (EL). The Schools where the pupils attended were from Ross High, Dunbar and Knox Academy. There were 24 pupils from these 3 schools who attended this course with the vast majority of them completing the course. This multi-agency approach enables the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) to assist with achieving outcome seven of the East Lothian Plan Single Outcome Agreement.

A database of over 15,000 lone occupants has been created to identify, as set out in the Local fire and Rescue Plan for EL 2014 -2017, the most vulnerable members of our communities. This significant piece of work should assist operational crews to identify and target Home Fire Safety Visits to suit the needs of individuals in communities within EL.

The new EL Local Authority Liaison Officer (LALO) has attended several Multi Agency risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC) held at Brunton Hall which has led to, and in direct partnership working with other agencies, Enhanced Home Fire Safety Visits (EHFSV) to improve the safety of vulnerable lone individuals, as set out in the Local Fire and Rescue Plan for EL 2014 -2017

The EL LALO along with the EL CFF have attended and given input to the weekly TAC at the George Johnstone Centre. This has assisted in helping to inform members from other agencies of certain blue light Operational activities within EL and called upon for agency assistance where and when required if resources permitted. It has also been a chance to feedback to the members of the TAC about Youth Engagement initiatives that have been delivered throughout EL.

There has been 16 inter agency referrals undertaken which has mostly involved EHSV during this period. This multi-agency approach gives an increased awareness in respect of fire safety and home safety, to vulnerable occupants, to significantly reduce the risk of fire to the occupants.

As part of a joint initiative between agencies of the EL TAC and the SFRS, 6 Schools were visited around the Prestonpans area of EL. This initiative involved a CFF delivering in conjunction with Police Scotland, an awareness of the dangers associated with derelict buildings. Some of the topics covered were wilful fire raising and the impact upon the SFRS, the fragile nature of asbestos cement roofs and the danger posed by the fragmented sections of these broken roof pieces . Weil's disease, exposed utility service tunnels, the unguarded small electrical substation, pigeon droppings and the general Anti-social Behaviour associated with youths involved in derelict buildings was also discussed.

Five educational talks were delivered to both registered Child-minders and Child-minders applying for registration, who intend using their home for the purposes of Child minding. This legislative work contributes to achieving East Lothian Plan Single Outcome Agreement, outcome four and seven. The talks were delivered, to enable the Child-minders to have an understanding of their need to comply with Fire Safety Law (Fire (Scotland) Act 2005 (as amended)) and their requirement to provide fire precautions within their home to protect the occupants from both the effects of fire and smoke. The talks also emphasised the point of undertaking a Fire Safety Risk Assessment, regular testing and maintenance of fire systems and any associated equipment within their home. Further information was provided to them in the shape of the "Fire Precautions in Domestic child-minding Premises" document provided by the Chief Fire Officers Association, the Care Inspectorate and the Scottish child minding Association.

In March, members of the SFRS Community Action Team from EL attended Fire Setters Policy Training in Dunfermline. This training contributes to achieving East Lothian Plan Single Outcome Agreement, outcome four and seven. The training session which lasted for approximately 3 hours was targeted towards Fire setter Advisors and relevant Managers, and focused on all new procedures with an emphasis on the requirements of the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014. The Act has created new systems to support children and young people and to help identify any problems at an early stage, rather than waiting until a child or young person reaches crisis point. Furthermore, it places a duty on public bodies such as Local Authorities, SFRS and Health Boards/Police Scotland to report every three years on what they have done to improve the rights of children and young people.

REPORT TO: East Lothian Council

MEETING DATE: 23 June 2015

BY: Chief Executive

5

SUBJECT: Partnership Working Update

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1   PURPOSE

1.1   The purpose of this report is to update Council on the progress of the joint partnership working activities/initiatives undertaken as part of the partnership working agenda across East Lothian and Midlothian Council.

2   RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1   Council is asked to note and approve the current position regarding Partnership Working activities

3   BACKGROUND

3.1   The continued exploration of partnership working is seen as one of the options available to respond to the challenges facing both councils. A key benefit offered by this approach is the opportunity for increased capacity for both councils. At a time of constrained budgets both authorities recognise the need to consider new and alternative ways to provide quality services and other provisions to their respective communities and agreed to work together to identify opportunities which could lead to increased effectiveness and efficiencies in terms of both practice and capacity and which could potentially safeguard services.

3.2   Whilst early partnership working focussed on Education and Children's Services, the current activity focuses on a range of opportunities which are considered to be of benefit to both councils. As noted in previous reports the development of a partnership framework for staff across both authorities has laid the foundations for a number of joint initiatives and it is this approach which has been adopted as the model for Partnership Working across East Lothian and Midlothian Councils.

3.3   The activities carried out to date has resulted in significant sharing of best practice and strong working relationships, including a joint approach to the national Early Years Collaborative activity.

3.4 In addition to the existing governance framework for partnership working i.e. Partnership Working Board reporting to the Joint Liaison Group, regular joint monthly meetings with both Chief Executives and their Directors/Depute Chief Executives ensure that partnership working opportunities are a regular feature of discussions between both authorities.

Current Position

3.5 The current joint partnership working activity is as follows:

i. **Contact Centre** – East Lothian continues to host Midlothian's Out of Hours service following an arrangement with its Contact Centre in 2010.

ii. **Archaeology Service** – a refreshed Service Level Agreement remains in place between East Lothian and Midlothian for archaeology services support provided by East Lothian which is subject to an annual review.

iii. **Early Years** – both councils initially agreed to a joint approach to the national Early Years Collaborative programme and whilst the nature of the joint approach has altered over the course of the programme the opportunity for collaborative sharing and learning continues with more partnership awareness and joint learning.

iv. **Health & Safety** – Midlothian leads on a joint managerial arrangement in place for the Health and Safety function which continues to progress well and has benefitted from joint policy and management arrangement development which in turn has reduced duplication of effort across both councils in this area. Joint training has continued and the teams are currently exploring further opportunities for joint training linked to the joint management arrangement development.

v. **Self Improving Schools** –the introduction of the concept of Self Improving Schools across the 12 secondary schools has created four learning trios (learning sets) consisting of three secondary schools, supported by a set adviser. The head teachers create learning contracts and progress and share learning across the sets.

vi. **Public Protection Unit** – Following the Critical Services Oversight Group's (CSOG) approval, a joint approach to public protection across East Lothian and Midlothian is in place within the co-located unit based at the Brunton Hall, Musselburgh. The Public Protection Office had its official opening during the week commencing 20th April 2015 and Police colleagues are now in situ. The Public Protection Committee is well established, as is the Performance and Quality Improvement sub group who have now devised an East & Midlothian Public Protection Performance Framework which has an overview of child protection, adult support and protection, violence against women and children and offender management improvement plans

vii. **Travelling Persons Site** – A joint arrangement exists for the management of the Travelling Persons Site which is located on the joint boundary of both councils.

viii. **Internal Audit** - Discussions have also taken place between the respective Directors and their teams to explore opportunities for sharing information and good practice.

ix. **Travel** – A report has recently been approved for a joint bus route to replace the former 328 service.

x. **LEADER Programme** – Joint approach to European funding bids. Both councils developed and implemented the programme on behalf of Tyne/Esk Local Action Group (LAG - community and stakeholder reps) Leader+ programme 2002-07 and then LEADER programme 2007-13. For the 2014-20 period there is more of a focus on community-led local development and so the role of LAG is paramount. However, both councils remain strongly involved with Midlothian agreeing to be lead accountable body for 2014-20 (previously ELC for both programme periods) but the Local Development Strategy & Business Plan have still to be approved by Scottish Government and these documents are currently being developed.

xi. **Support Services** - areas where increased collaborative discussions have taken place include:

- **IT Services** –discussions involving relevant senior managers from both authorities, in addition to regular joint senior IT management meetings which have been looking to take stock of the collaborative working undertaken to date and identify any opportunities for taking further steps towards partnering.

- **Legal Services** – early discussions relating to seeking to establish reciprocal support arrangements for the provision of cover at Edinburgh Sheriff Court are underway with the intention that a mutually beneficial solution might be found. Presently Midlothian is in the process of in sourcing court work following an internal service review.

- **HR Services** – the respective senior HR Managers have been maintaining a regular dialogue on a range of operational matters, largely sharing problems/solutions rather than a pursuit of more integrated working.

- **Equality Officer** - sharing an Equalities Officer for Maternity Leave cover. The Midlothian Equalities Officer is providing this service for both councils.

3.6   Both councils agreed to the development of a pilot partnering approach to delivering Environmental Health and Trading Standards Services, commencing on 1 November 2013. The pilot exercise for this activity, which included introducing a joint management arrangement across both councils was introduced and has recently been reviewed. A further report presented to the Joint Liaison Group advised that the pilot arrangement for Environment Health ended on the 31 March 2015 and that the management arrangements

in place were due to end on 31 May 2015. The report also advises of the proposed way forward for Trading Standards. In the case of Trading Standards the experience of the pilot partnership, the external national context, and the outcome of substantial discussion with the staff in both Councils, indicates that joining together to form a single Trading Standards service can be regarded favourably. Accordingly, work is ongoing to examine issues relating to governance, location, resourcing, and operational working practices with a view to recommending a move to a partnership service within the next six months.

3.7   Whilst a joint managerial arrangement is currently in place for the Health and Safety function, which has benefited from joint training and systems training, further examination regarding the existing arrangement to include Emergency Planning is being considered and an update report will be provided in the summer.

3.8   Both authorities are scheduled to submit reports to their respective Council meetings in relation to the Roads Collaborative project led by the Improvement Service which proposes a joint approach with Edinburgh, Fife, West Lothian and Scottish Borders. The reports will seek members' commitment to and support of the proposals. The proposal is to introduce a governance framework which allows East Lothian and Midlothian Councils to identify and make the best use of their collective resources together with other participating councils.

3.9   It is clear from the ongoing discussions that there is a desire and requirement across both councils to work together to identify opportunities for further development which offer beneficial outcomes for communities across both authorities. Continuing to work and focus on specific short, medium and long term outcomes will further enhance the partnership model across the authorities and enable the inclusion of additional partners as appropriate.

Next Steps

3.10   Whilst continuing to build people's capacity to work together for a number of the partnership working initiatives, the Partnership Working Board, with agreement from Council, will be tasked to continue to work jointly in a planned and timely manner to support the current budget challenges and to make savings/efficiencies in a way which supports sustainable provision of services going forward.

Summary

3.11   This report updates members on the range of partnership working activities which have been undertaken across council services in East Lothian and Midlothian. A principle which has been followed in all of these deliberations has been to seek opportunities which will enhance the quality of service delivery and/or allow service delivery levels to be sustained in the light of current and future budget reductions. Key to this process is the alignment of

practice and policy thereby enabling continued development of more substantial partnership activities in the future.

3.12 A significant feature of all of the partnership activity has been the willingness of staff to engage in the process and working together to jointly address the challenges presented by increasing demand and reducing budgets.

4 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

4.1 Continuing to explore partnership working arrangements with Midlothian Council will aim to ensure that services are provided in accordance with best value principles as effectively and efficiently as possible. A pre-requisite of any partnering arrangement is that the Council's resilience in these areas at least should be maintained and, if possible, should be improved.

5 EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 This report has no direct impact on equalities however activities resulting may affect people and these will be individually Equality Impact Assessed.

6 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

6.1 The organic 'Partnership Working' arrangement approach will draw on staff time but will focus on delivering benefits for an agenda which is largely common across both authorities, with the expectation of freeing up capacity and reducing duplication as a result of more effective and efficient practices.

7 BACKGROUND PAPERS

7.1 None

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DATE	5 June 2015

REPORT TO: East Lothian Council

MEETING DATE: 23 June 2015

BY: Depute Chief Executive - Partnerships and Community Services

SUBJECT: South East Scotland Strategic Development Plan (SESplan): Main Issues Report 2 and Supporting Documents

1 PURPOSE

1.1 That Council ratifies the decision of the SESplan Joint Committee of 29 May 2015 to approve for public consultation purposes the Main Issues Report for the second South East Scotland Strategic Development Plan (SDP2).

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 It is recommended that East Lothian Council:

(i)   ratify the decision of the SESplan Joint Committee at its meeting on the 29 May 2015 to approve Main Issues Report 2 (MIR2) and the supporting Monitoring Statement, Interim Environmental Report and Equalities and Human Rights Impact Assessment for public consultation.

(ii)   Note the proposals for engagement and consultation on Main Issues Report 2 and the supporting documents considered by the SESplan Joint Committee on the 29 May 2015.

(iii)   Agree that minor editorial changes of a non-policy nature to Main Issues Report 2 and the supporting documents are delegated to the SDP Manager in consultation with the Head of Development, SESplan Project Board Chair and Joint Committee Convener.

(iv)   Note the accompanying Background Documents have been placed in the Members Library.

  - Background Document 1 - Spatial Strategy Technical Note
  - Background Document 2 - Economy Technical Note;

- Background Document 3 - Minerals Technical Note;
- Background Document 4 - Waste Technical Note;
- Background Document 5 - Housing Land Technical Note; and
- Background Document 6 - Green Network Technical Note.

Members' Library Service References:

➢ Background document 1: Members' Library Service Ref: 105/15 (June 2015 Bulletin)
➢ Background documents 2 – 6: Members' Library Service Ref: 106/15 (June 2015 Bulletin)

3   BACKGROUND

3.1   Strategic Development Plan - SDP1 (2009-2032) for the SESplan area was approved with modifications by Scottish Ministers following examination on 27 June 2013 and Supplementary Guidance setting out the housing requirements for each LDP area was formally adopted by all Member Authorities on 28 October 2014.

3.2   A requirement of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended 2006) is that a Strategic Development Planning Authority is required to submit a proposed strategic development plan within 4 years of the date on which the previous plan was approved by Scottish Ministers.

3.3   As a first stage in this process the SESplan Joint Committee has approved MIR2 and its supporting documentation for public consultation, with the consultation to run from 21 July 2015 for 8 weeks until 15 September 2015. The details of the consultation are available in the SESplan Development Plan Scheme No.7 as part of the background papers.

3.4   For consultation purposes, MIR2 sets out the preferred SESplan vision of Edinburgh and South East Scotland as home to 1.25 million of the country's 5.3 million population and a hub of the Scottish economy. It notes that National Planning Framework 3 (NPF3) recognises that the region '*supports many of our most important economic assets*' and will be a focus for economic growth and regeneration. SDP2 should help meet the ambitions of NPF3 and deliver the goals of business and communities across SESplan.

3.5   MIR2 also sets out the SESplan spatial strategy to deliver the vision for SDP2: to support the creation of outstanding and high quality places to do business; for successful and thriving communities; and for better connected places where constraints are addressed and barriers removed. It should also contribute to community planning outcomes. Three options are identified for the spatial strategy: Concentrated Growth centred within Edinburgh; Distributed Growth throughout the area; and Growth Corridors moving out of Edinburgh. The MIR promotes, as a preferred option, Growth Corridors as a balanced approach which looks to locate development close to where need arises. The main focus of this spatial strategy would be on

Edinburgh and the areas closest to the city though whilst challenging Edinburgh to meet the majority of its need and demand within its boundaries, it also allows for strategic scale development to be located away from the city in neighbouring local authority areas, including East Lothian. It would seek to locate new development within a proximity of the regional core that supports sustainable travel patterns. This would also be supported in the wider region by smaller scale development where required.

3.6   In relation to business, the city region is at the heart of the Scottish economy and has strengths in all the key growth sectors identified by the Scottish Government.   MIR2 considers options for locations for further growth and investment comprising significant business clusters, the visitor economy and the management of resources including energy generation, resource extraction and waste. In East Lothian, the area around Queen Margaret University is noted as a potentially important economic area for life sciences, and as part of a wider cluster of such activities including the Bio-quarter and Bush estate in Edinburgh and Midlothian. The SDP2 MIR also notes that a criteria based approach would be developed so that other regionally important economic activities and locations could be identified and reflected in the proposed SDP as relevant to each of the local areas.

3.7   In terms of energy generation, the importance of the Cockenzie Power Station site is recognised by the SDP2 MIR, reflecting its National Development status in NPF3; so too is East Lothian's potential to service and support manufacturing of off shore wind energy projects and related port activities. In respect of on shore wind, SESplan, in collaboration with others including the member authorities, are working to develop a strategic approach to such proposals for the proposed SDP, recognising increasing concern around cumulative, environmental, landscape and visual impacts. The intention is to help steer such proposals to less sensitive locations, and to protect the most sensitive ones. Areas are identified by the SDP2 that are considered to present such cumulative impact issues in the city region. Included within these is an area to the south of East Lothian including the Lammermuir Hills in recognition of the related sensitivities and cross boundary issues that present there. On resource extraction and waste, the SDP2 MIR preferred approach is to continue that of SDP1 in relation to these topics.

3.8   On housing, MIR2 recognises that successful, thriving and sustainable places for communities involve more than providing homes but also a high quality built and natural environment with good access to healthy town centres and well managed greenspace. A planned approach is required to ensure development is located close to strategic employment locations, avoids undue impact on protected areas and makes the best use of existing infrastructure including public transport connections.

3.9   Housing targets for East Lothian will be dependent on which of the MIR options are pursued in proposed SDP2 in terms of the overall strategy, the extent to which Edinburgh's housing need and demand is accommodated within the city boundaries and which of the economic growth options set out

is considered to be most appropriate.

3.10 The MIR sets out broad options for deriving Housing Supply Targets and Housing Land Requirements for proposed SDP2, based on the findings of the SDP2 HNDA which has been signed off by the Scottish Government as robust and credible. The housing need and demand estimates for the SESplan area are reported on the basis of three possible future growth scenarios for the city region. These are 'Steady Economic Growth; 'Increasing Economic Activity' and 'Strong Economic Growth'. The housing need and demand estimates emerging from these scenarios range from 102,760 to 138,040 additional homes for the period 2012 to 2029. For the signpost period 2030 to 2037 of the plan, the estimates of need and demand range from 31,830 to 56,290 additional homes. At this stage, the MIR promotes Steady Economic Growth as the preferred option.

3.11 For the period 2012 – 2029 the preferred scenario estimates a need and demand for around 102,760 additional homes, and for the signpost period there is an estimated need and demand for around a further 31,830 homes. Taking in to account the potential housing land supply up to 2029 (including potential additional supply emerging through LDPs that are in preparation) there would be land for around 121,740 additional homes in the city region up to 2029. This represents land for around 18,980 more homes than the preferred HNDA estimates need and demand. Outwith Edinburgh, estimates of need and demand under the preferred option would be for 43,070 additional homes in the period to 2029, for which land may be available for 85,150 homes if LDPs that are in preparation emerge with the supply assumptions made by the SDP2 MIR; put another way, outwith the city there may be surplus of land against need and demand for around 42,080 homes.

3.12 The MIR's preferred spatial strategy would challenge Edinburgh to meet a significant proportion of its own housing need and demand. This means that Edinburgh may be expected to provide housing land capable of delivering 41,790 homes of its total estimated need and demand of around 59,690 homes for the period up to 2029. Delivering this Housing Supply Target may generate a need for an annual completion rate in the city of around 2,320 homes per year. As a result, around 17,910 homes (or 1000 completions per year) may need to be redistributed elsewhere in the city region. Under the preferred HNDA scenario, East Lothian is estimated to have a need and demand for some 9,400 additional homes in the period up to 2029. Based on the preferred sites consulted on in the MIR for LDP1, the area may have a supply of housing land for around 12,650 homes, or 3,250 more than its own estimate of need and demand under the SDP2 HNDA estimates that are preferred at this stage. However, while these HNDA estimates of need and demand are part of the evidence based for setting Housing Supply Targets and Housing Land Requirements for the proposed SDP2, the MIR is clear that SESplan will also take in to account a range of other factors before finalising Housing Supply Targets and Housing Land Requirements for proposed SDP2 and thus LDP areas. These additional considerations are set out at paragraph 4.2 of the MIR.

3.13 As such, Housing Supply Targets for East Lothian are yet to be finalised and this will be dependent on which of the MIR options are pursued for proposed SDP2 in terms of the overall strategy, the extent to which Edinburgh's housing need and demand is accommodated within the city boundaries and which of the economic growth options set out is considered to be most appropriate. On affordable housing provision, the SDP2 MIR preferred option is to direct LDPs to seek, as a minimum, 25% of the total number of houses from market housing sites to be for affordable housing. LDPs would also have the flexibility to vary this policy requirement to reflect local circumstances if justified.

3.14 Improvements in connectivity, addressing network constraints and removing barriers are also required to support a low carbon South East Scotland as a place to do business and a place for communities. While parts of the region enjoy good access to transport, infrastructure and digital networks, others are less well served and there are significant constraints and major issues to be addressed. In order to deliver the preferred spatial strategy and achieve the vision, these networks need to be improved to increase connectivity including options for transport, infrastructure, regional walking and cycling networks and digital connectivity and utilities infrastructure. . The SDP2 MIR promotes improvements to the A720 Edinburgh city by-pass, formation of a new rail halt at East Linton, the extension of Edinburgh Trams to Musselburgh, the dualling of the A1 to the Scottish border and on to Newcastle as well as a strategic network of walking and cycling routes in the area.

3.15 MIR2 also considers how sites are delivered on the ground as a key to achieving the overall vision and spatial strategy of SDP2 and considers options for infrastructure delivery, funding, transport infrastructure and assessing the five year effective housing land supply. As part of this a strategic infrastructure fund is promoted as the preferred approach. The SDP2 MIR also notes that a City Deal for Edinburgh and South East Scotland is being explored by the SESplan member authorities. In terms of the five year housing land supply, the SDP2 MIR promotes a consistent approach to this among the SESplan members authorities, the starting point for which would be the numerical assessment on whether an adequate supply of such land is available; however, any actions to augment any shortfall in that supply would also need to be informed by wider material considerations, including factors such as need and demand for market and affordable housing, trends in terms of completion rates as well as wider economic and funding considerations.

3.16 The Monitoring Statement, Interim Environmental Report and Equalities and Human Rights Impact Assessment as set out in the Appendices available in the Members Library are statutory requirements as part of the production of SDP2, and have been produced alongside MIR2 to inform the process.

3.17 Following consideration of consultation responses on the MIR for SDP2, the proposed SDP2 will be developed. Once finalised, proposed SDP2 will be

the subject of a JLC decision, and would also be put before East Lothian Council for ratification before being published for its representation stage.

4 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

4.1 As a consultation document MIR2 does not in itself affect current strategic and local plan policies.

5 EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 This report is not applicable to the well being of equalities groups and an Equalities Impact Assessment is not required.

6 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

6.1 Financial - None

6.2 Personnel - None

6.3 Other - None

7 BACKGROUND PAPERS

7.1 SESplan Strategic Development Plan, June 2013 (as approved)

7.2 Monitoring Statement - Members' Library Service Ref: 107/15 (June 2015 Bulletin)

7.3 Interim Environmental Report - Members' Library Service Ref: 107/15 (June 2015 Bulletin)

7.4 SESplan Supplementary Guidance on Housing Land (as approved) - Members' Library Service Ref: 107/15 (June 2015 Bulletin)

7.5 Equalities and Human Rights Impact Assessment - Members' Library Service Ref: 107/15 (June 2015 Bulletin)

7.6 Development Plan Scheme No.7 Members' Library Service Ref: 107/15 (June 2015 Bulletin)

7.7 Background Document 1 - Spatial Strategy Technical Note - Members' Library Service Ref: 105/15 (June 2015 Bulletin)

7.8 Background Document 2 - Economy Technical Note - Members' Library Service Ref: 106/15 (June 2015 Bulletin)

7.9 Background Document 3 - Minerals Technical Note - Members'

Library Service Ref: 106/15 (June 2015 Bulletin)

7.10 Background Document 4 - Waste Technical Note - Members'
Library Service Ref: 106/15 (June 2015 Bulletin)

7.11 Background Document 5 - Housing Land Technical Note - Members'
Library Service Ref: 106/15 (June 2015 Bulletin)

7.12 Background Document 6 - Green Network Technical Note - Members'
Library Service Ref: 106/15 (June 2015 Bulletin)

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DATE	2 June 2015

For Decision	✓
For Information	

ITEM 6 – MAIN ISSUES REPORT 2

Report by: Ian Angus, SDP Manager

Purpose

This Report seeks Committee approval of Main Issues Report 2 (MIR) and supporting documents for ratification by the member authorities and thereafter for public consultation.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the SESplan Joint Committee:

1. Approves Main Issue Report 2 and the supporting Monitoring Statement, Interim Environmental Report and Equalities and Human Rights Impact Assessment as set out in Appendices 1, 2, 3 and 4 for public consultation.

2. Notes that Member Authorities will be required to ratify the approval of Main Issues Report 2 and the supporting Monitoring Statement, Interim Environmental Report and Equalities and Human Rights Impact Assessment as set out in Appendices 1, 2, 3 and 4 for public consultation at Recommendation 1 of this Report.

3. Notes the proposals for engagement and consultation on Main Issues Report 2 and the supporting documents.

4. Agrees that minor editorial changes of a non-policy nature to Main Issues Report 2 and the supporting documents are delegated to the SDP Manager in consultation with the Project Board Chair and Joint Committee Convener.

5. Notes the accompanying Background Documents:

   ➢ Background Document 1 - Spatial Strategy Technical Note;
   ➢ Background Document 2 - Economy Technical Note;
   ➢ Background Document 3 - Minerals Technical Note;
   ➢ Background Document 4 - Waste Technical Note;
   ➢ Background Document 5 - Housing Land Technical Note; and
   ➢ Background Document 6 - Green Network Technical Note.

1

Resource Implications

As set out below.

Legal and Risk Implications

All risks are detailed in the SESplan Risk Register and reported to Joint Committee on an annual basis.

Policy and Impact Assessment

No separate impact assessment is required.

1.   Background

1.1   The Strategic Development Plan Authority (SDPA) Designation Order of 2008 established the South East Scotland SDPA - SESplan. SESplan and the six Member Authorities (City of Edinburgh, East Lothian, Fife, Midlothian, Scottish Borders and West Lothian) are required to prepare and keep up to date a Strategic Development Plan (SDP) for the Edinburgh and South East Scotland region.

1.2   The SDP is intended to set out a vision statement as the SDPA's broad view on the future development of the area, along with a spatial strategy on future development and land use. The SDP is to take into account:

> ➢   National Planning Framework (NPF3) and Scottish Planning Policy (SPP);
> ➢   the resources available for carrying out the policies and proposals in the plan;
> ➢   any approved or proposed SDP for a neighbouring SDP area;
> ➢   any adopted national marine plan or regional marine plan relating to areas adjoining the plan area;
> ➢   any regional transport strategy, approved flood risk management plan or local housing strategy relating to the area;
> ➢   the national waste management plan; and
> ➢   issues arising out of the European directive on the control of major accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

1.3   Scottish Ministers expect SDPs to be concise visionary documents that set clear parameters for subsequent Local Development Plans (LDPs) and inform decisions about strategic infrastructure investment. Vision statements within the SDP are to set a view on 20 years hence, and a context for the spatial strategy of the plan. The spatial strategy should provide clear direction for new development up to year 12 from plan approval, with a broad indication of the scale and direction of growth up to year 20.

1.4   The principal topics for SDPs are expected to be land for housing, business, shopping and waste management development, strategic infrastructure (including transport, water supply and waste water) and strategic greenspace networks (including green belts).

1.5   SDP1 was approved by Scottish Ministers in June 2013, with Supplementary Guidance on Housing Land adopted in November 2014. SDP2 is required to be submitted to Scottish Ministers within four years of the approval of SDP1 i.e. no later than June 2017. Development Plan Scheme 7 (DPS7) sets out SESplan's programme for preparing and reviewing the SDP (http://www.sesplan.gov.uk/).

2.   Main Issues Report 2

2.1   With a view to facilitating and informing the preparation of SDP2, the SDPA is required to prepare an MIR. The MIR is expected to set out the general proposals for development in the SDP area and in particular proposals as to where development should and should not occur. MIR2 as set out in Appendix 1 considers:

> **The SESplan Vision** - Edinburgh and South East Scotland is the hub of the Scottish economy and home to 1.25 million of the country's 5.3 million people. NPF3 recognises that the region '*supports many of our most important economic assets*' and that it will be a focus for economic growth and regeneration. SDP2 will help meet the ambitions of NPF3 and deliver the goals of business and communities across SESplan.

> **The SESplan Strategy** - The spatial strategy sets out to deliver the vision for SDP2. It must support the creation of outstanding and high quality places to do business, places for successful and thriving communities and a better connected place where constraints are addressed and barriers removed. The spatial strategy must also contribute to community planning outcomes. Three options for the spatial strategy are identified (Concentrated Growth, Distributed Growth and Growth Corridors). The preferred option of Growth Corridors is a balanced option which looks to bring development close to where need arises (see Figure 2.4). The main impact would be in Edinburgh and the areas closest to the city. This option allows for strategic scale development to be located away from the city but within a proximity that supports sustainable travel patterns. This would be supported in the wider region by small scale development where required.

> **A Place to do Business** - Edinburgh and South East Scotland is at the heart of the Scottish economy and has strengths in all the key growth sectors identified by the Scottish Government. The challenge is to realise the potential that this brings, address inequalities in employment opportunities and support business growth in the city, towns and rural area.

3

Identifying strategic opportunities for investment, improving connectivity, delivering infrastructure and promoting sustainable places where communities enjoy a high quality environment will support the development of the city region as a growing low carbon economy. Issues C – E considers options for locations for growth and investment comprising significant business clusters and the visitor economy and the management of resources comprising energy generation, resource extraction and waste.

➢ **A Place for Communities** - Creating successful, thriving and sustainable places for communities is not just about providing homes. Communities should enjoy a high quality built and natural environment with good access to healthy town centres and well managed greenspace. A planned approach is required to ensure development is located close to strategic employment locations, avoids any impact on protected areas and makes the best use of existing infrastructure including public transport connections. Issues F – J considers options for housing land across SESplan and in Edinburgh, a generous supply of housing land and affordable housing provision, town centres and strategic green networks.

➢ **A Better Connected Place** - Improving connectivity, addressing network constraints and removing barriers will support a low carbon South East Scotland as a place to do business and a place for communities. While parts of the region enjoy good access to transport, infrastructure and digital networks, others are less well served and there are significant constraints and major issues to be addressed. In order to deliver the preferred spatial strategy and achieve the Vision, these networks need to be improved to increase connectivity. Issues K - L considers options for transport, infrastructure, regional walking and cycling networks and digital connectivity and utilities infrastructure.

➢ **Delivery** - Development either cumulatively or individually will impact on available infrastructure capacity. The approach to delivery and how sites are delivered on the ground is key to achieving the overall vision and spatial strategy of SDP2. Issues M – O considers options for infrastructure delivery, funding transport infrastructure and assessing the five year effective housing land supply.

2.2 The Monitoring Statement, Interim Environmental Report and Equalities and Human Rights Impact Assessment as set out in Appendices 2, 3 and 4 are statutory requirements as part of the production of SDP2, and have been produced alongside MIR2 to inform the process. The Interim Environmental Report will require to be submitted to the SEA Gateway for consideration following ratification.

3. Ratification

3.1 The Member Authorities are required to ratify the decision of the SESplan Joint Committee to approve MIR2 and the supporting Monitoring Statement, Interim Environmental Report and Equalities and Human Rights Impact Assessment as set out in Appendices 1, 2, 3 and 4 for public consultation.

3.2 Paragraph 12.2 of the approved SESplan Constitution sets out that all major decisions, for example about the content of the SDP but with the exception of submission of the Proposed Plan to Ministers when no modifications are proposed, will require to be ratified by each of the six constituent member authorities. The ratification process is anticipated to be completed by the end of June 2015. However if any of the six member authorities do not ratify the decision of the SESplan Joint Committee, MIR2 and all supporting documents will require to be brought back to SESplan Joint Committee for further consideration and the process of ratification restarted. An update on the ratification process will be brought to the meeting of the SESplan Joint Committee in June 2015.

4. Consultation

4.1 Circular 6/2013 (Development Planning) sets out the following statutory requirements for engagement at the MIR stage of the SDP preparation:

> - To publish a notice in one or more local newspapers circulating in the SDP area and on the internet setting out:
>   - That the document has been prepared and where and when it can be viewed;
>   - A brief description of the context and purpose of the document;
>   - Details of how further information may be obtained; and
>   - A statement of how representations may be made, to whom and by when they should be made.
> - Send this information to:
>   - Key agencies;
>   - Adjoining planning authorities / SDPAs; and
>   - Community councils within the SDP area.
> - Make a copy available at the planning offices of each member authority plus publication on the internet;
> - Ensure that anyone that may be expected or want to comment on the MIR are made aware that they can do so, and are given the opportunity;
> - Send a copy of the report and Monitoring Statement to Scottish ministers; and
> - Ministers also expect authorities to employ a range of innovative methods to meaningfully engage with stakeholders and communities.

4.2   DPS7 contains the SESplan Participation Statement. This includes information on engagement as follows:

- ➢ SESplan will raise awareness of strategic development planning while engaging and involving key stakeholders throughout the plan making process;
- ➢ Develop awareness of SESplan through communication and promotion;
- ➢ Seek ways to engage with and involve key stakeholders throughout the whole process of producing the SDP;
- ➢ Make information available as early as possible;
- ➢ Produce information in an easy to use format;
- ➢ Ensure that arrangements for participation are as inclusive and open as possible; and
- ➢ Offer the opportunity to be involved to as many groups as possible.

4.3   SESplan will use a number of tools to reach as wide an audience as possible and within means which are practical and available to us. In particular we will:

- ➢ Make extensive use of electronic communication including our website, social media, consultation portal and those of our member authority partners, to promote plan awareness and encourage engagement;
- ➢ Build upon and develop existing partnerships and working relationships, for example with key agencies and regional economic groups, to facilitate greater input; and
- ➢ Develop individual strategies on how best to engage with key stakeholders; recognising the limitations of a one size fits all approach.

4.4   SESplan will aim to exceed the minimum requirements as set out in legislation. To facilitate this we will:

- ➢ Look to guidance, such as the National Standards for Community Engagement and other resources, when completing and assessing engagement plans and actions;
- ➢ Consult on engagement plans and monitor their implementation to ensure they are working for everyone involved;
- ➢ Ensure consultation material is written in clear, plain English with attractive graphics; and
- ➢ Communicate throughout the consultation process and provide updates as the plan progresses.

4.5   The formal MIR consultation phase will run for 8 weeks from 21 July 2015 to 15 September 2015. Representations on the MIR will be accepted during the formal consultation period.

4.6   Prior to the start of the formal consultation phase, the documents are available on the SESplan website as Appendices to this Report. However the decision of the SESplan Joint Committee to approve the MIR and supporting documents for consultation is required to be ratified by all SESplan Member Authorities. Responses cannot therefore be accepted until this process has been concluded and the formal consultation period commenced.

4.7   Stakeholder and engagement activities that will be undertaken throughout the formal consultation period are detailed in Table 1 below. Cordinated press releases, website and social media will also be utilised throughout the process.

Table 1 - Engagement Activites

Stakeholder	Engagement	Date
The Public	Social media, electronic communication, easy read leaflet, press releases, touring exhibition, drop in sessions	25 May – 15 September
Young people	University visit, secondary school visits, youth parliament	25 May – 15 September
Community councils	An event in each Member Authority area	21 July – 15 Setepmber
Community planning partnerships	Joint event between the six Member Authorities	21 July – 15 September
Key agencies	Notify to comment, involvement in preperation of the MIR	Ongoing
House Builders / Developers	A Place for Communities event, article / press release in industry magazines	25 May – 15 September
Economic forums	A Place to do Business event. South East Scotland Economic Community discussion, article / press release in industry magazines	25 May – 15 September
Local Planning Teams	Presentations and Q and A in each Local Authority	21 July – 15 September
Elected Members	Workshop in each Member Authority area	21 July – 15 September
Key Theme Events	A Place for Communities, A Place to do Business and A Better Connected Place events	21 July – 15 September

5. Next Steps

5.1   Subject to approval of MIR2 and all supporting documents, an update on the ratification process and consultation will be brought to the next meeting of the Joint Committee.

Appendices

Appendix 1	Main Issues Report 2
Appendix 2	Monitoring Statement
Appendix 3	Interim Environmental Report
Appendix 4	Equalities and Human Rights Impact Assessment

Background Documents

Background Document 1 - Spatial Strategy Technical Note

Background Document 2 - Economy Technical Note

Background Document 3 - Minerals Technical Note

Background Document 4 - Waste Technical Note

Background Document 5 - Housing Land Technical Note

Background Document 6 - Green Network Technical Note

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Report Agreed By: Ian Angus, SDP Manager

Author Name: Alice Miles, Lead Officer

Jobs, Homes and Investment. Where, Why and How. Main Issues Report

SESplan

The Strategic Development Planning Authority
for Edinburgh and South East Scotland

Contents

Foreword

Our area is central to the success of Scotland itself. At its heart is Edinburgh, a leading European city and Scotland's capital. SESplan and its member authorities, West Lothian, Scottish Borders, Midlothian, Fife, East Lothian, and City of Edinburgh Councils, have an ambitious vision for the area. The first Strategic Development Plan (SDP1), approved in 2013, set this vision, alongside a strategy to ensure that the area is recognised internationally as an outstanding place in which to live, work and do business. The six authorities are now preparing Local Development Plans (LDP), setting out how the first SDP will be implemented at local level.

To ensure that the plan is up to date, we must review the SDP within four years of its approval, by 2017.   The Main Issues Report (MIR) is the first stage in preparing SDP2. It reflects updated Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) and the National Planning Framework (NPF3) which set policy on nationally important planning matters. The SDP and LDPs also need to be more closely integrated with community planning processes and reflect close working with Community Planning Partnerships. We need to consider how the SDP can best help to deliver the future sought by communities, the local authorities and community planning partners. The MIR is not a draft plan but sets out options for development including where it should and shouldn't be located and invites your comments on these.   Key questions include the scale and direction of development over the next twenty years and beyond and how the infrastructure and services needed to support that development can be provided.

The MIR is the main opportunity for everyone to engage in the plan preparation process. It is a key stage in influencing the second Strategic Development Plan (SDP2) through a discussion of the main issues and potential solutions. The document is available online via the SESplan Consultation Portal, in all libraries within the region and at all member authorities planning offices. Further information on the consultation is available in the Development Plan Scheme (DPS) Participation Statement and on the SESplan website.

SESplan encourages you to 'have your say', to respond to this MIR and to work with SESplan, its members and partners to help shape the future of Edinburgh and South East Scotland.

1 A Vision for Edinburgh and South East Scotland

1 A Vision for Edinburgh and South East Scotland

Edinburgh and South East Scotland is the hub of the Scottish economy and home to 1.25 million of the country's 5.3 million people. NPF3 recognises that the region '*supports many of our most important economic assets*' and that it will be a focus for economic growth and regeneration. The second Strategic Development Plan (SDP2) will help meet the ambitions of NPF3 and deliver the goals of business and communities across SESplan.

1.1 Significant infrastructure investment will be needed to enable sustainable growth and to improve the region's competitiveness nationally and internationally. This is a major challenge. The role of SDP2 is to prioritise limited resources. The plan will also provide a framework within which to align investment plans of the key agencies and others and help to deliver the outcomes sought by community planning partnerships across the area.

Around Edinburgh and South East Scotland

The majority of the SESplan population live in and around Edinburgh, in communities along the M8 corridor or in larger towns in Fife but many live in smaller settlements across the region. More than half of the area is rural. Rural industries are vital, particularly in the Scottish Borders and East Lothian.

Edinburgh, as Scotland's capital and the core of the region, has a vibrant economy which attracts visitors from around the world. The new Queensferry Crossing is under construction connecting Edinburgh to Fife and beyond to the north and east. The city has seen the introduction of the trams linking Scotland's busiest airport with the city centre.

East Lothian covers the majority of the eastern part of the region, with the A1 and the East Coast Main Line providing linkages to the Scottish Borders and beyond to England. East Lothian has a mixture of historic towns and villages with low unemployment.

In Fife, strategic centres are identified at Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy and Glenrothes. The Fife Energy Corridor including Energy Park Fife and Rosyth will continue to be promoted as centres of excellence in the renewable energy sector.

Figure 1.1 The SESplan Region

- ◯ Main Town
- — Railway Line
- — Motorway
- — Main Road
- ✈ Airports
- — Forth Bridge
- — Queensferry Crossing
- — Forth Road Bridge

0 5 10 15 20 Miles

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Midlothian has close links with Edinburgh. The north Midlothian towns are established as attractive and accessible locations for development and the area includes the Midlothian campus of the Edinburgh Science Triangle. The Borders Rail link will further enhance the area's connectivity.

The Scottish Borders experiences the challenges of fewer job opportunities, lower wages and out-migration of young people. The Borders Rail link will improve connectivity and widen the labour market. Further investment is needed to continue to improve transport and digital connectivity in the wider rural area of Scottish Borders.

West Lothian has good transport connections to Glasgow as well as Edinburgh, making the area a prime location for growth. It is highly accessible by road and rail and this is set to be further enhanced with the new rail station at Winchburgh and improved connectivity over the Firth of Forth. The Glasgow - Edinburgh rail route is currently being upgraded to increase capacity. Livingston is identified as a strategic town centre.

Most of the region shares a coast with the Firth of Forth. The ports of the area including Rosyth and Leith attract substantial freight and passenger traffic while there are opportunities for the development of offshore renewable energy.

A Vision for Edinburgh and South East Scotland 1

1.2 The vision of SDP1 is that *'by 2032, the Edinburgh City Region is a healthier, more prosperous and sustainable place which continues to be internationally recognised as an outstanding area in which to live, work and do business.'* The proposed vision for SDP2 (as detailed in Figure 1.2 below) is consistent with this, but aims to be more specific to the area. It also gives an indication of what success would look like under each of three themes which it is proposed shape the plan - A Place to do Business, A Place for Communities and A Better Connected Place. The proposed vision recognises the natural environment as a valued asset which forms the foundation of the spatial strategy and is essential to sustainable economic growth and healthy communities.

Figure 1.2 Proposed Vision for SDP2

The Vision for SDP2: "The south east Scotland region is a thriving, successful and sustainable area in which all forms of deprivation and inequality are reduced and the region is internationally recognised as an outstanding area to live, work and do business. We will build on the strengths of all parts of the region and identify opportunities for growth and development while conserving and enhancing the natural and built environment."

Energy from renewable sources is exceeding the ambitions in the Climate Change Act

Town centres are vibrant with a range of uses and an expanded evening economy

New development is integrated with existing communities and in accessible locations on transport corridors

Infrastructure required to support the delivery of the spatial strategy is being delivered

Employment land take up is high, supporting new investment and jobs

Green networks are delivered in Strategic Development Areas

Recycling rates are exceeding national targets

Average house build rates meet demand

Walking, cycling and public transport account for an increasing proportion of all journeys.

What success looks like…

2037

1 A Vision for Edinburgh and South East Scotland

Issue A

The Vision

Preferred Option

The preferred option for the vision of SDP2 is set out in Figure 1.2 above. The vision aims to build on the strengths of Edinburgh and South East Scotland, address its challenges and set a clear direction for its future growth.

Alternative Option

An alternative option is to maintain the SDP1 vision as set out in paragraph 1.2 above.

Question 1

The Vision

Do you support the preferred option? If not, do you support the alternative option? Please set out your reasons why. If you do not support either the preferred or alternative option, please set out your reasons why and suggest any amendments which you consider appropriate.

A Strategy for Edinburgh and South East Scotland 2

2 A Strategy for Edinburgh and South East Scotland

The spatial strategy sets out to deliver the vision for SDP2. It must support the creation of outstanding and high quality places to do business, places for successful and thriving communities and a better connected place where constraints are addressed and barriers removed. The spatial strategy must also contribute to community planning outcomes.

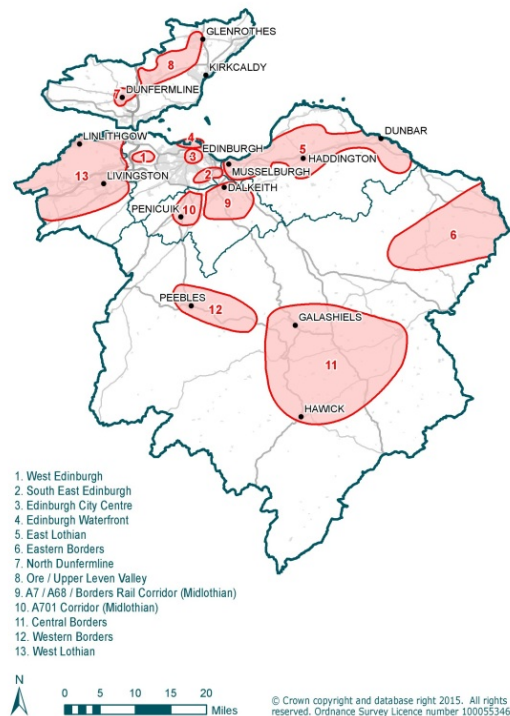## Monitoring SDP1 and the Considerations and Challenges for SDP2

SDP1 was based on unprecedented growth assumptions and identified thirteen Strategic Development Areas (SDA) across Edinburgh and South East Scotland where further growth should be directed. The six Local Development Plans (LDP) currently in preparation are planning to deliver that growth.

Sufficient employment land offering a range and choice of sites is available across the region. The challenge is to ensure that the land is in a serviced state and well connected to infrastructure networks including broadband to increase its attractiveness to investors.

There is also a significant supply of housing land across the SESplan area. Because of economic conditions since 2008 and the challenges these have presented to the development industry, a number of opportunities identified through existing plans remain unrealised. Acknowledging that the SDP1 strategy extends over a 20 year period to 2032 and the commitment made by the public and private sector to the delivery of these existing sites, it is appropriate for SDP2 to give continued support to these. The challenges for SDP2 in setting out an aspirational but deliverable spatial strategy are:

Figure 2.1 Strategic Development Areas as set out in SDP1

1. West Edinburgh
2. South East Edinburgh
3. Edinburgh City Centre
4. Edinburgh Waterfront
5. East Lothian
6. Eastern Borders
7. North Dunfermline
8. Ore / Upper Leven Valley
9. A7 / A68 / Borders Rail Corridor (Midlothian)
10. A701 Corridor (Midlothian)
11. Central Borders
12. Western Borders
13. West Lothian

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- Facilitating the maintenance of an effective housing land supply;

- Directing investment to areas where there is existing transport, educational and other community infrastructure capacity. There is a legacy of undelivered transport infrastructure and there are severe infrastructure challenges particularly around the city and other main towns. In many cases solutions have been identified but funding remains an issue;

- Maintaining and enhancing the area's high quality environment and quality of life;

- Presenting an ambitious but realistic proposition for the area as a place to invest and to do business. The spatial strategy should be aligned with economic strategies in the city, the towns and the rural areas as well as Scotland's Economic Strategy;

- Avoiding the prejudicing of planned development and infrastructure by identifying a disproportionate number of sites in one area; and

- Promoting a pattern of development that reduces the need for travel and encourages walking, cycling and public transport use.

2 A Strategy for Edinburgh and South East Scotland

The Spatial Priorities for SDP2

2.1   All parts of Edinburgh and South East Scotland play a role in the region's success. To achieve the Vision, the strategy must realise the potential of the area as a whole. The largest concentrations of economic activity and anticipated growth in employment are in and around Edinburgh.   At the same time, the latest assessment of housing need and demand highlights a significant unmet demand for housing generated by the city. The central issue for SDP2 is therefore the degree to which Edinburgh could or should accommodate its own development needs.

2.2   The approach to development demand within the city will have an impact on the wider region as any demand for land that cannot be met within the city will need to met elsewhere. Both East and West Lothian have travel corridors which can provide good access to the city and the wider region, but there are some capacity issues and limitations. Many parts of east East Lothian have poor accessibility, are rural in character and have a limited scope to accommodate additional strategic levels of development that serves a wider regional market. The west of West Lothian does not currently experience high levels of demand but, following the completion of the Airdrie - Bathgate rail link, has long term growth potential. Much of Midlothian lies within a 60 minute public transport travel time from Edinburgh. However, this area has large areas of land already identified for development and any additional growth around settlements in the area would need to be considered carefully.

2.3   Public transport improvements associated with the Queensferry Crossing will add to the connectivity of Fife. The Borders Rail link will improve accessibility to and from the Central Borders and the proposed commuter service from Berwick to Edinburgh will provide improved accessibility for the Berwickshire area. However, there is limited scope in the short to medium term to provide for major additional development in these areas.

Issue B

A Strategy for Edinburgh and South East Scotland

Three reasonable options for the SDP2 spatial strategy have been identified:

- **Option 1 (Concentrated Growth)** - additional growth is focused in the city and areas adjoining Edinburgh's urban area.

- **Option 2 (Distributed Growth)** - a continuation of the approach of SDP1.

- **Option 3 (Growth Corridors)** - focused on the city with additional growth close to Edinburgh's urban area and along corridors with good public transport access.

The three options are illustrated on Figures 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4. For further details see the accompanying Technical Notes on the Spatial Strategy, Economy, Housing Land and Green Network.

	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Comparison to Approved SDP1 Strategy	- City focused.	- Similar distribution to SDP1.	- More focused on the city and its close vicinity than Option 2.
Strategic Spatial Impact of Option	- Significant green belt releases around the city to accommodate development. - Could lead to significant change to character of Edinburgh.	- Spatial pattern which the current green belt promotes as it restricts development close to the city. - Limited green belt release to the west and south east of the city (includes areas in Midlothian).	- Green belt release focused to the west and south east of the city. - Strategic allocations to settlements within surrounding areas close to Edinburgh's urban area along public transport corridors from strategic employment locations.

A Strategy for Edinburgh and South East Scotland 2

	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
	- Some small scale allocations required across rest of region although in many places sufficient supply of land will already be available.	- Strategic and local scale allocations to many settlements across the region irrespective of their distance from Edinburgh.	- Some small scale allocations required across rest of region although in many places sufficient supply of land will already be available.
Summary of Assessment	The main impact would be felt in and around Edinburgh (see Figure 2.2). This option is not preferred due to the environmental impact of major green belt loss, which could change the character of the city. It is also unlikely that infrastructure in the Edinburgh area could accommodate such levels of development without significant additional investment.	This option could have a major impact on all parts of the SESplan area (see Figure 2.3). It directs development to areas away from where need and demand is generated, resulting in increased journey times to Edinburgh. It does not realise growth potential of the city. Large scale growth would be in areas which do not have the supporting services, creating significant investment requirements. A continuation of this strategy is unlikely to be achievable as demand around the city would be unmet and development to meet that is likely to be pursued outwith a plan led process.	This is a balanced option which looks to bring development close to where need arises (see Figure 2.4). The main impact would be in Edinburgh and the areas closest to the city. This option allows for strategic scale development to be located away from the city but within a proximity that supports sustainable travel patterns. This would be supported in the wider region by small scale development where required. **THIS IS THE PREFERRED OPTION**

Preferred Option - Option 3 Growth Corridors

The preferred option as illustrated on Figure 2.4 represents an evolution of the strategy set out in SDP1. It is focused on the city with additional growth located close to Edinburgh's urban area and along corridors with good public transport access. This option allows for ready access to sustainable transport options.

There is already a significant amount of land committed for development within the city and there are limited opportunities for strategic scales of development which have not already been identified. Where there are opportunities, new development will be primarily located on brownfield land, reusing derelict land and supporting regeneration objectives. Even with this, and the delivery of development on areas allocated in current plans, further land will need to be identified outwith the urban area but close to the city. This will mean areas of the Edinburgh green belt being identified for development.

Based on previous landscape assessments, allowing for accessibility to Edinburgh's key, strategic employment areas (city centre and to the west and south east of the city) and taking advantage of existing and planned improvements in public transport infrastructure, the areas that should be the focus of development of strategic scale are to the west and south east of the city. This would require land to be released from the green belt with the remaining areas managed and protected for the longer term. Such development will offer opportunities to add to the strategic green network.

Growth would be focused on public transport corridors which provide good access to the city. Travel by sustainable modes would be encouraged by focusing development on settlements within a 60 minute public transport journey time to key employment areas in and around Edinburgh. This strategy would take into consideration the environmental capacity of these areas, the availability of other forms of infrastructure and existing levels of planned development.

2 A Strategy for Edinburgh and South East Scotland

Figure 2.2 Option 1 Concentrated Growth - Alternative Option

KEY

	existing Green Belt
	road
	rail
	settlement
	growth
	Green Belt option
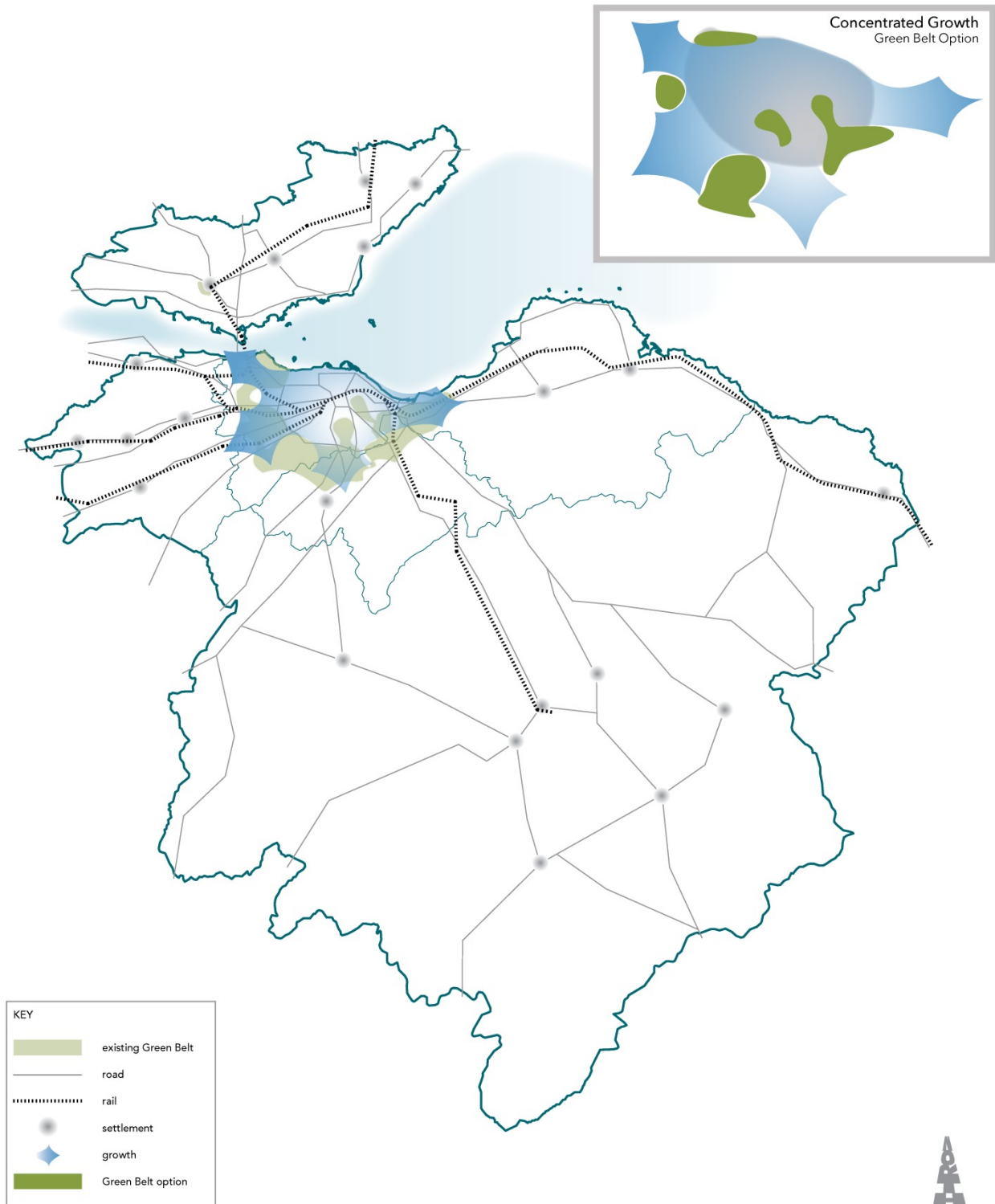
A Strategy for Edinburgh and South East Scotland 2

Figure 2.3 Option 2 Distributed Growth - Alternative Option

KEY

existing Green Belt

road

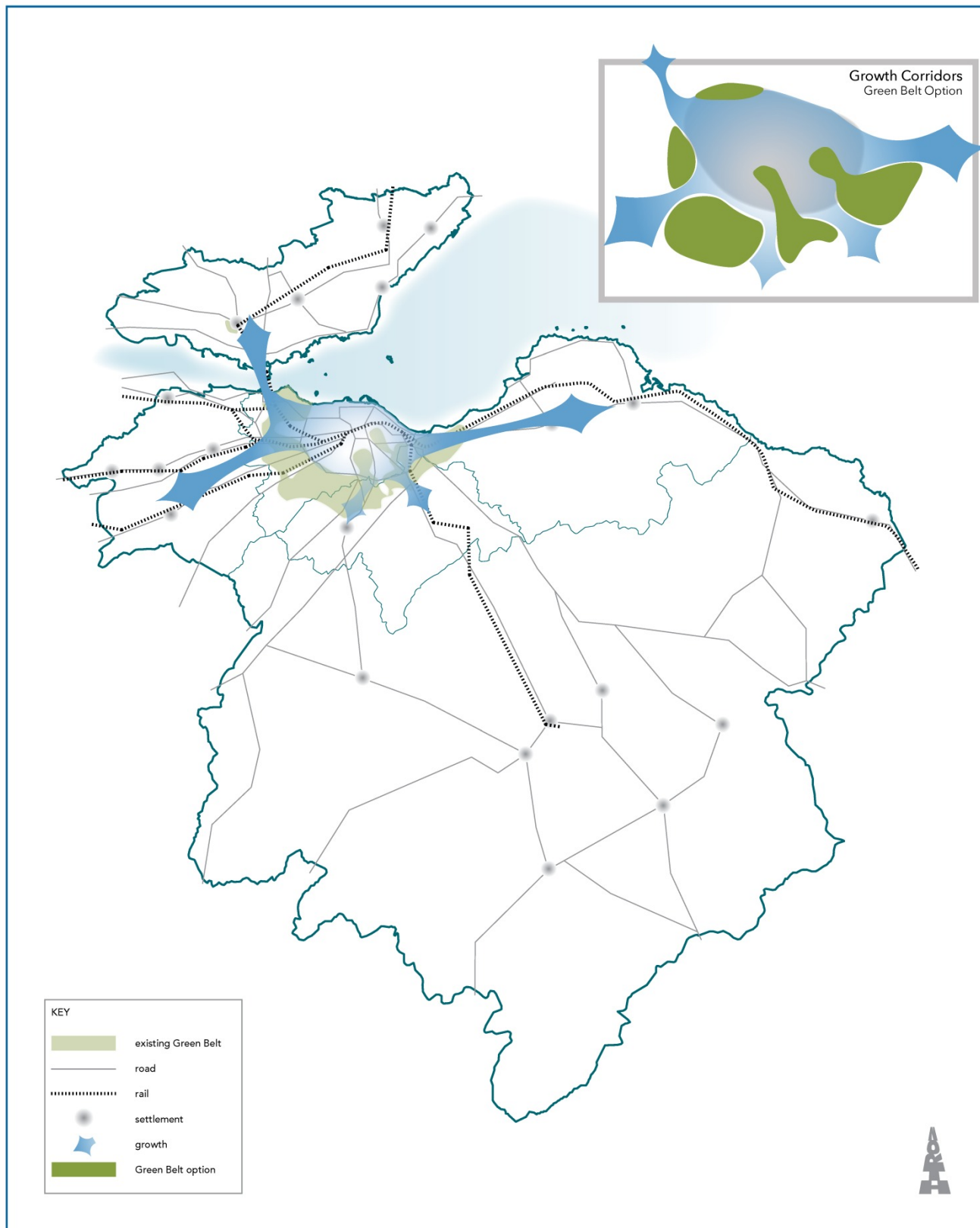rail

settlement

growth

Green Belt option
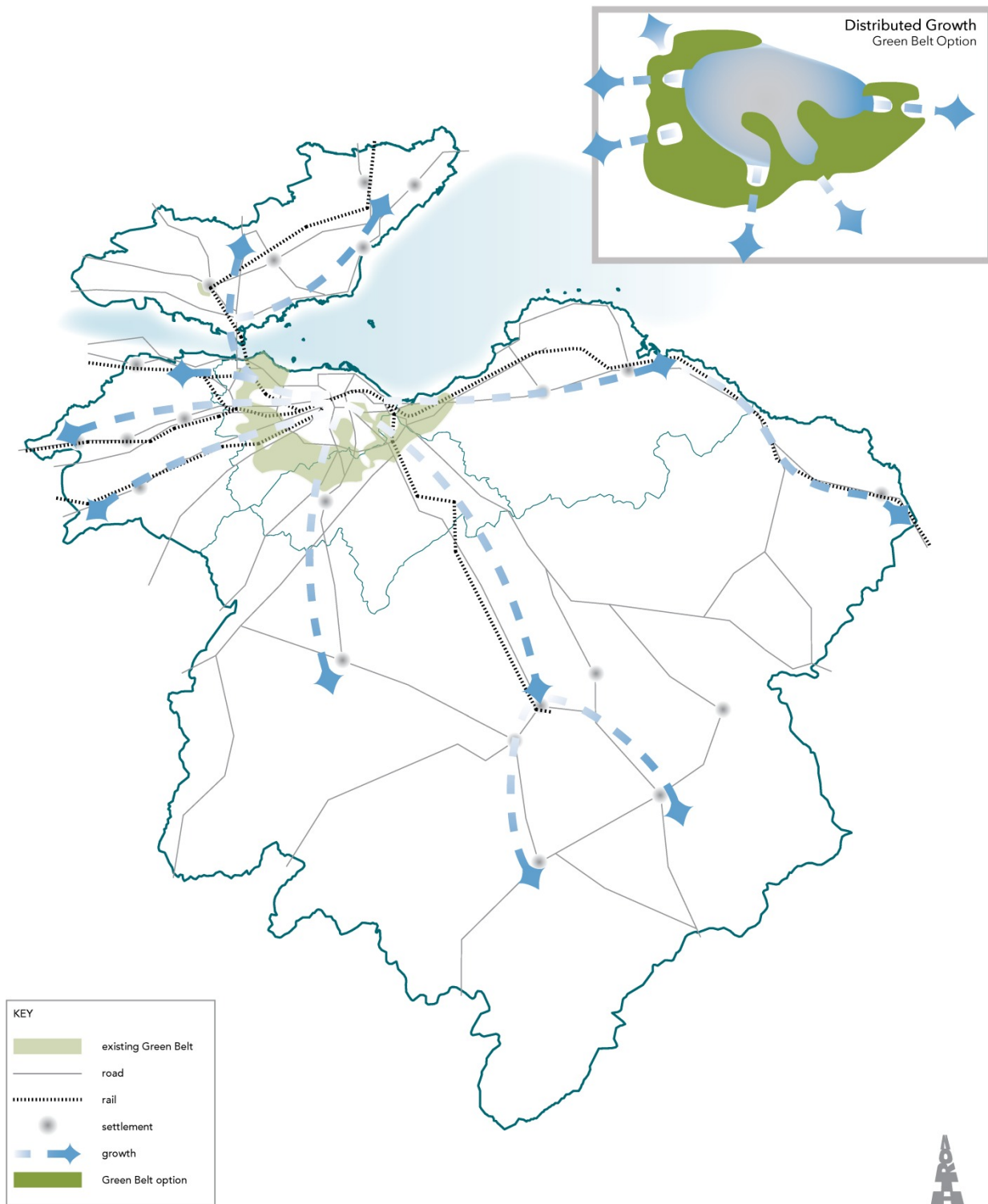
2 A Strategy for Edinburgh and South East Scotland

Figure 2.4 Option 3 Growth Corridors - PREFERRED OPTION

A Strategy for Edinburgh and South East Scotland 2

Question 2

A Strategy for Edinburgh and South East Scotland

Do you support preferred Option 3 (Growth Corridors) as shown on Figure 2.4? If not, do you support alternative Option 1 (Concentrated Growth) or alternative Option 2 (Distributed Growth) shown on Figures 2.2 and 2.3? Please set out your reasons why. If you do not support either the preferred or alternative options, please set out your reasons why.

Delivering High Quality Places

2.4   The LDPs, which will help to deliver the spatial strategy, will consider a range of issues to determine a site's suitability for development. LDPs will be expected to take a balanced approach, taking into account all SDP policies. It is proposed that LDPs are directed to conform with the principles for development as set out below. LDPs should also ensure that sites are available for delivery within the lifetime of the plan and avoid areas of 1:200 year flooding.

The Principles for Development

- Conserve and enhance the natural and built environment;

- Address climate change through mitigation and adaptation;

- Locate new development to maximise accessibility to employment and services;

- Support town centres as the preferred location for uses generating high levels of foot fall;

- Promote the development of brownfield land for appropriate uses;

- Ensure new development is sensitive to the form and layout of existing settlements;

- Optimise the use of existing transport networks and make new development accessible through a range of sustainable modes; and

- Optimise the use of existing education, health and other infrastructure.

Question 3

Do you support the principles for development? If you do not, please explain why and suggest how they might be amended. Are there other principles for development to be considered?

2.5   The creation of high quality places in SDAs and other areas of major change will be dependent on many stakeholders including local authorities, central government and the private sector. To support this it is proposed that LDP policies and their implementation through the development management process promote the principles set out below.

The Principles to be promoted through LDP Policies and Development Management

- The shaping of development at an early stage through the use of development frameworks, master plans or design briefs;

- Development which demonstrates good practice in place making;

2 A Strategy for Edinburgh and South East Scotland

- Development which incorporates high quality design, energy efficiency and the use of sustainable building materials; and

- The delivery of digital connectivity in new development.

Question 4

Do you support the proposed approach to directing LDPs to deliver high quality places? Do you support an alternative approach? Please set out your reasons why. Are there other factors to be considered?

3 A Place to do Business

Edinburgh and South East Scotland is at the heart of the Scottish economy and has strengths in all the key growth sectors identified by the Scottish Government. The challenge is to realise the potential that this brings, address inequalities in employment opportunities and support business growth in the city, towns and rural area. Identifying strategic opportunities for investment, improving connectivity, delivering infrastructure and promoting sustainable places where communities enjoy a high quality environment will support the development of the city region as a growing low carbon economy.

Monitoring SDP1 and the Considerations and Challenges for SDP2

The supply of employment land was a key issue in SDP1 and policy focused on providing a range of sites of a size and quality to meet the needs of growth sectors in identified areas across the SESplan region. In most areas monitoring has shown the take up of land and job creation has been improving with economic conditions. The preferred spatial strategy aims to promote improved linkages between key employment locations and new development, particularly housing. It is also proposed that LDPs are required to consider accessibility to employment when identifying areas for development. Key considerations are (see the accompanying Economy Technical Note for more details):

- The City of Edinburgh accounts for 51% of all employment in the region and experiences high volumes of in-commuting. Census 2011 indicates that there are around 92,000 journeys into the City of Edinburgh each day. Of these, 72,000, originate in the SESplan area (includes all Fife);

- All Scottish Government employment growth sectors contribute to the regional economy and these include financial and business services, life sciences, tourism, universities and creative industries;

- Fife and West Lothian have seen the greatest amount of employment land take-up in recent years;

- The rate of new business start-ups has been increasing following the recession and the rate in 2013 showed a 22.8% increase on the previous year;

- Energy generation from renewable sources has grown significantly and is progressing towards meeting the ambitions set out in the Climate Change Scotland Act 2009; and

- Recycling rates have grown in the region but, with the exception of Fife, have not achieved interim government targets. Landfill waste has declined slightly, which is positive in the context of the region's growing population.

SDP2 must promote the strengths of the region's economy by supporting growth as well as addressing issues of decline. Key issues and challenges for the regional economy, centre on:

- Enhancing the region's competitiveness by delivering improved quality of place, infrastructure and housing land supply as part of the process of delivering growth in the city region;

- Tackling economic disparities, for example in incomes;

- Addressing climate change through mitigation and adaptation and facilitating the transition to a low carbon economy;

- Meeting Scottish Government's emission targets; and

- Ensuring economic growth is co-ordinated with improved accessibility, infrastructure and housing in accord with the preferred spatial strategy.

111

3 A Place to do Business

Locations for Investment

3.1 SDP2 will be aligned with and support local economic strategies across the region. Consistent themes within these and in the joint Regional Economic Framework (2009) are inward investment, job generation, development and regeneration, competitive place, town centres and sustainable development. Tourism is also supported in all areas. Approaches to these issues and others such as improving digital connectivity, which is critical, particularly in rural areas, will be considered in an updated economic narrative for the region which will inform SDP2.

3.2 SDP2 can support a successful and sustainable regional economy by identifying key employment locations and ensuring that sufficient employment land is provided. The SDP can also assist by providing a framework for the prioritisation of infrastructure improvements, promoting the conservation and enhancement of the natural and built environment and enhancing the 'quality of place'.

3.3 SDP1 requires LDPs to provide a range and choice of marketable employment land. LDPs identify sites that meet the needs of business and industry, including business parks and industrial estates. A large number of sites are already identified in existing plans. LDPs may also identify locations for mixed use development and can promote a town centre first approach to business uses, such as offices, which generate high levels of travel demand. SDP2 will aim to ensure that sufficient employment land of the right quality and in the right places continues to be provided in all parts of the region.

3.4 In addition, in accord with Scottish Planning Policy (SPP), SDP2 will identify a range of locations for 'significant business clusters'. These are broad locations where similar or complementary uses operate. Consideration will be given to encouraging LDPs to safeguard employment sites which can add to or enhance these clusters. It is proposed that locations for significant business clusters include Enterprise Areas as identified in Scotland's Economic Strategy, sites identified in the National Renewables Infrastructure Plan (NRIP) and groups of businesses in the growth sectors identified by Scottish Enterprise: energy (oil and gas); energy (renewable and low carbon technology); food and drink; life sciences; tourism; creative industries; financial and business services and technology and engineering.

Table 3.1 Locations for Investment

Significant Business Cluster	Growth Sector	Enterprise Area	NRIP
Edinburgh Waterfront - Leith - Cockenzie	Including but not exclusive to Energy (Oil and Gas) and Energy (Renewables and Low Carbon Technologies)	Low Carbon / Renewables	Integrated Manufacturing
Fife Energy Corridor	Including Energy (Oil and Gas) and Energy (Renewables and Low Carbon Technologies)	-	Further Manufacturing
Broxburn / Eliburn, West Lothian	Food and Drink	General Manufacturing / Growth Sectors	-
South East Edinburgh - Dalkeith / Shawfair / Bio-quarter / Midlothian -The Bush, Penicuik / BioCampus / Queen Margaret University	Life Sciences	Life Sciences	-
Borders Rail link (around stations)	Tourism and Business Services	-	-
West Edinburgh - Edinburgh Park, International Business Gateway (including Airport) and Gogarburn	Financial and Business Services	-	-
Edinburgh City Centre	Financial and Business Services	-	-

Figure 3.1 Significant Business Clusters,Tourism and Recreation
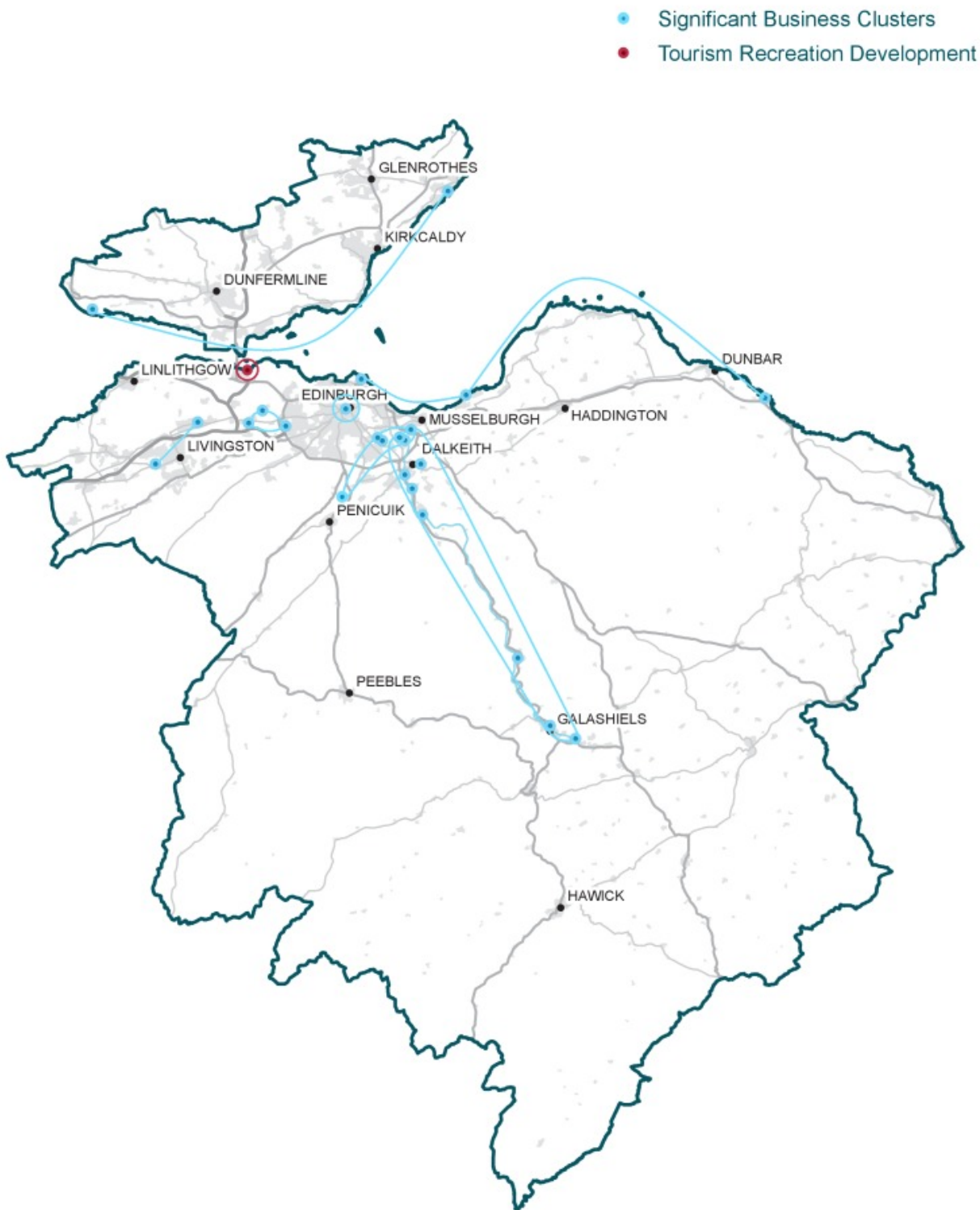
- Significant Business Clusters
- Tourism Recreation Development

3 A Place to do Business

3.5 The region has strengths outwith the growth sectors. Some of these, such as technology, cross sectors and others, such as textiles, are niche industries, significant in particular areas. In addition, industries such as farming and forestry are integral to the rural economy. Recognising that significant clusters will take a different form in the city, towns and rural area, there is potential to develop criteria appropriate to these areas and identify clusters on that basis. Such an approach would recognise that priorities vary across the city region and acknowledge that what is 'strategic' in the rural area may differ from that in more urban areas. Areas such as Tweed Valley and Central Borders could be identified as strategic tourism and business clusters reflecting their contribution to the rural economy. This is consistent with the encouragement of appropriate rural development which supports prosperous and sustainable communities.

3.6 SPP also requires the identification of locations for nationally and regionally significant tourism and recreational developments. The region has a global profile, strong international links and an exceptional natural, built and cultural heritage. This supports the visitor economy which has a significant role in all parts of the region. The attractions of the area include outdoor activities in the Borders, cultural and built heritage in Edinburgh and golf and coastal activities in East Lothian. The region must also meet changing visitor needs, for example the growth of business related tourism, the 'staycation' market and activity-based tourism. SDP2 will build on these strengths by identifying and safeguarding locations for nationally and regionally significant tourism and recreation developments and promoting infrastructure which will support the visitor economy.

3.7 The National Tourism Development Framework (NTDF) sets out initiatives which will support tourism in Scotland. Several of the initiatives which are of regional significance relate to improved digital connectivity or transport infrastructure. Enhancements to strategic active travel networks will also add to the attractions of the region. Issues related to transport and digital connectivity and active travel are discussed in Chapter 5. In addition to these improvements, it is proposed that the Forth Bridge candidate World Heritage Site is identified as a location for tourism related development of national significance.

Issue C

Locations of significant business clusters

Policy 2 (Supply and Location of Employment Land) of the approved SDP1 requires LDPs to maintain the overall employment land supply to ensure the provision of a range and choice of marketable sites. The development of mixed communities (including residential and compatible employment uses) on strategic employment sites may be appropriate provided this is justified through the LDP and the overall supply of employment land is maintained. This approach continues to be appropriate but will be updated to reflect SPP, by identifying an appropriate range of locations for significant business clusters.

Preferred Option

The preferred option is to identify significant business clusters using criteria which reflect the differing nature of the economies of the city, towns and rural areas of the region. These will include but will not be limited to the clusters identified in Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1.

Alternative Option

An alternative approach is to identify the significant business clusters as set out in paragraph 3.4 and Table 3.1. This would limit clusters to Enterprise Areas, NRIP sites and groups of industries in the growth sectors identified by Scottish Enterprise.

Both the preferred and alternative approaches would require sites which contribute to the clusters to be identified in LDPs and, together with the provisions of Policy 2 outlined above, would allow for a full range and choice of employment land and mixed uses on sites where opportunities for that are identified through LDPs.

Question 5

Locations of significant business clusters

Do you support the preferred option? If not, do you support the alternative option? Please set out your reasons why. If you do not support either the preferred or alternative option, please set out your reasons why and suggest any amendments which you consider appropriate.

Issue D

The Visitor Economy

SDP2 can support the visitor economy by protecting and enhancing the assets on which this depends, by setting priorities for infrastructure which support the economy and by identifying and safeguarding locations for new nationally and regionally significant tourism and recreation developments.

Preferred Option

The preferred option is for SDP2 to direct LDPs to safeguard locations for nationally and regionally important tourism and recreation developments and emerging opportunities as shown on Figure 3.1.

Alternative Option

The MIR has not defined a reasonable alternative to the preferred option.

Question 6

The Visitor Economy

Do you support the preferred option? Please set out your reasons why and suggest any amendments which you consider appropriate.

Managing Resources

Energy

3.8   SDP1 promotes the development of energy infrastructure and the encouragement of suitable renewable energy proposals. It is proposed that SDP2 sets this out in more detail, building on the content of NPF3, SPP and the changing energy context. SDP2 can assist in meeting the Scottish Government's carbon reduction and renewable energy targets by: requiring development to be located, designed and constructed to promote energy efficiency; the re-use of energy; maximising the potential for de-centralised energy networks; and enabling the generation of energy through low carbon and renewable technologies.   This can include supporting energy development and supporting infrastructure. Figure 3.2 sets out the regional context for energy development across the SESplan area.

Thermal Generation

3.9   Despite support for thermal generation at Longannet in NPF3, this is expected to close in 2016. A gas fired thermal generation station with associated pipelines at Cockenzie is a national development and NPF3 supports carbon capture and storage (CCS) facilities here. The East Lothian LDP will continue to support this proposal although the future of Cockenzie is not yet clear. NPF3 also identifies a new coal fired power station with CCS at Grangemouth, just outwith the SESplan area, as a national development.

3 A Place to do Business

Figure 3.2 Energy Network

Legend:

- ⬠ **Thermal Power Plant Existing**
- ⬠ **Thermal Power Plant Potential**
- ▲ **Biomass (Approved/Operational)**
- ■ **Energy from Waste (Safeguarded/Approved/Operational)**
- ✳ **Solar Farm (Approved/operational)**
- ★ **Ports to Support Offshore**
- ● **Potential for Offshore Support/Manufacturing**
- • **Wind Turbines ≥ 50m (Approved)**
- **Wind Cumulative Impact Issues**
- **Offshore Windfarms (Approved)**
- **Offshore Round 3 Windfarm Lease Sites**
- **Offshore Wind Areas of Search**

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Miles

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Renewable Generation

3.10   The Scottish Government has set a target of generating the equivalent of 100% gross electricity usage from renewable sources by 2020. At the end of 2014 it was estimated that the 50% interim target for 2015 was close to being achieved. In the SESplan area, SDP2 and LDPs have roles to play in continuing to increase the installed capacity and reduce energy consumption levels. This could be achieved through solutions including energy efficiency measures, onshore and offshore wind, micro renewables, solar farms and tidal.

3.11   There is potential for further onshore wind in the SESplan area but many of the most suitable and least harmful sites to the environment and landscape have already been developed. This has led to a growing concern over the environmental, cumulative and landscape and visual impacts of the numbers of turbines and windfarms in the region. It is proposed that SDP2 requires LDPs to seek to achieve development that maximises energy capacity but steers development away from areas where there would be unacceptable impacts. To achieve this, SESplan and adjoining authorities are working together to consider areas of landscape, environmental and community sensitivity of cross boundary significance. This includes joint working in particular areas such as through the centre of the region from the Pentlands to the Lammermuirs, the Firth of Forth and around the Scottish Borders' boundaries with Lanarkshire. Opportunities for joint working have also been presented by the revision to the Eskdalemuir exclusion and consultation zone.

3.12   More detailed work will refine the areas of cross-boundary co-ordination and identification of cross boundary cumulative impacts for inclusion in SDP2. This will assist in determining where there is strategic capacity and potential for additional wind turbines. However, areas outside the indicative zones of cumulative impact concern caused by approved and operational large turbines in Figure 3.2[1] may have other landscape and environmental issues to be considered. Informed by

emerging LDPs, SDP2 will include a spatial framework diagram[2] which will set out broad areas where wind turbines may be acceptable subject to detailed LDP policies taking into account other considerations, including relevant landscape capacity studies and supporting information.

3.13   An emerging area for consideration in SDPs and LDPs is wind farm 'repowering'. This is the replacement of wind farms which are at the end of their lifespan with newer turbines. These new turbines may have a much higher power output compared to the older technologies. However, replacement turbines are likely to be considerably larger and, therefore, existing turbine sites will need to be reassessed. Local authorities will work together and with windfarm operators to investigate the potential for re-powering. Energy storage systems may help overcome issues with intermittent generation related to wind farms or other sources of renewable energy but the landscape and environmental impacts of these must be considered.

3.14   There is considerable potential for offshore wind power in the North Sea off the Firth of Forth, much greater than can be accommodated onshore. Areas of potential have already been identified in National Renewables Infrastructure Plan (NRIP) and are shown on Figure 3.2.

3.15   To support the offshore industry, combinations of port facilities, wind turbine engineering and manufacturing potential have already been identified at Leith Docks and along the Fife Energy Corridor (Methil to Rosyth, including smaller ports on the Forth). NPF3 recognises that Cockenzie and the Forth coast extending to Torness is also a potentially important energy hub and identifies this as an area of co-ordinated action. Whilst Cockenzie is safeguarded as a site for future thermal generation, this area may also present significant opportunities for renewable energy related investment. It is expected that SDP2 will reflect aspirations for this high economic potential, low carbon, growth industry.

Question 7

Onshore and Offshore Wind

Do you support the emerging content of SDP2 relating to wind energy? If you do not, please explain why and suggest how it should be amended. Should SDP2 identify broad cross-boundary areas where cumulative impacts from the siting of turbines may occur?

---

1   Informed by local authority landscape studies and supplementary planning guidance
2   SPP paragraphs 161 to 166

3 A Place to do Business

Networks and Heat

3.16   Energy network infrastructure improvements will be required to support both offshore and onshore renewable energy generation. These include substations and landing points for offshore renewables. Permission in principle has been granted for a substation at Cockenzie to support the offshore industry. Undersea cabling to bring energy supply from Peterhead to Torness to connect to the National Grid may be needed.

3.17   No strategic constraints on transmission or generation infrastructure to support new housing development have been identified but the phasing of development of individual site connections will need to be planned.

3.18   Scotland's Heat Map shows that there is significant potential for the more efficient use of heat in South East Scotland. LDP local heat maps will identify sources of heat and opportunities for heating and cooling networks.   These will inform the   location of development. There are some heat networks already operational or in planning across the SESplan area. Building on this, there is the potential for cross-boundary networks covering whole settlements, growth corridors and areas of significant development e.g. South East Edinburgh / Shawfair / Millerhill. Clusters of engineering, manufacturing industries and office parks also offer opportunities for district heating networks. These could make use of waste heat generated from processes in these areas.

Marine Planning

3.19   The National Marine Plan was adopted in March 2015. SDP2 will be prepared taking account of its impact on the marine environment, its users and marine policy objectives. Marine planning authorities will be consulted at key stages in the development of the plan. SDP2 will make provision of the land resources and infrastructure necessary to support the Marine Plan and aim to provide consistency between the two on matters such as renewable energy and climate change.

Resource Extraction

3.20   An adequate supply of minerals is essential to support economic growth, providing materials for construction, manufacturing and the energy sector. SPP requires SDP2 to support the maintenance of a land bank of permitted reserves for construction aggregates of at least 10 years at all times in all market areas, through the identification of areas of search. The reserves position is constantly changing as new sites are consented and others are depleted. An updated review of aggregate resources (based on either Scottish Government minerals survey data or locally sourced information) will be carried out to inform SDP2. The review will identify whether there is a shortfall in the construction aggregates land bank against SPP requirements (see accompanying Minerals Technical Note for further details).

3.21   There are extensive coal reserves and several operational open cast coal extraction sites across the SESplan area. There will be ongoing demand for coal to serve the energy projects in NPF3, as well as existing users.

3.22   British Geological Survey (BGS) evidence suggests that there may be oil and gas bearing shale formations across SESplan, and there are known to be coal bed methane reserves. Parts of the SESplan area are the subject of Petroleum Exploration and Development Licences (PEDL) issued by the Department of Energy and Climate Change. In January 2015, the Scottish Government announced a moratorium on granting consents for unconventional oil and gas developments across Scotland, whilst further research and public consultation is carried out. Any change in this position will be taken into account in SDP2.

Issue E

Resource Extraction

Preferred Option

SDP2 will continue the approach of SDP1 and direct LDPs to identify areas of search for aggregate minerals and surface coal mining areas, or, where appropriate, specific sites having regard to national guidance and other SDP2 objectives. SDP2 will not provide any spatial guidance on the location of onshore oil or gas installations.

Alternative Option

The alternative option is for SDP2 to define broad areas of search for aggregate minerals and surface coal mining areas across the region based on common environmental factors. These areas will be further defined in LDPs. LDPs will be encouraged to seek to identify mineral sites with the potential to access rail or water transport or the

trunk road network (either directly or with minimal impact on the local road network). SDP2 would also indicate areas that are not supported for the extraction of onshore gas and specify some of the matters that will form the basis of LDP policy for assessing onshore gas applications.

Question 8

Resource Extraction

Do you support the preferred option? If not, do you support the alternative option? Please set out your reasons why. If you do not support either the preferred or alternative option, please set out your reasons why and suggest any amendments which you consider appropriate.

Waste

3.23   NPF3 and SPP reflect the Zero Waste Plan (ZWP). This treats waste as a resource in the 'cyclical economy' and seeks to implement the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, treat to recover residual energy, landfill). Landfill is subject to a cap of 5% by volume by 2025 and some materials are to be banned from landfill altogether. The Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) publish regional capacity tables which indicate the additional infrastructure required to meet ZWP targets. The approved SDP1 reflects the principles and approach in the ZWP. Limited policy change is required in this area. SDP2 will maintain the approach in the approved SDP1. If necessary it will require LDPs to safeguard further locations or facilities required to meet ZWP targets. The accompanying Waste Technical Note provides further details.

Question 9

Waste

Do you support the emerging content of SDP2 relating to waste? If you do not, please explain why and suggest how it should be amended.

4 A Place for Communities

4 A Place for Communities

Creating successful, thriving and sustainable places for communities is not just about providing homes. Communities should enjoy a high quality built and natural environment with good access to healthy town centres and well managed greenspace. A planned approach is required to ensure development is located close to strategic employment locations, avoids any impact on protected areas and makes the best use of existing infrastructure including public transport connections.

Monitoring SDP1 and the Considerations and Challenges for SDP2

The SESplan population is growing. Between 2012 and 2037, the population is projected to grow by 18% from 1.25 million to just under 1.5 million, with an additional 140,000 households. Land for additional housing will be required to support this growth. A detailed assessment of housing need and demand, which considered factors such as migration and the economy, has been completed. This assessment found that the majority of the need and demand is for social and below market rent or affordable tenures, rather than private rented or owner occupied homes. The provision of affordable housing is a major challenge across the area. The SDP cannot address this challenge directly but can help set a framework for housing delivery.

The recent economic downturn has presented many challenges to the development industry, particularly restrictions on finance. Completions in 2013 / 2014 across SESplan, at around 4,590 houses, are 26% below the pre-recession average (2001 / 2002 - 2007 / 2008) of around 6,160 houses per year.

Some town centres in the area have continued to decline over the last few years with rises in retail vacancy rates and declines in footfall. Aspirations for the green network are long term but already there have been major successes such as the John Muir Way.

The challenge is to set out a framework which:

- Facilitates new housing development as close as possible to where need and demand arises, taking into account environmental and infrastructure constraints and resources;

- Sets out a strategy for accommodating need and demand for housing generated by the economic growth and success of the City of Edinburgh, directing any requirement for additional housing development to locations best placed to support the growth of the city for the benefit of the wider region;

- Acknowledges the high levels of need for social and below market rented housing which is not currently being met through existing policies and approaches and seeks to assist in the delivery of affordable housing, where it is needed;

- Provides for a generous housing land supply acknowledging that there is already a substantial amount of housing land identified in approved strategies;

- Delivers balanced, well designed, sustainable communities where people can access high quality amenities and services;

- Supports the principle of 'town centres first' as locations for uses which attract a large number of people and generate the need to travel; and

- Values green infrastructure and protects and enhances that asset for future generations.

A Place for Communities 4

Housing

Housing Land

4.1   As required by SPP, SDP2 will identify:

- **The Housing Supply Target** - the policy view of the number of homes SESplan has agreed will be delivered, based on the evidence of the assessment of housing need and demand. The target may be higher or lower than the figures set by the housing need and demand assessment; and

- **The Housing Land Requirement** - the land required to ensure a generous supply of land for housing is provided to enable the housing supply target to be met.

4.2   In deriving these, the Proposed Plan and the final approved SDP2 will take into account a range of factors including:

- Environmental and social opportunities and constraints;

- Economic factors which may impact on either demand or supply;

- The potential inter-dependency between delivery of market and affordable housing at the local level;

- Capacity within the construction sector;

- The likely pace and scale of delivery based on completion rates;

- Recent development levels;

- Infrastructure capacity; and

- Resources to deliver the strategy[3].

4.3   SDP2 is also required to state the amount and broad locations of land which should be allocated in LDPs to meet the housing land requirement up to Year 12 from the expected date of plan approval[4].

Issue F

Housing Land across the SESplan area

NPF3 indicates that Scottish Government wishes to see SESplan lead a greater and more concerted effort to deliver a generous supply of housing to accommodate growth. **Based on an assessment of housing need and demand three options [5] which could form the basis for deriving housing supply targets and housing land requirements within SDP2 have been identified.**

- **Option 1 (Steady Economic Growth)** - Based on a steady upturn in the economy following the recent downturn and lower immigration to the SESplan area than Options 2 and 3.

- **Option 2 (Increasing Economic Activity with more High and Low Skilled Jobs)** - Assumes that wealth is distributed more widely across the SESplan area than Options 1 and 3 with increasing economic activity.

- **Option 3 (Strong Economic Growth)** - Based on much stronger growth than Options 1 and 2 with the SESplan area becoming one of the fastest growing regions of the UK in population terms, drawing in workers from other places.

SPP is clear that the housing supply target should be reasonable, properly reflect the housing need and demand assessment estimate of housing demand in the market sector and be supported by compelling evidence. Where the provision of affordable housing is required, the SDP should state how much of the total housing land requirement this represents.

Following a detailed assessment of the factors set out in paragraph 4.2, the resulting housing supply targets may be somewhere in the range of or lower than Options 1, 2 and 3.

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3   See accompanying Housing Land and Spatial Strategy Technical Note for further details
4   SDP2 is expected to be approved in late 2017 with Year 12 being 2029.
5   all three options are based on the latest 2012 based population and household projections

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Table 4.1 Options for basis for deriving Targets and Requirements for Housing Land across the SESplan area

Plan Period	Option 1 (Preferred)		Option 2		Option 3	
	Total	Annual	Total	Annual	Total	Annual
2012[6] - 2029	102,760	5,710	120,260	6,680	138,040	7,670
2030 - 2037	31,830	3,980	43,790	5,470	56,290	7,040

Preferred Option - Option 1 Steady Economic Growth

Over the past ten years (2004 - 2014), across the SESplan area, on average around 5,080 houses have been completed per year. Option 1, as the basis for deriving housing supply targets and housing land requirements within SDP2, is considered to be a more realistic scenario, since it is some 11% above the SESplan ten year average completion rate.

Alternative Options - Option 2 Increasing Economic Activity and Option 3 Strong Economic Growth

Options 2 and 3 are not considered realistic or credible bases upon which SDP2 should derive the housing supply targets and housing land requirements for the following reasons:

- Completion rates would be required to increase immediately by around 31% - 40%;

- Land is already committed for around 72,270 houses across the SESplan area over the period to 2029[7]. Land for a further 28,320 houses is identified in emerging LDPs, 10,580 houses committed on land which is considered to be constrained and 11,630 houses anticipated as a contribution from windfall sites. Taking into consideration planned demolitions of 1,060 houses, this results in a total net supply of 121,740 houses across the SESplan area over the period to 2029. To allocate additional land for housing could lead to an undermining of the overall strategy. Options 2 and 3 as the basis for deriving the housing supply targets and housing land requirements imply the allocation of additional land for housing at levels which could further reduce the probability of sites in existing plans being delivered and increase uncertainty for infrastructure providers and others. These effects could prejudice the delivery of the existing spatial strategy.

- Immediate delivery would be required on sites which have already been granted planning permission and which may have stalled due to infrastructure constraints;

- Immediate delivery would be required on sites which have been identified in emerging LDPs and which are still to go through the process of securing planning permission;

- The increased challenges of securing funding for affordable housing provision;

- Uncertainty regarding the capacity of the industry to increase output;

- Home buyers, particularly first time buyers have found it increasingly difficult to access mortgage finance, with lending significantly reduced from pre-recession levels and substantial deposits required, presenting barriers to home ownership; and

- Welfare Reform leading to reduced disposable income limiting the choice of tenures available to many.

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6   The SDP2 start date will be 2017. SDP1 and the Supplementary Guidance on Housing Land provide the strategy and requirements for housing land up until the approval of SDP2.

7   this includes houses completed in 2011 / 2012, 2012 / 2013 and 2013 / 2014 and effective land supply

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For these reasons Options 2 and 3 as a basis for deriving housing supply targets and housing land requirements across the SESplan area are not supported.

Question 10

Housing Land across the SESplan Area

Do you support preferred Option 1 (Steady Economic Growth) as the basis for deriving the housing supply targets and housing land requirements within SDP2? If not, do you support alternative Option 2 (Increasing Economic Activity with more High and Low Skilled Jobs) or alternative Option 3 (Strong Economic Growth) as the basis for deriving housing supply targets and housing land requirements within SDP2? Please set out your reasons why. If you do not support either the preferred or alternative options, please set out your reasons why and suggest any amendments which you consider appropriate. Should SDP2 consider housing land supply targets that are lower than the housing need and demand figures? If so, what should that be, and on what basis?

Issue G

Housing Land in Edinburgh

Issue F (Housing Land across the SESplan area) sets out that the preferred option for the basis for deriving housing supply targets and housing land requirements is Option 1 (Steady Economic Growth). One of the key challenges would be to accommodate the levels of need and demand generated by the City of Edinburgh under this option. Three reasonable options which are based on the preferred option under Issue F and which could form the basis for deriving housing supply targets and housing land requirements in Edinburgh have been identified.

- **Option 1** - The City of Edinburgh meets **all** of its own housing need and demand.

- **Option 2** - The City of Edinburgh meets **a significant proportion** of its own housing need and demand.

- **Option 3** - The City of Edinburgh meets **a lower level** of its own housing need and demand than Options 1 and 2, similar to that set out in SDP1 and the Supplementary Guidance on Housing Land.

As set out above under Issue F, SPP is clear that the housing supply target should be reasonable, properly reflect the housing need and demand assessment estimate of housing demand in the market sector and be supported by compelling evidence. Where the provision of affordable housing is required, the SDP should state how much of the total housing land requirement this represents. A detailed assessment of the factors set out in paragraph 4.2 will be undertaken to inform the Proposed Plan.

Table 4.2 Options for basis for deriving the Target and Requirement for Housing Land in the City of Edinburgh

Plan Period	Option 1		Option 2 (Preferred)		Option 3	
	Total	**Annual**	**Total**	**Annual**	**Total**	**Annual**
2012 - 2029	59,700	3,320	**41,790**	**2,320**	36,400	2,020
2030 - 2037	21,800	2,730	**15,300**	**1,910**	13,100	1,640

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Table 4.3 Options for basis for deriving redistribution of need and demand outwith the City of Edinburgh

Plan Period	Option 1		Option 2 (Preferred)		Option 3	
	Total	Annual	Total	Annual	Total	Annual
2012 - 2029	0	0	**17,910**	**1,000**	23,300	1,290
2030 - 2037	0	0	**6,500**	**810**	8,700	1,090

Preferred Option - Option 2 the City of Edinburgh meets a significant proportion of its own housing need and demand

The preferred option is to proceed with Option 2 as a basis for deriving housing supply targets and housing land requirements within Edinburgh, with a significant proportion of Edinburgh's need and demand for housing met within the City of Edinburgh administrative area (potentially around 41,790 new homes over the period to 2029 or an average of 2,320 homes per year). There is land already committed for around 18,790 houses over the period to 2029[8], with a further 18,000 houses identified in the emerging LDP, committed on land which is considered to be constrained or a likely contribution from windfall sites. Additional housing sites have already been identified in the context of SDP1 and there is limited capacity for additional development. It is not considered that the allocation of additional land will result in the delivery of additional housing. The remaining Edinburgh need and demand of potentially around 17,910 homes / 1,000 homes per year over the period to 2029 will be directed outwith the city in accordance with the preferred spatial strategy.

Alternative Option - Options 1 the City of Edinburgh meets all of its own housing need and demand and Option 3 the City of Edinburgh meets a lower level of its own housing need and demand

Over the past ten years (2004 - 2014), across the City of Edinburgh, around 2,000 homes on average have been completed per year. Completions varied between 2,600 in 2004 / 2005 and 1,040 homes in 2010 / 2011. Option 1 as the basis for deriving housing supply targets and housing land requirements, might require average annual completions of 3,320 homes. This is some 40% higher than the city's ten year average completion rate. Given the level of need and demand generated by the capital and even with a focus on brownfield land, the city cannot reasonably accommodate such a scale of growth without compromising other considerations, most notably the area's environmental assets.

Conversely, the strategy set out in SDP1 and the Supplementary Guidance on Housing Land directed the city to accommodate around 61% of its overall need and demand for housing within its administrative boundaries, redistributing the remaining need and demand across the SESplan area. Option 3, as a basis for deriving housing supply targets and housing land requirements, over the period to 2029 and excluding any allowance for generosity, could require the City of Edinburgh to identify land to accommodate around 36,400 homes or 2,020 homes per year. This is around current rates of housing completions but is not considered to reflect the levels of housing need and demand generated by the city or the requirements of national policy in terms of providing a generous supply.

For these reasons Option 1 and 3 are not supported.

Question 11

Housing Land in Edinburgh

Do you support preferred Option 2 (The City of Edinburgh meets a significant proportion of its own housing need and demand) as the basis for deriving housing supply targets and housing land requirements in Edinburgh? If not, do you support alternative Option 1 (The City of Edinburgh meets all of its own housing need and demand) or alternative Option 3 (The City of Edinburgh meets a lower level of its own housing need and demand than Options 1 and 2, similar to that set out in SDP1 and the Supplementary Guidance on Housing Land) as a basis for deriving

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8   this includes houses completed in 2011 / 2012, 2012 / 2013 and 2013 / 2014 and effective land supply

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the housing supply targets and housing land requirements in Edinburgh? Please set out your reasons why. If you do not support either the preferred or alternative options, please set out your reasons why and suggest any amendments which you consider appropriate.

Issue H

A Generous Supply

SPP states that within the overall housing supply target, plans should provide for a margin of 10 to 20% generosity allowance to establish the housing land requirement and in order to ensure that a generous supply of land for housing is provided.

Preferred Option - Set a 10% Generosity Allowance and provide LDPs with the flexibility to exceed this allowance to recognise local circumstances

SPP sets out that the exact margin for generosity will depend on local circumstances. The preferred option is for SDP2 to set a minimum generosity allowance of 10% within the overall housing supply target to establish the housing land requirement. Flexibility would be afforded to LDPs to exceed the overall generosity allowance should it be determined that this is required to meet local needs, for example in rural areas where an oversupply of housing land may be appropriate to provide a range and choice of opportunities or to meet other LDP objectives.

The preferred option for deriving the housing supply targets and housing land requirements for housing land across the SESplan area (Issue F), even before the addition of a generosity allowance, is considered to provide a generous supply as required by national guidance. Setting an allowance above 10% at the SESplan level within the overall housing supply target would anticipate a rate of completions which is likely to be undeliverable.

Alternative Option - Set a Range for the Generosity Allowance

The alternative option is to set a range for the generosity allowance, within the overall housing supply target to establish the housing land requirement, at a minimum of 10% and restrict the flexibility afforded to LDPs. This option is not preferred since the exact margin for generosity will depend greatly on the LDP and local area and there may be other reasons such as meeting local needs or other LDP objectives which would necessitate a more generous supply of housing land.

Question 12

A Generous Supply

Do you support the preferred option? If not, do you support the alternative option? Please set out your reasons why. If you do support the alternative option, what should the range for the generosity allowance be set at?   If you do not support either the preferred or alternative option, please set out your reasons why and suggest any amendments which you consider appropriate.

Affordable Housing

4.4   Setting a framework for the delivery of affordable housing is one of the key issues for SESplan to address. Affordable housing is defined broadly as housing of a reasonable quality that is affordable to people on modest incomes and may be provided in the form of social rented accommodation, below market rented accommodation, shared ownership, shared equity, housing sold at a discount including plots for self build and low cost housing without subsidy.

4.5   As set out in Table 4.4 below under the preferred option for deriving housing supply targets and housing land requirements under Issue F over the period to 2029, across the SESplan area, 52% of the total need and demand is estimated to be for social housing and 12% for below market rent accommodation. The requirement for these types of housing varies between local authority and market experience suggests significantly greater demand for below market rented accommodation in some areas.

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4.6   In the same period, the need and demand for private market or owner occupied housing is estimated to be 24% of the total and private rented accommodation 12% of the total. Demand for these two tenures has varied over time, however, and is dependent on access to mortgage finance and other economic factors.

4.7   National policy is clear that the housing supply target identified within SDP2 should be separated into affordable and market sectors. The housing supply target should be reasonable, properly reflect the housing need and demand assessment estimate of housing demand in the market sector and be supported by compelling evidence. Where the provision of affordable housing is required, the SDP should state how much of the total housing land requirement this represents. In deriving

housing supply targets, recognition of the level of affordable housing that can be reasonably expected to be delivered over the plan period will be critical.

4.8   This MIR recognises that there is a significant gap between the estimated need and demand for affordable housing and the likely provision of affordable housing in the public sector or a reasonable and achievable requirement for the provision of affordable housing on market led sites. SDPs are limited to providing a framework for the delivery of affordable housing within the context of national planning policy. The construction and funding of such accommodation lies with other bodies. The key issue is how and what level of affordable housing SDP2 should seek to deliver.

Issue I

Affordable Housing

Affordable housing completions have over the past five years accounted for around 27% of all completions per year. Completions of affordable housing have ranged from 34% of all completions in 2009 / 2010 to 16% of all completions in 2013 / 2014. The need for affordable housing varies between LDP areas but the delivery of affordable housing is a critical issue for the SESplan area as a whole. It will need to be taken into account in the setting of housing supply targets and requirements so that they are set at a realistic and achievable level.

Preferred Option

SDP2 will direct LDPs that the level of affordable housing required within a market site should, as a minimum, be 25% of the total number of houses. LDPs will have the flexibility to vary the affordable housing requirement, where there is a clear justification to meet local needs.

Alternative Option

An alternative option would be to direct LDPs to seek minimum levels of affordable housing above 25% to meet the identified need. This option is not supported since it does not allow for differing local needs.

Question 14

Affordable Housing

Do you support the preferred option? If not, do you support the alternative option? What should the minimum provision for affordable housing on market led sites be set at? What should the requirement for affordable housing be set at within the overall housing supply target? Please set out your reasons why and suggest any amendments which you consider appropriate.

Setting Targets and Requirements

4.9   SPP requires that housing supply targets and housing land requirements are set at the SESplan area, each of the six LDP areas and for each functional housing market area. To inform this process a preliminary assessment of environmental and infrastructure opportunities and constraints across

Edinburgh and South East Scotland has been undertaken (see the accompanying Spatial Strategy Technical Note for further details). A detailed assessment of the considerations listed in paragraph 4.2 including economic factors, capacity within the construction sector, infrastructure capacity and resources will be undertaken

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at Proposed Plan stage. This will inform the setting of targets and requirements across SESplan ensuring that they are reasonable, achievable and deliverable.

4.10   A further consideration in setting targets and requirements is the significant amounts of land already identified for housing within approved and emerging strategies. As set out in Table 4.4 below there is already land committed to accommodate around 121,740 houses over the period to 2029.   This comprises recent completions, land identified in emerging LDPs including within existing SDAs such as West Edinburgh, South East Edinburgh, Winchburgh, the A7 / A68 Borders Rail Corridor and North Dunfermline as well as on sites with planning permission and an estimate of the contribution from constrained and windfall sites. This compares to an estimated need and demand for housing across the SESplan area under the preferred option for housing land across the SESplan area of 102,760 houses, of which 64% is estimated to be required for social and below market rented tenures.

4.11   The preferred option under Issue G sets out that the basis for deriving housing supply targets and housing land requirements in Edinburgh is Option 3 with the City accommodating a significant proportion of its own need and demand. As a result there will be a requirement to redistribute some need and demand to other areas. Outwith Edinburgh, there is a supply of land comprising recent completions, land identified in emerging LDPs, sites with planning permission and an estimate of the contribution from constrained and windfall sites to accommodate around 85,150 houses. This compares to an estimated need and and demand of 43,070 houses.   Even excluding any contribution from constrained (6,280 houses) or windfall sites (6,430 houses) there is still a significant supply of land (72,440 houses) when compared to the estimated need and demand for housing across the SESplan area outwith Edinburgh.

Table 4.4 Assessment of Housing Need and Demand vs. Supply 2012 - 2029

Authority	Assessment of Housing Need and Demand (Issue F Preferred Option 1 Steady Economic Growth)					Supply[9]	Comparison	Supply / HNDA
	Social Rent	Below Market Rent	Private Rented	Owner Occupied	Total			
City of Edinburgh	30,660	8,100	6,780	14,150	59,690	36,590	-23,100	61%
East Lothian	5,040	1,130	1,030	2,200	9,400	12,650	3,250	135%
Fife[10]	5,840	1,170	1,600	3,320	11,930	24,470	12,540	205%
Midlothian	4,770	720	600	1,420	7,510	15,900	8,390	211%
Scottish Borders	2,060	390	510	930	3,890	11,770	7,880	302%
West Lothian	5,110	1,180	1,450	2,600	10,340	20,360	10,020	197%
SESplan	53,480 (52%)	12,690 (12%)	11,970 (12%)	24,620 (24%)	102,760	121,740	18,980	118%
Total Excluding	22,820 (53%)	4,590 (11%)	5,190 (12%)	10,470 (24%)	43,070	85,150	42,080	198%

9   Completions for 2011 / 2012, 2012 / 2013, 2013 / 2014, Effective Land Supply, Emerging LDP, Constrained and Windfall Sites Minus Demolitions

10   SESplan part of Fife only

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Authority	Assessment of Housing Need and Demand (Issue F Preferred Option 1 Steady Economic Growth)					Supply[9]	Comparison	Supply / HNDA
	Social Rent	Below Market Rent	Private Rented	Owner Occupied	Total			
City of Edinburgh								

4.12 It is expected that SDP2 will be approved towards the end of 2017. The housing land supply position across the SESplan area is constantly changing as sites are consented and developed and as LDPs are reviewed and updated. Therefore Issue F identifies options for the basis for deriving housing supply targets and housing land requirements across the SESplan area and Issue G identifies options for the basis for deriving housing supply targets and requirements in Edinburgh only.

Options for the basis for deriving targets and requirements across the remainder of the SESplan area have not been identified in this MIR. This is partly due to the scale of Edinburgh's estimated need and demand relative to estimated need and demand in other areas. Changes in the basis on which the Edinburgh housing supply target and housing land requirement is derived will have a significant impact on those across the rest of the SESplan area.

Question 15

Setting Housing Targets and Requirements

To derive the housing supply target and housing requirements across the SESplan area, SDP2 will consider a range of factors including economic, environmental and infrastructure opportunities and constraints. What factors should SDP2 consider and why? Is there another approach that SDP2 should consider? If so, please describe that and explain why it should be considered?

SPP requires that housing supply targets and requirements are set at the SESplan area, each of the six LDP areas and for each functional housing market area. An assessment of housing market areas identified that the influence of the City of Edinburgh in terms of house sales extended well beyond its administrative boundaries. The functional housing market area was therefore defined as the SESplan area in its entirety, with fifteen sub housing markets operating within it. Should SDP2 set housing supply targets and housing land requirements at the SESplan and LDP level only as directed by SPP? Or should SDP2 set housing supply targets and housing land requirements at the SESplan, LDP and sub housing market area level? Is there another approach that SDP2 should consider and why? If so, please describe that and explain why it should be considered?

Specialist Provision

4.13 The assessment of need and demand for housing also considered the need for sites for Gypsy / Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. The assessment recognised that there is a requirement to improve existing sites and for local authorities to work across boundaries to meet mobile lifestyles. Applications for site accommodation and fair provision are dealt with on an individual basis and there are no accommodation needs identified which cannot be addressed via existing arrangements for temporary accommodation. A separate Equalities Report and Impact Assessment has been produced. This

addresses the requirements of the Equality Act (2010) and mainstreams equalities within the housing need and demand assessment preparation process.

Town Centres

4.14 Town centres across South East Scotland make a significant contribution to the region as places to do business and to live and as focuses for civic, civil, social and cultural activity. The Town Centre Action Plan promotes an expanded town centre first principle whereby uses which attract large numbers of people such as retail, commercial leisure, offices, community and cultural facilities should be located in town centres

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9   Completions for 2011 / 2012, 2012 / 2013, 2013 / 2014, Effective Land Supply, Emerging LDP, Constrained and Windfall Sites Minus Demolitions

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first. It also promotes residential uses within town centres to encourage diverse areas that support the vibrancy, vitality and viability of town centres throughout the day and into the evening. LDP policy will support town centres and identify a network of centres that include a diverse mix of uses, have a high level of accessibility and qualities of character and identity, which create a sense of place. Reassessment of town centre boundaries could be encouraged to allow for a flexible approach to recognise the changing shape of town centres and other uses which attract large numbers of people to be considered.

4.15   SDP1 identifies a network of centres comprising Edinburgh as the regional centre alongside Livingston, Kirkcaldy, Dunfermline and Glenrothes as strategic town centres. LDPs are directed to identify a network of other town and commercial centres which are of local significance. The preferred approach for SDP2 is to maintain this network of centres with member authorities designating other town centres or commercial centres through LDPs. LDPs can also designate new town centres or sub regional centres where the opportunity arises such as in new settlements or SDAs.

Figure 4.1 Strategic Centres
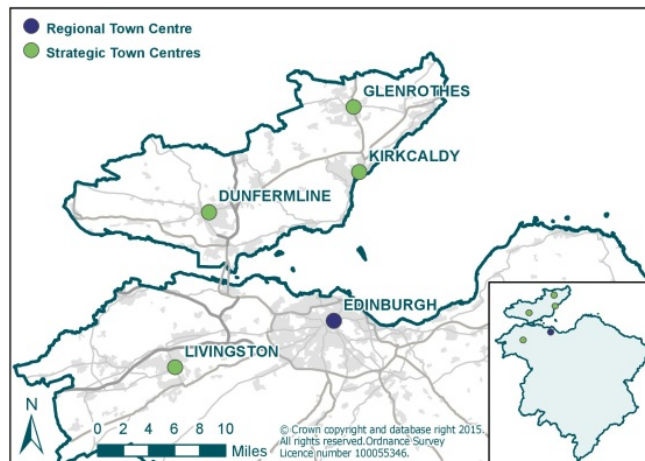
4.16   SDP2 will support town centres and all of their uses rather than focusing on retailing, setting out a strong presumption in favour of the principle of locating uses which attract large numbers of people within town centres. A sequential approach will be taken for the location of large footfall generating developments:

1.   Town Centre;

2.   Edge of Centre;

3.   Other defined Commercial Centres; and

4.   Out of Centre locations that are, or can be made easily accessible by public transport and will not have an adverse effect on the town centre.

Question 16

Town Centres

Are there specific actions that SESplan should take to support strategic centres and Edinburgh city centre? Are there other centres that SDP2 should identify as strategic town centres? Should SDP2 seek to identify a hierarchy below strategic town centres?

Strategic Green Networks

4.17   A diverse range of green spaces, natural landscapes, woodlands, coastline, waterways and outdoor recreation space contribute to the success of the city region. Together, they help define the character of the area, contribute to communities' quality of life and sense of place and provide the setting within which high quality, sustainable growth can occur. Developing new networks of these spaces through strategic development opportunities and protecting and enhancing existing networks is essential.

4.18   Covering all of the city region other than Scottish Borders, the Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN) is a national project to 2050 with a broad purpose to deliver green network improvements and transformational change. It is proposed that SDP2 sets the regional strategy to achieve the aims and vision of CSGN and the delivery of a strategic green network across the region. In SDP1 consideration of green network policies and actions was largely directed to LDPs. The SESplan member authorities and key agencies have identified ways in which SDP2 could add value to the action taken under SDP1. SDP2 could do this by establishing priority themes and aims which green networks in the area should achieve as follows:

4 A Place for Communities

- Improving quality of place;

- Providing for higher levels of active travel;

- Enabling biodiversity to flourish;

- Facilitating people to lead healthier lives;

- Improving landscape character;

- Enabling climate change adaptation;

- Attracting inward investment;

- Improving vacant and derelict land; and

- Delivering action in disadvantaged communities.

4.19   The SDP could also add value through the identification of:

- Spatial priority areas where green network safeguarding and enhancement is needed,while recognising that LDPs need to show the detail;

- Cross-boundary areas where collaboration and co-ordination is needed between local authorities to ensure planning and delivery of strategic green network opportunities; and

- The green network assets and the strategic green network needs within areas of significant growth to an appropriate level of detail.
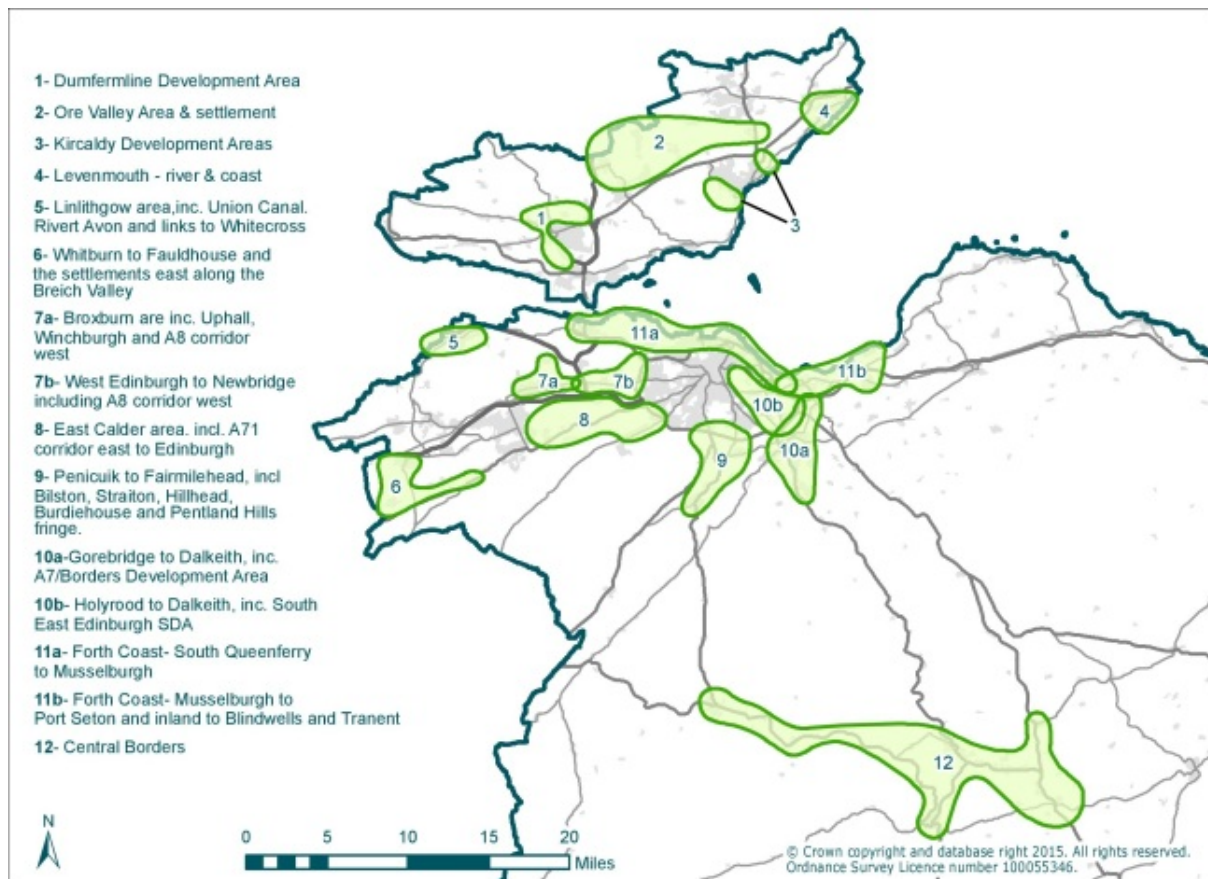
4.20   These areas of work align with the priorities set in NPF3 and SPP. The preferred approach will seek to ensure that strategic green network connectivity is safeguarded and enhanced. The aims and multiple benefits that green networks provide will be delivered within the priority areas. This will require the integration of green network functions within land use and management in these areas.

4.21   In areas identified for significant development, including SDAs, the preferred approach is to set a vision for green network development integral to placemaking principles established for these areas. SDP2 will illustrate the strategic connections and principles for green network development. LDPs will set out more detailed plans and proposals for sites within the areas of strategic development, as well as identifying more local green network priorities, as appropriate. Initial spatial priorities and areas requiring cross-boundary working at the SESplan level are identified in Figure 4.2. These are key areas of change where development presents opportunities to deliver green networks. The accompanying Green Network Technical Note sets out how these areas have been identified, the green network aims they meet, the actions and time scales which are required to deliver them and the cross boundary working needed.

4.22   The priority areas will be updated taking into consideration responses to the MIR and will reflect the final approach to growth areas identified in SDP2. This will have to take account of any alterations to the Edinburgh Green Belt and the increased protection and enhancement required for any green wedges included in the spatial strategy.

Figure 4.2 Regional Green Network Priority Areas

1- Dumfermline Development Area

2- Ore Valley Area & settlement

3- Kircaldy Development Areas

4- Levenmouth - river & coast

5- Linlithgow area, inc. Union Canal. Rivert Avon and links to Whitecross

6- Whitburn to Fauldhouse and the settlements east along the Breich Valley

7a- Broxburn are inc. Uphall, Winchburgh and A8 corridor west

7b- West Edinburgh to Newbridge including A8 corridor west

8- East Calder area. incl. A71 corridor east to Edinburgh

9- Penicuik to Fairmilehead, incl Bilston, Straiton, Hillhead, Burdiehouse and Pentland Hills fringe.

10a- Gorebridge to Dalkeith, inc. A7/Borders Development Area

10b- Holyrood to Dalkeith, inc. South East Edinburgh SDA

11a- Forth Coast- South Queensferry to Musselburgh

11b- Forth Coast- Musselburgh to Port Seton and inland to Blindwells and Tranent

12- Central Borders

Issue J

Strategic Green Networks

Preferred Option

SDP2 will identify spatial priority areas for green network safeguarding, enhancement and creation and key areas of cross-boundary working identified at the regional level. LDPs will be required to reflect the green network priorities identified, add detail as appropriate on local level green network priorities and work towards delivery through LDP action programmes.

Alternative Option

Retain the same policy framework as SDP1. SDP2 will support a strategic green network but with the identification, prioritisation and development being undertaken by LDPs.

Question 17

Strategic Green Networks

Do you support the preferred option? If not, do you support the alternative option? Please set out your reasons why. If you do not support either the preferred or alternative option, please set out your reasons why and suggest any amendments which you consider appropriate. Do the SESplan green network themes and aims capture the

4 A Place for Communities

key issues for green network development in the area? Does the map of proposed green network priority areas and areas of cross-boundary working at the SESplan level identify the appropriate areas to focus on? Are any priority areas missing from Figure 4.2? If so, which areas should be added and why?

5 A Better Connected Place

Improving connectivity, addressing network constraints and removing barriers will support a low carbon South East Scotland as a place to do business and a place for communities. While parts of the region enjoy good access to transport, infrastructure and digital networks, others are less well served and there are significant constraints and major issues to be addressed. In order to deliver the preferred spatial strategy and achieve the Vision, these networks need to be improved to increase connectivity.

Monitoring SDP1 and the Challenges and Considerations for SDP2

Across SESplan:

- Half of all journeys to work in the region are made to, from or within Edinburgh;

- Rail usage has increased by 50% over the 2001 to 2011 census period, mainly on journeys to and from Edinburgh;

- Car ownership has increased in all SESplan authorities except Edinburgh but traffic volumes have remained level since 2008;

- Walking and cycling to work has increased but this is mostly in journeys within Edinburgh; and

- The proportion of journeys to work by car decreased in journeys to, from and within Edinburgh but increased in all journeys outside of Edinburgh.

The Transport Appraisal of SDP1 and the Supplementary Guidance on Housing Land forecast increases in congestion and delays on the region's road network (more detailed local level assessments are available through emerging LDP transport appraisals). This is particularly apparent on the strategic intercity road network, the M8 / 9 / 90 - A720 - A1, which experience significant congestion during peak periods. Some services on the region's rail network are also forecast to exceed capacity. Congested transport networks limit economic potential including the development of key, nationally significant growth sectors in the city region.

The number of air quality management areas in the region has increased since the preparation of SDP1. To minimise impacts on air quality and climate change, SDP2 will need to direct LDPs to require development to minimise increases in traffic levels, and therefore congestion, encourage further modal shift away from cars and towards public transport, walking and cycling and increase the accessibility of rural and deprived areas.

More details of recent regional travel and transport trends are available in the refreshed Regional Transport Strategy (RTS).


Transport

5.1   The principle of following a transport hierarchy will be carried forward from SDP1 and the RTS. This seeks to reduce the need to travel, encourage and support travel by walking, cycling and public transport and, only when travel needs cannot be met through these modes, accommodate car use. The preferred spatial strategy supports decarbonising transport, public transport and increasing walking and cycling activity. Successful delivery of SDP2 and the RTS together should help reduce the need for car use.

5.2   The preferred spatial strategy will help to minimise the need to travel and the length of journeys. Longer commutes are known to have detrimental impacts on human physical and mental health as well as leaving less time to spend with families and for recreation (see ONS for further details). Public transport is more efficient at moving large numbers of people than the private car. Whilst some may choose to have longer journeys to work, the preferred strategy seeks to ensure that choice is not driven by the lack of housing options. Shorter journeys are more likely to be made by walking, cycling or public transport.

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Figure 5.1 SESplan Transport Network
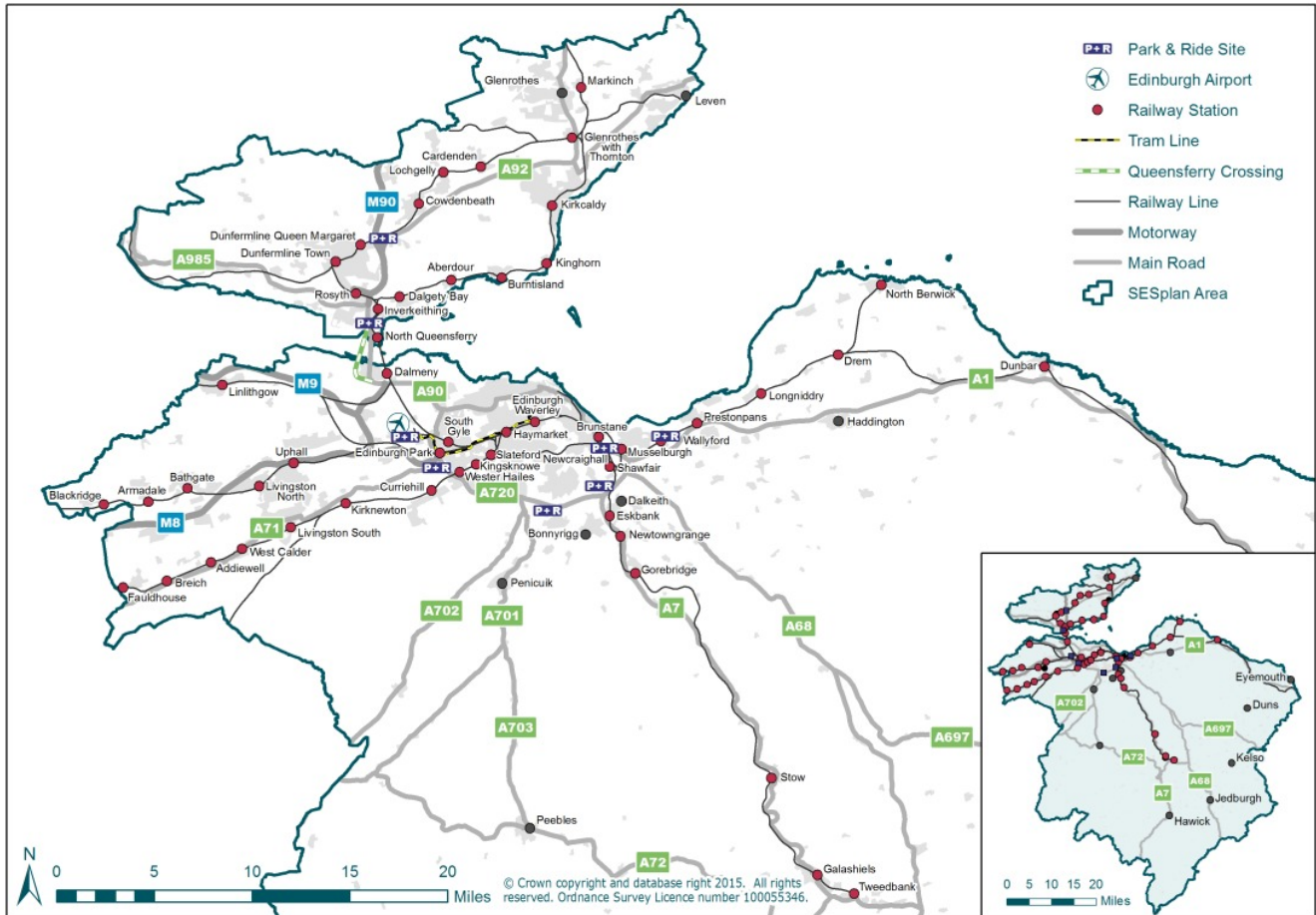
5.3   Increased rail passenger capacity is being created on the Edinburgh - Glasgow line and the electrification of the Shotts line will improve journey times and the level of service along this route. The Borders Railway will open up development potential along the A7 corridor but many opportunities have already been planned for in the emerging Scottish Borders and Midlothian LDPs. Other parts of the rail network are forecast to exceed passenger capacity in the long term, particularly the lines to Edinburgh from East Lothian and Fife. Details of rail capacity are available in Scotland's Rail Utilisation Strategy.

5.4   Development   locations need to be carefully considered and a balance reached between accessibility and the capacity of the public transport network to accommodate further development. Areas with network capacity are often not suitable for environmental reasons. They may be in locations where development is not required or further away from employment and services which implies increased journey times to these.

There needs to be significant further investment in public transport capacity in and around Edinburgh, along with investment in walking and cycling.   Development potentially impacting on congested parts of the networks has to be carefully master planned and designed to minimise additional traffic, maximise sustainable transport and active travel potential, provide public transport services and prevent impacts on road safety.   The accompanying Spatial Strategy Technical Note sets out information on transport network capacities and an updated Public Transport Accessibility Analysis.

5.5   A transport appraisal of the spatial strategy and alternatives will be undertaken to inform SDP2. The appraisal will take into consideration outputs from the study described in paragraph 6.4 and will be objective based, in accordance with Transport Scotland guidance on development plans. Alongside other studies, this will provide information on the impacts of the strategy options and the transport infrastructure improvements that will be required.

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Issue K

LDP Transport Policy Direction

Parts a, c and g of Policy 8 (Transportation) of the approved SDP1 state that LDPs will:

a.   Ensure that development likely to generate significant travel demand is directed to locations that support travel by public transport, foot and cycle;

c.   Relate density and type of development to public transport accessibility; and

g.   Ensure that the design and layout of new development demonstrably promotes non-car modes of travel.

Preferred Option

The preferred option is for parts a, c and g of Policy 8 of the approved SDP1 to be amended to better direct development to accessible locations and to promote travel by walking, cycling and public transport over private car journeys. LDPs will:

* Ensure that large scale housing development is located in areas that are shown to be, or can be made, highly accessible to town centres and employment by public transport, foot and cycle;

* Ensure that development that generates significant travel demand (e.g. offices, retail, leisure facilities, colleges etc) is directed to centres, or areas shown to be, or can be made, highly accessible by public transport, walking and cycling;

* Ensure that density, uses and layouts of new development demonstrate how they will reduce the need to travel, increase and promote public transport accessibility and encourage walking and cycling. Where possible, these must include clear and direct linkages to public transport nodes and interchanges; and

* Ensure that development in accessible locations is at higher densities.

Alternative Option

SDP2 to retain SDP1 Policy 8 parts a, c and g in their current form.

Question 18

LDP Transport Policy Direction

Do you support the preferred option? If not, do you support the alternative option? Please set out your reasons why. If you do not support either the preferred or alternative option, please set out your reasons why. Should SDP2 set out housing density requirements for large developments to promote sustainable transport and walking and cycling?

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Figure 5.2 SESplan Walking and Cycling Network

Regional Walking & Cycling Network

— Existing
— Planned
— Proposed/Aspirational

N

0   5   10   15   20 Miles

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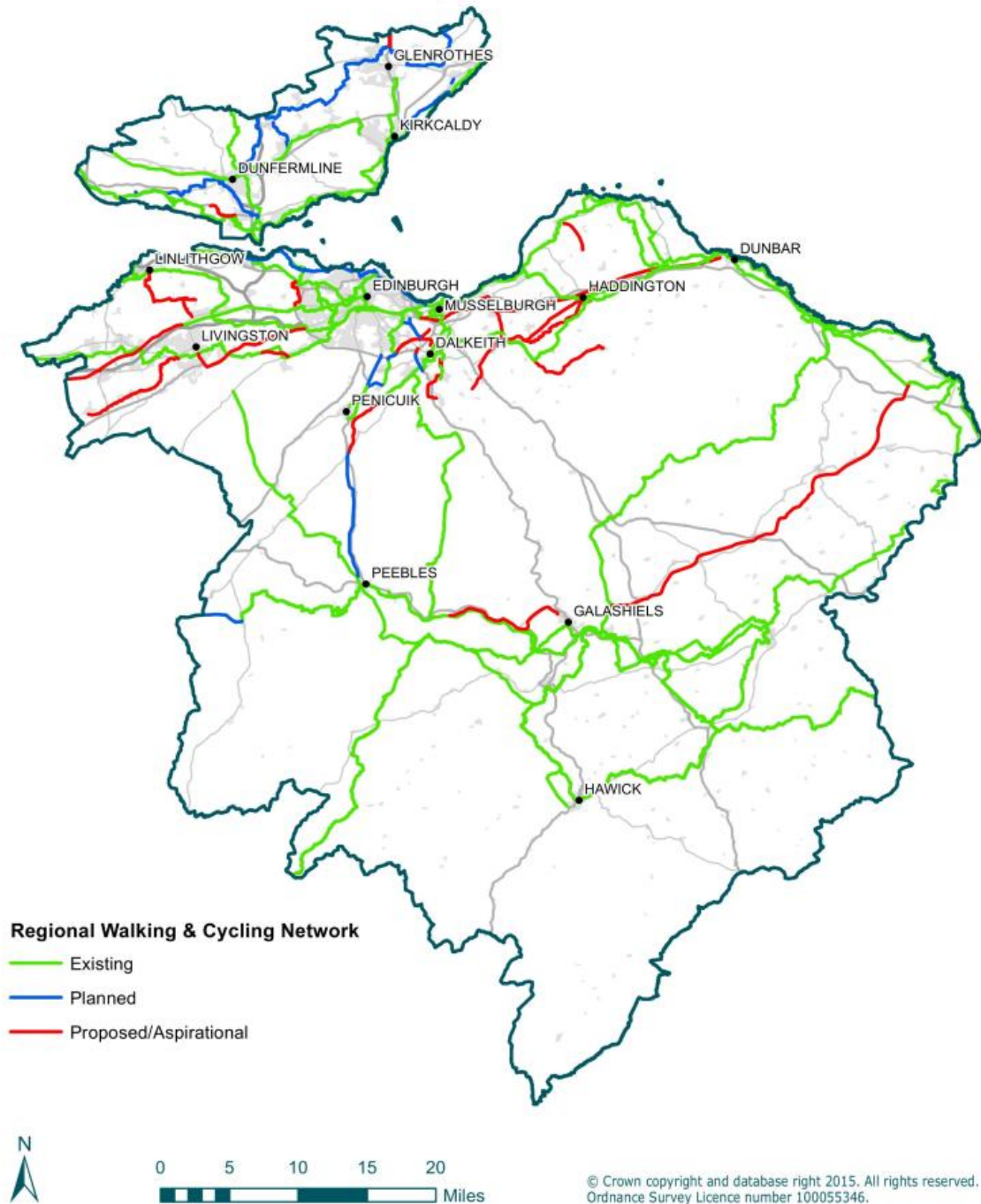
Regional Walking and Cycling Network

5.6   SESplan is working with Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), SEStran, SUSTRANS and member authorities to identify blockages and missing links on the strategic active travel network. SEStran is undertaking a detailed study with a focus on cycle routes between local authority areas which will inform SDP2. The completion of links and removal of barriers to cycling will allow the creation of a regional walking and cycling network with direct routes between urban areas, work places and town centres. Such city region cycle and walking networks are being developed in comparable European city regions. Development of these networks will support a significant increase in journeys being undertaken by walking and cycling to help meet the Scottish Government's Vision for Active Travel and the target that 10% of all journeys are made by bike.

A Better Connected Place 5

5.7 NPF3 places an emphasis on building on the success of long distance recreational routes to link tourist locations and on these as tourist assets themselves. The region has a number of these trails, such as the Southern Upland Way, Fife Coastal Path and the recently completed John Muir Way. Potential routes and trails have been identified which could form part of the national long distance walking and cycling network [11] and increase walking and cycling based on tourism's contribution to the regional economy.

5.8 Figure 5.2 seeks to combine these two elements and shows existing, planned and proposed or aspirational regionally important walking and cycling routes in the SESplan area. Descriptions of each route are available in the Green Network Technical Note.

Question 19

Does Figure 5.2 (Regional Walking & Cycling Network) capture the strategic routes at the SESplan level? Have the correct routes to be developed as regional routes been identified? Are any routes missing? If so, please indicate which routes and why they should be identified.

Prioritising Strategic Transport Infrastructure

5.9 Building on NPF3, SESplan supports increased connectivity to the rest of Scotland, UK and further afield. The development of High Speed Rail to Glasgow and England will support this and is identified as a national development. Increased connectivity along the East Coast strategic transport corridor is vital to the economy of that part of the region. Edinburgh Airport plays a vital role in the attractiveness and the success of the economy in the region and Scotland as a whole. Edinburgh Airport Expansion and access requirements associated with that will remain safeguarded in SDP2.

5.10 LDPs will support the role of ports and freight infrastructure. SDP2 will expand on NPF3 national development requirements of additional freight capacity on the Forth when these are clarified. SESplan's ports and rail network play significant roles in the movement of freight. The East Coast Rail Line and road improvements, including A801 upgrades, will be required to enhance this. Ports, including smaller ports on the Forth and North Sea coasts, will play a significant role in the offshore renewables industry.

5.11 Since the preparation of SDP1, the following strategic transport infrastructure interventions have started construction or have been completed:

- Airdrie - Bathgate Rail Link (opened December 2010)

- Waverley and Haymarket Station Improvements (completed)

- Borders Railway and Galashiels Transport Interchange (opening September 2015)

- Queensferry Crossing (completion late 2016)

- Edinburgh Gateway Rail Station (opening late 2016)

- Edinburgh - Glasgow Rail Improvements Programme (ongoing to 2019)

5.12 These interventions will help create new development opportunities, increase accessibility and improve network performance. However, further interventions will be required to release economic growth potential, increase access to jobs, encourage modal shift and support development.

5.13 SDP1 set out a number of strategic transport interventions. Not all of these projects currently have government support, a fully refined evidence base or committed funding. Based on development needs, its transport impacts and sustainable economic growth requirements, it is proposed that SDP2 prioritises the strategic transport infrastructure requirements. The initial list of priorities in Table 5.1 will be refined through the SDP2 Transport Appraisal, projects on infrastructure funding, development impact studies and feedback on the MIR. This process will take into consideration other interventions identified in SDP1 including further improvements to the A92. Further details can be found in the RTS, SDP1 Action Programme and SDP1 Strategic Infrastructure Diagram.

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11   identified as a national development in NPF3

5 A Better Connected Place

Table 5.1 Strategic Transport Interventions

Intervention	Purpose
A720 Improvements - including Junction Upgrades, Ramp Metering and Intelligent Transport Systems / Managed Motorways	Minimise additional delay of the strategic road network around Edinburgh
East Linton Rail Station, Reston Rail Station and East Lothian Line Improvements	Improve access and capacity, support future development opportunities and rail freight movement
Edinburgh Orbital Bus with associated Park & Ride Facilities	Promote sustainable travel on A720 journeys and minimise worsening of the strategic road network
Edinburgh Tram Network - Extensions to Leith, Granton, Dalkeith, Musselburgh and Newbridge	Promote sustainable travel and support existing and planned development
Edinburgh Waverley Improvements	Increase capacity of station to accept more and longer trains
Fully Dualled A1 Between Edinburgh and Newcastle	Increase access, safety and economic growth on strategic east coast transport corridor connecting two major UK cities
Levenmouth Rail Link and Stations - Fife Circle to Levenmouth	Support planned development and improve access to jobs and opportunities from a higher deprivation area
Strategic network of walking and cycling routes along key corridors and between settlements	Support sustainable travel, minimise additional traffic, increase physical activity
Winchburgh Rail Station and M9 junction	Required by planned and future development (funded by development)

Issue L

Prioritising Strategic Transport Infrastructure

Preferred Option

Through its accompanying Action Programme and the Transport Appraisal to be undertaken to inform the Proposed Plan, SDP2 seeks to prioritise already identified and emerging strategic transport infrastructure to ensure delivery of key projects to maximise economic potential, enable planned development and increase accessibility by sustainable transport networks.

Alternative Option

SDP2 will maintain the SDP1 approach and identify a 'long list' of strategic transport infrastructure requirements without any prioritisation in its accompanying Action Programme.

Question 20

Prioritising Strategic Transport Infrastructure

Do you support the preferred option? If not, do you support the alternative option? Please set out your reasons why. If you do not support either the preferred or alternative option, please set out your reasons why. What transport priorities should be identified and how should transport infrastructure be prioritised? Please indicate any other strategic interventions which you consider should be included in Table 5.1.

A Better Connected Place 5

Digital Connectivity and Utilities Infrastructure

5.14   Digital connectivity is of critical importance to the way people shop, work, run businesses, socialise and access services. Slow internet and data connections leave areas disadvantaged and failing to attract investment and contribute to an increased need to travel. The impact of online and creative business, particularly in rural areas, has already grown and will continue to expand as speeds and connections are improved. The Scottish Government programme Step Change seeks to ensure 96% of properties in Scotland are covered by high speed broadband networks by 2019, including through commercial operations.

5.15   Some rural areas, particularly in the Scottish Borders and East Lothian, will still be without a high speed connection after the Step Change programme. Local Authorities are to work with affected communities and Community Broadband Scotland to seek solutions to improving connections to these areas. A Scottish Government study into mobile phone coverage has also indicated that signal, 2G and 3G coverage is very poor in the Scottish Borders and some parts of East Lothian compared to the rest of the region.

5.16   Locations without connections to high speed broadband networks would not be suitable for large scale development, particularly housing. This could contribute to economic disadvantage and isolation and increase the need to travel. LDPs will direct development toward areas accessible to high speed broadband networks or to areas where development can identify and deliver a solution.

5.17   Scottish Water have a rolling investment programme which prioritises investment in water and sewerage infrastructure. This is linked to development plans and development that is due to be started. Whilst there are constraints in the water and sewerage network that will need to be addressed for some development locations in the short term, these could be overcome with planned investment and should not affect long term strategic locations for development.

5.18   There are no strategic constraints on the gas distribution network, although further enhancement to the major gas connection to the Central Borders could be required if significant additional development were identified there.

6 Delivery

6 Delivery

Development either cumulatively or individually will impact on available infrastructure capacity. The approach to delivery and how sites are delivered on the ground is key to achieving the overall vision and spatial strategy of SDP2.

Monitoring SDP1 and the Considerations and Challenges for SDP2

Key challenges facing SDP2 in setting a framework for delivery are:

- The delivery of the SDP1 strategy is being restricted by the availability of supporting infrastructure and capital funding;

- The difficulties in funding infrastructure have become even more stark as capital budgets of local authorities, Scottish Government, the Regional Transport Partnership and the NHS come under pressure;

- The lack of mechanisms including public sector funding to deliver affordable housing; and

- The establishment of an Action Programme which is supported by all of the agencies and organisations whose engagement is needed to deliver the strategy.

Infrastructure Delivery and Funding

6.1 Optimising transport connectivity and providing additional capacity to support growth is a key issue for SDP2. New education facilities at primary and secondary level and an appropriate provision of health and social care services will also be required. Providing new and improved 'green infrastructure' is similarly an essential part of the strategy.

6.2 National guidance states that the development sector must pay a proportionate amount towards the delivery of additional infrastructure capacity. Developers will be required to bear the cost of providing the necessary site infrastructure in line with the provisions of Circular 3/2012 (Planning Obligations and Good Neighbour Agreements). Local authorities, collectively or individually, will need to develop funding mechanisms such as Tax Increment Financing (TIF) or City Deal to enable strategic development, particularly where infrastructure provision is required across a SDA and

multiple sites. The key is to gather planning obligations at a proportionate level and from the right developments. Analysis of the impacts of development on the transport network is underway and this can be used as a starting point to quantify the impact of new development on infrastructure capacity.

6.3 The establishment of a City Deal for Edinburgh and South East Scotland is being explored by the SESplan member authorities. City Deals have been effective in other city regions in facilitating the delivery of infrastructure through a combination of funding by central and local government, based on the improved performance of the regional economy, and the private sector. City Deals may include a range of types of infrastructure and action on issues such as skills development to support the city region's economy. Subject to the development of a City Deal, SESplan and member authorities will work to ensure the co-ordination of any City Deal programme with priorities identified through the SDP.

Issue M

Infrastructure Delivery

The current approach to funding infrastructure has not always delivered the measures needed to support the development strategies of previous plans. It is particularly difficult to deliver new infrastructure at the strategic scale as the legislation focuses on mitigating the local, direct impacts of new development. Without a fresh approach, there is a serious risk that whichever development strategy is adopted, it will not be implemented on the ground.

Delivery 6

Preferred Option

The preferred option is to investigate the establishment of a strategic infrastructure fund. In such funds, contributions and risks are shared among councils, between councils and central government and across sectors. The funds generally feature a mix of public sector forward funding, private sources of finance and a clear system of region wide developer contributions, to produce a continually replenished 'revolving' fund.

Alternative Option

The alternative option is to maintain the current approach to infrastructure funding.

Question 21

Infrastructure Delivery

Do you support the preferred option? If not, do you support the alternative option? Please set out your reasons why. If you do not support either the preferred or alternative option, please set out your reasons why.

Should such a fund be established at the SESplan level, to maximise economies of scale and leverage, or piloted first in an individual SDA or growth corridor? Where should the balance lie between public funding and contributions from development and how can risks be equitably shared between sectors? Should a new system of developer contributions be introduced which, within the current legislation, enables contributions to fund measures which are needed to implement the strategy but may not be directly related to an individual development's impact.

6.4 SESplan is taking forward an action in the SDP1 Action Programme to explore cumulative and cross border impacts and mechanisms for funding infrastructure enhancements including an examination of the principles and potential of cross border developer funding. This involves working with national agencies and SESplan member authorities on a study of the impacts arising from SDP1. This is examining transport network 'hot spots' and what multi modal interventions could be required as a result of planned development, with a particular focus on cross-boundary traffic impacts. The study will provide detailed information helping to prioritise interventions to support delivery and improve linkages between land use and transport planning. The transport implications of SDP2 will be considered in the Transport Appraisal to be undertaken at Proposed Plan stage.

Issue N

Funding Transport Infrastructure - Developer Obligations

The regional transport study will be used to inform what development should contribute towards the transport interventions required as a result of development. There are options for collecting contributions.

Preferred Option

In compliance with Circular 3/2012, SESplan and member authorities will work towards developing sub-regional development contributions frameworks which will pool contributions towards funding multi modal transport infrastructure (given the scale of the SESplan region, one contributions mechanism covering the whole region would not be compatible with the Circular). Contributions will be required to mitigate impacts on the transport network, including cumulative impacts, where they cannot be accommodated satisfactorily within existing capacity. Contributions may be required from developments in local authority areas other than where the transport infrastructure improvement is located.

Alternative Option

Maintain the current position and use information from the study to seek developer contributions on a case by case basis for transport infrastructure.

6 Delivery

Question 22

Transport - Developer Obligations

Do you support the preferred option? If not, do you support the alternative option? Please set out your reasons why. If you do not support either the preferred or alternative option, please set out your reasons why. Should financial contributions be sought from development towards improvements on the trunk road network? Given the lack of capital funding available to deliver transport infrastructure, are there any alternative solutions?

Assessing the Five Year Effective Housing Land Supply

6.5   SDP2 will set housing land requirements across SESplan. LDPs should allocate a range of sites which are effective or expected to become effective in the plan period to meet the housing land requirement and should provide for a minimum of five years' effective land supply at all times. Each of the SESplan member authorities monitors effective land supply through the annual housing land audit process in accordance with national policy and the criteria set out in PAN 2/2010 Affordable Housing and Housing Land Audits.

6.6   SPP does not specify how the five year land supply should be measured, but in general terms the starting point for the calculation is the latest housing land audit compared with the five year requirement set out in the approved development plan. Whilst undertaking the calculation on this basis in times of economic stability is entirely reasonable, in times of recession, the calculation is not sufficiently robust to reflect lower levels of demand or that there will be higher levels of land constrained on the basis of financial or marketability criteria only.   In turn, this means that despite there being a sufficient supply of land in any given area which on a strict application of ownership, physical or other such planning criteria is effective and able to be developed, additional land is required to be brought forward to meet an artificial shortfall created by an increase in land classed as constrained on a demand or financial / market basis. Bringing forward additional land when there is already a more than adequate supply of land risks undermining the overarching strategy of the SDP. It may also lead to the compromising the delivery of necessary infrastructure.

6.7   Furthermore, calculating the five year housing land supply on an all tenure basis does not take account of the fact that the majority of housing need and demand is for affordable rather than market led housing. Should a shortfall in supply be identified, bringing forward additional land which is market led, does not address the need and demand for affordable housing. Again this approach undermines existing development plan strategies and leads to an over allocation of market led housing land.

6.8   Notwithstanding that across SESplan there is considered to be a generous supply of housing land, the current economic climate means that sites are not coming forward for development as envisaged by the approved SDP. There have been considerable delays in bringing forward sites since 2009 as a result of the economic downturn.

Issue O

Assessing the Five Year Effective Land Supply

Preferred Option

SDP2 will direct LDPs to calculate the five year housing land supply using a common set of measures across Edinburgh and South East Scotland. SDP2 would recognise the starting point for calculating the five year housing land supply is the housing land audit compared with the five year requirement set out in the approved development plan. The guidance would also direct LDPs to consider other factors including:

• Need and demand in relation to both market and affordable housing;

• Completions of both market and affordable housing;

• Funding mechanisms and programmes which support affordable housing provision;

Delivery 6

- Demand in relation to house sales (transactions), mortgage interest rates, mortgage advances, secured lending and interest payments as a percentage of income; and

- Data on past performance and growth prospects in relation to Gross Value Added (GVA), construction sector capacity, houses prices and the labour market.

Alternative Option

The alternative option is to maintain the current approach with no guidance prepared.

Question 23

Assessing the Five Year Effective Land Supply

Do you support the preferred option? If not, do you support the alternative option? Please set out your reasons why. If you do not support either the preferred or alternative option, please set out your reasons why.

7 Are there any other Issues to consider?

Question 24

Other Issues

Briefly, are there any other issues which SDP2 should address?

Question 25

Climate Change Adaptation

Do you consider that SESplan could better pursue climate change adaptation and facilitate a joint approach to the issue? If so, please suggest ways in which this could be achieved.

Question 26

Development Planning and Community Planning

Do you consider that development planning and community planning in Edinburgh and South East Scotland could be better aligned? If so, please suggest ways in which this could be achieved.

Question 27

How to Get Involved

Are there any other forms of communication you would like SESplan to use during consultations?

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Abbreviations / Glossary 8

8 Abbreviations / Glossary

Table 8.1 Glossary

Term	Description
Action Programme	Accompanies the Strategic Development Plan and identifies the how when and by who of delivery of the plan.
Adaptation (Climate Change)	The adjustment in economic, social or natural systems in response to actual or expected climate change.
Affordable Housing	Housing of reasonable quality that is affordable to people on modest incomes.
Allocation	Land identified in a local development plan for a particular use.
Brownfield Land	Land which has previously been developed.
Central Scotland Green Network	A strategic network of woodland and other habitats, active travel routes, greenspace links, watercourses and waterways, providing an enhanced setting for development and other land uses.
City Deal	Funding mechanism in which contributions and risks are shared between councils and central government and across sectors, based on the improved performance of the regional economy.
Commercial Centre	Examples include out-of-centre shopping centres, commercial leisure developments, factory outlet centres, retail parks or clusters of larger mixed retail units and leisure units.
Committed Development	Housing, economic development and infrastructure projects which are either allocated in previous development plans or have received Council support through subsequent planning permissions.
Community Planning Partnerships	Partnership where local authorities initiate, maintain and facilitate a process by which public services are planned and provided in the local authority area. There is a Community Planning Partnership in each of the 32 local authorities in Scotland.
Development Plan	A document setting out how places should change and what they could be like in the future. It stipulates what type of development should take place and where should not be developed.
Effective Land Supply	The part of the established housing land supply which is free or expected to be free of development constraints in the period under consideration.
Established Land Supply	The total housing land supply Including the effective housing land supply plus remaining capacity for sites under construction, sites with planning consent, sites in adopted local development plans and where appropriate other buildings and land with agreed potential for housing development.
Greenbelt	Area of countryside around cities or towns which aims to prevent urban sprawl and inappropriate development.

8 Abbreviations / Glossary

Term	Description
Greenfield Land	Land in a settlement or rural area which has never been developed, or where traces of any previous development are now such that the land appears undeveloped.
Green Network	Paths or open space connecting areas by sustainable transport modes.
Healthy Town Centre	The health of a town centre is measured through the indicators included in Annex A of SPP.
Heat Map	Map showing heat demand and supply of heat used for buildings.
High Speed Rail	Type of rail transport than operates significantly faster than normal trains, typically over 125mph in the UK.
Housing Need and Demand Assessment (HNDA)	The evidence base used to identify future housing requirements to ensure suitable land is allocated through development plans.
Housing Market Area	Geographical space in which people will search for housing and within which they are willing to move while maintaining existing economic and social relationships.
Infrastructure	Public transport, roads, sewerage, water supply, schools, gas, electricity, telecommunications etc. which are needed to allow developments to take places.
Moratorium	The delay or suspension of an activity or law.
National Records for Scotland	Provides statistical releases on behalf of the Scottish Government.
Prudential Borrowing	Set of rules governing local authority borrowing.
Sequential Approach	An approach which establishes a sequence of sites selection for retail, commercial, leisure, office, community and cultural uses.
Significant Business Cluster	Broad areas where similar or complimentary uses operate.
Strategic Development Areas	Areas identified under SDP1 of being capable of accommodating strategic growth.
Sustainable Economic Growth	Building a dynamic and growing economy that will provide prosperity and opportunities for all, while ensuring that future generations to meet their own need.
Sustainable Transport	Any means of transport with low impact on the environment, including walking, cycling, public transport, car share.
Tax Incremental Funding	A public financing method which funds public sector investment in infrastructure and unlocks regeneration in an area, which may otherwise be unaffordable to local authorities.
Thermal Generation	Steam driven power supply.
Windfall	A site which becomes available for development during the plan period which was not anticipated to be available when the plan was being prepared
World Heritage Site	Designation by UNESCO for special cultural or physical significance.

Abbreviations / Glossary 8

Table 8.2 Abbreviations

Acronym	Expanded
AMRI	Annual Mineral Raised Enquiry
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
BGS	British Geological Survey
CCS	Carbon Capture Storage
CSGN	Central Scotland Green Netowrk
DPS	Development Plan Scheme
ECML	East Coast Main Line
HNDA	Housing Need and Demand Assessment
HMA	Housing Market Area
IBG	International Business Gateway
LDP	Local Development Plan
LPA	Local Planning Authority
MIR	Main Issues Report
MS	Monitoring Statement
NPF3	National Planning Framework 3
NRIP	National Renewable Infrastructure Plan
NTDF	National Tourism Development Framework
RTS	Regional Transport Strategy
SBS	Scottish Biodiversity Strategy
SDA	Strategic Development Area
SDP	Strategic Development Plan
SDPA	Strategic Development Plan Authority
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEPA	Scottish Environmental Protection Agency
SESTRAN	South East Scotland Transport Partnership
SFS	Scottish Forestry Strategy
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
SPP	Scottish Planning Policy

8 Abbreviations / Glossary

Acronym	Expanded
STPR	Scottish Transport Projects Review
PEDL	Petroleum Exploration and Development Locations
TIF	Tax Incremental Funding
WETA	West Edinburgh Transport Appraisal
ZWP	Zero Waste Plan

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The Process for Developing the SDP 9

9 The Process for Developing the SDP

Figure 9.1 Plan Hierarchy
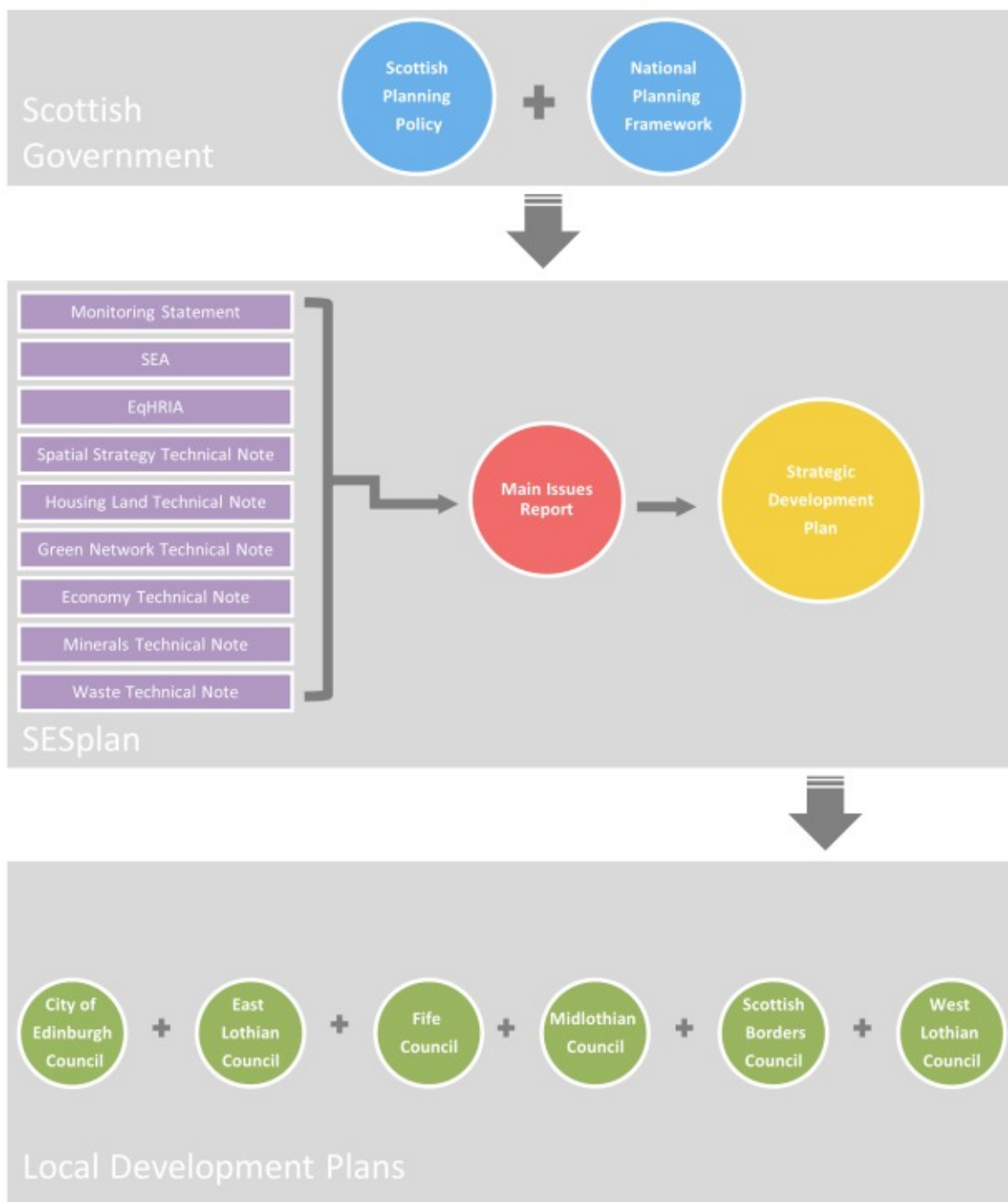
9 The Process for Developing the SDP

Figure 9.2 Plan Stages

REPORT TO: East Lothian Council

MEETING DATE: 23 June 2015

BY: Chief Executive

7

SUBJECT: Response to the Commission on Local Tax Reform

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1   PURPOSE

1.1   To seek Council's agreement to the terms of a written representation to the Commission on Local Tax Reform.

2   RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1   That the Council agrees the terms of the suggested response in the Appendix to this report.

3   BACKGROUND

3.1   The independent Commission on Local Tax Reform has been set up to look at ways of delivering a fairer system of local taxation in Scotland. It is chaired jointly by Marco Biagi MSP, Minister for Local Government and Community Empowerment, and Cllr David O'Neill, President of COSLA.

3.2   The Commission has invited written evidence. It also has set up an electronic survey to gather further views and will plan to take oral evidence too. It plans to present its findings late in 2015.

4   POLICY IMPLICATIONS

4.1   In drafting the Council's suggested response, officers have borne in mind the Council's priorities of **reducing inequalities across and within our communities**, and of **maximising the efficiency and effectiveness of services provided to the public**.

4.2   These priorities suggest that the Council would support a system of local taxation that is fair and transparent, and for which an effective and efficient system of collection is possible.

5 EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 This report is not applicable to the well being of equalities groups and an Equalities Impact Assessment is not required.

6 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

6.1 Financial – none arising from this report.

6.2 Personnel - none arising from this report.

6.3 Other - none arising from this report.

7 BACKGROUND PAPERS

7.1 www.localtaxcommission.scot for more detail on the work of the Commission.

7.2 https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/LV6K7F6 - the Commission's electronic survey, available to any individual and which, they say, should take no more than five minutes to complete.

7.3 http://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/download/meetings/id/15867/06_council_plan-two-year_review - for priorities under the Council Plan.

AUTHOR'S NAME	Christine Dora
DESIGNATION	Executive Assistant
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DATE	11 June 2015

Appendix: DRAFT RESPONSE TO THE COMMISSION ON LOCAL TAX REFORM

*Questions in **bold** are themes specifically suggested by the Commission on Local Tax Reform.*

East Lothian Council welcomes the opportunity to contribute to the thinking of the Commission on Local Tax Reform. Any tax system involves a balance between different principles. The Council advocates fairness, progressiveness, transparency, democratic accountability and efficiency of collection in a system of local taxation.

East Lothian Council supports the six principles of local taxation promoted by COSLA:

Principle 1: Local taxation should be fair and easy to understand

Principle 2: Local taxation should be administratively efficient and difficult to avoid

Principle 3: Local taxation should have regard to the stability and buoyancy of the underlying tax base

Principle 4: Local taxation should be determined locally in order to establish and maintain democratic local accountability. This includes the local setting of rates

Principle 5: Local government should have the discretion to determine whether rates and reliefs are set nationally of locally

Principle 6: Local taxation should allow for local flexibility, empowering local authorities to raise local funding for local priorities. Specifically, individual local authorities should be empowered to introduce local taxes, at their discretion, to raise additional resources.

The Council also supports the European Charter of Local Self Government and specifically Article 9 of the Charter, which states that local authorities are:

> *"entitled to adequate financial resources of their own, of which they may dispose freely"* and to resources of a *"sufficiently diversified and buoyant nature to enable them to keep pace as far as practically possible with the real evolution of carrying out their tasks."*

1. **Scotland's Current System of Council Tax: To what extent does the current system of council tax deliver a fair and effective system of local taxation in Scotland? Are there any features of the current system that you wish to see retained or changed?**

The advantages of the current council-tax system being property-based are that:

i)   it is administratively efficient;

ii)   effective systems of collection already exist;

iii)   collection rates are good and improving: in East Lothian last year the collection rate was 96.52%

iv)   it is difficult to avoid;

v)   property value differentials are capable (for the most part) of constituting   an appropriate proxy for people's material circumstances and thence their ability to pay, without the requirement and associated expense of assessing their actual income on a regular basis.

However the current council tax system has scope for improvement. Changes that might be considered are:

i)   the introduction of further bandings so that the system better reflects the ability to pay of the most and least wealthy in our society;

ii)   establishing a much stronger link between local spending, income generated directly from local taxation, and the wishes of the local community as expressed through the democratic process. Currently, Council Tax accounts for only around 20% of a local authority's income in Scotland, and the ability to vary local authority taxation income in line with community priorities is at best extremely limited and in recent years has effectively been non-existent.

2.   **Reform of Local Taxation: Are there alternatives to the current system of council tax that you think would help to reform local taxation in Scotland? What are the main features of these, and why do you think they would deliver improvement?**

Any alternative system would need to be administratively efficient and deliver greater transparency and strengthened democratic accountability.

3.   **Local Priorities: How well to you think that communities' local priorities are accounted for in the way that local taxation operates at the moment? If there is room for improvement, how should things change?**

East Lothian Council's overarching priority, as expressed in our current Council Plan, is in **reducing inequalities across and within our communities.** This is an expression of the rationale behind the strategic

planning and delivery of the Council's services, and is also behind its commitment to the prevention agenda.

The current system of council tax represents to an extent the ability of people in different communities to pay, in that property values are lower in less affluent communities (although more sensitive bandings would reflect some individuals' ability to pay larger or smaller amounts in line with what they can afford).

A democratic deficit is apparent in the current funding structure for local government. Local taxation currently accounts for a minority share of a council's income, and it is arguably difficult for individuals, businesses and communities to discern how the council's spending choices for "their" money relates to either the choices they make at local government elections or the charges they are asked to pay. At present the local community has no way of directly affecting the Council's income (or the extent of its expenditure) through the ballot box. A similar deficit also exists in respect of businesses who often find difficulty reconciling increased charges with reduced levels of service.

Individual responses to the Council's budget consultations over the past few years have suggested that the position in respect of council tax is not well understood by the general public: neither the proportion of local government funding constituted by council tax income, nor the mechanics of the council tax freeze. Collectively we need to ensure that any system is transparent and capable of being easily understood in principle.

Audit Scotland have made a convincing case for medium and longer term planning within the public sector and Local Government in particular. It would therefore be desirable to have a greater degree of certainty and continuity of funding. The Council already recognises the importance of setting medium-term spending plans (currently producing three-year budgets), but under the current circumstances, this has become increasingly difficult verging on impossible given that its main source of income is neither within its direct control nor planned on anything other than a short term basis.

Further information: We would like to keep the conversation going. Please tell us about any events, networks or other ways in which we could help achieve this.

The Council is not aware of any networks over and above those of which the Commission will already be aware: in particular, the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities and the various professional bodies active in local government. We have publicised the Commission's consultation within our own networks.

REPORT TO: East Lothian Council

MEETING DATE: 23 June 2015

BY: Depute Chief Executive (Partnerships and Community Services)   **8**

SUBJECT: Charging Policy: Abandoned Vehicles – Recovery of Costs

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1   PURPOSE

1.1   That Council considers approving the introduction of a policy of recovering costs incurred as a result of the uplift, storage and disposal of abandoned vehicles.

2   RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1   It is recommended that Council authorises the recovery of costs associated with the uplift, storage and disposal of abandoned vehicles in accordance with section 5 of the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978 and The Removal, Storage and Disposal of Vehicles (Prescribed Sums and Charges etc.) (Scotland) Regulations 2011. The policy of recovering costs will take effect from 1 July 2015 and will be reviewed on an annual basis.

3   BACKGROUND

3.1   Section 3 (1) of the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978 (hereinafter referred to as "the 1978 Act") places a duty on the local authority, where it appears to it that a motor vehicle in their area is abandoned without lawful authority on any land in the open air or any other land forming part of a highway, to remove the vehicle.

3.2   The Council investigated 189 complaints of abandoned vehicles during the financial year 2012/2013, 240 during 2013/2014 and 323 during 2014/2015. Since 1 April 2015 the council has investigated 61 such complaints. The council uplifted, stored and disposed of 12 vehicles during 2012/2013, 23 during 2013/2014 and 39 during 2014/2015. Since 1/4/15, the council has uplifted, stored and disposed of 3 motor vehicles.

The increase in the number of complaints about abandoned vehicles is attributed to the marked decline in the price of scrap metal; irresponsible vehicle owners are more likely to abandon their vehicles if scrap metal dealers charge for the uplift of same.

3.3 The majority of abandoned vehicles uplifted in East Lothian are cars, although the "the 1978 Act" allows for the uplift "any trailer intended or adapted to use as an attachment to such a vehicle". Historically officers have uplifted a number of abandoned caravans and different types of trailers.

3.4 The problem of abandoned vehicles is not unique to any specific geographical area, with vehicles having been uplifted from a number of urban and rural sites.

3.5 The Council employs a contractor to uplift, store and dispose of abandoned vehicles. During the financial years 2012/2013, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 the council paid its contractor £300, £2292 and £5454 respectively. No monies were recovered from any of the vehicle owners. Since 1 April 2015 the council has paid its contractor £6060. Contractor costs vary in accordance with the size of the vehicles uplifted and the length of time they are kept in storage. In addition to contractor costs, the council also has to bear the staff costs associated with investigating complaints of abandoned vehicles.

3.6 Schedule 1 of The Removal, Storage and Disposal of Vehicles (Prescribed Sums and Charges etc.) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 sets out the prescribed charges that can be applied to the owners whose vehicles have been uplifted, retained and disposed of by the local authority. Charges are predicated upon type and weight. The majority of vehicles uplifted in East Lothian fall in to the category that would allow for the local authority to charge £150 for uplift, £25 per day for storage and £75 for disposal. The average storage period is seven days.

3.7 Cabinet approved a Charging Policy at its meeting of 13 January 2015. Customer Services, as part of its service planning and budget setting process, has identified charging for the uplift, storage and disposal of abandoned vehicles as a potential new income stream. Recovering costs is in line with the said policy in so much as it removes the scenario of council tax payers subsidising a service for those who irresponsibly abandon their vehicles.

4   POLICY IMPLICATIONS

4.1 None.

5   EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1   This report is not applicable to the well being of equalities groups and an Equalities Impact Assessment is not required.

6   RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

6.1   Financial – Generation of potentially £3000 in net income. This estimate is arrived at via a projection of the current year's figures for costs incurred as a result of uplift, storage and disposal of abandoned vehicles, combined with the likelihood of recovering monies due from vehicle owners. The amount of income generated will be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure cost effectiveness.

6.2   Personnel - None.

6.3   Other – None.

7   BACKGROUND PAPERS

7.1   None.

AUTHOR'S NAME	Tom Shearer
DESIGNATION	Head of Communities and Partnerships
CONTACT INFO	01620 827 413
DATE	8 June 2015

East Lothian Council

REPORT TO: East Lothian Council

MEETING DATE: 23 June 2015

BY: Depute Chief Executive (Resources and People
                        Services)

9

SUBJECT: Summer Recess Arrangements 2015

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1   PURPOSE

1.1   To advise Members of the arrangements for dealing with Council
       business during the summer recess 2015.

2   RECOMMENDATIONS

       Council is requested to:

2.1   Approve the application of the recess business arrangements, in
       accordance with Standing Order 15.5, effective from the close of this
       meeting until the Council meeting of 25 August 2015 (outlined at
       Section 3.1); and

2.2   Note that a summary of business carried out during the recess period
       will be brought to the Council meeting of 25 August 2015, and that
       copies of all reports approved during the recess period will be lodged in
       the Members' Library.

3   BACKGROUND

3.1   Rule 15.5 of the Council's Standing Orders states that:

       Between the last scheduled Council meeting prior to the
       summer/election recess and the first meeting following the
       summer/election recess, a minimum of two of the Provost,
       Depute Provost, Leader, Depute Leader, together with the
       Convener/Depute Convener of the appropriate committee, will
       deal in their discretion with the urgent business of the Council
       presented to them for consideration by the Chief Executive, or
       officers authorised by him/her to act on his/her behalf.

For the avoidance of doubt, matters that require approval of two-thirds of Councillors cannot be dealt with under this Standing Order.

3.2   It is advised that reports outlining the business that has occurred over the recess period and that have required the application of Rule 15.5 should then be brought to the Council meeting of 25 August 2015 for noting.

3.3   Business dealt with under delegated powers and submitted to the Members' Library will continue to be processed using the normal procedures.

4   POLICY IMPLICATIONS

4.1   None

5   EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1   This report is not applicable to the well being of equalities groups and an Equalities Impact Assessment is not required.

6   RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

6.1   Financial – None

6.2   Personnel – None

6.3   Other - None

7   BACKGROUND PAPERS

7.1   East Lothian Council's Standing Orders

AUTHOR'S NAME	Lel Gillingwater
DESIGNATION	Team Manager – Democratic Services
CONTACT INFO	lgillingwater@eastlothian.gov.uk
DATE	9 June 2015

REPORT TO: East Lothian Council

MEETING DATE: 23 June 2015

BY: Depute Chief Executive (Resources and People Services)

10

SUBJECT: Submissions to the Members' Library Service
9 April – 10 June 2015

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1   PURPOSE

1.1   To note the reports submitted to the Members' Library Service since the last meeting of Council, as listed in Appendix 1.

2   RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1   Council is requested to note the reports submitted to the Members' Library Service between 9 April and 10 June 2015, as listed in Appendix 1.

3   BACKGROUND

3.1   In accordance with Standing Order 3.4, the Chief Executive will maintain a Members' Library Service that will contain:

(a)   reports advising of significant items of business which have been delegated to Councillors/officers in accordance with the Scheme of Delegation, or

(b)   background papers linked to specific committee reports, or

(c)   items considered to be of general interest to Councillors.

3.2   All public reports submitted to the Members' Library are available on the Council website.

4   POLICY IMPLICATIONS

4.1   None

5   EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1   This report is not applicable to the well being of equalities groups and an Equalities Impact Assessment is not required.

6   RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

6.1   Financial – None

6.2   Personnel – None

6.3   Other - None

7   BACKGROUND PAPERS

7.1   East Lothian Council's Standing Orders – 3.4

AUTHOR'S NAME	Lel Gillingwater
DESIGNATION	Team Manager - Democratic Services
CONTACT INFO	lgillingwater@eastlothian.gov.uk
DATE	10 June 2015

MEMBERS' LIBRARY SERVICE RECORD FOR THE PERIOD
9 April – 10 June 2015

Reference	Originator	Document Title	Access
51/15	Depute Chief Executive (Partnerships and Community Services)	Responses to Consultation on the Main Issues Report and Interim Environmental Statement for the East Lothian Local Development Plan	Public
52/15	Depute Chief Executive (Resources and People Services)	Local Government Boundary Review – Supporting Documentation	Public
53/15	Interim Head of Development	City Deal Outline Business Case	Private
54/15	Depute Chief Executive (Partnerships and Community Services)	Active Schools & Community Recreation Contract Extensions	Private
55/15	Depute Chief Executive (Partnerships and Community Services)	Proposed Fire Damage Reinstatement at 36 Law Road, North Berwick	Public
56/15	Depute Chief Executive (Partnerships and Community Services)	Building Warrants Issued under Delegated Powers between 1st and 31st March 2015	Public
57/15	Depute Chief Executive (Partnerships and Community Services)	Planning Enforcement Notices issued between 1st March 2015 and 31st March 2015	Public
58/15	Depute Chief Executive (Resources and People Services)	Staffing Report – continuation and change of contracts at Wraparound Care, Dunbar	Private
59/15	Acting Head of Development	Proposed Work Notice Repair Works at 14 & 16 Links Avenue, Musselburgh	Public
60/15	Head of Council Resources	East Lothian 'Right Benefits' Programme	Private
61/15	Head of Infrastructure	Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Update	Public
62/15	Head of Communities & Partnerships	East Lothian Council response to Scottish Parliament European and External Affairs Committee inquiry: "Connecting Scotland: how Scottish organisations engage internationally"	Public
63/15	Head of Communities & Partnerships	Sports Award Scheme – Special Award	Public

64/15	Acting Head of Development	Developing Scotland's Young Workforce – Scotland's Youth Employment Strategy	Public
65/15	Chief Executive	Burial and Cremation Bill – Consultation Response	Public
66/15	Acting Head of Development	Tranent Conservation Area Regeneration Scheme (CARS)	Public
67/15	Head of Infrastructure	Service Review – Partial Realignment of Amenity Service Structure	Private
68/15	Head of Education	St Mary's RC Primary School – Roll Capping P1 for Session 15/16	Public
69/15	Acting Head of Development	Security of Supply – Call for Written Evidence	Public
70/15	Acting Head of Development	Grant of Extension to the Terms of the Ground Lease for the Scout Hall, Longniddry	Private
71/15	Acting Head of Development	Sale of 58 sq m of Land at 8 Merryfield Avenue, Macmerry	Private
72/15	Acting Head of Development	Transfer of the Former Groundcare Depot at Osborne Terrace, Cockenzie, from General Services Account to Housing Revenue Account	Private
73/15	Head of Children's Wellbeing	Service Review – Children's Wellbeing: Post-Implementation Service Evaluation and Revisions to staffing Establishment and Structure	Private
74/15	Head of Infrastructure	Service Review and Staffing Report – Property Maintenance	Private
75/15	Head of Council Resources	Service Review – Temporary Resource: Business Finance	Private
76/15	Acting Head of Development	Transfer of Former Fa'side Lodge Care Home at Church Street, Tranent, from General Services Account to Housing Revenue Account	Private
77/15	Head of Communities and Partnerships	Learning at Work Policy – April 2015	Public
78/15	Head of Education	Amendment to Reserving Places at Innerwick Primary School for Catchment Pupils Who Move into the Catchment Area during the Academic Year 2015/16	Public
79/15	Acting Head of Development	Planning Enforcement Notices Issued between 1 and 30 April 2015	Public
80/15	Depute Chief Executive (Partnerships and Community Services)	Building Warrants Issued under Delegated Powers, 1 – 30 April 2015	Public
81/15	Head of Communities and Partnerships	Equality Outcomes and Mainstreaming Progress Reports 2013-2015	Public

82/15	Head of Communities and Partnerships	Sport Awards Scheme – Special Awards	Public
83/15	Acting Head of Development	Development Plan Scheme No. 7	Public
84/15	Depute Chief Executive (Partnerships and Community Services)	Responses to the Consultation on the Main Issues Report for East Lothian Local Development Plan: Addendum – Additional Responses	Public
85/15	Acting Head of Development	Service Review and Staffing Report – Environmental Health	Private
86/15	Acting Head of Development	Harlawhill House, Prestonpans – Outline Statement of Significance	Private
87/15	Head of Council Resources	John Gray Centre Development Officer – Change in Hours	Private
88/15	Acting Head of Development	Assignation of the Ground Lease for Chalet Site 26, Belhaven Bay Holiday Chalet Park, Dunbar	Private
89/15	Acting Head of Development	Sale of 0.025 Ha (0.06 acre) or Thereby of Land at Newhailes Industrial Estate, Musselburgh	Private
90/15	Acting Head of Development	Grant of a Servitude Right to Lay and Maintain a Gas Main at the Public Sports Pitch at Haddington Infant School (Joint Campus), Tynebank Road, Haddington	Private
91/15	Acting Head of Development	Grant of Servitude Right for a Footpath and to Lay a Rising Water Main through Land off Haldane Avenue, Haddington	Private
92/15	Head of Infrastructure	Trade Waste Charges 2015/16	Public
93/15	Director of Health and Social Care	Review of Home Help Service	Private
94/15	Depute Chief Executive (Partnerships and Community Services)	Building Warrants issued under Delegated Powers – May 2015	Public
95/15	Depute Chief Executive (Resources and People Services)	Response to Local Government Boundary Commission Consultation	Public
96/15	Acting Head of Development	Assignation of Ground Lease for Plot 5, Newhailes Industrial Estate, Musselburgh	Private

10 June 2015