Transport and Environment Committee

10.00am, Tuesday, 19 March 2013

Review of Experimental Traffic Regulation Order – Business Parking Permits

Item number	7.11
Report number	
Wards	All

Links

Coalition pledges	P30
Council outcomes	CO25
Single Outcome Agreement	SO1

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

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Executive summary

Review of Experimental Traffic Regulation Order – Business Parking Permits

Summary

This report considers whether the measures introduced under an Experimental Traffic Regulation Order (ETRO) on 2 April 2012 should be made permanent, which would require a formal change to the Traffic Regulation Order (TRO).

The measures allowed the introduction of a business parking permit and proposed changes to the current retailers' parking permit scheme in the Extended Controlled Parking Zones – S1 to S4 and N1 to N5 Appendix 1 (map).

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Transport and Environment Committee:

1 agrees to the commencement of the statutory procedure to formally vary the TRO;

2 agrees to the introduction of a business parking permit for class two retail outlets. The permit will initially cost £300.00 per annum, with a maximum of two permits allowed per business;

3 agrees that there is no requirement for retailers' vehicles to be liveried; and

4 agrees to two permits per business, with a maximum of two vehicles allocated to each permit.

Measures of success

The Transport, Infrastructure and Environment Committee, on 29 November 2011, approved the proposals for the Experimental Traffic Regulation Order Parking Permits for Businesses. This involved the introduction of an ETRO to trial a business parking permit scheme. The report stated that the scheme would be considered a success if the new permit holders' vehicles could be accommodated within the existing permit parking places, without displacing residents or other permit holders.

The uptake of business permits for class two retail outlets has been relatively low. Extending the parking permit scheme has had negligible impact on permit parking throughout the Extended Controlled Parking Zones (S1 to S4 and N1 to N5).

Financial impact

It is anticipated that the permanent implementation of business permits for class two retail units will generate an income stream of £10k per annum.

Equalities impact

Consideration has been given to the relevance of the Equalities Act 2010 and further consultation is not required, as there will be no impact on those covered by the Protected Characteristics.

Sustainability impact

Business permit uptake has been low and vehicles are being accommodated within the parking permit provision. There is no adverse environmental impact because the introduction of this scheme has shifted class two businesses from pay and display to permit parking.

Consultation and engagement

The ETRO was advertised to the public from 15 July to 23 August 2011. Ten letters of objection were received. The November 2011 report, recommended that the Committee repel the objections and the ETRO was introduced on 2 April 2012.

If the Committee approves the recommendations in this report, a Variation Order to the TRO governing the Controlled Parking Scheme will require to be progressed. If approval is granted, the changes will be advertised to the public. This will give the public, a further opportunity to comment on the proposals to introduce the measures on a permanent basis.

Since the introduction of the scheme, two emails supporting the proposal have been received.

Background reading/external references

- Review of Parking Permits for Business report to Transport, Infrastructure & Environment Committee on 23 November 2010

- Experimental Traffic Regulation Order Parking Permits for Businesses report to Transport, Infrastructure & Environment Committee on 29 November 2011

Report

Review of Experimental Traffic Regulation Order – Business Parking Permits

1. Background

1.1 To qualify for a retailers' parking permit, the vehicle must be essential for business use and permanently liveried, with the company's details.

1.2 Retailers' permits are only available to retailers carrying out a class one retail activity. This means the business must undertake the retail sale of goods or provide a service principally to visiting members of the public, for example, post offices, travel agents, hairdressers, launderettes or dry cleaners. A list of qualifying retailers is detailed in Appendix 2.

1.3 The class one requirement was initially introduced, as it was believed that the uptake of retailers' permits would be fairly high. However, uptake of permits has not reached the anticipated levels and it is clear that other types of users could be accommodated within the scheme.

1.4 The ETRO allowed the introduction of a business parking permit to accommodate class two businesses. This means the business must undertake a financial, professional or any other relevant activity where the services are provided principally to visiting members of the public, for instance, lawyers, accountants or estate agents. A list of qualifying businesses is detailed in Appendix 3.

1.5 Before the introduction of the ETRO, retailers' were required to have their vehicles liveried with their business name which was then printed on the permit. This provided a means of identification for the Parking Attendant. There was no limit on the number of vehicles which could be registered to a single permit as long as all registered vehicles were liveried.

1.6 The ETRO changed the terms and conditions and allowed an increase in the number of permits to two per retailer; however, only two vehicle registration numbers could be allocated to a permit. The requirement for vehicles to be liveried was also removed.

1.7 The ETRO only affected businesses and retailers located in the Extended Controlled Parking Zones (Zones N1–N5 and S1–S4).

1.8   The changes brought about by the introduction of the ETRO have had little or no impact on other parking permit types currently offered by the council.

1.9   One of the other parking permits available for use in the extended zones and throughout the Controlled Parking Zone is the Trades' parking permit. These are available to Tradespeople who can confirm they undertake a qualifying trade and have a vehicle insured for company use which is essential for the company's daily operation. To qualify for a Trades' permit vehicles must be fully liveried with the company's name and contact details. A list of qualifying Trades' is detailed in Appendix 4.

1.10   Trades' permits are available annually at a cost of £1000.00 or on a monthly basis at a cost or £100.00 per month.

1.11   The Trades' parking permit allows a registered vehicle to park in pay and display parking places at all times and in permit holders and shared use parking places between 9.00am and 4.30pm, Monday to Friday or Monday to Saturday depending on the zone.

1.12   Under the relevant Traffic Regulation Orders, Public Utility vehicles are exempt from certain restrictions when they are being actively used for work carried out on the road for laying, erection, alteration or repair of any sewer or any other mains, pipe, or apparatus for the supply of gas, water or electricity or any electronic communications apparatus

1.13   The parking exemptions do not apply to Public Utility vehicles associated with work being carried out in properties. When working in properties Public Utility vehicles must park according to the regulations and make appropriate parking arrangements. These arrangements could include the display of a valid Trades' permit, for which eligible Public Utility companies can apply.

1.14   Parking Attendants are fully aware of the restrictions and exemptions that apply to all vehicles and will carry out appropriate enforcement action when appropriate.
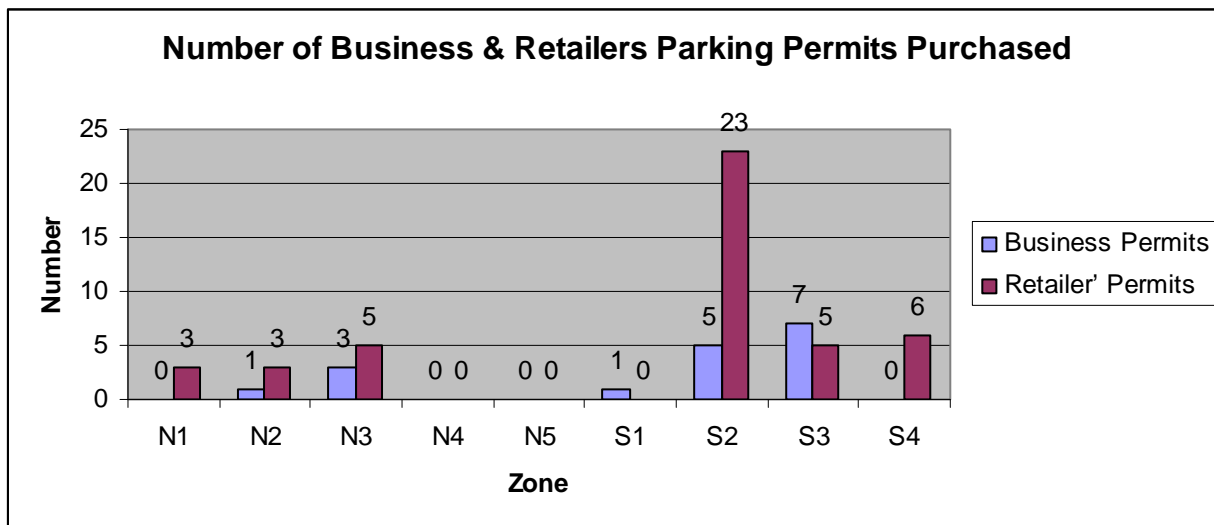
2.   Main report

2.1   The ETRO was introduced on 2 April 2012 to:

- provide a new Business Parking Permit for class two retail outlets at a cost of £300.00 per annual permit, with a maximum of two permits allowed per business.

2.2   Amendments were also made to the retailers' parking permit scheme which were
       to:

       • remove the requirement for retailers' vehicles to be liveried; and

       • restrict the number of permits per business to two, with a maximum of
         two vehicles allocated to each permit

2.3   The graph below shows the total number of business and retailers' parking
       permits purchased during the first six months of the scheme (2 April –
       30 September 2012). These have been broken down by zone.

Number of Business & Retailers Parking Permits Purchased

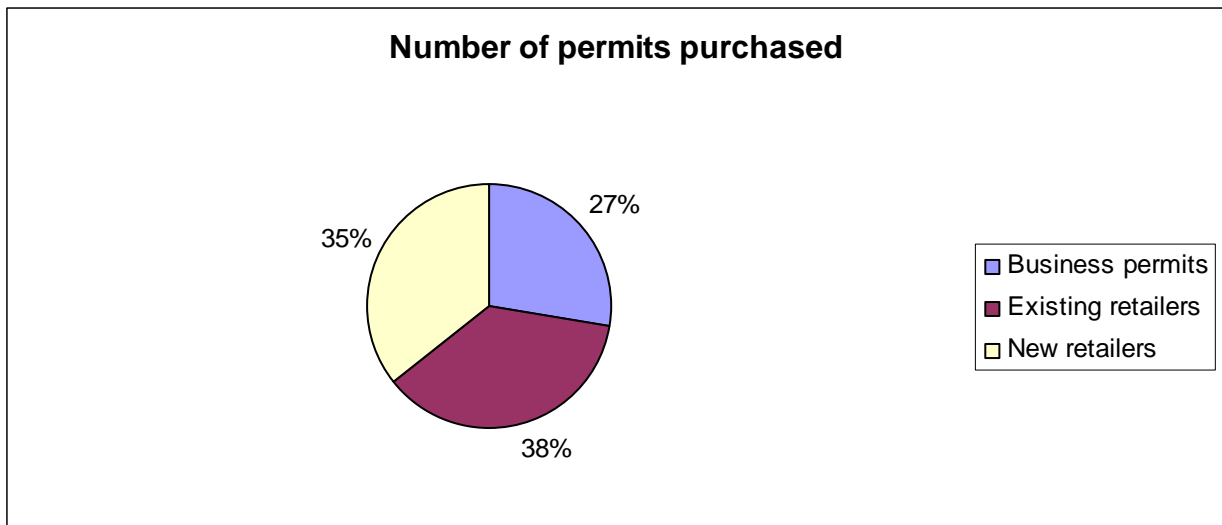| Zone	Business Permits	Retailer' Permits
N1	0	3
N2	1	3
N3	3	5
N4	0	0
N5	0	0
S1	1	0
S2	5	23
S3	7	5
S4	0	6

2.4   A total of 14 businesses purchased a business parking permit. Three of these
       businesses opted to purchase a second permit, resulting in a total of 17
       business permits being sold in the first six months of the introduction of the
       scheme

2.5   A total of 23 retailers' parking permits were sold to existing customers in the first
       six months of the introduction of the scheme. Three of these retailers opted to
       make use of the amendment to the scheme and purchased a second permit.

2.6   A total of 20 new retailers purchased a parking permit due to the relaxation of
       the livery requirement. Two of these retailers opted to purchase a second
       permit, resulting in a total of 22 retailers parking permits being sold to new
       customers in the first six months of the introduction of the scheme.

2.7   The graph below shows the type of permit purchased within the first six months of the introduction of the scheme.

Number of permits purchased

2.8   In conclusion, demand for business parking permits and first time retailers' parking permits has been low and these vehicles have been accommodated within the existing allocation of parking places.

3.   Recommendations

3.1   It is recommended that the Transport and Environment Committee:

      3.1.1   agrees to the commencement of the statutory procedure to formally vary the TRO;

      3.1.2   agrees to the introduction of a business parking permit for class two retail outlets. The permit will initially cost £300.00 per annum, with a maximum of two permits allowed per business;

      3.1.3   agrees that there is no requirement for retailers' vehicles to be liveried; and

      3.1.4   agrees to two permits per business with a maximum of two vehicles allocated to each permit

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

Links

Coalition pledges	P30 – Continue to maintain a sound financial position including long term financial planning.
Council outcomes	CO25 – The Council has efficient and effective services that deliver on objectives.
Single Outcome Agreement	SO1 – Edinburgh's Economy Delivers increased investment, jobs and opportunities for all.
Appendices	Appendix 1 – Map of Extended Controlled Parking Zones
	Appendix 2 – List of Qualifying Class One Retailers
	Appendix 3 - List of Qualifying Class Two Businesses
	Appendix 4 – List of Qualifying Trades' Businesses

Appendix 1 - Map of Extended Controlled Parking Zones

Appendix 2 – List of Qualifying Class One Retailers

Antiques
Art Shop
Auctioneer
Baker's Shop
Barber
Bathrooms
Books
Box Office
Butcher
Car Accessories
Cards
Catalogue Shop
Charity Shop
Chemist
Children's Clothing
China
Clothes
Clothes Repair
Computers
Decorating Accessories
Department Store
Discount Store
Domestic Appliances
Drug Store
Dry Cleaners
Electrical Goods
Fabrics
Fancy Goods
Fishmonger

Florist
Frozen Foods
Fruit/Vegetables
Funeral Director
Games
Gift Shop
Grocer
Hairdresser
Home Furnishings
Newsagent
Sound Equipment
Spare Parts
Sports Goods
Stationer
Supermarket
Sweets
Telephones
Ticket Agency
Tiling Centre (domestic)
Tobacco
Toiletries
Tool Hire
Toys
Travel Agent
TV/Video Equipment
TV/Video Rental
Window Blinds
Wine Merchant

Please note that a class one retail activity is specified in the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Scotland) Order 1997

Appendix 3 – List of Qualifying Class Two Businesses

Advice Centre
Bank
Beautician
Betting Office
Bookmaker
Building Society
Careers Office
Chiropodist
Clairvoyant
Courier Service
Dentist
Doctor
Driving School Office
Employment Agency
Estate Agent
Financial Services

Glazier's Office
Health Centre
Info Office
Insurance Office
Interior Design
Lawyer's Office
Loan Company
MP's Office
Photocopy Office
Photographer
Psychic Centre
Roofing Office
Solicitor
Sun Tan Centre
Tattooist
Vet

Please note that a class two business activity is specified in the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Scotland) Order 1997

Appendix 4 – List of Qualifying Trades Businesses

Aerial installation
Bathroom fitting
Building
Carpentry
Carpet fitting
Decorating
Electrical installation and maintenance
Insulation installation
Joinery
Kitchen fitting
Masonry
Painting
Plumbing
Roofing
Tiling
Window fitting

Transport and Environment Committee

10am, Tuesday, 19 March 2013

Waste and Recycling Update

Item number	7.12
Report number	
Wards	All

Links

Coalition pledges	P44
	P49
	P50
Council outcomes	CO17
	CO18
Single Outcome Agreement	NO14-LO30

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

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EDINBVRGH
THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

Executive summary

Waste and Recycling Update

Summary

This report updates Committee on performance in reducing the amount of waste being sent to landfill and increasing recycling. The report also provides an update on progress in implementing the policy of not collecting excess domestic waste.

The amount of waste sent to landfill so far in 2012/13 has reduced by 7,124 tonnes or 6% when compared against the same period last year. Based on tonnage data for the period ending January it is forecast that 137,953 tonnes will be sent to landfill this year, 9,716 tonnes (6.6%) less than in 2011/12.

The proportion of all waste (including street sweepings) recycled is at its highest ever with 39.06% of waste having been recycled so far in 2012/13 compared to 35.5% in 2011/12.

The continued roll out of food waste collections has resulted in increased amounts of food waste being segregated for recycling. In January 465 tonnes were collected which is the highest monthly tonnage since the scheme was introduced.

The policy of not collecting extra waste at the side of bins and overfilled bins was relaxed during the initial implementation of managed weekly collections to allow residents to get used to fortnightly collections of residual waste. The reintroduction of that policy on a phased basis started on 4 February 2013.

Only around 4% of bins are currently being presented with extra waste by the side or overfull. This waste is no longer being collected, bins are tagged, letters sent and visits made to offer advice and support. Enforcement action will be considered as a last resort if extra waste continues to be presented.

Initial indications are that the incidence of extra waste is reducing. Door knocking of affected households is yielding a positive response from 87% of those visited and 53% of those visited ordered additional recycling boxes.

Officers will continue to promote recycling through awareness raising campaigns and community engagement. A further report outlining the communications strategy will be brought to a future meeting of the committee.

Recommendations

1. To note the contents of the report.

Measures of success

- Achievement of the Council's targets for increasing recycling and reducing landfill.

Financial impact

The reduced amount of waste that is projected to be sent to landfill this year will result in an estimated saving of £1 million.

Equalities impact

The content of this report is not relevant to the public sector equality duty of the Equalities Act 2010.

Sustainability impact

Increased recycling will help to divert waste from landfill and support the achievement of greenhouse gas reduction targets, and reductions in local environmental impact.

Consultation and engagement

A range of public engagement work is ongoing to promote recycling which includes door knocking, radio and bus advertisements and local events.

Further public consultation will be carried out in the first quarter of 2013/14, using demographically representative focus groups, with residents from both low and high density housing areas, in particular to identify the barriers to recycling and to shape the communications and engagement activities.

Background reading / external references

Report

Waste and Recycling Update

1. Background

1.1 At the meeting of Transport and Environment Committee on 15th January 2013 members requested regular updates on performance in reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill and increasing recycling. It was also agreed at the meeting of the Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee meeting on 26th February 2013 to provide an update in the landfill tonnages and recycling report on the implementation of the Council's policy of not collecting excess domestic waste.

Landfilled Waste and Recycling

1.2 The *imProve it* programme aims to deliver transformational change in a number of environment services including Waste Services. The most significant waste targets in 2012/13 are:

- Reduced landfill tonnages – 131,222 tonnes

- Increased recycling of waste - 40% of municipal waste

1.3 Significant progress in implementing the changes required to deliver both service improvements and landfill savings has been made including the implementation of managed weekly collections in September 2012.

Excess Waste Policy

1.4 Like many local authorities across the country (e.g. West Lothian, Scottish Borders and, soon, Glasgow) the Council has always had a policy of not picking up extra waste beside bins or overfilled bins. This policy was relaxed to allow residents time to adapt to the change to fortnightly residual waste collections, but starting on 4 February, the policy was reintroduced using a phased approach.

1.5 The phased approach includes the following stages:

- 4 February to 17 February: Crews collected but tagged bins that were overfilled, or had bags of waste beside them. A letter was sent to these properties to offer support with reducing waste and recycling.

- 18 Feb – 3 March: Crews did not pick up any extra bags of waste beside bins, or empty bins if they were overfilled. A tag was placed on the bin

informing residents, a letter was sent and a visit arranged to provide advice and support on reducing and recycling waste.

- 4 March – 18 March. Crews did not pick up any extra bags of waste beside bins, or empty bins if the lid could not be shut. A tag was placed on the bin informing residents and an official warning letter was sent.

- From 18 March, crews will not collect extra waste put beside bins or emptying overfilled bins where the lid cannot shut. Environmental Wardens will investigate any cases of this happening, with the potential to issue a fixed penalty notice.

2. Main report

Landfill

2.1 Landfill tonnage (see Table 1 below) for the year to January 2012 totals 117,156 tonnes, this is a reduction or 6% on the same period in 2011/12. The projection for landfill to the year end is currently 137,953 tonnes. Although this exceeds the budget target of 131,222 tonnes it would still be a reduction of 7% or 9,716 on the year 2011/12. With landfill costs of approximately £98 per tonne this reduction represents a saving of nearly £1m.

Table 1: *Landfill Tonnages 12/13 & 11/12*

	YTD Jan 2013	*YTD Jan 2012*	Difference		12/13 Target	12/13 Year End Forecast	*11/12 Year End Actual*	Difference between 12/13 & 11/12	
			Tonnes	%				Tonnes	%
Landfill	117,156	*124,280*	-7,124	-6%	131,222	137,953	*147,669*	-9,716	-7%

Chart 1: *Landfill tonnages 11/12 & 12/13 (YTD)*
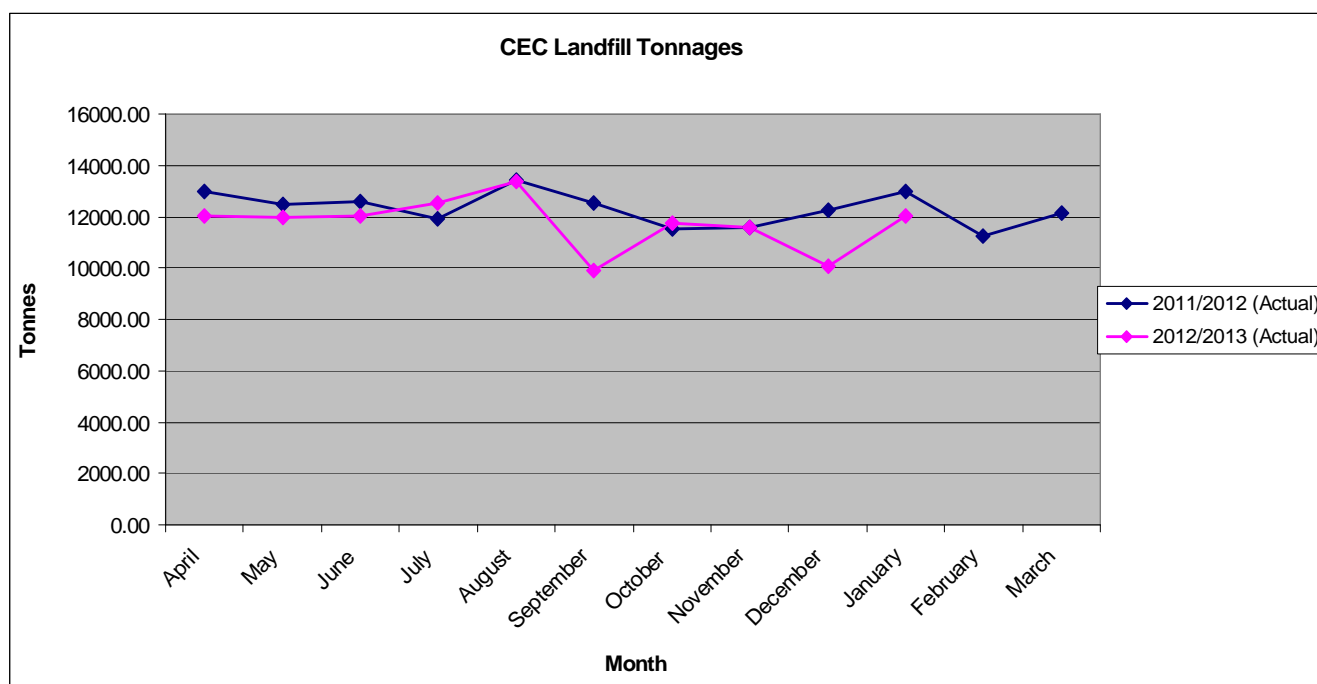
2.2 The landfill tonnage for December and January 2012 combined is 22,073 tonnes. This is a reduction of 12.5% on the corresponding period in 2011/12

Recycling

2.3 The percentage of waste recycled (see Chart 2 below) including street sweepings between April 2012 and January 2013 is 39% compared to 36% for the same period in 2011/12.

2.4 The percentage of municipal waste recycled for the period ending January 2013 was 37%. This means that residents and trade waste customers recycled 5,046 tonnes or 8% more than in the same period last year.

Table 2: Percentage of waste recycled 2012/13 & 2011/12

	YTD Jan 2013		YTD Jan 2012		Difference	
	Tonnes	% Rate	Tonnes	% Rate	Tonnes	%
Recycling - All Waste	73,343	**39%**	69,052	36%	4,291	6%
Recycling Municipal Waste*	68,260	**37%**	63,214	34%	5,046	8%

* *Municipal Waste is all domestic and commercial waste collected by the Council excluding street sweepings*

Chart 2: *Recycling Tonnages 11/12 & 12/13 (YTD)*
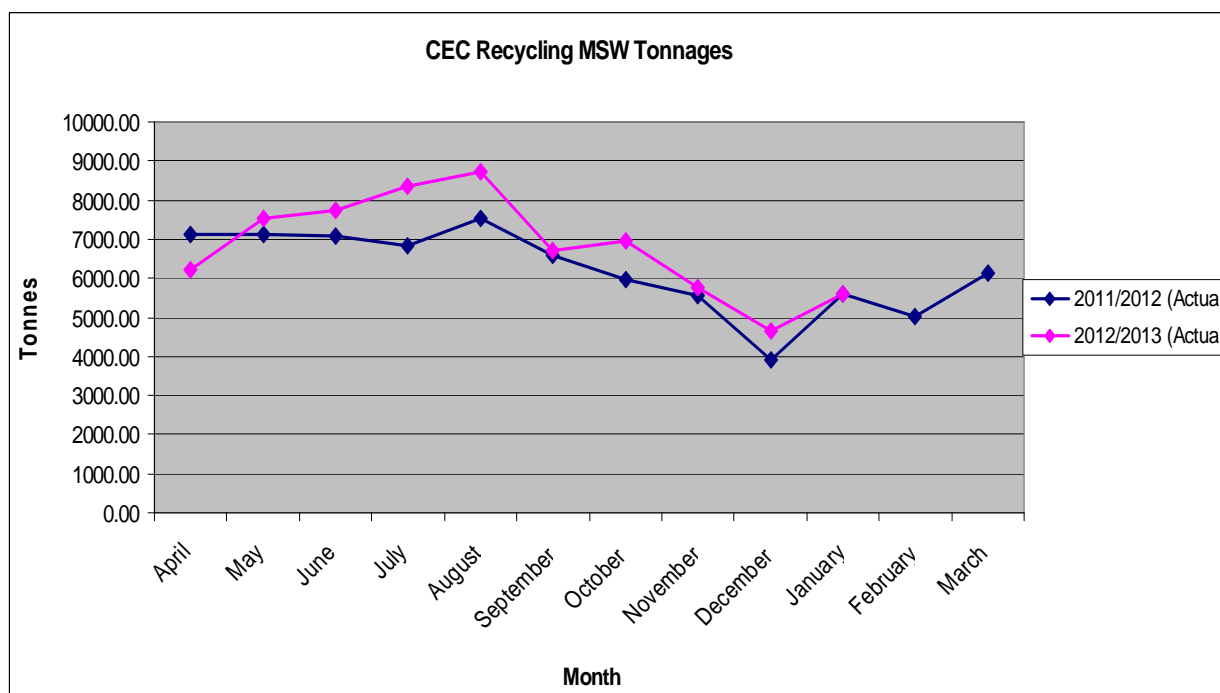
2.5 The projected year end recycling rate for municipal waste (see Table 3 below) is 37% compared to the target of 40%. The forecast year end recycling rate for all waste arisings is 39% compared to last year's actual year end rate of 36%.

Table 3: Year End Recycling Tonnages 12/13 (forecast) & 11/12 (actual)

	12/13 Year End Forecast		11/12 Year End Actual		Difference	
	Tonnes	% Rate	*Tonnes*	*% Rate*	Tonnes	%
Recycling - All Waste	86,749	**39%**	*81,213*	*36%*	5,536	7%
Recycling – Municipal Waste	80,646	**37%**	*74,363*	*33%*	6,283	8%

2.6   The recycling tonnage for December 2012 and January 2013 combined is 11,008 tonnes an increase of 6% on the corresponding period in 2011/12

2.7   The tonnage of food waste recycled for the year to end January 2012 totals 3,659 tonnes, this is an increase of 2,909 tonnes on the same period in 2011/2012. These increases can largely be attributed to the continued roll out of this service.

2.8   The tonnage of waste recycled through the kerbside red and blue box scheme for the year to end January 2012 was 11,866 tonnes, an increase of 366 tonnes or just over 3% on the same period in 2011/2012 (11,500). Chart 3 below indicates that much of this increase has occurred since the introduction of managed weekly collections. Recycling tonnages between September 2012 – January 2013 were 7 % higher compared to same period in the previous year.

Chart 3: *Kerbside Recycling Tonnages 11/12 & 12/13*
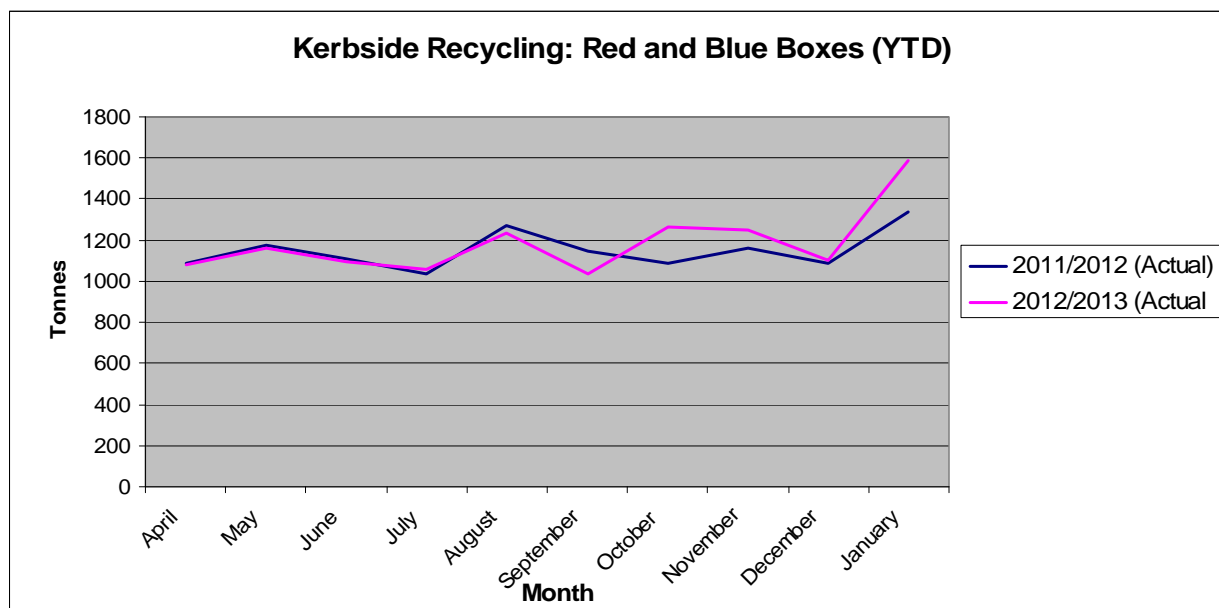
2.9   This contrasts with recycling tonnages from communal recycling points (see Chart 4) which are used predominantly by households who have not been affected by the change to managed weekly collections. Tonnages from communal recycling and packaging banks have remained at very similar levels to 2011/12 with an increase of 46 tonnes compared to the same period last year.
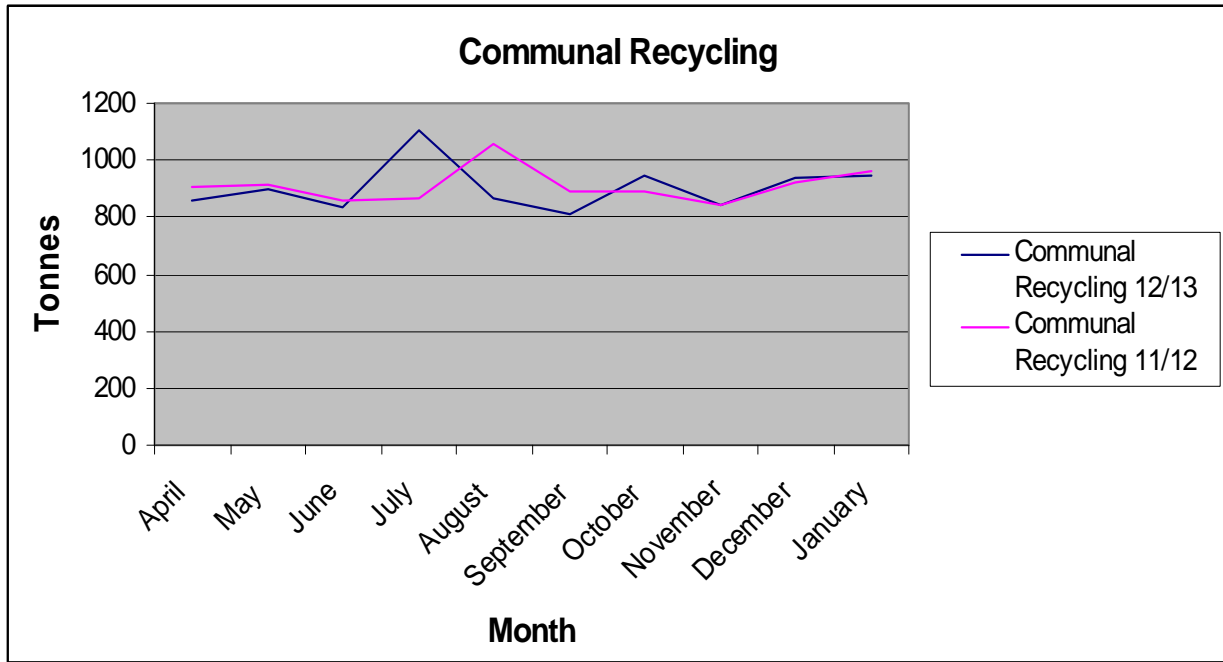
2.10   The tonnage of kerbside box recycled for December and January 2012 combined is 2,692 tonnes, an increase of 11% compared to the corresponding period in 2011 The amount of paper collected continues to fall in line with the national trend and these increases should be viewed against the reduction of paper in the waste stream and general move by manufacturers to light weight packaging.

2.11   A graph showing annual recycling performance since 2006/07can be found in Appendix 1.

Extra Waste

2.12   The re-introduction of the policy of not picking up extra waste beside bins or overfilled bins commenced on 4 February. The re-introduction of the policy is necessary to ensure consistent messages are being given to support the behaviour change towards increased recycling.

2.13   Since 18 February crews have not been collecting extra waste beside bins or overfilled bins. From 18 March Environmental Wardens will investigate any cases of this happening, with the potential to issue a fixed penalty notice.

2.14   At the time of writing data was only available covering the period up to and including 1 March.

2.15   The table below summarises the issues recorded so far in relation to extra waste and excess. To date the issues have been recorded with only 3.9% of the total collections that have taken place over the four week period with significant reductions between the first and second fortnightly collection cycles.

Weekly Overfilled and Excess Issue Summary							
Dates	Collection Week	Both overfilled and Excess	Excess Beside Bins	Overfilled	Total Issues	Total Bins due for collection	% Affected
04/02/2013 to 08/02/2013	2	452	1460	2404	4316	73154	5.90
11/02/2013 to 15/02/2013	1	372	592	1591	2555	66017	3.87
18/02/2013 to 22/02/2013	2	162	906	1610	2678	73154	3.66
25/02/2013 to 01/02/2013	1	183	255	1052	1490	66017	2.26
Total		1169	3213	6657	11039	282314	3.91

2.16 Visits are made by Recycling Advisers to properties where extra waste has been presented, to offer support and advice. Where residents are not in cards are left signposting households to where they can find advice and information on recycling.

2.17 Nearly a 1000 visits were carried between 4th February and 1st March to properties where bins had been tagged. Of these visits 32% resulted in contact being made with the householder and of these the large majority (87%) were positive with over 50% ordering new or additional recycling boxes or bins.

Conclusions

2.18 The amount of waste sent to landfill between April – January 2012/13 has reduced by 6% when compared against the same period last year. Based on the data available it is projected that 137,953 tonnes will be sent to landfill this year (although this projection may change depending on February's landfill figures). This is 9,716 tonnes or 7% less than in 2011/12 although higher than the budget target.

2.19 The proportion of municipal waste recycled is at its highest ever at 37% so far in 2012/13 compared to 34% in 2011/12.

2.20 The roll out of food waste collections to high density properties during the spring and summer 2013 is expected to have a further positive impact on the proportion of waste recycled The roll out will be supported by a food waste communications and publicity campaign commencing later this month. Work is also taking place to review, enhance and extend communal recycling provision in order to improve access to recycling for households in high density housing areas.

2.21 A high profile and comprehensive communications and engagement campaign on waste reduction and recycling based on customer research is being developed for roll out during first half of 2013/14. A further report outlining the communications strategy will be brought to a future meeting of the committee.

2.22 The policy of not collecting extra waste at the side of bins and overfilled bins is also expected to have a positive impact on recycling although only around 4% of bins are affected. Implementation of this policy is designed to encourage households to operate within the managed weekly collection system while providing positive reinforcement to those who already are.

3. Recommendations

3.1 To note the contents of the report.

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

Links

Coalition pledges	P44 Prioritise keeping our streets clean and attractive
	P49 Continue to increase recycling levels across the city and reducing the proportion of waste going to landfill
	P50 Meet greenhouse gas targets including the national target of 42 % by 2020
Council outcomes	CO17 Clean – Edinburgh's streets and open spaces are clean and free of litter and graffiti
	CO18 Green – We reduce the environmental impact of our consumption and production
Single Outcome Agreement	NO14-LO30 Carbon emissions are reduced within partner organisations own activities particularly in the areas of waste and energy
Appendices	Appendix 1

Chart 3 – Yearly comparison of percentage of municipal waste recycled.

MSW % Recycled by Year
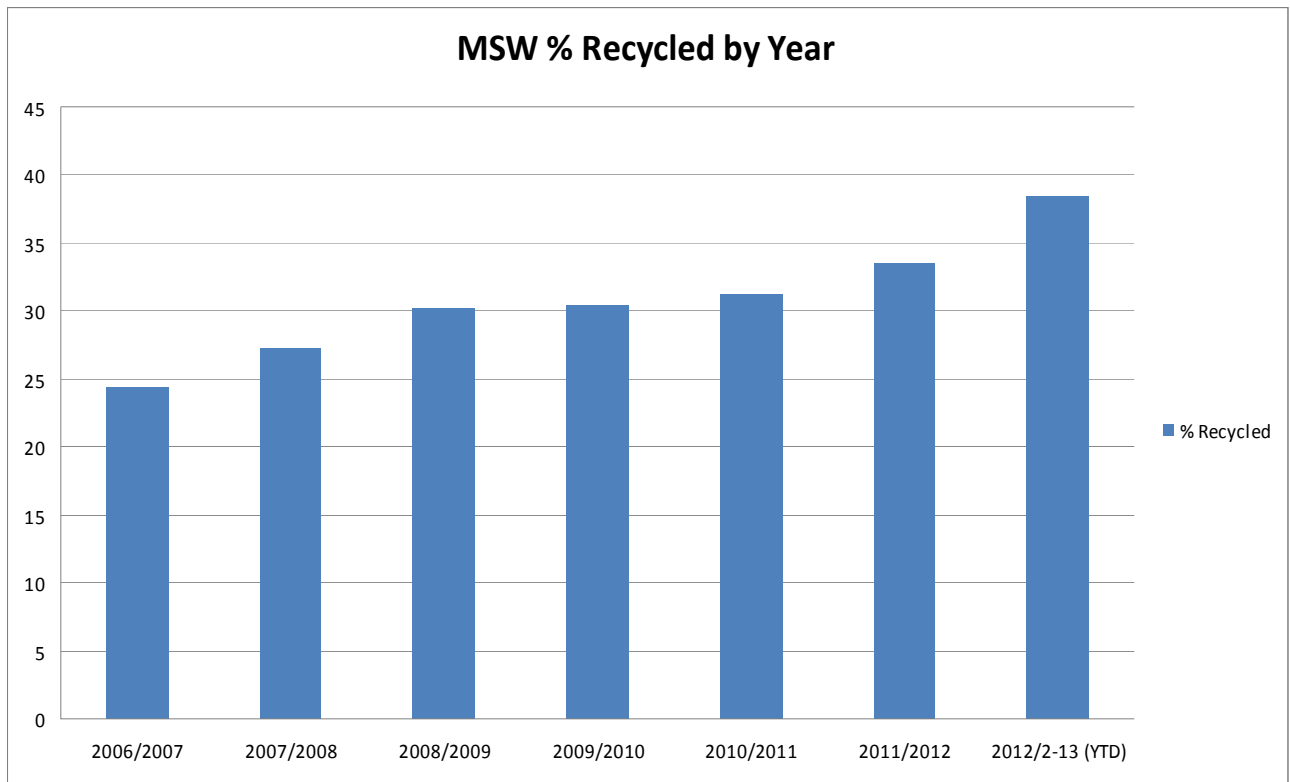
Year	Landfill	Recycling	Total	% Recycled
2006/2007	200203.67	64572.13	264775.80	24.4
2007/2008	183695.46	68539.62	252235.08	27.2
2008/2009	169186.34	73033.57	242219.90	30.2
2009/2010	163787.83	71373.14	235160.97	30.4
2010/2011	154293.11	70033.52	224326.63	31.2
2011/2012	147668.64	74362.68	222031.32	33.5
2012/2-13 (YTD)	117156.00	68261.00	185417.00	36.8

Transport and Environment Committee

10.00am, Tuesday, 19 March 2013

Review of Provision of Scientific Services in Scotland

Item number	7.13
Report number	
Wards	All

Links

Coalition pledges	None
Council outcomes	CO10, 15 and 26
Single Outcome Agreement	SO2

Mark Turley

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Executive summary

Review of Provision of Scientific Services in Scotland

Summary

The Council's Scientific Services laboratory is one of four local authority laboratory services in Scotland, located in Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow. The four laboratory services provide similar functions in support of local authorities' statutory duties and operational responsibilities; these are outlined in Appendix 1.

In addition to supporting the Council's statutory duties and operational responsibilities, the Council's Scientific Services is contracted to providing these services on a chargeable basis to eight other Scottish local authorities, as well as providing services to a number of commercial organisations and the public.

A number of reviews have taken place over the last 15 years to create a unified Scientific Service across Scotland. A further review is currently in progress with the aim of developing a sustainable scientific service in Scotland, capable of responding to sophisticated food frauds, food poisoning and other emergency outbreaks and maintaining a high level of surveillance of consumer products, the food and animal feed chain, and environmental and pollution testing requirements. The Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) is also participating in the review. The review aims to identify options and provide the business case, including financial and governance arrangements, for shared scientific services in Scotland.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), addressed to all 32 Scottish local authorities inviting participation in the review process, has been signed by the Council's Chief Executive.

The Committee will have an opportunity to decide, after evaluation of the options, if it wishes to proceed and participate fully in creation of a Scottish Scientific Service or choose an alternative model of service delivery.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Transport and Environment Committee:

 a)   notes the contents of this report.

 b)   notes that the Council is participating in the review programme, recognising that this does not commit the Council to joining a shared scientific service.

c)   agrees to receive a further report to update on progress following the review of options and publication of a business case; this is likely to be in late summer 2013.

Measures of success

An initial measure of success will be completion and publication of the options appraisal and business case for a shared Scottish Scientific Service.

Longer term success would be the establishment of a sustainable scientific service in Scotland, providing a cost-effective, efficient service able to meet future expectation and demands of local authorities, SEPA, Scottish Government, Food Standards Agency and other customers.

Financial impact

The Council is required to contribute £6550 as its share of the cost of engaging the Improvement Service to carry out the review.

Scientific Services provides a net income for the Council. This should be taken account of when the Council considers the proposals and business case for a shared Scottish Scientific Service.

Equalities impact

This report proposes no change to current policies or procedures and as such a full impact assessment is not required. The contents have no relevance to the public sector Equality Duty of the Equality Act 2010.

Sustainability impact

This report does not in itself produce any direct environmental impact.

Consultation and engagement

A wide ranging consultation will take place as part of the review with all 32 local authorities in Scotland, Scottish Government, Food Standards Agency and SEPA.

Background reading / external references

None

Report

Review of Provision of Scientific Services in Scotland

1. Background

1.1 There are four local authority Scientific Services laboratories in Scotland, located in Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow. The four laboratory services provide similar functions in support of Scottish local authorities' statutory duties and operational responsibilities. Services are also provided to commercial organisations and the public on a chargeable basis. A summary of the Council's Scientific Service is presented in Appendix 1.

1.2 Scientific services are utilised by Environmental Health and Trading Standards services for routine surveillance testing and when responding to emergency situations. Scientific services also provide support to other Council services, such as property, housing, health and safety, police and fire and rescue.

1.3 Scientific services undertake a range of sampling, chemical and microbiological testing relating to food safety and standards, agricultural materials (such as animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers), drinking water, recreational water, air pollution, environmental materials (such as soil, dusts), health and safety (such as asbestos) and consumer goods (such as toys, electrical goods, cosmetics).

1.4 In order to respond to regulatory demands to protect the health and safety of consumers there is an increasing requirement for sophisticated testing, which requires specialised equipment and staff with specialist knowledge and expertise to undertake the testing, operate the equipment and interpret complex test results.

Staff appointed to perform the statutory functions of Public Analyst, Agricultural Analyst and Food Examiner must hold the qualification of Mastership in Chemical Analysis.

1.5 Scientific services are also operated by other public bodies, such as the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), Scottish Water, Scottish Forensic Science Service and NHS hospitals. Many of these bodies are in the process of reviewing and rationalising their scientific services to achieve more efficient, economic delivery of services.

1.6   In 2004, after detailed work by consultants, the Lowenberg Report was published under the auspices of CoSLA with a template for a joint Scottish Scientific Services involving all four scientific services laboratories. However, the report lacked a clear business case and financial clarity and, after discussions between the four Chief Executives of the city councils operating the laboratories, the proposals were not implemented.

2.   Main report

2.1   Scientific services are required to provide increasingly sophisticated testing services and develop new test procedures to meet changing statutory requirements and the expectations of enforcement bodies. These developments are placing increasing financial pressures on scientific services from the need to purchase and maintain sophisticated scientific equipment, provide suitable laboratory facilities, retain skilled staff and maintain external accreditation. At a time of financial stringency, this is leading to a situation where the current arrangements for provision and funding of scientific services in Scotland may no longer be sustainable and alternative models of service delivery need to be evaluated.

2.2   In recognition of the pressures on local authority scientific services, CoSLA and the Society of Local Authority Chief Executives (SOLACE) agreed to support a review of scientific services in Scotland to identify the opportunities for creating a shared service available to all Scottish local authorities. It was considered that a shared service would be able to meet the increasingly complex requirements for testing, as well as deliver savings to councils and others procuring scientific services. It was agreed that the review would be carried out by the Improvement Service (IS). The review was initialled based on the four local authority laboratories, but was subsequently extended to include SEPA Scientific Services.

2.3   The review process is overseen by a Programme Board, comprising representatives from SOLACE, CoSLA, scientific services and SEPA. A Steering Group comprising SOLACE, SEPA, IS, Society of Chief Environmental Health Officers, the four local authorities scientific services and customer councils of the laboratories has been established to provide detailed support to the review.

2.4   The review will be undertaken in four phases:

- Phase 1: Winter to Spring 2013. SOLACE and the IS will engage with the 32 Scottish local authorities and SEPA to sign a Memorandum of Understanding to provide a legal framework for the review. Information on current service provision will be collected during this phase.

- Phase 2: Early Summer 2013. Research, review and appraisal of governance options based on the information collected during Phase 1.

- Phase 3: Late Summer 2013. Business case and options presented to local authorities. Local authorities and SEPA decide whether to join a shared Scottish Scientific Service.

- Phase 4: Autumn 2013. Commence implementation programme, provided proposals supported by local authorities and SEPA.

2.5 Benefits of a shared scientific service include:

- a more efficient service from economies of scale , combining resources, organising workload on a Scotland-wide basis and reducing duplication

- creation of centres of analytical testing expertise

- reduction in unit cost of testing

- ability to meet future demands placed on the service

- sharing of equipment procurement costs

- attractive employment and career structure option to allow future Public Analysts to be recruited, trained and retained to fulfil statutory obligations

2.6 The Scottish Government has indicated that a unified Scientific Service accords with its policy to support and encourage provision of shared services. However, the Scottish Government acknowledges that it is for local authorities to make decisions affecting local authority services.

2.7 In view of the level of commitment required from all local authorities to the review programme and the complexities associated with moving to a shared service, the Programme Board agreed it was appropriate to ask all local authorities and SEPA to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to ensure all parties have a sound understanding of the commitment being made to the project.

The MOU details the obligations of provider councils, customer councils and SEPA during the review process. The MOU also clearly states that if a local authority or SEPA does not find merit in the business case following completion of Phase 3 in late summer 2013, they will be free at that time to withdraw from the programme and the MOU.

2.8 The Council's Chief Executive has signed the MOU on behalf of the Council, on the basis that the Council is committing to participation in the development of options and preparation of a business case for a shared scientific service, but without a commitment to join a shared service. Following publication of an options appraisal and business case by the Programme Board, the Council will undertake an internal review and make recommendations in a further report to the Committee.

3. Recommendations

3.1   It is recommended that the Transport and Environment Committee:

a) notes the contents of this report.

b) notes that the Council is participating in the review programme, recognising that this does not commit the Council to joining a shared scientific service.

c) agrees to receive a further report to update on progress following the review of options and publication of a business case; this is likely to be in late summer 2013.

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

Links

Coalition pledges	None
Council outcomes	CO10 – Improved health and reduced inequalities
	CO15 – The public is protected
	CO26 – The Council engages with stakeholders and works in partnership to improve services and deliver on agreed objectives
Single Outcome Agreement	SO2 – Edinburgh's citizens experience improved health and wellbeing, with reduced inequalities in health.
Appendices	1: Edinburgh Scientific Services Organisation and Functions

Appendix 1

Edinburgh Scientific Services Organisation and Functions

1   The Council's Scientific Services is organised within the Environmental Health, Scientific and Registration Services Division of Community Safety.

2   The Service is based in a purpose-built building situated at Seafield. The Service has a full time establishment of 36 staff, the majority of whom are trained science graduates. Two staff are designated as Public Analysts, Food Examiners and Agricultural Analysts.

3   Scientific Services undertakes a range of sampling, chemical and microbiological testing relating to food safety and standards, agricultural materials (such as animal feeding stuffs, fertilisers), drinking water, recreational water, air pollution, environmental materials (such as soil, dusts), health and safety (such as asbestos, legionella, radiofrequency emissions) and consumer goods (such as toys, electrical goods, cosmetics). Testing is carried out in support of the Council's statutory duties and operational responsibilities.

    The Service also provides scientific advice to the Council, Departments and Lothian and Borders Fire and Rescue Service.

4   The Scientific Services laboratory is designated an Official Food and Feed Control Laboratory by the Food Standards Agency in fulfilment of its role under EU Regulation 882/2004, which harmonises food and feed controls across Europe. The Service is recognised by Scottish Government as an approved laboratory for testing drinking water. The Service also fulfils the statutory requirements to undertake asbestos-related inspection and testing functions.

5   The Service is accredited to ISO17020and 17025 international standards for laboratory quality and competence. To maintain accreditation, the Service operates within a strict internal quality system and undergoes an annual 18 person-day, onsite inspection and audit by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS), which is a Government appointed third party auditor.

6   The Service provides:

   - The statutory functions of Public Analyst, Agricultural Analyst and Food Examiner and other scientific services on a cost recovery basis to eight other Scottish local authorities: East Lothian, Midlothian, Scottish Borders, Highland, Orkney, Shetland, South Lanarkshire and West Lothian.

   - The Service participates in partnership with other local authorities with food and animal feeding stuffs surveillance programmes organised and supported by the Food Standards Agency, providing testing services for the programmes.

- The service provides a sampling, testing and consultancy service to local and national businesses and private individuals. Several of these are contract won by competitive tender.

- An auditing and testing service to the Corporate Property and Housing functions of the Council to ensure that water supplied in 300+ council properties and rented accommodation complies with Health and Safety legislation and does not pose a legionella risk.

- An asbestos surveying and air testing service to the Corporate Property function to ensure that council properties comply with Health and Safety legislation and do not pose an asbestos risk to users. The Service does similar work for Housing Property Services to ensure that the housing stock is safe for tenants and to protect workers engaged in refurbishment works, such as kitchen and bathroom upgrades.

- A 24/7 scientific advisory service to assist Lothian and Borders Fire and Rescue Service in dealing with chemical incidents and suspected CBRN (chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear) incidents, as part of the National Government resilience programme.

7   Scientific Services utilises a range of specialised scientific equipment, with values up to £150K per item, which requires access to capital to fund and commitment from customers to pay the revenue cost of its use and upkeep.

8   Specific issues to which Scientific Services has contributed include:

- dealing with accidental releases of asbestos in corporate properties

- detection of Salmonella bareilly in bean sprouts to solve a UK national outbreak

- a key partner in the NHS Lothian Incident Management Team which dealt with the legionella outbreak in June 2012

- support to the Food Standards Agency's investigation into adulteration of meat products with horse DNA

- advice on the possible health implications from mobile phones and wi-fi

- advice on proposals to dismantle nuclear submarines

Transport and Environment Committee

10am, Tuesday, 19 March 2013

Response to SEPA Statement on Consultation Arrangements for Flood Risk Management Planning

Item number	7.14
Report number	
Wards	All

Links

Coalition pledges	P33
Council outcomes	CO26
Single Outcome Agreement	SO4

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

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Executive summary

Response to SEPA Statement on Consultation Arrangements for Flood Risk Management Planning

Summary

This report describes the response to be made to the consultation by SEPA entitled Flood Risk Management (FRM) Planning in Scotland: Statement of Consultation Arrangements.

Recommendations

It is recommended that Committee approve the issue of a response to SEPA reflecting the observations and comments outlined in this report.

Measures of success

The incorporation by SEPA, of the Council's views in Flood Risk Management Planning.

Financial impact

There are no immediate implications for budgets. In the longer term, the development of the Flood Risk Management Plan is likely to have implications for revenue and capital budgets.

Equalities impact

Consideration has been given to the Equalities Act 2010. There are no adverse impacts from this report. The proposed consultation will help ensure proper public scrutiny and transparency in the development of the proposed flood risk management plans.

Sustainability impact

The strategies developed will include proposals to appraise the sustainability of flood risk management measures generally. Development and future implementation of the plan will help to reduce the likelihood of flooding and improve the sustainability of affected communities.

Consultation and engagement

This is a response to consultation received by the Council.

Background reading/external references

Flood Risk Management in Scotland: Statement of Consultation Arrangements. December 2012.

Report

Response to SEPA Statement on Consultation Arrangements for Flood Risk Management Planning

1. Background

1.1 The Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 requires SEPA to produce Flood Risk Management (FRM) Plans by December 2015. The Plans are to set objectives for the management of flood risk in potentially vulnerable areas and to identify measures to achieve those objectives in a sustainable way.

1.2 SEPA has submitted a document "Flood Risk Management in Scotland: Statement of Consultation Arrangements" to the Council for comment.

1.3 The statement sets out the consultative actions SEPA intends to take to inform production of it's flood risk management strategies.

1.4 SEPA has invited the Council to respond to the statement with any comment by 22 March 2013.

2. Main report

2.1 The Council has a number of concerns regarding this statement as outlined below.

2.2 The consultation statement also indicates that Lead Local Authorities are required to launch a consultation process on draft Local FRM plans on 22 December 2014 and that this should be aimed primarily at public bodies and stakeholders. The Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 states that both the SEPA draft plans and the local draft plans must be made available for public inspection. It is considered imperative that the public are involved in the development of these plans and there is a concern that the importance of public consultation is not given sufficient emphasis in this document. This needs to be raised with SEPA.

2.3   It is considered that draft FRM strategies should be agreed with Local Authorities
        and other public bodies and stakeholders considerably earlier than December
        2014, in order that the content of the Local FRM plans can be agreed by SEPA
        and Local Authorities prior to consultation on the plans commencing. This will
        be raised with SEPA and related assurances sought.

2.4   The consultation statement indicates that SEPA intends to launch a consultation
        process on the draft FRM strategies, aimed primarily at public bodies and
        stakeholders, with a commencement date of 22 December 2014. The Flood Risk
        Management (Scotland) Act 2009 states that SEPA must publish, and invite
        responses on, a draft of the flood risk management plan. It is not clear whether
        "draft FRM strategies" refers to the draft plan or to the strategies upon which the
        plan is based. This needs to be clarified with SEPA.

2.5   Subject to approval by Committee, it is proposed that the above observations
        and comments should be reflected in a letter to SEPA requesting amendment of
        their statement in order to clarify it and to improve the process for public
        consultation.

3.   Recommendations

3.1   It is recommended that the Committee approves the issue of response to SEPA
        reflecting the observations and comments outlined in this report.

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

Links

Coalition pledges	P33: Strengthen Neighbourhood Partnerships and further involve local people in decisions on how Council decisions are used.
Council outcomes	CO26: The Council engages with stakeholders and works in partnership to improve services and deliver on agreed objectives
Single Outcome Agreement	SO4: Edinburgh's Communities are safer and have improved physical and social fabric.
SEPA Consultation Document	Flood Risk Management in Scotland: Statement of Consultation Arrangements. December 2012.

Flood Risk Management Planning in Scotland: Statement of Consultation Arrangements

December 2012

Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009

Foreword

Flooding, as witnessed once again this winter, has devastating impacts on people, communities and business.

How floods are managed in Scotland is changing.

Government and public bodies are developing a new plan-led approach to better manage current and future flood risk. This approach to flood risk management will encourage Scotland to invest and take action where the greatest risks and benefits have been identified.

SEPA has a central role in this new approach. In addition to pre-existing statutory roles in delivering flood risk planning advice and flood forecasting and warning, SEPA has a new strategic oversight role in flood risk management. Our aim in developing this new role is to work closely and collaboratively with flood risk management authorities and wider stakeholders.

The purpose of this statement is to outline the consultation arrangements for the production of the first Flood Risk Management Strategies 2015-2021, which are one of the key deliverables of the new approach. In setting out these arrangements we hope that those with an interest in flood risk management get in touch with their views and begin to plan their work accordingly.

David Pirie
Director of Science and Strategy
SEPA

1. Statement of consultation measures for the preparation of Flood Risk Management Strategies

This statement has been produced by SEPA to fulfil requirements set out under Section 30 of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009. It outlines the consultative actions SEPA will take in the preparation of the first Flood Risk Management Strategies (FRM Strategies).

Preparation of the FRM Strategies must not happen in isolation. There are close links with the preparation of Local Flood Risk Management Plans (Local FRM Plans) and a need to coordinate with river basin management planning. Proposals for linking the consultation arrangements for FRM Strategies with these associated areas of work are described in this document.

> **What is this statement about?**
> This statement outlines the consultative actions SEPA will take to prepare the FRM Strategies. This should enable stakeholders and responsible authorities to identify where best they can input into the flood risk management planning process. It also provides an opportunity to inform SEPA of views or any suggestions you may have to improve the proposed consultation arrangements.
>
> **Who do we want to respond?**
> This statement, as required under legislation, is aimed primarily at public bodies and stakeholders involved in the management of flood risk.

How and when to respond

Please submit a response to SEPA on this statement by **Friday 22 March 2013** in one of the following ways:

- By email: floodactconsultation@sepa.org.uk
- In writing to: FRM Act Consultation, SEPA, Clearwater House, Heriot Watt, Research Park, Avenue North, Riccarton, Edinburgh, EH14 4AP
- If you have a query about how to respond to this statement or need any further information, you can also contact the flood risk management planning team on: 01738 448194.

If you wish your response to remain anonymous, please state this clearly as part of your submission. In line with the requirements of the Data Protection Act 1998 the information you provide will only be used for the purpose of this consultation. It will not be used, retained or distributed for any other purpose. Public authorities, including SEPA, are subject to the provisions of the Freedom of Information (Scotland) Act 2002 and would therefore have to consider any request made under the Act for information relating to responses made to this statement.

This statement can be made available in other formats or hard copy on request. To request this document in another format or hard copy please write to, or email, the above addresses, or dial: 01738 448194.

2. SEPA consultation actions to date

SEPA has undertaken a consultative, partnership-based approach with responsible authorities and the Scottish Government in the work to date to develop the FRM Strategies and Local FRM Plans. These are outlined in table 1.

National and local advisory groups have been set up during 2011-2012. The establishment of these groups is a key step to engage and consult with responsible authorities and stakeholders involved in flood risk management. These groups are listed in Annex 2.

Guidance documents have been produced by SEPA and the Scottish Government to inform the preparation of FRM Strategies and Local FRM Plans. These guidance documents include:

- **Delivering Sustainable Flood Risk Management** (June 2011);
- **Sustainable flood risk management – Principles of Appraisal: a policy statement** (August 2011);
- **Flood Risk Management Strategies and Local Flood Risk Management Plans** (December 2011);
- **Flood Risk Management Planning in Scotland: Arrangements for 2012 – 2016** (February 2012).

The above guidance documents are available on the Scottish Government website: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/Water/Flooding/FRMAct/guidance
or SEPA's website: http://www.sepa.org.uk/flooding/flooding_publications.aspx

Table 1: Examples of consultative actions undertaken by SEPA to date on flood risk management planning (not exhaustive).

Date	Consultation	Deliverables
August to October 2010	Formal Consultation: **Planning for Floods – Planning for the Future: Delivering partnership approaches to implementing the Flood Risk Management Act**.	• Agreement on the principles for defining Local Plan Districts. • Agreement of the broad remit, membership and procedures of the National Flood Management Advisory Group (NFMAG). • Support for the temporary use of the River Basin Management Planning Area Advisory Groups (RBMP AAGs) in 2011 to engage with local stakeholders. • Agreement for the consultation activities proposed in this formal consultation document, including thematic workshops.
September 2010	Initial workshop with stakeholders themed on the proposals outlined in the **Planning for Floods – Planning for the future** consultation document.	
April to May 2011	Meetings with local authorities to review Local Plan District boundaries in view of responses to previous consultation.	• Agreement of Local Plan District boundaries. • Agreement of the flood risk significance threshold for Potentially Vulnerable Areas. • Agreement on the location of Potentially Vulnerable Areas. • Agreement of the broad remit, membership and procedures of the Flood Risk Management Local Advisory Groups (FRM LAGs). • Agreement to use RBMP AAG boundaries as the basis to establish FRM LAGs.
May 2011	Workshops held with local authorities and key stakeholders e.g. Transport Scotland, Scottish Natural Heritage etc on the National Flood Risk Assessment and Potentially Vulnerable Areas.	
June to August 2011	Formal Consultation: **Flooding in Scotland: a consultation on Potentially Vulnerable Areas and Local Plan Districts**	

3. Next steps: proposed consultative actions

In drafting the FRM Strategies for formal consultation in December 2014, SEPA will take advice from the local partnerships, established between SEPA, Scottish Water and local authorities for each Local Plan District, throughout 2013 and 2014. Advice will also be sought from the National Flood Management Advisory Group and the Cross Border Advisory Group. Table 2 outlines the key consultative actions SEPA will take to produce the first FRM Strategies. In addition, SEPA will publish a summary of the actions carried out to take account of any views or comments made on the formal consultation in December 2014.

The formal consultation on the FRM Strategies will be made publicly available on the SEPA website at the following link: http://www.sepa.org.uk/about_us/consultations.aspx.

When SEPA launches the formal consultation on the FRM Strategies or modifies the FRM Strategies in response to ministerial recommendations the following actions will be taken:
- an email will be sent to inform key stakeholders and partnership groups listed in table 5, Annex 2;
- a notice will be published in one or more national newspapers to advertise this fact (for example, The Herald, The Scotsman and The Edinburgh Gazette);

It will be possible to request a copy of the consultation document in hard copy or an alternative format e.g. large scale print if required.

Table 2: Key dates for the consultation and preparation of FRM Strategies.

Key dates	Consultation and preparatory actions
22 March 2013	Opportunity closes to make comments on the **Statement of consultation arrangements** (this statement): aimed primarily at public bodies and stakeholders involved in the management of flood risk.
22 December 2013	Flood risk and flood hazard maps published.
22 December 2014	SEPA launches a formal consultation on the draft FRM Strategies: aimed primarily at public bodies and stakeholders involved in the management of flood risk. **Three month consultation period**.
22 March 2015	Opportunity closes to make comments on the draft FRM Strategies.
22 May 2015	SEPA to receive from Lead Local Authorities any comments relevant to the FRM Strategies made on the Local FRM Plan consultation (the consultation carried out by Lead Local Authorities).
October 2015	SEPA submit FRM Strategies to Ministers for approval. Modifications made to FRM Strategies to be publicised prior to 22 December 2015.
22 December 2015	First FRM Strategies published.

4. Coordination between Flood Risk Management Strategies and Local Flood Risk Management Plans

SEPA will work in partnership with local authorities throughout 2013 and 2014 to ensure consistency between the two sets of complementary plans. Lead Local Authorities will engage with stakeholders through local partnerships and Flood Risk Management Local Advisory Groups (FRM LAGs) to develop the Local FRM Plans. Each local authority will also be responsible for engaging with the wider public on the development of the plans.

In early 2013, Lead Local Authorities will work in partnership with SEPA and the Scottish Government to further develop proposals on how best to coordinate the consultation arrangements planned for December 2014 on Local FRM Plans and FRM Strategies.

Table 3: Key dates for Lead Local Authority consultation on the preparation of the Local FRM Plans.

Key dates	Consultation and preparatory actions
22 December 2014	Lead Local Authorities launch formal consultations on the draft Local FRM Plans: aimed primarily at public bodies and stakeholders involved in the management of flood risk. **Three month consultation**.
22 March 2015	Opportunity closes to make comments on the draft Local FRM Plans.
22 May 2015	Lead Local Authorities provide SEPA with comments relevant to the FRM Strategies received via the local FRM Plan consultation.
22 June 2016	First Local FRM Plans published.

5. Coordination with river basin management plans

SEPA and Lead Local Authorities will continue to work closely together and with stakeholders to ensure consistency between the FRM Strategies, Local FRM Plans and the river basin management plans. The proposed consultative actions for the development of the second river basin management plans are currently available for comment (the **Getting Involved in developing the second river basin plan**[1] consultation closes on 28 February 2013). Dates of the current key proposals to coordinate with flood risk management planning are outlined in table 4.

FRM LAGs have a specific role to provide advice on the coordination between flood risk management planning and other relevant plans and policies, particularly river basin management planning. The FRM Act requires consistency and coordination between river basin management planning and flood risk management planning. River basin management planning takes a catchment based approach to improve the quality of Scotland's waters. Linking the two planning processes will help identify areas with potential for multiple benefits or where conflicting objectives in flood risk management and the Water Framework Directive need to be managed. Areas for coordination include, for example, promoting land management measures that deliver coincident flooding and environmental benefits, ensuring that flood defences are designed in a way that causes least environmental damage, and managing advisory groups and consultation activities to reduce consultation fatigue.

Many of the stakeholder organisations interested in catchment issues such as flooding, the quality of the water environment and biodiversity are the same for both flood risk management planning and river basin management planning. These include, for example, Scottish Water, Scottish Natural Heritage, relevant national parks, environmental non-governmental organisations and other interest groups such as fishery trusts and land managers. SEPA therefore intends to co-ordinate advisory group arrangements for both planning processes where practical.

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[1] This can be viewed on SEPA's website: http://www.sepa.org.uk/about_us/consultations.aspx

Table 4: Key consultation and publication dates for the preparation of the river basin management plans, FRM Strategies and Local FRM Plans.

Flood risk management planning consultative arrangements	Key dates	River basin management planning consultative arrangements
	28 Feb 2013	**Getting involved in developing the second river basin plans** consultation closes. This is aimed at public bodies involved in management of the water environment, together with land and water managers, and commercial users.
Flood Risk and Hazard maps published.	22 Dec 2013	SEPA launches **Current condition and challenges for the future:** a risk assessment of the attainment of objectives set out in the first river basin plans, description of water services, and identification of significant water management issues that should be the focus of development. **Six month consultation**
	22 Dec 2013	SEPA launches a formal consultation on proposals to designate new or make changes to existing heavily modified water bodies. **Six month consultation**
SEPA launches a formal consultation on the draft FRM Strategies. Lead Local Authorities launch formal consultations on the draft Local FRM Plans. **Three month consultations**	22 Dec 2014	SEPA launches formal consultations on the draft river basin management plans. **Six month consultation**
Opportunity closes to comment on the draft FRM Strategies and draft Local FRM Plans.	22 Mar 2015	
	22 June 2015	Opportunity closes to comment on the draft river basin management plans.
First FRM Strategies published.	22 Dec 2015	Second river basin management plans published.
First Local FRM Plans published.	22 June 2016	

6. Next steps

SEPA welcomes any comments or advice on the consultation arrangements proposed in this document. Your response will be used to shape any further improvements that can be made to the consultation arrangements for the flood risk management planning process.

The next key consultation dates are:
- **22 March 2013:** opportunity to comment on this statement closes.
- **22 Dec 2014:** opportunity to comment on the draft FRM Strategies and draft Local FRM Plans for 3 months.
- **22 May 2015:** Lead Local Authorities provide SEPA with any comments relevant to the FRM Strategies received via the local FRM plan consultation.

Annex 1: Background

The Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 sets out a new approach for managing flood risk in Scotland. Key elements of the new approach are described below.

1. **National Flood Risk Assessment (NFRA):** The NFRA was published in 2011. It assessed the likelihood of flooding from rivers, groundwater and the sea, as well as flooding caused when heavy rainfall is unable to enter drainage systems or the river network. The likelihood of flooding is considered alongside the estimated impact on people, the economy, cultural heritage and the environment.

2. **Identification of Local Plan Districts:** 14 Local Plan Districts have been identified. These correspond with catchment boundaries. By 2016, these districts require the production of a FRM Strategy and a Local FRM Plan.

3. **Identification of Potentially Vulnerable Areas (PVAs):** 243 Potentially Vulnerable Areas have been identified. These are areas based on catchments, where the potential impact is sufficient to justify the further assessment and appraisal of flood risk management actions.

4. **Preparation of flood risk and flood hazard maps:** These will be produced for PVAs. Flood hazard maps are more detailed technical assessments of flooding that will show floods with low, medium and high probability along with the flood extent, depth or water level, and velocity where appropriate. Flood risk maps will show the potential adverse consequences associated with these floods.

5. **Flood Risk Management Strategies (FRM Strategies):** The FRM Strategies will identify the main flood hazards and impacts, setting out objectives for reducing risk and the best combination of actions to achieve this, such as the appropriateness of an alleviation scheme or improving flood warning arrangements. SEPA will prepare and consult on the FRM Strategies required for each of the 14 Local Plan Districts.

6. **Local Flood Risk Management Plans (Local FRM plans):** The Local FRM Plans take the agreed objectives and explain what actions will be taken, by whom and at what time, to deliver them within a six-year planning cycle. The first cycle will run from 2015 to 2021. A Lead Local Authority will prepare and consult on the Local FRM Plan for each of the 14 Local Plan Districts.

The NFRA and further information on the FRM Strategies, Local FRM Plans and work undertaken to date can be viewed on SEPA's website: http://www.sepa.org.uk/flooding/flood_risk_management.aspx

Annex 2: Consultative groups

Table 5: Table of the consultative groups set up to facilitate the production of the FRM Strategies and the Local FRM plans.

Group	Purpose
Scottish Advisory and Implementation Forum for Flooding (SAIFF)	SAIFF was set up by the Scottish Government and comprises of a series of working groups (called Task and Finish Groups), each with a specific remit. These are convened to help develop specific guidance or undertake further analysis of important technical issues. Membership varies between groups to ensure appropriate representation from policy, stakeholders and technical experts.
National Flood Management Advisory Group (NFMAG)	NFMAG covers the whole of Scotland and includes wider stakeholders with an interest in flood risk. It provides advice to SEPA on its new flood risk management functions.
Cross Border Advisory Group (CBAG)	CBAG covers the Solway Tweed River Basin District. It provides advice to SEPA and the Environment Agency on the delivery of cross border flood risk management issues. Membership includes the Environment Agency and local authorities in England that border Scotland.
Lead Local Authority Forum (LLAF)	The LLAF provides an opportunity for Lead Local Authorities and SEPA to discuss issues relating to their functions within the local partnerships. Membership includes Lead Local Authorities, Scottish Water and SEPA. SEPA will work with this group throughout 2013 to develop proposals on how best to coordinate the consultation arrangements for Local FRM Plans and FRM Strategies.
Flood Risk Management Local Advisory Groups (FRM LAGs)	There are currently 10 FRM LAGs. These largely correspond with the Area Advisory Groups used for river basin management planning and help provide a key link between the two processes. These groups include wider stakeholders with an interest in flood risk and provide advice to Lead Local Authorities on the preparation of the Local FRM Plans. Lead Local Authorities will take the appropriate draft Local FRM Plans to these groups.
Local Partnerships	There are 14 Local Partnerships. These correspond with the Local Plan Districts. Membership includes key partners (local authorities, SEPA and Scottish Water) to inform the production of FRM Strategies and Local FRM Plans. These groups will act as a key link to ensure consistency between the Local FRM Plans and the FRM Strategies. Membership can be widened if viewed appropriate to seek advice on a particular issue.

Transport and Environment Committee

10am, Tuesday, 19 March 2013

Scottish water environment consultations

Item number	7.15
Report number	
Wards	All

Links

Coalition pledges	
Council outcomes	CO18, CO19
Single Outcome Agreement	SO4

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

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Executive summary

Scottish water environment consultations

Summary

This purpose of this report is to respond to two consultations by the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA). These are:

- Working together to protect and improve Scotland's water environment: Getting involved in developing the second river basin plan; and

- Improving the physical condition of Scotland's water environment – A consultation on a supplementary plan for the River Basin Management Plans.

Recommendations

It is recommended that Committee approves Appendices 1 and 2 as the Council's responses to the consultations.

Measures of success

The Council's views are taken account of in the review of national policy.

Financial impact

This report is in direct response to SEPA consultation documents and there are no financial implications arising directly from it.

Equalities impact

SEPA will carryout an equalities assessment of the documents itself.

Sustainability impact

The proposals in this report will help achieve a sustainable Edinburgh because the overarching objective of river basin management planning is to ensure the long term sustainable management of Scotland's water environment.

Consultation and engagement

There is no requirement for public consultation or external engagement on the content of this report. Other organisations or individuals wishing to comment can do so direct to SEPA.

Background reading/external references

The SEPA website is the main source of background information for these consultations. A link to the consultation documents can be found here:

Working together to protect and improve Scotland's water environment: Getting involved in developing the second river basin plan

Improving the physical condition of Scotland's water environment: A consultation on a supplementary plan for the River Basin Management Plans

A link is also provided to the Scottish Government's Land-Use Strategy for Scotland

Executive summary

Scottish water environment consultations

1.   Background

River Basin Management Planning

1.1   In 2000, European Legislation known as the Water Framework Directive (WFD) was introduced. The WFD aims to improve the condition and integrate the management of the water environment across Europe. The Water Environment and Water Services Act (Scotland) 2003 translated the WFD into Scottish legislation.

1.2   The key aim of the WFD is for all rivers, lochs, estuaries, coastal waters and ground waters to be of good ecological and chemical quality, by 2015. However, where this is disproportionately expensive, the WFD does allow the setting of a later deadline of 2021 or 2027.

1.3   To fulfil this aim, SEPA has implemented a river basin planning process which is supported by the production of a management plan for each river basin district. The City of Edinburgh Council area forms part of the Scotland River Basin Management Plan (SRBMP). In order to facilitate implementation of the SRBMP, a series of eight (regional) Area Management Plans (AMP) have been produced which expand on and contribute to the SRBMP. One of these AMPs covers the area of the Firth of Forth river basin.

1.4   The implementation of these plans is facilitated through two groups; the National Advisory group coordinates then delivers the National SRMBP objectives and the Area Advisory groups oversee the local catchment level objectives. The City of Edinburgh Council is represented on the Forth Area Advisory group.

Working together to protect and improve Scotland's water environment: Getting involved in developing the second river basin plan.

1.5   River basin planning is the process used to prioritise and coordinate efforts to protect and improve Scotland's water environment. Scotland's first plan was published in 2009. This plan is now at formal review stage and SEPA is in the process of developing and seeking views on a second river basin management plan (RBMP).

1.6   River basin planning involves:

- assessing pressure and impacts to identify where improvements to the water environment, or actions to prevent its deterioration, may be required;

- reviewing and updating targets (objectives) to improve the condition and/or prevent deterioration of the water environment;

- identifying the most appropriate actions (measures) and determining the most appropriate organisation/individual to take action; and

- monitoring the condition to see if it has improved or been safeguarded from deterioration.

Improving the physical condition of Scotland's water environment: A consultation on a supplementary plan for River Basin Management Plans

1.7   The aim of the draft supplementary plan to the RBMP is to identify the work needed to deliver an improvement in the physical condition of Scotland's water environment as well as a wide range of environmental, social and economic benefits. Repairing the damage to the physical condition of the water environment will improve ecology and enhance the value of the resource for others, such as landowners and fishermen, as well as the general public. Such improvements also have significant benefits for the wider environment, especially climate change adaptation and flood risk management.

1.8   Four principles are used to help define this plan's approach to restoration:

- planning at the catchment scale;
- allowing nature to do the work;
- working in partnership; and
- supporting sustainable development.

1.9   Where improvements are considered to be required, the following hierarchy of measures will be applied as appropriate:

- provide support and encouragement for voluntary initiatives;

- use regulatory powers under Controlled Activities Regulations (CAR) to deliver improvements to licensed structures; and

- develop potential notice provision to deliver improvements to non-licensed structures such as bridges, culvert and fords.

1.10   A combination of support, funding and regulatory actions are needed to deliver significant improvement in the following key areas:

- removal of barriers to fish migration;
- improving rural rivers;
- improving rivers in towns and cities;
- improving our estuaries and coast; and
- addressing flood risk in a way that delivers environmental benefits.

1.11   The responsibility for delivering these actions is provided by a number of organisations. Direction will be provided at a national level by the National

Advisory Group and at local level by the Area Advisory Groups. Partnership working is seen as the key to success.

2.   Main report

Working together to protect and improve Scotland's water environment: Getting involved in developing the second river basin plan

2.1   This consultation is aimed at getting public bodies and stakeholders involved with the water environment to participate in the development of the second river basin management plan. The consultation:

- outlines the timetable and work programme for the development of a second river basin management plan 2015;

- highlights the opportunities and structure/groups in place to influence the development of the second plan;

- provides the Council with the opportunity to let SEPA know of any additional ways in which the Council would like to get involved in river basin planning; and

- sets out how SEPA proposes to develop a second plan that enables more efficient and integrated management.

2.2   The consultation takes the form of a series of questions and the answers to these are given in the proposed Council response at Appendix 1. Key points are highlighted in this report.

2.3   Comments are invited by SEPA, to be returned by 28 January 2012. The Council has sent an interim response subject to approval by Committee.

Response

2.4   SEPA wishes to know how local authorities promote the objectives of RBMP and share information. This has been carried out through training delivered in partnership with SEPA. The training was provided for staff from services across the Council, to ensure a clear understanding of RBMP. Sharing of information has occurred through networking at partnership meetings such as the Water of Leith Action Group, Forth Estuary Forum and the Edinburgh Biodiversity Partnership.

2.5   For the second RBMP, SEPA wishes to ensure it is more widely understood beyond those currently involved in the formal processes. The Council has representatives on the Area Advisory groups and Flood groups. However, it is suggested that more connections and opportunities are sought with neighbourhood partnerships and local interest groups. Planning officers will work with SEPA to develop these connections.

2.6   SEPA requests that the Council advise it of key dates in full in its planning timetable. The response includes publication of the proposed LDP in 2013 with anticipated adoption in 2015 and the redraft of the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan by 2015. The Edinburgh and Lothians Forestry and Woodland Strategy, which includes aims on using woodlands to improve the water environment, will be due for revision in 2017.

2.7   In summary, the Council intends to continue to engage with the RBMP process with representatives attending to the Forth Area Advisory Group. Actions for local authorities are determined by this group. Recent examples include: ensuring correct policies relating to the water environment are included in LDPs; training for staff; and, as part of the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan, looking at small water bodies to identify and alleviate pressures, to improve quality and connectivity of habitat.

Improving the physical condition of Scotland's water environment: consultation on a supplementary plan for the River Basin Management Plans

2.8   This draft supplementary plan for river basin management plans underpins SEPA's vision of delivering wider management of Scotland's water environment. Through this SEPA aims to support people's health and enjoyment, sustainable economic growth and wildlife.

2.9   The draft supplementary plan focuses specifically on how Scotland can deliver improvements in the physical condition of the water environment. It highlights the work needed, and the bodies responsible, for delivery of a better water environment for Scotland. The plan has been developed using the principles of the Scottish Government's Land Use Strategy (A strategic framework bringing together proposals for getting the best from Scotland's land resources) and will contribute to sustainable development within rural and urban areas.

2.10   SEPA is now consulting those with an interest in the water environment and its condition, on this draft supplementary plan.

2.11   The consultation takes the form of a series of questions and the answers to these are given in the proposed Council response at Appendix 2.   Key points are highlighted in this report.

2.12   Comments are invited by SEPA, to be returned by 27 January 2012. The Council has sent an interim response subject to approval by Committee.

Response

2.13   The consultation is looking at how policy can be used to improve the conditions of rivers and lochs in towns and cities. It has been drawn to SEPA's attention that the Edinburgh City Local Plan includes a policy which requires developers to remove existing culverts as part of new development schemes. In addition, guidance on sustainable urban drainage is being produced with SEPA and the other Lothian authorities.

2.14   Views are sought on how SEPA can work with local authorities and developers to support the delivery of improvements to urban rivers and lochs. In response,

it is requested that SEPA provides robust information, based on scientific research, for negotiation with developers concerning the width of buffer zones (an area of land designated for environmental protection). This could then be translated into policy in the local development plan.

2.15   SEPA wishes to obtain views on how the water environment in coastal areas can be improved. In response, it is suggested that improvement of water quality in coastal areas will rely heavily on partnership working between a wide range of groups including Marine Scotland, SEPA, local authorities and others.

2.16   River basin planning advisory groups can play an important role in taking a partnership approach to setting and addressing restoration priorities. Suggestions on this are welcomed. The Council is represented on the Forth Area Advisory Group and this working group has proved to be successful to date. However it is acknowledged that strategies and actions identified at the river basin level should be communicated and translated into effective opportunities at the local level. This may help land managers and communities to identify and deliver a wide range of smaller projects which collectively would help meet the river basin management plan objectives.

Next Steps

2.17   Comments provided will be used to shape both documents. Comments will be published on SEPA's website in June 2013 explaining how they have influenced the final documents.

3.   Recommendations

3.1   It is recommended that Committee approves Appendices 1 and 2 as the Council's response to the consultations.

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

Links

Coalition pledges	
Council outcomes	CO18 - Green– We reduce the local environmental impact of our consumption and production
	CO19 - Attractive places and well maintained - Edinburgh remains an attractive city through the development of high quality buildings and places and the delivery of high standards in the maintenance of infrastructure and public realm.
Single Outcome Agreement	SO4 - Edinburgh's communities are safer and have improved physical and social fabric.
Appendices	1 Proposed response to SEPA Consultation – Working to protect and improve Scotland's water environment: Getting involved in developing the second river basin plan.
	2 Improving the physical conditions of Scotland's water environment: Getting involved in developing the second river basin plan.

Working together to protect and improve Scotland's water environment: Getting involved in developing the second river basin plan

List of consultation questions and responses

1 **Will the consultation opportunities outlined above enable you to contribute to the river basin planning process? If not, can you suggest any additional methods? Please also let us know if you feel that any of the methods are not appropriate and should not be a priority?**

The proposed consultation opportunities appear to be comprehensive and will allow the Council to contribute fully to the river basin planning process.

2 **As we move towards the second river basin planning cycle, are there any ways that the area advisory groups can work more efficiently and effectively so they work better for you and for river basin planning?**

In general the process works well, however there are occasions when it is important for Advisory Groups to identify matters of local significance at an early stage and engage directly with local groups. This more direct engagement with all stakeholders ensures the correct outcome at the local as well as the strategic level. Cases where this would be relevant include removal of obstacles to fish passage in a river, where the obstacle may be seen by others as having cultural and heritage value.

3 **One of the key roles of individual advisory group members is to ensure that they share information and promote the objectives of river basin planning more widely within their respective organisations. How do you disseminate river basin planning information to other relevant Departments within your organisation? Are there any ways we could support you more effectively to promote river basin planning information and objectives to all relevant Departments within your organisation?**

The Council disseminates information in a number of ways:

Training – The Council has been working with local SEPA staff to provide training events for staff from services across the Council to ensure a clear understanding of the role the Council has to play in its successful delivery.

Networking – The Council regularly disseminates information at meetings such as the Water of Leith Action Group, Forth Estuary Forum and Edinburgh Biodiversity Partnership - Wetland Habitat Group.

Invasive Non Native Species (INNS) - There has also been collaboration with Rivers and Fisheries Trust Scotland (RAFTS) over the setting up of an Invasive Species Forum. This will deliver benefits to all rivers within the catchment area.

In terms of future support, the continued production of guidance notes and SEPA's availability to assist the Council as and when necessary, is the support that will be required as we move through the second cycle of RBMP.

4   Do you agree with the proposal to formally split the Orkney and Shetland area advisory group into two separate groups? If not, then please give your reasons.

As this does not affect the Forth Area Catchment area the Council has no comment to make.

5   Do you support the proposed changes to move AAG boundaries to enable better integration with flood risk management?

As this does not affect the Forth Area Catchment area the Council has no comment to make.

6   Do you think we should consider making changes to any other area advisory group boundaries at this time?

The Council is satisfied with the boundary of the Forth area advisory group.

7   Do you agree with the proposal to reduce the emphasis on delivering area advisory forum events and use the mechanisms outlined above instead? Please give your reasons why.

The Council agrees with the suggested mechanisms and see a link with what is proposed and our response to question 2. The Council will work with SEPA to identify local partnerships and groups to help disseminate and share information. For example, the Edinburgh Biodiversity Partnership provides contacts relevant to local partnership catchment projects. In addition the Council has twelve Neighbourhood Partnerships and the Council will work with SEPA to see how these partnerships can help to disseminate information and assist with local partnership working.

8   We have found focused workshops a really good way of working with you. What kind of workshop can you or your sector contribute to? We will consider all suggestions and the feasibility of resourcing them.

Working with SEPA on local planning issues has been helpful, particularly sharing examples of what has worked well elsewhere in terms of policy wording and development management approaches. In terms of future workshops, matters such as riparian management, trees and woodlands, invasive species, access and recreation management would help local managers deliver RBMP and local catchment management objectives.

The Council has a close working relationship with SEPA and piloted an in-house consultation exercise which involved a member of SEPA working with Planning staff one day a week over a period of some months.

9 **Should we be considering other ways to involve you in river basin planning? Please provide suggestions as to how you would like to be involved.**

The Council is satisfied with the current arrangements and the new approaches proposed through this consultation. The Council has no further suggestions to make.

10 **Are there any barriers which you or your organisation faces which may curtail or prevent you from participating in river basin planning? How can these barriers be lessened?**

The Council is able to work effectively with SEPA on RBMP matters and see no barriers to this continuing through the life of the second RBMP. It is important however that our participation uses resources effectively, and streamlined consultation processes are put in place. The Council would welcome improvements to SEPA website, particularly the mapping elements, as it has been acknowledged in the past that this has not always been effective.

11 **Please tell us what river basin planning data would be most useful to you as we move into the second cycle?**

The Catchment Profiles were very useful and should be featured clearly in second cycle eg point pollution pressures, diffuse pollution, water quality, flood risk, ecological quality. In addition to this, regular updates would be helpful. The Council would support planning and profiling at a river based catchment level. This has been useful for the Water of Leith and Almond. Invasive species data, as this is acquired through the INNS project, would also be very useful.

12 **As we move towards the second river basin planning cycle, are there any ways that we can work more efficiently and effectively at the catchment-scale?**

As in question 7, a focus on engaging with existing local partnerships and stakeholders, such as Local Biodiversity Partnerships, would help to increase effectiveness. This is particularly true for individual catchment projects. Also, wider dissemination of the information about pressures, to these existing partnerships, could improve effectiveness by directing local project delivery.

13 **Are there geographic areas or issues we should treat as a priority for a catchment-scale approach, and why?**

Catchment scale planning is already in place for the Water of Leith and the River Almond and a similar approach would be helpful for the Brunstane, Niddrie and Braid Burns. There is a need for generic planning policies to cover invasive non-native species and this should be looked at on a catchment scale. In order to keep in step with the development of green networks, the profile and establishment of blue networks within geographical areas should be developed.

14 **How can we better integrate or co-ordinate more effectively with other plans and processes to ensure RBMP objectives are incorporated? Can you suggest how we could do this?**

The integration of plans and process occurs through the Council's participation with the Area Advisory Group and Flood Group, in addition to partnership working such as the Edinburgh Biodiversity Steering Group and Water of Leith Action Group. The only addition we would suggest is the establishment of special project working groups to address local issues as they arise and working with the Neighbourhood Partnerships as detailed in our response to question 7.

15   Are there key dates in your planning timetable we need to be aware of so we can plan to integrate during review or consultation opportunities?

Key dates SEPA should be aware of include publication of the Proposed LDP in 2013 with anticipated adoption in 2015 and the redraft of the Edinburgh Local Biodiversity Action Plan by 2015.

The Edinburgh and Lothians Forestry and Woodlands Strategy, which includes aims on using woodlands to improve the water environment, will be due for revision in 2017.

16   Do you agree with the key areas that we have suggested above for making improvements to the second river basin plan and planning cycle?

The Council is in agreement with the key areas that have been suggested for making improvements to the second river basin plan and planning cycle. The Council will continue to work with SEPA in the ways described above to see it through to successful completion and implementation.

Improving the physical condition of Scotland's water environment: A consultation on a supplementary plan for the River Basin Management Plan

List of consultation questions and responses

Section 2 – Vision

1   The draft plan emphasises that multiple benefits can be achieved through restoring the physical condition of the water environment. Can you identify ways in which we can deliver a wider range of benefits?

The benefits described are comprehensive. Securing public engagement and affinity with their water environment will be as important as the practical measures taken by public bodies and partners. Recreational access, volunteering, local community involvement and outdoor learning are all ways in which people enjoy and appreciate inland water in particular. Linking this day to day enjoyment with an awareness of local, national and international context may help realise further benefits at a local level. Engaging and consulting with the widest range of stakeholder will be important to ensure the delivery of the widest range of benefits.

Section 3 – How should we take action?

2   The draft plan proposes a framework of actions to deliver improvements in high priority areas for restoration. Do you have any comments on the proposed framework of actions?

The emphasis on support and encouragement for voluntary measures is welcome. Enforcement may still be needed in some cases but can be counterproductive where there are complex and sometimes competing demands at a local level.

3   How can we encourage the adoption of voluntary measures?

In order to encourage the adoption of voluntary measures it would be beneficial to have best practice and technical advice, as well as SEPA advisory support. The provision of grants would encourage the adoption of voluntary measures and funding for restoration projects will be essential.

Section 5 – Barriers to fish migration

4   Do you agree with the approach we are proposing for prioritising barriers to migratory fish? If not, why?

The approach proposed for prioritising barriers to migratory fish is welcomed. Public consultation in all cases will be essential.

5   Can you suggest any improvements to the actions and responsibilities suggested to tackle fish barriers on rivers?

Overall a flexible approach will be needed as to the most appropriate solution for improving fish passage. Some structures such as weirs have heritage value or other designations and can be highly valued features by local communities and visitors.

The Edinburgh City Local Plan includes a policy which requires developers to remove existing culverts. The Council will continue to work with SEPA to implement this policy. The removal of culverts can be expensive and they are often on private land. The provision of funding would encourage its take up, particularly in rural areas.

Section 6 – Improving the condition of rural rivers and lochs

6   Can you suggest ways of improving the approach we have proposed for restoring the water environment in rural areas? In particular, what are your views on the cost-benefit hierarchy proposed in Table 3?

The Council will take into account the objectives of the cost benefit hierarchy, when redrafting the Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan and the Edinburgh and Lothians Forestry and Woodlands Strategy. This will ensure the objectives for improvement to the water environment are included.

7   Do you agree with the actions and responsibilities suggested to improve the condition of rivers and lochs in rural areas? Can you add to these by identifying additional actions and/or responsibilities?

The Council agrees with the actions proposed for the restoration of rivers and lochs.

8   How can we encourage a voluntary approach by land managers to restore the water environment?

A voluntary approach may be encouraged by: promoting the economic benefits of restoration (eg fishery, amenity based income); encouraging non land owning interests to undertake restoration & habitat works (eg local friends groups, trusts, communities, volunteers); and clear, transparent and user friendly funding mechanisms for such projects.

Section 7 – Improving the condition of rivers and lochs in towns and cities

9   Can you suggest ways of improving the approach that we have proposed for restoring the water environment in urban areas?

There is often significant interest at local community level in seeing inland waters in an urban context improved. It may be effective to engage not only with the local authority at a corporate level but at a local community planning level where local community interest may be harnessed to promote improvement works.

10   Do you agree with the actions and responsibilities suggested to improve the condition of rivers and lochs in urban areas? Can you add to these by identifying additional actions and/or responsibilities?

The Council agrees with the actions and responsibilities to improve the water environment. The Council currently has guidance on Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems that has been produced with SEPA and other Lothian local authorities.

11   Are there other policy links which should be highlighted in this document?

Development plans will already have policies on these matters and flood prevention. The Council is involved with the Flood Risk Management Plans currently being developed.

In Edinburgh the Union Canal has become the focus for new development, particularly at Fountainbridge in the City Centre. In December 2011 the Council published 'The Edinburgh Union Canal Strategy' which includes policies and guidance for developing beside or on the canal. Reference could be made to canals, many of which run through former industrial areas and provide regeneration opportunities. As well as rivers, canals are also classed as water bodies.

12   How can we improve our links to key policies and strategies, both in this document and in practice?

It may be beneficial to have a document agreed between SEPA and every local authority covering the measures agreed in the RBMP. This could be actioned through the Area Advisory Groups.

13   Do you have views on how we can work with local authorities and developers to support the delivery of improvements to urban rivers and lochs?

It would be helpful if SEPA provided more robust information based on scientific research for negotiations with developers concerning width of buffer zones (an area of land designated for environmental protection). This should include advice on the width required to maintain habitat for otters and water vole populations and width of buffer zone, in general, to achieve amenity and wildlife value. This can then be translated into policies in the local development plan.

Also it would be helpful if SEPA could provide design advice based on collaborative work between landscape architects, engineers and geomorphologists on up to date techniques of riverside design with examples of setback and improvements that can be secured through altering the existing walls on streams and rivers in urban catchments by the use of bio-engineering techniques. Examples from urban riverside regeneration projects in Britain would be helpful, with photographs. These can then be used as negotiating tools in the planning process.

Section 8 – Improving the condition of estuaries and coasts

14   Can you suggest ways of improving the approach we have proposed for restoring the water environment in coastal areas?

The improvement of water quality in the coastal area will rely heavily on partnership working between a wide range of groups including Marine Scotland, SEPA, local authorities and others. The challenge will require the careful balancing of the various environmental aims in coastal location.

15   Do you agree with the actions and responsibilities suggested to improve the condition of coastal areas? Can you add to these by identifying additional actions and/or responsibilities?

The Council agrees with the actions and responsibilities suggested to improve the condition of coastal areas. However it should be clarified that managed retreat is an acceptable method of improving the physical condition of the coastal environment but it is not a flood prevention measure. It may be beneficial for SEPA to create a guidance note to cover this topic.

Section 9 – Restoration and flood risk management

16   Can you suggest ways of improving the approach we have proposed for reducing flood risks and delivering improvements in the condition of the water environment?

To avoid any confusion the approach should be set out clearly in the Flood Risk Management Plans.

17   Do you agree with the actions and responsibilities suggested, and can you add to these by identifying additional actions and/or responsibilities?

The Council agrees with the actions and responsibilities as stated. The responsibilities of the Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP) and River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) must continue to be clearly stated to avoid confusion between the two. This will be particularly important to avoid confusion in relation to funding of projects that deliver the objectives of each plan.

Section 10 – Implementing this plan

18   We have suggested that river basin planning advisory groups can play an important role in taking a partnership approach to setting and addressing restoration priorities. What are your views on this suggestion, and how it could operate?

The work of the river basin planning advisory groups, have proved to be successful to date. It will be important that strategies and actions identified at a river basin level are communicated and translated into effective opportunities at the local level. This may help land managers and communities identify and deliver a wider range of smaller projects which collectively would help meet the river basin management plan objectives. For example there may be local

community grants available for projects which deliver direct benefits for local people, but also contribute to achievement of regional water quality objectives.

19   We have identified a number of areas where policy and funding options are developing and may offer opportunities for the future. Do you agree with the opportunities that we have identified?

The Council agrees with the opportunities which have been identified throughout the document.

20   Are there other emerging policies and funding streams which could help to deliver restoration?

The Council has no further comments to add to those already provided in the consultation response.

Transport and Environment Committee

10am, Tuesday 19 March 2013

Achieving Excellence Performance Report to October 2012 – referral from Council or Committee

Item number	7.16
Report number	
Wards	All

Links

Coalition pledges	All
Council outcomes	All
Single Outcome Agreement	All

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Terms of Referral

Achieving Excellence Performance Report to October 2012

Terms of referral

The Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee on 22 January 2013 considered a report providing an update on performance against specific targets and outcomes across the Council's Performance Framework for the period to October 2012.

The Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee agreed:

1)   To note performance and agree actions for improvement for the period to October 2012.

2)   To note that the performance information would be reported to the Governance, Risk and Best Value Committee for further scrutiny at its performance meeting on 24 January 2013.

3)   To refer the report to all Executive Committees or Sub-Committees for further scrutiny.

4)   To note and agree the key messages in the Audit Scotland report 'Managing performance: are you getting it right?' which had been integrated into the Council's Performance Framework.

5)   To ask members to advise the officers of any particular indicators they wished reported to Committee in detail.

For decision/action

The Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee has referred the attached report to the Transport and Environment Committee for further scrutiny.

Background reading / external references

Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee 22 January 2013

Links

Coalition pledges	All
Council outcomes	All
Single Outcome Agreement	All
Appendices	Report by the Director of Corporate Governance

Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee

10am, Tuesday 22 January 2013

Achieving Excellence Performance Report to October 2012

Item number	
Report number	
Wards	All

Links

Coalition pledges	All
Council outcomes	All
Single Outcome Agreement	All

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Achieving Excellence Performance Report to October 2012

Summary

This report provides an update on performance against specified targets and outcomes across the Council's Performance Framework for the period to October 2012.

It provides an overview displayed through a Corporate Dashboard with further explanations of performance and actions.

This report also provides an in-depth analysis of performance against the Council Strategic Outcomes as outlined in the Council's Performance Framework.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee:

1. Note performance and agree actions for improvement for the period to October 2012.

2. Note that this performance information will be reported to the Governance, Risk and Best Value Committee for further scrutiny at its performance meeting on 24 January 2013.

3. Refer this report to all Executive Committees or Sub-Committees for further scrutiny.

4. Review and agree the key messages in the Audit Scotland report 'Managing performance: are you getting it right?' which have been integrated into the Council's Performance Framework.

Measures of success

This report provides detail on performance against specified targets across the Council's Performance Framework.

Financial impact

The financial impact is set out within the Council's Performance Framework.

Equalities impact

Reducing poverty, inequality and deprivation is integrated within the Council's Performance Framework.

Sustainability impact

The sustainability impact is set out within the Council's Performance Framework.

Consultation and engagement

Priorities and outcomes have been developed in consultation with stakeholders.

Background reading / external references

The Council's Performance Framework approved by Council on 25 October 2012.

The Audit Scotland report 'Managing performance: are you getting it right?' which focuses on accountability, scrutiny and the importance of having a strong performance culture within Councils. This was reported as part of the Council's Performance Framework report in October 2012.

Report

Achieving Excellence Performance Report October 2012

1.   Background

1.1   This report provides an update on performance against specified targets and outcomes across the Council's Performance Framework for the period to October 2012.

2.   Main report

2.1   The Council's Performance Framework is set out in the diagram below and takes account of the Council's vision, five themes containing the strategic outcomes and the Capital Coalition pledges.

Council's Performance Framework
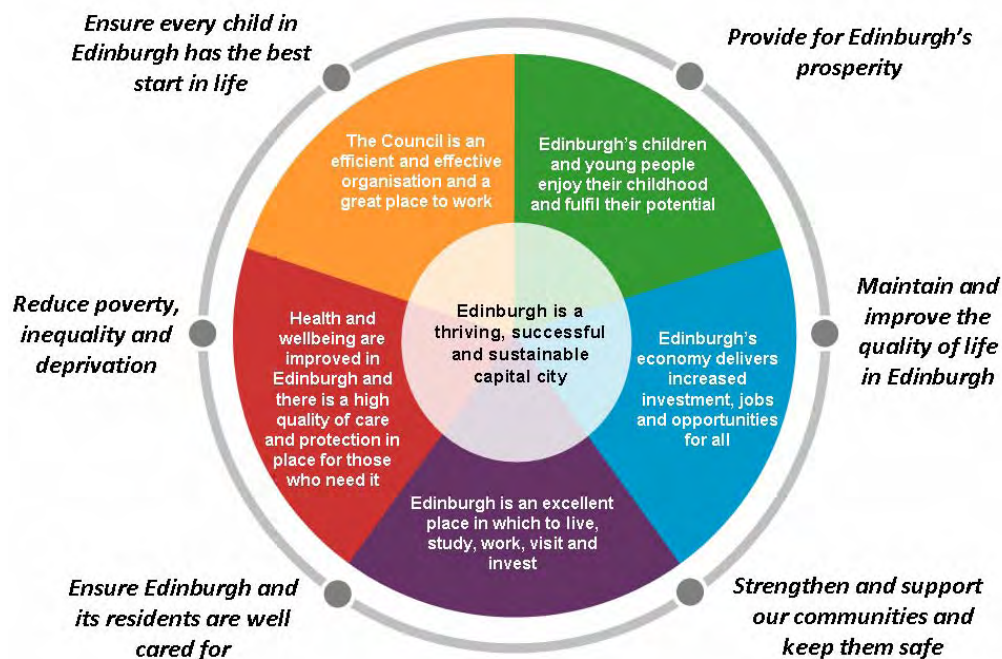
Corporate Dashboard

2.2 The Corporate Dashboard in Appendix 1 provides an overview of performance in meeting Council outcomes to October 2012. Further detailed information by indicator is provided in Appendix 2.

2.3 A total of 59 indicators are reported across the Corporate Dashboard. The current position for all areas shows that, in the most recent period for which data is available:

✅ 29 indicators met or exceeded target in the most recent period for which data is available

⚠️ 17 indicators missed target but are considered within acceptable tolerance

🛑 8 indicators missed, or are forecast to miss target, and

📈 5 indicators are provided as data only, with no specified target

2.4 To support scrutiny of performance, each Director has provided a note on each theme within the framework. These notes summarise performance and are used to facilitate discussions and scrutiny. Further details on these notes and commentary on specific issues of performance are provided in Appendix 2.

2.5 The following is a high-level analysis of performance across each theme in the framework:

Edinburgh's children and young people enjoy their childhood and fulfil their potential:

- ✅ 6 indicators have met or exceeded target including indicators relating to literacy, attainment, attendance and secondary school exclusions.

- ⚠️ 4 indicators show performance as below target, but within tolerance, including indicators relating to school leaver destinations, physical education, responses to bullying and satisfaction with schools. As the data in Appendix 1 shows, all but one of these indicators shows an improvement in trend performance over recent time periods.

- 🛑 3 indicators show performance as below target over the most recent time period. These include indicators relating to primary school exclusions, placements with Council foster carers and children looked after at home. Further comments on

performance in these areas are provided in Directors notes provided in [Appendix 1](#).

Edinburgh's economy delivers increased investment, jobs and opportunities for all:

- ✅ All 3 indicators under this theme have met or exceeded target for the most recent period. This includes indicators relating to supporting the creation and safeguarding of jobs in the city, supporting investment in development and regeneration and helping people into work and learning. Targets are being reviewed for 2013/14 to ensure they remain appropriate and challenging.

Edinburgh is an excellent place in which to live, study, work, visit and invest:

- ✅ 8 indicators which have met or exceeded target. These include indicators relating to the provision of good quality, affordable housing; the creation of a safe city and communities; the promotion of well informed, engaged communities; the protection of Edinburgh as an attractive, well maintained city; and, the management of clean streets and open spaces.

- ⚠️ 4 indicators show performance as below target, but within tolerance levels. These include indicators on rent lost on empty homes, refuse collection and re-offending rates for sexual or violent crimes. Comments on this performance are provided in the Directors notes.

- 🔴 1 indicator in this theme shows performance below target over the most recent time period. This relates to the indicator on advice that avoids homelessness. As the notes in [Appendix 2](#) show, although still below target this shows general improvement over the past 12 months. A housing options review and implementation plan is being progressed to deliver further improvements.

Health and Wellbeing are improved in Edinburgh and there is a high quality of care and protection for those who need it:

- ✅ 2 indicators have met or exceeded target. These indicators related to supporting Edinburgh's carers and increasing the proportion of older people with high levels of need supported at home.

- ⚠️ 4 indicators show performance as below target but within tolerances. These include indicators relating to the reduction of hours of care required following reablement, direct payments, timely support to people with addictions, and satisfaction with adult care services.

- 🔴 1 indicator shows performance below target for the period. This relates to respite nights in care homes. As the notes in appendix 2 show, efforts are ongoing to address the current levels of delay, including work to secure additional support to enable people to move onwards from hospital.

The Council is an efficient and effective organisation and a great place to work:

- ✅ 10 indicators have met or exceeded target. These indicators relate to outcomes including ensuring Edinburgh continues to be a leading cultural city, ensuring the Council has an excellent reputation for customer service and ensuring the Council has efficient and effective services that deliver on our objectives.

- ⚠️ 5 indicators show performance as below target but within tolerances. These include indicators relating to sickness absence, Council tax collection rates, attendance at indoor facilities managed by Edinburgh Leisure, delivery of budget savings, and the proportion of major projects over £5m being managed outwith CPO (but with CPO engagement)..

- 🔴 3 indicators show performance below target for the period examined here. These include indicators relating to freedom of information response rates and time taken to process new benefit claims or changes of circumstances. Notes on performance against all of these indicators are included in Appendix 2.

Strategic Outcomes in Focus

2.6   In addition to the Corporate Dashboard which tracks key indicators, performance against outcomes is integrated into the Council's Performance Framework.

2.7   As set out in the Strategy Maps in Appendix 4, performance indicators are aligned to key objectives, outcomes, strategies and risks. There are 26 Strategic Outcomes and these will be reported to Committee on a rolling basis.

2.8   Appendix 3 outlines performance against the five themes in the framework with a focus on the following outcomes:

Framework Theme	Strategic Outcome	Focus
Edinburgh's children and young people enjoy their childhood and fulfil their potential	SO1 - Our children have the best start in life, are able to make and sustain relationships and are ready to succeed SO3 - Our children and young people at risk, or with a disability, have improved life chances	Improve support in early years so that children reach appropriate developmental and social milestones. Improve life chances for Looked After Children including increasing the focus on Corporate Parenting. Improve early support for children with Additional Support Needs (ASN). Improve early support for families so that fewer children need to be looked after, with particular focus on addressing the impact of drug and alcohol misuse.
Edinburgh's economy delivers increased investment, jobs and opportunities for all	SO8 - Edinburgh's economy creates and sustains jobs opportunities.	Supporting businesses
Edinburgh is an excellent place in which to live, study, work, visit and invest	SO16 - Well-housed - People live in a good quality home that is affordable and meets their needs in a well-managed Neighbourhood	People can live in a home they can afford; live in a warm, safe home in a well-managed neighbourhood; and move home if they need to.
Health and wellbeing are improved in Edinburgh and there is a high quality of care and protection in place for those who need it	SO13 - People are supported to live at home	Supporting older people to live at home.
The Council is an efficient and effective organisation and a great place to work	SO24 - The Council has efficient and effective services that deliver on objectives	Benefits claims performance

2.9   Performance of the 'Edinburgh's children and young people enjoy their childhood and fulfil their potential' theme will be scrutinised at the Governance, Risk and Best Value Committee on 24 January 2012.

Strategy Maps

2.10   As reported in the Council's Performance Framework report in October, the Council has reviewed its performance framework through strategy mapping to ensure that performance measures are delivering on objectives and longer-term outcomes. The latest Strategy Maps are included in Appendix 4.

2.11   The maps are currently under review to ensure that they remain relevant and robust. This review is aligned to the financial year and will be updated by March 2013 in consultation with stakeholders. Any changes to the strategy maps will be discussed with Elected Members and reflected in the quarterly performance reports.

Ongoing developments of the Council's Performance Framework

2.12   Through the establishment of the Council's Performance Framework, officers considered Audit Scotland report 'Managing performance: are you getting it right?' which focuses on accountability, scrutiny and the importance of having a strong performance culture within Councils. This was reported as part of the Council's Performance Framework approved by Council on 25 October 2012.

2.13   Effectively managing performance and improvement helps councils demonstrate that they are delivering efficient and effective services to communities and are making the best use of resources. Members are asked to review and agree the key messages in the report to ensure the Council continues to deliver a strong performance culture. The key messages in the report are:

- Everyone in the council has a role to play in managing performance.

- Councillors need good-quality performance information to make well-informed decisions, scrutinise performance and identify areas for improvement.

- Performance measures must reflect a council's priorities if it is to assure itself that its objectives are being met.

- Managing performance is important for governance and accountability.

- An effective performance management culture, led by both officers and councillors, is essential.

- Performance information must be acted on to improve outcomes.

- Self-evaluation and review activity form an important part of continuous improvement.

Benchmarking

2.14   The Improvement Service plans to publish a set of 67 indicators that
       have been developed in conjunction with CoSLA and SOLACE. These
       will be published in February 2013 and will be incorporated into the
       Council's Performance Framework thereafter. These indicators are
       derived from existing financial and activity information that councils
       supply to the Scottish Government and data for two years will be
       presented. The objective is to link cost and performance data and
       facilitate comparisons among councils, as well as providing contextual
       information and explanations from councils. More information will be
       reported to Committee when details are finalised. The Accounts
       Commission has recently agreed that these indicators will replace the
       set of 25 national statutory performance indicators (SPIs) from 2013/14
       onwards.

IBM Cognos Business Analytics System

2.15   A Corporate Dashboard is being developed using the Cognos business
       analytics system. This system will provide online access to
       performance, management information and business analysis for
       senior officers and elected members.

2.16   The dashboard will provide information centred on four themes:
       Finances, People, Customers, and Outcomes. A prototype dashboard
       will be available for demonstration and testing by CMT during
       December and the live system will be in place by February 2013. This
       approach will replace all paper-based performance reports for CMT
       and Elected Members in due course. The Cognos system is
       expandable and further metrics and analytics will be added in the
       future.

3.   Recommendations

3.1   It is recommended that the Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee:

   3.1.1   Note performance and agree actions for improvement for the period to October 2012.

   3.1.2   Note that this performance information will be reported to the Governance, Risk and Best Value Committee for further scrutiny at its performance meeting on 24 January 2013.

   3.1.3   Refer this report to all Executive Committees or Sub-Committees for further scrutiny.

   3.1.4   Review and agree the key messages in the Audit Scotland report 'Managing performance: are you getting it right?' which have been integrated into the Council's Performance Framework.

Alastair D Maclean

Director of Corporate Governance

Links

Coalition pledges	All
Council outcomes	All
Single Outcome Agreement	All
Appendices	The links below can be used to navigate through this report:
	Appendix 1: Corporate Dashboard
	Appendix 2: Corporate Dashboard Indicator Detail
	Appendix 3: Strategic Outcomes
	Appendix 4: Strategy Maps

Appendix 1: Corporate Dashboard

Edinburgh's children and young people enjoy their childhood and fulfil their potential

Director's notes:

Areas showing good performance
Attainment – all seven of the national priority indicators show year-on-year improvement since 2008. All are in line (within one percentage point) or better than our Comparator Authorities' average. Almost all are in line with or better than the national average. Performance is particularly good at Level 5 and 6 with improving the attainment of the lowest achieving pupils remaining a priority.
Attendance - latest figures from the school management system shows improvement at both primary and secondary. National data is not yet available.

Areas for improvement
Primary school exclusion – data for 2011/12 is not yet available as a rate per 1,000 (will be published in February 2013). However, our figures for the year 2011/12 show an overall improvement in instances of temporary exclusion as a result of close monitoring and revised policies and procedures. We therefore expect this indicator to show improvement.
Placements with Edinburgh foster carers and Percentage of children looked after at home – Work is being undertaken through the Early Years Change Fund Action Plan and Steering Group to increase the proportion of Looked After Children who are looked after at home and to increase the proportion of Looked After Children who are placed with CEC foster carers. Progress will be closely monitored. Additionally where targets are found to be inappropriate, these will be revised. This work includes a new foster care campaign to recruit more Edinburgh foster carers.
Teenage pregnancy – although this figure is outwith target and shows a slight increase on the figure for last year, the overall trend is a reduction from over 9 in 2006/07. There is a joint-agency approach to addressing this issue which will be done through the Children's Partnership. A Risk-taking Behaviours Policy has been developed to support a more integrated approach to personal and social education and sexual health seminars for S5 pupils are now well-established. A pilot of risk-taking behaviour seminars for S4 pupils is forthcoming.

Outcome Progress

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Target	Status	Trend
Children's literacy at P1	89%	88%	90%	90%	✅	⬆
Attainment at the end of S6	50.2%	52.9%	55.1%	51%	✅	⬆
S4 pupil attainment (Lowest 20%)	56	62	N/A	57	✅	⬆
School leavers' destinations	82.5%	87.4%	N/A	88.9%	⚠	⬆
Primary school attendance	94.8%	94.5%	95.2%	95%	✅	⬆
Secondary school attendance	91.1%	91%	92.7%	91.2%	✅	⬆
Primary school exclusions	11	13	N/A	11	🛑	⬇
Secondary school exclusions	69	55	N/A	69	✅	⬆

					Status	Trend
Children who need to be looked after	1,297	1,342	1,398	N/A	📊	⬇️
Placements with Council foster carers	65%	60%	57%	63%	🛑	⬇️
PE in primary schools	22.4%	62%	80%	85%	⚠️	⬆️
PE in secondary schools	21.7%	43%	70%	80%	⚠️	⬆️
Teenage pregnancies	8.1	8.3	N/A	7.4	🛑	⬆️
Response to bullying at S2	N/A	67%	73%	75%	⚠️	⬆️
Satisfaction with schools	N/A	94%	91%	93%	⚠️	⬇️
	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Target	Status	Trend
Children looked after at home	28%	27%	27%	N/A	📊	⬇️

Edinburgh's economy delivers increased investment, jobs and opportunities for all						
Director's notes: Performance on all three indicators exceeds the targets set, assuming straight line progress. It is acknowledged that there will inevitably be peaks and troughs in jobs and investment, which will affect future performance. It is therefore too early to draw conclusions on whether the targets have been set at the correct level and the effectiveness of the measurement data. To ensure that the targets and measures are robust, City Development commits to a review of the Economy theme performance monitoring framework by the end of the first year of the Operational Plan in March 2013.						
Outcome Progress						
	Jan-Mar 2012	Apr-Jun 2012	Jul-Sep 2012	Target	Status	Trend
Support the creation and safeguarding of jobs	N/A	193	364	334	✅	⬆️
Support investment in development and regeneration	N/A	£68M	£73M	£33M	✅	⬆️
Support the movement of unemployed people into work or learning	N/A	490	1,036	1,000	✅	⬆️

Edinburgh is an excellent place in which to live, study, work, visit and invest						

Director's notes:

1. The cost of refuse collection - the introduction of new shift patterns and routes will help to reduce the cost of managing waste.
2. The introduction of Managed Weekly Collections (MWCs) is intended to support reductions to landfill.
3. Rent lost on empty homes - it should be noted that performance is still better than the 2011/12 Scottish Local Authorities average of 1.3%.
4. A housing options review and implementation plan is being progressed to deliver further improvements in preventing homelessness.

Outcome Progress

	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Target	Status	Trend
Completed criminal justice orders	75.4%	74.7%	67.1%	65%	✅	⬇️
Tenants' satisfaction with repairs	93%	100%	96%	96%	✅	⬇️
Cost of refuse collection	£71.36	£72.07	£73.58	£70.33	⚠️	⬇️
Response to noise complaints	99%	99%	100%	99%	✅	⬆️
Letting empty homes	24	22	22	22	✅	⬇️
Rent lost on empty homes	0.56%	0.57%	0.56%	0.4%	⚠️	⬇️
Visits to libraries	284,967	256,789	263,901	256,711	✅	⬆️
Waste Landfilled (projection)	132,088	128,273	131,645	131,222	⚠️	⬇️
Advice that avoids homelessness	56%	53%	52%	55%	🛑	⬇️
Planning applications in 2 months	89.1%	91.4%	90.8%	90%	✅	⬇️
	Jan-Mar 12	Apr-June 12	July-Sept 12	Target	Status	Trend
Cleanliness of streets (CIMS)	71	72	72	72	✅	⬆️
Re-offending: sexual or violent crimes	1	1	1	0	⚠️	➖
	2009	2010	2011	Target	Status	Trend
Satisfaction with the Neighbourhood as a place to live	92%	89%	90%	86%	✅	⬇️

Health and Wellbeing are improved in Edinburgh and there is a high quality of care and protection for those who need it

Director's notes:

1. Delayed discharge continues to be a problem for flow in NHS beds. In order to ensure there is capacity to support people being discharged home, domiciliary care capacity was increased by 12.7% in the first seven months of 2012/13. The number of people waiting for a care home place whilst in hospital was 39 at the October delayed discharge census. The number of patients waiting longer than six weeks has remained stable. There will be a requirement to reduce further to a maximum of four weeks by 31 March 2013.
2. The balance of care has increased and is now slightly ahead of trajectory, due to the large increase in domiciliary care provision.
3. The number of people starting substance misuse treatment increased by a third in October compared with September. Despite this large increase in demand, 83% of people started treatment within three weeks, a small fall on performance in September.

Outcome Progress						
	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Target	Status	Trend
Respite nights in care homes (18+)	1,743	1,604	N/A	1,486	✅	⬇️
Late discharge from hospital	16	20	21	0	🛑	⬇️
Reduction in care by reablement	43.2%	39.2%	39.5%	40%	⚠️	⬆️
Direct payments	734	741	745	751	⚠️	⬆️
Substance misuse: timely treatment	81%	85%	83%	85%	⚠️	⬆️
Balance of care for older people	30.3%	30.4%	31.4%	30.8%	✅	⬆️
Satisfaction with Adult Care Services	79%	79%	78%	80%	⚠️	⬇️

The Council is an efficient and effective organisation and a great place to work

Director's notes:

1. The menu of indicators have been refreshed following a review of performance reporting across the service.
2. Further work is underway to develop targets for the indicators where these are appropriate. 3. Both benefits indicators are below target as a result of an increase of over 23% in the volume received and a national change in process (ATLAS). It should be noted that the Council's administration cost compares favorably with other Scottish cities and error rates have remained below challenging DWP thresholds.

Outcome Progress

	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Target	Status	Trend
Sickness absence (Council)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4	⚠️	⬆️
Staff numbers	15,010	14,949	14,992	N/A	📈	⬇️
Staff turnover rate	7.66%	7.94%	7.84%	N/A	📈	N/A
Number of attendances per 1,000 population for all pools operated by Edinburgh Leisure	N/A	726	N/A	697	✅	⬆️
Number of attendances per 1,000 population for all indoor facilities operated by Edinburgh Leisure	N/A	577	N/A	601	⚠️	⬇️
Museum and Galleries total annual attendances (fin year)	N/A	509,592	584,187	454,057	✅	⬆️
Customer satisfaction across all channels (sample)	N/A	89.1%	90.21%	90%	✅	⬆️
Customer Hub Enquiries resolved at first point of contact	N/A	79%	80.6%	80%	✅	⬆️
Number of face to face transactions through Customer Hub	N/A	7,587	10,453	10,500	✅	⬇️
Number of digital transactions (email/web) through Customer Hub	N/A	7,256	8,197	6,500	✅	⬆️
% of major projects over £5M being managed outwith CPO (but with CPO engagement)	N/A	36%	36%	80%	⚠️	➖

					Status	Trend
FOI response	72%	83%	70%	100%	🔴	⬇
Proportion of Council Tax Collected	44.3%	52.7%	61.4%	61.5%	🔺	⬇
Proportion of Business Rates (NDR) Collected	35.24%	47.39%	59.28%	58.78%	✅	n/a
Progress against LTFP to deliver revenue savings, 2012/13 (Council-wide) (£k)	N/A	N/A	24,046	27,391	🔺	n/a
Aged Debtors – Value of debt more than 90 days old (annual indicator)	N/A	£14.81M	£14.38M	£15.03M	✅	⬆
Days to process New Benefit Claims	32.74	34.24	35.4	24	🔴	⬇
Days to process Benefit Change of Circumstances	13	13.39	13.32	10	🔴	⬇
	2009	2010	2011	Target	Status	Trend
% customers who are satisfied that it is easy to find information they want from the Council (EPS)	59%	67%	68%	60%	✅	⬆
% customers who are satisfied that the Council keeps them informed about the services it provides (EPS)	58%	58%	61%	60%	✅	⬆
Satisfaction with Management of the City	35%	57%	46%	N/A	📈	⬆

Appendix 2: Corporate Dashboard

1. Edinburgh's children and young people enjoy their childhood and fulfil their potential

Director's notes:

Areas showing good performance
Attainment – all seven of the national priority indicators show year-on-year improvement since 2008. All are in line (within one percentage point) or better than our Comparator Authorities' average. Almost all are in line with or better than the national average. Performance is particularly good at Level 5 and 6 with improving the attainment of the lowest achieving pupils remaining a priority.
Attendance - latest figures from the school management system shows improvement at both primary and secondary. National data is not yet available.

Areas for improvement
Primary school exclusion – data for 2011/12 is not yet available as a rate per 1,000 (will be published in February 2013). However, our figures for the year 2011/12 show an overall improvement in instances of temporary exclusion as a result of close monitoring and revised policies and procedures. We therefore expect this indicator to show improvement.
Placements with Edinburgh foster carers and Percentage of children looked after at home – Work is being undertaken through the Early Years Change Fund Action Plan and Steering Group to increase the proportion of Looked After Children who are looked after at home and to increase the proportion of Looked After Children who are placed with CEC foster carers. Progress will be closely monitored. Additionally where targets are found to be inappropriate, these will be revised. This work includes a new foster care campaign to recruit more Edinburgh foster carers.
Teenage pregnancy – although this figure is outwith target and shows a slight increase on the figure for last year, the overall trend is a reduction from over 9 in 2006/07. There is a joint-agency approach to addressing this issue which will be done through the Children's Partnership. A Risk-taking Behaviours Policy has been developed to support a more integrated approach to personal and social education and sexual health seminars for S5 pupils are now well-established. A pilot of risk-taking behaviour seminars for S4 pupils is forthcoming.

Indicator	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Target	Status	Latest Note
Children's literacy at P1	89%	88%	90%	90%	✅	Age appropriate development measures for 0-5s and primary school age are being developed. This interim measure is based on the baseline numeracy and literacy tests at entry to P1.
Attainment - 5+ at Level 5 by the end of S6	50.2%	52.9%	55.1%	51%	✅	This data is a 3-year rolling average with the latest figure relating to the three-year average (09/10 - 11/12) of the percentage of the relevant S4 cohort achieving at least five awards at SCQF Level 5 or above by the end of S6. Performance in this indicator is better than both the national average of 52.6% and the comparator authorities' average of 51.7%.
S4 pupil attainment (Lowest 20%)	56	62	N/A	57	✅	Latest performance data relates to 2010/11 pre-appeal. Targets are based on forward projection of past 5 years' performance and revised due to significant improvement on the 2009/10 figure of 56.
School leavers' destinations	82.5%	87.4%	N/A	88.9%	⚠️	The figure of 87.4% relates to leavers from session 2010/11 and shows

Indicator	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Target	Status	Latest Note
						an improvement of 4.9%. The current target is to equal the national average which for 2010/11 is 88.9%.
Primary school attendance	94.8%	94.5%	95.2%	95%	✅	The figure of 95.2% relates to performance over the school year 2011/12 and is taken directly from the schools' management system. This shows a significant improvement from the figure in 2010/11. No national data is available for 2011/12 as this will now be published once every two years. The national average was 94.8% in 2010/11.
Secondary school attendance	91.1%	91%	92.7%	91.2%	✅	The figure of 92.7% relates to performance over the school year 2011/12 and is taken directly from the schools' management system. This shows a significant improvement from the figure in 2010/11. No national data is available for 2011/12 as this will now be published once every two years. The national average was 91.1% in 2010/11.
Primary school exclusions	11	13	N/A	11	🛑	Data relates to school session 2010/11. Monitoring of exclusions using this definition is in its infancy and targets may be revised in future
Secondary school exclusions	69	55	N/A	69	✅	Data relates to school session 2010/11. Edinburgh currently performs favourably in comparison with the national picture. Monitoring of exclusions using this definition is in its infancy and targets may be revised in future.
Children who need to be looked after	1,297	1,342	1,398		📈	Data is the figure as at the end of March 2012. We do not set targets for this measure as the safety of children is paramount although the aim is to use early intervention techniques to minimise the number of children who need to be looked after.
Placements with Council foster carers	65%	60%	57%	63%	🛑	57% is the figure as at the end of March 2012. Ability to meet the challenging targets is dependent on the success of the recent recruitment drive and future demand for places.
PE in primary schools	22.4%	62%	80%	85%	⚠️	There has been significant improvement in the percentage of primary schools delivering 120 minutes of quality curriculum PE since 2009/10 when it was 22.4%. A challenge remains to improve to the 100% target by 2014.
PE in secondary schools	21.7%	43%	70%	80%	⚠️	There has been significant improvement in the percentage of secondary schools delivering 120 minutes of quality curriculum PE since 2009/10 when it was 21.7%. Note that the target has been revised to 2 periods rather than 2 hours of PE to accommodate timetabling in secondary schools. A challenge remains to improve to the 100% target by 2014.
Teenage pregnancies	8.1	8.3	N/A	7.4	🛑	The 2010/11 NHS Lothian target is 7.4 per 1000 (ISD release 28 June 2009). Data are reported as a three year rolling average with a decrease from 173 to 160 from 2005/07 to 2008/10 in Edinburgh. These figures are higher than the national average which was 7.4 in 2008/10, a reduction from the previous period when it was 7.6.

Indicator	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Target	Status	Latest Note
School's response to bullying at S2	N/A	67%	73%	75%	⚠️	Tentative, challenging targets have been set, aiming eventually to reach 100% by 2014/15.
Satisfaction with schools	N/A	94%	91%	93%	⚠️	Data is taken from the survey of parents and carers from the question 'Overall, I am happy with the school'. The data shows high levels of satisfaction with the challenging target of reaching 100% by 2015.

Indicator	Apr 12	May 12	Jun 12	July 12	Aug 12	Sep 12	Oct 12	Target	Status	Latest Note
Children looked after at home	27%	27%	27%	27%	28%	27%	27%		📈	

2. Edinburgh's economy delivers increased investment, jobs and opportunities for all

Director's notes:

Performance on all three indicators exceeds the targets set, assuming straight line progress. It is acknowledged that there will inevitably be peaks and troughs in jobs and investment, which will affect future performance. It is therefore too early to draw conclusions on whether the targets have been set at the correct level and the effectiveness of the measurement data. To ensure that the targets and measures are robust, City Development commits to a review of the Economy theme performance monitoring framework by the end of the first year of the Operational Plan in March 2013.

Indicator	Q1 2012	Q2 2012	Target	Status	Latest Note
Support the creation and safeguarding of jobs	193	364	334	✅	
Support investment in development and regeneration	£68M	£73M	£33.4M	✅	The target here is based on a three year period. While performance this quarter is ahead of target, we will continue to monitor performance against target over the next two quarters and review the target at that time.
Support the movement of unemployed people into work or learning	490	1,036	1,000	✅	

3. Edinburgh is an excellent place to live, study, work, visit and invest

Director's notes:

1. The cost of refuse collection - the introduction of new shift patterns and routes will help to reduce the cost of managing waste.
2. The introduction of Managed Weekly Collections (MWCs) is intended to support reductions to landfill.
3. Rent lost on empty homes - it should be noted that performance is still better than the 2011/12 Scottish Local Authorities average of 1.3%.
4. A housing options review and implementation plan is being progressed to deliver further improvements in preventing homelessness.

Indicator	Apr 12	May 12	Jun 12	July 12	Aug 12	Sep 12	Oct 12	Target	Status	Latest Note
Completed criminal justice orders	63.8%	65.2%	77.5%	71.4%	75.4%	74.7%	67.1%	65%	✅	Performance drops for orders ending in October but is still above target.
Tenants' satisfaction with repairs	96%	94%	96%	98%	93%	100%	96%	96%	✅	
Rent lost on empty homes	0.58%	0.55%	0.56%	0.55%	0.56%	0.57%	0.56%	0.4%	🛑	Above target for 2012/13 which in monetary terms is currently £106,407. The cash value is increasing as re-let times remain similar to last year and rents are increasing. The rent loss has decreased slightly from 0.57% in September 2012 to 0.56% in October 2012. This is an annual end of year target and there will be variations during the reporting periods.
Cost of refuse collection	N/A	£70.95	£70.65	£70.69	£71.36	£72.07	£73.58	£70.33	🔺	The main reason for the increase from August has been the additional transitional costs incurred with the move to managed weekly collections (MWC).
Response to noise complaints	100%	99%	99%	98%	99%	99%	100%	99%	✅	399/400
Letting empty homes	22	21	20	21	24	22	22	22	✅	
Visits to libraries	248,006	262,318	253,559	265,081	284,967	256,789	263,901	256,711	✅	
Waste Landfilled (projected)	125,271	127,537	127,614	129,022	132,088	128,273	131,645	131,222	🔺	Figures have been adjusted to include all municipal waste arising. Predictions were made of the likely impact of the introduction of managed weekly collections (MWC). Tonnages have been greater than anticipated but it is still too early to accurately predict the longer term impact of MWC.
% of housing advice cases which do not go on to present as homeless	54%	50%	52%	53%	56%	53%	52%	55%	🛑	807 households presented for advice and assessment, 383 went on to have a homeless assessment. 424 households had an

Indicator	Apr 12	May 12	Jun 12	July 12	Aug 12	Sep 12	Oct 12	Target	Status	Latest Note
										advice only interview. Although still below target this shows general improvement over the past 12 months. A housing options review and implementation plan is being progressed to deliver further improvements. Staff consultation sessions based on SHR feedback will be held in December to drive this forward.
Householder Planning applications in 2 months	92.6%	94.6%	90.7%	91.8%	89.1%	91.4%	90.8%	90.0%	✅	

Indicator	Q3 2011	Q4 2011	Q1 2012	Q2 2012	Target	Status	Latest Note
Cleanliness of streets (CIMS)	69	71	72	72	72	✅	Figures relate to performance for September 2012 (2nd Quarter 2012/13).
Re-offending: sexual or violent crimes	N/A	1	1	1	0	⚠️	This shows performance for the quarter ending September 2012. The next update will be for the quarter ending December 2012.

Indicator	2009	2010	2011	Target	Status	Latest Note
Satisfaction with the Neighbourhood as a place to live	92%	89%	90%	86%	✅	Satisfaction with neighbourhood as a place to live shows a high level of consistency. No individual neighbourhood has seen a significant fall in satisfaction over this period.

4. Health and wellbeing are improved in Edinburgh and there is a high quality of care and protection for those who need it

Director's notes:

1. Delayed discharge continues to be a problem for flow in NHS beds. In order to ensure there is capacity to support people being discharged home, domiciliary care capacity was increased by 12.7% in the first seven months of 2012/13. The number of people waiting for a care home place whilst in hospital was 39 at the October delayed discharge census. The number of patients waiting longer than six weeks has remained stable. There will be a requirement to reduce further to a maximum of four weeks by 31 March 2013.

2. The balance of care has increased and is now slightly ahead of trajectory, due to the large increase in domiciliary care provision.

3. The number of people starting substance misuse treatment increased by a third in October compared with September. Despite this large increase in demand, 83% of people started treatment within three weeks, a small fall on performance in September.

Indicator	Apr 12	May 12	Jun 12	July 12	Aug 12	Sep 12	Oct 12	Target	Status	Latest Note
Respite nights in care homes (18+)	1,519	1,473	1,571	1,696	1,743	1,604	N/A	1,486	🟢	The number of respite bed nights increased in August. There is a time-lag of one month in receiving information on respite provision.
Late discharge from hospital	1	4	2	10	16	20	21	0	🔴	Efforts are ongoing to address the current levels of delay, including regular teleconferencing between NHS and Council colleagues. Work is ongoing to secure additional packages of care to enable people to move out of hospital.
Reduction in care by reablement	36.6%	46%	36%	30.4%	43.2%	39.2%	39.5%	40%	🔺	Performance has improved slightly but remains just below target.
Direct payments	671	680	680	711	734	741	745	751	🔺	The number of people receiving a direct payment increased in September, but fell short of the target of a net increase of ten people per month.
Proportion of cases meeting the three week target timescale from referral to start of treatment for drugs and alcohol	68%	77%	78%	79%	81%	85%	83%	85%	🔺	The percentage of people waiting less than 3 weeks has fallen slightly since last month (85% down to 83%). however, the number of people starting a service in October increased by 74 to 303 from 229 in September.
Balance of Care: Proportion of older people receiving an intensive service who are at home at end of period	29.8%	30%	30.1%	30.5%	30.3%	30.4%	31.4%	30.8%	🟢	The balance of care has remained fairly stable over the last few months, but is slightly behind target.
Satisfaction with Adult Care Services	81%	81%	80%	79%	79%	79%	78%	80%	🔺	Performance remains stable.

5. The Council is an efficient and effective organisation

Director's notes:

1. The menu of indicators has been refreshed following a review of performance reporting across the service.
2. Further work is underway to develop targets for the indicators where these are appropriate.
3. FoI performance has been adversely affected by requests relating to Property Conservation, 85% of requests relating to other subjects have been met on time. Improvement actions are being put in place to address performance.
4. Both benefits indicators are below target as a result of an increase of over 23% in the volume received and a national change in process (ATLAS). It should be noted that the Council's administration cost compares favorably with other Scottish cities and error rates have remained below challenging DWP thresholds.

Indicator	Apr 12	May 12	Jun 12	July 12	Aug 12	Sep 12	Oct 12	Target	Status	Latest Note
Sickness absence rate	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.0	⚠️	Rounding has increased the value shown by 0.05%, absence has fallen by 0.01% since last period.
Staff numbers (FTE)	15076	15061	14918	14900	15010	14949	14992	N/A	📈	This is an increase of over 40 FTE since last period, and results from Business Gateway staff transferring to the Council under TUPE and the recruitment of care workers and care assistants in HSC.
Staff turnover rate	8.78%	8.72%	7.99%	7.92%	7.80%	7.74%	7.63%	7.66%	📈	Turnover rate for permanent staff.
Edinburgh Leisure: Number of attendances per 1,000 population for all pools operated by Edinburgh Leisure	N/A	742	N/A	643	N/A	726	N/A	697	✅	Target exceeded. Admissions to pools were 4% ahead of target and 34% above the figure for this period in 2011.
Edinburgh Leisure: Edinburgh Leisure: Number of attendances per 1,000 population for all indoor facilities operated by Edinburgh Leisure	N/A	613	N/A	562	N/A	577	N/A	601	⚠️	Target not met but within tolerance. Admissions were, however, 6% above the corresponding figure in 2011.
Museum and Galleries total annual attendances (fin year)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	509,592	584,187	454,057	✅	On track to exceed annual attendance target.

Indicator	Apr 12	May 12	Jun 12	July 12	Aug 12	Sep 12	Oct 12	Target	Status	Latest Note
Customer satisfaction across all channels (sample)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	89.1%	90.21%	90%	✅	Following a slight dip in performance in September caused by enquiries relating to the changes in bin collections performance has recovered and is above target.
Customer Hub Enquiries resolved at first point of contact*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	79%	80.6%	80%	✅	Following a dip in September caused by issues relating to the changes to bin collections performance has recovered and is again ahead of target.
Number of face to face transactions through Hub*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,587	10,453	10,500	✅	This measure now includes general counter enquiries and licensing which accounts for the sharp increase from the September figure. This is a new measure which will be subject to review as more data is gathered. Visit numbers however will be impacted by changes in service offerings, e.g. the planned expansion of controlled parking zones.
Number of digital transactions (email/web) through Hub*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,256	8,197	6,500	✅	Although performance is well above target this was in significant part driven by a threefold increase in e-mails relating to enquiries about the changes to bin collections.
% of major projects over £5M being managed outwith CPO (but with CPO engagement)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	36%	36%	80%	⚠️	28 Major projects have been identified, of which 10 have CPO engagement. Further projects to be added from Change Plan. Target will be reviewed once full list is agreed.
FOI response	88%	82%	83%	77%	72%	83%	70%	100%	🛑	Performance has been adversely affected by requests relating to property conservation, 85% of requests relating to other subjects are met on time.
Proportion of Council Tax Collected	10.08%	18.8%	27.24%	35.8%	44.3%	52.7%	61.4%	61.5%	⚠️	Year to date performance is 61.4%. 61.5% target is based on corresponding rate for last year.
Proportion of Business Rates (NDR) Collected	0.3%	8.84%	15.89%	24.87%	35.24%	47.39%	59.28%	58.78%	✅	59.28% is the year to date performance. Ahead of target (58.7%) based on previous year's collection rate for the same period.
Progress against LTFP to deliver revenue savings, 2012/13 (Council-wide) (£k)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24,046	27,391	⚠️	A full update regarding progress in the delivery of budget savings will be included in the revenue monitoring report to be considered by the Finance and Budget Committee on 17 January.
Aged Debtors – Value of debt more than 90 days old (annual indicator)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	£14.81M	£14.38M	£15.03M	✅	The percentage of Accounts Receivable debt over 90 days old is 60.29% of the total debt outstanding as at 12/11/12. This has decreased from 65.43% as at 05/09/12 and is primarily due to Statutory Repairs debt

Indicator	Apr 12	May 12	Jun 12	July 12	Aug 12	Sep 12	Oct 12	Target	Status	Latest Note
										over 90 days old of £7,672,742. Excluding Statutory Repairs the amount of debt over 90 days old is £6,706,531 equating to 44.62%.
Days to process New Benefit Claims	28.36	28.76	29.89	32.06	32.74	34.24	35.4	24	🔴	The time to process new Benefit Claims was 35.4 days against a target of 24 days, based on the 3 DWP reporting periods from 14/07/12 to 13/10/12. The cumulative year to date performance is 32.49 days. The year end outturn for 2011/12 was an average of 36.23 days against a target of 29 days. Recent performance has been badly affected by staff holidays and IT system downtime. Increased resources have been authorised from December and improvement will follow with the aim of achieving the target of 24 days during the first quarter of next year.
Days to process Benefit Change of Circumstances	7.08	7.55	8.53	12.12	13	13.39	13.32	10	🔴	The time to process Benefit Change of Circumstances was 13.32 days against a target of 10 days, based on the 3 DWP reporting periods from 14/07/12 to 13/10/12. The cumulative year to date performance is 10.89 days. The year end outturn for 2011/12 was an average of 14.84 days against a target of 10 days. Recent performance has been badly affected by staff holidays and IT system downtime. Increased resources have been authorised from December in order to get us back on track to hit the annual target of 10 days for the 2012/13 outturn performance. The combined Right Time Indicator (RTI) is 16.81 days against a target of 13 days.

Indicator	2009	2010	2011	Target	Status	Latest Note
% customers who are satisfied that it is easy to find information they want from the Council (EPS)	59%	67%	61%	60%	✅	Results of the Edinburgh Peoples Survey 2012 are likely to be published in February 2013.
% customers who are satisfied that the Council keeps them informed about the services it provides (EPS)	58%	58%	62%	60%	✅	Results of the Edinburgh Peoples Survey 2012 are likely to be published in February 2013.
Satisfaction with Management of the City	35%	57%	46%		📈	Results of the Edinburgh Peoples Survey 2012 are likely to be published in February 2013.

Key									
🔴	PI is below target and tolerances.	🔺	PI is below target but within tolerances.	✅	On target.	❓	This PI cannot be calculated.	📈	Data-only PI, no target set.

Appendix 3: Strategic Outcomes

Pledge Area

Ensure every child in Edinburgh has the best start in life.

Strategic Outcome(s)

SO1 - Our children have the best start in life, are able to make and sustain relationships and are ready to succeed

SO3 - Our children and young people at risk, or with a disability, have improved life chances

Objective(s)

Improve support in early years so that children reach appropriate developmental and social milestones.

Improve life chances for Looked After Children including increasing the focus on Corporate Parenting.

Improve early support for children with Additional Support Needs (ASN).

Improve early support for families so that fewer children need to be looked after, with particular focus on addressing the impact of drug and alcohol misuse.

Summary

This briefing is presented under four headings moving through a 'journey of need' from the early years, to 'Children in Need', to Child Protection to Children Looked After. Detail is given of how well we are doing and what improvement activity is being or will be undertaken in each of the four areas. Appendix 2 shows details of relevant performance indicators. These are as published in the Children and Families Standards and Quality Report, the annual report of performance for the service area, reported to the Education, Children and Families Committee on 9 October 2012.

Work across all of the following areas is underpinned by the Early Years Change Fund Action Plan.

Background

The number of 3-4 year olds in the city is estimated to have increased by 20% to around 10,200 between 2007 and 2011. The number of pre-school places has increase by 8% over the past two years to accommodate the rising numbers. Pre-school establishment provision currently consists of nine Child and Family Centres, 16 nursery schools (one with a specialist class), 69 nursery classes (one with a specialist class) and five Early Years Centres. The authority is also in partnership with around 120 pre-school

providers per year who provide pre-school education and care. Early Years work is underpinned by an Early Years Strategy which is routinely monitored and reported to Committee.

Good progress is being made in implementing *Getting it right for every child* and there is strong joint agency commitment to identifying and meeting children's needs earlier and more effectively. However, we know there is a significant increase in the number of children and young people living in homes where there is problematic substance use or domestic violence and that many of these children are on the 'edge of care'.

The number of reported Child Protection referrals has shown an increase in recent years with around 1,900 in 2011. The number of children on the Child Protection Register continues to fluctuate, with the annual reported figures ranging from 235 to 311 over the last five years. The number of children on the Child Protection Register in Edinburgh at the end of March 2011 was 266. There have been significant improvements in child protection services since the Child Protection Action Plan was implemented following an inspection by HMIE in 2007 and follow up inspection in 2009. The plan continues to be developed and implemented and improvements are continuing. Close monitoring through the Children and Families Social Work Performance Management Group has also been successful in ensuring improvements.

The number of children requiring to be looked after was 1,362 as at the end of July 2011 with 410 of those looked after at home and 515 in foster care. This figure has shown a steady rise with a 14% increase between 2006 and 2011. The make up of this population over this period has changed significantly with 40% more children placed with foster carers and 20% fewer staying at home. The demand for foster care places continues to increase.

Linkages

In addition to contributing to delivering the Capital Coalition Pledge "Ensure every child in Edinburgh has the best start in life", activity in this area contributes towards the Edinburgh Partnership objective to ensure that "Edinburgh's children and young people enjoy their childhood and fulfil their potential".

How are we doing and what else do we need to do?

Early Years

What's working well?

- 100% of pre-school establishments were judged by the Care Inspectorate in inspection reports to be *good* or better. Of the early years establishments inspected by Education Scotland, all were graded as *positive*.

- All Local Authority nursery staff and 89% of voluntary and private sector staff meet qualification standards.

- Good performance in literacy and numeracy on entry to P1 has been maintained at around 90% using a standardised baseline assessment.

- Two nurseries have received national awards.

- Nearly 850 parents and carers have participated in Family Learning opportunities.

What else do we need to do?

- Plan for the provision of a minimum of 600 hours of early learning and childcare per annum.

- Strengthen support for vulnerable children, particularly for pre-birth to aged five Looked After Children.

- Further improve levels of literacy and numeracy by P1.

- Increase the availability of flexible, affordable childcare including through the development of a childcare cooperative.

Children in Need

What's working well?

- Mainstreaming the *Getting it right for every child* approach is well underway.

- HMIE strategic visit and review of services reported improved inter-agency working.

- Fewer children and young people are permanently excluded from school.

- Identification and support of young carers is improving.

What else do we need to do?

- Provide more systematic early support for families with an emphasis on behaviour change.

- Implement a Single Child's Plan for all children and young people who require this.

- Develop and implement the role of the key worker / trusted professional for each child in need.

- Improve data collection and information-sharing about adults with problematic substance use living in households where there are children whose lives are being affected.

- Distribute resources more equitably based on levels of need and demographics.

Child Protection

What's working well?

- Supervision visits being carried out within the 15 day timescale has continued to improve and was 98% in 2011/12.

- The percentage of children re-registered on the Child Protection Register within two years has reduced from 11% to 6%.

- Good system of case file audits now in place with improvements identified and implemented.

- Case file audits show that the quality of the case files in terms of meeting children's needs has improved.

What else do we need to do?

- Continue to regularly monitor performance at the local and individual level, where required, with high quality exception reporting in place to identify and implement improvements.

- Develop and implement a strategy to further engage children and their families with the services they receive.

- Ensure required improvements, identified through performance monitoring, case file audits, inspection findings, Child Protection Action Plan etc are implemented.

- Build on the results of the 3 month pilot of qualitative case evaluation.

Looked After Children

What's working well

- Educational outcomes for Looked After Children has improved with the latest Scottish Government publication showing that attendance, attainment and positive destinations have increased and are above the national average.

- Reviews of Looked After Children being carried out within timescales has improved to 81%.

- A Corporate Parenting Action Plan has been developed with partners and in consultation with young people to improve opportunities and outcomes for Looked After Children.

- Family Based Care received grades of *very good* across all quality statements in July 2012.

What else do we need to do?

- Improve care planning, and outcomes, for those leaving care.

- Increase the percentage of Looked After Children who are looked after at home.

- Further improve outcomes for Looked After Children, particularly exclusions from school, so that the outcomes for this group of children are closer to the average for other children in the city.

- Increase the percentage of those in foster care who are placed with City of Edinburgh foster carers.

- Provide good quality accommodation for all looked after children and ensure care leavers have access to safe, affordable, housing.

Next Steps

Next steps in this area are underpinned by the Children and Families Service Plan and Standards and Quality Report

Achieving Excellence Performance Briefing

Edinburgh's children and young people enjoy their childhood and fulfil their potential - SO1 and SO3

Performance Indicator	2009/10 Value	2010/11 Value	2011/12 Value	Current Target	Status	Long Term Trend	Note	Assigned To
Percentage of pre-school settings achieving positive (satisfactory or better) inspection reports	N/A	85%	87%	88%	⚠	⬆	Latest data taken from 93 Education Scotland inspections (28 April 2008-31 March 2012) of all local authority and partner provider pre-school settings. National performance is 92%. The latest year's performance showing 92% receiving positive Education Scotland inspection reports. 100% of establishments inspected between July 2010 and June 2011 were rated Good, Very Good or Excellent by the Care Inspectorate.	Aileen Mclean
Percentage of children entering P1 with a baseline numeracy score of 85 or more	91%	90%	91%	92%	⚠	⬆	Age appropriate development measures for 0-5s and primary school age are being developed. This interim measure is based on the baseline numeracy and literacy tests at entry to P1.	Aileen Mclean
Percentage of children entering P1 with a baseline literacy score of 85 or more	89%	88%	90%	90%	✅	⬆	Age appropriate development measures for 0-5s and primary school age are being developed. This interim measure is based on the baseline numeracy and literacy tests at entry to P1.	Aileen Mclean
Percentage of private sector and voluntary sector early years/childcare workers who meet SSSC requirements	83%	89%	N/A	89%	✅	⬆	Previous target of 84% has been surpassed and the target now is to maintain at 89% to reflect annual turnover of staff. 100% of Local Authority staff are qualified.	Gillian Hunt; Aileen Mclean
Percentage of partner provider pre-school establishments with access to qualified teacher	37%	37%	N/A	37%	✅	➖	By increasing the number of early years peripatetic teachers, additional teacher support has been provided to 50% of partner provider nurseries.	Aileen Mclean
Numbers of parents and carers participating in Family Learning opportunities in targeted schools and nurseries	481	750	848	800	✅	⬆		David Bruce

Performance Indicator	2009/10 Value	2010/11 Value	2011/12 Value	Current Target	Status	Long Term Trend	Note	Assigned To
Percentage of P1 to P3 classes of 18 or less	14.5%	16.5%	15.3%	20%	🛑	⬇	Current performance data taken from pupil census in September 2011. Our priority in reducing class sizes further is to focus on Positive Action schools. Latest information (as at 11 September 2012) shows 51% of P1 pupils in PA schools in classes of 18 or fewer and 76% in classes of 20 or fewer. The long-term target is for P1-P3 pupils in all Positive Action schools to be in class sizes of 18 or fewer where physical accommodation allows.	Ron Waddell
Child Protection								
Number of children on the Child Protection Register	228	251	225		📊	⬇		Andy Jeffries
Percentage of initial child protection case conferences taking place within timescales	86%	78.7%	81%	100%	⚠	⬇	Note the latest performance shows improvement over the previous year and standard changed from 28 days to 21 days. Performance relating to 28 days was 95%	Andy Jeffries
Percentage of children added to the CPR within the last year who had been de-registered within the preceding two years	11%	6%	6%		📊	⬇	The aim is to minimise but targets are not set as we must respond to need. Individuals are monitored on a monthly basis.	Andy Jeffries
Percentage of initial visits made within 15 days of a new supervision requirement	86%	85%	98%	100%	✅	⬆	Performance in this indicator has significantly improved since it was 48.7% in 2006/07.	Andy Jeffries
Percentage of reports (IARS and SBRs) including offence focussed reports submitted on time	53%	65%	77%	75%	✅	⬆	75% is the national target. 77% is the full year figure published by SCRA in July 2012. This indicator has been the subject of rigorous monthly monitoring and sustained improvement activity, resulting in continuous improvement since it was 36.9% in 2008/09. The 75% target has been exceeded for the first time. The national figure for 2011/12 is 56%.	Andy Jeffries
Looked After Children								
Number of children who **need** to be looked after	1,297	1,342	1,398		📊	⬇	Data is the figure as at the end of March 2012. We do not set targets for this measure as the safety of children is paramount although the aim is to use early intervention techniques to minimise the	Alistair Gaw

Performance Indicator	2009/10 Value	2010/11 Value	2011/12 Value	Current Target	Status	Long Term Trend	Note	Assigned To
							number of children who need to be looked after.	
Number of children who **need** to be looked after (rate per 1,000 0-18)	15.4	15.1	15.4		📊	▬	We aim to reduce the overall number of children who need to be looked after through early support for children and families (while still responding to need). The total number of Looked After Children as at end of July 2011 was 1,359. The national rate was 14.6 and the HMIE comparator authority rate was 18.2.	Alistair Gaw
Number of children starting to be looked after and accommodated	N/A	287	305		📊	⬆	Latest performance data relates to information from April 2011 - March 2012 and counts the number of Looked After Children becoming accommodated throughout the year.	Scott Dunbar; Andy Jeffries
Numbers of parents and carers participating in Family Learning opportunities in targeted schools and nurseries	481	750	848	800	✅	⬆	The number of parents and carers benefiting from Family Learning Provision is increasing steadily.	David Bruce
Numbers of children using family based day care services	N/A	141	141	150	⚠	▬	Data is as at the end of March 2011. The aim is to improve the already good performance. This also contributes to SO1 and the Early Years Strategy.	Scott Dunbar
Percentage of units/services achieving Care Inspectorate inspection reports with average gradings of Good or better	50%	86%	N/A		📊	⬆	Performance is for Young People's Centres, Residential, Secure and Fostering and Adoption services for financial year 2010/11. Due to a change in the way in which the Care Inspectorate carries out inspections it is not possible to calculate a comparable figure for 2011/12. All Family Based Care inspections achieved gradings of Good, Very Good or Excellent across all quality indicators inspected.	Scott Dunbar
Number of available emergency foster placements	8	8	N/A	9	⚠	▬	Significant increase in recruitment for emergency carers for children aged 12 and over.	Scott Dunbar
Number of children per annum leaving accommodation through adoption	40	46	49	50	✅	⬆		Scott Dunbar
Percentage Looked After and Accommodated Children's reviews taking place within statutory timescales	N/A	62%	81%	70%	✅	⬆	The aim is to sustain the significant improvement already made in the performance for this indicator (62% in 2010/11).	Andy Jeffries

Performance Indicator	2009/10 Value	2010/11 Value	2011/12 Value	Current Target	Status	Long Term Trend	Note	Assigned To
Percentage of children placed in full-time foster care with City of Edinburgh Council foster carers	65%	60%	57%	63%	🔴	⬇	57% is the figure as at the end of March 2012. Ability to meet the challenging targets is dependent on the success of the recent recruitment drive and future demand for places.	Scott Dunbar
Percentage of formerly looked after children with pathway coordinators	55%	43%	50%	55%	🔺	▬	Data is as at the end of July 2012. Work has been undertaken during 2011/12 to ensure accurate recording of Pathway Coordinators.	Scott Dunbar
Percentage of formerly looked after children with pathway plans	8%	9%	54%	55%	✅	⬆	Recording issues have previously had a significant negative impact on the reported figure. Work has been undertaken during 2011/12 to put in place a process for the ongoing recording of Pathway Plan information at the time of reviews for young people and this, combined with a one off exercise to address previous recording issues, has led to the significant improvement in the figure for 2011/12.	Scott Dunbar
Percentage of those eligible receiving aftercare services	N/A	82%	84%		📈	⬆	City of Edinburgh performs very well in this measure when compared to the national position (65%). Aim is to maintain performance. Data is as at end July 2011.	Scott Dunbar
Percentage of looked after children receiving after care service who are economically active	30%	36%	N/A	35%	✅	⬆	This indicator relates to the Economic Activity of young people receiving aftercare, where their status is known by the service. The higher figure for 2010 is primarily due to an increased focus on the recording of such information. This figure compares favourably with the national figure of 22%.	Scott Dunbar
Percentage of half days school attendance for Looked After Children	N/A	88.6%	88.7%		📈	⬆	Targets are under development and will be completed once full trend information is available	Alistair Gaw

Performance Indicator	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Current Target	Status	Long Term Trend	Note	Assigned To
	Value	Value	Value					
							and the first review of the Corporate Parenting Action Plan has taken place. Latest performance data shows a slight improvement on the previous year with performance better than the national average of 88.6%.	
Rate of exclusion for Looked After Children (per 1,000 population)	N/A	303	332				Targets are under development and will be completed once full trend information is available and the first review of the Corporate Parenting Action Plan has taken place. Latest performance data shows a slight improvement on the previous year with performance worse than the national average of 326.	Alistair Gaw
Average tariff score for Looked After Children	N/A	78	84				Targets are under development and will be completed once full trend information is available and the first review of the Corporate Parenting Action Plan has taken place. Latest performance data shows a slight improvement on the previous year with performance better than the national average of 79.	Alistair Gaw
Percentage of Looked After Children entering a positive destination on leaving school	N/A	60%	63%				Targets are under development and will be completed once full trend information is available and the first review of the Corporate Parenting Action Plan has taken place. Latest performance data shows a slight improvement on the previous year with performance better than the national average of 55%.	Alistair Gaw

Pledge Area

Edinburgh's economy delivers increased investment, jobs and opportunities for all

Strategic Outcome(s)

Edinburgh's economy creates and sustains job opportunities

Edinburgh's residents are able to access job opportunities

Edinburgh draws new investment in development and regeneration

Objective(s)

Support businesses

Summary

This briefing gives detailed information on progress towards the Pledge Area: Edinburgh's economy delivers increased investment, jobs and opportunities for all.

The strategy map for this Pledge Area shows the Strategic Outcomes listed above relating to job creation, investment in development and improving access to jobs. These outcomes are fulfilled by the four objectives contained in the Council's Economic Strategy – Invest in development and regeneration, support inward investors, support businesses and help unemployed people into work or learning.

These programmes are led by the Economic Development Service with contributions from other Council Service Areas as required. This report provides an overview of performance against Key Performance Indicators, and a more in-depth update on progress towards one of these four programmes: "support businesses". Activity to support this programme is particularly relevant in this period with the opening of the new one-door Business Gateway Service. Updates on other programmes will be provided in future briefings.

Background

Support businesses is one of the Council's four programmes in its Economic Strategy for 2012-17, "A Strategy for Jobs", which works towards the pledge area described above. The recent period has seen a significant range of activities geared to improving the coordination of services to businesses in the city through Business Gateway. The importance of this strand of work was emphasised in the 2011 Edinburgh Economic Review, which emphasised the role of small businesses and High Growth Firms as a source of potential new jobs in the city.

The Economic Strategy includes three specific targets for the Council to deliver over the period 2012-15. Among these, the Strategy targets states the Economic Development Service will "support the creation and safeguarding of 2,000 jobs (net) in Edinburgh". Business Gateway services are vital to the jobs targets outlined in the strategy as many new jobs emerge from new business start ups and growing businesses.

The report "Economic Development Service - Key Performance Indicators November 2012" provides an overview of performance, reporting on progress to date against the three Key Performance Indicators contained in the Economic Strategy. The figures used to measure progress against the targets associated with these indicators, are gathered from a variety of sub-indicators summarised on the strategy map and explained more fully in the technical appendix to the Economic Development Service's ("the Service") Operational Plan. The report shows that performance is ahead of target on all three indicators. To avoid complacency however, and ensure that the targets and measures are robust, the report commits to a review by the end of the first year of the Operational Plan. In particular, the report notes that the Service has supported the creation and safeguarding of 172 jobs (net) between 1 July and 1 September 2012, and 364 jobs (net) since 1 April 2012. Performance is therefore currently ahead of target by 31 jobs. As the report shows, the majority of jobs reported for this period were generated through the council's activities to support businesses.

These activities include:

- Business Gateway

- The "Inspiring Enterprise" support programme for potential high growth companies

- Support for social, young and creative entrepreneurs

- Financial support for businesses, and

- The Interreg "Inspiring Open Innovation" programme.

Linkages

The activities discussed in this briefing make a direct contribution towards the Capital Coalition Pledge to "provide for Edinburgh's prosperity". Recognising the importance of a healthy economy to the city's wellbeing, the activities covered in this briefing also provide a contribution towards the other Pledges in the diagram. In particular, the focus of the Council's new Economic Strategy on jobs is directly relevant to the Coalition Pledge to "reduce poverty, inequality and deprivation".

How are we doing?

The key achievement in the most recent period on supporting businesses has been the transfer of Business Gateway staff to a new in-house one-door

service, integrating business support activities with the Building Standards and Planning Services.

This new one-door facility within Waverley Court was formally opened by Sir Tom Farmer during a celebration event on 13 November 2012. This opening marks a significant milestone for the economic strategy towards delivering a key objective that "businesses in the city will have a single point of contact for all business-facing Council services." The move responds to calls from the business community over a period of years for a more joined-up approach to supporting businesses. It has been a key issue raised as part of the Service's performance auditing process, and a recurring point of debate for the Edinburgh Business Forum and the Economic Development Strategic Partnership.

In addition to this service, the 13 November event also marked further developments in the Council's offering for businesses. These include:

- Development of the Edinburgh Business Gateway Partnership, marked by the signing of a new partnership agreement with Edinburgh College. This partnership supports the development of more integrated business support offering between local and national agencies

- The launch of a new broadband grant scheme for small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs). This scheme is part of the Council's Connected Capital Programme

- The launch of a new 'one-door approach' to development consents.

The Council has also reached an agreement with Creative Scotland and Edinburgh College to provide new business and incubation space for creative and digital media companies in Leith.

Further to this theme, the Council's Economic Strategy 2012-17 includes a commitment to "improve the ability of local firms to benefit from supplier opportunities in the private and public sector". Towards this commitment, a Business Showcase was arranged on 15 October, providing an opportunity for five innovative Edinburgh firms – Vegware, re:D, Chop-Cloc, Wastesites Ltd, and Brightcare - to present and profile their services to senior council managers at an extended CMT meeting. This represents an innovative example of the 'whole council' approach to economic development outlined in the Economic Strategy.

Alongside these operational activities is an ongoing programme of research and analysis aimed both at understanding the reasons underlying the performance being reported, and providing a firm evidence base for resulting interventions. In the "support businesses" programme, this research has included work to identify the scale and needs of High Growth Firms in the city. More recently, the research programme has built on the work carried out for the 2011 Edinburgh Economic Review to further

understand the types and support needs of entrepreneurs in the city..
Further research on this strand will be carried out in November to support
the development of the Edinburgh Business Gateway Partnership.

What else do we need to do?

Future priorities for the service under the support businesses theme include:

- A mapping exercise detailing business support activities across the
  city is to be completed and a report will be presented to the EDSP.
  This will inform the further development of the Edinburgh Business
  Gateway Partnership and a detailed delivery plan for 2013/14

- Development work to take place to align Social Enterprise support
  with the new co-operative capital initiative

- The Princes Trust Youth Business Scotland (formerly PSYBT) now
  form part of the Business Support team and will be part of the
  ongoing integration.

- Heriot Watt's Transnational Converge Challenge business plan
  competition will be held and will involve students from different
  countries pitching ideas and networking.

- The Turing festival will be fully evaluated, which will inform how the
  festival develops in 2013

- An Open Innovation project e-zine will be completed before the end
  of 2012.

Next Steps

Next steps for actions on this theme are outlined in the Economic
Development Service Operational Plan for 2012-15.

Pledge Area

Edinburgh is an excellent place to live, study, work, visit and invest

Strategic Outcome(s)

SO16 - Well-housed

Objective(s)

The City Housing Strategy 2012-17 is the plan for ensuring that the Well-housed objective is met. It aims to ensure that people can:

- Live in a home they can afford
- Live in a warm, safe home in a well-managed neighbourhood
- Move home if they need to

Summary

The City Housing Strategy sets the Council's vision and objectives in relation to housing and regeneration.

Edinburgh is a strong performer in comparison to other local authorities. Performance is improving in terms of the number of affordable homes being delivered, the quality of homes and homelessness prevention. However, performance in relation to rent arrears, fuel poverty and length of time spent in temporary accommodation is proving more challenging.

An improvement programme is in place to address performance in these areas and performance is monitored regularly through the Housing and Regeneration Management Team.

Background

Edinburgh is a growing city, with high housing costs. For the city to continue to thrive it needs a healthy housing market that responds to the changing environment and needs of its residents. This is particularly challenging in the current economic climate and given the impact of the programme of welfare reforms.

To deliver its objectives, the City Housing Strategy needs to address three key questions:

- Are enough homes being built to support a growing city;
- Are homes affordable to heat and manage; and
- Are people able to move home when they want to?

Housing performance is monitored monthly at Housing and Regeneration Management Team and the Housing and Regeneration Performance Monitoring Framework ensures:

- Close links between performance monitoring and strategy and policy development

- A robust information management process to ensure consistent reporting

- Performance monitoring that reflects the outcomes of the Social Housing Charter

- Routine benchmarking to identify areas for improvement

- A system for identifying risk and triggering action

The Housing and Regeneration Improvement Programme contains a range of projects that will deliver service redesign and performance improvements. Delivery of this programme is managed through the Housing and Regeneration Strategic Projects Board.

Linkages

'Well-housed' supports a number of Strategic Outcomes, Capital Coalition Pledge Areas and Single Outcome Agreement outcomes. In particular, the City Housing Strategy and Well-housed outcome supports three key areas:

- Edinburgh's economy delivers increased investment, jobs and opportunities for all – housing contributes to economic development in two ways:

    - Through investing in and supporting new supply which provides a much needed boost to the construction industry

    - Ensuring homes are available to people coming to the city to work.

- Health and wellbeing are improved in Edinburgh and there is a high quality of care and protection in place for those who need it – the Housing and Regeneration service and the City Housing Strategy ensure that vulnerable people are supported to remain in their own homes. By providing accessible, adaptable homes and a range of housing support services, delayed discharge is being addressed and unnecessary admissions to hospital and care are being prevented.

- Edinburgh's children and young people enjoy their childhood and fulfil their potential - having a safe, good quality home helps to ensure that children are getting the best start in life.

Well-housed supports the following Coalition priorities:

- Provide for Edinburgh's prosperity

- Maintain and improve the quality of life in Edinburgh

- Strengthen and support communities and keep them safe

- Reduce poverty, inequality and deprivation

How are we doing?

The Edinburgh's Housing and Regeneration service is a top performer, having been graded AAB (the best in Scotland) for Housing Management, Homelessness and Asset Management respectively by the Scottish Housing Regulator.

A summary of the Well-housed performance monitoring framework can be found at Appendix 1. This shows performance against the principle performance indicators over the past four years.

Landlord service:

Benchmarking against the other urban local authorities in Scotland shows Edinburgh performs well.

	Comparative performance		
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Current tenant arrears as percentage of net rent due*	3	2	2
% of homeless people provided with a Council home who maintained their tenancy for at least 12 months	4	6	4
Average length of time a Council house is empty between tenancies	1	2	1
Council houses that meet the Scottish Housing Quality Standard	3	1	2

*(based on 8 urban LAs with stock)

New supply:

- The Council has accessed a significant share of the Scottish Government's pot for delivering affordable homes. Edinburgh is one of only two councils that administers this funding directly and has done so efficiently and effectively since taking this over in 2004.

- Edinburgh gets excellent value for money from public investment in new homes. The Council's leverage rate for affordable homes is better than the Scottish average and is improving.

- The Council is at the forefront of innovation in relation to delivering more affordable homes and has taken advantage of all opportunities to increase supply:

- National Housing Trust
- On-lending to Registered Social Landlords
- Mid market rent
- Affordable Housing Policy

- New council homes are also being built for the first time in a generation. This is bringing forward sites that otherwise would not have been developed.

Strengths –

- In March 2012, 1,400 new affordable homes were under construction across the city. There are another 1,555 new affordable homes approved for site start. In 2011/12 there was around £200m of direct and indirect investment in housing in the city, supporting 2,000 jobs. This is delivering new affordable homes right across the city. A strategic business case is being developed with a view to ensuring that we continue to deliver this number of affordable homes.

- Since 2009 the Council has secured £9.1m worth of Scottish Government funding to support council house building. The Scottish Government has confirmed the total amount of subsidy available for the new supply of affordable housing by the Council and its housing association partners in Edinburgh over the next three years will be £24.094m in 2012/13, £22.138m in 2013/14 and £32.512m in 2014/15.

- The Council's Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Business Plan has been commended by the Scottish Housing Regulator and identified as best practice. The Business Plan was developed jointly between Housing and Regeneration and Finance and embraces both the HRA landlord and resources for new supply.

- Investment to modernise existing Council homes has resulted in 75% of all Council homes now meeting the Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS) and the Council is on track to complete the SHQS programme by 2015. Improvements in energy efficiency of new and existing homes will help to reduce fuel poverty.

Areas for Improvement -

- Although performance is strong in comparison to other local authorities, rent arrears performance is an area of concern in advance of welfare reform which will have a major impact on income. The number of households in arrears and the average value of the debt outstanding are increasing. The rent service is currently being redesigned to address the significant changes in

payment culture and the increased level of advice and assistance that will need to be provided for households.

- On a typical night in Edinburgh, around 2,500 people will spend the night in temporary accommodation. Housing advice is helping to prevent people from becoming homeless. The percentage of advice cases that did not go on to present as homeless has increased from 30% in 2007/08 to 47% in 2011/12. However, people are spending too long in temporary accommodation and the target for increasing access to the private rented sector is not being met.

- A recent enquiry into the Council's homelessness service by the Scottish Housing Regulator found that the Council was providing a good service, but needed to focus more on providing a wider range of housing options and early intervention.

- In 2011/12 an average of 151 people bid for each Council or housing association home that was available to let. Although performance in terms of delivering new supply is good, further improvement is required to ensure housing need can be met.

What else do we need to do?

Actions to share strengths and get even better

- Continue to support the development of homes of all types across the city and work with the Scottish Government, lenders, funding institutions and landlords to increase the supply of private rented homes.

- Continue to build homes with high levels of energy efficiency through the 21st Century Homes programme and include energy efficiency in future investment models for Council homes. Make use of Scottish Government funding for area based energy efficiency schemes to maximise uptake of energy efficiency measures in Edinburgh. The Council is also working with other city councils to help people take advantage of the Green Deal.

Priority actions to address areas for improvement

- An action plan has been developed following an audit of arrears cases. This is now being implemented by Neighbourhood offices and through the Rent Service Redesign project.

- Continue to focus on early intervention and prevention, with a shift towards providing a housing options service. This will reduce the need for people to go into temporary accommodation and help to ensure people have access to the most appropriate type of home. This is being taken forward through the Housing Options Service Redesign and Temporary Accommodation Review.

- Ensure home owners and council tenants are aware of their responsibilities to maintain their home and neighbourhood and provide encouragement for responsible behaviour. This is being taken forward through the Property Conservation Service Redesign in relation to homeowners. The Council is working with Edinburgh Tenants Federation to develop and reinforce clear messages on tenant responsibilities.

Next Steps

Continue to develop the HRA Business Plan to ensure delivery of more affordable homes and take forward Housing and Regeneration Improvement Programme.

Pledge Area

Health and Wellbeing are improved in Edinburgh and there is a high quality of care and protection for those who need it

Strategic Outcome(s)

People are supported to live at home

Objective(s)

Supporting older people to live at home.

Summary

Significant progress has been made in Edinburgh to achieve a shift in the balance of care, in line with the national Reshaping Care for Older People strategy. Investments in community based services and the development of new models of care enable a greater number of older people to be supported at home for longer.

Shifting the balance of care from care homes and hospitals to people's own home carries challenges and risks. People with high levels of support needs are vulnerable and require effective, high quality care. Recent press coverage at national and local level illustrates the risks to people posed by poor quality support.

Key issues raised in this briefing, which impact on the quality of care in people's home include: the availability, recruitment and retention of care workers, the length of visits and consistency of care workers visiting people's homes and ensuring services have the capacity to fund growing demands, both in terms of increasing numbers of older people and increasing levels of need at a time of financial constraints.

Many of these issues apply nationally and locally, and we continue to work with the Scottish Government and our local partners to improve the outcomes of older people being supported to live independently at home.

This briefing gives information on progress towards the pledge & objective and presents performance across key support services (detailed information available in Appendix 1).

Background

Services contributing to the objective are wide ranging and provided by partners across the voluntary and private as well as a range of statutory services. Challenges include demographic pressures and financial constraints (driving down costs, which impact adversely on staff recruitment, retention and training).

Linkages

This objective links to Coalition Pledges:

- **P37 –** Examine ways to bring the Council, care home staff and users together into co-operatives to provide the means to make life better for care home users.
- **P38 –** Promote direct payments in health and social care.
- **P43 –** Invest in health living and fitness advice for those most in need.

This objective links to Single Outcome Agreement:

- **SO2** – Edinburgh's citizens experience improved health and wellbeing, with reduced inequalities in health.
- **SO4** – Edinburgh's communities are safer and have improved physical and social fabric.

How are we doing and what else do we need to do?

Balance of Care: Significant progress has been made in Edinburgh to achieve a shift in balance of care. The percentage of older people with high level needs, cared for at home increased from 14% in 2002 – 30% in 2012 (2018 Target – 40%). This has been achieved through investment in community based services and by changing the way services are provided.

Re-Ablement

Doing well:

- Service has received a number of national awards and the target of 40% reduction in support needed is generally being achieved
- Service user feedback mechanisms are used to improve practice

What else do we need to do?

- Address system capacity in mainstream domiciliary to ensure support is available for people after reablement (and intermediate care)
- A "Health Check" of the service by an external consultant to enable performance to match that of the best performance throughout UK.

Domiciliary Care

Doing well:

- Volume of provision has increased over recent years as has evening and weekend provision. The overnight service has also increased from 3 to 5 teams, making around 100 visits per night (Funded by Change Fund).
- Range of QA mechanisms including multi-agency QA groups, external scrutiny, service user feedback, recruitment and induction processes.
- Care Inspectorate graded all aspects of in-house service Grade 4 (Good) with 1 receiving Grade 5 (Very Good).

- New contracts with independent sector were informed by views of users.

What else do we need to do?

- Comparative volumes: we ranked below average (19th of 32) for volume of provision and 27th for 2012/13 budgeted net expenditure for people aged 75+.
- System capacity – end of October: 143 people with no service in either hospital or the community, or requiring more service in the community waiting for a combined total of 1,401 hours. The average number of days to wait for package of care to be matched was 18 days.
- System capacity – beginning of January: 101 people with no service in either hospital or the community, or requiring more service in the community waiting for a combined total of 964 hours. The average number of days to wait for package of care to be matched was 6 days.
- Review adequacy of short visits (10% for 15 mins and 57% for 30 mins); user feedback is that they feel staff are rushed.
- Care Inspectorate grading for independent sector (ranging from Grade 2 Weak to Grade 4 Good); improvements needed to consistency and punctuality of workers.

Intermediate Care

Doing well:

- Service remodelled to improve access, responsiveness and quality of service
- Development of "in-reach" to hospitals and integrated falls pathway; additional staffing through Change Fund

What else do we need to do?

- Ensure balance of focus to support both people at risk of hospital admission *and* facilitating timely discharge.

Telecare

Doing well:

- 6,614 (5,553 aged 75+) emergency response visits to older people Sept 2011 - Aug 2012 with low proportion (3%) of people admitted to hospital.
- 2011/12, 99% of people surveyed (~500) were satisfied with quality of service.

What else do we need to do?

- Need to increase telecare support by 10% (75+) and introducing technology to support dementia sufferers and their carers.

Accommodation

Doing well:

- New Care Home at Drumbrae will be opened in March 2013. New models of accommodation created eg. Elizabeth Maginnis Court.

What else do we need to do?

- Continue with the reprovision programme for 17 care homes. There are eight care homes that still require to be reprovided.

Equipment and Adaptations

Doing well:

- Additional staff recruited through the Change Fund
- Increased provision: 2,038 recipients 65+ in May 2010 to 2,509 in Aug 2012.
- Crisis response deliveries increased from 131 in Aug 2011 to 227 in Aug 2012.

What else do we need to do?

- Continue to meet increasing demand

Preventative Services

Doing well:

- An additional £4.8m over 4 years has been invested in community capacity building and prevention, through the Change Fund.

What else do we need to do?

- Develop strategic approach to investment & evaluation of preventative services.

Pledge Area

The City of Edinburgh Council is an efficient and effective organisation and a great place to work

Strategic Outcome

The Council has efficient and effective services that deliver on objectives

Objective

Provide excellent, efficient and accessible customer services that deliver on continuous improvement and our statutory duties.

Summary

This briefing gives detailed information on progress towards the Pledge Area of, "The City of Edinburgh Council is an efficient and effective organisation and a great place to work". The Strategy Map for this area (appendix 1) shows four Strategic Outcomes in this Area

- The Council communicates effectively internally and externally and has an excellent reputation for customer care.

- The Council has efficient and effective services that deliver on objectives.

- The Council engages with stakeholders and works in partnership to improve services and deliver on agreed objectives.

- The Council supports, invests in and develops our people.

The direction of travel is underpinned by a number of complimentary activities Customer Access Strategy CATS Internal Improvement Plan and development of an ICT Strategy.

- Trend of increasing time to process new Benefit Claims and change in circumstances.

- However this should be viewed against a background of increased levels of benefits claims.

- Increased volumes of work due to the introduction of Atlas by HRMC and DWP.

- Maintenance of high levels in the accuracy of processing.

- Independent evidence indicating the efficiency of work undertaken.

Background

- The number of days to process both New Benefit Claims and Benefits Change in circumstances is below target and on a

deteriorating trend. The composite of both processes is a turnaround of 16.8 days against a target of 13 days.

- However the Council has been operating against a backdrop of substantially increased volumes. Benefits processes have increased from 153,244 (April to November 2011) to 188,945 (April to November 2012). This equates to 23.30% increase in volumes.

- ATLAS work which highlights changes in circumstances requiring action from HMRC and DWP commenced in March 2012 and to date 58,917 processes have been received (March to November 2012). This is a substantial contributor to the increased workload including issues with accuracy and duplication and this pressure has been widely acknowledged by other Councils.

- It was independently verified by CIPFA in 2008/09 that Edinburgh is an efficient operation with the Administration Cost per Case being the lowest of the four Scottish cities. Aberdeen £45.29, Dundee £78.41, Edinburgh £35.88, Glasgow £42.72.

- Throughout this time the operation has maintained an impressive level of quality. CEC is obligated to measure errors rates which are independently verified by Audit Scotland. The LA error rate is currently recorded at 0.42% against a DWP lower threshold of 0.48%.

- Similarly the level of Complaints experienced by the Service is impressive at 0.1%. Moreover it has been acknowledged by Audit Scotland, that Benefits Processing is the most complex processing activity undertaken by Local Authorities.

Linkages

Customer Hub Team are working collaboratively across CEC to implement the Customer Access Strategy which as agreed by CMT and Community and Neighbourhood Committee aims to

- Develop a single, intelligent view of our customer with insight into stated and un-stated needs;

- Present a single view of the Council to customers;

- Increase levels of customer satisfaction;

- Deliver cost effective access channels to suit individual customer needs – "digital by choice not by default"

- A programme of Business Processes Review with co-design by customers and stakeholders;

- Effective and proactive customer communication and stakeholder engagement;

- An "assess and decide" model for Social Care and other referral and advice services; and

- Workshops will be held with each service area to identify key opportunities for process improvement and increased customer satisfaction. It is worth noting that following previous work on Achieving Excellence, this approach is already being used in developing the role of Social Care Direct in supporting Health and Social Care and Children and Families. The output of these workshops will be brought to a cross service workshop to identify common themes and to develop a prioritised implementation plan.

- It is anticipated that this initiative will deliver efficiencies in the CATS operation thereby allowing resources to be targeted appropriately.

How are we doing?

Deliver Continuous Improvement

Audit Scotland carried out a risk assessment of the Council's Housing and Council Tax Benefit service in July 2012 which has been reported to the Governance, Risk and Best Value Committee. Key Findings included, "the council has strengthened the security and quality of the benefits service. In addition, the achievement of the Customer Service Excellence accreditation is commendable and reflective of the work done to meet the needs of customers."

However it also noted "the speed of processing new claims and change of circumstances, performance has only recently started to improve. It will be important for the council to ensure this improvement is sustained"

Principal initiatives to improve turnaround times include

- Promotion of Strategic Channel Shift, focusing on the prioritisation of the most labour intensive processes and where a known integrated solution exists for straight through processing to back office system. There are a number authorities in England and Wales who have successfully implemented solutions and this is widely acknowledged as the key transformational opportunity in CATS.

- Increased levels of "one and done" resolution, supported by the development of the Customer Hub

- Process review activity, to ensure processes remains streamlined and effective.

- Tactically engage specialised agency resource to tackle peak volume demands as solution of last resort. Specifically Capita have been commissioned to undertake Benefits Processing from 3rd December with a view to tackle Work in Progress to enable processing target days to be satisfied.

What else do we need to do?

- Continuously monitor performance level, and ensure visibility of Performance Indicators to all Stakeholders.

- Embed methods to identify and implement continual process improvements as part of Business as usual activity.

- Work with other colleagues in CEC to develop a Centre of Excellence for LEAN methodologies to ensure processes continue to be conducive to best value.

- Identify areas where CATS can add value to Cross Council Services - Explore opportunities for end to end Processes, minimise handovers, move to online integrated process.

- Work with Customers to understand your requirements and tailor our service.

- Build robust integrated internal control framework supported by the development of the Business Hub.

- Deliver CATS internal Improvement Programme

- Driving further automation of Atlas, (Change of Circumstance) processes.

Next Steps

In conclusion the Performance Indicators support that Benefits Processing is a complex operation which CEC deliver to a high level of quality and efficiency. However the delivery of turnaround times require improvement and CATS are progressing cost efficient solutions to improve this performance.

Appendix 4: Strategy Maps

Edinburgh's children and young people enjoy their childhood and fulfil their potential

Edinburgh's economy delivers increased investment, jobs and opportunities for all

Edinburgh is an excellent place to live, study, work, visit and invest

Health and Wellbeing are improved in Edinburgh and there is a high quality of care and protection for those who need it

The City of Edinburgh Council is an efficient and effective organisation and a great place to work

Edinburgh's children and young people enjoy their childhood and fulfil their potential

WHO? STAKEHOLDERS

Customers / Service users	Partners	Delivery partners
Eg pupils, parents/carers, families, staff	Eg NHS, Police, voluntary sector	Eg voluntary organisations, commissioned services, NHS, Police

STRATEGIC OUTCOMES

SO1 - Our children have the best start in life, are able to make and sustain relationships and are ready to succeed	SO2 - Our children and young people are successful learners, confident individuals and responsible citizens making a positive contribution to their communities	SO3 - Our children and young people at risk, or with a disability, have improved life chances	SO4 - Our children and young people are physically and emotionally healthy	SO5 - Our children and young people are safe from harm or fear of harm, and do not harm others within their communities	SO6 - Our children's and young people's outcomes are not undermined by poverty and inequality (=EQ)

WHAT? PRIORITIES

- Improve support in early years so that children reach appropriate developmental and social milestones **(SO1)**
- Improve the educational attainment of the lowest achieving pupils **(SO2)**
- Improve life chances for Looked After Children including increasing the focus on Corporate Parenting **(SO3)**
- Improve early support for children with Additional Support Needs (ASN) **(SO3)**
- Improve early support for families so that fewer children need to be looked after, with particular focus on addressing the impact of drug and alcohol misuse **(SO3)**
- Improve health outcomes for children, including healthy weight, sexual health, emotional health and wellbeing and drug and alcohol misuse **(SO4)**
- Increase the number of young people who enter and sustain positive destinations **(SO6)**

HOW? STRATEGIES

Key Strategies / Plans / Drivers

- Children and Families Asset Management Plan
- Integrated Literacy Strategy
- The Edinburgh Guarantee
- Early Years Change Fund
- Corporate Parenting Action Plan
- Children and Families Capital Investment Programme
- Single Outcome Agreement
- Integrated Plan for Children and Young People
- Early Years Strategy
- Parental Engagement Strategy
- Supporting Communities
- Joint Health Improvement Plan
- Commissioning Strategies and Plans
- Getting It Right for Every Child
- Curriculum for Excellence

DO. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

SO1.1 Children's early years development, learning and care are improved

* Pre-school setting inspection reports
* P1 entry baseline literacy and numeracy scores
* Access to qualified teacher in pre-school settings
* Parent / carer participation in learning
* Pre-school hours provided by Council
* Reduce P1-P3 class sizes **P2**

SO2.1 Children and young people have high quality learning experiences and their learning needs are met P5

* School inspection reports
* Exam results **SOA**
* Average tariff scores
* Parents and carers satisfaction
* School condition **P3**
* School occupancy **P4**

SO2.2 Young people are confident individuals, effective contributors & responsible citizens

* School attendance
* School exclusions
* School participation / awards for environment, respect and citizenship
* Individual DoE awards
* Free music tuition
* Selections for regional or national sport squads
* Open youth work
* Youth Parliament elections turnout

SO3.1 Children who need support are identified earlier and receive the right level of service for the right amount of time

* Children who need to be looked after **SOA**
* Children who are looked after at home **SOA**
* Children who are looked after and accommodated **SOA**
* Children using family-based day care service **P6**

SO3.2 Children in need of protection receive the help they need straight away

* Initial visits within 15 days of supervision requirement
* Reports submitted to SCRA within timescale
* Initial child protection case conferences taking place within timescale
* Child protection re-registrations

SO3.3 Looked after children cared for & supported P1

* Care commission inspection reports
* Emergency foster placements available
* Adoptions of looked after children
* Reviews within time
* Children placed in CEC foster care
* Children with pathway co-ordinators / plans
* Aftercare service given to those eligible

SO3.4 Looked after children have improved outcomes

* Looked after children's school attendance
* Looked after children's exclusion rate **SOA**
* Looked after children's average tariff score **SOA**
* Looked after children going to positive destinations after school **SOA**

SO3.5 Children and young people with disabilities and their families are supported

* Assessed children receiving SCYP-funded service
* Section 23s assessed
* Overnight respite nights not in care home
* Children in day care
* Families accessing direct payment
* Occupational therapist provision

SO4.1 Children and young people are healthy

* Health promoting community centres / residential services
* Quality PE curriculum delivery
* Active schools participation
* P7s achieving level C5 swimming
* Eligible primary school breakfast club provision
* P1-P3 receiving nutritious free meals
* % satisfied with sport and leisure **EPS** activities for children and young people **(tbc)**

SO4.2 Young people make health protective choices in relation to food, substance use and relationships

* Use of Alcohol Brief Interventions
* 15 boys and girls regular smokers **SOA**
* 13-15 year olds drinking 1+ times a week **SOA**
* 13-15 year olds who have used drugs in the previous month **SOA**

SO4.3 Children have increased resilience and wellbeing

* S5 confident about having healthy sex life at appropriate time
* Primary children say they can usually deal with a problem
* Primary children who ask for help when they need it
* Primary children who feel they have lots to be proud of

SO5.1 There is a reduction in the number of young people who offend

* Children referred to SCRA on offence grounds
* Young people exiting Youth Offending system not re-entering this or Criminal Justice Service within two years
* Number of young people (12+) receiving 5+ referrals on offence grounds to SCRA in previous 6 months

SO5.2 Children are safe from harm and fear of harm

* S2 pupils feel school deals well with bullying
* Pupils feel safe in school
* Pupils who feel able to speak to an adult if they are worried or upset about something
* Working With Men domestic abuse programme participation

SO6.1 School leavers enter positive, sustainable destinations P7 & P29

* School leavers who go on to positive destinations **SOA**
* School leavers in positive follow-up destination **SOA**
* Economically active looked after children receiving after care service

SO6.2 Communities are strong and resilient, citizens are supported to make positive changes

* Young people in 16+ non-formal learning
* Young people CLD supported to engage in Activity Agreements
* Adults achieving their learning goals
* Non-English speakers receiving tuition
* Adult learning opportunities available

RISKS

Failure to provide effective protection and care to vulnerable children and young people	Demographic pressures on school rolls, early years programmes and vulnerable groups of children and young people	Failure to provide quality learning and care environments	Failure to deliver best value and use of our resources as budgets reduce	Failure to retain right level of staff resource with the right skills

Edinburgh's economy delivers increased investment, jobs and opportunities for all

Internal: Managers, staff and Elected Members   **External:** public, business community, partner agencies, government and outside bodies

Edinburgh draws new investment in development and regeneration	Edinburgh's economy creates and sustains jobs opportunities	Edinburgh residents are able to access job opportunities

Invest in the city's development and regeneration

Support inward investment

Support businesses

Help unemployed people into work or learning

City of Edinburgh Council Economic Strategy 2012-17

Economic Development Service Operational Plan 2012-15

Support new physical investment in Edinburgh

Key performance indicators

* Total value of physical investment supported by Economic Development Service (EDS)

Target: support £200m of physical investment (net) over the period 2012-15

Comprised of:

Invest in the city's development and regeneration

Capital projects (1.1)
* No. physical development projects supported by the EDS **P15, P17**

* Value of physical development projects supported by the EDS **P15, P17**

Associated activities and outcomes

Priority investment zones (1.2)
City management & town centre development (1.3)
Review delivery mechanisms (1.4)

* Analysis of delivery against key outcomes outlined in EDS operational plan 2012-15

Support the creation and safeguarding of jobs in Edinburgh

Key performance indicators

* Total number of jobs created or safeguarded through EDS activities **SOA**

Target: support the creation and safeguarding of 2,000 jobs (net) over the period 2012-15

Comprised of:

Invest in the city's development and regeneration
Capital projects (1.1)
* No. construction jobs created through supported development and regeneration projects **SOA**

Support Businesses
Business support (3.2)
* No. jobs created/safeguarded through supporting business activities **SOA P16**

Support new investment by Edinburgh businesses (3.6)
* No. jobs created/safeguarded through East of Scotland Investment Fund loans approved **SOA P16**

Support Inward Investment
Attract new investment (2.1)
* No. jobs created/safeguarded through inward investment support activities **SOA P15**

Associated activities and outcomes

Support Businesses
A single access point to the Council (3.1)
Business Support (3.2)
Encourage innovation (3.3)
Support key sectors (3.4)
Enhance and support local supply chains (3.5)
Support new investment by Edinburgh businesses (3.6)
&
Support inward investment
Attract new investment (2.1)
Support new investors (2.2)
Improve the city's competitiveness (2.3)

* Analysis of delivery against key outcomes outlined in EDS operational plan 2012-15

Citizen Perceptions
* % feel that personal financial situation has got better / worse over last 12 months **EPS**
* % confident about current and future job / career prospects in Edinburgh **EPS**

Help unemployed people into work and learning

Key performance indicators

* No. employability service clients supported into work or learning **SOA**

Target: support the movement into work or learning of 6,000 people over the period 2012-15

Comprised of:

Help unemployed people into work or learning

Early intervention on unemployment (4.3)
&
Providing employability support for regeneration areas and vulnerable individuals (4.5)

* No. employability service clients supported into work or learning **SOA**

Helping school leavers and young people (14-19yrs) make the transition into work (4.4)
* No. young people supported into work or learning **SOA P7, P29**

Support Businesses
Business support (3.2)
* No. unemployed clients supported into self employment **SOA P16**

Associated activities and outcomes

Help unemployed people into work or learning
Coordination of employability services (4.1)
&
Supporting those in low paid and insecure employment (4.4)

* Analysis of delivery against key outcomes outlined in EDS operational plan 2012-15

Citizen Perceptions

* % feel qualified for the work they currently do **EPS**

Failure to deliver a whole council approach to economic development	Changing budget priorities and impact on ability to meet delivery expectation	Ineffective external partner relationship management impacts on services and financial returns	Failure to maintain strong reputation of the service	Growth and development of the city is affected by external economic circumstances

Edinburgh is an excellent place to live, study, work, visit and invest (Part A)

PLEDGE AREA

WHO: STAKEHOLDERS

Internal: Elected Members, Neighbourhoods and Neighbourhood Partnerships
External: Residents, Landlords, Visitors, Scottish Government, Customers, Funders, Suppliers, Partners, Developers, Investors, Agents, Community groups, Amenity organisations and government agencies

STRATEGIC OUTCOME

Well-housed	Clean	Green	Attractive Places and Well maintained	Culture, sport and major events
People live in a good quality home that is affordable and meets their needs in a well-managed Neighbourhood	Edinburgh's streets and open spaces are clean and free of litter and graffiti	We reduce the local environmental impact of our consumption and production.	Edinburgh remains an attractive city through the development of high quality buildings and places and the delivery of high standards in the maintenance of infrastructure and public realm	Edinburgh continues to be a leading cultural city where culture and sport play a central part in the lives and future of citizens

WHAT: OBJECTIVES

People live in a home that they can afford	We will engage, educate and encourage people to take responsibility for helping keep Edinburgh a clean and green city.	We will only send waste to landfill that cannot be prevented, reused, recycled or recovered for energy	Protect and enhance the Built and Natural Environment	Manage a major investment programme to deliver good quality, well maintained roads and pavements	Effectively support and manage festivals and major events
People live in a warm, safe home in a well-managed Neighbourhood	We will achieve high standards of maintenance and cleanliness in our open spaces	Contribute fully to CO2 greenhouse gas, air quality and safety targets	We will manage our green spaces in a way that creates diverse and attractive landscapes that people will visit, use and enjoy	Promote high quality and sustainable design and healthy living and working environments	Maintain and increase participation in sport and physical activity
People can move home if they need to		We will meet the demand for allotments and community food growing		Deliver a proactive planning and place making service	Deliver cultural development and grant funding
					Protect and develop collections, historic buildings and monuments of cultural and heritage value

HOW: STRATEGIES

City Housing Strategy	Edinburgh Waste and Recycling Strategy	Parks and Gardens Strategy	Strategic and Local Development Plans	Lighting Strategy	Open Space Strategy	Thundering Hooves Action Plan
Tenant Participation Strategy	imProve it	Sustainable Edinburgh Strategy 2020	Built & Natural Heritage Strategy		Road Asset Management Plan	Events Strategy
	Air Quality Action Plans					A range of cultural and sport strategies

DO: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

People live in a home they can afford:
- Increase in Income collection as a % of the gross rent due
- Increase in number of affordable homes approved & homes completed **P8 SOA**
- Reduction in % of households in Edinburgh who are fuel poor
- Letting times **SPI**
- Rent lost on empty homes **SPI**
- Current rent arrears as a % of the net amount due **SPI**

People live in a warm safe home in a well managed neighbourhood:
- % of homes meeting the SHQS **SPI SOA**
- Reduction in % of disrepair/serious disrepair in private homes
- % of tenants satisfied with repairs to their home **SPI**
- % housing repairs completed on target **SPI**

People can move home if they need to:
- Increase in % of all homeless assessment cases housed by Private Rented Sector
- % of advice cases that do not go to present as homeless **SPI**
- Reduction in average amount of time in temporary accommodation
- Increase in % of households who are assessed as homeless who are in priority need
- **%** cases reassessed within 12 months of completion of duty in permanent accommodation **SPI**
- % of homeless people provided with permanent accommodation **SPI**

Clean:
- Tonnes to landfill **P49**
- household waste recycled and composted **P52 SPI**
- EPS Customer satisfaction
- Delivery of Waste strategy milestones
- Delivery of imProve it and programme milestones
- net cost of refuse collection per premise **SPI**
- net cost of refuse disposal per premise **SPI**
- CIMS/LEAMS **P44 SPI**
- Street cleansing complaints – dog fouling, graffiti, fly tipping and weed growth
- EPS Customer satisfaction
- Community clean-ups

Green:
Meeting environment and safety targets:
- Greenhouse gas emissions from transport
- Nitrogen dioxide concentrations
- % agree the Council cares about the environment. **EPS**
- Reduction Co2 emissions in council properties **P51**

- Green Flag Award **P48**
- Park Quality Assessments
- Landscape Quality Standards
- Number of Friends of Parks Groups,
- Number of events held in Greenspaces
- Number of community garden schemes
- Allotment Plot Total & waiting list
- Customer satisfaction **EPS**
- Delivery of ImProve it programme milestones

Attractive Places:
- Planning performance framework
  - Planning applications processing **SPI**
  - Environmental Quality Assessments
  - Development plan milestones
  - Successful appeals as a % of planning applications **SPI**
- Building Standards balanced scorecard
- Value of development
- Number of listed building requiring investment
- % of development on brownfield sites
- Improved customer satisfaction

- Green Flag Award **P48**
- Park Quality Assessments
- Landscape Quality Standards
- Number of Friends of Parks Groups
- Number of events held in Greenspaces

Well-maintained
- % road network in need of maintenance (RCI) **SPI**
- % of street light repairs within 7 days
- Average time to repair traffic signal fault
- % of bridges in need of maintenance
- % of road defects repaired within 3 working days

- Achieve 80% of targets within Culture and Sport business plans
- Attract one major new event to the city per year
- Maintain or increase the numbers of those attending existing core events
- Number of attendances and attendances per 1000 population for all pools and indoor facilities operated by Edinburgh Leisure **SPI**
- Visits to museums and galleries (per 1000 population) **SPI**
- Attendance at council-funded festivals (ticketed and unticketed) and theatres (Festival City Theatres Trust, Traverse, Lyceum)
- Attendances to Usher Hall ,Church Hill Theatre and Assembly Rooms
- Council-funded theatres and Usher Hall online ticket sales as a percentage of total sales
- Increase page views for Assembly Rooms, Usher Hall and Museums and Galleries websites
- Maintain or increase the level of National standard or VisitScotland grading or external accreditation for key cultural venues. **P31**
- % satisfied with access to sport and leisure facilities in Edinburgh **(tbc) EPS**
- % believe that Festivals make Edinburgh better **EPS**
- % who personally benefit from Edinburgh's festivals **EPS**

RISKS

Recession and welfare reform increases homelessness	Falls in property values impact on money available for Regeneration Investment Programme	Failure to meet recycling and landfill targets	Loss of Campus Building premises may result in loss of staff time/services	Project governance (poor cost control, contract management etc) may impact on the capital and change programmes of the Council.	Lack of investment in infrastructure hinders development
	Severe winter weather results in services being compromised	Failure to achieve behavioural change impacting on the ability to keep the City clean and green	Changes in waste volumes and composition	Recession holds back investment in the City and its built heritage	

Edinburgh is an excellent place to live, study, work, visit and invest (Part B)

WHO? STAKEHOLDERS

Internal: Elected Members, Neighbourhoods and Neighbourhood Partnerships
External: Residents, Landlords, Visitors, Scottish Government, Customers, Funders, Suppliers, Partners

STRATEGIC OUTCOME

Safe	Moving efficiently	Well engaged and well informed
Residents, visitors and businesses feel that Edinburgh is a safe city	Edinburgh has a transport system that improves connectivity and is green, healthy and accessible	Communities and individuals are empowered and supported to improve local outcomes and foster a sense of community

WHAT? OBJECTIVES

Safe:
- Create safer city and communities by appropriate regulation and education and by promoting and encouraging acceptable behaviours
- Reduce crime and antisocial behaviour
- Improve public protection
- Improve community perceptions of safety and security

Moving efficiently:
- Manage city travel to increase travel by bike, foot and public transport and reduce car use
- Ensure reliable inclusive access, especially to the City Centre, and improve public realm

Well engaged and well informed:
- Develop integrated services as one stop neighbourhood places for engagement, employability, leisure and learning.
- Continue to develop the Neighbourhood Partnership approach to improve local services, performance and outcomes.
- Provide a dynamic 21st Century Library Service that is high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs and aspirations.

HOW? STRATEGIES

Safe:
- Community Policing Model Policy
- Food Health & Safety Plan
- Anti Social Behaviour Strategy
- Hate Crime Strategy
- Joint Health Protection Plan
- Violence Reduction Programme
- Road Safety Action Plan

Moving efficiently:
- Transport 2030 Vision
- Public Realm Strategy
- Active Travel Action Plan
- Local Transport Strategy

Well engaged and well informed:
- Local Community Plans
- Next Generation Library and Information Services Strategy

DO. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Safe:
- Number of ASB complaints per 10k population **SOA**
- % of ASB complaints resolved
- Number of repeat ASB complaints
- Satisfaction with how ASB complaints dealt with
- Number of Group 1-5 crimes
- % of residents perception of feeling safe after dark **EPS SOA**
- Domestic Noise complaints: average time (hours) between the time of the complaint and attendance on site **SPI**
- Trading Standards: % of consumer complaints completed within 14 days **SPI**
- Trading Standards: % of business advice requests completed within 14 days **SPI**
- Number of food safety hygiene inspections completed on time
- Preparation of food premises in A, B and C inspection categories
- Number of public health complaints by priority
- Number of pest control complaints by priority
- Water testing programme completed on time
- Health & Safety inspections of commercial properties completed on time

Note
Outcome indicators for Licensing, Food, Health and Safety, public health, pest control & H&S tbc. Green flag indicators for cemeteries tbc.

Road Safety:
- Road traffic casualties **P46**
- Pedestrian and cyclist casualty rates
- Killed and seriously injured **SOA**
- % of cyclists who feel safe using roads **EPS**

Manage City Travel:
- Proportion of all journeys and of journey to work / education made on foot / by bus / car / cycle etc.
- Overall motor traffic levels – million vehicle kilometres

Ensuring access and improving public realm:
- Journey time variability - car and public transport
- Working age population within 30mins of city centre by public transport
- City centre pedestrian activity
- Satisfaction with public transport **EPS**
- Access to services without a car
- Disabled people - unmet travel demand
- Access for disabled passengers (David Lyon to confirm – Fleet)

Libraries:
- Number of library transactions **P35**
- Number of visits (per 1000 population)
- Number of e-resource use and transactions **SPI**
- Under 16s attending library events
- PC usage
- Membership figures
- Satisfaction with libraries **EPS**

Neighbourhood Partnerships:
- Impact and delivery of outcomes in Local Community Plans (x12)

Community Engagement:
- Community engagement as measured by the VOICE tool **(tbc)**
- Measurement of progress against the National Standards for Community Engagement **(tbc)**
- Impact of targeted engagement; consultation, events, focus groups **(tbc)**

Community Councils:
- Engagement measures **(tbc)**
- Funding **(tbc)**

Neighbourhoods:
- satisfaction with neighbourhoods (x12) as a place to live **EPS SOA**
- satisfaction with management of neighbourhoods (x12) **EPS**
- satisfaction with being able to have a say on local services (x12) **EPS SOA**
- satisfaction that different backgrounds can get on well together (x12) **EPS SOA**

RISKS

National reform of Police and Fire Service may distract from local priorities.	Welfare Reform & ongoing economic slowdown impacts on ASB & Crime levels	Economic slowdown impacts on H&S in businesses increasing higher risk establishments	Unfavourable investment decisions by third parties, increases in need for bus service or other support	Lack of infrastructure investment leads to deterioration of roads, bridges etc	Reputational damage and financial loss.	Welfare reform has a major impact on citizens and services

Health and Wellbeing are improved in Edinburgh and there is a high quality of care and protection for those who need it

WHO? STAKE-HOLDERS

Internal: Elected members, managers, staff, trade unions

External: service users, carers and citizens; NHS; third sector; private and voluntary sector care providers; community groups, neighbourhood partnerships; police, Scottish Prison Service and courts; Scottish Government, Cosla, ADSW, Inspectorates; DWP; other local authorities

STRATEGIC OUTCOMES

1 Improved health and reduced health inequalities (=EQ)	2 Preventative and personalised support is in place	3 Edinburgh's carers are supported	4 People are supported to live at home	5 Communities have the capacity to help support people	6 The Public are protected

WHAT? OBJECTIVES

A Improve Health and Wellbeing (1)	B Reduce Poverty and inequalities (1)	C Develop preventative services (2)	D Develop effective personalised services (2)	E Improve support for carers (2,3,4,5)	F Help people improve and maintain their independence (2, 3, 4 ,5)	G Develop community capacity to provide support (5)	H Support, develop and make the best use of our staff (1,2,3,4,5,6)	I Improve the quality of services (2, 3,4,6)	J Improve public protection (1, 2, 4, 5, 6)

HOW? STRATEGIES

Health (NHS) and Social Care (LA) Integration (A-J)	Personalisation Strategy (D)	Prevention Strategy (C)	"Towards 2012" (Carers Strategy) (E)	Health Inequality Framework (D)	Anti-Poverty Strategy (B)	Commissioning Strategies & Plans (A-J)	Workforce Development Strategy (H,I)	Adult, Child & Public Protection Strategies (J)
Reshaping Care for Older People (A, C-I)	Disability Strategies (A, C-I)	"A Sense of Belonging" (Mental Health) (A, C-I)	"Choose Life" (suicide prevention) (A, C-I)	Addictions Strategies (A, C-I)	"Live well in Later Life" (A, C-G)	Homelessness Strategy (B,F)	Human Rights and Equalities Strategy (B,G,I)	Reducing re-offending strategy (C,J)

DO. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (* measures under development)

Improve health for all (A)
* Life expectancy at birth **SOA**
* Gap in life expectancy **SOA**
* Premature mortality rates **SOA**
* Uptake rates of health eating*
* Uptake of leisure & fitness* **P42 & P43**

Improved health for young people (A, B)
* % of school children who are obese
* % of school children who smoke, drink & take drugs
* Uptake of healthy school meals
* P1-P3 receiving nutritious free meals

Improved mental health and wellbeing (A, E, F)
*Suicide rates
Mental wellbeing scores

Improved health for people with learning disabilities (A, E, F)
* People supported with health & wellbeing*
* People supported with sexual health & awareness*

Improved health for people with physical disabilities (A,E,F)
* People with strokes or MS provided with rehabilitation*
* People helped to return to work*

Improved health for people with addictions and blood borne viruses and improved outcomes for their children (A,E,F)
* People supported to prevent or reduce dependency* **SOA**
* Access times to addictions treatment
* People supported to prevent transmission of infection*
* People provided with detox and rehabilitation services* **P12**
* People supported beyond addiction*

Reducing inequalities Reducing health inequalities (B)
* Gap in life expectancy between areas **SOA**
Reducing poverty (B)
* People given employability advice*
* People given uptake & money advice*
* People given fuel poverty action or advice*
* People given emergency payments*

Develop preventative services and personalised support (C,D)
* Social Care Personalisation Programme – project monitoring
* People receiving reablement and rehabilitation
* Levels of Self-Directed Support uptake **SPI**
* Support to people with lower level needs*
* People assessed by homelessness teams*
* People provided with advice*

Edinburgh's Carers are supported (E)
* Volume of respite provided **SPI SOA**
* People given outcome focused carers' assessments
* Carers provided with direct payments to meet their own needs* **P38**
Uptake of online volunteering service **P39**
* Carers with emergency alternative arrangements in place to cover their unavailability*

Improved Health (NHS) and Social Care (LA) Integration (All)
* Delayed discharge counts F, H **SOA**
* Balance of care for older people F, H
* Emergency bed use **SOA**
* Waiting list measures
Supporting older people to live at home (F,H) SOA
* Impact measures of reablement
* Measures of domiciliary care flexibility **SPI**
* Reduced isolation *

Supporting people with disabilities to live at home (F,H)
* No. people provided with rehabilitation
* No. people supported to leave school*
* No. people supported to improve independence*
* No. people supported to take up with employment*
Support for people with mental health problems (F,H)
* People supported by Intensive Home Treatment Teams*
* Access time to Child and Adolescent MH services*
Supporting people with addictions and blood borne viruses to live at home (F,H)
* People in supported tenancies*

Increased community capacity (D,G)
* Change Fund initiatives to support older people – project monitoring
* Profiles of Neighbourhood Partnership activity*
* Profiles of Community Council activity*
* No. volunteers recruitment or supported*

Improving Quality of Care (I) P37
* Service user feedback
* Care provider performance statistics
* Single and en-suite care home provision **SPI**
* Care staff qualification levels **SPI**
* Monitoring of improvement plans following Inspection
* Overview of engagement with stakeholders in service planning and improvement

Sound Resource Management (All)
* Budget planning for demography
* Monthly budget monitoring of spend and service volumes
Addressing the impact of Welfare Reform
* Staff recruitment, training and retention policy

Improve public protection arrangements (E,H,I)
* Assessing and managing risks to adults and children
* Staff training and qualification profiles
* Protection –related inspection results
* Time taken to support and protect children in need
* Time to adult and child protection case conferences
* Reoffending rates
* Managing high risk offenders (MAPPA)
* Criminal justice orders successfully completed
* No. high risk offenders supported in residential facilities
* % agree the Council provides protection and support for vulnerable people **EPS**

RISKS

Insufficient financial and human resources to meet health and social care needs to an acceptable standard (1-6)	Impact of Welfare Reform increases poverty and demand and reduces charging income (1-6)	Personalisation/ Self Directed Support reduces stability of internal and purchased care markets (1-6)	Budget reduction controls and efficiency programme fail to deliver balanced budget (1-6)	Major incidents cause disruption to services (1-6)	Re-offending by dangerous offenders (1-6)

The City of Edinburgh Council is an efficient and effective organisation and a great place to work

Internal: Managers, staff and Elected Members **External:** public, partners, government and outside bodies

STRATEGIC OUTCOMES

The Council communicates effectively internally and externally and has an excellent reputation for customer care.	The Council has efficient and effective services that deliver on objectives.	The Council engages with stakeholders and works in partnership to improve services and deliver on agreed objectives.	The Council supports, invests in and develops our people.

WHAT? OBJECTIVES

Achieve transformational change and improve the Council's reputation	Provide excellent, efficient and accessible customer services that deliver on continuous improvement and our statutory duties	Lead and support the internal governance of the council to achieve best practice.	Support our people to do their jobs well
	Engages well with partners and stakeholders to deliver on shared outcomes for communities	Support political management to deliver effective decision making that is transparent, accountable and based on consensus	

HOW? STRATEGIES

Overarching business plan in development

| Reputation / Comms. Strategy | Achieving Excellence 2012 -17 | Customer Access Strategy | Governance Review | ICT Strategy | Long term financial plan | Corporate Projects / Change Programme | Single Outcome Agreement | OD Strategy People Plan | Corporate Asset Management Plan | IPFM Change Programme | Tenant Participation Strategy | Framework to Advance & Rights 12/17 |

DO. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (tbc measures under development)

Achieve transformational change and improve the Council's reputation

Change Programme and Key Projects
* Projects completed within time, budget
* ROI of Transformational Projects per relevant FTE
* PROSCI staff trained

Self-Evaluation
* Impact analysis of improvements from self evaluation (statutory and non-statutory)

EFQM Business Excellence
* Track progress to Gold 5* Stars

Staff Perceptions
* % feel reasons for change are well communicated
* % feel involved in decision making
* % understand the need for change
* % support the need for change
* % change is well managed

Citizen Perceptions
* % satisfaction with value for money EPS
* % satisfaction with city management EPS
* % feel the Council is easy to contact EPS

Reputation Tracker
* Reputation tracker survey (tbc)
* Social media analytics (tbc)

Journalist Perceptions Survey (tbc)
* Responses meet journalist needs
* Media tracking and analysis

Local, National & International Awards
* Applications submitted
* Awards long / short-listed / won

Communications
* Analysis of campaign / project impact
* Spokesperson interviews

Ability to deliver and innovate
* Impact made through access to EU funding

Work well with partners to deliver on shared outcomes

Community Planning
* SOA indicators on track / achieved
* Partner satisfaction with CPP arrangements

Third Sector
* % overall levels of active citizenship (tbc)
* Number of Investors in Volunteering accreditations (tbc)

Sustainability
* Sustainability targets P50
* Low carbon / energy project impact P53

Engagement Activities
* Engagement activities using VOiCE tool
*Jointly-delivered training events

Citizen Perception
* Feel able to have a say EPS SOA

Provide excellent, efficient and accessible customer services that deliver on continuous improvement and our statutory duties

Customer Experience
* Analysis, trends of complaints / compliments
* Complaints to Ombudsman / upheld
* Satisfaction with complaint handling
* Customer Care Standards
* Satisfaction with key services (all maps)
* Achievement of Customer Excellence accreditation / # of partials and best practise

Contact Centre
* Calls answered in 30 seconds / drop rate
* First time resolution
* Ratio of complaints vs tasks
* Cost per transaction

Information Compliance
* Responded to within statutory timescales
* Internal review appeals (upheld / partial release / full release)
* Appeals to the Scottish Information Commissioner (upheld / partial release / full release)

Records & Archives
* Records Centre performance

Records Management
* Audit of services evaluating statutory elements of RMP

Legal Services
* Critical deadlines are met
* Fee earner utilisation (80% target)

Customer Research
* Impact analysis of consultation / research

Risk & Audit
* Service risk self-assessments completed

Well Maintained Properties
* Total running costs of Council buildings
* % of accommodation that is in a satisfactory condition SPI

Property Rationalisation
* Reduction in floor area
* Generate Capital receipts
* Increased rental income
* Decrease level of backlog maintenance

Lead and support the internal governance of the council to achieve best practice

Performance & Planning
* Outcomes on track / achieved
* % of reports on time (include error rate)

ICT
* Availability of critical systems
* ICT projects within time, budget
* ICT procurements compliant with strategy

Finance P30
* Actual revenue spend as a % of budget
* Comparison of actual Outturn against Forecast for Revenue and Capital
* Insurance: Net Cost / Cost per £k value insured for property and motor insurance
* Treasury maximise funding a) Cash fund performance compared to benchmark and b) the reduction of the Loans Fund Pool Rate compared to other LAs.
* Final Accounts which are submitted on time, compliant with ACOP, unqualified and with high standard of feedback received from external audit on working papers
* Support service costs as a % of spending
* % spend with contracted suppliers
* % of procurement spend in local EH
* Procurement savings achieved
* Benchmark cost per £M for the accounting function

Corporate and Transactional Services
* Debt recovery % / time
* New benefits claims processed within 29 days
* % of business rates collection
* % Council Tax collection rate SPI
* cost of collecting Council Tax per dwelling SPI
* gross admin per benefit case SPI
* Invoices paid within 30 days SPI

Business Continuity
* Maintain accreditation to British Standard for business continuity (BS25999)
* Maintain ISO9001 accreditation for emergency planning function
* Chief Officer Training (100% target)

Audit
* Achievement of Audit Plan ISO 9000/2008 standards met (100% target)

Support our people to do their jobs well

Staff Engagement
* % Staff survey response rate
* % skills needed to do job effectively
* % have clear work objectives
* % L&D activities help to develop career
* % feel treated fairly at work
* Programme of Talkabouts, Away Days, etc
* Staff recognition / award scheme

Managing Attendance
* Sickness absence rate SPI
* Sickness absence triggers

People Planning & Development
* People Plan tracked corporately
* PRD completion
* Average PRD score
* Impact of training spend on performance
* Recruitment timescales
* Satisfaction with learning and development
* No. staff registered with the Scottish Social Services Council
* No. staff meet qualification requirements of registration per year

Investors in People
* IiP actions delivered / Impact Analysis

Human Resources
* FTE / staff numbers
* Staff turnover rate
* VERA / redundancy P26
* Disciplinary actions taken
* Grievances lodged / dealt with effectively
* Recruitment numbers / costs P25
* recruitment within timescales
* Accidents reported to Health and Safety Executive

Equalities
* % of the highest paid 2% and 5% of earners that are women SPI
* % key services with ERIA
* Equality outcomes on track / achieved
* & of employment diversity targets met
* equal pay monitoring

Support political management to deliver effective decision making that is transparent, accountable and based on consensus

Governance
* Deliver web-casting e-petitions and e-voting
* Progress review of governance arrangements (six-monthly)
* % of agendas issued within 3 working days
* % of action sheets issued within 1 working
* Impact analysis of actions

Support to Elected Members
* Satisfaction with Elected Member support

Coalition Pledges
* Performance reported on time with 6 monthly and annual reporting
* Capital Coalition Pledges on track / achieved

RISK

Risk management and business continuity
* Compliance with legislation   * Protecting public interest   * Risk analysis of business   * Avoidance of liability

| Reputational and financial impact of post-ABM, property conservation, trams | Lack of progress on workforce planning and management | ICT problems impact customer service / delivery of essential services | Welfare reform has a major impact on citizens and services | Information security breaches lead to loss of confidential data | Industrial relations negatively impacted, hard to retain key staff |

Transport and Environment Committee

10am, Tuesday, 19 March 2013

Tackling Dog Fouling in Edinburgh

Item number	7.17
Report number	
Wards	All

Links

Coalition pledges	P44
Council outcomes	CO17
Single Outcome Agreement	SO4

Mark Turley

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Executive summary

Tackling Dog Fouling in Edinburgh

Summary

This report outlines the measures used to tackle dog fouling based on a successful and award winning Forth Neighbourhood Partnership Campaign.

This report also proposes the introduction of two further pilot schemes to tackle dog fouling in the City. These are the Green Dog Walkers Scheme developed by Falkirk Council and the Pride campaign developed in Edinburgh by Wastesites Limited.

Recommendations

1   It is recommended that Committee:

   a)   notes the success of the Forth Neighbourhood Partnership Model and its implementation elsewhere in Edinburgh;

   b)   approve the introduction of the Green Dog Walkers Scheme on a pilot basis in Edinburgh.

   c)   approve of the introduction of the Pride campaign on a pilot basis in Edinburgh.

   d)   agree to receive a further report on the review of these pilots schemes after six months of operation.

   e)   discharge the Motion from Councillor Day remitted to the Transport, Infrastructure and Environment Committee from Council on 20 September 2012.

Measures of success

- Reduction in Dog fouling complaints
- Improvement in CIMS and LEAMS scores
- Increased customer satisfaction

Financial impact

Forth Neighbourhood Partnership

The cost of advertising and promotional material will be met through Neighbourhood budgets.

If the Green Dog Walkers Scheme Pilot is approved, it is proposed that the Green Dog Walkers license is purchased centrally by the Community Protection Support Unit at a cost of £500 for use by all Neighbourhoods. All local costs will be met from relevant Neighbourhood budgets which have the provision to support selected campaigns.

The Pride Campaign proposed by Wastesites Limited will cost approximately £1000 for publicity which will be met from central budget within Community Protection Support Unit with Wastesites providing additional match funding.

The costs associated with dog waste bags and the supply, installation and maintenance of the Pride bins will all be met by Wastesites with no additional cost to the Council.

Equalities impact

There is no relationship to the public sector general equality duty to the matters described in this report and no direct equalities impact arising from this report.

Sustainability impact

The proposals in this report will help achieve a sustainable Edinburgh by promoting social cohesion and inclusion by encouraging a wider community response to dog fouling.

Consultation and engagement

The Forth Neighbourhood Partnership consulted with residents on the selection of their Hotspot area around Boswall Parkway. Feedback from the public was extremely positive, with residents generally keen to see the dog fouling problem dealt with so proactively.

Each neighbourhood will work with local communities and identify hot spots to target.

Pride has already carried out initial community consultation and engagement as a key aspect of the project development. To date, Pride has presented at several Community Councils and 'Friends of Parks' groups including:

- Stockbridge and Inverleith Community Council
- Trinity Community Council
- Friends of the Meadows and Bruntsfield Links
- Friends of Corstorphine Hill

Feedback from these consultations has been extremely positive; a full breakdown of survey results is attached as Appendix 1.

Report

Tackling Dog Fouling in Edinburgh

1. Background

1.1 The following motion by Councillor Day was remitted from the Council of 20 September 2012 to the Transport and Environment Committee

"Committee notes the success of the Forth Neighbourhood Partnerships dog fouling initiative in 2011 which won a national award for innovation and creativity.

Committee also notes the continued issues relating to dog fouling and the negative impact which this can have on local communities. While most dog owners dispose of dog fouling responsibly it only takes one or two irresponsible owners to leave the fouling behind to make a neighbourhood look unattractive and uncared for, as well as presenting a potentially serious health hazard to young children.

To build on the successes of the Forth initiative, Committee calls for a report into how this initiative and it's successes can be rolled out across the city, targeting irresponsible owners who persistently allow dog fouling, the report to also consider the possible introduction of a Green Dog Walkers scheme, initially on a pilot basis."

1.2 Dog fouling is an ongoing concern in Edinburgh across every ward and is a priority for all Environmental Warden teams. The number of complaints are on an increasing trend. This can be attributed in part to the raised awareness of dog fouling and its associated problems through high profile enforcement and education. There is a need for new and innovative approaches to be tried to tackle this problem in Edinburgh.

2. Main report

2.1 In order to further effectively challenge and reduce dog fouling in Edinburgh the rollout of the following methods is proposed.

2.2 Forth Neighbourhood Partnership Model

2.2.1 The Forth Neighbourhood Partnership developed and implemented a successful and targeted Anti Dog Fouling Campaign which won a gold award at the 2011

Chartered Institute of Public Relations (CIPR) Public Sector Excellence Awards. The campaign success was due to a combination of approaches detailed below.

a) Hot Spot Area Identified and Targeted - A local Hot Spot area around Boswall Parkway was identified in conjunction with residents which was then targeted for an intensive three weeks as the focus for this campaign.

b) Hard Hitting Publicity Campaign - The pilot campaign saw the introduction of a number of new hard-hitting advertising deterrents, such as postcards depicting graphic images of dog dirt (examples are attached at Appendix 2). These were sent out to residents in the Boswall Parkway area as part of the drive; urging careless owners to clean up after their dogs and to generally educate people that dog fouling was not socially acceptable. The campaign also saw the introduction of posters installed on lamp posts along Boswall Parkway promoting a cleaner, green Edinburgh. Environmentally friendly biodegradable paint was also used to spray paint a stencil onto pavements at strategic locations. They featured an image of a dog squatting over the words **"Don't make our city EdinbURGH!"** The Forth Neighbourhood Partnership also made use of social media including Twitter and Facebook to spread the publicity campaign to as many of the local residents as possible. During the first week of the initiative, and as a precursor to the follow up enforcement exercise, Environmental Wardens handed out a large quantity of free poop scoops, dog bags and educationally focused advice to local residents.

c) Multi Agency Approach and Commitment - The campaign brought together a number of council partners and agencies in a joint working taskforce, which also utilised the CCTV mobile unit. This highly visible deterrent was positioned at various locations throughout the three week campaign, providing visual and technical support to staff on the ground. During the second week, a series of successful joint patrols involving Environmental Wardens and Police officers from the Drylaw Safer Neighbourhood were deployed which demonstrated the positive cross service support for the exercise.

2.2.2 Following the success of the Forth Neighbourhood Partnership's Dog Fouling Campaign the model has been implemented in other areas of the City including the South, South West and West Neighbourhoods with remaining Neighbourhoods currently planning similar campaigns.

2.2.3 The hard-hitting publicity materials have been distributed to all Neighbourhoods to support expansion of the scheme. These will be used to target specific local hotspots.

2.3   The Green Dog Walkers Scheme

2.3.1 The Green Dog Walkers scheme has been developed and implemented by Falkirk Council. The scheme is a non-confrontational, positive way to encourage changes in attitudes about dog fouling. Dog owners and dog walkers are

encouraged to act as ambassadors for responsible dog ownership and are asked to 'pledge' to always:

- Clean up after their dog
- Wear a GDW armband or put a GDW collar on their dog when walking their dog
- Carry extra dog waste bags
- Be happy to be approached to 'lend' a dog waste bag to those without

2.3.2   The scheme has now been adopted by several local authorities with some reporting high levels of success. Results from these local authorities include increases in local LEAMS scores, decreased dog fouling complaints and a positive response from the public following the introduction of the Green Dog Walkers scheme.

2.3.3   The Green Dog Walkers scheme proved so successful for Falkirk Council that it has trademarked the scheme and local authorities wishing to adopt the scheme can purchase a license from them at a cost of £500.

2.3.4   The South and North Neighbourhoods have been involved in researching the Green Dog Walkers scheme and have expressed an interest in piloting this approach. If approved the pilot will be reviewed after six months and a report brought back to Committee.

2.4   Pride Campaign

2.4.1   Pride ('Promoting Responsibility In Dog Exercise') is a newly developed campaign originating in Edinburgh. Pride has been developed by Wastesites Limited, an Edinburgh start up company specifically set up to introduce and develop the Pride campaign in the United Kingdom. The proposed campaign will be delivered in partnership with the public and private sector in order to effectively address the issue of dog fouling, whilst allowing local authorities to demonstrate a pro-active approach in responding to key community concerns. Wastesites proposes that Edinburgh, as its own local authority, and the Capital of Scotland is the first local authority to pilot this campaign.

2.4.2   Pride have already engaged with and presented the proposed scheme to several Community groups including the Stockbridge Community Council, Inverleith Community Council, Trinity Community Council, Friends of the Meadows and Brunsfield Links and the Friends of Corstorphine Hill. The response was favourable.

2.4.3   The project plans to launch with a 12 month pilot in Edinburgh in Spring/Summer 2013 and will include the installation of 100 Pride bins across Edinburgh. Sites include public parks and the Union Canal. The latter is being delivered in conjunction with Scottish Canals, who have already approved the initiative including all relevant permission from Historic Scotland. The bins will be provided by Pride and will be funded through private sector sponsorship from suitable sponsors. (An artists impression of a Pride bin is included within Appendix 2). The sponsors are still to be confirmed.

Pride has four primary objectives:

1. To make a significant, positive contribution to Edinburgh's parks and open spaces by providing improved waste facilities and educational messaging.
2. To promote responsible dog ownership through positive reinforcement and incentivisation.
3. To allow Edinburgh to upgrade its park facilities and services at no cost.
4. To promote pride in our parks, in our pets and in our local communities and environment.

2.4.4 If the Pride Campaign Pilot is approved, Pride will supply:

a) Up to 100 bins supplied and installed free of charge in Edinburgh at agreed sites (10-20 of these bins will be installed within Edinburgh along the Union Canal, see 2.4.3).

b) Each bin will replace and upgrade existing bins, incorporating a dog waste bag dispenser and allowing the replaced bin to be used elsewhere as appropriate.

c) Free supply of bio-degradable dog bags (dispensed from the bins)

d) Pride will be operating a vandalism and graffiti response team who will respond to any issues with the installed Pride bins, including monthly cleansing and deodorising as well as replacement of any damaged panels or bins.

e) Dedicated space on the units for Council logo and messaging.

f) Comprehensive supporting campaign from Pride and its sponsoring partners to educate and raise awareness (pet health, wellbeing and responsible ownership).

All normal servicing of the bins will continue to be carried out by the City of Edinburgh Council.

2.5 Operating costs will be funded through sponsorship fees obtained from Pride's private sector partners. In return, sponsors will receive a number of benefits including relevant messaging and logo placement on the bins. All sponsoring partners will be relevant with a declared interest in dogs and/or the wider community. Messaging carried on the bins will be professional, appropriate and respectful of the surrounding environment. At this time, the private sector sponsors are still to be confirmed.

2.6 Should the pilot be approved, Pride have provisionally agreed that bins will be distributed in the following parks based on Community consultation and agreement with local Neighbourhood teams:

1. Inverleith Park
2. Victoria Park
3. West Pilton Park
4. The Meadows and Bruntsfield Links
5. Ferniehill Community Park
6. Fernieside Park
7. Inch Park
8. Harrison Park
9. Colinton Mains Park
10. Gardner's Crescent Park

The exact number of bins in each park is still to be confirmed. The allocations of bins will be agreed with Neighbourhood teams.

If approved the pilot will be reviewed after six months and a report brought back to Committee.

3. Recommendations

3.1 It is recommended that Committee:

a) notes the success of the Forth Neighbourhood Partnership Model and its implementation elsewhere in Edinburgh;

b) approve the introduction of the Green Dog Walkers Scheme on a pilot basis in Edinburgh;

c) approve of the introduction of the Pride campaign on a pilot basis in Edinburgh;

d) agree to receive a further report on the review of these pilots schemes after six months of operation.

e) discharge the Motion from Councillor Day remitted to the Transport, Infrastructure and Environment Committee from Council on 20 September 2012.

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

Links

Coalition pledges	P44 - Prioritise keeping our streets clean and attractive
Council outcomes	CO17 - Clean - Edinburgh's streets and open spaces are clean and free of litter and graffiti
Single Outcome Agreement	SO4 - Edinburgh's communities are safer and have improved physical and social fabric
Appendices	Appendix 1 – Pride Survey Community Feedback Results
	Appendix 2 – Tackling Dog Fouling in Edinburgh

Appendix 1

An integral part of the development of Pride has been to engage with Edinburgh's local communities and 'Friends of Parks' groups in order to gain feedback on the initiative.

To date, we have presented at:

- Stockbridge Community Council
- Inverleith Community Council
- Trinity Community Council
- Friends of the Meadows and Brunsfield Links
- Friends of Corstorphine Hill

The above represents a sample size of approximately 120 people.

Community feedback during these focus groups was extremely positive. Results from an anonymous follow-up survey are detailed below. **(48 respondents)**

1. Do you or your family own a dog and if so, how often do you walk him/her in your local park?

   Yes **(21) (43.75%)**
   No **(27) (56.25%)**

   1-2 times per week **(0)**
   3-5 times per week **(0)**
   Everyday **(21) (100% of dog owners)**
   Other **(0)**

2. How many times each day do you walk your dog?

   Once **(5) (23.8% of dog owners)**
   Twice **(14) (66.6% of dog owners)**
   Three times **(2) (9.5% of dog owners)**
   Don't own a dog **(19)**

   *8 people did not answer this question

3. (Dog and non-dog owners) How often do you use your local park for recreation?

   Never / Rarely **(7) (14.6%)**
   1-2 times per week **(19) (39.6%)**
   3-5 times per week **(10) (20.8%)**
   Everyday **(12) (25%)**

4. How important to you is it that your local area is kept clean and free of dog mess?

Very important **(46)** **(95.8%)**
Important **(2)** **(4.2%)**
Not very important **(0)**
Don't care **(0)**

5. How much of a problem do you consider dog fouling to be?

Not a problem   Big problem

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10
           (1)   **(5)**   **(2)**   **(8)**   **(14)**   **(18)**
       (2%)   **(10.4%)** **(4.2)** **(16.6%)** **(29.1%)** **(37.5%)**

6. Do you think Pride is a good solution to keep parks and public spaces clean and free of dog fouling?

Yes **(45)** **(93.8%)**
No **(0)**
Other **(3)** **(6.2%)**
* "Not sure", "doesn't allow for new/more bins", "not sure about bag dependency culture"

7. Do you feel that Pride bins would be a welcomed facility in your area?

Yes **(47)** **(97.9%)**
No **(1)** **(2%)**
Other **(0)**

8. If present, would you use the Pride bins and degradable liners?

Yes **(41)** **(85.4%)**
No **(1)** **(2%)**
I would use the bin but not the liners **(4)** **(8.3%)**
Other **(2)** **(4.2%)**
* "not a dog owner"

9. Do you think the Pride bins look stylish and user friendly?

Yes **(46)** **(95.8%)**
No **(1)** **(2%)**
Other **(1)** **(2%)**
* "there could be a problem between access for people in wheelchairs and access by children"

10. How would you feel toward the sponsors and your local council working with Pride to help provide these free facilities?

Very negatively   Very positively

    1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10
                (3)   **(5)**   **(6)**   **(34)**
             (6.25%)   **(10.4%)** **(12.5%)** **(70.8%)**

Appendix 2

Tackling Dog Fouling in Edinburgh

Forth Neighbourhood Partnership Model - Dog Fouling Postcard

Forth Neighbourhood Partnership Model - Dog Fouling Pavement Stencil

Pride Campaign - Artists impression of Bin

*Demonstrated to community groups.

**Sponsor Artwork for example purposes only

Transport and Environment Committee

10.00am, Tuesday, 19 March 2013

Emergency Water Ingress Charges

Item number	7.18
Report number	
Wards	All

Links

Coalition pledges	None
Council outcomes	CO16
Single Outcome Agreement	SO2 and SO4

Mark Turley

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Executive summary

Emergency Water Ingress Charges

Summary

This report requests the Transport and Environment Committee to approve proposed amendments to the current charging arrangements for responding to emergency water ingress requests.

Recommendations

1   It is recommended that Committee:

a)   approves the revised charges for response to emergency water ingress requests.

Measures of success

- The emergency water ingress response service is provided on a full cost recovery basis.

Financial impact

- The amended arrangements for charging should allow full recovery of costs for providing an emergency response, as approved by the Executive of the Council on 18 November 2003.

- The additional income will be used to offset unfunded pressures within Services for Communities.

Equalities impact

The proposals may have an impact on the protected characteristic contained within the Public Sector Equality Duties (2010) and as such a summary Equality and Rights Impact Assessment Proforma has been completed. The service will continue to meet Human Rights obligations and as such, the report does not indicate a requirement for a formal Equalities Impact Assessment.

Sustainability impact

This report does not in itself produce any direct environmental impact.

Consultation and engagement

Not applicable

Background reading / external references

[Water Ingress – Emergency Response](#) (Executive of the Council, 18 November 2003)

Transport and Environment Committee

Emergency Water Ingress Charges

1. Background

1.1 Following a decision taken in 2003 by Lothian and Borders Police and Fire and Rescue Services to cease responding to emergency water leaks in Edinburgh, it was agreed that the Council, which was already responding to a number of such incidents, would respond to all incidents.

1.2 Householders suffering serious water leaks from neighbouring properties are unable to force entry or take remedial action to stop the leak when occupiers are not present. The inability to deal with significant water ingress into a property may have serious implications for the safety and structural integrity of the property and may impact on the wellbeing and safety of householders affected by the water ingress.

1.3 The Council has relevant powers to investigate and force entry under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982. The legislation permits reasonable cost recovery, including recovery of officer time and any contractors (locksmiths, plumbers) costs required to assist officers in their duties. The Executive of the Council on 18 November 2003 decided that provision of a water ingress emergency response service was essential to protect the safety and wellbeing of Edinburgh residents affected by water leaks into their property and approved provision of this service, including recovery of all reasonable costs.

2. Main report

Operational Arrangements

2.1 The Council's response to emergency water ingress requests is co-ordinated by the Environmental Health Service. During normal working hours, the Public Health Team deals with service requests. Responses outside of normal hours are covered by standby arrangements with staff in Environmental Health and Community Safety.

2.2 The decision to attend an incident is based on the officer's assessment of the problem. This is established through the initial telephone discussion with the householder suffering the water leak. If attendance is considered necessary, it will usually be within one hour of notification of the problem.

Circumstances where it is considered an emergency response is required are:

- clear and present danger of serious injury

- water entering a property at or near mains pressure where it is uncontainable and likely to cause serious damage to property and/or present a serious risk to health or safety.

Current Charging Arrangements

2.3 Historically the Council has not recovered all reasonable costs for providing the emergency water ingress service. Currently costs are recovered only when the incident occurs outside normal working hours and when it is necessary to call out a contractor. The Council also makes a small charge towards the administration costs of invoicing. Recovery of costs is from the householder causing or responsible for the water leak, not the householder suffering the consequences of the leak.

Proposed Revised Charging Arrangements

2.4 Revised charging arrangements are proposed to enable the Council to recover all reasonable costs for providing the emergency water ingress service, in accordance with the original Council decision. The charges will be made against the householder causing or responsible for the water leak.

The additional income from recovered costs will be used to offset unfunded pressures within Services for Communities.

2.5 Charge for dealing with an emergency incident

It is proposed that on all occasions where responsibility for the leak can be established, a charge will be made. The charge will be based on officer time required to deal with the problem and will vary depending on whether the incident occurs during or out of normal office hours and the number of officers required at the incident, e.g. two officers will be required when forced entry is necessary, for evidential purposes. The charge, including administration charge, will range from £110 to £270 per incident, based on an average attendance time of 2 hours. In addition, any contractors' costs will also be recovered. Recovery of costs will be against the householder responsible for causing the water ingress and not against the householder affected by the water ingress.

2.6 Call-out charge

Officers' powers to investigate and enter premises causing water ingress relate to emergency water ingress incidents only. This requires the officer to make a judgement based on the information provided by the complainant during the initial telephone contact. Experience has shown that the situation can be presented as an emergency where in fact the incident is much less serious. To minimise unnecessary call-outs it is proposed that a call out charge of £30 would be made if an officer attends and the situation is not serious or an emergency.

Anyone reporting a water ingress situation will be advised of this potential charge to them during the initial call and advised this will be charged if the situation is not of an emergency nature. A call-out charge of £30 is proposed.

3.   Recommendations

3.1   It is recommended that Committee:

   a)   approves the revised charges for response to emergency water ingress
         requests.

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

Links

Coalition pledges	
Council outcomes	CO16 Well housed
Single Outcome Agreement	SO2 Edinburgh's citizens experience improved health and wellbeing, with reduced inequalities in health
	SO4 Edinburgh's communities are safer and have improved physical and social fabric
Appendices	None

Transport and Environment Committee

10.00am, Tuesday, 19 March 2013

ECOSTARS Edinburgh

Item number	7.19
Report number	
Wards	All

Links

Coalition pledges	
Council outcomes	CO10, CO15 and CO22
Single Outcome Agreement	S02

Mark Turley

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Executive summary

ECOSTARS Edinburgh

Summary

ECOSTARS Edinburgh is a voluntary, free to join scheme which provides recognition and advice on environmental best practice to operators of goods and passenger vehicle fleets. It was formally launched in January 2012. To date 24 fleet operators with over 2500 vehicles have been recruited to the scheme. As well as securing improvements to the vehicles and operational practices in those fleets entering Edinburgh, ECOSTARS has provided the Council with a means to communicate with goods and passenger vehicle operators.

This report provides an update on progress with the scheme and plans for the future.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Transport and Environment Committee:

 a) notes this report and endorses the activities of the ECOSTARS Edinburgh project.

 b) instructs officers to assess the provision of additional benefits from membership of the scheme, which could encourage other fleet operators to join and report any proposals back to committee.

 c) requests a further report prior to the end of the Intelligent Energy Europe (IEE) funded period, to include proposals for continuation of the project beyond May 2014.

Measures of success

 • Fifty eight vehicle fleet operators to be members of ECOSTARS Edinburgh by May 2014.

 • Continued improvement in vehicle fleets and their operation by members, contributing to reduced emissions from such traffic.

 • Framework for dialogue between fleet operators and the Council maintained.

 • Business case produced for continued scheme operation beyond May 2014.

Financial impact

The Council's participation in the ECOSTARS Edinburgh project is part funded until May 2014 by the European Commission's Intelligent Energy Europe (IEE) programme, with a contribution of £25,000. Additional costs can be contained within the Service budget.

Continuation of the scheme beyond May 2014 will incur annual costs. Further details of the funding requirements to enable the scheme to be continued after May 2014 will be provided in a future report to the Committee.

Equalities impact

This report proposes no change to current policies or procedures and as such a full impact assessment is not required. The contents have no relevance to the public sector equality duty of the Equality Act 2010.

Sustainability impact

The impacts of this report in relation to the three elements of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 Public Bodies Duties have been considered, and the outcomes are summarised below.

The proposals in this report will reduce carbon emissions because, although the main reason for participation in the ECOSTARS Edinburgh project relates to the potential benefits for air quality, the scheme also aims to reduce fuel consumption by goods and passenger vehicle fleets and therefore to reduce carbon emissions.

The need to build resilience to climate change impacts is not relevant to the proposals in this report because the proposals will not impact on resilience.

The proposals in this report will help to achieve a sustainable Edinburgh because the scheme acts to reduce transport-related emissions in the city and through ECOSTARS local businesses can gain access to free advice on how to improve the operational and environmental efficiency of their vehicle fleets.

Consultation and engagement

This project provides a means by which the council can engage with the operators of freight and passenger transport fleets.

Background reading / external references

www.ecostars-edinburgh.org
www.ecostars-europe.eu

Report

ECOSTARS Edinburgh

1. Background

1.1 ECOSTARS is a voluntary, free to join scheme which provides recognition and advice on environmental best practice to operators of goods and passenger vehicle fleets.

1.2 The scheme rates individual vehicles and the overall operation of a fleet using a 5-stars rating system to recognise levels of operational and environmental performance.

1.3 ECOSTARS aims to reduce the energy used by commercial and passenger transport fleets by encouraging increased adoption of fuel efficiency measures. This results in reduced fuel costs and lower emissions.

1.4 ECOSTARS is one of the measures detailed in Edinburgh's Air Quality Action Plan and was adopted by the Council as there is a desire to secure improvements in air quality by voluntary means wherever possible.

1.5 Twenty months after its introduction a significant number of local vehicle fleets that regularly operate within Edinburgh have been recruited.

1.6 As well as promoting cleaner goods and passenger transport, ECOSTARS has provided the Council with a means to engage positively with fleet operators that regularly travel within and around Edinburgh.

2. Main report

2.1 ECOSTARS Edinburgh was established as part of the ECOSTARS Europe project in June 2011. The project is supported by the European Commission's Intelligent Energy Europe (IEE) programme and is co-funded between the European Commission and participant organisations. The ECOSTARS Europe Project team comprises twelve partners, including the City of Edinburgh Council. The project lead is Transport and Travel Research Ltd. (TTR).

2.2 The ECOSTARS Europe project aimed to establish seven new ECOSTARS schemes in six European countries. All schemes are based around the model of the original scheme, which was established by a partnership of four local authorities in South Yorkshire as part of a regional air quality improvement initiative.

In addition to ECOSTARS Edinburgh, the ECOSTARS Europe project has established ECOSTARS schemes in Parma (Italy), Ostrava (Czech Republic), South East Sweden, Cantabria and the Basque Region (Spain) and Rotterdam

(Netherlands). It also allowed further development of the original South Yorkshire ECOSTARS scheme.

2.3   A number of other ECOSTARS schemes have been established in the UK by Thurrock, Mid Devon and Gedling Borough Councils, York City Council and Falkirk Council.

2.4   All schemes operate to the same standards and common assessment criteria. Some have introduced ECOSTARS as part of other focussed measures. For instance, Parma introduced ECOSTARS in tandem with a Low Emissions Zone.

2.5   ECOSTARS is a voluntary, free to join scheme that promotes cleaner vehicle movements. The scheme supports the Council's objective to improve air quality through progressing voluntary actions by the bus and freight sector, and is one of a range of measures detailed in the Council's Air Quality Action Plan.

2.6   An aim of the scheme is to reduce fuel use with consequential reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. It is estimated that fuel savings of the order of £2000 per vehicle per year can be made following the principles of ECOSTARS, which equates to a reduction in fuel consumption by 5% from 2011 levels. This would be equivalent to an estimated saving of 6 tonnes of carbon dioxide per annum for a typical HGV.

2.7   The scheme offers benefits both to members and the Council. On joining, in addition to gaining recognition for their vehicle and fleet management practices, members are provided with a tailored "roadmap" of recommendations which, if followed can further reduce their fuel consumption and emissions. They are also able to publicise their membership and use it to demonstrate their commitment towards continual improvement and being an environmentally responsible operator. The Council benefits from improvements in air quality and from being able to engage directly with fleet operators.

2.8   Since its formal launch in January 2012, twenty-four operators with more than 2,500 vehicles have been recruited to the scheme. Fifteen of those operators have attained the maximum 5-star rating. Six of the scheme's inaugural members have recently undergone reassessment; all were noted to have made improvements to their fleet or operational practices. Three of those members increased their star rating, while the others remained at the highest rating.

2.9   The Council's Fleet Services and Lothian Buses are members and have two of the largest fleets in the scheme. This participation sends a very clear message to other fleet operators in relation to the Council's support for the scheme and commitment to the environment.

2.10   ECOSTARS Edinburgh has its own dedicated website and regular newsletters are circulated. Well attended workshop events are hosted for members and are used to facilitate the sharing of best practice by members and also as a discussion forum between the Council and fleet operators. The next workshop is planned for April 2013.

2.11 The most recent workshop in September 2012 provided a useful insight into issues for fleet operators that would enable them to operate more effectively in Edinburgh and how they might work with the Council to reduce their environmental impact on the city.

2.12 Feedback from members during the workshop identified a number of incentives through which fleet operators could be encouraged to join the scheme and further invest in energy efficient improvements to vehicles. Possible incentives suggested included arrangements to facilitate access into and from the city by freight operator members, such as the ability to access loading bays, greenways and city centre locations preferentially, or at times outside those normally permitted. There may be other actions that the Council could offer as incentives and it is intended to have further discussions with fleet operator members of the scheme. Any proposals would require to be considered within the context of the 'New Local Transport Strategy' and reported back to Committee.

2.13 The workshop also considered issues influencing the incorporation of low emission vehicles in transport fleets. Members clarified those factors which served to hinder their use, such as high capital cost, limited vehicle range in relation to some fuels, concerns relating to obsolescence of the technology and lack of supporting infrastructure. In addition, fleet operators would be more inclined to use energy efficient vehicles if there were incentives for preferential purchasing or leasing and their future value could be guaranteed. It would assist members if there was more information available, so that positive business cases for their procurement could be developed. This is being considered as a topic for a future members' workshop.

2.14 It was evident that operators would be more likely to adopt low emission vehicles if these were required to allow access into Low Emissions Zones (LEZs). The introduction of LEZs was seen as a method by which reluctance to adopt low emission vehicles could be overcome. This may be an issue to consider in any assessment by the Council of LEZ options.

2.15 In Edinburgh the target at the outset of the project was to recruit 58 members with almost 8,700 vehicles during the project period. Progress with member recruitment is currently on target; however average fleet sizes are not large enough to permit the vehicle number target to be attained. This outcome is not unique to the Edinburgh scheme.

2.16 ECOSTARS concept is continuing to generate interest from UK local authorities wishing to set up ECOSTARS in their city or region, many of whom fund the schemes through grants from UK and Scottish Governments. Also a bid for a further project, ECOSTARS - Zero to widen the spread of ECOSTARS in Europe has now been prepared by Transport and Travel Research Ltd (TTR). It is expected that the development of further schemes will support the sustainability of the ECOSTARS brand.

2.17 There is concern amongst UK schemes about the reliance on grants to deliver ECOSTARS and work is currently ongoing to identify ways to increase the sustainability of ECOSTARS, led by the South Yorkshire Steering Group and

Transport and Travel Research (TTR). This work will culminate in the creation of a revised business model for the ECOSTARS project, which will allow schemes to move forward on a more self-sustaining basis.

2.18 In order to maintain and further develop the benefits achieved by ECOSTARS Edinburgh, plans need to be developed to support the continued operation of the scheme beyond the funded period, which ends in May 2014. Continuation of the scheme beyond May 2014 will incur annual costs, which are likely to be of the order of £40,000 per year. Further details of possible funding models to enable the scheme to be continued after May 2014 will be provided in a future report to the Committee.

3.   Recommendations

3.1   It is recommended that the Transport and Environment Committee:

a)   notes this report and endorses the activities of the ECOSTARS Edinburgh project.

b)   instructs officers to assess the provision of additional benefits from membership of the scheme, which could encourage other fleet operators to join and report any proposals back to committee.

c)   requests a further report prior to the end of the Intelligent Energy Europe (IEE) funded period, to include proposals for continuation of the project beyond May 2014.

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

Links

Coalition pledges	
Council outcomes	CO10 – Improved health and reduced inequalities
	CO15 – The public is protected
	CO22 – Moving Efficiently – Edinburgh has a transport system that improves connectivity and is green, healthy and accessible
Single Outcome Agreement	SO2 – Edinburgh's citizens experience improved health and wellbeing, with reduced inequalities in health
Appendices	None

Transport & Environment Committee

10.00am, Tuesday, 19 March 2013

Building a Vision for the City Centre

Item number	7.20
Report number	
Wards	11 – City Centre

Links

Coalition pledges	P19, P24, P28 and P31
Council outcomes	CO7, CO19, CO20 and CO22
Single Outcome Agreement	SO1 and SO4

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

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Executive summary

Building a Vision for the City Centre

Summary

This report presents an option for improving pedestrian space in the City Centre, drawing on the findings of a recent report commissioned by the Council by Gehl Architects. It focuses on movement around the core of the City Centre and specifically opportunities to improve the pedestrian environment and space afforded by the delivery of the tram project.

The report outlines a proposal for a managed change to the way general traffic and public transport services move through this area, and seeks approval to commence consultation on this.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Committee:

1   agrees the principles for improved pedestrian space in the City Centre and the consequential changes required to vehicle and public transport movements;

2   agrees the consultation and engagement plan; and

3   notes the intention to report the outcomes of the consultation to this Committee in June 2013.

Measures of success

A wide ranging and clear consultation and engagement process that demonstrates customer focus and commitment to listening to all stakeholders.

Delivering improvements to the City Centre that optimise and complement the opportunities offered by the operation of the tram network.

A more attractive City Centre environment for those living in, working and visiting the area.

Financial impact

The costs of implementing the proposed changes will be determined through the development of the detailed design and will be reported to a future meeting of this Committee.

Equalities impact

An Equalities and Rights Impact assessment will be undertaken in parallel with the consultation process. The consultation process will also ensure that all representative groups are fully engaged with and that any proposed changes are fully inclusive for all user groups.

Sustainability impact

A Strategic Environmental Assessment will be undertaken as part of the development of the detailed design of the proposed change.

Consultation and engagement

A comprehensive consultation and engagement plan is attached at Appendix 1. This plan aims to assess the understanding of the impacts of the proposed approach on different user groups to allow an informed decision on suitable changes to be made.

Background reading/external references

City Centre and Princes Street Public Realm, Policy and Strategy Committee, 22 February 2011

Access to Waverley Station, Transport and Environment Committee, 15 January 2013

Edinburgh Revisited: Public Space, Public Life, Gehl Architects, 2010

Local Transport Strategy 2007–2012

Active Travel Action Plan

Report

Building a Vision for the City Centre

1.   Background

1.1   Edinburgh City Centre forms the commercial heart of Southeast Scotland and Scotland at large. Its role as a centre for finance and business, retail, entertainment and leisure is widely recognised. Its setting in a World Heritage Site provides an iconic image of the area as well as unique opportunities and challenges. There is, however, a general recognition that the area could perform better as a place for living, working and visiting through a more coordinated approach to the development, management and promotion of the area.

1.2   The continuing economic success of the City Centre requires a place that is accessible to all, attractive for visitors, but which also meets the needs and aspirations of its residents and businesses. It hosts a wide range of activities which allow people to work, study, shop, trade and entertain and is a major global cultural and tourist destination. All of these activities place significant pressures on the resources, services and physical space available.

1.3   The proposals in this report seek to embrace existing activities and maximise opportunities to enhance the pedestrian experience and make the area a more enjoyable place to move around. Central to improving the pedestrian experience is a need to look at how space is used in streets. In many cases, the way in which streets are used has been determined by what can be accommodated rather than what is desired, with an end result that seems to place pedestrians fairly low in the hierarchy of users, particularly when it comes to the allocation of space. This hierarchy needs to be reassessed, with the quality of the pedestrian experience becoming one of the primary determinants of how these streets are planned and managed.

1.4   The Edinburgh tramline is due to begin passenger services in summer 2014. The Council is seeking to maximise the benefits of changes to the movement of traffic in order to complement the implementation of the tram system within the core City Centre area and in line with the broad aims outlined above. The benefits that may be realised include:

- improved quality of pedestrian experience in the core City Centre area;

- improved access to the City Centre;

- increased space for pedestrian and other uses;

- opportunity for dedicated cycle provision in the area; and

- reduced detrimental impact of vehicles on the City Centre environment.

2.   Main report

Policy and Research Context

2.1   In 2010, the Council commissioned a report by Gehl Architects titled "Edinburgh Revisited: Public Space, Public Life". This set out a vision based on a vibrant, liveable city centre and made recommendations for a way forward. Central to these recommendations is a need to enhance the 'people' aspect of how the City Centre is managed. The report calls for a change in the management of available space in the City Centre with a more pedestrian-focussed allocation of that space. The study also stressed the need to look at all movement around the City Centre and recognised a need to create "*a place more accessible for all*". A key issue in the report is the dominance of public bus services on Princes Street with the conclusion that there is a need for a "*rethink (of) city traffic*", particularly the "*bus network*".

2.2   The Council's Active Travel Action Plan (ATAP) sets targets to increase cycling and walking in the city by 2020. The plan provides for significant improvements to walking/cycling infrastructure (and its maintenance) and the promotion of these means of travel.

2.3   The proposals outlined below go someway to meeting these objectives by managing traffic movements differently and creating more space for pedestrians and cyclists.

Proposed change to vehicle movements

2.4   The Gehl study identified Princes Street as being subject to the greatest detriment from vehicles and proposed a substantial reduction in the number of buses using the street. The bus operators, especially Lothian Buses, recognise this, and are adapting services to provide cross City Centre routes that do not use Princes Street and these are described later in the report. The proposals below describe how eastbound buses on Princes Street may be relocated to George Street effectively halving the number of buses on Princes Street. These proposals have been discussed with Lothian Buses who have indicated their support for the principles outlined in the proposal, and are willing to work closely with the Council to deliver the detailed design.

2.5   The proposal may be summarised as follows:

- to split bus services so they are running eastbound on George Street and westbound on Princes Street;

- to close Princes Street to general traffic in both directions;

- to allow buses, cycles and taxis on Princes Street in a westbound direction only on the south carriageway;

- to operate trams on Princes Street in both directions;

- to allow general traffic on George Street in an eastbound direction only. This will include taxis;

- to develop George Street as the preferred location for the primary cycle route; and

- to minimise the overall net loss of parking spaces on George Street.

2.6   The current and proposed changes are illustrated at Appendix 2 and these will be used to form the basis of the consultation.

2.7   The precise configuration of George Street and Princes Street will be the subject of detailed design and will take into account Gehl's "accessible for all" principle. The key issues to be considered in this context are:

- The creation of additional pedestrian space and the use of this;

- Parking for visitors, residents, people with disabilities and motorcycles;

- Waiting/loading facilities (deliveries, taxi pick up and drop off);

- Cycle provision;

- Taxi stances;

- Bus stops; and

- Pedestrian space (crossings, lingering, outdoor seating, activity space).

2.8   In each case, a balance will need to be struck between the current capacity and what is desirable in the context of the reconfigured streets.

Consultation and Design Development

2.9   Consultation will take place on the broad design detailed at Appendix 2 of this report.

2.10   The detailed design process will establish where there is potential for creating new "*public space*". The design should look to allocate available kerbside space on both George Street and adjacent side streets and lanes, to best effect, in the context of the uses highlighted in paragraph 2.7. The various stakeholders each place a different emphasis on these. For example:

- Pedestrian space may be enhanced by creating defined activity space such as cafes with outdoor dining on the North side of Princes Street and George Street. These temporary projects will allow the use of such space to be assessed;

- The retail sector will have a particular interest in parking, waiting and loading facilities, both to ensure that good customer access is maintained and to allow their businesses to be serviced efficiently;

- The hospitality sector is keen to see improved space for table and chairs licenses;

- There is a general wish to see greater opportunities for activities that bring life onto the street;

- Mobility groups will focus primarily on disabled bay provision and associated Blue Badge options, but they will also have an interest in taxi drop-off facilities and taxi stance provision;

- The local community will wish to see the current level of resident parking provision maintained;

- Motorcycle bays on George Street are very well utilised currently, so the design should look to continue to service that level of demand, where possible; and

- Cycle groups will wish to see dedicated facilities which will help meet ATAP targets.

2.11   Most importantly all of these groups are pedestrians, so the design of the scheme will aim to strike the optimum balance of all their needs.

2.12   The design process should also take account of relevant policies and strategies and other ongoing local and national commitments, including the Public Realm Strategy, the Local Transport Strategy, Road Safety Plan and the Local Air Quality Management (LAQM).

2.13   It is proposed that consultation is undertaken with all stakeholders identified in the attached *Consultation and Engagement Plan* (see Appendix 1). The consultation will look to identify a preferred scheme and determine the details of that scheme, having particular regard to the issues highlighted in paragraph 2.10.

2.14   The consultation process will also allow the temporary projects that were recommended in the Gehl report to be discussed and progressed. These are intended to test the practical use of space by the public and can be evaluated before implementation of more permanent design solutions. These include defined activity space on Princes Street and George Street.

2.15   The outcome of the consultation process will be reported back to this Committee and will include recommendations as to the further development and implementation of a preferred scheme.

2.16   It is suggested that any such scheme should be trialled and that a further report should then be brought to Committee, subject to the outcome of that trial.

Complementary Initiatives

2.17   These proposals are complementary to a number of other improvements to the City Centre that will improve facilities for pedestrians and cyclists, simplify bus movements and maintain traffic flows at critical points.

2.18   On the 15 January 2013, this Committee agreed to commence the statutory procedures for implementing improvements works to improve access to Waverley Station. The proposals outlined in this report at paragraph 2.5 complement these improvements and, in particular, eastbound buses travelling along George Street will allow buses to access Waverley Bridge via the Mound, removing the need to turn at the foot of Cockburn Street. This will make it possible to remove the roundabout at this location.

2.19   At the same meeting on 15 January 2013, this Committee also approved a stakeholder and public consultation on "Developing a new Local Transport Strategy: Issues for Review". One of the issues being explored is the introduction of 20 mph limits in more areas of Edinburgh including the City Centre.

2.20   Lothian Buses is pursuing initiatives which reduce the environmental impact of their operations, including increasing the number of diesel-electric hybrid buses operating on Princes Street to 25. These and other measures will significantly reduce the detriment to local air quality.

2.21   As part of the preparation and consultation on the new Local Development Plan (LDP) a number of proposals were considered around the change of use of shop units in the City Centre. The Main Issues Report proposed that new non–shop uses be allowed on Princes Street. The Council intends to approve the proposed LDP in March 2013, which will bring forward new policies that will assist in guiding development in line with the objectives for improved pedestrian experience outlined in this report.

Next Steps

2.22   The consultation process will take place following the approval of the recommendations in this report. This will take place over a four to six week period and it is the intention to report back to this Committee with the consultation findings and a project implementation plan in June.

2.23   Following the implementation of the agreed changes and temporary projects a project review and evaluation will be conducted.

3.   Recommendations

3.1   It is recommended that the Committee:

3.1.1   agrees the principles for improved pedestrian space in the City Centre and the consequential changes required to vehicle and public transport movements;

3.1.2   agrees the consultation and engagement plan; and

3.1.3   notes the intention to report the outcomes of the consultation to this Committee in June 2013.

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

Links

Coalition pledges	P19 - Keep Lothian Buses in public hands and encourage the improvement of routes and times.
	P24 – Maintain and embrace support for our world-famous festivals and events.
	P28 - Further strengthen our links with the business community by developing and implementing strategies to promote and protect the economic well being of the city.
	P31 - Maintain our City's reputation as the cultural capital of the world by continuing to support and invest in our cultural infrastructure.
Council Outcomes	CO7 – Edinburgh draws new investment in development and regeneration.
	CO19 – Attractive Places and Well Maintained – Edinburgh remains an attractive city through the development of high quality buildings and places and the delivery of high standards and maintenance of infrastructure and public realm.
	CO20 – Culture, sport and major events – Edinburgh continues to be a leading cultural city where culture and sport play a central part in the lives and futures of citizens.
	CO22 – Moving efficiently – Edinburgh has a transport system that improves connectivity and is green, healthy and accessible.
Single Outcome Agreement	SO1 – Edinburgh's economy delivers increased investment, jobs and opportunities for all.
	SO4 – Edinburgh's communities are safer and have improved physical and social fabric.
Appendices	Appendix 1 – Consultation and engagement plan
	Appendix 2 – Outline proposals

		Appendix 1
BUILDING A VISION FOR THE CITY CENTRE CONSULTATION & ENGAGEMENT PLAN SPRING 2013		
Stakeholders:	**Details**	**Method of Communication / Consultation:**
Neighbourhood Partnership & Sub Groups	- City Centre Neighbourhood Partnership	Public meeting/workshop
Community Councils	- New Town and Broughton Community Council - West End Community Council - Old Town Community Council	Meetings
Heritage Groups	- Edinburgh World Heritage - Historic Scotland - Cockburn Association - Old Town Association	Meetings, questionnaire
Development Group	- Civic Forum - Edinburgh Development Forum	Meetings, questionnaire
Businesses	- Chamber of Commerce - Essential Edinburgh - Retail representatives - Hospitality representative - Trading Associations - Federation of Small Businesses - Unite - Marketing and tourism initiatives	Focus groups, questionnaire

BUILDING A VISION FOR THE CITY CENTRE CONSULTATION & ENGAGEMENT PLAN SPRING 2013		Appendix 1
Stakeholders:	**Details**	**Method of Communication / Consultation:**
Users of the City Centre	- Visitors - Commuters - Shoppers - Markets	Series of focus groups
Transport Providers	- Transport Forum - Taxi Owners Association/Taxi Stance Working Group - Statutory Consultees, i.e. other authorities, police, emergency services (fire and ambulance), freight associations and bus operators	Questionnaire, meetings
Equalities groups		Meetings, Questionnaires
Elected members	- Councillors - MSPs - MP	Briefings, letters
Residents	- Residents associations and groups	Letter, drop in event, meetings
Statutory Functions	- Planning - Licensing	Questionnaire

BUS, TAXI & CYCLE MOVEMENTS

Queen   Street

George   Street
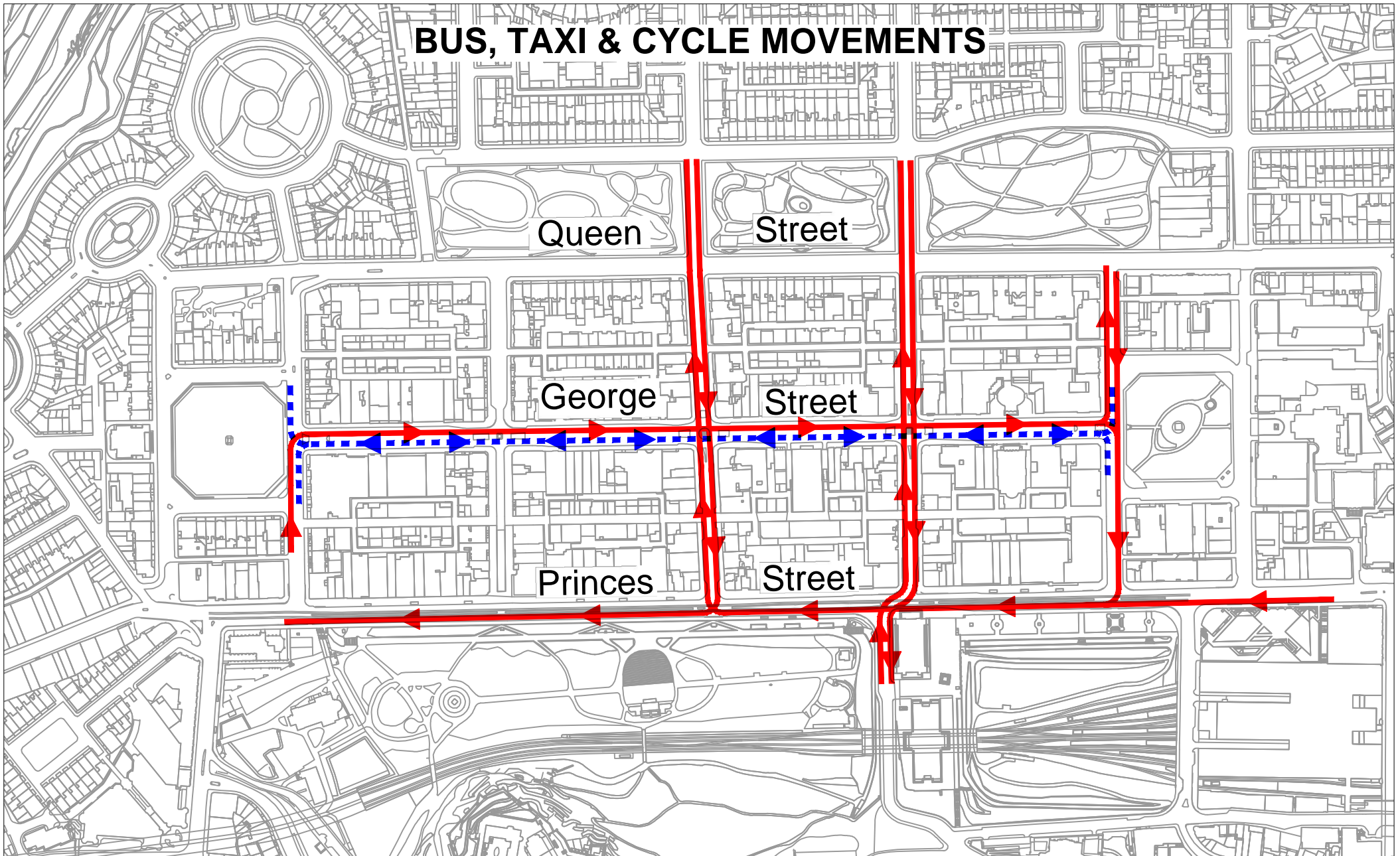
Princes   Street

Primary bus and taxi routes

Primary cycle route (two-way segregated on George Street)

GENERAL TRAFFIC

Queen   Street

George   Street

Princes   Street

Reduced no. of buses. Open up views

Electric tram and buses bring improvement

Bus corridor

More room to linger and for events
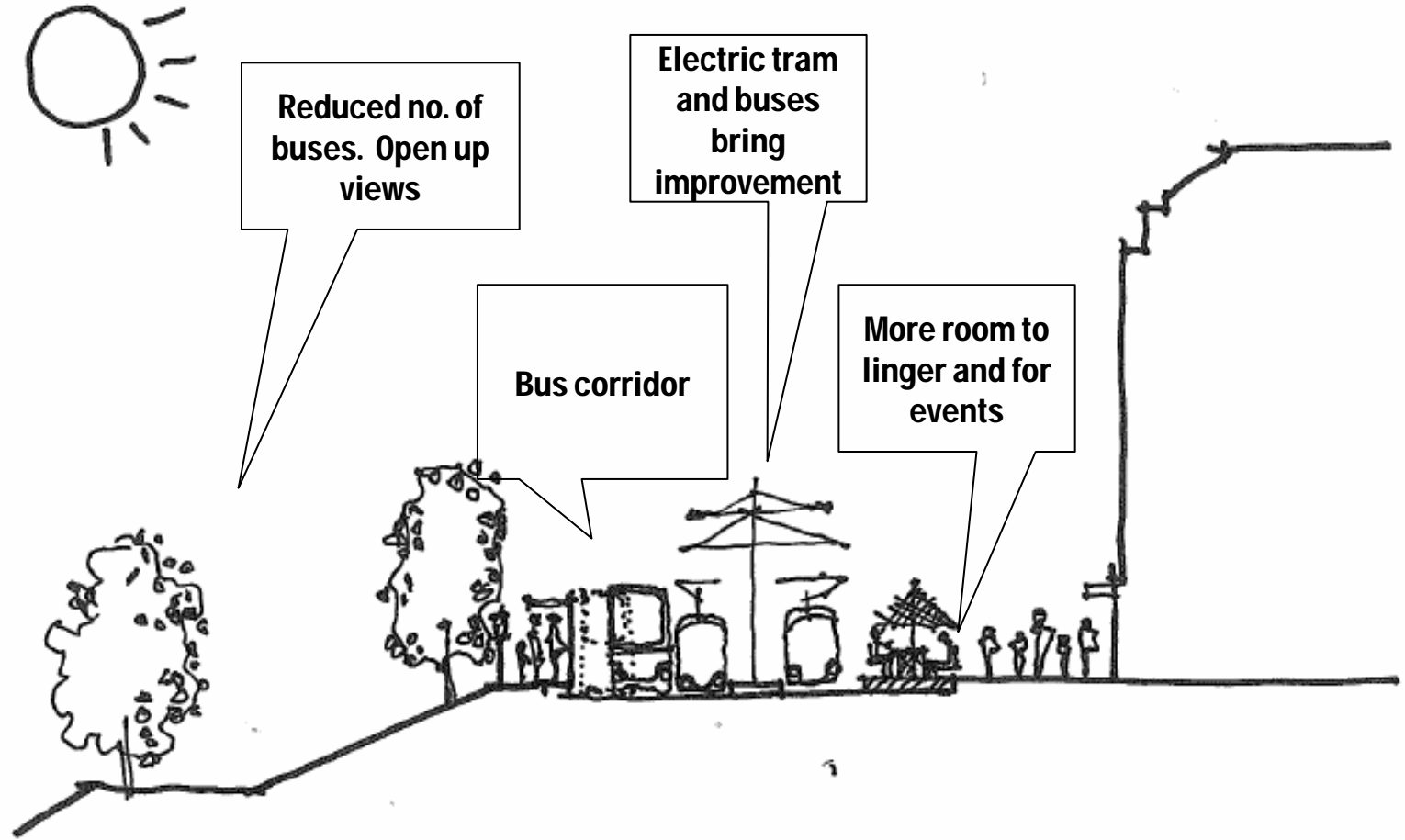
Princes Street: Using the space differently

Bus corridor

Retain some parking

More room to linger

Cycle and access route

Additional crossing opportunities
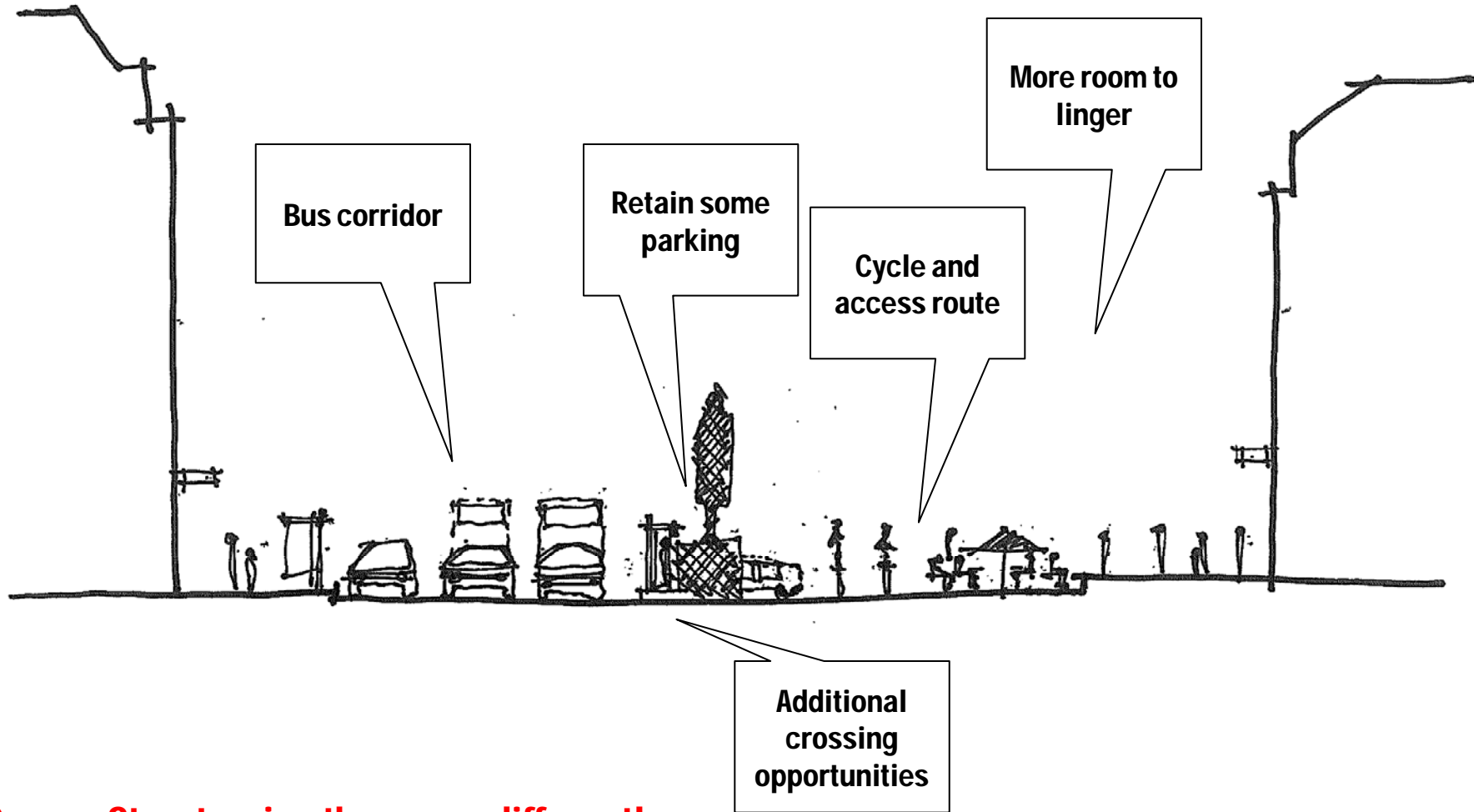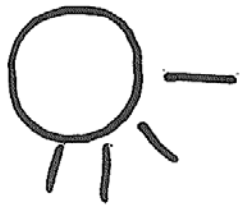
George Street: using the space differently

Transport and Environment Committee

Tuesday, 19th March 2013 at 10am

Cleanliness of the City

Item number	8.1
Report number	
Wards	All

Links

Coalition pledges	P44
Council Outcomes	C07,C017,C019,C025,C026 and C027
Single Outcome Agreement	SO4

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

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EDINBVRGH
THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

Executive summary

Cleanliness of the City

Summary

In December 2012, Keep Scotland Beautiful (KSB) undertook the latest Cleanliness Index Monitoring System (CIMS) assessment of Edinburgh's streets as part of their commission to carry out an independent assessment of street cleanliness.

The City of Edinburgh Council achieved a score of 69 with 89% of the streets surveyed achieving the nationally recognised acceptable standard of cleanliness. This result is a decrease from the previous September survey where a score of 72 with 95% of streets meeting the acceptable standard. The lower score is mainly due to the impact of a period of sub-zero temperatures while the CIMS assessment was taking place which meant that mechanical street cleaners were unable to operate and Task Force staff were deployed on gritting duties. It also reflects what appears to be a seasonal trend in CIMS performance with the results for December 2011, 2010 and 2009 being 69, 68 and 69 respectively.

Five out of six Neighbourhoods reached or exceeded the national cleanliness standard CIMS score of 67 and one Neighbourhood (West Neighbourhood) exceeded the Council's performance target of 72. The South West Neighbourhood was only one point from meeting this target.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Transport and Environment Committee note the content of this report.

Measures of success

To achieve a citywide CIMS score of 72.

Financial impact

There is no financial impact from this report.

Equalities impact

The content of this report is not relevant to the public sector equality duty of the Equalities Act 2010.

Sustainability impact

None.

Consultation and engagement

None.

Background reading / external references

www.keepscotlandbeautiful.org

Report

Cleanliness of the City

1. Background

1.1 CIMS (Cleanliness Index Monitoring System) is the method used to assess street cleanliness. Keep Scotland Beautiful (KSB) manages the CIMS scheme nationally and carries out four assessments for the City of Edinburgh Council each year.

1.2 Each assessment is a snapshot of the cleanliness of the streets during the month. A 50 metre transect is surveyed from a random sample of 10% of the cities streets. Each transect is graded on the presence of litter on a scale from 'A' to 'D' as detailed in the Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse (Scotland 2006). 'A' grades indicates no litter whatsoever, whereas 'D' grades signify major accumulations of litter along the transect. Grade A and B represent an acceptable standard of cleanliness while C and D are noted as unacceptable. The grades are given a points value from 3 points for an 'A' to 0 points for a 'D'. The transect scores for each area (Neighbourhood and Ward area) are then aggregated up to give a score out of 100. A score of 67 or above indicates that an area meets the standard for an acceptable level of street cleanliness (i.e. the majority of transects in that area were assessed as A or B). The same methodology is used for Local Environment Audit Management System (LEAMS), the statutory performance indicator for street cleaning although a smaller sample of streets are assessed.

1.3 There is a city wide Council street cleaning performance target for CIMS of 72 with a secondary target of 95% of streets achieving an acceptable level of cleanliness.

2. Main report

Winter weather

2.1 The December 2012 survey started during the first week of December. The winter weather conditions which coincided with the assessment period had a significant impact on normal street cleaning operations. The winter weather affected street cleaning in all of the Neighbourhoods to varying degrees with higher parts of the city such as South and South West being more acutely affected. During periods of sub-zero temperatures much of the mechanical street cleaning fleet could not be used as this causes frost damage to vehicle

pipes/hoses. This included all large and medium sized mechanical sweepers. A total of 270 lost mechanical cleansing hours were incurred during the period of freezing temperatures. (See Table 1 below for details). It should be noted the first date of the December survey was Friday 7th December and sub-zero temperatures occurred on the 10th which had an immediate impact on normal street cleaning duties during this time.

Table 1

Date	Number of Mechanical Sweeping Vehicles Unable to be Utilised out of 18 vehicles.
Monday 10th December	4
Tuesday 11th December	11
Wednesday 12th December	10
Thursday 13th December	12
Friday 14th December	8

2.2 During this period many areas throughout the city could not be cleaned manually or mechanically as litter was literally frozen to roads and pavements and Task Force staff were instead deployed on gritting duties. As soon as the icy conditions thawed, Task Force teams were able to deploy resources to have these areas returned to an acceptable standard. Many Task Force staff are also on the Winter Weather Stand-by Rota and were called out during this period to do early morning and evening gritting treatment of the city's priority pavements during much of this period which limited their availability to work their scheduled day time shifts.

2.3 The dip in CIMS scores in December reflect a seasonal trend with the results as the table below demonstrates

	Results	
	CIMS Score	% Streets Clean
Dec 2009	69	92%
Dec 2010	68	87%
Dec 2011	69	90%
Dec 2012	69	89%

City Centre and Leith Neighbourhood

CIMS 63

2.3   The City Centre and Leith Neighbourhood achieved a score of 63. Ward 12 (Leith Walk) received a score of 72 with 95% of streets surveyed being assessed as clean. Ward 13 (Leith) received a score of 61 and Ward 11 (City Centre) a score of 60 (see Appendix 5 'Cleanliness by Ward for details). A total of 88 streets were surveyed with 83% meeting the acceptable standard of cleanliness.

The overall result for this Neighbourhood is a decrease from the previous September result. Although it is a slight improvement compared to December 2011.

The City Centre and Leith Neighbourhood were assessed during the last shopping week before Christmas. This is one of the busiest weeks of the year with an extremely high footfall. The majority of litter present, which resulted in unacceptable grades, related to smoking related litter, trade waste and litter at bus stops. Task Force teams continue to work alongside Waste Services and Environmental Wardens to address these issues. The City Centre and Leith Neighbourhood now have an officer with the Environmental Warden team dedicated to supporting businesses improve the presentation of waste and to carrying out targeted enforcement on Leith Walk.

The positive result achieved in Ward 12 (72 with 95% clean) is thought to be a result of the introduction of an additional barrow beat.

North Neighbourhood

CIMS 67

2.4   A score of 67 was awarded in the North Neighbourhood. A total of 63 streets were surveyed of which 84% met the acceptable standard of cleanliness.

Ward 4 (Forth) scored 70 with 89% of the streets meeting the acceptable standard of cleanliness. This result is lower than the previous September result where a score of 77 with 100% of streets achieving the acceptable standard of cleanliness. Ward 5 (Inverleith) scored 64 with 80% of streets meeting the acceptable standard of cleanliness. This result is also lower than the previous result in September where a score of 74 with 100% of all streets meeting the acceptable standard. The North Neighbourhood received a score of 69 with 96% of streets being graded as acceptable during the previous December 2011 survey.

Reports from Task Force crews state there are higher volumes of material being collected from around some litter bins in the Neighbourhood. Environmental Wardens will be asked to take appropriate action if any such material can be identified. Additional litter bins are expected in the New Year. Also noted was an

increase in dog fouling throughout the North Neighbourhood from the previous assessment. Environmental Wardens have been provided with details of locations which will be monitored.

East Neighbourhood

CIMS 67

2.5   The East Neighbourhood overall result of 67 met the national acceptable level of cleanliness standard but this result is two points lower than the previous September result. The percentage of streets assessed as clean decreased from 94% to 90% in this survey. A total of 52 transects were surveyed with a result of 84% being noted as acceptable. The overall CIMS score and percentage of streets assessed as clean is a one point decrease compared to December 2011.

Ward 14 (Craigentinny & Duddingston) scored 65 which is a decrease of 3 points from the September survey with 88% of streets being assessed as clean. Three streets out of 25 in Ward 14 failed to meet the acceptable standard of cleanliness target.

Results for Ward 17 (Portobello and Craigmillar) remained the same as the previous survey, scoring 69, this time with 93% of streets assessed as clean. Two streets out of 27 in this Ward failed to meet the acceptable standard of cleanliness.

Smoking and confectionery related litter were prevalent sources of litter within this survey; dog fouling also continues to feature in a large number of the assessments (12%) despite a recent campaign to target problem locations across the neighbourhood.

Addressing six key actions in the Community Action Plans, themed meetings on Neighbourhood Cleanliness were held at both of the East Neighbourhood Partnerships Environmental Groups in December. Members were updated on street cleaning performance, cleanliness standards, recent campaigns and clean-up events; promotional material on recycling and how to organise community clean up events was also made available. Members were also informed of the service improvements being developed through 'imProve it' programme and were invited to review plans on updated zoning of streets in line with the Environmental Protection Act. A number of priority cleaning locations identified by local residents will now be included within the revised zoning exercise. Early details were also provided on the 'back to basics' resourcing exercise within Task Force and the development towards a more scheduled than response-based cleaning service.

South West Neighbourhood

CIMS 71

2.6 The South West Neighbourhood achieved a score of 71 just missing the Council target of 72. Out of 110 transects which were surveyed 94% were noted as being of an acceptable standard of cleanliness.

These results are a decrease for this Neighbourhood from the previous assessment where a cleanliness score of 77 with 97% of the streets assessed were graded as an acceptable standard of cleanliness. The percentage of streets graded as an acceptable standard increased from the previous December 2011 assessment (see Appendix 4 'Cleanliness by Neighbourhood Area').

Three out of four Wards met the national target for cleanliness and two out of four Wards met the Council target by exceeding 72. Ward 9 (Fountainbridge / Craiglockhart) decreased from the previous assessment in both percentage of streets assessed as meeting the acceptable standard of cleanliness and overall CIMS score. An increased level of C grades were recorded in this ward, the majority of which referenced smoking related litter. This will be the Focus of a concentrated, education and enforcement initiative during the month of February and March 2013. Ward 2 (Pentland) received a 100% clean result.

South Neighbourhood

CIMS 69

2.7 The South Neighbourhood score of 69 met the national cleanliness standard target. All three Wards in the South Neighbourhood also reached this target (see Appendix 5 'Cleanliness by Ward for further details). A total of 96 streets were surveyed with 90% noted as being of an acceptable standard of cleanliness. This result is a decrease from the previous result where a score of 71 with 92% of streets being noted as clean. However; results from this survey show an improvement from the December 2011 survey (CIMS score of 68 with the 88% of streets being noted as clean).

A number of streets, particularly in Ward 16 received a grade C. This type of location would have been cleaned mainly by the mechanical sweeper as this is the main type of cleaning in the area but due to the low temperatures, none of the mechanical sweepers could be used.

The number of dog fouling incidents has increased from the previous survey (from 3% to 7%). This has led to an increase in the number C grades throughout the three Wards. Environmental Wardens have been provided with details from the assessment and will work alongside Task Force teams to hopefully improve this.

A grade D was noted in the South. This was a disappointing result which led to a lower overall score for this Neighbourhood. This location has now been added to a monitoring programme.

West Neighbourhood

CIMS 73

2.8   In this survey the West score of 73 was the highest result in the city. A total of 93 streets were surveyed with 91% being of an acceptable standard of cleanliness. This is a decrease from the September survey where a score of 74 with a 98% clean result was awarded. This December result is slightly higher than the previous December result of 72, the percentage of streets being assessed as clean remained the same. A total of 93 streets were assessed.

Two out of the three Wards (Ward 1 Almond and Ward 3 Drumbrae / Gyle) reached the Council standard of cleanliness by achieving a score over 72 with 95% of streets assessed as clean (see Appendix 5 'Cleanliness by Ward' for details). Ward 6 (Corstorphine / Murrayfield) received a score of 64 with 81% of the streets being assessed as clean..

A variety of initiatives have been underway during October and December. Most of the initiatives have included enforcement action being taken by Environmental Wardens who have been working alongside Task Force and Lothian Borders Police with the use of the Central CCTV vehicle.

One such initiative saw Environmental Wardens with Lothian and Borders Police, Almond Safer Neighbourhood Team targeting litter from pedestrians and vehicles around Davidson's Mains. Lunchtime litter from pupils at the Royal High School was also monitored.

Another initiative during October and November targeting littering from pedestrians and vehicles around the West Neighbourhood, specifically over the lunchtime period, resulted in 32 Fixed Penalty Notices being issued. Areas covered included, McDonalds; Tesco; Burger King; Shell Garage; Scotmid (all South Queensferry); Tesco Davidson's Mains and Sainsbury's Barnton. The Central CCTV vehicle was also sited to monitor littering around train stations with the support of Edinburgh Park Ltd who maintain the area around Edinburgh Park Station.

Community Safety Officers and Environmental Wardens used the CCTV vehicle to target persistent offenders who allow their dogs to foul repeatedly in Clermiston Park and Torrance Park.

Conclusion

2.9   The December CIMs result represents a dip in performance compared to the previous two CIMS assessments. The dip would appear to be a seasonal trend and is broadly in line with performance in previous years. Work is taking place to try and mitigate the impact of winter weather maintenance on street-cleaning, in particular the impact of the winter weather on-call rota on Task Force staffing levels.

3.   Recommendations

3.1   It is recommended that the Transport and Environment Committee note the content of the report.

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

Links

Coalition pledges	P44 – Prioritise keeping our streets clean and attractive.
Council outcomes	C07 – Edinburgh draws new investment in development and regeneration.
	C017 – Clean – Edinburgh's streets and open spaces are free from litter and graffiti.
	C019 – Attractive places and well maintained – Edinburgh remains an attractive city through the development of high quality buildings and places and the delivery of high standards.
	C025 – The Council has efficient and effective services the deliver on objectives.
	C026 – The Council engages with stakeholders and works in partnership to improve services and deliver on agreed objectives.
	C027 – The Council supports, invests and develops our people.
Single Outcome Agreement	SO4 – Edinburgh's communities are safer and have improved physical and social fabric.
Appendices	1. Edinburgh Street Cleanliness CIMs Score Feb 11 – Dec 12
	2. Percentage of Streets Clean Score Fed 11 – Dec 12
	3. Cleanliness by Neighbourhood Area Feb 11 – Dec 12
	4. Cleanliness by Neighbourhood Area Sep 11 – Dec 12
	5. Cleanliness by Ward Dec 11 – Dec 12

Appendix 1

Edinburgh Street Cleanliness – CIMS Score (*Feb 11 – Dec 12)
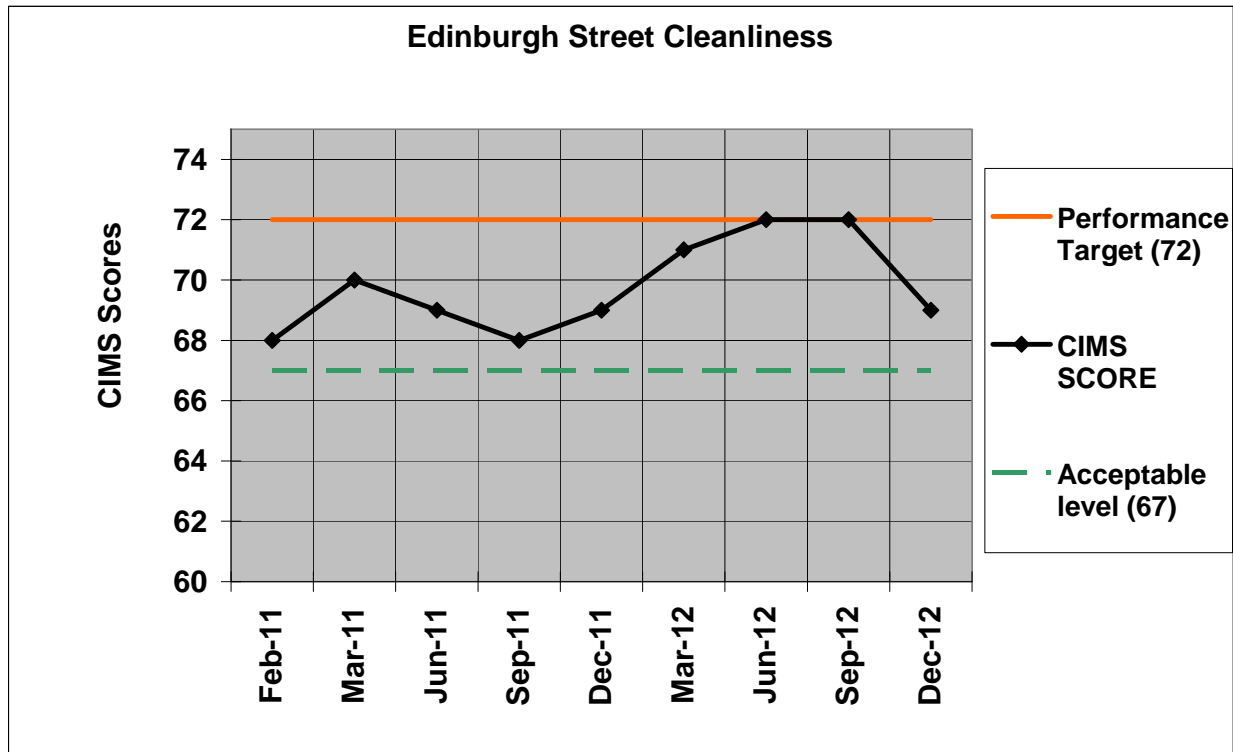
Edinburgh Street Cleanliness

* note the December 2010 survey took place in Feb 2011 as a result of severe winter weather.

Appendix 2

Percentage of Streets Clean Score (Feb 11 – Dec 12)
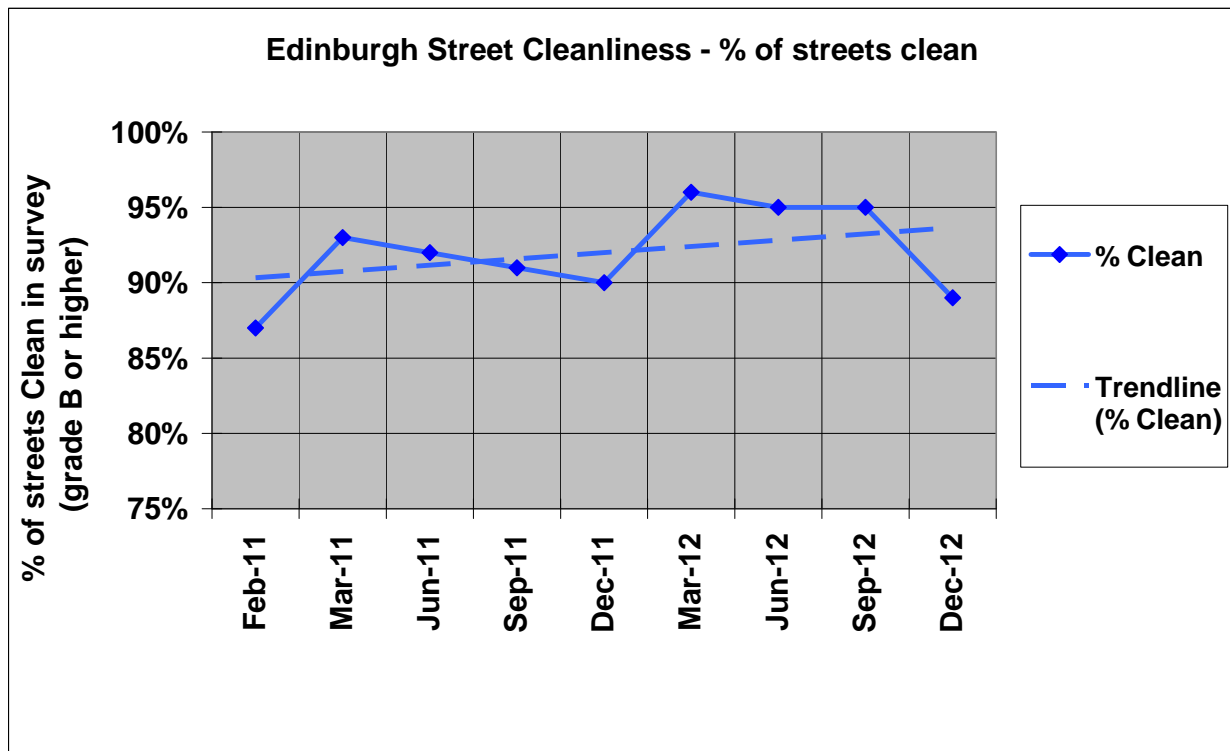
Edinburgh Street Cleanliness - % of streets clean

* note the December 2010 survey took place in Feb 2011 as a result of severe winter weather.

Appendix 3

Cleanliness by Neighbourhood Area, CIMS (Feb 11 – Dec 12)
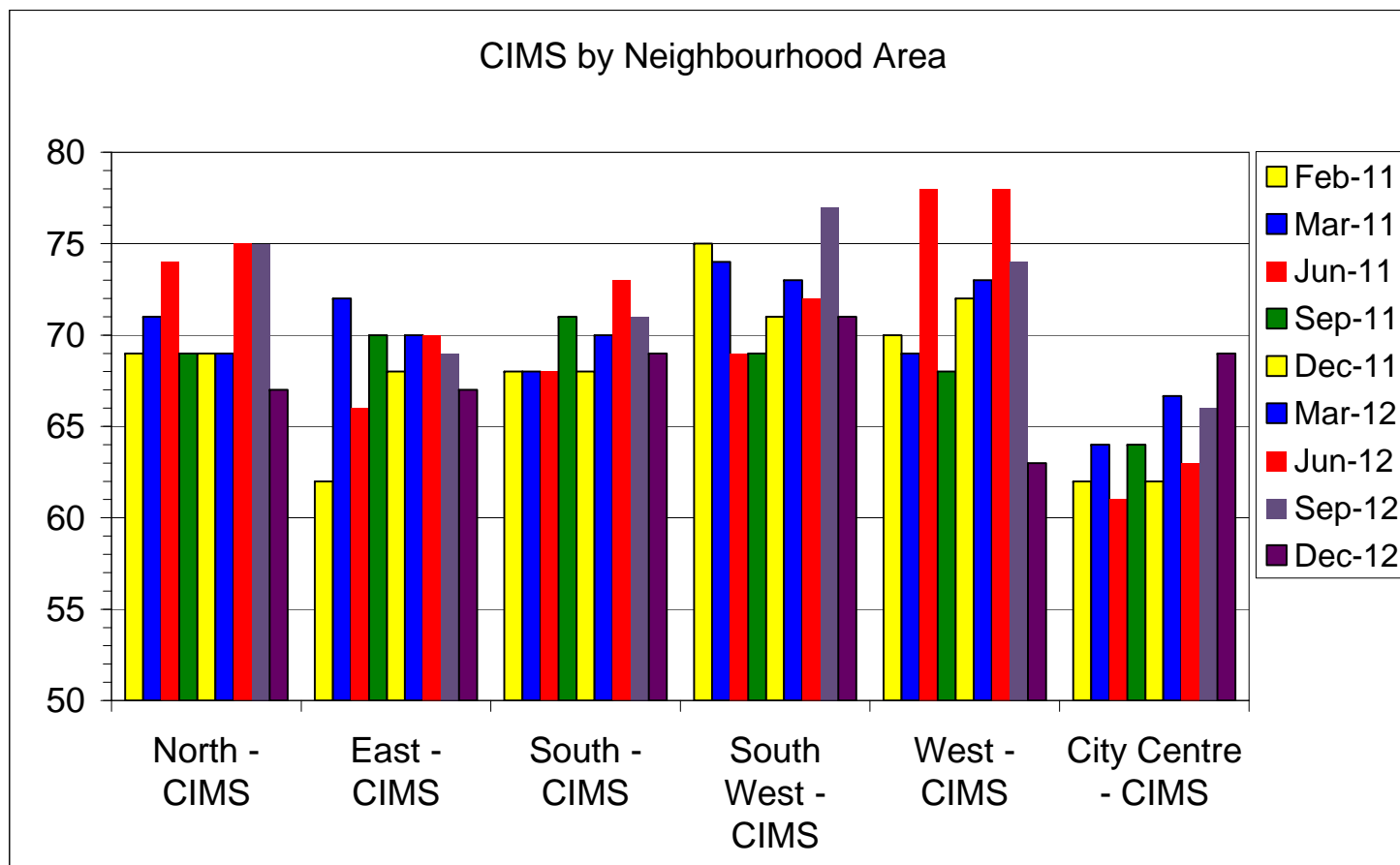
CIMS by Neighbourhood Area

* note the December 2010 survey took place in Feb 2011 as a result of severe winter weather.

Appendix 4

Cleanliness by Neighbourhood Area (Dec 11 – Dec 12)

Area	Dec-11 CIMS	Dec-11 % Clean	Sep-12 CIMS	Sep-12 % Clean	Dec-12 CIMS	Dec-12 % Clean	Comparison with previous survey CIMS	Comparison with previous survey % Clean	Comparison Year on Year CIMS	Comparison Year on Year % Clean	Acceptable level (>67) (Y/N) CIMS
North	69	96%	75	100%	67	84%	↓	↓	↓	↓	Y
East	68	89%	69	94%	67	90%	↓	↓	↓	↑	Y
South	68	88%	71	92%	69	90%	↓	↓	↑	↑	Y
South West	71	92%	77	97%	71	94%	↓	↓	→	↑	Y
West	72	91%	74	98%	73	91%	↓	↓	↑	↓	Y
City Centre	62	86%	66	90%	63	83%	↓	↓	↑	↓	N
CITYWIDE	69	90%	72	95%	69	89%	↓	↓	→	↓	Y

Appendix 5

Cleanliness by Ward (Dec 11 – Dec 12)

Ward	Area	Dec-11	Dec-11	Sep-12	Sep-12	Dec-12	Dec-12	Comparison with previous survey	Comparison with previous survey	Comparison Year on Year	Comparison Year on Year	Acceptable level (>67) (Y/N)
		CIMS	% Clean	CIMS	% Clean	CIMS	% Clean	CIMS	% Clean	CIMS	% Clean	CIMS
1. Almond	W	72	91%	77	95%	77	95%	→	→	↑	↑	Y
2. Pentland Hills	SW	73	95%	82	100%	73	100%	↓	→	→	↑	Y
3. Drum Brae / Gyle	W	67	91%	72	100%	73	95%	↑	↓	↑	↑	Y
4. Forth	N	67	91%	77	100%	70	89%	↓	↓	↑	↓	Y
5. Inverleith	N	71	100%	74	100%	64	80%	↓	↓	↓	↓	N
6. Corstorphine / Murrayfield	W	76	93%	72	100%	64	81%	↓	↓	↓	↓	N
7. Sighthill / Gorgie	SW	65	93%	64	88%	65	87%	↑	↓	→	↓	N
8. Colinton / Fairmilehead	SW	73	93%	80	100%	75	97%	↓	↓	↑	↑	Y
9. Fountainbridge / Craiglockhart	SW	75	90%	80	100%	70	85%	↓	↓	↓	↓	Y
10. Meadows/ Morningside	S	64	90%	72	96%	69	97%	↓	↑	↑	↑	Y
11. City Centre	CC	63	90%	69	91%	60	80%	↓	↓	↓	↓	N
12. Leith Walk	CC	63	90%	67	91%	72	95%	↑	↑	↑	↑	Y
13. Leith	CC	59	90%	61	88%	61	80%	→	↓	↑	↓	N
14. Craigentinny / Duddingston	E	68	86%	68	92%	65	88%	↓	↓	↓	↑	N
15. Southside / Newington	S	71	86%	66	83%	67	82%	↑	↓	↓	↓	Y
16. Liberton / Gilmerton	S	70	90%	76	97%	70	89%	↓	↓	→	↓	Y
17. Portobello / Craigmillar	E	69	93%	69	96%	69	93%	→	↓	→	↓	Y
Overall		**69**	**90%**	**72**	**95%**	**69**	**89%**	**↓(10/17)**	**↓(13/17)**	**↑(7/17)**	**↓(10/17)**	**(11/17)**

Transport and Environment Committee

10.00am, Tuesday, 19 March 2013

Proposed Waiting Restrictions – Spylaw Bank Road – Committee Site Meeting

Item number	8.2
Report number	
Wards	8 – Colinton/Fairmilehead

Links

Coalition pledges	
Council outcomes	CO21
	CO22
Single Outcome Agreement	SO4

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

Contact: Dr Andy Edwards, Area Roads Manager

E-mail: andy.edwards@edinburgh.gov.uk | Tel: 0131 527 3852

Executive summary

Proposed Waiting Restrictions – Spylaw Bank Road – Committee Site Meeting

Summary

Update on the proposed Traffic Regulation Order (TRO) for double yellow line waiting restrictions in Spylaw Bank Road following the Committee site meeting on 08 February 2013. The Committee considers a revision necessary to the original proposal (See Appendix 1 for original location plan and Appendix 2 for amended plan).

Recommendations

The recommendation remains that the Transport and Environment Committee set aside the remaining objections and approve the implementation of the amended TRO which has removed the proposed parking restrictions from the entrance to number 5 Spylaw Bank Road to its junction with Hailes Approach (See Appendix 2).

Measures of success

Improved traffic flow.

Improved safety of residents as a result of Emergency Services access.

Financial impact

Due to proposed reduction in extent of restrictions, the cost of making the order, installing double yellow lines and signage at the location described would be less than previously reported. This would still be met from within the existing revenue budget and it is anticipated to be in the region of £1,500.00.

Equalities impact

An Equality and Rights Impact Assessment has been carried out indicating that the negative impact on disabled access to local amenities is reduced by the proposed amendment to the Order and the removal of the remaining parking amenity is mitigated by the enhancement of physical safety.

Sustainability impact

The recommendations within this report do not have any adverse carbon impacts, adaptation to climate change or sustainable development.

Consultation and engagement

During the formative stage of this proposal, a public meeting was arranged to address concerns before re-commencing the Statutory procedure. The local residents chose two representatives to attend a further meeting where they presented their collated concerns to the Area Roads Manager who, in turn, presented the rationale for the proposed restrictions. The concerned members of public remained vehemently opposed to the introduction of restrictions at this location, irrespective of the safety concerns that it is felt necessitate this proposal. The statutory consultation process then began and did not yield any further concerns that would justify amending the proposed order.

Background reading / external references

None.

Report

Proposed Waiting Restrictions – Spylaw Bank Road – Committee Site Meeting

1.   Background

1.1   Representation was made in July 2009 by a local Councillor on behalf of a local resident regarding the passage of emergency vehicles, specifically fire appliances, from Dell Road onto Spylaw Bank Road, due to parked vehicles restricting the available width of carriageway.

1.2   Following assessments, proposals were drawn up for parking restrictions from 50 Spylaw Street to 20 Spylaw Bank Road. During the initial consultation period, support for the restrictions was received from the local Fire Station Commander.

1.3   TRO/09/48 was advertised for public consultation in April 2010. 14 objections were received to this proposal. These objections were not resolved and no Committee Report was presented to convey professional recommendations within the statutory time-frame. Accordingly, TRO/09/48 was annulled.

1.4   The same local Councillor re-iterated his constituent's concerns in October 2011 and the issues at this location were re-examined and traffic-modelling software was used to assess where restrictions where required and plans were drawn up to reflect this requirement.

1.5   A public meeting was arranged to address concerns before re-commencing the Statutory procedure. At this meeting, two residents asserted that a fire appliance was unable to attend their property in response to a recent fire. This was then discussed by the attendees. The local residents then chose two representatives to attend a further meeting where they presented their collated concerns to the Area Roads Manager who, in turn, presented the rationale for the proposed restrictions.

1.6   This meeting did not yield any compromise as the proposed restrictions were as minimal as possible, as indicated by Auto-Track, the transportation analysis and design programme used to model the passage of a fire appliance at this location. The residents' representatives maintained that the restrictions were unnecessary and unwanted.

1.7   This TRO was advertised in June 2012 and 96 objections and a petition containing a further eight objections were received to the proposals.

1.8   The objections were broadly similar, being based on a document produced by a local resident and circulated throughout the community. The main concern was that loss of parking space would mean access to the local parish church would be adversely affected.

1.9   Specific request was also made to have community representation at the Transport and Environment committee meeting.

1.10   A response was sent to the objectors addressing the above points and asking if, on the basis of the explanation contained therein, the objections might be withdrawn. See Appendix 3. Three objectors wrote to withdraw their objection.

1.11   The current local Elected Members for ward 8 were notified in writing of our intention to introduce double yellow line parking restrictions and no objections to this course of action were received.

2.   Main report

2.1   Following the original TRO report discussed on the 15 January 2013, the Transport and Environment Committee requested a site meeting to examine the proposals in the geographical context and this took place on 08 February 2013.

2.2   The Committee considered that the dimensions of the stretch of Spylaw Bank Road from the entrance to number five to its junction with Hailes Approach rendered it improbable that any vehicles would park on this section of carriageway.

2.3   The proposed restrictions covering this part of the road were consequently felt to be extreme and in light of the sensitivity of this matter to the local community, the Committee requested that the original order be amended to reflect their findings.

2.4   An assessment has taken place of Spylaw Bank Road and the surrounding area and there is no free space to create additional parking in the direct vicinity. There is however, free parking on the surrounding residential streets. It should be noted that there is no formal pedestrian footpath on a section of Spylaw Bank Road due to the historically restricted width of the street.

3.   Recommendations

3.1   The recommendation remains that the Transport and Environment Committee set aside the remaining objections and approve the implementation of the amended TRO which has removed the proposed parking restrictions from the entrance to number 5 Spylaw Bank Road to its junction with Hailes Approach (See Appendix 2).

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

Links

Coalition pledges	
Council outcomes	CO21 – Safe – Residents, visitors and businesses feel that Edinburgh is a safe city
	CO22 – Moving efficiently – Edinburgh has a transport system that improves connectivity and is green, healthy and accessible
Single Outcome Agreement	SO4 - Edinburgh's communities are safer and have improved physical and social fabric
Appendices	Appendix 1 – Original Location Plan
	Appendix 2 – Revised Location Plan
	Appendix 3 – Objection Response

Appendix 1 – Original Location Plan
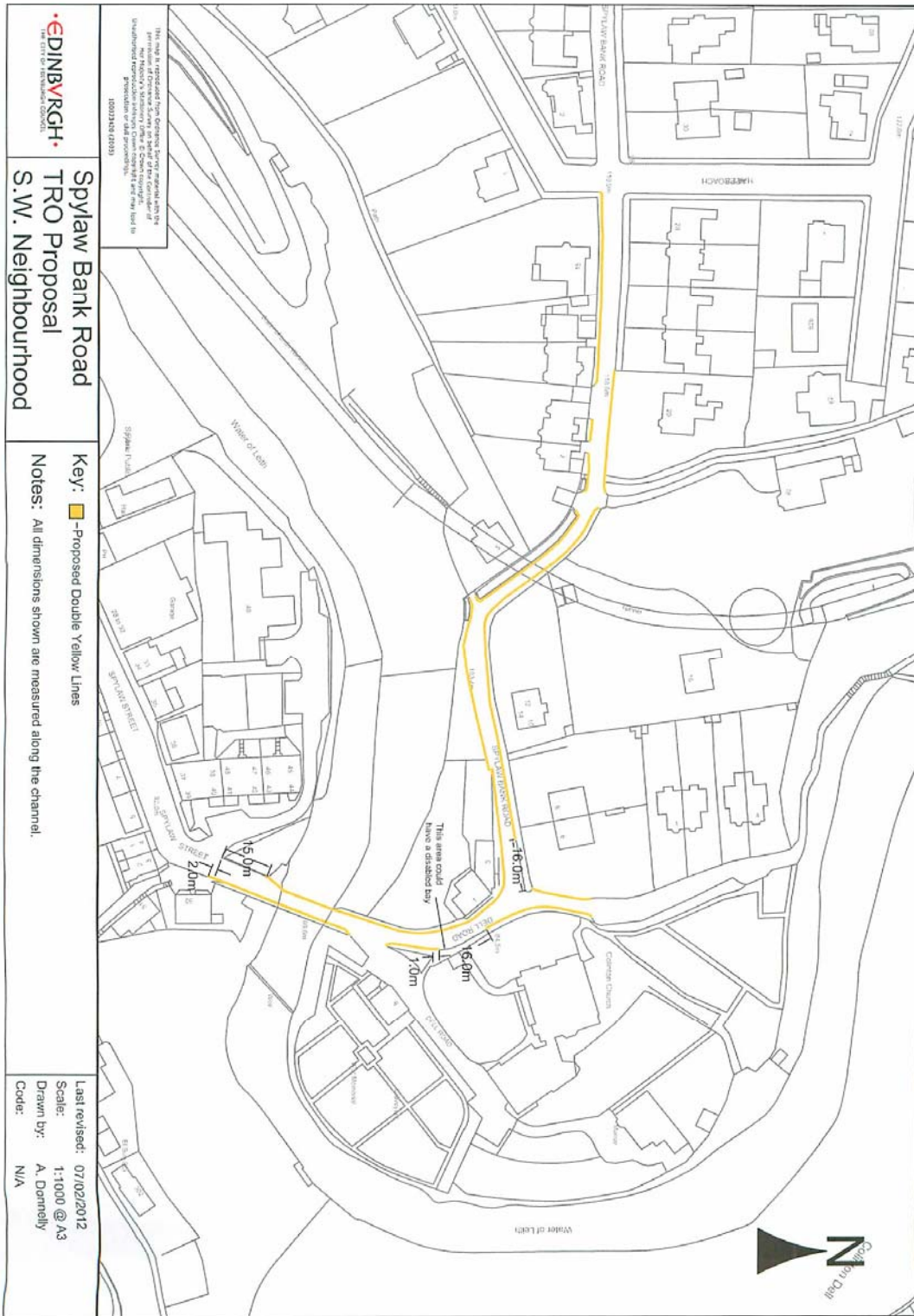
Appendix 2 – Amended Location Plan
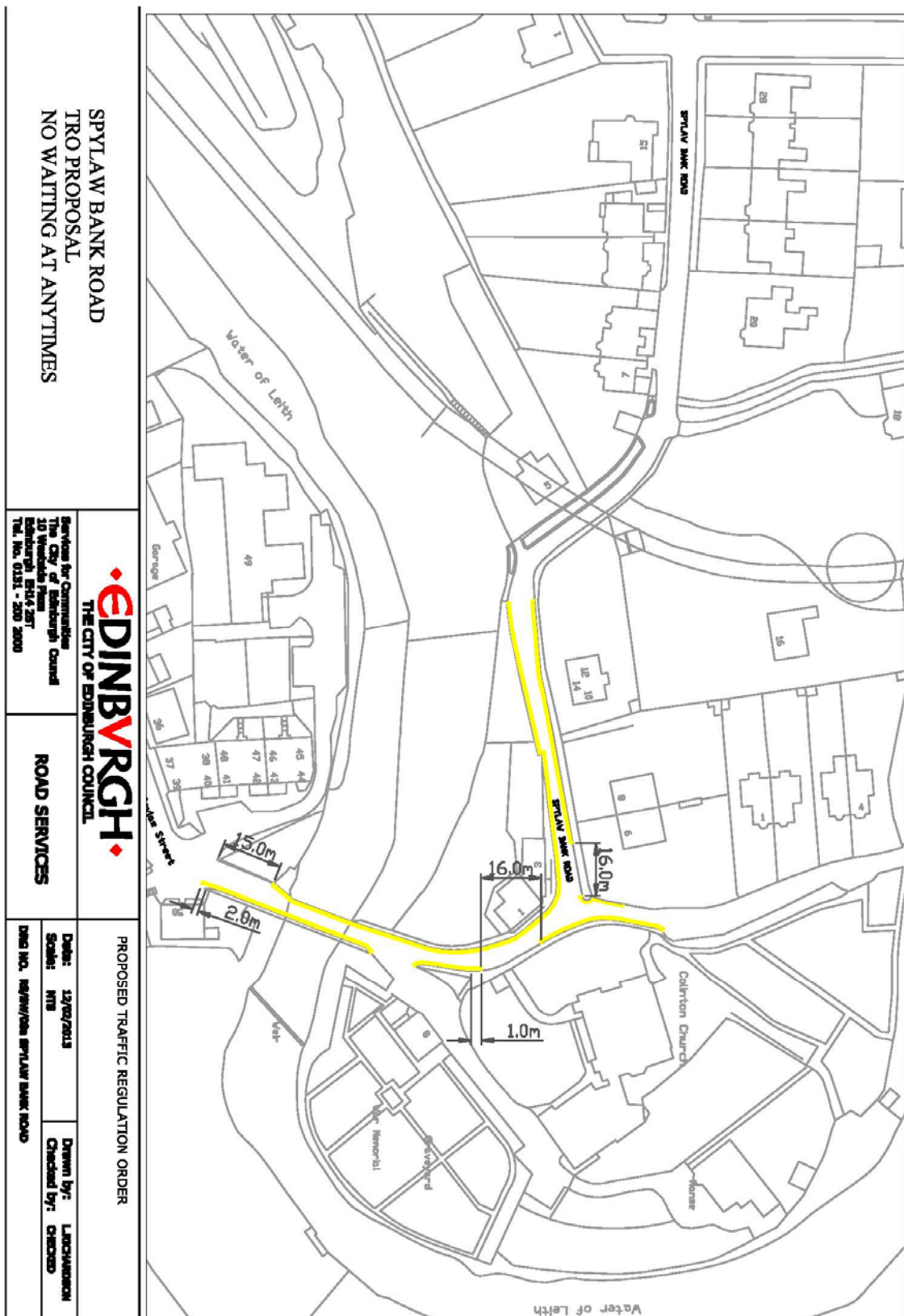
Appendix 3 – Objection Response

Mr & Mrs A   Date   31 July 2012

                                                    Your Ref   n/a

                                                    Our ref   SR431265

Dear Mr & Mrs A

OBJECTION TO TRAFFIC REGULATION ORDER TRO/12/30 – INTRODUCTION OF PARKING RESTRICTIONS – SPYLAW BANK ROAD

I acknowledge receipt of your correspondence regarding the above which has been passed to me for response. Due to the volume of objections, I can not respond to each specific concern, but have read through all the objections submitted for this issue and have identified eight common concerns. I will address each of these and hope to convince you of the merit of the proposed Traffic Regulation Order (TRO) and to withdraw your objection.

Origins of request:

With reference to the allusion that this TRO is at the request of only one person I would advise that it is not considered relevant who or how many people raise a safety concern with this department. If the concerns are considered to have merit, it is the local Roads Team, with the devolved responsibility of the Roads Authority, which promotes the proposed restrictions. With regard to the corollary argument that the views of the wider community are being ignored, the Statutory process of advertising a proposed TRO for public objection provides a forum for the wider community to formally register its opinions. These are then considered in the context of the proposal and a decision made to continue with the proposals or not.

A large community consultation was also carried out with regard to these proposals, followed by subsequent meetings and correspondence with the chosen representatives of the local residents. This is not an obligatory part of the statutory process.

Access to the Church

The proposed parking restrictions allow for three areas of unrestricted parking on the public road for church visitors. Parking at these locations, for approximately 10-12 cars, is considered to represent no obstruction to safe vehicular passage of the sections of road at which they are located. Vehicles will still be able to drop off passengers at appropriate locations near to the church but it is realised that they may not be able to remain parked in the immediate vicinity. It is of no consequence to the decision-making

process that the parking issue appears to arise from attendees of the church. The pertinent matter is the parking issue itself.

It is not the intention of this department for the proposed restrictions to prohibit anyone from attending the church for any purpose. The proposed restrictions are being promoted to mitigate a safety risk that exists at this location and it is unfortunate that this will reduce the parking space on the public road, but it is felt that the benefit of this TRO outweighs the inconvenience its introduction is perceived to potentially cause.

No support from Fire Service

When representation was made to the emergency services, we were advised in writing by Lothian & Borders Fire Service that they supported the proposed parking restrictions. I would also advise that the representative of Lothian & Borders Police Traffic Management Section wrote to us to confirm that both causing an unnecessary obstruction (narrowing of the roadway whereby vehicles could not freely pass) and obstructing/driving on the footpath were offences and these could not be condoned.

Validity of Traffic Modelling

Reference has been made to a parking survey that indicated that there was no problem at this location. I would like to clarify that we surveyed the parking practises on both Spylaw Bank Road and Spylaw Street. This showed that there was an enforcement issue with double parking on Spylaw Street. We will be looking into how we can deal with this with our colleagues in the Parking section. The survey also showed that, if the TRO was introduced on Spylaw Bank Road, only 3 to 5 spaces would be lost. This could be a result of the residents self managing their parking but we believe that the survey provides a good representation of the current practise.

Questions were also raised regarding the validity of Auto-Track, a transportation analysis and design programme to model the passage of a large Fire Appliance at this junction. This nationally-recognised design tool accurately models the type of appliance used in Edinburgh and identifies the parameters within which the vehicle could safely operate and therefore where parked vehicles impede this.

Will speed up traffic

There is no evidence to suggest that the introduction of parking restrictions at this location would lead to an increase in the average speed of through traffic on Spylaw Bank Road. The nature of the road itself at this location is not conducive to an increase in vehicle speed, and parking restrictions can not be said to be responsible for any reckless driving.

No footway down Spylaw Bank Road

This is an historical arrangement, and unlikely to change. While it is realised that alternative parking locations will need to be found, it does not follow that we would

recommend the nearest unrestricted public roads from which motorists would then have to walk on the carriageway to reach their ultimate destination.

Unsightly road markings

In areas such as this, it is possible to paint narrower yellow lines to minimise the visual impact of parking restrictions. Should this TRO go ahead, this will be recommended by the Environmental Assessment.

Representation at Transport Infrastructure and Environment (TIE) Committee

The TIE committee meeting is not public and therefore not open to community groups. Should a report go to this committee regarding this TRO it will refer to the number and nature of any remaining objections for the committee to consider. Such a report would be publicly available a week prior to the committee meeting.

It is still felt by this department that the TRO should be implemented for safety reasons. To that end, and in light of the information provided above, I would be grateful if you could advise me, in writing, if you are willing to withdraw your objection. If I do not receive a response to this letter within 14 days, I will assume that you wish to maintain your objection.

If any objections are maintained, I will draft a report for the TIE committee containing details of objections and this department's recommendations regarding the future of the TRO. At this stage, submission for September's TIE committee meeting is closed, so this matter would likely be before the committee at the end of the year.

If you would like any further assistance or would like to discuss this in more detail then please contact me on 527 3878.

Yours sincerely

David Virgo

Customer Service Officer

Transport and Environment Committee

10.00am, Tuesday, 19 March 2013

Objections to Proposed Waiting Restrictions Coltbridge Terrace - Traffic Regulation Order

Item number	8.3
Report number	
Wards	6 - Corstorphine/Murrayfield

Links

Coalition pledges	
Council outcomes	CO19, CO21, CO22
Single Outcome Agreement	SO4

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

Contact: Natalie Hoy, West Neighbourhood and Local Community Planning Manager

E-mail: natalie.hoy@edinburgh.gov.uk | Tel: 0131 469 5198

Objections to Proposed Waiting Restrictions Coltbridge Terrace - Traffic Regulation Order

Summary

Proposed Traffic Regulation Order (TRO) for double yellow line waiting restrictions in Coltbridge Terrace (see Appendix 1 for location plan).

Recommendations

To set aside the objections and make the order as advertised to improve public safety, maintain emergency vehicular access and improve traffic flow.

Measures of success

It is considered that the parking restrictions will improve road safety for all road users and improve traffic flow.

Local monitoring by the West Neighbourhood Roads Team will be carried out if the order is approved and the parking restrictions implemented as proposed.

Financial impact

Financial implications include the cost of making the order, installing double yellow lines and signage at the location described. This can be met from within the existing West Neighbourhood Roads revenue budget and it is anticipated to be in the region of £2500.00.

Equalities impact

Consideration has been given to the relevance of the Equalities Act 2010 and there is no infringement of rights or impact on duties under this act.

Sustainability impact

The recommendations within this report do not have any adverse impact on carbon impacts, adaptation to climate change or sustainable development.

Consultation and engagement

Statutory consultation was carried out on 17 February 2012 with the previous ward 6 elected members in line with TRO procedures, with further ongoing engagement with local community representatives. Recent discussions with current ward 6 elected members have confirmed that all three Councillors accept the proposals and progression of the report to Committee.

Background reading / external references

None.

Report

Objections to Proposed Waiting Restrictions Coltbridge Terrace - Traffic Regulation Order

1. Background

1.1 Representation was made in 2008 by elected members, and again more recently by local residents regarding the passage of emergency vehicles, specifically fire appliances, in Coltbridge Avenue, Coltbridge Vale and Coltbridge Terrace as a result of parked vehicles restricting the available width of carriageway.

1.2 Following site assessments, draft plans were drawn up to introduce parking restrictions in Coltbridge Terrace. This included the junction with Coltbridge Avenue, the right hand bend north of the junction and along the length of Coltbridge Terrace. However, during meetings with local residents at that time further concerns were raised with the Area Roads Manager in the West Neighbourhood team, regarding the negative impact that parking restrictions would have as a result of the possible relocation of parked vehicles into the residential areas within Murrayfield. These areas are recognised as having well used on-street parking.

1.3 As a result of these concerns, the draft plans were re-considered and the current plan, which focuses on specific road safety concerns identified during site inspections, was developed.

1.4 Proposals were drawn up to progress a TRO through the statutory process to introduce parking restrictions in Coltbridge Terrace and Coltbridge Vale.

1.5 As a result of heightened concerns for road safety at the junction with Coltbridge Avenue, parking restrictions were installed in Coltbridge Vale under a Temporary Traffic Regulation Order. The TRO to permanently implement these parking restrictions was included in TRO/11/20D and no objections have been received for this location, out of the three locations identified in the order.

1.6 The permanent order TRO/11/20D was advertised for public consultation from 17 February 2012 to 13 March 2012. All previous ward 6 local elected members were contacted on 17 February 2012 to advise of the public advertisement and there has been further ongoing engagement with local community representatives. Recent discussions with current ward 6 elected members have confirmed that all three Councillors accept the proposals and progression of the report to Committee.

1.7   Nine objections were received for one of the locations relating to the proposal for parking restrictions in Coltbridge Terrace. The objections are referenced in section 2.6 of this report. Full copies are available for background information if required.

2.   Main report

2.1   Representation was made in 2008 by elected members and more recently by local residents regarding the passage of emergency vehicles in Coltbridge Avenue, Coltbridge Vale and Coltbridge Terrace.

2.2   A site inspection took place and subsequent verbal consultation with the Fire Master from Lothian and Borders Fire Brigade, and also considering access to waste collection vehicles, it was recommended that the installation of double yellow lines at certain 'pinch points' would be appropriate to improve public safety and improve traffic flow.

2.3   During site monitoring, vehicles parking at the junction of Coltbridge Terrace with Coltbridge Avenue were observed to obstruct sightlines for vehicles entering and exiting the junction. In addition vehicles parking at the right hand bend north of the junction were observed causing an obstruction for vehicles manoeuvring past other parked vehicles further along Coltbridge Terrace.

2.4   It is considered that the introduction of parking restrictions at the junction of Coltbridge Terrace with Coltbridge Avenue and at the right hand bend in Coltbridge Terrace, north of the junction, will improve sightlines and provide suitable provision for vehicles to pass. This will reduce the requirement for vehicles to reverse past parked vehicles and into oncoming traffic.

2.5   Since the introduction of double yellow lines in Coltbridge Vale, parked vehicles no longer cause concern for emergency vehicular access.

2.6   Following the advertisement of the TRO nine objections have been received from local residents. These have been outlined below, several points of objection have been noted in more than one objection. Several objections have the same response and these have been grouped accordingly.

- *Fewer spaces for residents to park – causing conflict between neighbours.*

- *Current layout is self-regulating – the narrowness of the road with parked cars on either side means that traffic is slow and safe.*

- *Adversely affect local shops as customer will struggle to find anywhere to park.*

    This is being proposed in the interest of public safety. Residents in the area do not have a legal right to park their vehicles in a specific part of the public road. It is anticipated that around 4-5 parking spaces will be lost however, as per section 243 of the Highway Code drivers should not stop or park within 10 metres of a junction, except in a designated parking place, nor on a bend or anywhere where

access for emergency services would be prevented. The minimal loss of parking spaces is offset with the benefits to public safety and vehicular access. Public safety concerns are reduced sightlines at the junction and 'pinch point', vehicles reversing into oncoming traffic.

- *Anything that might encourage more cars and lorries to use Coltbridge Terrace will make it less safe for both local residents and school children (St George's school has entrance on Coltbridge Terrace).*

- *Speeding traffic.*

- *More attractive as a rat run.*

There is no evidence to support these objections.

- *Is there a need for the lines on the NW side of the Terrace (the concave side of the bend in the road) where cars cannot park in any case due to the existence of 2 garages that give onto the road?.*

Observations have shown that vehicles parking at the 'pinch point' at and near the garages cause obstructions and reduce visibility for oncoming vehicles.

- *Necessitate traffic wardens patrolling the area*.

Parking Attendants currently patrol the area. Any resource implications are outweighed by benefits to public safety and vehicular access.

- *Unnecessary expenditure for the Council.*

The expenditure is minimal and is outweighed with benefits to public safety and vehicular access.

- *Unnecessary hassle and inconvenience for residents.*

As noted above, residents in the area do not have a legal right to park their vehicles in a specific part of the public road. Public safety concerns are reduced sightlines at the junction and 'pinch point', vehicles reversing into oncoming traffic.

- *Use of Coltbridge Terrace by unsuitable vehicles – inadequate signage at top – means large vehicles have to reverse back from the left hand corner.*

The road signs in place, advising 'Unsuitable for Heavy Goods Vehicles', have been inspected and are considered appropriate under The Traffic Signs and General Directions Manual 2002. This objection is not relevant to the parking restriction proposals.

- *Request to introduce residents parking.*

There are no plans at this time to extend the controlled parking zone into the Coltbridge area at this time. This request is not relevant to the parking restriction proposals.

- *Banning of heavy goods vehicles, coaches and all large vehicles other than those for access or emergency vehicles.*

  The Council, as a Roads Authority, cannot affect a partial ban for HGVs as this cannot be enforced. This request is not relevant to the parking restriction proposals.

- *Introduction of a one-way system.*

  There are no plans to introduce a one-way system at this location as the road widths do not allow the accommodation of cycle lanes to maintain 2 way access for cyclists. This request is not relevant to the parking restriction proposals.

- *Communication with all sat-nav suppliers to have Coltbridge Terrace removed as a suggested route for large vehicles.*

  There is appropriate visible signage in place to provide advice to drivers. There are no requirements for the Council to provide communication as requested. This request is not relevant to the parking restriction proposals.

  Consideration has been given to the points raised in the objections received, however the introduction of parking restrictions is being proposed to improve public safety.

3. Recommendations

3.1 To set aside the objections and make the order as advertised to improve public safety, maintain emergency vehicular access and improve traffic flow.

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

Links

Coalition pledges	
Council outcomes	CO19 - Attractive Places and Well Maintained – Edinburgh remains an attractive city through the development of high quality buildings and places and the delivery of high standards
	CO21 - Safe – Residents, visitors and businesses feel that Edinburgh is a safe city
	CO22 - Moving efficiently – Edinburgh has a transport system that improves connectivity and is green, healthy and accessible
Single Outcome Agreement	SO4 - Edinburgh's communities are safer and have improved physical and social fabric
Appendices	Appendix 1 Location Plan

Appendix 1 Location Plan
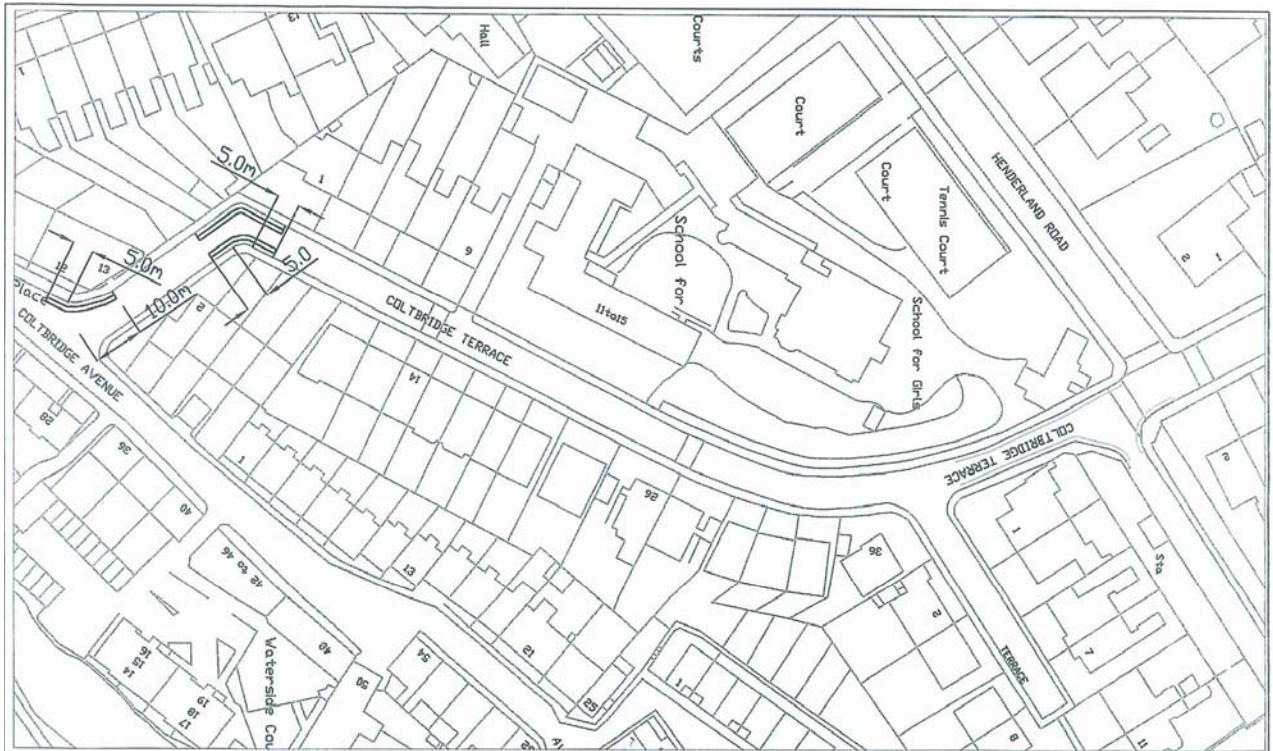
COLTBRIDGE TERRACE
PROPOSED WAITING RESTRICTIONS

·EDINBVRGH·
THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

Services for Communities
The City of Edinburgh Council
500 Gorgie Road
Edinburgh EH11 3YJ
Tel. No. 0131 - 200 2000

ROAD SERVICES

| Date: | 29/11/2006 | Drawn by: | MAC |
| Scale: | NTS | Checked by: | CHECKED |

DRG NO.

Transport and Environment Committee

10.00am, Tuesday, 19 March 2013

Services for Communities: Financial Monitoring 2012/13 - Month 10 Position

Item number	8.4
Report number	
Wards	

Links

Coalition pledges	P30
Council outcomes	CO25
Single Outcome Agreement	SOA1

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

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Executive summary

Services for Communities: Financial Monitoring 2012/13 – Month 10 Position

Summary

Services for Communities (SfC) is forecasting the following outturn positions against its approved 2012/13 revenue and capital budgets:

- General fund revenue budget – balanced.

- Housing revenue account (HRA) – surplus income after planned revenue contribution to future capital investment - £2.5m (2.5%).

- General fund capital – slippage of £20.7m (17.9%).

- HRA capital – slippage of £6.4m (13.3%).

Services for Communities' general fund revenue budget presents significant challenges and risks in services such as Property Conservation, Edinburgh Building Services, Roads, Waste, Homelessness and Corporate Property.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Transport and Environment Committee notes SfC's financial position.

Measures of success

General fund revenue expenditure for 2012/13 is within budgeted levels.

A balanced position or small surplus on the HRA.

Successful delivery of the SfC's capital investment programme within budget levels.

Financial impact

There are no direct financial implications arising from this report.

Equalities impact

The contents of this report, analysis and recommendations do not impact the Equality Act 2010 public sector general equality duty.

Sustainability impact

Successful delivery of SfC's budget will support continued improvement in environmental standards such as cleanliness and recycling

Consultation and engagement

Consultation on budget proposals was undertaken as part of the Council's budget process.

Background reading / external references

Services for Communities: Revenue Budget Position 2012/13: Month 5 Position – report to Transport and Environment Committee on 23 November 2012

Services for Communities: Revenue Budget Position 2012/13: Month 8 Position – report to Transport and Environment Committee on 15 January 2013

imProve It Programme – progress update – report to Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee on 22 January 2013

Report

Services for Communities: Financial Monitoring 2012/13 – Month 10 Position

1.   Background

1.1   The purpose of this report is to present SfC's financial position at month 10.

2.   Main report

General Fund Revenue Budget Position

2.1   SfC is forecasting a balanced position against its net general fund revenue budget of £126.5m.

2.2   SfC provides a diverse range of services and budget management presents significant complexity, challenges and risks.

2.3   Material pressures this year include:

- Property Conservation (£1.0m) – current service costs are funded from a 15% "administration" charge added to the cost of works. The value of works undertaken in 2012/13 has fallen to around 20% of the level in 2011/12, resulting in a substantial decrease in income.

- Edinburgh Building Services (£1.4m) – from a significant reduction in the number of responsive repairs.

- Winter maintenance (£0.85m) – following the review of winter weather arrangements in 2011, an additional £0.5m was made available to support the new arrangements. It was estimated that in a 'normal' winter, additional funding required would be £0.5m - £1.0m per annum. Experience from the subsequent two winters suggests this is inadequate and will need to be reviewed in the forthcoming budget process. Experience suggests that even in winters with relatively low levels of snowfall, significant costs are incurred through precautionary treatment during cold spells.

- Property rationalisation (£1.0m) – from delays in vacating properties and higher than budgeted move costs.

2.4   In addition to the pressures noted above SfC faces a number of significant financial risks, including:

- Landfill – the new refuse collection regime has clearly resulted in a significant reduction of waste sent to landfill. However, when the budget for 2012/13 was set it was assumed that the new regime would be implemented earlier than was in fact the case. It is therefore likely that the budgeted landfill costs for 2012/13 will be exceeded, albeit with lower levels of landfill than in previous years.

- Homelessness / temporary accommodation – demand levels are uncertain from January 2013 when housing entitlement for some homeless people changed.

- Many SfC services are funded to a significant extent from external income which is under pressure from a range of economic factors.

Contingency Planning

2.5   In view of the pressures and risks noted above SfC set up a contingency fund early in 2012/13. This currently stands at £2.3m.

2.6   In addition all services have been instructed to ensure that non-essential expenditure is kept to a minimum until it is clear that a balanced budget position will be achieved.

2.7   It is anticipated that the combination of contingency and service budget savings will be sufficient to balance SfC's general fund revenue budget. However given the scale and nature of the risks and pressures faced, this is by no means certain.

Savings Implementation Plans

2.8   SfC is forecasting to deliver savings of £8.5m (87%) against its target of £9.8m.

2.9   An update on the imProve It programme was considered by the Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee on 22 January 2013. This highlighted significant progress in making the changes to deliver both service improvements and the majority of savings set out in the public sector comparator. It identified a shortfall in 2012/13 of around £2m, funded from Zero Waste budgets.

2.10   As noted above a shortfall of £1.0m is now forecast against property rationalisation targets, offset by savings within other parts of Corporate Property.

Housing Revenue Account Budget Position

2.11 The HRA is the Council's ring fenced account for the management of 20,000 Council homes. The gross expenditure budget in 2012/13 is £97.6m.

2.12 The HRA is forecasting surplus income of £2.5m after planned contributions to future capital investment. In future years housing benefit reform and changes in the funding of temporary accommodation present very significant challenges. Over the next five years it is estimated that up to £43m of contributions from revenue to capital could be lost as a result of anticipated changes.

Capital Budget Position

2.13 SfC's general fund capital budget in 2012/13 is £115.9m. Forecast expenditure is £95.2m or 82.1% of the approved budget. Projects showing the greatest slippage are:

- National Housing Trust – a five week delay at Lochend / Cityscape means £5.4m will slip into 2013/14

- Asset Management Programme – slippage of £10.0m (59.8%) is forecast on asset management projects, based on a corporate assessment project by project. SfC is working hard to ensure the level of slippage is significantly reduced by the end of the year.

- Leith Walk & Constitution Street – changes to this project's scope mean the bulk of work (£2.7m) will take place in 2013/14

2.14 SfC's HRA capital budget in 2012/13 is £47.7m. Forecast expenditure is £41.3m or 87.1% of the approved budget. Slippage relates principally to delay in awarding 21st Century Homes contracts (£5.3m).

3. Recommendations

3.1 It is recommended that the Transport and Environment Committee notes SfC's financial position at month 10.

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

Links

Coalition pledges	P30 – Continue to maintain a sound financial position including long term financial planning
Council outcomes	CO25 – The Council has efficient and effective services that deliver on objectives
Single Outcome Agreement	SOA1 - Edinburgh's economy delivers increased investment, jobs, and opportunities for all
Appendices	

Transport and Environment Committee

10.00 am, Tuesday 19 March 2013

Scottish Water Consultation: Shaping the Future of Water and Waste Water Services in Scotland 2013 - 2040

Item number	8.5
Report number	
Wards	City-wide

Links

Coalition pledges	
Council outcomes	CO10, CO15
Single Outcome Agreement	SO4

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

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Executive summary

Scottish Water Consultation: Shaping the Future of Water and Waste Water Services in Scotland 2013 - 2040

Summary

Scottish Water has launched a major consultation document, "Your Views Count", which has been sent to all Scottish Local Authorities seeking their input to inform Scottish Water's draft plan to shape the future of water and waste water services in Scotland between now and 2040.

The consultation is aimed primarily at obtaining views on future charges and investment in services by Scottish Water.

The Council interacts with Scottish Water in a number of ways, including waste water treatment, water leaks, sewer flooding, choked drains etc. This report recommends a response to the consultation where services provided by the Council can inter-relate with the services provided by Scottish Water.

The proposed response to the consultation makes specific references to the Council's concerns regarding odour emissions from Seafield Waste Water Treatment Works, the physical condition of Scottish Water's equipment on roads and footways and the condition of the sewer network and localised flooding.

Recommendations

1   It is recommended that the Transport and Environment Committee:

   a)   notes Scottish Water's draft plans detailed in the consultation document "Your Views Count", responses to which will help shape their final strategic projections and business plan for 2015-1020 and the future of water and waste water services in Scotland between now and 2040.

   b)   approves the Council's draft response to the consultation document (included as Appendix 1).

Measures of success

The Council's views are taken into account in helping Scottish Water shape the future of water and waste water services to enhance the environment, improve drinking water quality and support the economy and communities across Scotland.

Financial impact

This report is a direct response to a Scottish Water consultation document and there are no financial implications arising directly from it.

Equalities impact

The consultation document applies to all residents in Scotland and the contents have no relevance to the public sector Equality Duty of the Equality Act 2010.

Sustainability impact

The consultation will help Scottish Water to make the right decisions to shape the future and continue to provide high quality water and waste water services in the City and throughout Scotland.

Consultation and engagement

Scottish Water has sent their consultation to all Scottish Local Authorities and released a questionnaire aimed at householders and commercial customers.

Background reading / external references

- Scottish Water's consultation document "Your Views Count".

- Scottish Water's document " Draft Strategic Projections"

http://www.scottishwater.co.uk/About-Us/Publications/Your-Views-Count-Publications

Report

Scottish Water Consultation: Shaping the Future of Water and Waste Water Services in Scotland 2013 – 2040

1. Background

1.1 The Council has been invited to comment on Scottish Water's consultation document on its draft plan for the future of water and waste water services in Scotland between now and 2040.

2. Main report

2.1 Scottish Water has launched a major consultation encouraging its customers to help shape the future of water and waste water services in Scotland between now and 2040. The consultation document, titled "Your Views Count", outlines possible priorities and future plans for services in Scotland, as well as detailing some of the opportunities and challenges that Scottish Water may face over the next 25 years.

2.2 It is stated that the consultation responses will also help shape Scottish Water's final strategic projections and business plan for 2015-2020, due to be published in October 2013.

2.3 Some of the services provided by Scottish Water relate to services provided by the Council and in preparing this report, views have been sought from Community Safety, Property Conservation, Flood Prevention and Neighbourhood Roads Services.

2.4 The consultation document is divided into 5 main sections with views being sought on how Scottish Water should set out their possible priorities and future plans under the following headings and sub-headings.

What might the future bring:

- The impact of climate change on services, availability of water, impact of increased rainfall on waste water assets.
- The effect of demographics with Scotland's population expected to grow by 10% in the next 25 years.
- The requirement for continued investment to meet new standards set by Scottish and European water legislation.
- Resources and capacities to store water in the future.
- The pressures of the political, economic and regulatory environment.
- Opportunities to improve services and reduce costs through advances in science and technology.

Providing continuous high quality drinking water:

- Monitoring and maintaining the water supply network.
- Protection of water sources from pollution.
- Interruptions of water supply.
- Improving long term resilience by utilising imported water using road tankers and by creating new links between supply systems.
- The reduction of water leaks in the supply network.
- Encouraging customers to use water wisely, recognising that water is a precious resource.

Protecting and enhancing the environment

- Managing rain water from roofs, roads and car parks.
- Preventing flooding from sewers.
- Operating and maintaining waste water treatment works to reduce the likelihood of pollution and protect the natural environment.
- Reducing carbon emissions.
- Encouraging farmers and landowners to play their part in preventing pollution of the water environment.
- Reducing leaks and encourage recycling.
- Looking for ways to operate in greater harmony with the environment.

Supporting Scotland's economy and community

- Finding new ways of working to improve efficiency.
- The development of renewable energy.
- Investing to ensure treatment works and networks can meet the demand of new developments.
- Sharing knowledge and providing education to help communities
- Improving communications with customers and better understand their priorities

Investing in future water services

- Looking for ways of being more efficient.
- Predicting and planning maintenance costs for refurbishment of existing treatment works.
- Expecting that capital investment requirements will be between £450-£500m per annum.
- Increasing investment for service improvement to around 4% of income through rates.

2.5 The consultation document refers to a more detailed document; "Draft Strategic Projections" which provides more comprehensive information on what Scottish Water believe their long term strategy should be. This document should be considered in conjunction with the consultation document.

2.6 Although the consultation document indicates that Scottish Water are particularly interested in views relating to charges and investment, it is also seeking views

on how it can enhance the environment and support communities across Scotland.

2.7 The Council interacts with Scottish Water in a number of ways, including:

- Acting as regulator for odour release from Waste Water Treatment Works operated by Scottish Water and enforcing the Sewerage Nuisance provisions of the Water Services etc. (Scotland) Act 2005.

- Water leaks from property served by a common rising main with a street connection through a Scottish Water owned toby.

- Protecting Public Health from the results of sewer flooding and resultant release of sewage into properties.

- Drainage systems serving domestic and commercial property.

- Drinking water quality

- Bathing water quality in relation to discharges from Waste Water Treatment Works

- The statutory responsibilities placed on Scottish Water as a Utility Company when working with the Council in its role as a Roads Authority.

- Flood risk management: the Council's Flood Prevention Team interacts with Scottish Water on two levels, operationally and strategically. The operational aspects most relevant to the consultation document include improvements to Scottish Water assets, under capacity of the network and flood events due to under capacity and blockage.

- Choking of common drains due to deposition of fats and oils from commercial food businesses and inappropriate deposition of household waste.

- Major waterborne incident management and incident management plans.

- In addition, Scottish Water anticipates that as a consequence of adopting Integrated Development Planning and the identification of surplus capacity in existing assets, there will be a requirement to work with both Planning Authorities and developers to ensure sustainable development, such as encouraging new development in areas where there is surplus capacity in Scottish Water's existing assets. Scottish Water also foresee a need to work with local authorities on their development plans to understand where there could be future constraints on development and identify the most efficient way to resolve these.

2.8 Although the consultation response questionnaire is not aimed specifically at local authorities, the draft response provides views on how the existing working relationship between councils and Scottish Water could be developed further with a view to improving joint working practices.

2.9   The Council has particular concerns regarding odour emissions from Seafield
       Waste Water Treatment Works, the physical condition of Scottish Water's
       equipment on roads and footways and the condition of the sewer network and
       localised flooding. These concerns are addressed in the proposed response to
       the consultation.

3.   Recommendations

3.1   The Transport and Environment Committee is recommended to:

a)   note Scottish Water's draft plans detailed in the consultation document
       "Your Views Count", responses to which will help shape their final
       strategic projections and business plan for 2015-1020 and the future of
       water and waste water services in Scotland between now and 2040.

b)   approves the Council's draft response to the consultation document
       (included as Appendix 1)

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

Links

Coalition pledges	
Council outcomes	CO10 – Improved health and reduced inequalities
	CO15 – The public is protected
Single Outcome Agreement	SO4 - Edinburgh's communities are safer and have improved physical and social fabric

.

Appendix 1

Draft response by The City of Edinburgh Council to the Scottish Water Consultation "Your Views Count".

What might the future bring?

In the consultation document "Your Views Count", Scottish Water acknowledge that climate change could impact on water and wastewater services in Scotland in a variety of ways and that they must be able to adapt to these potential changes.
The Council's experiences at Seafield Waste Water Treatment Works in the Spring of 2012, where a weather related serious overloading of sludge caused a major odour release into the community, provides an example of how climate change could have an adverse effect on the environment. Although difficult to predict, it is important that Scottish Water and its contractors have plans and procedures in place for such eventualities.

Scotland's weather is predicted to become wetter due to the affects of climate change and more rainfall equates to more surface water entering into the sewerage system. At present the new sewerage systems are designed to accommodate a 1 in 30 year return period storm. With the increase in frequency of such storms, the system must be able to work at full capacity. Scottish Water must allocate adequate Investment to ensure that this occurs.

It is recognised that much of Edinburgh's water supply and waste water infrastructures are old and prone to breakdown and failure. It is considered desirable that Scottish Water makes a significant shift in emphasis to a planned replacement programme to reduce the level of failures and the consequences of dealing with those failures.
The consultation document indicates that by 2035 Scotland's population is expected to grow by 10% overall, with an accompanying shift of population from the West to the East. An increase in population will increase water demand. There will also be an additional demand for surface water and wastewater discharges into the sewerage network from the resultant new developments. Scottish Water must ensure that there is sufficient capacity within the network to accommodate this increase in volume.

Population growth in Edinburgh will also have an impact on Seafield Waste Water Treatment Works and it is important to be aware of any effect an increase in influent may have on the delicate balances that require to be maintained between the capacities and flows within assets at treatment works to prevent the release of odour.

Although European legislation, such as the Urban Waste Water Directive places certain responsibilities on Scottish Water in relation to discharges, the required utilisation of storm tanks at Seafield WWTW is recognised as a potential odour source, affecting the environment and community in another way. Scottish Water should address these potentially conflicting interests to identify solutions that meet the requirements of all interested parties.

Providing continuous high quality drinking water

Scottish Water indicate that, although their customers are now receiving the highest ever level of drinking water quality, there is still a desire to improve water quality even further to ensure safety and reliability of supply. This objective is supported by the Council.

The existing arrangement of statutory notification by Scottish Water to the Council of failures in water quality is considered to be good practice, as complaints relating to ill health, and the bacteriological and chemical content of drinking water can be assessed by Council's Public Health Team. In general, the Council will direct complaints relating to water quality to Scottish Water in the first instance, although samples for analysis may be taken in the event that ill health relating to water supply is indicated. This provides an independent assessment of water quality for citizens in Edinburgh and an additional level of protection.

The Council notes the benefits that the new water treatment works sited at Glencorse will bring to the citizens of Edinburgh.

Protecting and enhancing the environment

Scottish Water acknowledge that, although their environmental performance nationally has been transformed over the last decade, there is further work needed to protect and enhance the environment, meet legislative requirements and achieve further reductions in flooding and pollution from sewers.

The Council's Flood Prevention Team have commented that construction of larger sewerage systems to accommodate the potential increased rainfall and increase in population is not wholly sustainable and that Scottish Water must promote the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage systems (SUDs) for new developments and ensure that they are adopted and maintained to an acceptable standard.

Reducing the risk of flooding to properties (residential and commercial) due to either under capacity or blockages requires investment in the sewerage network. Scottish Water must ensure that there is sufficient investment to:

- ensure continual maintenance of the infrastructure,
- improve the infrastructure to ensure maximum capacity is achieved,
- improve knowledge of assets, including CCTV surveys and identification of pipeline locations,
- ensure early detection and remedial works on pipeline leakages,
- provide early emergency response times to flood inundation events,
- encourage their customers to prevent disposal of inappropriate waste.

Scottish Water indicate that it is their aim to work with customers and promote the best ways of disposing of household and business waste such as nappies, wipes, fats and oils. Incorrect disposal of such items gives rise to problems that can require a Council or Scottish Water response to clear choked drains and the consequential contamination of gardens and other areas by raw sewage.

Recent discussions between the Council's Public Health Team, Property Conservation Team and Scottish Water Area Managers has formalised a better and more constructive method of joint working that will help reduce the release of fats and oils into the sewerage network from food businesses. The Council's Public Health Team has served a number of Statutory Notices requiring installation of grease traps, where it is indicated that a restaurant is causing problems of this nature. Scottish Water have indicated a willingness to provide the Council with the necessary information and evidence required to identify those responsible and to raise awareness of the the

problems that arise due to drain chokeage arising from congealed fats and oils. It is considered that discussions of this nature should take place on a more frequent basis where issues impacting on both the local authority and Scottish Water can be discussed and joint working solutions identified.

Seafield Waste Water Treatment Works continues to give rise to unpleasant odour emissions that affect the local community. The Council notes Scottish Water's intention to operate and maintain waste water treatment works in greater harmony with the environment, but nationally Scottish Water categorise odour as low in their understanding of customer priorities. From the Council's experiences of odour release from Seafield WWTW, odour emissions can represent a significant nuisance for those communities enduring such odours, and it is the Council's view that Scottish Water must treat minimisation of odour emissions as a high priority. The Council considers that Scottish Water must allocate funding specifically to achieve resolution of odour emissions from Seafield WWTW.

The Council has a statutory responsibility to investigate water leaks from private supply pipes and in general, where assistance has been sought from Scottish Water operatives to deal with leaks from rising mains, joint working has resolved the majority of problems. It is considered that a discussion on supply pipe responsibilities in relation to tenemental properties may be of benefit in order that similar information on those responsibilities can be provided for customers on both the Council's and Scottish Water's websites.

The Council's Property Conservation Service and Scottish Water have historically had an agreed working relationship whereby this service, in response to customer demand, would treat mains drainage issues and subsequently charge Scottish Water for the work done. This relationship is to be reviewed in terms of Scottish Water/Individual Owner liability, following a request for a meeting of both parties from the Deputy First Minister.

Scottish Water's response times to drainage issues relating to their assets should be improved, particularly when Property Conservation have been contacted by an occupier of private property affected by the problem.

Supporting Scotland's economy and communities

Scottish Water's aspirations are to transform Scotland's water infrastructure and to invest in the economy to support jobs and growth while reducing charges to customers. It is hoped that this will be achieved by the use of new technology, improving the efficiency of their activities and pursuing opportunities to develop renewable energy from their land and assets.

Part of Scottish Water's plans to maximise available water resources relate to encouraging customers to use water more efficiently and to reduce leaks from pipes. The Council receives around 300 complaints per annum regarding running overflow pipes in the city. Although the Council does not have any statutory powers to take enforcement action, local neighbourhood teams endeavour to contact the owners and occupiers responsible in an effort to encourage them to take the necessary remedial action. Scottish Water does have the necessary powers to take enforcement action for loss of water, but it is the Council's experience that this is not a power that Scottish Water is generally willing to utilise. The Council considers that more joint working between councils and Scottish Water would resolve these matters.

Roads Authorities expect Scottish Water to comply with all requirements of the relevant Legislation, Codes of Practices and Advice notes currently in place relating to work carried out on the road network.

The Roads Authorities have the responsibility to co-ordinate all proposed road works and Scottish Water is expected to co-operate with all reasonable requests made by the Roads Authority to aid them in this regard. This involves submitting traffic management and accurate start and finish dates, durations and accurate descriptions for all road works made by Scottish Water. This should be provided prior to any work being carried out and in accordance with the relevant Code of Practice.

The Council as Roads Authority expects to be notified of any delay in the completion of the work carried out by Scottish Water, as soon as possible, to enable the co-ordination of other work on the road network. It is also expected that Scottish Water co-operates with providing as much notice as possible and as much detail as possible to the City Wide Traffic Management Group (CWTMG) to allow all road works in the City to be assessed and co-ordinated.

Defective apparatus owned by Scottish Water has been a significant problem in Edinburgh in recent years. The Council has made repeated representations to Scottish Water to tackle this widespread problem. Recently, some progress has been made and there has been some improvement. A meeting has been set up that takes place bi-monthly, between the Roads Authority and Scottish Water to specifically discuss defective apparatus, local Neighbourhood issues and the way forward to rectify any problems.

As at the end of December 2012 Scottish Water had 149 outstanding defective reinstatements. The Roads Authority expects Scottish Water to carry out remedial works to rectify these defects and bring these totals down.

For the first three quarters of 2012 – 2013 (April to December), Scottish Water carried out 1,458 reinstatements and had a disappointing statutory inspection pass rate of 82.3%. The expected target pass rate is 90% or better. The Roads Authority requires Scottish Water to address this issue to reach and maintain a pass rate equal to or better than the expected target.

It appears that the will to improve matters indicated at local liaison meetings does not always translate into demonstrable action and the Council considers that significant investment will be required to address and solve this problem across the City, in order for Scottish Water to meet the aspirations of those who live, work and travel in Edinburgh.

Investing in future water services

The Council recognises that new European and Scottish legislation will require Scottish Water to continue investment to meet new standards for drinking water quality and waste water discharges. The Council supports investment to improve standards for drinking water and reduce the environmental impact of waste water discharges. In particular, the Council expects Scottish Water to prioritise adequate investment to resolve odour emissions from Seafield Waste Water Treatment Works and other treatment works, where odour emissions have caused significant adverse impacts on

the local community. The Council considers that Scottish Water must allocate funding specifically to achieve resolution of odour emissions from Seafield WWTW.

Under the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 (Section 16), Scottish Water must undertake assessment of the risk and volumes of flooding within its network. Subsequently, adequate investment must be made to prevent flooding from sewage of homes and public open spaces.

Transport and Environment Committee

10.00am, Tuesday, 19 March 2013

Crewe Toll Roundabout – Safety Monitoring

Item number	8.6
Report number	
Wards	4 Forth
	5 Inverleith

Links

Coalition pledges	P44
Council outcomes	CO22
Single Outcome Agreement	SO4

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

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Executive summary

Crewe Toll Roundabout – Safety Monitoring

Summary

The former Transport, Infrastructure and Environment (TIE) Committee, at its meeting on 28 July 2009, approved a motion by Councillor Hinds calling for the implementation of a series of safety improvements to make the Crewe Toll roundabout junction safer for cars, cyclists and pedestrians.

The motion instructed the Director of City Development to monitor the road accident record at roundabout for one year following implementation of the safety improvements, and to report back to the Committee once this monitoring period was complete.

The first and main phase of the safety improvements were substantially completed in October 2010. Latter phases were completed by October 2011. This report presents the findings of the road safety record over the monitoring period.

The author has consulted with the local member to ensure the motion has been addressed.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Committee:

1   discharges the motion; and

2   notes the reduction in the rate of road accidents during the monitoring period at Crewe Toll roundabout, following the implementation of the safety improvements.

Measures of success

There has been a reduction in the road accident rate in the 20 months since implementation, which indicates that the scheme has been successful.

Financial impact

There is no financial impact arising from this report.

Equalities impact

There is no direct equalities impact arising from this report.

Sustainability impact

This report will not impact on the three elements of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 Public Bodies. Relevant Council sustainable development policies have been taken into account and are noted at Background Reading later in this report.

Consultation and engagement

As part of the original design, a dedicated website was set up to gather comments on the proposals. In addition the Neighbourhood Partnerships, Local Members, Community Councils, cycling organisations, emergency services and the Area Roads Manager were all consulted on the proposals.

Background reading/external references

Crewe Toll Roundabout Road Safety Issues, Report authorised by Director of City Development, (TIE Committee), 28 July 2009.

Transport 2030 Vision

Appendix 1 – Location Plan

Report

Crewe Toll Roundabout – Safety Monitoring

1. Background

1.1 A series of safety improvement measures were implemented at Crewe Toll roundabout between October 2010 and October 2011.

1.2 Following the implementation of the safety improvement measures, the road accident record at the junction was monitored between October 2010 and June 2012. The road accident rate during the monitoring period showed a substantial reduction when compared with the records over the previous three years.

2. Main report

2.1 Crewe Toll is a five arm roundabout at the junction of the A902 Ferry Road/Telford Road and Crewe Road North / South (see Appendix 1 for location plan). It is a key intersection for traffic travelling to Leith and east Edinburgh, as well as the Granton area.

2.2 After a series of accidents at the junction and local concerns over heavy goods vehicles (HGV's) using Crewe Road North, the former TIE Committee, at its meeting on 10 February 2009, approved a motion by Councillor Hinds. The motion called for a report on the options to make the junction safer for cars, cyclists and pedestrians.

2.3 A report was made subsequently to the former TIE Committee on 28 July 2009, presenting a series of options that could be implemented to make the roundabout safer. The report's recommendations were to reduce the number of circulating lanes, re-mark the roundabout's lining, alter the kerbline on the SW corner of the roundabout (to allow HGV's to turn left to access the West Granton Access Road) and to upgrade the pedestrian crossing facilities at the junction.

2.4 As part of the planning consent for the construction of new office accommodation at the adjacent BAE Avionics site, a Section 75 agreement was agreed which included a £160,000 contribution towards improving the junction. Additional developer contributions of £75,000 from a nearby residential development were also available, making a total developer financial contribution of £235,000 which covered the total cost of the scheme.

2.5 The improvements to make the junction safer were carried out in two separate phases. The main phase to reduce the number of circulating lanes and remark the roundabout's lining was carried out in October 2010. The alteration to the kerbline on the SW corner and upgrading of the pedestrian crossing facilities were carried out in October 2011.

2.6 In order to assess the effectiveness of the scheme, the original Committee motion instructed the Director of City Development to monitor the road accident record at the roundabout. The monitoring was to be undertaken for one year following implementation of the main safety improvements and then to be reported back to Committee.

2.7 In order to analyse the effect of the scheme on the road accident record at the roundabout for one year following implementation, it was necessary to compare the road accident record with the three years prior to the improvements.

2.8 During the three years prior to the first phase of improvements, 19 road accidents occurred. 18 accidents were minor and one was serious. There were 21 casualties in total, six were cyclists, one was a pedestrian and the remaining 14 casualties were either vehicle drivers or passengers.

2.9 Analysis of the road accident record following the first phase of the works revealed that no accidents occurred between October 2010 and October 2011. For the latest set of accident records between October 2011 and June 2012, two minor accidents occurred, one of which involved a pedal cyclist.

2.10 In summary, 19 road accidents were recorded in the three years prior to the improvements, indicating an accident rate at the roundabout of approximately six road accidents per year. Six road accidents involved cyclists, which approximates to two cycle related accidents on average per year.

2.11 In the period between October 2010 and June 2012 following the improvements, two accidents were recorded, which indicates a rate of approximately one road accident per year. One cycle related accident occurred which approximates to less than one cycle related accident on average per year. This demonstrates a substantial reduction in the rate of road accidents at the junction during the monitoring period.

3. Recommendations

3.1 It is recommended that the Committee:

     3.1.1   discharges the motion; and

     3.1.2   notes the reduction in the rate of road accidents during the monitoring period at Crewe Toll roundabout, following the implementation of the safety improvements.

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

Links

Coalition pledges	P44 - Prioritise keeping our streets clean and attractive
Council outcomes	CO22 - Moving Efficiently – Edinburgh has a transport system that improves connectivity and is green, healthy and accessible
Single Outcome Agreement	SO4 - Edinburgh's communities are safer and have improved physical and social fabric
Appendices	Appendix 1 – Location Plan

NOTES:

Fire Station

El Sub Sta

CREWE ROAD SOUTH

FERRY ROAD

FERRY ROAD

CREWE ROAD NORTH

TELFORD ROAD

CREWE ROAD SOUTH

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REV	DETAILS	BY	DATE	CHECK

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THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

SERVICES FOR COMMUNITIES The City of Edinburgh Council City Chambers, High Street Edinburgh EH1 1YJ Tel No 0131 200 2000	TRANSPORT TRAFFIC & ENGINEERING NEW WORKS Roads & Transport Design

CREWE TOLL ROUNDABOUT

LAYOUT & LOCATION PLAN

Date: 14 December 2012	Job. No. 633684	Drawn by: A Parkinson
Scale: 1:1000/1:5000		Checked by: M Trotter

Drawing Name: D:\01 LOCAL PROJECT FOLDER\Crewe Toll.dwg

Transport and Environment Committee

10.00am, Tuesday, 19 March 2013

Seafield Street and Arboretum Place/Arboretum Avenue/Inverleith Terrace – Commencement of Statutory Procedures to Permit Use of Footway by Cyclists

Item number	8.7
Report number	
Wards	5 Inverleith
	13 Leith
	14 Craigentinny/Duddingston

Links

Coalition pledges	P45
Council outcomes	CO4, CO10 and CO22
Single Outcome Agreement	SO2, SO3 and SO4

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

Contact: Callum Smith, Professional Officer, Projects Development

E-mail: c.smith@edinburgh.gov.uk | Tel: 0131 469 3592

Seafield Street and Arboretum Place/Arboretum Avenue/Inverleith Terrace – Commencement of Statutory Procedures to Permit Use of Footway by Cyclists

Summary

A Redetermination Order is required to deliver improvements associated with the Leith to Portobello and Craigleith to Royal Botanic Garden Cycle Routes. These schemes will provide safer and more attractive links for cyclists and pedestrians.

It is necessary to seek the Committee's approval to commence the statutory procedures to redetermine sections of footway to cycle track (pedal cycle and foot only) at the following locations:

- Seafield Street/Seafield Road junction.

- Arboretum Place/Arboretum Avenue/Inverleith Terrace junction.

Plans showing the areas to be redetermined are appended to this report.

Recommendations

1   It is recommended that the Committee instructs the Director of Services for Communities to initiate and make the necessary Redetermination Order for the above footpaths under the relevant sections of the Roads (Scotland) Act 1984.

Measures of success

Should the Redetermination Order be made, the measure of success will be an increase in levels of cycling and walking at the Seafield Street and Arboretum Avenue/Arboretum Place/Inverleith Terrace junctions.

Financial impact

The costs associated with the statutory procedures will be approximately £2,000. These costs will be met from the block funding allocation for Cycling Improvements within the 2013/14 Transport Capital Investment Programme.

The costs of implementing the proposed schemes will be met from the block funding allocation for Cycling Improvements within the Transport Capital Investment Programme, and external funding awarded to the Council by Sustrans.

Equalities impact

It is expected that the proposals set out in this report will advance equality of opportunity by improving the city's cycling infrastructure, and making it more accessible for less confident cyclists, including children.

There may also be positive impacts on rights to standard of living and health through improving the attractiveness of walking and cycling routes and promoting healthier forms of travel.

Sustainability impact

The impacts of this report in relation to the three elements of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 Public Bodies Duties have been considered, and the outcomes are summarised below. Relevant Council sustainable development policies have been taken into account and are noted at Background Reading later in this report.

The proposals in this report:

- may reduce carbon emissions as they contribute to the core objective of the Active Travel Action Plan to increase the number of people walking and cycling in Edinburgh, by improving the city's walking and cycling infrastructure;

- will increase the city's resilience to climate change impacts as increased levels of walking and cycling in the city may reduce the need for vehicular travel; and

- will help achieve a sustainable Edinburgh through the promotion of healthier forms of travel.

Consultation and engagement

As part of the statutory Redetermination Order process, the proposals will be formally advertised to allow any interested party to comment or object to the Order.

Local members have been sent a notification of this report's submission to the Transport and Environment Committee and we have not received any comments or queries.

Background reading/external references

Appendix 1 – Areas to be redetermined (footway to cycle track) – Seafield Street/Seafield Road

Appendix 2 – Area to be redetermined (footway to cycle track) – Arboretum Place/Arboretum Avenue/Inverleith Terrace

Appendix 3 – Proposed layout - Seafield Street/Seafield Road

Appendix 4 - Proposed layout - Arboretum Place/Arboretum Avenue/Inverleith Terrace

Inverleith Local Community Plan 2011 – 2014

http://www.edinburghnp.org.uk/about-nps/neighbourhood-partnerships-%28nps%29-community-planning/local-community-plans/

Craigentinny and Duddingston Local Community Plan 2011 – 2014

http://www.edinburghnp.org.uk/about-nps/neighbourhood-partnerships-%28nps%29-community-planning/local-community-plans/

Leith Neighbourhood Partnership Local Community Plan 2011 - 2014

http://www.edinburghnp.org.uk/about-nps/neighbourhood-partnerships-%28nps%29-community-planning/local-community-plans/

Sustainable Edinburgh 2020
http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/202/sustainable_development/725/sustainable_edinburgh_2020

Sustainable Travel Plan
http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/downloads/file/802/city_of_edinburgh_council_sustainable_travel_plan

Transport 2030 Vision
http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/1528/transport_policy/548/transport_planning/3

Active Travel Action Plan

http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/info/1528/transport_policy/548/transport_planning/4

Report

Seafield Street and Arboretum Place/Arboretum Avenue/Inverleith Terrace – Commencement of Statutory Procedures to Permit Use of Footways by Cyclists

1. Background

1.1 A Redetermination Order is required to deliver improvements associated with the Leith to Portobello and Craigleith to Royal Botanic Garden Cycle Routes. These schemes will provide safer and more attractive links for cyclists and pedestrians.

1.2 Approval is being sought from the Committee in order to commence the statutory Redetermination Order procedures.

2. Main report

2.1 The Leith to Portobello and Craigleith to Royal Botanic Garden schemes are important developments in the improvement of the city's pedestrian and cycling networks. These schemes are being delivered in line with the Council's policies to encourage active and environmentally friendly travel, and also support the core objective of the Council's Active Travel Action Plan to increase the number of people in Edinburgh walking and cycling.

2.2 The redeterminations are commensurate with safe and convenient cycle routeing. It is considered that the redeterminations will have no significant impact on pedestrians, and the extent of the shared use areas will be clearly indicated at each location through the use of corduroy paving and signage.

Seafield Street

2.3 The sections of footway where cycling is proposed to be permitted are on Seafield Street at the junction with the A199 Seafield Road. The junction forms part of a wider project aimed at providing a continuous off-carriageway cycle route from Leith to Portobello which will form part of the city's 'Family Network' of cycle routes.

2.4   The junction lies at the intersection of two previously constructed off-carriageway sections of the Leith to Portobello cycle route. The junction, however, has pedestrian crossing facilities on only one of the approaches; across the A199 Seafield Road on its westbound approach. Therefore, to follow the Leith to Portobello off-carriageway cycle route in either direction, less confident cyclists are forced to dismount at the junction to cross Seafield Road with the aid of signal control.

2.5   To assist less confident cyclists, it is proposed to introduce cycle friendly crossings across all three arms of the junction.

2.6   In addition to the introduction of cycle friendly crossings, it is proposed to redetermine and widen sections of footway adjoining Seafield Street. This will allow cyclists to proceed in both directions safely off road and without the need for dismounting. The extents of the redetermination are shown in Appendix 1, and the proposed layout is shown in Appendix 3.

2.7   Permitting cycling on widened sections of footway will provide a safe off-road facility for less confident cyclists. Given the widening and the very low volume of pedestrians at the junction, it is considered that permitting cycling at this location will not have a significant impact on pedestrians.

2.8   The proposed improvements at this junction will complete the existing missing link and will complete the cycle route from Portobello Promenade to Leith Links.

Arboretum Place/Arboretum Avenue/Inverleith Terrace

2.9   The proposed improvements at the Arboretum Place/Arboretum Avenue/Inverleith Terrace junction are associated with the Craigleith to Royal Botanic Garden Cycle Route, which will provide a safer and more attractive link for cyclists and pedestrians between the North Edinburgh Path Network and the Royal Botanic Garden, via Inverleith Park.

2.10   The section of footway to be redetermined at the junction currently causes difficulty for cyclists leaving Inverleith Park to join Arboretum Avenue to travel southbound towards Stockbridge and the Water of Leith, due to conflict with vehicles.

2.11   At present, in order to make this turn, cyclists are required to undertake a complex manoeuvre on the tight bend where Inverleith Terrace joins Arboretum Place. To assist less confident cyclists, it is proposed to widen the footway at the access to Inverleith Park and create a shared use area. Cyclists leaving Inverleith Park would be able to access a new widened crossing point before joining the southbound carriageway on Arboretum Avenue. The extent of the redetermination is shown in Appendix 2, and the proposed layout is shown in Appendix 4.

2.12   Given the widening and the low number of pedestrians at the junction, it is considered that permitting cyclists to use the footway at this location would have no significant negative impact on pedestrians.

2.13   In addition to the enhancement of the cycle link between Inverleith Park and Arboretum Avenue, the existing crossing points at the junction on Inverleith Terrace, Arboretum Place and Arboretum Avenue will be improved. Flush dropped kerbs and tactile paving will be provided at these crossings.

3.   Recommendations

3.1   It is recommended that the Committee instructs the Director of Services for Communities to initiate and make the necessary Redetermination Order for the above footpaths under the relevant sections of the Roads (Scotland) Act 1984.

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

Links

Coalition pledges	P45 – Spend 5% of the transport budget on provision for cyclists.
Council outcomes	CO4 – Our children and young people are physically and emotionally healthy.
	CO10 – Improved health and reduced inequalities.
	CO22 – Moving Efficiently – Edinburgh has a transport system that improves connectivity and is green, healthy and accessible.
Single Outcome Agreement	SO2 – Edinburgh's citizens experience improved health and wellbeing, with reduced inequalities in health.
	SO3 – Edinburgh's children and young people enjoy their childhood and fulfil their potential.
	SO4 – Edinburgh's communities are safer and have improved physical and social fabric.
Appendices	1. Plan of the areas to be redetermined (footway to cycle track) – Seafield Street/Seafield Road
	2. Plan of the area to be redetermined (footway to cycle track) – Arboretum Place/Arboretum Avenue/Inverleith Terrace
	3. Proposed layout – Seafield Street/Seafield Road
	4. Proposed layout – Arboretum Place/Arboretum Avenue/Inverleith Terrace

Const Bdy

2.5m

Ward Bdy

SL

32

36 to 42

44

46

Seafield Street

PROPOSED SEAFIELD RAMP

TS

TS

Area of Footway to be redetermined to Shared Use Footway/Cycleway

Area of Carriageway to be redetermined to Shared Use Footway/Cycleway

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NEW WORKS
Roads & Transport Design

Seafield Road / Seafield Street

Redetermination

Date: 21 January 2013	Drawn by: A Hutcheon
Scale: 1:500	Checked by: M Trotter

DRG NO. Appendix 1

BOTANIC GARDENS

ARBORETUM PLACE

INVERLEITH TERRACE

Pavilion

INVERLEITH PARK

ARBORETUM AVENUE

35

Pavilion

Area of redetermination

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Arboretum Place / Arboretum Avenue /
Inverleith Terrace - Shared Use Surface

TRANSPORT
TRAFFIC & ENGINEERING

NEW WORKS
Roads & Transport Design

Date:	14 December 2012	Drawn by:	A Parkinson
Scale:	1:500	Checked by:	C Smith

DRG NO. Appendix 2

SCALE 1:200

Seafield Road

Se

SCALE 1:500

ld Road

Seafield Street

PROPOSED SEAFIELD RAMP

SITE CLEARANCE

Seafield Street

POSED SEAFIELD RAMP

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
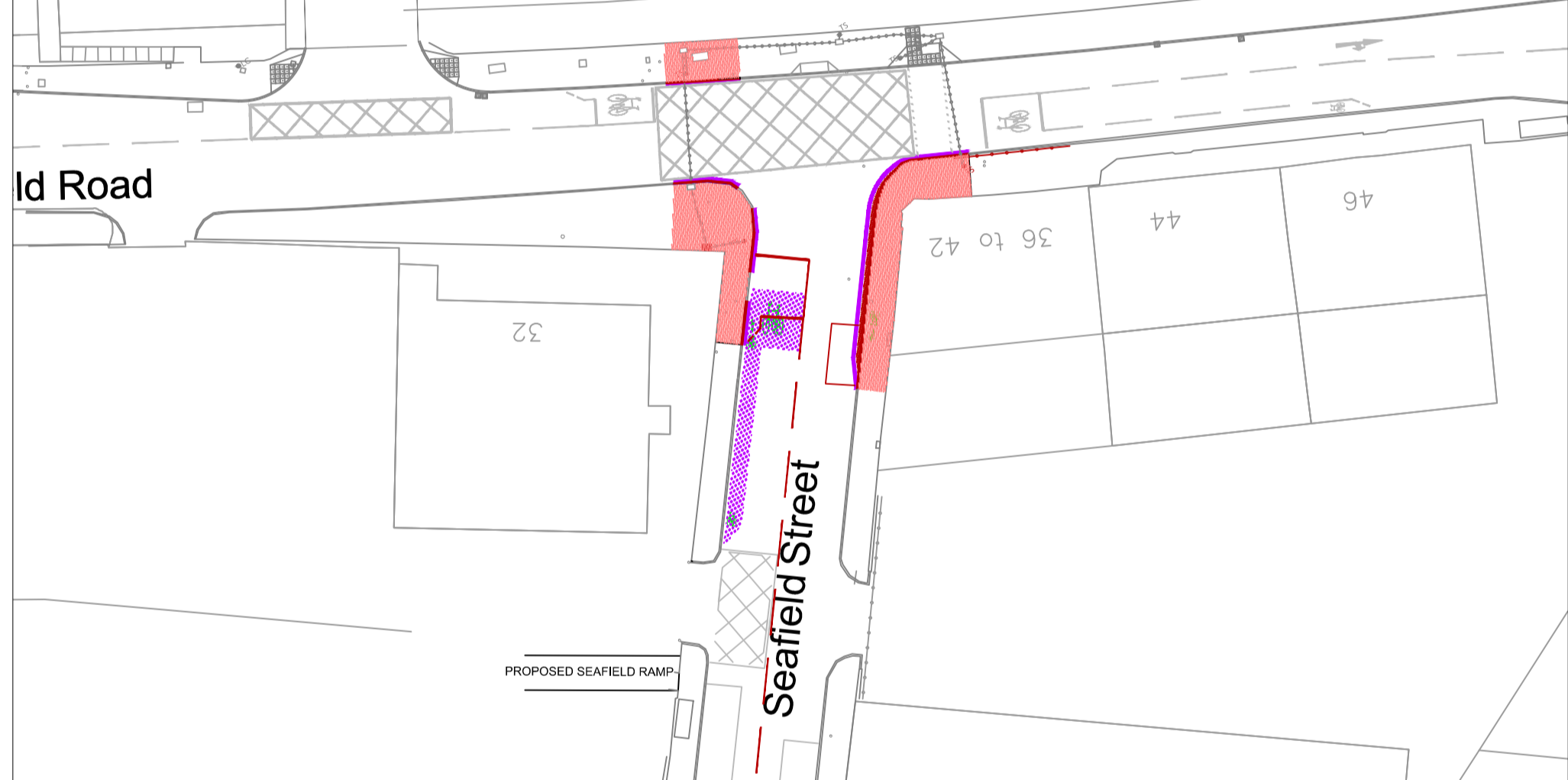
Existing layout

Markings to be removed

Whin kerb to be taken up and removed to tip off site

● TS Traffic signal posts to be removed to tip off site

Traffic Signal controller to be removed to tip off site

Existing Carriageway to be planed to a depth of 40mm and resurfaced with 40mm HRA 300mm Channel

Existing Carriageway to be excavated to a depth of 40mm and resurfaced with 40mm HRA with 20mm Red Chips, Coated in red epoxy

Existing Footway to excavated to a depth of 80mm

Existing Carriageway to be overlaid with new footway construction to Std Drg 7302 (45mm Regulating, 50mm DBM 50 and HRA 30mm)

New / renewed white markings

New / renewed yellow markings

New grey coloured resin-based anti-skid surfacing to Cl 970AR

Diag 1004, 4m mark, 2m gap, 100mm wide

Proposed Cycle Symbol to Diag 1057 2750mm High

Diags 1017 & 1019, 100mm wide
Diags 1018.1 & 1020.1, 100mm wide

Stainless steel road studs to Diag 1055.1, 100 x 100mm

New/relaid whinstone kerb: 125x250mm to Std Drg 11003

Area of Footway Surfacing to Std Drg 7302, to a depth of 80mm (30mm HRA, 50mm DBM)

New drop kerb crossing to Std. Drg. 11315 Light Grey coloured in asphalt footway tactile paving to Std. Drg. 11502

New orange traffic signal (TS) & purple street lighting (SL) duct(s) in shared trench to Std Drg 27001

New orange traffic signal (TS) & purple street lighting (SL) duct(s) in shared trench with concrete surround to Std Drg 27004

New Traffic Signal/Street Lighting Chamber 600x600mm

Traffic signal pole with Block foundation, Shoe Block Foundation to be installed to Std Drg 12969

NOTES:

1. Traffic Signal / Street Lighting Ducts to be orange / purple respectively and to be smooth internal bore as per specification. Cover to finished footway/carriageway level is 450 / 800mm respectively to Standard Drg 27001 in footway or 27004 in carriageway.

2. Traffic Signals poles to be set 500mm from tactile paving to pole face and 800mm from kerb to pole centre.

3. Existing Public Utility covers and frames within proposed footway upgrading to be adjusted to suit finished levels. (Refer to BoQ & Specification for details).

4. Location of traffic signal poles to be marked on site prior to ducting being laid.

SCALE 1:200

TRAFFIC SIGNAL LAYOUT INSET

REVISION	DETAILS	BY	DATE	CHECKED

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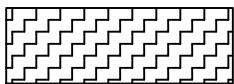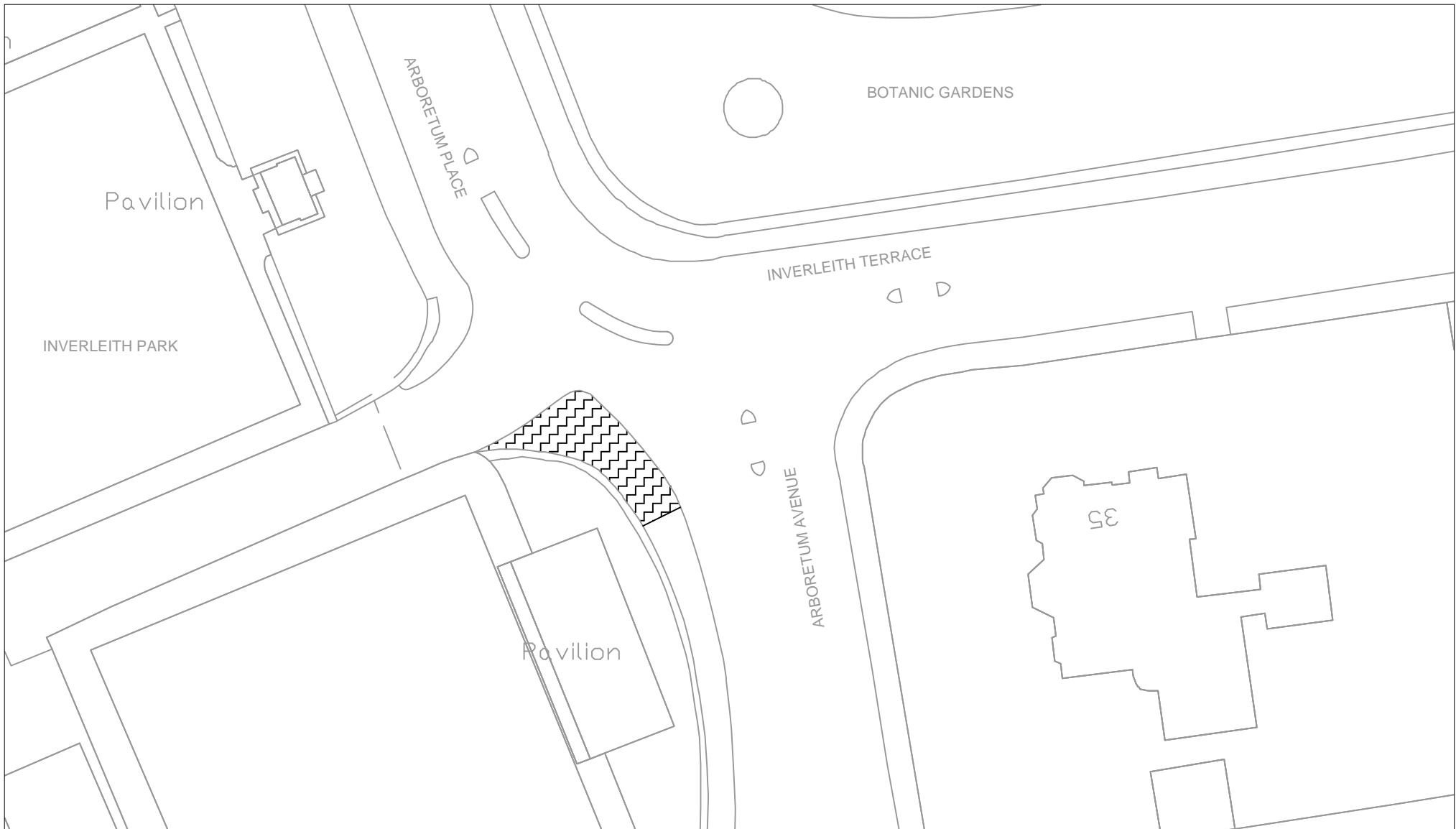Tel No 0131 200 2000

TRANSPORT
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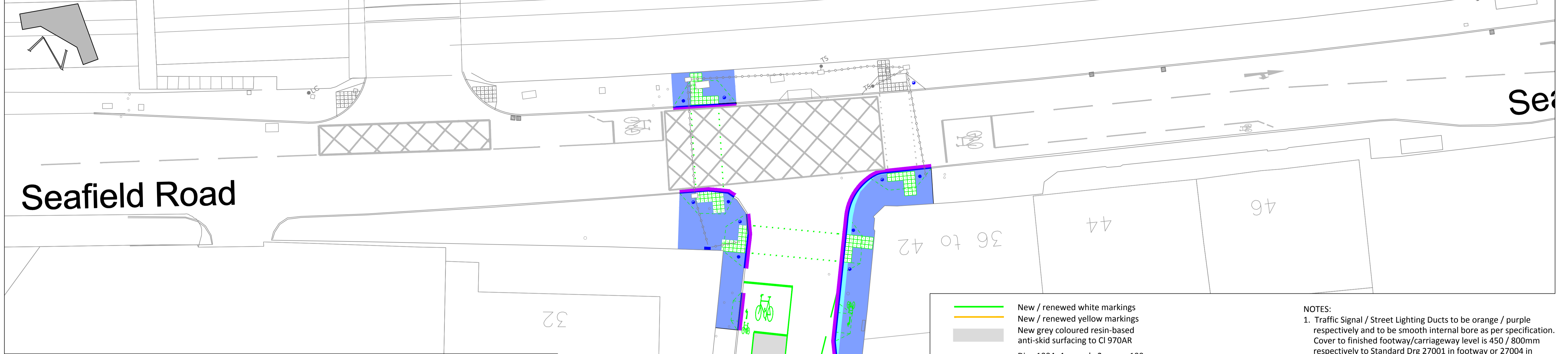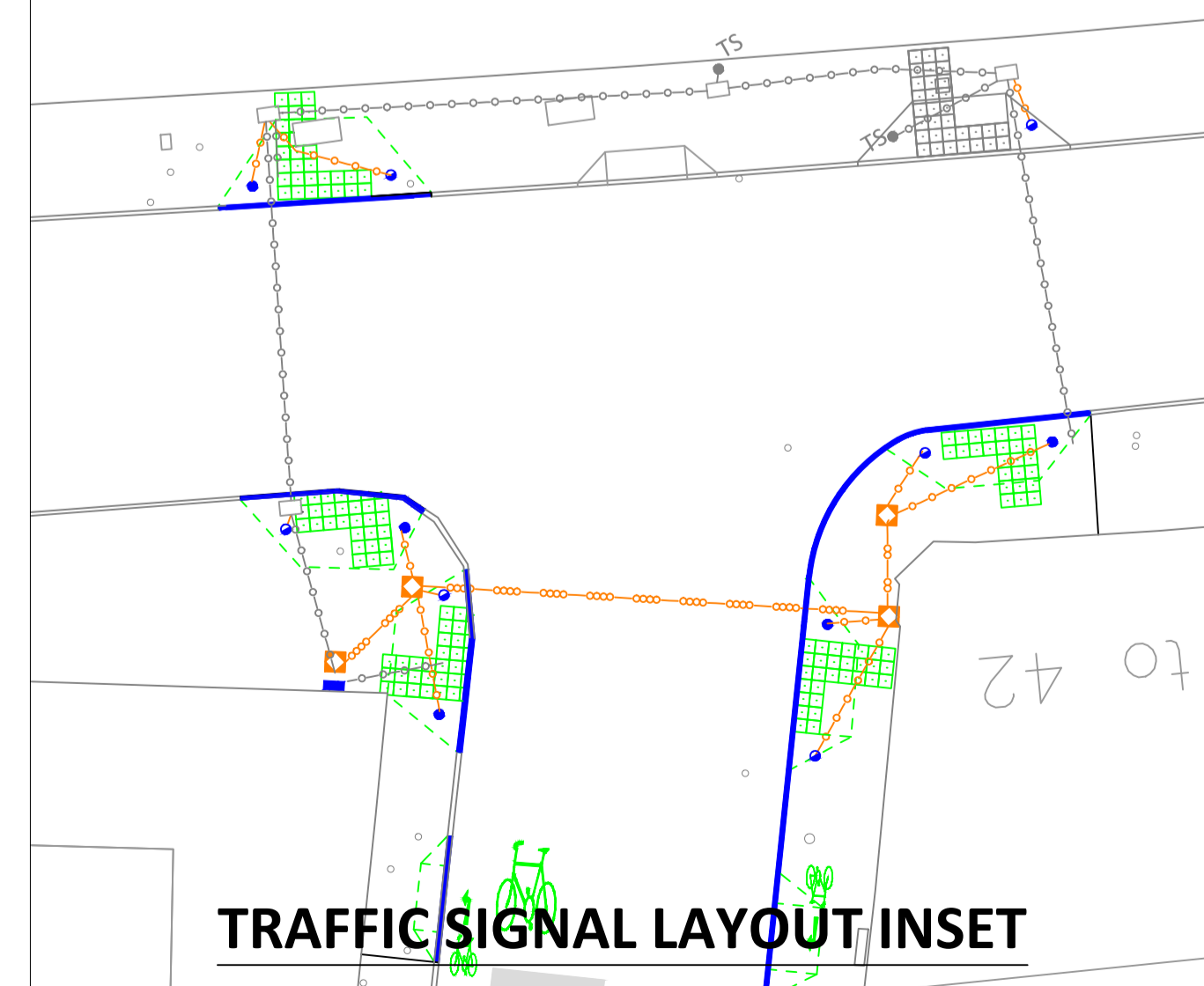NEW WORKS
Roads & Transport Design

SEAFIELD STREET JUNCTION

PROPOSED LAYOUT
OPTION 2A

| Date: 10/01/13 | Job No.: 635975 | Drawn by: A Hutcheon |
| Scale: As Shown | | Checked by: K Ivanov |

Proposed
crossing point

Arboretum
Place

Pavilion

Inverleith
Terrace

Proposed tactile
paving at existing
crossing point

Proposed tactile
paving at existing
crossing point

6.1m

2.8m

Cycle / pedestrian crossing:
existing refuge island to be
replaced with new refuge
island suitable for cyclists

35

Shared
use path

Existing drop
kerb crossing
to be removed

Proposed
build-out

Arboretum
Avenue

Pavilion

To Stockbridge
& Water of Leith

New kerbline

New footway
/ cycle path

Resurfaced footway /
cycle path

Drop kerb crossing &
grey-coloured tactile paving

White road markings

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Arboretum Place / Inverletih Terrace /
Arboretum Avenue - Shared Use Path

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TRANSPORT
TRAFFIC & ENGINEERING

NEW WORKS
Roads & Transport Design

| Date: | 10 January 2013 | Drawn by: | A Parkinson |
| Scale: | 1:500 | Checked by: | C Smith |

DRG NO. Appendix 4

Transport and Environment Committee

10.00 am, Tuesday 19 March 2013

Cycling – Invitation for visit to the Netherlands

Item number	8.8
Report number	
Wards	All

Links

Coalition pledges
Council outcomes
Single Outcome Agreement

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

Contact: Mark Turley, Director of Services for Communities

E-mail: mark.turley@edinburgh.gov.uk | Tel: 0131 529 7325

Cycling – Invitation for visit to the Netherlands

Summary

Following the successful series of 'Love Cycling, Go Dutch' conferences in the autumn of 2012 the Dutch Embassy in London (in collaboration with Agency NL) is organising a visit on Cycling to the Netherlands in June for 12 'British influentials'. The NL Agency is the Dutch governmental organisation that implements policy in relation to sustainability, innovation and international business. The trip offers the opportunity to learn from good practice relating to; cycling policy, integrating modes of travel and achieving value for money. In addition the visit will help raise the profile of Edinburgh's leading position in terms of cycling spend and our ambitious targets for increasing cycling rates.

Recommendations

To approve a visit to the Netherlands by the Vice Convenor of Transport.

Measures of success

A greater understanding of cycling issues in relation to; finance, how changes were achieved, the challenges, and integrated design for all modes of transport.

Financial impact

The entire trip will be at the expense of AgencyNL and only the travel costs to and from the Netherlands would be required. Travel costs are within budget and will be minimised and met by Services for Communities.

Equalities impact

Not applicable

Sustainability impact

Arrangements will be made in accordance with the Council's Sustainable Travel Plan.

Consultation and engagement

Not applicable

Background reading / external references

None

Transport & Environment Committee

Tuesday, 19 March 2013 at 10am

Heritage Lottery Fund Application

Saughton Park & Gardens

Item number	8.9
Report number	1
Wards	Sighthill/Gorgie

Links

Coalition pledges	P23 P29 P31 P40 P42 P43 P48
Council outcomes	CO7 CO8 CO10 CO17 CO19 CO20 CO23 CO24 CO27
Single Outcome Agreement	SO1 and SO4

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

Contact: David Jamieson

E-mail: david.jamieson@edinburgh.gov.uk | Tel: 0131 529 7055

Executive summary

Heritage Lottery Fund Application

Saughton Park & Gardens

Summary

The Council submitted an application to the Heritage Lottery Fund on 28 February 2013 to fund the restoration and regeneration of the historic Saughton Park and Gardens, which are presently in a poor state of repair and not fit-for-purpose. This report provides more background to the application and outlines what the funding will be used for should the application be successful.

Recommendations

To note that an application for funding to the Heritage Lottery Fund has been submitted to fund the restoration of Saughton Park and Gardens for the benefit of the local community and the city of Edinburgh.

Measures of success

- Securing £4.32 million from the Heritage Lottery Fund and third parties to renovate an historic park and gardens in urgent need of restoration.

- Securing a Green Flag Award for this Premier Park once restoration works have been completed.

- Evidence of increased visitor numbers to the park and gardens.

Financial impact

The total estimated project cost is £5.83m. Funding of £4.09m is sought from the Heritage Lottery Fund and £233k from third party sources. There is an expectation of £1.25m capital from the Council, phased over a six year period from July 2013. This includes an already approved £250k to install a micro-hydro turbine, originally initiated

and championed by the Lord Provost to generate power for the proposed garden café and community facility. The Council would be required to contribute £141,233 over the two year development stage and then a contribution of £1,108,766 (inclusive of the £250k set aside for the micro-hydro turbine) over the following four years to complete the delivery phase.

Equalities impact

No equalities impact at this stage.

Sustainability impact

The restoration works will ensure the sustainable future of these historic gardens and park. The creation of a community café and community space within the restored stable block, along with a partnership with the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society and establishment of a Friend's group, will significantly improve the likelihood of sustaining the long-term future of this Premier Park.

All works will be undertaken to BREEAM "Very Good" standards, and future energy will be generated through a micro-hydro scheme on the adjacent Water of Leith.

Consultation and engagement

There has been an on-going programme of consultation with park user groups (e.g. sports clubs) and community groups. Following information circulation to 7000 households a series of open community events allowed 275 people to give their views on the proposal and influence the design and function of the restored park and gardens. A further 204 people completed an online survey, and other interests were captured through presentations and discussions with, amongst others, the SW Neighbourhood Partnership - Environment & Transport Sub-Group, and with representatives of Stenhouse Community Council, Stenhouse Primary School, Edinburgh Leisure, and Water of Leith Conservation Trust.

Background reading / external references

A draft copy of the application is available on request.

For further information regarding the BREEAM standards: http://www.breeam.org

Transport & Environment Committee, 17 March 2013

Heritage Lottery Fund Application

Saughton Park & Gardens

1.   Background

1.1   Saughton Park and Gardens have been in Council ownership for over 100 years but are in need of significant investment to bring them back up to the standard expected of a premier park. The Heritage Lottery Fund's Parks for People programme provides grants of between £100,000 and £5m for projects related to historic parks and gardens. A project in Saughton Parks and Gardens was identified as having the most potential to meet all the outcomes that the Parks for People programme and an application has therefore been completed and submitted.

1.2   If successful, HLF will offer a Development Grant in July 2013. This provides up to two years for the Council and community to undertake further consultation, research and design work, as well as enable a far more financially detailed Second Stage project submission in 2015.

1.3   Partnership with The Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society ("The Caley") is seen as crucial to the success of the project. The Caley is keen to work alongside the Council in renovating the gardens so that they can be used for horticultural training and demonstration. The Caley will also be involved in supporting the Council raise third party funds and lead the development of a horticultural volunteer programme and community outreach initiative.

2.   Main report

2.1   Saughton Hall and grounds were bought by the Council between 1900-1907 to create a large park to accommodate the recreational needs of people moving into the ever-expanding suburbs westwards of Dalry. Although initially partly laid out as a golf course, the park became the site of the famous 1908 Scottish National Exhibition, which attracted 3.5 million admissions. After the Exhibition closed the gardens created in the Walled Garden were retained for the people of

Edinburgh and as a tourist attraction, the rest of the site being opened as a public park – principally for sports. The gardens included a glass-house which was used as a winter garden, and other buildings – including a stable block, used to accommodate gardening and other parks staff or provide facilities for park users (e.g. public toilets). A bandstand was also erected in 1908.

2.2   During their hey-day the gardens rivalled those of the Royal Botanic Garden, playing host to probably the best collection of roses in Scotland, and being the home of the National Rose Trials. They drew thousands of tourists visiting Edinburgh, and were regularly used for horticultural displays, demonstrations and events.

2.3   The house was demolished in 1952 but the walled garden and associated buildings were retained. The glasshouse was reduced in size and then removed and replaced with a polycarbonate structure in the 1980s, which has since been used as a winter garden. The west end of the gardens has for a number of decades been used as a depot for grounds maintenance staff, vehicles and equipment. The main park has been laid out as football pitches, and has incorporated the Saughton Sports Complex on Stevenson Drive.

2.4   Over the last 20-30 years the park, gardens and associated buildings have gradually deteriorated. Visitor numbers to the park and gardens have similarly declined. Investment and repair has been limited and the assets have reached a state where decisions now need to be taken on their continued viability and purpose. Building condition surveys undertaken in March 2012 make it clear that they are no longer fit-for-purpose, and before long will become a health & safety hazard without significant investment.

2.5   After building a new skate-park and children's playground, both of which have proven to be very popular with local people and visitors alike, discussions with community representatives and other stakeholders led to the opportunity to restore the rest of the park being investigated. Given the scale of funds likely, it was agreed that the Heritage Lottery "Parks for People" Fund was the most realisable source of external funding. An analysis across the Council's parks estate also revealed that Saughton Park provided the best fit with the programme's outcomes, particularly as other Premier Parks requiring renovation works, such as Leith Links, The Meadows and Princes Street Gardens are limited in what can be developed in them by the provisions of the District Council Confirmation Order Act (1991).

2.6   Parks for People projects need to contribute towards the following outcomes:

Outcomes for heritage:

With HLF investment, heritage will be:

- better managed

- in better condition

- better interpreted and explained

- identified/recorded.

Outcomes for people:

With HLF investment, people will have:

- developed skills

- learnt about heritage

- volunteered time.

Outcomes for communities:

With HLF investment:

- the local area/community will be a better place to live, work or visit

- more people and a wider range of people will have engaged with heritage.

2.7   A consultant, architect and landscape architect were appointed and a range of consultations initiated. Information and invitations to attend "open days" in the park were circulated to 7000 households. Also a number of other community events were held, along with opportunities to feed-in opinions on-line or at neighbourhood and community meetings. Almost 500 people have so far submitted their views and ideas, which have been used to shape the submission.

2.8   The consultations show clear support for restoration of the park and gardens, and have also identified a real desire to create a community facility as part of the project. In particular, there is demand for a café with toilet provision and indoor space that could be used for community meetings and activities in an area lacking in such provision.

2.9   The Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society has agreed to support the Council's bid and develop their role as a proactive partner. In particular, they wish to base their operations at Saughton Gardens (from Suntrap Gardens which were closed late in 2012) and develop a programme of horticultural volunteering amongst their members and the Saughton community. They would also like to run horticultural shows, lectures and other events from Saughton Gardens, along with re-instatement of horticultural apprentice programmes and trials. Although

the "Caley" currently does not possess significant funds it is keen to use its influence to fundraise on behalf of Saughton Gardens.

2.10   A consultant (appointed in 2012) has worked with the Council in the preparation of a "Parks for People" funding application to the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF was submitted by the programme deadline of 28 February 2013. It identifies overall project costs of £5.83m, of which £4.09m is expected to come from HLF. If the application is successful CEC will be required to make a capital contribution of £1.25m over a six year period. A £250,000 contribution has already been secured from Corporate Governance and committed to the installation of a micro-hydro turbine on the adjacent Water of Leith. The balance of £1m will come from the SfC Capital Programme spread over a period of up to six financial years. The remainder of the overall project costs will be in the form of third party contributions, volunteer time and the provision of on-going management and maintenance of the park and gardens.

2.11   Project expenditure includes restoration of the extensive walled garden, footpaths and historic features, along with replacement of the Winter Garden with a more traditional form and the creation of a café and community building. Repair and conservation work is estimated at £1.91m and new building work at £1.58m. An estimated £831k will be required for professional fees, £260k for project staffing costs. Other costs cover community events and engagement activities (including an archaeological dig), volunteer development, training, promotion, and evaluation. Contingency costs and an allowance for inflation estimates have also been included.

2.12   If successful, HLF will potentially offer a Development Grant of £392k in July 2013 in advance of a Delivery phase bid in 2015. The Council will be expected to contribute £141k of its project contribution to the Development Stage, which will allow the appointment of a Project Manager and Development Officer to manage the project and more fully engage with users and the wider community. These staff would report to a Project Board and an associated Project Team of professional staff and community representatives.

2.13   A Second Stage delivery application would be prepared over this period and submitted to the Heritage Lottery Fund in 2015. It would include far greater detail and fully-calculated project costs garnered from historic research, community involvement, architectural and landscape design, and construction/conservation planning.

2.14   One of HLF's "Parks for People" measures of success is securing a Green Flag Award. Green Flag Award will be applied for once the project has been completed.

Conclusion

2.15 If successful, this project would bring in significant external investment and allow the Council to build on the existing investment made in the skate park and children's play area. It would restore one of Edinburgh's premier parks to its former glory, elevate it back to its previous status as a significant visitor attraction and realise the Lord Provost's priority to encourage environmental projects around the city. In addition, it would provide much needed community facilities, a new home for the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society and generate a wide range of volunteering opportunities.

2.16 Updates on the outcome of the application will be reported through Committee Bulletins and a further more detailed report will be presented at the end of the development phase and prior to the submission of a second more detailed funding application in 2015.

3. Recommendations

3.1 Note the submission to the Heritage Lottery Fund to renovate Saughton Park & Gardens.

3.2 Note the intention to submit a further more detailed report at the end of the development phase in 2015.

Mark Turley

Director Services for Communities

Links

Coalition pledges	P31 Maintain our City's reputation as the cultural capital of the world by continuing to support and invest in our cultural infrastructure
	P48 Use Green Flag and other strategies to preserve our green

	spaces
Council outcomes	C07 Edinburgh draws new investment in development and regeneration
	CO19 Edinburgh remains an attractive city through the development of high quality buildings and places and the delivery of high standards and maintenance of infrastructure and public realm
	CO23 Communities and individuals are empowered and supported to improve local outcomes and foster a sense of community
Single Outcome Agreement	SO4 Edinburgh's communities are safer and have improved physical and social fabric
Appendices	N/A

Transport and Environment Committee

10.00am, Tuesday, 19 March 2013

Priority Parking in Craigleith and Blinkbonny/Ravelston - Results of Formal Consultations

Item number	8.10
Report number	
Wards	5 – Inverleith.

Links

Coalition pledges	
Council outcomes	CO22, CO23 and CO26.
Single Outcome Agreement	SO4.

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

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Executive summary

Priority Parking in Craigleith and Blinkbonny/Ravelston - Results of Formal Consultations

Summary

This report summarises the results of the Craigleith public consultation on proposals to introduce a Priority Parking scheme. It also considers the outcome of the Blinkbonny/Ravelston public consultation and recommends further action.

Priority Parking is a new approach to tackle commuter parking pressures on the fringes of the Controlled Parking Zone (CPZ). The aim is to introduce a limited number of residents' parking places to help residents park closer to their homes during the day. There are currently three Priority Parking schemes in operation; B1 in South Grange, B2 in South Morningside and B3 in Arboretum/Kinnear.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Committee:

1   approves the implementation of the Craigleith Priority Parking Area on a reduced scale, focusing on the locations where there is support for the scheme;

2   approves re-advertising the Blinkbonny/Ravelston Priority Parking proposals and sending a letter to residents of the area informing them of the formal consultation process; and

3   approves the amendment of residents' parking permit charges to bring prices into line with other Priority Parking areas in Edinburgh.

Measures of success

The measures of success are:

- residents can park closer to their homes;

- residents are fully consulted and involved in the decision-making process; and

- ensuring that, once a scheme is in operation, there is a balance between the number of residents' permits purchased and parking places provided.

Financial impact

It was reported to Committee in November 2012 that the cost of introducing the Craigleith scheme would be between £22,500 and £30,000, while the Blinkbonny/Ravelston area would cost around £18,000 to £24,000 to implement. Both these areas were budgeted for in the 2012/13 financial year.

Since it is proposed to reduce the initial scale of the Craigleith scheme, it is likely that the actual cost will be below the estimate.

Equalities impact

Consideration has been given to the Council's Public Sector Duty in respect of the Equalities Act 2010. There are no direct equalities impacts arising from this report.

The aim is to provide better parking opportunities for residents, in these areas, nearer to their homes. It is expected that this will have a positive impact on the Council's duty regarding the protected characteristics of age and disability.

Sustainability impact

There are no adverse environmental impacts arising from this report.

Consultation and engagement

Informal consultations were conducted with local residents in both areas where Priority Parking is being considered. A letter was delivered to each household, with the aim to explain the scheme to residents, answer any questions, seek feedback on the design and ascertain the levels of support or otherwise for the proposals. In both areas, a higher proportion of positive comments, in favour of the scheme were received. Therefore, the formal legal process to introduce Priority Parking was started in each area. Further details on the results of the informal consultations can be found in November's Committee report: Progress on Priority Parking – Various Areas.

Part of the Traffic Regulation Order process includes a public consultation where any member of the public can comment on or object to the Order. Another letter was delivered to residents in both areas, asking them to comment again to ensure their views were recorded during the formal process. Full details on the results of the formal consultations can be found in the relevant appendices.

Three of the four Inverleith ward elected members were briefed on the results of the consultations at a meeting in January 2013 and it was considered that further discussions with the Craigleith/Blackhall Community Council (CBCC), regarding the Blinkbonny/Ravelston proposals, were needed.

CBCC are a statutory consultee, in terms of the Traffic Regulation Order process, and were automatically informed of the proposals at the start of the public consultation, although they did not submit a formal response or objection within the necessary timescales.

As a result of the briefing to elected members a meeting was arranged with CBCC. CBCC advised that, in their view, the Blinkbonny/Ravelston scheme should not proceed due to lack of support. However, it was also apparent that many local residents had supported the scheme in the first instance but had not responded during the formal consultation meaning their views could not be included within the final results.

In order to address the concerns of elected members, CBCC and residents it is considered that the Blinkbonny/Ravelston scheme should be re-advertised and a further letter should be delivered to residents of the area informing them of the formal consultation process. To encourage participation it will be made clear in the letter that the matter will not be considered again for a period of five years.

The proposed approach will maintain transparency, provide another opportunity for all residents to comment on the proposals and ensure that their decision is based upon accurate information.

Background reading/external references

[Progress on Priority Parking – Various Areas](). Transport and Environment Committee Report, 23 November 2012.

Report

Priority Parking in Craigleith and Blinkbonny/Ravelston - Results of Formal Consultations

1. Background

1.1 At its 23 November 2010 meeting the Transport, Infrastructure and Environment Committee approved the start of the formal legal procedure necessary to introduce Priority Parking schemes in the Craigleith and Blinkbonny/Ravelston areas.

2. Main report

2.1 Informal consultations were conducted with residents in both areas during June and July 2012. The results of both consultations revealed that, from the residents who responded, there was more support for the introduction of parking controls than there were indications of opposition.

2.2 As a result, a Traffic Regulation Order to introduce Priority Parking was started for each area.

2.3 Part of that process included a formal public consultation, where any interested member of the public could comment on, or object to, the Order. The consultation started on 12 October and ran until 6 November 2012.

2.4 The results of the consultation in the Craigleith area can be found in Appendix One: Analysis of the Craigleith Consultation.

2.5 More detailed analysis of each individual point raised during the consultation can be found in Appendix Three: Craigleith Priority Parking Formal Consultation Results.

2.6 Information on the results from the Blinkbonny/Ravelston area can be found in Appendix Two: Analysis of the Blinkbonny/Ravelston Consultation.

2.7 A map indicating the areas where Priority Parking is being considered can be found in Appendix Four: Priority Parking – Areas B4 and B5.

2.8   It should be noted that the advertised prices of the residents' parking permits, will be superseded by a new charging rate by the time the Priority Parking schemes come into effect.

2.9   Based on the consultation results, should the Craigleith area proceed, it is proposed to make the Order in its current form, with Committee approving an amendment to the residents' parking permit charges by legal notice, to bring the prices into line with other Priority Parking areas in Edinburgh.

2.10 In order to address the concerns of elected members, CBCC and residents it is considered that the Blinkbonny/Ravelston scheme should be re-advertised and a further letter should be delivered to residents of the area informing them of the formal consultation process. To encourage participation it will be made clear in the letter that the matter will not be considered again for a period of five years.

3.   Recommendations

3.1   It is recommended that Committee:

  3.1.1 approves the implementation of the Craigleith Priority Parking Area on a reduced scale focusing on the locations where there is support for the scheme;

  3.1.2 approves re-advertising the Blinkbonny/Ravelston Priority Parking proposals and sending a letter to residents of the area informing them of the formal consultation process; and

  3.1.3 approves the amendment of residents' parking permit charges to bring prices into line with other Priority Parking areas in Edinburgh.

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

Links

|	
Coalition pledges	
Council outcomes	CO22 - Moving efficiently – Edinburgh has a transport system that improves connectivity and is green, healthy and accessible.
	CO23 - Well engaged and well informed – Communities and individuals are empowered and supported to improve local outcomes and foster a sense of community.
	CO26 - The Council engages with stakeholders and works in partnership to improve services and deliver on agreed objectives.
Single Outcome Agreement	SO4 - Edinburgh's communities are safer and have improved physical and social fabric.
Appendices	One: Analysis of the Craigleith Consultation
	Two: Analysis of the Blinkbonny/Ravelston Consultation
	Three: Craigleith Priority Parking Formal Consultation Results
	Four: Priority Parking – Areas B4 and B5

Appendix One

Analysis of the Craigleith Consultation

1.   A letter was delivered to each of the 144 households in this area, on 12 October 2012, to indicate the start of the formal consultation. At this time indications of support were also requested, to provide a better representation of the views of the local community as opposed to simply seeking out objections.

2.   The statutory requirements that the Council must follow when advertising a Traffic Regulation Order involve the placing of a public notice in a local newspaper and making the proposals available for public inspection. In addition, letters were delivered to individual properties and the Council exceeded its statutory obligations.

3.   Furthermore, notices were erected on-street to inform members of the public and other road users in the area concerned. Information was also placed on the Council's website, both within the Priority Parking pages and within the traffic orders' section and the proposals were advertised on Tell Me Scotland, Scotland's public information portal.

4.   The public consultation elicited 31 individual responses. One respondent did not include their postal address and despite requesting this information it was not forthcoming. Therefore this response was removed from the final batch.

5.   A further three responses only included questions about the scheme and while answers were provided during the consultation period, no additional comments were received to indicate the views of the residents. Therefore these three e-mails were also removed from the results.

6.   Of the remaining 27 responses, 25 were received from residents within the area of the proposed scheme while two were submitted by residents from outside the Craigleith area. Both of the representations from outside the area were objections.

7.   The final results therefore reflect 27 representations which is a slight increase on the number received during the informal consultation. The response rate, as a percentage of the households within the area concerned, equals 19%, which is slightly below the average for a consultation of this nature.

8.   The 27 representations are classified as; 18 indications of support, seven objections and two general comments.
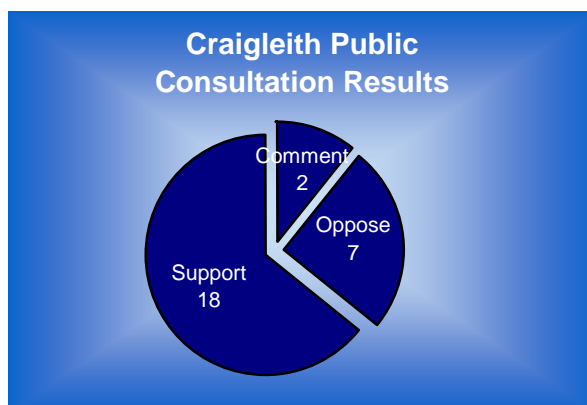
9.   The two comments included general remarks about the scheme but were ambiguous. Despite requests to clarify their observations, it remains unclear whether these two residents support or object to the proposals.

Proposals based on the Results

10.   Whilst there are more indications of support than objections for the Priority Parking proposals, a return of 18 in favour to seven against indicates a body of opposition to the introduction of the scheme in each of the three streets concerned.

11.   This is similar to the findings of the Council prior to the introduction of the B2 Priority Parking scheme in South Morningside. Therefore, it is proposed to take a similar implementation approach in Craigleith and introduce parking places only where there is a need for them and also where there is community support.

12.   This being the case, it is considered there is insufficient support to introduce parking controls in Orchard Drive and Orchard Terrace.

13.   In Craigleith Road, the majority of support was on the north-side of the street between Craigleith Hill and Craigleith Hill Crescent. In this section, nine indications of support were received compared to one objection and one comment. Therefore, it is recommended to introduce parking places only outside these households in a first phase.

14.   Five indications of support and two objections were received from the remaining areas of Craigleith Road, but these were spread along the south side of the road and to the west of Craigleith Hill. As such they do not form a concise pocket of support where one parking place could be introduced to serve all the households.

15. Further consideration of the positive comments does not suggest that each resident needs to park on-street during the day. It is considered that any introduction of parking places outside these households should be postponed to a second phase after a period of monitoring has taken place.

16. Therefore, it is recommended to introduce parking places on the north-side of Craigleith Road between Craigleith Hill and Craigleith Hill Crescent whilst keeping the remaining proposed parking places in reserve for a possible second phase should it be required.

Objections to the Scheme

17. There were seven objections received against the scheme and 16 individual points were raised. Four main points were raised twice while another 12 were mentioned once.

18. The main points were that the scheme would move parking problems elsewhere, that parking opportunities are usually available during the day and that residents would have to pay to park in their own streets. The other main issue was a suggestion to reduce the current CPZ in the surrounding areas.

19. Priority Parking aims to help residents park closer to their homes without moving parking problems to other areas. Since it is not proposed to control all the kerb-side space, unrestricted parking is available free of charge within the scheme. Therefore, it is not considered that non-residential parking will be displaced to other areas.

20. There are sections with lower parking demands during the day, while streets to the east of the Craigleith area do suffer from a level of commuter parking. It is expected that across the area, residents will have different views on the need for parking controls.

21. It is likely that any scheme which requires commuters or non-residential motorists to pay to park will encourage them to park in the next available unrestricted street. This will move parking pressures to other areas and possibly create further requests for the Council to take action in relation to parking problems.

22. Priority Parking is an effective and low-cost scheme to provide better parking opportunities for residents in their own street, but it is not currently being considered in areas where the CPZ is already in place.

23. More detailed analysis of each of the specific points raised during the public consultation can be found in Appendix Three: Craigleith Priority Parking Formal Consultation Results.

Analysis of the Blinkbonny/Ravelston Consultation

1.   A letter was delivered to each of the 248 households in this area, on 12 October 2012, to start the formal consultation and to seek the views of residents. While objections must be sought, indications of support were also requested, to provide a balanced view of local opinion. The period for representations to be submitted ran until 6 November 2012.

2.   The statutory requirements that the Council must follow when advertising a Traffic Regulation Order involve the placing of a public notice in a local newspaper and making the proposals available for public inspection. In addition, letters were delivered to individual properties and the Council exceeded its statutory obligations.

3.   Furthermore, notices were erected on-street to inform members of the public and other road users in the area concerned. Information was also placed on the Council's website, both within the Priority Parking pages and within the traffic orders' section and the proposals were advertised on Tell Me Scotland, Scotland's public information portal.

4.   During the consultation period there were 111 separate responses received.

5.   However, detailed analysis of the consultation responses suggests that some of those who responded during the consultation period did not fully understand the proposals.

6.   It was also noted that a leaflet sent to a number of households in the area by a local resident, included a number of inaccurate statements and misrepresented the intentions of the Council. This may have encouraged some residents to change their minds or not to participate in the formal consultation.

7.   While those representations must be taken at face value, it is considered that there is benefit in providing another opportunity for residents and any interested member of the public to again consider the proposals in full and to make additional representations.

8.   It has also become apparent that a number of residents who responded to the initial consultation did not respond to the formal consultation. Some of those residents have since contacted the Council asking that their views be included. The re-advertising of the proposals will provide an opportunity to clarify the proposals and allow those who did not respond during the formal consultation to have their views taken into consideration.

9. Re-advertising an Order follows exactly the same legal procedure as happened when it was first advertised. In addition, a letter will also be sent to residents within the area concerned with more information.

10. In addition a further letter should be delivered to residents of the area informing them of the formal consultation process. To encourage participation it will be made clear in the letter that the matter will not be considered again for a period of five years.

11. Each respondent will be required to reply to the new public consultation, even in cases where they have responded previously. This will ensure that the outcome is based upon responses from residents who have fully considered the information and have had the opportunity to comment.

12. A further report on the detailed results of the Blinkbonny/Ravelston consultation will be submitted to a future meeting of this Committee.

Appendix Three: Craigleith Priority Parking Formal Consultation Results			
Comment	**Number**	**Response**	**Action**
Priority Parking will move problems elsewhere	2	The aim of Priority Parking is to help residents park closer to their homes without simply moving parking problems to other areas. Unlike a Controlled Parking Zone (CPZ) all the kerbside space will not be controlled and the number of residents' parking places introduced is based on parking survey results, consultation responses and permit uptake.	The scaling back of the scheme will further reduce any potential displacement of parking pressures to other areas.
Reduce the Controlled Parking Zone (CPZ) restrictions	2	While Priority Parking may have been beneficial in some areas of the extended CPZ, this suggestion is outwith the scope of this proposal.	No action proposed.
Parking space is usually available nearby	2	The availability of a parking space is a subjective issue as some residents find it a problem if they cannot park outside their house whilst others are content to park within their street. Priority Parking aims to provide better parking opportunities for residents whilst maintaining uncontrolled areas so residents still have a choice of whether to participate in the scheme or not.	No action proposed.
The scheme will penalise residents by making them pay for a permit to park in their own street	2	The main aim of the scheme is to help residents find a suitable parking place during the day. Priority Parking is flexible enough so that parking places will only be introduced where there is support for them and where residents want to use the parking places. Uncontrolled sections of kerbside space will remain to provide parking opportunities for residents who do not wish to purchase a parking permit. Furthermore, outside of the short controlled period, non-permit holders can park in the residents' parking places.	No action proposed.
Introduce Phases One and Two at the same time	1	Priority Parking is designed to be flexible to meet the needs of residents whilst being tailored to suit actual permit demand. Introducing both phase one and phase two spaces at once could provide more spaces than permit holders require, force parking problems elsewhere and leave residents with the feeling that they have to buy a parking permit.	No action proposed.
There will be increased pressure on the unrestricted spaces	1	The aim of the scheme is to balance the number of permit holders spaces with residents' permits issued. Therefore, controlled spaces will be provided for residents who already need to park on the street during the day and this is unlikely to increase pressure on uncontrolled areas.	No action proposed.
The extension of the CPZ has shifted parking problems up Craigleith Road	1	While it is recognised that previous extensions of the CPZ have moved parking pressures to other areas, Priority Parking is a potential solution to these problems. It is not considered that a previous issue should prevent a current scheme from proceeding with the aim to help solve these problems for other residents.	No action proposed.

The scheme favours commuters and long-stay motorists who cause the parking problems		1	The main aim is to provide a solution to help residents park closer to their homes without moving parking problems elsewhere which is likely to create more requests for the Council to take action against inconsiderate parking. It is likely that such a scheme which seeks a contribution from non-residents will not be successful as commuters will tend to park in the next available unrestricted and free parking place. This may not make the best use of the available kerbside space and cause further problems elsewhere. Priority Parking is a low-cost solution where permit prices are much lower than in the CPZ. Permit holders will be the greatest beneficiary of the scheme and the permit charge helps contribute toward its running costs.	No action proposed.
Restrict parking overnight instead		1	In many areas of the city, demand for parking places overnight and at weekends can often exceed the daytime parking pressures during the working week. There are no overnight on-street parking schemes in Edinburgh. Introducing such a scheme would significantly increase costs, due to greater enforcement levels and compel many residents to purchase a parking permit to park near their house at night.	No action proposed.
Many households in Orchard Drive and Orchard Crescent have off-street parking		1	The Council was aware of a number of concerns regarding commuter and long-stay parking problems in these streets and it was considered appropriate to include them within the consultation on proposed parking controls.	Orchard Drive and Orchard Crescent will be removed from phase one of the scheme while the parking places will be retained within the Order and held in reserve.
Forcing commuters to pay to park		1	The main aim of the scheme is to help residents find a suitable parking place during the day and not to make commuters pay for parking. It is recognised that the continued extension of the CPZ is not the best approach in achieving this aim. Therefore, within the Priority Parking area, uncontrolled sections of kerbside space will remain to provide parking opportunities for non-residents.	No action proposed.
There should be no restrictions in this area		1	This objection was received from a resident who lives outwith the proposed area and objects to any extension of parking controls in Craigleith. It is considered that those residents who live within the area concerned should have a greater say in the future of the proposals in their streets.	The scaling back of the scheme will partially address this objection.
Many more spaces are proposed than residents need		1	The number of proposed residents' parking places is based upon parking survey data. However, it was proposed to implement the parking places in two phases with some being held in reserve. In addition, the results of the consultation will help tailor the scheme to meet the needs of local residents. It was always the aim to avoid introducing more parking places than residents need to prevent kerbside space being underused and potentially moving problems to other areas.	No action proposed.

Extend the CPZ	1	The Transport, Infrastructure and Environment Committee has previously decided that there should be no further extensions to the CPZ. It has been ascertained that extending the CPZ can move parking problems to the next available unrestricted streets. Priority Parking aims to help residents find better parking opportunities without removing all non-residential parking from the area.	No action proposed.
Residents have to pay when its free for others	1	Permit holders will be the main beneficiary of the proposals and the permit charge will help contribute towards the running costs of the scheme. However, since only a fraction of the kerbside space will be controlled and for a short period each day, residents will not feel like they have no choice but to purchase a parking permit.	No action proposed.
Extend Double Red Lines at junction of Queensferry Road and Orchard Drive	1	It is not proposed to amend the lengths of any existing double red or yellow lines as part of the Priority Parking scheme.	No action proposed.
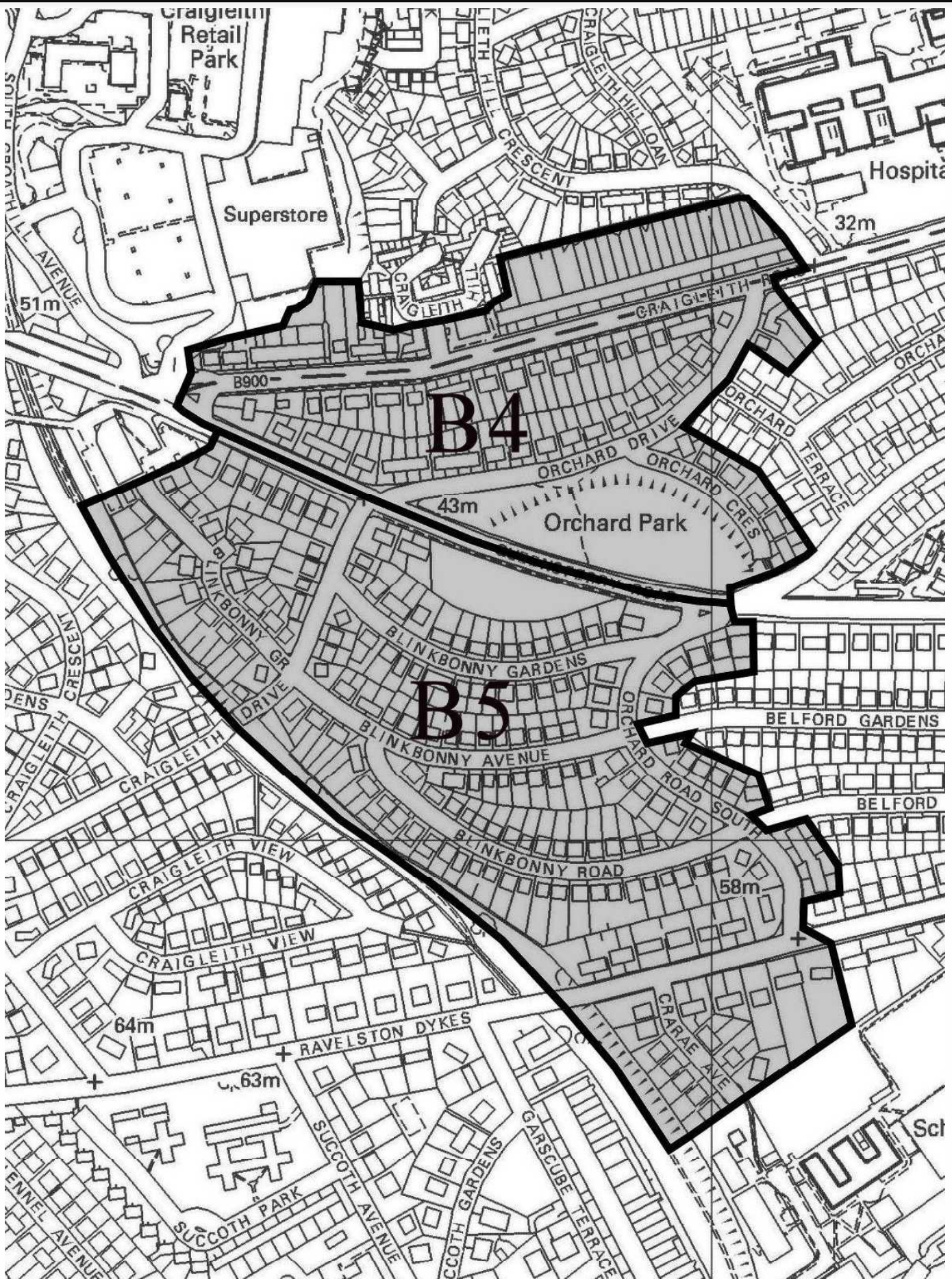
B4

B5

Orchard Park

Priority Parking - Areas B4 and B5

DATE:
SCALE: NTS

DRAWN BY: AJM
CHECKED BY: AJM

Drg. No.

Transport and Environment Committee

10.00am, Tuesday, 19 March 2013

George Street: Festival Traffic Management

Item number	8.11
Report number	
Wards	11 – City Centre

Links

Coalition pledges	P24 and P31
Council outcomes	CO20
Single Outcome Agreement	SO1

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

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Executive summary

George Street: Festival Traffic Management

Summary

In August 2012 George Street was closed to all traffic, under a Temporary Traffic Regulation Order (TTRO), between Hanover Street and Frederick Street. This was to facilitate event space for the Spiegelterrace.

Although Lothian Buses were negatively impacted with delays to service. No other significant traffic management or safety issues occurred as a result of the George Street closure, 2012.

There is an application to hold an event on George Street this year between Hanover Street and Frederick Street requiring the closure of this section of road. This report seeks approval to pursue the necessary TTRO.

There are other event proposals being developed for George Street during August 2013.

Recommendations

It is recommended that Committee:

1. authorises officers to pursue a Temporary Traffic Regulation Order, closing George Street to traffic between Hanover Street and Frederick Street during August 2013.

2. refers this report to both the Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee and Economy Committees for noting.

Measures of success

No significant traffic management or safety issues occur as a result of the TTRO.

George Street increases the 'festival destination' appeal of the New Town and attracts increased visitor numbers.

Financial impact

The costs associated with promoting the TTRO, traffic management costs and the loss of parking income will be met by the event organiser requiring the TTRO.

Equalities impact

The proposed road closure will help meet our duties to advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations by providing an accessible event space for all to enjoy.

If Officers are tasked to pursue a TTRO, a full Equality and Rights Impact Assessment will be carried out to ensure that any potential negative impacts, for example the removal of disabled parking, will be considered and actions taken to mitigate against these.

Sustainability impact

The proposed TTRO will help achieve a sustainable Edinburgh by encouraging economic opportunity. In addition, the closure of this section of road to traffic will create a more welcoming and attractive environment for activities it will also contribute to better air quality.

Consultation and engagement

The TTRO will be considered by the City Wide Traffic Management Group whose members include the emergency services.

Background reading/external references

None

Report

George Street: Festival Traffic Management

1.   Background

1.1   In August 2012 George Street was closed to all traffic, under a Temporary Traffic Regulation Order (TTRO), between Hanover Street and Frederick Street. This was to facilitate event space for the Spiegelterrace.

1.2   There is an application to hold an event on George Street this year between Hanover Street and Frederick Street, requiring the closure of this section of road.

1.3   To facilitate this closure a TTRO is required.

1.4   Temporary Traffic Regulation Orders (TTROs) are required when roads or footways are temporarily closed, or when parking controls or speed limits are introduced. TTROs are for limited periods of time and do not require a consultation period.

2.   Main report

2.1   The requirement to close George Street in 2012 was considered by the Events Planning Operations Group (EPOG). The EPOG referred traffic management issues to the City Centre/Leith Neighbourhood team. This put forward traffic management arrangements to the City Wide Traffic Management Group.

2.2   An EPOG was held on 12 February 2013 to consider the impact current proposals would have on businesses, traffic management, and public safety. Business and event representatives highlighted a range of views held by traders.

2.3   The City Wide Traffic Management Group met on 27 February 2013 and considered the closure of George Street between Hanover and Frederick Street during August 2013. Lothian Buses have no issues with the proposal on the condition that the West End bus gate is opened as anticipated. No other issues were raised.

2.4   Traffic modelling is being carried out to assess the impact with current traffic arrangements in the City centre.

2.5   To facilitate the street closure and ensure appropriate traffic management arrangements are put in place a TTRO is required to:

- Close George Street both sides between its junction with Frederick Street and No 63 and between its junction with Hanover Street and No 37.

- Erect road closure information signs on George Street, Hanover Street and Frederick Street.

- Erect advanced warning signs on George Street.

2.5   If other proposals are developed into deliverable event applications, traffic management arrangements will be brought to this committee.

3.   Recommendations

It is recommended that Committee:

3.1 authorises officers to pursue a Temporary Traffic Regulation Order, closing George Street to traffic between Hanover Street and Frederick Street during August 2013.

3.2 refers this report to both the Corporate Policy and Strategy Committee and Economy Committees for noting.

Mark Turley

Director of Services for Communities

Links

Coalition pledges	P24 - Maintain and embrace support for our world-famous festivals and events
	P31 - Maintain our City's reputation as the cultural capital of the world by continuing to support and invest in our cultural infrastructure
Council outcomes	CO20 - Culture, sport and major events – Edinburgh continues to be a leading cultural city where culture and sport play a central part in the lives and futures of citizens
Single Outcome Agreement	SO1 - Edinburgh's Economy Delivers increased investment, jobs and opportunities for all
Appendices	1 Spiegelterrace draft Site Plan 2013
	2 George Street closure marking and signs - Layout 2012

THISTLE STREET SOUTH WEST LANE

63 to 67

59 to 64

36

61

32

25a

64

62

89 99

88

46

33

48

39

35

35a

37

TCB

70 to 76

43 45

51

49

47

39

Entrance/Exit

Arch

JAMIE'S VAN

Stage

CAFE CENTRAL

TCBs

HABOURS

Glasswash area

Generator & Tank

Bins

Bar

Coffee

49 to 56

WC

Steelstore

Coolstore

WEST END OF
SITE SCREENED
BY STREET BOARD
WITH ART FESTIVAL
MURAL / WORKS
+ ADDED PLANTING

WC

Staff cabin

34

32

38

36

42

40

Arch

Entrance/Exit

WC

Bar

Food

Coolstore

57 to 61

65

George Street

63

Table
DJ decks and
Box
office

Entrance/
Exit

Arch

GEORGE STREET

48

50

52

31

69

Generator

Parasol / concert

Spiegel
Tent

STANDING
ORDER

5A

ASSEMBLY
ROOMS

32

DELIVERY ACCESS

DR

85 95

30 29

PED X-ING

DR

DELIVERY ACCESS

34 to 36

Statue

62 to 66

PH

ROSE STREET NORTH LANE

68 to 70

STANDING
ORDER
PH

Hall

37

PH

50 to 64

33

39 to 47

Posts

49

72

44 42

53a

NOTES:

Road Markings during the Road Closure.
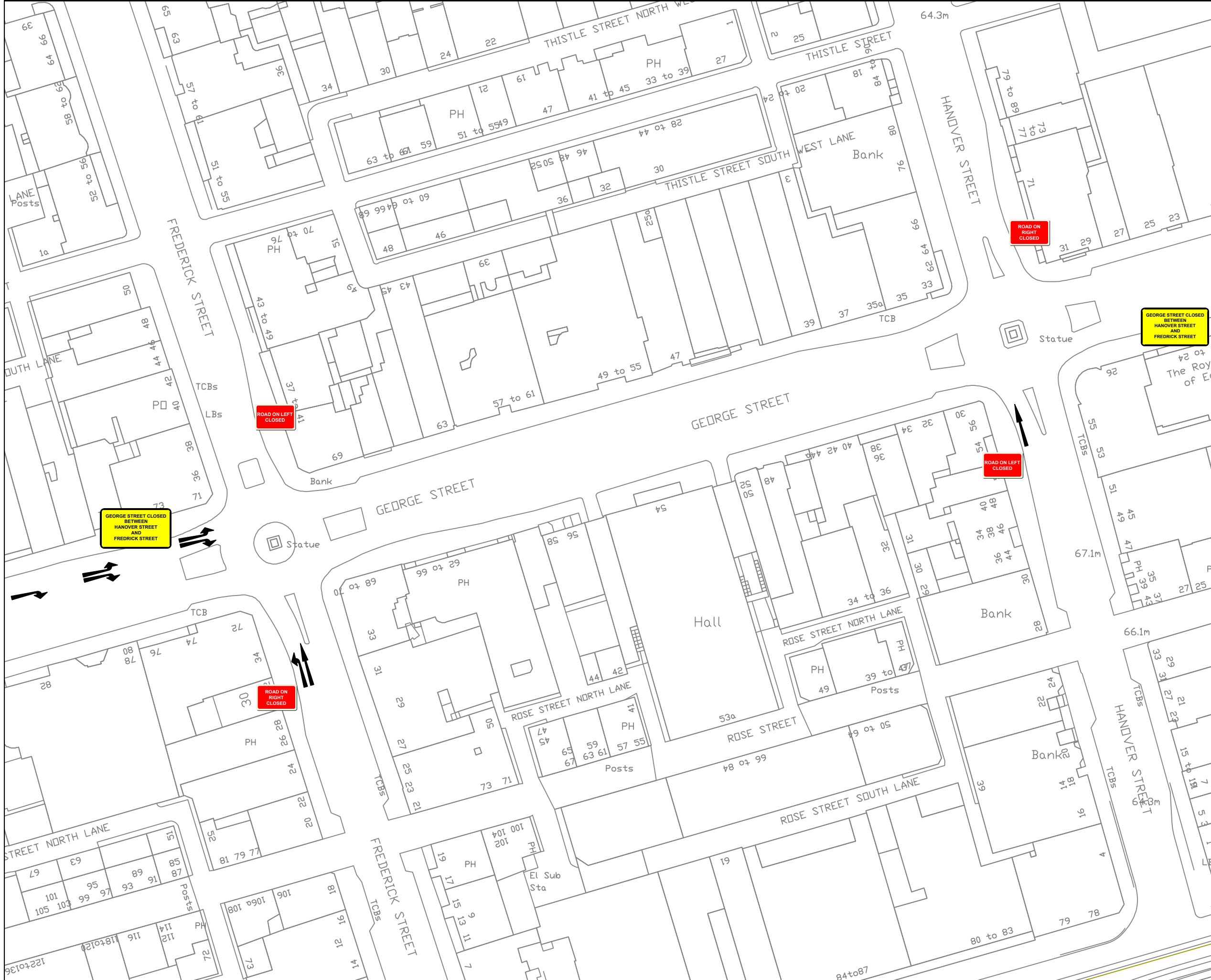
THISTLE STREET NORTH WEST

THISTLE STREET

THISTLE STREET SOUTH WEST LANE

FREDERICK STREET

HANOVER STREET

GEORGE STREET

GEORGE STREET

ROSE STREET NORTH LANE

ROSE STREET

ROSE STREET SOUTH LANE

Bank

Hall

Statue

PH

PO

ROAD ON RIGHT CLOSED

ROAD ON LEFT CLOSED

GEORGE STREET CLOSED BETWEEN HANOVER STREET AND FREDRICK STREET

64.3m

66.1m

67.1m

REVISION   DETAILS   BY   DATE   CHECKED

⬧EDINBVRGH⬧
THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

SERVICES FOR COMMUNITIES
The City of Edinburgh Council
Chesser House, 500 Gorgie Road
Edinburgh EH11 2YJ
Tel. No. 0131-529 3433

ROADS SERVICES
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

Revised Road Markings

| Date: | 24-07-12 | Job. No.70121065 | Drawn by: | Marcus O'Mara |
| Scale: | .1 | | Checked by: | Scott Findlay |

DRG. NO. 02