DATA LABEL: Public

Community Planning Partnership Board

West Lothian Civic Centre
Howden South Road
LIVINGSTON
EH54 6FF

7 February 2017

A meeting of the **Community Planning Partnership Board** of West Lothian Council will be held within the **Council Chambers, West Lothian Civic Centre** on **Monday 13 February 2017** at **10:00am**.

For Chief Executive

BUSINESS

Public Session

1. Apologies for Absence

2. Declarations of Interest - Members should declare any financial and non-financial interests they have in the items of business for consideration at the meeting, identifying the relevant agenda item and the nature of their interest.

3. Order of Business, including notice of urgent business

4. Confirm Draft Minutes of Meeting of Community Planning Partnership Board held on Monday 21 November 2016 (herewith).

5. Note Minute of CP Steering Group held on 30 January 2017 (herewith)

6. Minutes of Thematic Forums :-

   (a) Community Safety Board , 19 September 2016 (herewith)

   (b) Economic Partnership Forum, 6 December 2016 (herewith)

   (c) Climate Change & Sustainability Working Group, 13 January 2017 (herewith)

7. SOA Performance Reports :-

   (a) Health and Wellbeing Thematic Report (herewith)

   (b) SOA Exceptions Report (herewith)

8. Place Standard Tool Demonstration - Presentation by Irene Beautyman, Improvement Services (herewith)

9. Placemaking in Fauldhouse - Report by Alice Mitchell, Economic Development and Regeneration Manager, WLC (herewith)

10. Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016 - Update Report on Partner Seminar and Further Analysis - Report by David Greaves, Economic Development Policy Manager, WLC (herewith)

11. Partnership with Sportscotland - Report by Robin Strang, Chief Executive, West Lothian Leisure, Andrew Baptie, Partnership Manager, Sportscotland and Paul Stark, Active Schools and Community Sports Manager, WLC (herewith)

12. Joint Inspection of Services for Children and Young People - Report by Tim Ward, Senior Manager, Social Policy, WLC (herewith)

13. Resource Aligning Group Update - Report by Donald Forrest, Head of Finance and Property Services, WLC (herewith)

14. Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 - Final Community Planning Guidance and Regulation, Report by Joanna Anderson, Community Planning Development Officer, WLC (herewith)

15. Draft CPP Workplans 2017 - Report by Joanna Anderson, Community Planning Development Officer, WLC (herewith)

16. Dates of Future Meetings :-

   (a) Monday 22 May 2017

   (b) Monday 21 August 2017

   (c) Monday 20 November 2017

NOTE **For further information please contact Val Johnston, Tel No.01506 281604 or email val.johnston@westlothian.gov.uk**

MINUTE of MEETING of the COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP BOARD of WEST LOTHIAN COUNCIL held within COUNCIL CHAMBERS, WEST LOTHIAN CIVIC CENTRE, on 21 NOVEMBER 2016.

Present –

Councillor Cathy Muldoon (Chair)	West Lothian Council
Councillor John McGinty	West Lothian Council
Councillor Tony Boyle	West Lothian Council
Graham Hope, Chief Executive	West Lothian Council
Eddie Ritchie	Scottish Fire & Rescue
Chief Inspector Colin Geoghegan	Police Scotland
John Reid	Dept of Works & Pensions
Dr Margaret Douglas	NHS Lothian
Bridget Meisak	Voluntary Sector Gateway WL
Mhairi Harrington	West Lothian College

In Attendance –

Graeme Struthers	West Lothian Council
Craig McCorriston	West Lothian Council
Alistair Shaw	West Lothian Council
Alice Mitchell	West Lothian Council
Susan Gordon	West Lothian Council
Paula Huddart	West Lothian Council
Tim Ward	West Lothian Council

Apologies -

Gary Laing	Scottish Fire & Rescue
Dr Alison McCallum	NHS Lothian

1. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Agenda Item 12 (Community Justice Redesign) – Councillor Tony Boyle declared a non-financial interest in that he was a council appointed member of the Community Justice Authority.

2. MINUTE

The Board approved the Minute of its meeting held on 22 August 2016. The Minute was thereafter signed by the Chair.

3. MINUTE OF MEETING OF THE COMMUNITY PLANNING STEERING GROUP

The Board noted the Minute of the Community Planning Steering Group held on 7 November 2016.

4. MINUTES OF THEMATIC FORUMS

a) The Board noted the Minute of the Community Safety Board held

on 13 June 2016;

b) The Board noted the Minute of the Economic Partnership Forum held on 7 September 2016; and

c) The Board noted the Minute of the Climate Change and Sustainability Working Group held on 3 November 2016

5. SOA PERFORMANCE REPORTING

a) The Board noted the Community Safety Thematic report; and

b) The Board noted the SOA Exceptions report

6. VOLUNTARY SECTOR GATEWAY UPDATE - PRESENTATION BY CHIEF EXECUTIVE BRIDGET MEISAK

The Board were provided with an overview of the work that was being undertaken by Bridget Meisak, Chief Executive of the Voluntary Sector Gateway.

Bridget explained that since she had been in post a root and branches review of the Voluntary Sector Gateway had been undertaken to ensure that the third sector interface was well governed, well managed and effective. This included deleting two posts but also appointing a Lead Development Officer and four part time Lead Development Officers over the next few months.

Work was also ongoing to map out volunteer sector organisations of which there were about 600 in total and that it was hoped that the Voluntary Sector Gateway would create a database to manage these details.

The Third Sector Strategy Group has also been re-organised and was in the process of creating a workplan.

And finally the Voluntary Sector Gateway was exploring communications channels for the voluntary sector and how best these organisations could be represented on other public bodes such as the Integrated Joint Board, Policy Development & Scrutiny Panels and the Public Protection Committee.

In relation to a question on how the Voluntary Sector Gateway was engaging with its planning partners Bridget explained that at the moment the Gateway was collating the 600 voluntary organisations into themes and once this exercise had been completed they would be better placed to understand what meetings they could be represented at.

The Chair thanked Bridget Meisak for the informative presentation.

Decision

1. To note the contents of the presentation by Bridget Meisak, Chief Executive of the Voluntary Sector Gateway; and

2. To note the ongoing work by the Gateway to ensure that it was well governed and managed.

7. WEST LOTHIAN PLAY STRATEGY

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by the Head of Social Policy providing an update on the Play Strategy and seeking approval for all partners to adopt the strategy.

The Head of Social Policy explained that the development of the strategy had been facilitated by a temporary Play Strategy Development Officer who reported to the Play Strategy Steering Group. The Play Strategy, a copy of which was attached to the report was supported by an Action Plan and included action to identify Play Champions across the Community Planning Partnership.

The role of the Play Champion was to influence policy, strategic planning and practice across all agencies and organisations that had an interest in and a responsibility for children's play. The Champion would embed play in CPP activities and ensure that within West Lothian the child's right to play was upheld and valued.

The report continued to provide details on the consultation undertaken with Stakeholders during the development of the strategy noting that following a survey the results demonstrated that in West Lothian children felt they did have the opportunity to play, rest and enjoy themselves however there were fewer opportunities for children with a disability within their communities.

The Play Strategy along with the Action Plan would be rolled out across all CPP service areas.

It was recommended that CPP partners sign up to the West Lothian Play Strategy and Action Plan and that Play Champions were appointed within services.

Decision

1. To approve the terms of the report; and

2. To note the recommendation that partner organisations consider appointing Play Champions and that they could contact Paula Huddart, WLC to assist with thi.

8. COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT 2015 - COMMUNITY PLANNING GUIDANCE AND REGULATION

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by

the Head of Planning, Economic Development and Regeneration advising of the near-final Community Planning guidance and regulation and the timescales for when this part of the action would come into force. The Board was also being asked to consider and approve a set of proposed actions which would ensure that the CPP was well placed to take forward the new requirements.

The Head of Planning, Economic Development and Regeneration explained that from March to June 2016, as part of the development of wider guidance on the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015, the Scottish Government consulted on their draft Community Planning guidance and regulation. The guidance had been produced to help support bodies subject to statutory duties to provide clarity and insight about how they should apply the duties and in order to make Community Planning work effectively for their communities.

The guidance had now been revised based on responses to the consultation and the near-final version had been published, a copy of which was attached to the report at Appendix 1. Scottish Ministers then laid the regulation before Parliament on 10 November 2016 and following approval the legislation would come into effect on 20 December 2016.

It was important that the West Lothian CPP was ready to take forward the requirements of the Act. Some work had been carried out to review where the CPP was at in terms of the legal requirements and the recommendations for effective Community Planning as set out in the near-final guidance. Some actions were already being implemented and some further actions required to be carried out and these were summarised as follows :-

Statutory Plans

- The Act required CPPs to prepare and publish a Local Outcome Improvement Plan setting out local priority outcomes and how the CPP would improve these outcomes. It was agreed by the CPP in May 2016 that the existing Single Outcome Agreement met this requirement in the Act.

- The Act also required CPPs to prepare and publish Locality Plans for the areas experiencing the poorest outcomes. Nine local regeneration plans were already being developed in West Lothian, based on the datazones within the bottom 20% of the SIMD.

Community Participation

- The Act placed community participation at the heart of Community Planning. Therefore it was proposed that the Community Planning team and relevant officers and partners explore how the existing Community Engagement Practitioners Network could be further developed to build upon membership, further explore community involvement in CPP processes, create more opportunities for planned and coordinated community engagement and build upon existing equality forums to ensure diverse voices were heard in the

community planning service design and delivery.

Leadership Development

- A number of new statutory duties had been placed on all Community Planning Partners and it was important that partners understood their roles and responsibilities. Therefore it was proposed that a guide be developed to build skills and confidence of individuals within the CPP. Development opportunities were also to be provided to Board members, for example through development days and collaborative leadership sessions.

Resourcing Improvement

- Under the Act each Community Planning partner was legally required to contribute such funds, staff and other resources as the CPP considered appropriate to improve outcomes and secure community participation in Community Planning. The Resource Aligning Group had an action plan in place to improve how CPP resources were targeted and the group had begun to discuss the section on Resource Improvement in the guidance to consider what further action was required.

It was also to be noted that the short-life CPP Work Streams had considered a wider set of draft recommendations related to CPP development, which were currently being developed. A full report on this would be brought to a future meeting of the CPP Board.

It was recommended that the CPP Board notes that the near-final Community Planning guidance and regulation and the timescales for the legislation coming into force and agree the following recommendations :-

1. Local Regeneration Plans should be adopted as the CPP's statutory Locality Plans;

2. Further consideration should be given by the Community Planning team and relevant colleagues to rolling out the various locality planning tools and approaches (including community choices, Place Standard Tool;

3. The Community Planning team and relevant officers and partners should explore the development of the Community Engagement Practitioners Network and produce a proposal to be taken to a future CPP Board meeting; and

4. A guide should be developed to build skills and confidence of individuals within the CPP and development opportunities should be provided to Board members.

Decision

To approve the terms of the report

9. COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT 2015 - PARTICIPATION REQUESTS

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by the Head of Planning, Economic Development and Regeneration highlighting the new rights and duties in relation to Participation Requests as a result of new provisions included in the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 and to advise the Community Planning Partnership Board of plans to establish a process to manage participation requests.

The Head of Planning, Economic Development and Regeneration explained that the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act aimed to empower community bodies through the ownership of land, buildings and strengthen their voices in the community in decisions that mattered to them.

Part 3 of the Act set out how the process for Participation Requests would work noting that Participation Requests provided a mechanism a for community bodies to put forward their ideas for how services could be changed to improve outcomes for their community. Participation requests were not to be seen as a replacement for engagement but as an opportunity to establish dialogue where communities found it difficult to be recognised or heard.

There was a degree of uncertainty as to what the content of a Participation Request might be, the resources that could be needed to deal with them and the number of requests that could be made. Draft guidance would be published by the Scottish Government in November but in the meantime the Scottish Community Development Centre had published a useful briefing which explained the process in more detail and a copy was attached to the report at Appendix 1.

Public authorities should now be looking at how they would manage Participation Requests and although each public authority would have to look at this independently it was important to ensure that individual processes from each CPP partner complemented each. West Lothian Council was currently developing a process for managing Participation Requests based on the draft guidance. It was likely that the Community Planning and Regeneration Team would oversee the process and would be the main point of contact for those submitting Participation Requests.

It was recommended that the Community Planning Partnership Board :-

1. Note the new rights and duties arising from the implementation of Part 3 of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act;

2. Considers partners approaches to Participation Requests; and

3. Considers how partners could ensure complimentary processes in relation to Participation Requests.

Decision

1. To approve the terms of the report; and

2. To request that all partners consider sharing their ideas for handling participation requests as the system was very much in its early days and all ideas would be welcome.

10. COMMUNITY JUSTICE REDESIGN IN SCOTLAND - DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY JUSTICE NATIONAL STRATEGY, OUTCOMES, PERFORMANCE AND IMPROVEMENT FRAMEWORK AND GUIDANCE TO CPP'S

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by the Head of Social Policy providing a progress on the national agenda for Community Justice.

Community Justice Redesign in Scotland was now seven months into its transitional year, during which CPPs were required to prepare to assume full powers over justice services in each local authority area. The legal framework under which these changes were implemented was fairly narrow and focused largely on response to the needs of offenders who were already generally managed by local services.

The report further advised that there were three main strands of development in relation to Community Justice – the National Strategy for Community Justice, Performance Framework and Guidance to CPPs. A copy of each of these documents was attached to the report as a series of appendices and the report also provided a brief narrative of them.

Alongside the CPPs development of a clearer understanding of the potential challenges and benefits of the Community Justice approach, partners would need to ensure that their workforces had a clear understanding of their roles, not only in delivering direct services but also in increasing community understanding and engagement. This would overlap with the CPPs responsibilities in terms of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015.

Further information was provided in terms of the consultation being carried out to inform the future shape of Community Justice in West Lothian and a consultation survey was being carried out involving a number of local justice partners. A number of focus groups would also be held in a variety of locations throughout West Lothian which would continue to inform the consultation.

The Community Planning Partnership Board was asked to :-

1. Note the terms of the report including the identified areas for future work; and

2. Further updates would be provided to the CPP as the situation developed.

Decision

1. To note the contents of the report; and

2. To agree that a further update report would be forwarded to the next scheduled meeting of the board.

11. SCOTTISH INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION - WEST LOTHIAN RESULTS 2016 : INITIAL ANALYSIS

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) by the Head of Planning, Economic Development and Regeneration providing an overview and analysis of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) as it applied to West Lothian.

The SIMD measured relative deprivation using a mix of indicators (known as domains) of which Income, Employment, Education and Health were the most important. The SIMD provided a measure of the relative level of multiple deprivations for an area at a given point in time – by ranking small geographic areas known as datazones.

Attached to the report at Appendix 1 was the preliminary analysis of SIMD 2016 as it related to West Lothian. The key points covered in the analysis included the following :-

- West Lothian's relative positon in terms of its share of areas in the most deprived 15% and 20% categories had not changed;

- The number of datazones in the most deprived 15% located in West Lothian was 16. However a further 23 datazones were found within the 15 to 20% range;

- West Lothian did not have the acute and extensive pattern of area deprivation that was evident in Glasgow and other parts of the west of Scotland;

- The picture in West Lothian was one of clusters of deprived datazones in some localities e.g. Craigshill, Blackburn and Whitburn. However elsewhere a more diffuse pattern with datazones in the most 20% often sitting next to areas with low deprivation levels. There were also a number of outlier datazones – in Uphall and Bridgend;

- Changes to overall numbers and more logical boundaries of datazones alongside changes to methodology for the domains meant that comparisons should not generally be made with previous iterations of the SIMD. A number of areas including two datazones in Carmondean for example showed as being moderately deprived due to more logical datazone boundaries being introduced;

- Nevertheless, the overall pattern of area deprivation in West Lothian was similar to that evidenced in previous SIMDS exercises. The 2016 map was close to that derived from the deprivation

mapping exercise 25 years ago; and

- However there also appeared to be some positive change in that some areas where regeneration had been focused, notably Boghall, no longer featured within the most deprived group of datazones.

The 2016 SIMD analysis reinforced the need to take both a thematic and geographic based approach to targeting services to tackle deprivation. It was to be recognised that there were areas where there were generally greater levels of deprivation and a community based approach to regeneration was valid, recognising the interconnectedness of deprivation issues in people's lives and the lived experiences of poverty more broadly.

It was proposed that a participative workshop would be held in mid-January 2017 to examine in detail the SIMD findings for West Lothian and how these might inform the development of regeneration plans. The workshops would be open to all CPP partners within an interest in tackling deprivation.

Decision

To note the contents of the report

12. DATES OF MEETINGS 2017

The Board noted the dates of future meetings of the Community Planning Partnership Board. These being :-

- Monday 13 February 2017
- Monday 22 May 2017
- Monday 21 August 2017
- Monday 20 November 2017

Community Planning Steering Group Conference Room 2, 14:00-16:00	30 January 2017

Minute

Present: Graham Hope (Chair), Craig McCorriston, Gary Laing, James Cameron, Alistair Shaw, Alice Mitchell, Elaine Cook, Carol Bebbington, Donald Forrest, Joanna Anderson, Martin Higgins, Jo MacPherson, CI Colin Gagen, George Hotchkiss, Jonathan Pryce

Apologies: Graeme Struthers, Alison McCallum, Tim Ward, Mhairi Harrington, Supt Bryan Rodgers

1. Welcome and Apologies

2. Minute of Previous Meeting

The minute was agreed.

3. Matters Arising

There were no matters arising.

4. SOA Performance Reports

a. Health and Wellbeing Thematic Report

Martin Higgins from NHS Lothian delivered a presentation on Health Inequalities Indicators. It is acknowledged that health is influenced by a variety of social determinants and biomedical factors and some work is ongoing in NHS Lothian and West Lothian Council to develop a shared set of robust, high-level inequalities indicators for both SOA and IJB reporting. Martin talked through a set of 14 indicators based around Health, Early Years and Education and Employment and Income.

There was some discussion around the indicators that have been included. It was noted that the 'S4 average tariff score' indicator is not one that Education focus on as there is more of a focus on when pupils leave school. Some schools also do not sit National 5s and so not all pupils will be captured. There is also a focus on the 'PIPS exit score' rather than the entry score. It was agreed that the Education indicators would be looked at again. It was noted that there are gaps in the indicators in relation to environment and housing. Some of the data allows sub-West Lothian analysis but this will affect the robustness of the data. The next step in this process is to finalise the data for West Lothian and refine the set of indicators. These will then be reported back through the CPP. Steering Group members were encouraged to contact Martin with any additional indicators.

There was also some discussion on the indicators in the current Health and Wellbeing thematic report:

- It was noted that some of the indicators have not pulled through to the report. This will be reviewed on Covalent and a revised report will be generated for the CPP Board.

DATA LABEL: PUBLIC

- **SOA1308_19 (primary children travelling actively):** It was noted that there is a mistake in the trend chart commentary and that the last Hands Up Survey took place in September 2016, not 2015 as indicated. This is to be changed on Covalent. It was noted that a walking bus was requested at a recent Whitburn community meeting. These are provided at some other schools in West Lothian.
- **SOA1301_01/02 (infant mortality rate/still birth rate):** It was noted that the numbers reported are very small. Carol Bebbington agreed to look at these indicators with NHS Lothian colleagues.
- **SOA1301_03 (newborn children breastfed at 6-8 weeks):** This target was set nationally. There was some discussion around what works in terms of increasing breastfeeding rates, including Positive Parenting and promoting and targeting the Breastfeeding Friendly initiative. Health facilities have policies in place around breastfeeding and support for mothers coming back to work. It was noted that other CPP facilities could sign up to the Breastfeeding Friendly initiative. Alistair Shaw agreed to look into whether breastfeeding is actively promoted in community centres. The Infant Feeding Advisor can help with this and Carol Bebbington agreed to send details to Alistair.
- **SOA1301_04 (nursery attendance rates):** There is currently limited understanding of the children not attending nursery. There was agreement to look into getting this data, particularly around vulnerable two year olds.
- Recent data from the 27-30 month check is to be analysed and shared with Education.
- **SOA1301_11 (% children in poverty):** It was agreed that the robustness of this data would be looked into. It was also agreed that a further update on the Anti-Poverty Strategy would be brought to the CPP Board.
- **SOA1307_01 (alcohol-related admissions):** There has been a steady decline in admissions; however there are questions around how the diagnosis is coded in hospitals. Alcohol-related diagnoses may not be captured. This is to be further explored.

b. <u>SOA Exceptions Report</u>

The report was noted.

5. <u>Community Councils</u>

Following a request at the last Steering Group meeting, a paper was presented on the legislative basis for community councils, the current position in West Lothian and potential areas for development for members to consider.

It was agreed that further work would be carried out to look at good practice elsewhere in Scotland, considering the wider context of engagement with community bodies in West Lothian (including Community Development Trusts, parent councils, town centre management committees) and looking at what makes community councils unique. Community councils should be involved in looking at potential areas for development, considering what they find positive and what could be improved. A further report will be presented to the CPP in late summer.

6. SIMD Workshop

Alice Mitchell gave a verbal update on the SIMD workshop held in January 2017. The CPP Board had agreed at the November meeting that this partnership session would be arranged to explore the underlying issues which contribute to deprivation in West Lothian and to consider the implications for regeneration work and targeting of services. The workshop was very well received, with over 50 participants. A paper is currently being finalised to take to the February CPP Board. The slides from the workshop are available on the CPP website. The Steering Group noted the update.

7. Local Police Plan

Colin Gagen provided a verbal update on the three year local police plan currently being developed. There has been some consultation on this and it is proposed that there is a shift to more meaningful outcomes, recognising wider social issues. There will be a focus on continuous improvement rather than short-term targets. This will not be a separate report but will be linked to the SOA. The Steering Group noted the update.

8. Resource Aligning Group Update

Donald Forrest talked to the Resource Aligning Group (RAG) update report, highlighting recent and proposed activities in relation to Community Empowerment Act training for the CPP, the Anti-Poverty Strategy refresh, community choices, creation of a Funding Forum, asset management planning and recommendations from the scenario planning workshops. The Steering Group noted the report and agreed that this would be presented to the CPP Board in February.

9. Draft CPP Workplans 2017

Draft workplans have been developed for the 2017 Steering Group and Board meetings. Steering Group members agreed to consider any further items to be included and let Joanna Anderson know by Friday 3 February. The final draft plans will then be presented to the CPP Board on 13 February.

10. Community Engagement Practitioners Network Minute: October 2016

This item was for information only.

11. Draft Agenda for CPP Board 13 February 2017

It was noted that the Community Justice update has come of the Board agenda. All other items were approved.

12. Dates of Next Meetings

It was agreed that the May and August meetings would be held a week later than previously arranged. The new dates are as follows:

Monday 15 May (3.30-5.30pm), Conference Room 2
Monday 14 August (2.00-4.00pm), Conference Room 3

The November meeting will remain as **Monday 6 November** (2.00-4.00pm), Conference Room 3

Summary of Actions

No.	Action	Who	When	Update *(to be updated for May 2017 meeting)*
4a. Health and Wellbeing Thematic Report				
1	Education Inequalities indicators to be reviewed.	Martin Higgins/Michael Davis	By end February 2017	
2	Resolve issues with the Health and Wellbeing report on Covalent to ensure all relevant PIs are included.	Joanna Anderson/Carol Bebbington	3 February 2017	Complete.
3	Amend typo in the trend chart commentary for SOA1308_19.	Joanna Anderson/Andrew Sneddon	By 31 January 2017	Complete
4	SOA1301_01/02 to be reviewed with NHS Lothian colleagues.	Carol Bebbington	By end February 2017	
5	Consider breastfeeding promotion in community centres. Carol Bebbington to send details on the Infant Feeding Advisor to assist with this.	Alistair Shaw/Carol Bebbington	Update to be provided at May Steering Group meeting	
6	Explore availability of data around children not attending nursery.	Elaine Cook/Michael Davis	Update to be provided at May Steering Group meeting	
7	Recent data from the 27-30 month check is to be analysed and shared with Education.	Carol Bebbington	By end February 2017	

8	Robustness of SOA1301_11 to be reviewed.	Donald Forrest	Update to be provided at May Steering Group meeting	
9	Anti-Poverty Strategy update to be taken to the CPP Board.	Donald Forrest	August 2017	This has been added to the CPP workplan.
10	Review how data is captured for SOA1307_01.	Carol Bebbington	Update to be provided at May Steering Group meeting	
5. Community Councils				
11	Further work to be carried out to explore development of community councils. A report will be taken to the CPP in summer 2017.	Joanna Anderson	August 2017	This has been added to the CPP workplan.
11. Draft CPP Workplans 2017				
12	Members to send additional items to Joanna Anderson by Friday 3 February.	All	Friday 3 February 2017	
13. Dates of Next Meeting				
13	May and August meetings to be pushed back by one week. Revised dates to be circulated.	Joanna Anderson	31 January 2017	Complete – revised dates circulated

DRAFT

MINUTE of MEETING of the COMMUNITY SAFETY BOARD of WEST LOTHIAN COUNCIL held within COUNCIL CHAMBERS, WEST LOTHIAN CIVIC CENTRE, on 19 SEPTEMBER 2016.

Present – Councillors John McGinty (Chair), Anne McMillan and Cathy Muldoon; Graham Hope (Chief Executive, WLC), Graeme Struthers (Depute Chief Executive, WLC), Alistair Shaw (Head of Housing, Customer and Building Services, WLC), Yvonne Beresford (Policy & Performance Manager, WLC), Tim Ward (Senior Manager, Health & Care Partnership, WLC), Alison Smith (Customer Service Manager, WLC), Gary Laing (Scottish Fire & Rescue Service) and Helen Davies9 West Lothian Youth Action Project)

Apologies – Councillor Peter Johnston; Bridget Paterson (VSGWL), Fiona Young (Community Justice Authority) and Police Scotland representatives

Absent – Councillor Frank Anderson

1. ORDER OF BUSINESS

In welcoming everyone to the meeting the Chair noted that Police Scotland were not present and had advised the Board that they did not have a representative to attend the meeting.

Therefore the Chair requested that the Chief Executive contact Police Scotland on the matter.

The Chair also advised the Board that officers would soon be in touch with regards to dates for Board meetings in 2017.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

No declarations of interest were made.

3. MINUTE

The Board confirmed the Minute of its meeting held on 13 June 2016. The Minute was thereafter signed by the Chair.

4. WEST LOTHIAN YOUTH ACTION PROJECT - PRESENTATION BY HELEN DAVIES

The Board were provided with an overview of the West Lothian Youth Action Project Summer Diversion Programme that had been held between 4 July and 19 August 2016.

Helen Davies from the WL Youth Action Project explained that the project aims were to provide an intensive diversion and support based activity programme for young people who had been identified as at risk of involvement in crime and ASB during the summer holiday period. The

total fund awarded for the programme was £16,200 with the programme having 509 actual attendances, which equated to £31.83 per intervention.

The young people were referred to the programme through a number of routes including children and families' social work, schools, police and the youth justice team.

The presentation continued by providing details of the ages of those participating and the areas of West Lothian they came from. It was noted that there had been no young people from either the Whitburn or Fauldhouse areas and this was something that would be looked into as in previous years young people from both these areas had been involved.

The Board were advised that following the conclusion of the summer programme the young people who had taken part were asked to evaluate their experiences including what they would have been doing if not involved in the programme with by far the two biggest responses being either "bored/nothing" or "staying in/sleeping" along with other comments which contained in the presentation.

The presentation concluded with a series of photographs showing the young people taking part in a wide variety of activities including cycling & mountain biking, camping, hill walking, park games & picnics and museums visits.

There then followed a questions and answer session and the Chair concluded by thanking Helen Davies for the excellent presentation and noting all the work being done in all communities across West Lothian to engage young people in diversionary activities.

Decision

1. To note the contents of the presentation; and

2. To note the good work being carried out by the West Lothian Youth Action Project in terms of its Summer Diversion Programme.

5. SAFER COMMUNITIES PERFORMANCE REPORT

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) providing information from Covalent (the council's performance monitoring system) showing Community Safety Performance indicators for the year to date.

Yvonne Beresford, Policy and Performance Manager for West Lothian Council provided an overview of some of the main performance measures contained within the report. The Board were also advised that Sergeant John Jackson would soon be retiring from Police Scotland and that it was not yet known who would be filling this key role in terms of community safety performance monitoring.

The Chair then invited Gary Laing, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service to comment on those statistics pertaining to the Fire Service. Gary advised

the Board that there was usually always a spike in deliberate fire incidents in the summer due to the light nights and the SFRS were always prepared for this pattern of behaviour.

Decision

To note the contents of the report

6. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PLAN

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) advising of the community engagement plan that was being developed as part of the changes within the Community Justice agenda.

The Board were advised that the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 provided a new approach to the delivery of services intended to reduce levels of offending and to increase public safety. At a local level, strategic planning and service delivery were responsible for local community justice partners, with Community Planning Partnerships (CPP's) taking a lead role. The statutory partners were required to produce a local plan for community justice and would have a requirement to engage and involve all relevant bodies in the planning, delivery and reporting of services and improved outcomes.

The Scottish Government were also about the release a new National Reducing Re-offending Strategy, which had at its heart a desire to engage more with communities on the subject of Community Justice. In order to achieve this outcome and work to the ethos of new safer communities, partners within West Lothian had agreed that whilst the main purpose of the consultation plan was to engage partners, service users and member of the public on community justice mattes, it was also considered beneficial to incorporate pertinent questions related to Police Scotland and the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service.

To this aim a community plan would be developed and delivered between now and October in order for the collective outcomes to be considered and influence the final decision making process of the refresh of the West Lothian Reducing Re-Offending Strategy 2013-2018.

The opportunity would be taken to engage extensively and consult people using as wide a range of methods as possible and would include questionnaires, focus groups, online surveys and face-to-face engagement exercises with members of the community, partner organisations such as HMP Addiewell, West Lothian Drug & Alcohol Service, Domestic Abuse & Sexual Assault Team, Social Policy and others. The feedback and the results of the engagement exercise would, by the end of October, influence the decision making process to the refresh of the Reducing Re-Offending Strategy 2013-2018 which would take place during November and December 2016.

Once refreshed the West Lothian Reducing Re-offending Strategy 2013-2018 would undergo an extensive consultation exercise again, with

members of the public, partners and service users from January 2017.

The Board were asked to note the Community Engagement Plan.

Decision

1. To note the contents of the report;

2. To note that engagement with partners and the community would commence within the next couple of weeks; and

3. To note that a further report on the subject would be brought to a future meeting of the Board.

7. COMMUNITY SAFETY RESTRUCTURE

The Board considered a report (copies of which had been circulated) providing an overview of changes to the West Lothian Council's Safer Neighbourhood Team following a planned restructure.

Efficiency savings were identified under Delivering Better Outcomes (DBO) in respect of the council's Community Safety Service and as a result the Safer Neighbourhood Teams and Out of Hours Nigh Noise Team were to be amalgamated into one Safer Neighbourhood Team from 3 October 2016.

The plan included the closure of the existing Out of Hours Night Noise Team and amalgamating officers with the existing Safer Neighbourhood Team. By continuing to focus on prevention and early intervention, the changes to the Out of Hours Service would now increase the numbers during the day and ensure that productivity was targeted at the most prevalent times during the night when it was most needed for the noise nuisance calls (Fridays and Saturdays 7pm to 3am). Resources would also be available to cover Part 5 of the ASB Act (Noise Nuisance) during the day.

With the merging of the two teams, one team consisting of 12 people would deal with both Antisocial Behaviour cases and the enforcement of noise nuisance legislation. This team would also adopt additional responsibilities for the enforcement of unlicensed Houses in Multiple Occupations (HMO's), unregistered private landlords and unauthorised gypsy/traveller encampments.

The restructure had taken account of key customer demand and a new shift pattern would be adopted which would provide a more flexible service, with improved coverage and resources which allowed enforcement in relation to amplified noise during day time hours. The service would operate from two zones in the East and West of the county with officers based at the Civic Centre and Winchburgh Burgh Halls. The success of the restructured team would be regularly monitored and reviewed.

It was recommended that the Board note the changes being made to the

Safer Neighbourhood Team and Out of Hours Night Noise Team.

Decision

To note the contents of the report

Public

MINUTE OF MEETING
WEST LOTHIAN ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP FORUM

Civic Centre, Livingston

Tuesday 6th December 2016 at 13.30

Present:
Cllr Cathy Muldoon, West Lothian Council (Chair)
Graham Hope, West Lothian Council
Alice Mitchell, West Lothian Council
Jim Henderson, West Lothian Council
Phil Ford, Skills Development Scotland
Dr Margaret Douglas, NHS Lothian
George Hotchkiss, West Lothian College
David Greaves, West Lothian Council
Linda Scott, West Lothian Chamber
Alistair Shaw, West Lothian Council

Apologies:
Elaine Cook, West Lothian Council
Craig McCorriston, West Lothian Council
Gordon Henderson, Federation of Small Businesses
Frank Beattie, Scottish Enterprise

1) **Welcome and Introductions**
Cathy Muldoon welcomed all to the meeting.

2) Minute of last Meeting
Minute of the meeting held on 7th September 2016 was read and agreed.

3) Matters Arising

a) **Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region Deal** – Alice Mitchell (AM) provided a short verbal update on the development of the City Deal package and the negotiations underway with UK and Scottish governments.

b) **Update on EU funding** – DG gave a verbal update – indicating that correspondence had been circulated by the UK Treasury which indicated that all EU funding projects approved prior to the point of Brexit would be honoured subject to their alignment with government priorities.

4) Data and Business Growth – Analyse or Die – Ian Blewett (Scottish Enterprise)

IB delivered the first half of a presentation (second to follow at the March 2017 WLEPF).

The presentation outlined the shift in paradigm that has occurred in through greater connectivity and access to data via The Cloud using mobile devises. The change is driven from the outside – by consumers and home use of technology rather than by organisations and businesses and is “disruptive” in its impact...

Organisations need to respond to the new agenda through adoption, usage, and training. The shift has implications for all sectors – not just commercial businesses.

The use of data by business is therefore critical through a process of information leading to actionable insight on: customers; competitors; markets; supply chain and the company itself.

Data is estimated to benefit the Scottish economy with the demand side contributing £18bn and supply side £2bn. The main Scottish assets are in the Edinburgh city region area – with Edinburgh University Informatics department and 2 out of 6 Unicorn businesses.

5) Regional Skills Investment Plan and Regional Skills Assessment 2016 – Phil Ford

PH delivered a presentation on the latest iteration of the Regional Skills Assessment for West Lothian. In particular he highlighted:

- The increasing GVA
- Growth in productivity, though still below the UK level
- The expanding business base
- Significantly higher levels of Business Enterprise Research and Development
- Growing population at a rate above Scotland

Sectoral strengths continue to be in health, retail and distribution, construction and ICT.

The presentation highlighted positive development in terms of skills and training:

- The number of MA starts had increased in the last year
- Increased numbers studying for Higher Education level courses within West Lothian via the College
- The number of young people out of work decreased, by -42%, ahead of Scotland as a whole (-28%)

However around 17,900 people in West Lothian are work-limiting disabled (16%) in line with the Scotland proportion (16%).

With regards to employers' recruitment patterns:

- Over 52% of employers had recruited 12 months prior to the survey, and a higher proportion had taken on leavers from Scottish education institutions than the Scottish average
- 15% employers had at least 1 vacancy, and 4% with skills shortage vacancies
- 32% of employers reported that their staff are under-utilised (in line with Scottish average of 32%)
- Skills gaps cover a variety of occupational groups, including skilled trades, associate professionals, sales and customer service – 36% employers reported major impact on business

Discussion focused on:

- Responding to both high volume and digital skills occupation demand
- Identifying sectors with progression opportunities
- The link between skills and productivity
- Practical steps to address the difficult to fill technology jobs
- Combining customer service with coding skills

PH also provided an update on the scoping of a Skills Investment Plan for West Lothian, which would aim to respond to the opportunities and challenges highlighted in the RSA. Partners discussed key skills issues and priorities. There was recognition of the need to build on school: college links with commercial sectors.

In addition, there was an emphasis on the outward-looking aspect of the West Lothian economy. While geographically East, business and trade is inclusive of the West of Scotland.

6) West Lothian Economic Growth Plan and Rural Business Support – Jim Henderson

JH gave a verbal update.

The Economic Growth Plan has created 2,500 jobs since its launch in 2013. The support to continue the work through 2017/18 will enable both Scottish Enterprise and Council's Economic Development team to attract further investment to West Lothian.

An increasing focus on the Economic Growth Plan is capacity building and raising the value of new jobs created. Targeted support around Innovation and Exporting is central to this work.

JH highlighted:

- The official opening of Source Bioscience
- Investment in Nexus
- Investment in BLES training to support delivery of additional training opportunities
- Dacol being selected as Business of the Year in the Chamber Business excellence Awards

7) Update on Planning – David Greaves

DG provided a note of recent planning enquiries and planning applications highlighting in particular:

- Interest at J4M8 from a major retail distribution operation
- Continued interest from leisure/restaurants in Livingston
- Continued implementation of council's housing investment and private house building activity in Livingston, Wilkieston, Winchburgh and Bridgend.

8) Dates of Future Meetings

a) March 2017 (revised date required)

WEST LOTHIAN COUNCIL
CLIMATE CHANGE & SUSTAINABILITY WORKING GROUP / ENVIRONMENT FORUM

13/1/2017

ACTION NOTE

Present – Craig McCorriston; Peter Rogers; Elsie Aitken, Caroline Burton, Deborah Paton, Simon Scott, Paul Couper, Chris Alcorn, Joanne Dunn, Douglas West, Joanna Anderson

Apologies – Euan Marjoribanks, Graeme Hedger, Andy Johnston

The items for action and the allocation of that action are listed below. If you have any queries, please contact Peter Rogers as soon as possible on 01506 281107.

Item	Title	Decision	Action	Completion Date	Update on Actions
1.	**Apologies**	Note apologies as outlined above.	**None**	**N/A**	**N/A**
2.	**Action note from last meeting**	None			
3.	**Climate Change and Sustainability Update**	Officer updates received: **Community Planning (JA)** • Update on new partners – agreed SNH should be invited to be part of adaptation sub-group. VSGWL are currently recruiting new officers, one with an environment remit. Natural link is with main CCSWG.			

DATA LABEL - PROTECT: PRIVATE/CONFIDENTIAL

Item	Title	Decision	Action	Completion Date	Update on Actions
		Fleet (DW) • Update on electric charging points. 5 new charging stations by end of March this year funded by Transport Scotland and contribution from Air Quality Management. Rapid & normal at Almondvale Stadium, and fast chargers at Strathbrock and Kirkton Service Centre. All free for the public to access. £54k founding for more EV's – up to 5 vehicles – which would take us up to 14 in the fleet. Discussion regarding Planning Guidance for charging points – CA to look at current position re LDP/SPG and liaise with PC who has consultants developing SPG for Air Quality that includes charging points • Reminder that private organisations can apply for funding for charging points – DW to send details to PR who will share with ED colleagues **Operational Services (JD):** • 140l bins project –vast majority of bins now in place. Education team are providing support throughout rollout. Some re-routing has taken place due to the positive uplift in recycling. Getting more requests for information and most bins being used properly. Resource in place to go back to remaining council properties (approx. 30) for internal recycling – also trying to get rid	**CA to discuss with PC** **DW/PR**	**Next meeting** **31/1/17**	

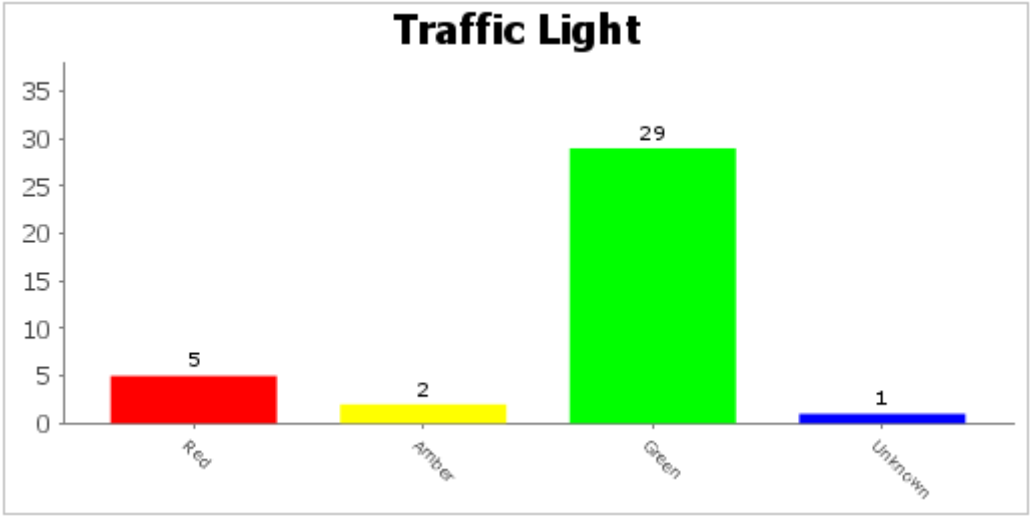
Item	Title	Decision	Action	Completion Date	Update on Actions
		of skips at schools. 100 waste talks in 2016 covering domestic and trade waste. **Operational Services (DP):** • Sustrans Active Links funding covering canal links at Broxburm, Armadale/Whitburn path and combined path between Winchburgh and Broxburn. • Also working with Scottish Canals on Winchburgh to Linlithgow path upgrades. • Scooter and cycle shelters being put into schools, although discussion that this should be done as standard on all, particularly new builds. • First 2 cycle friendly high schools now confirmed with 1 more soon. • Rail Travel Data now being analysed and used (how people are getting to stations, how far they travelled etc). Use to guide future improvements to encourage active travel? **Chief Executives Office (CB):** • Community Resilience Programme – Scottish Government have negotiated and confirmed that Community Groups will be covered by local authority insurance. **Estates (PR):** • Update from PR on Biomass and PV projects and a brief outline of the SEEP funding and work being carried out in conjunction with Housing colleagues.			

Item	Title	Decision	Action	Completion Date	Update on Actions
4.	**2015/16 Climate Change reporting**	• PR advised group that Climate Change Report was approved by Council Executive in November 2016 and submitted to SSN/Scottish Government. Initial feedback positive, but awaiting full review. • Reminder that the reporting process starts in April/May and it is worth starting to compile data and examples now. Aim to further expand and improve on reporting of activities rather than focus on figures in 2016/17 reporting • DP will put together brief summary before she leaves the council	**All** **DP**	**Ongoing**	
5.	**Remit & Membership – revised proposal**	• CMcC asked if there were any comments/questions on new remit. • Any feedback to be sent to PR by 20/1/17. Will then send final draft to performance team. • PR to arrange new representation from Economic Development, Advice Shop and Procurement (when available)	**ALL/PR** **PR**		**Anne Wood will be new Advice Shop Representative.**
6.	**Adaptation Sub-group (CA)**	• Membership of sub-group and chair (CA) agreed. Main task is to develop Adaptation Action Plan but to also lead on other elements of adaptation section of Climate Change Strategy. CA will report	**CA**	**Ongoing**	

Item	Title	Decision	Action	Completion Date	Update on Actions
		back to CCSWG on an ongoing basis.			
7.	**Performance indicators**	• Environment indicators being reported to CPP Steering Group in May so will be reviewed at next CCSWG meeting in April.			
8.	**AOB and DONM (to be in advance of CPP Steering Groups meetings)**	• Update on SOBC's to be added to agenda for next group meeting. • Next meeting date 5/4/17 2-3.30. Civic Centre room 2N1	**PR** **All**		

SOA13: R13.4:_Health and Wellbeing Forum : Compliance Report

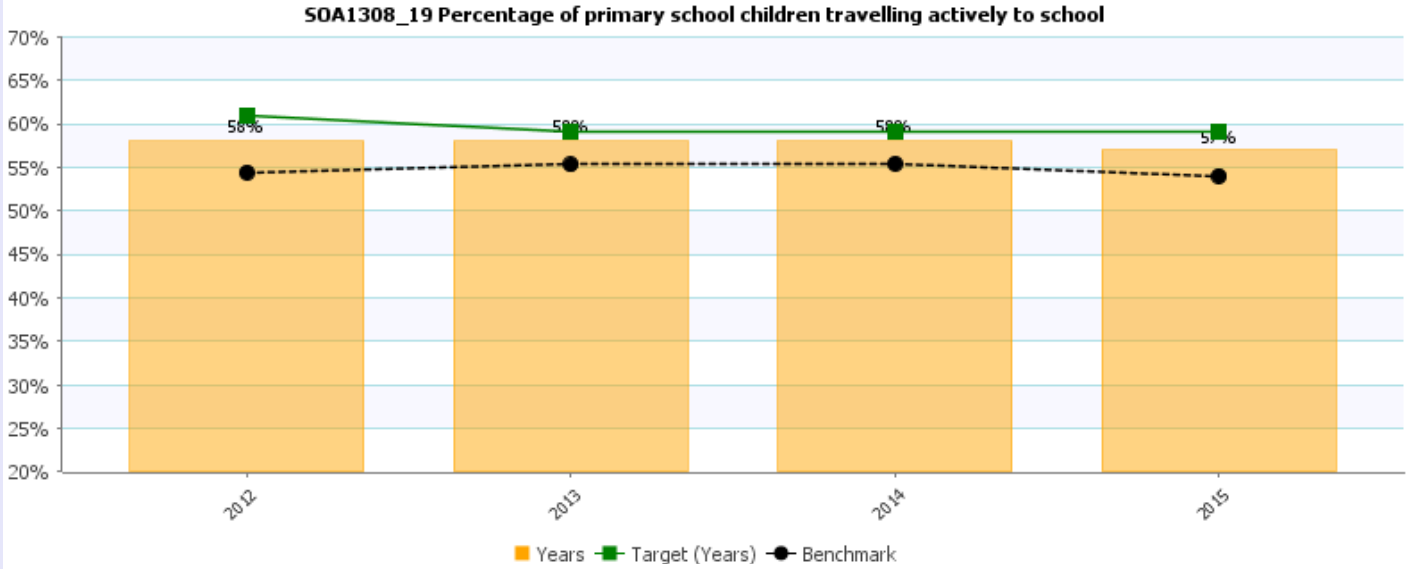
Generated on: 01 February 2017 08:48

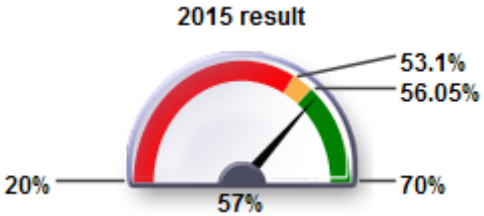


1

SOA13_Environment Forum

Performance Indicator	**SOA1308_19 Percentage of primary school children travelling actively to school**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	This indicator shows the percentage of primary school children walking, cycling, scootering or skating to school, as determined by the annual Hands Up Survey undertaken by SUSTRANS.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Head of Education Development(D McMaster)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Customer & Performance Manager(Andrew Sneddon)





Trend Chart Commentary:

Performance in 2015 declined by 1% point from 58% to 57%. Performance in 2014 was the same as the previous year.

Target is 58%. This is previous year's performance plus one in order to recognise the promotion of physical activity and sustainable transport.

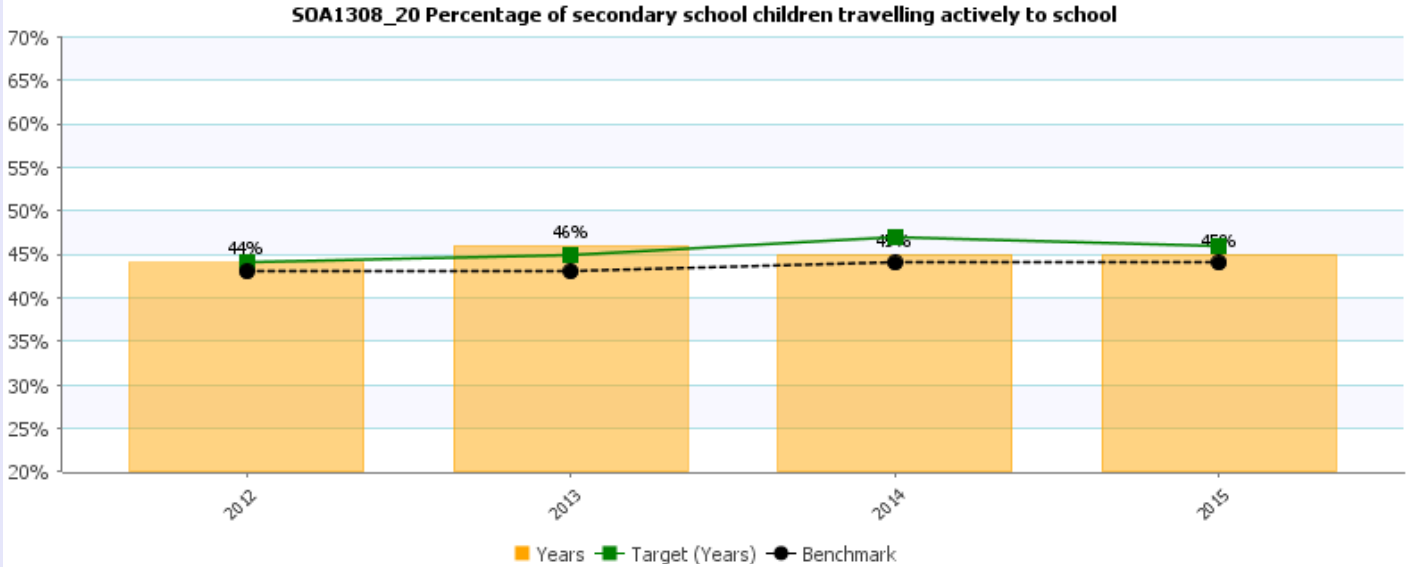
13560 pupils took part in 2015, down from 13988 in 2014.

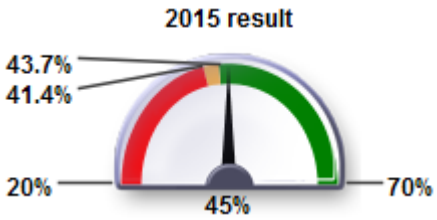
The Hands Up Scotland 2015 survey took place in September 2015. The Hands Up Scotland 2016 survey took place between 12 and 16 of September 2016 - with results due to be published in May 2017.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

2

Performance Indicator	**SOA1308_20 Percentage of secondary school children travelling actively to school**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	This indicator shows the percentage of secondary school children walking, cycling, scootering or skating to school, as determined by the annual Hands Up Survey undertaken by SUSTRANS.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Head of Education Development(D McMaster)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Customer & Performance Manager(Andrew Sneddon)





Trend Chart Commentary:

Performance in 2015 remained at 45%, the same as in 2014.

Performance in 2014 was 1% lower than the previous year, following a 4 year period of incremental rises.

Target is 46%. This is previous year's performance plus one in order to recognise the promotion of physical activity and sustainable transport and the previous incremental rises.

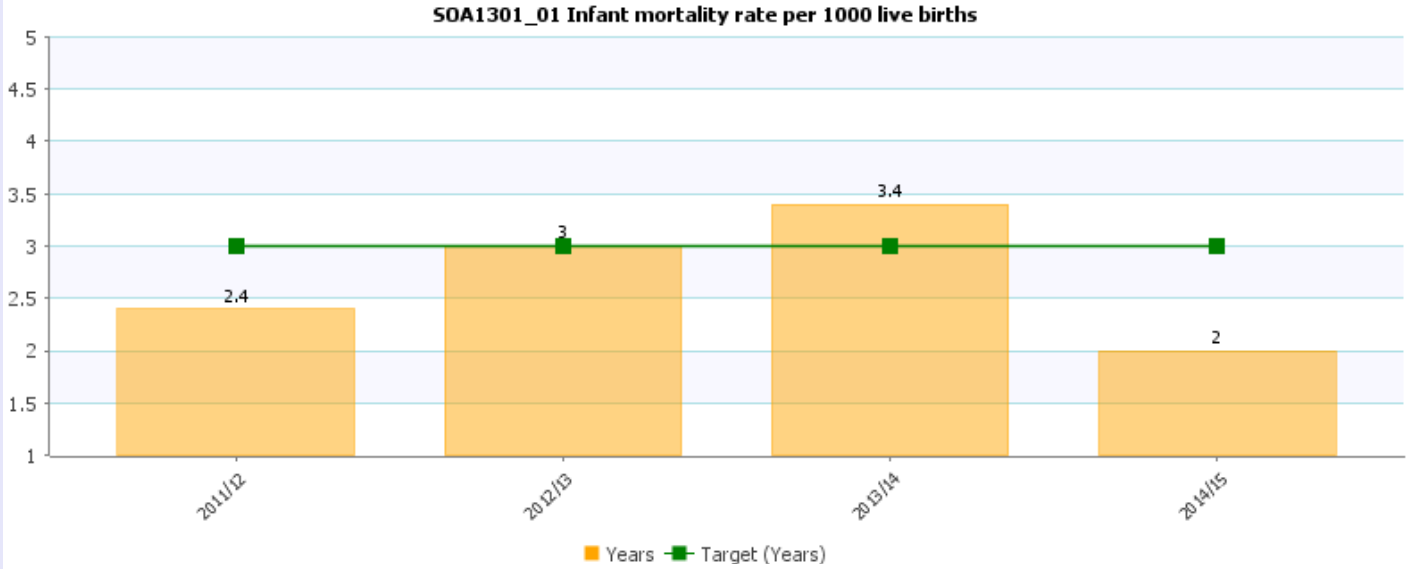
8,817 pupils took part in 2015. 8640 pupils took part in 2014, up from 7,212 in 2013.

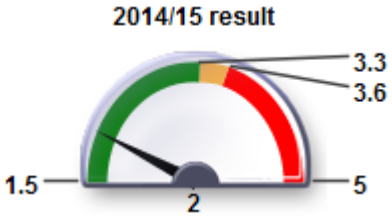
The Hands Up Scotland 2015 survey took place in September 2015. The Hands Up Scotland 2016 took place between 12 and 16 of September 2016 - with results due to be published in May 2017.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

SOA13_Health and Wellbeing Forum

Performance Indicator	**SOA1301_01 Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Infant deaths refer to all deaths in the first year of life; rate per 1000 live births	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)



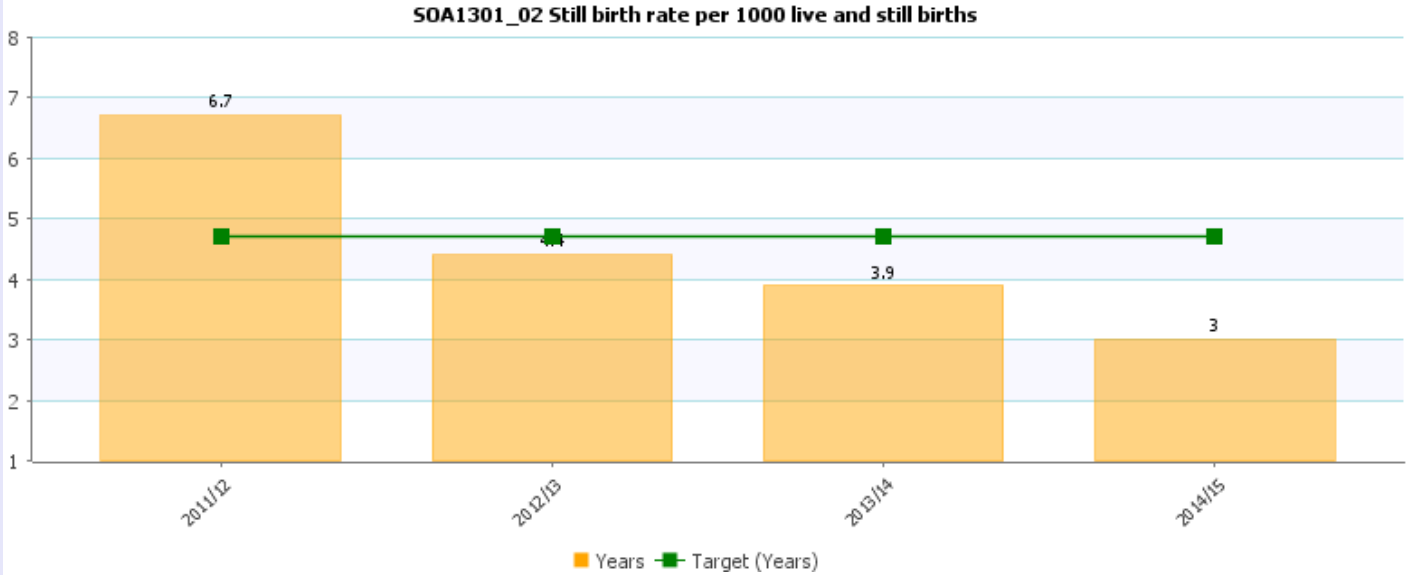


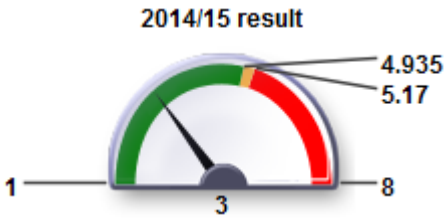
Trend Chart Commentary :

Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births in 2015 was 2.0 which compares favourably with Scottish rate of 3.2

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1301_02 Still birth rate per 1000 live and still births**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Stillbirths are defined as a child which had issued forth from its mother after the 24th week of pregnancy which did not breathe or show any other sign of life. Rate is per 1000 live and still births	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)

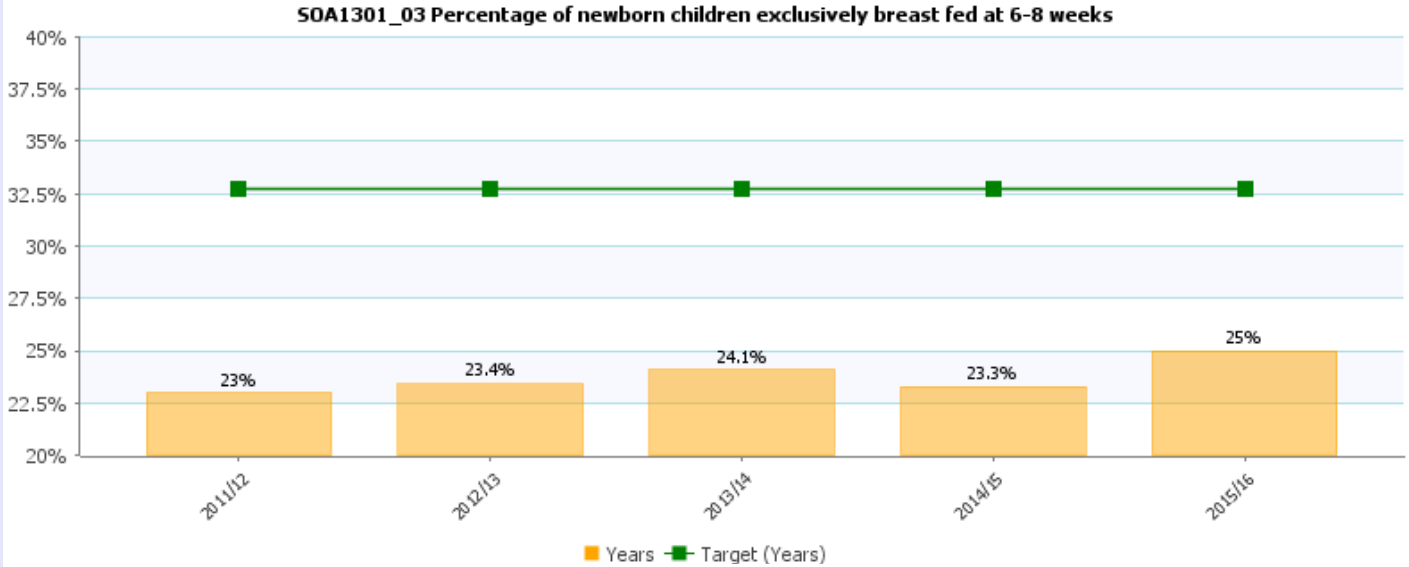


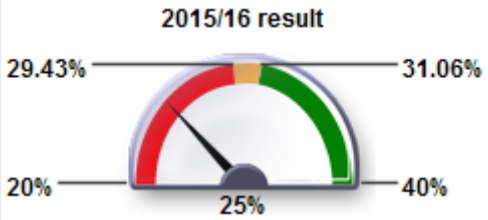


Trend Chart Commentary :
The still birth rate per 1000 live and still births in 2015 was 3.0 compared to Scottish average of 3.8 and sustaining downward trend over time

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1301_03 Percentage of newborn children exclusively breast fed at 6-8 weeks**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	The Scottish Government target to increase the proportion of newborn children who are exclusively breastfed at 6-8weeks in Scotland to 32.7%	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)





Trend Chart Commentary:

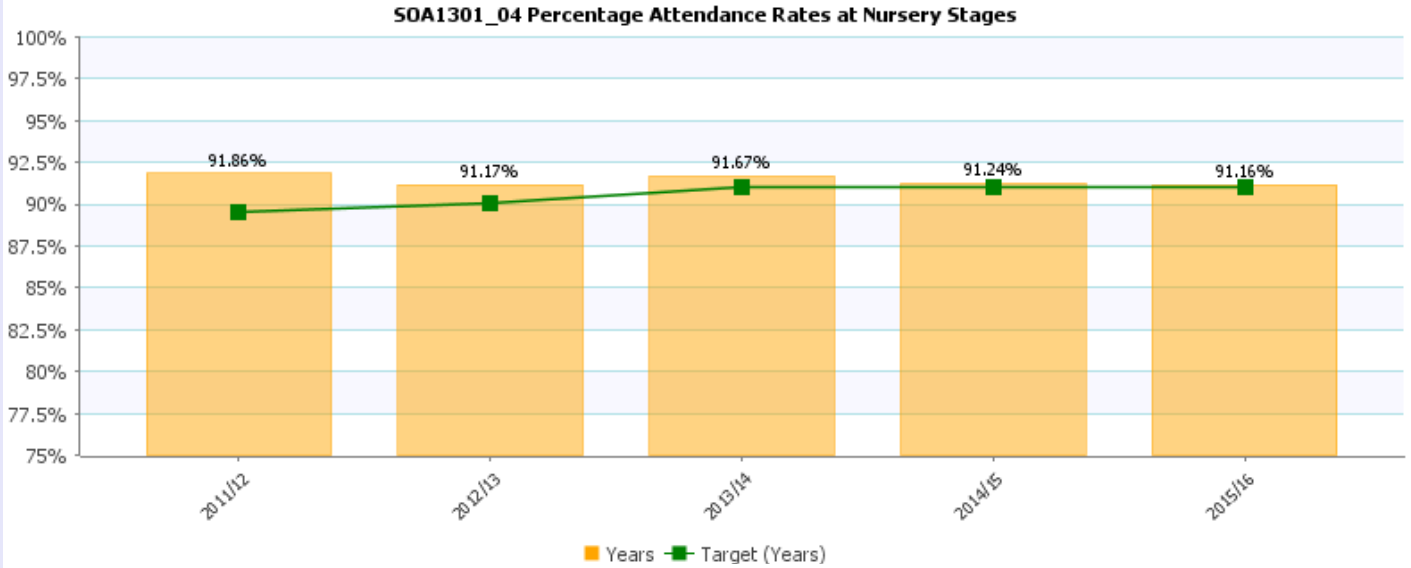
In 2015/16, 35.4% of babies were breastfed at the 6-8 week review. Within this overall breastfeeding rate 25% of babies were exclusively breastfed an increase of 1.7% on the previous year.

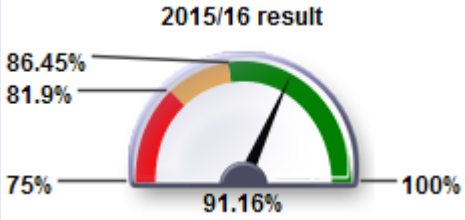
In comparison to other areas the rate of breastfeeding is lower than the Scottish average of 38.9% with 28.2%exclusively breastfed, is worse than Mid Lothian with 37.4% (27.4% exclusively breastfed) and better than Falkirk with 28.7% (20% exclusively breastfed).

Interventions are targeted at breastfeeding support through both professional input and peer support buddies. Work is ongoing regarding wider social acceptability and cultural changes required through education and work with local employers, retail and leisure facilities to support and promote breastfeeding.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1301_04 Percentage Attendance Rates at Nursery Stages**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	Indicator shows the average percentage attendance levels of children attending West Lothian Council nursery stages (nursery schools and nursery classes). Nursery classes exist in primary schools and special schools. There is no nationally collected data on attendance in nursery stages, as school is not mandatory at this age. This means schools are not held to account for pupils' attendance until they reach P1. Children with low attendance in the early years are more likely to come from the poorest backgrounds. These children are likely to start school already behind their peers, particularly in their acquisition of language and their social development. Differing recording practices across Local Authorities mean comparisons between authorities may be affected by these differences in recording. The attendance level of a pupil will also be influenced by the number of possible attendances the pupil has at school. Nursery children would normally attend for 5 half days a week but not all children will attend for all the openings they are granted a place. Many children will only be granted part time places at nursery school and this will also influence this indicator. This PI measures performance in the school/academic year.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Head of Education Development(D McMaster); SOA13_Performance and Information Officer(Education)(Michael Davis and Steven Arthur)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Performance and Information Officer(Education)(Michael Davis and Steven Arthur)





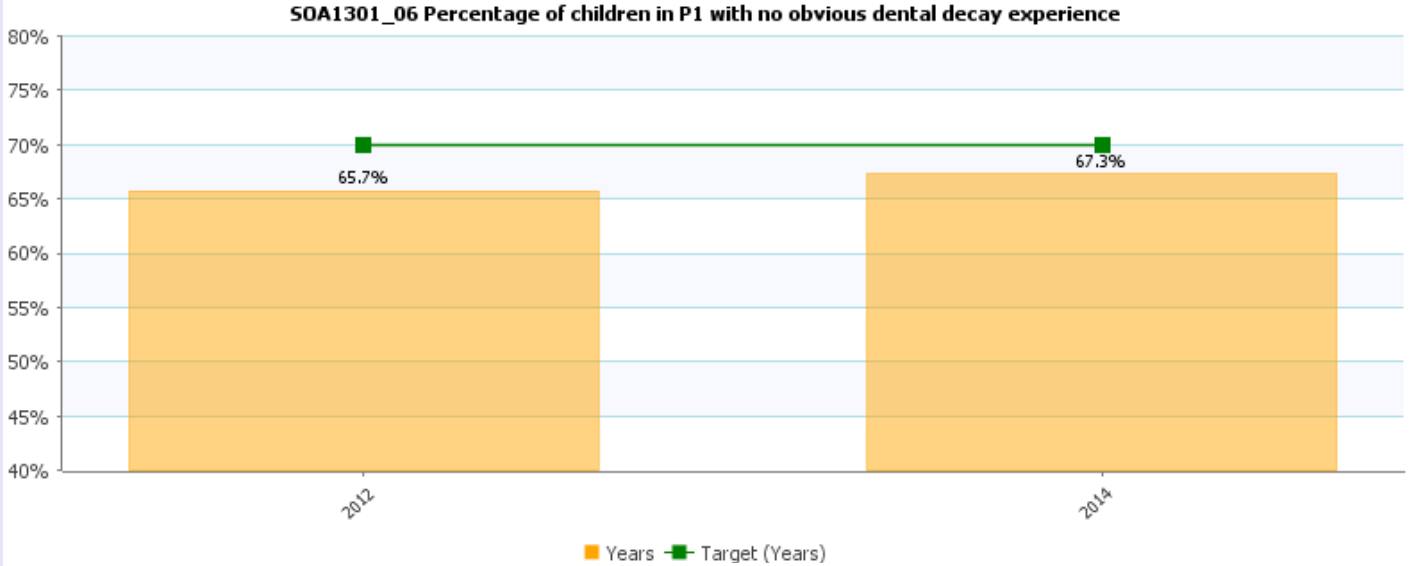
Trend Chart Commentary: Attendance levels in West Lothian pre school stages remain consistently around 90%. Performance has remained fairly static over the last 5 years. Attendance levels in 2015/16 (91.16%) is slightly lower than 2014/15 (91.24%). Although attendance is non-statutory West Lothian Council has a positive attendance policy that matches national advice that is implemented effectively by schools.

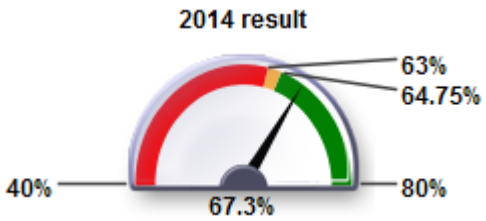
Attendance levels do include some years where a rise or fall has taken place. Some fluctuations occur year on year and this can be expected to continue as conditions are not replicated exactly in schools on a year on year basis, with factors such as the weather and leavels of sickness which will influence attendance varying over time.

The implementation of greater flexibility for parents, in line with Scottish Government guidance, has led to more requests for less than full time attendance being granted, which will have a negative impact on attendance levels.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1301_06 Percentage of children in P1 with no obvious dental decay experience**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	The National dental Inspection Programme is undertaken every two years which involves a comprehensive assessment of the mouth of each child and records the status of each surface of each tooth in accordance with international epidemiological conventions.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)



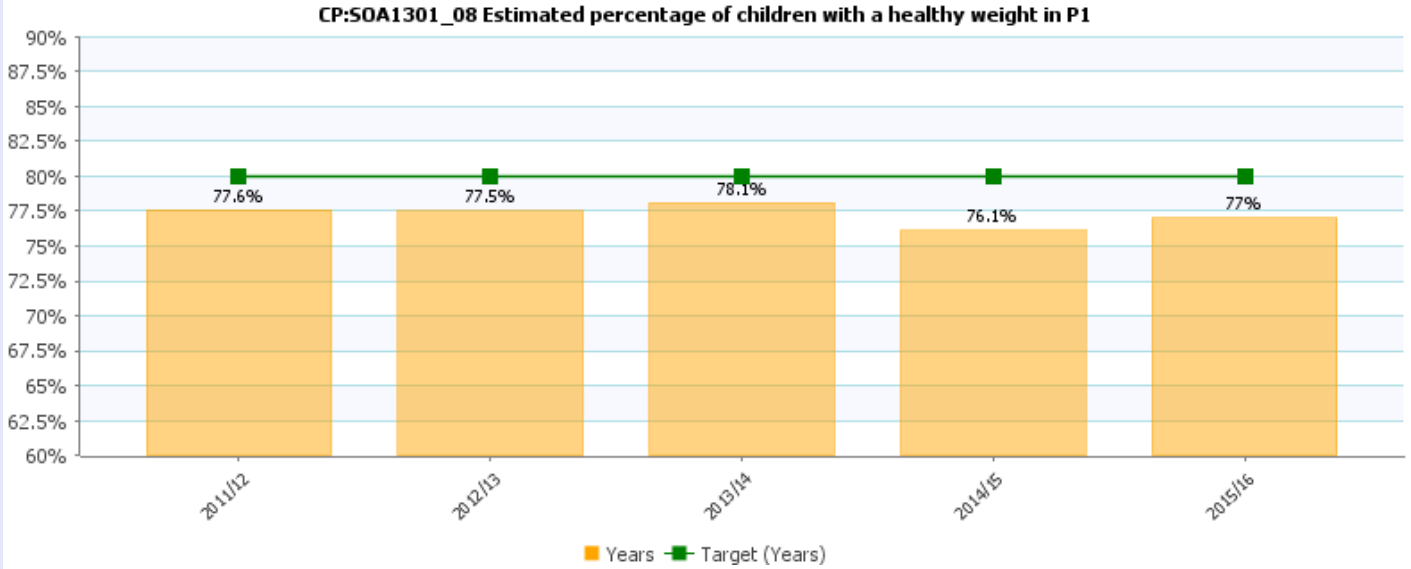


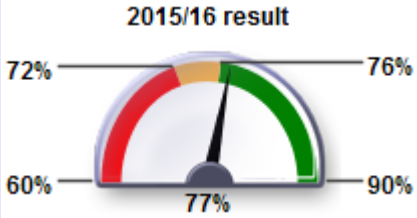
Trend Chart Commentary:

The national survey is carried out every two years and 2014 results indicate 67.3% of primary 1 children had no obvious dental caries. The improvements in dental health are linked to the introduction of Childsmile Toothbrushing and Childsmile Nursery interventions. A new local target has been agreed at 70 % to be achieved over the next three years

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**CP:SOA1301_08 Estimated percentage of children with a healthy weight in P1**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Percentage of children in primary 1 receiving a review whose BMI falls within the healthy weight epidemiological categories: (BMI > 2nd centile and < 85th centile)	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)

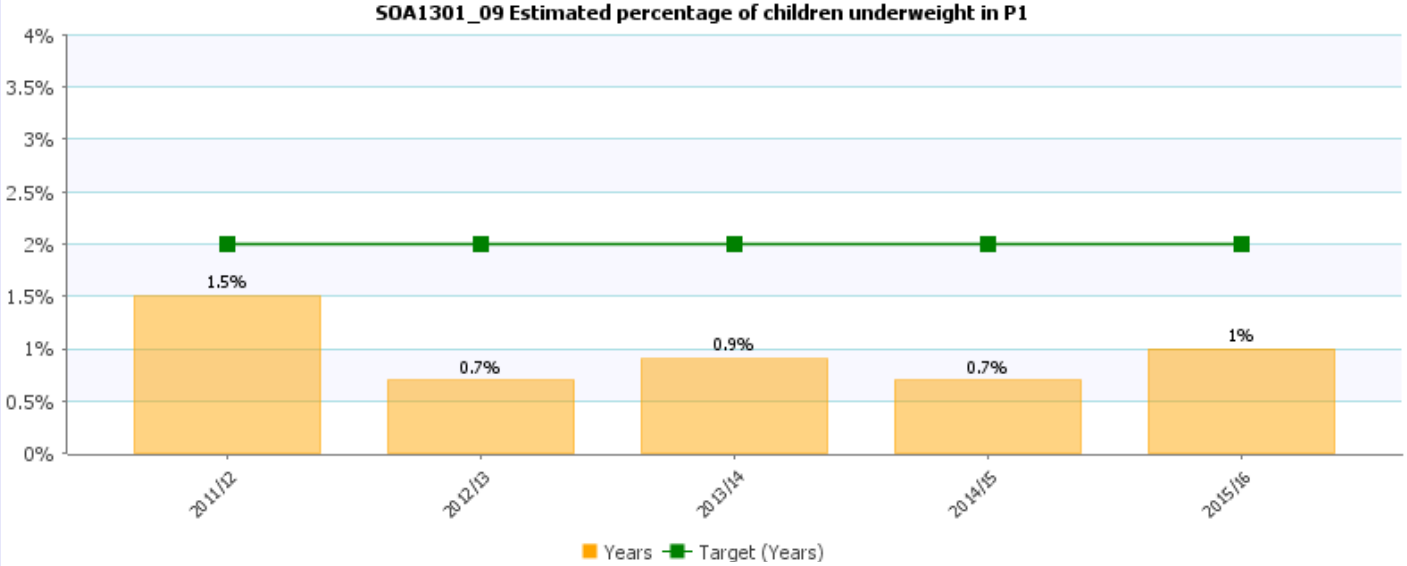


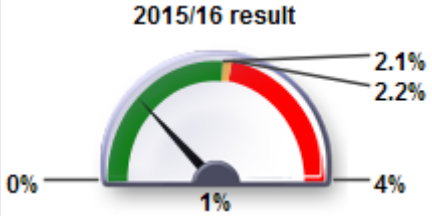


Trend Chart Commentary :
Based on centile cut-offs on the 1990 UK growth reference charts used for population monitoring purposes, BMI assessment of West Lothian's Primary 1 children in 2015/16 estimated 77% were healthy weight which is an small improvement from 76.1 in 14/15.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1301_09 Estimated percentage of children underweight in P1**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Percentage of children in primary 1 receiving a review whose BMI falls within the underweight epidemiological category (BMI ≤ 2nd centile)	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)

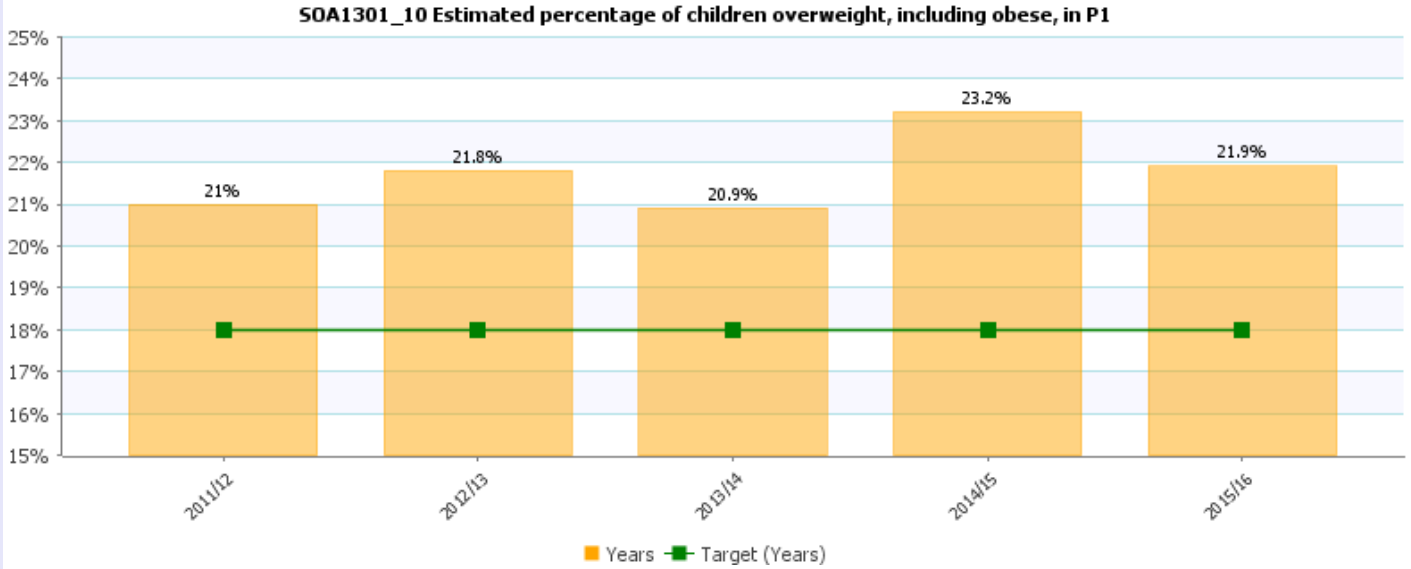


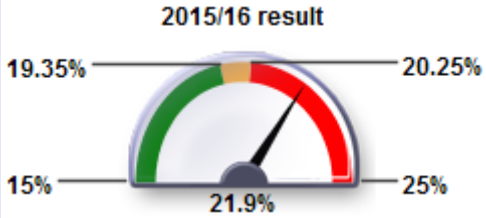


Trend Chart Commentary :
Based on centile cut-offs on the 1990 UK growth reference charts used for population monitoring purposes, BMI assessment of West Lothian's Primary 1 children in 2015/16 estimated 1.0 % were at risk of being underweight, which is similar to previous year and on a par with Scotland average of 1.1%

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1301_10 Estimated percentage of children overweight, including obese, in P1**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Percentage of children in primary 1 receiving a review whose BMI falls within the overweight and obese epidemiological categories: (BMI ≥ 85th centile)	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)

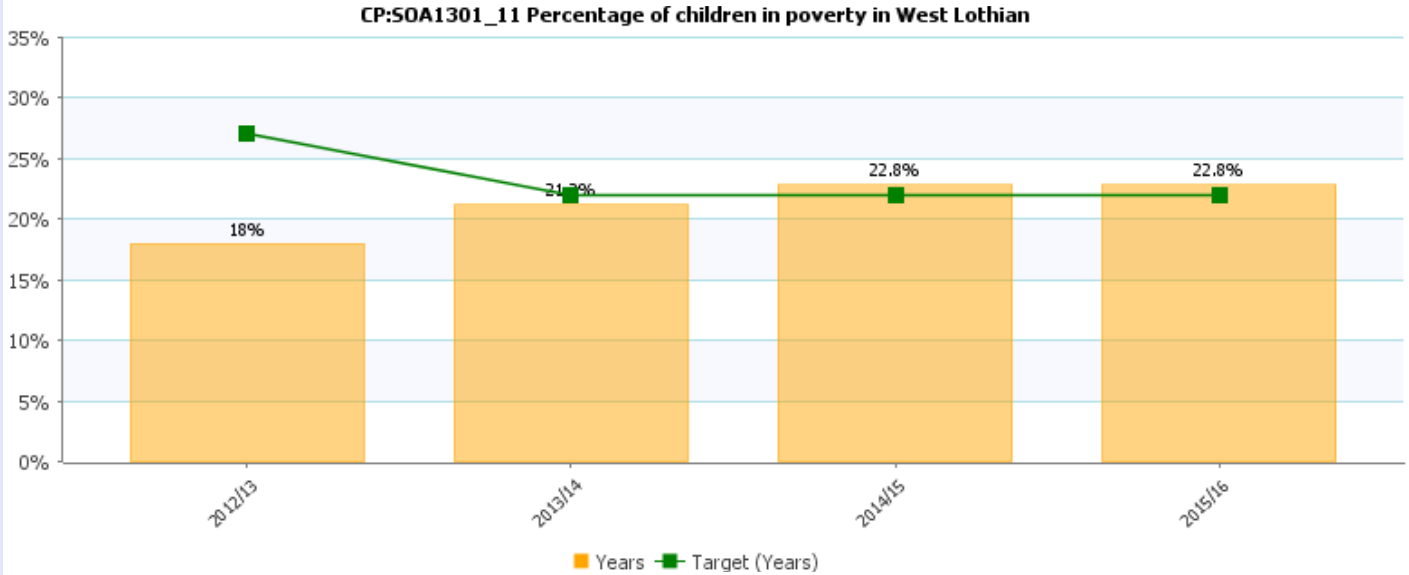


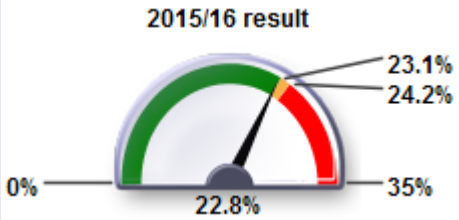


Trend Chart Commentary :
Based on centile cut-offs on the 1990 UK growth reference charts used for population monitoring purposes, BMI assessment of West Lothian's Primary 1 children in 2015/16 estimated 21.9% were at risk of overweight and obesity combined which is on a par with Scotland average of 22.1%

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**CP:SOA1301_11 Percentage of children in poverty in West Lothian**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	This performance indicator has been created to measure child poverty in West Lothian and the progress which is being made to reduce child poverty. The figure is produced annually by the Child Poverty Action Group and reported in their annual report. "Percentage of children in poverty 201x". The group produces national figures and makes more detailed figures available to local authorities. The definition of child poverty used is the key measure used by UK and Scottish Government and by the EU. Children are considered as living in poverty if they live in households with less than 60% of median household income. West Lothian 'Better Off: Anti-Poverty Strategy' and annual action plan contains a number of inter-related activities which support the reduction of child poverty.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Campaigns Development Officer(Christopher Nelson)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Campaigns Development Officer(Christopher Nelson)





This is a new performance indicator which reports on the number of children in West Lothian who live in poverty. We started this indicator in 2012/13.

2014-2016 - This data is now produced bi-annually by the Child Poverty Action Group. For this period 22.8% of children in West Lothian were estimated to be living in poverty. This is a slight increase from the 2013/14 period. In response to this the Advice Shop service has developed poverty awareness training for teaching staff and have worked with Education to increase awareness of financial support for parents of school age children.

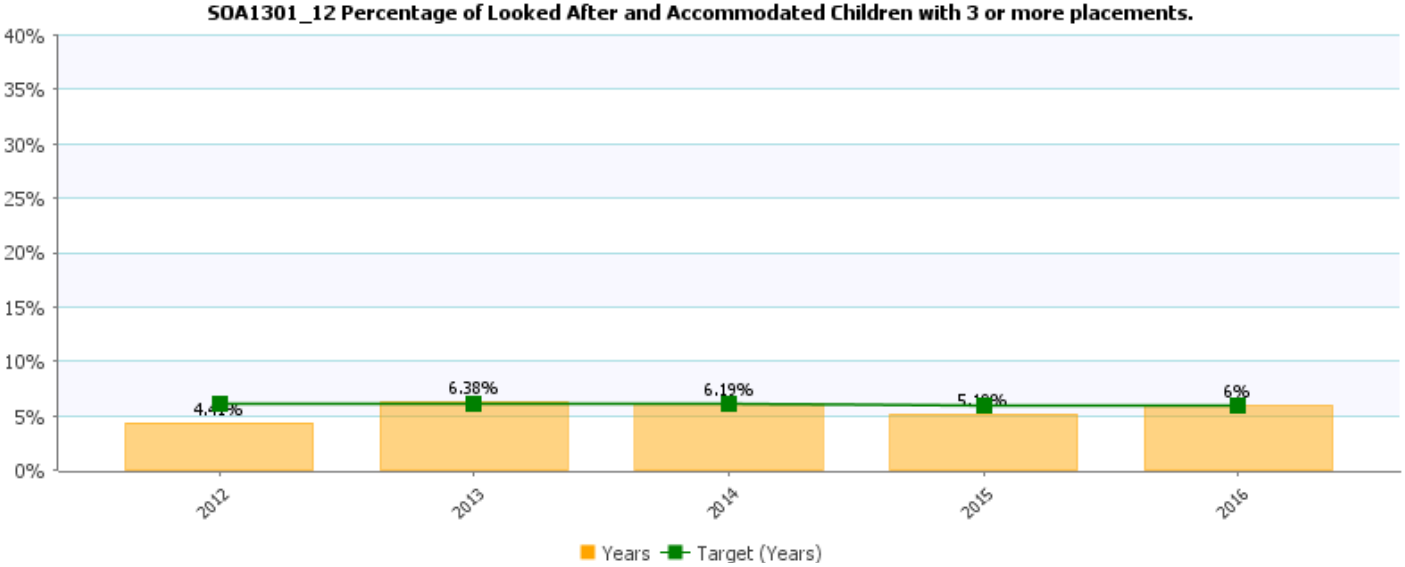
2013/14 - In this period 21% of children in West Lothian were estimated to be living in poverty. The poverty level is set at 60% of median income after housing costs are met. The Scottish national average is 22% and we have set our target at this level.

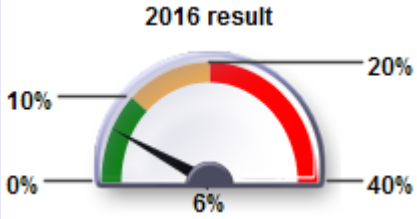
2012/13 - In this period 18% of children in West Lothian were estimated to be living in poverty. The poverty level is set at 60% of median income after housing costs are met, the figure for the UK as a whole is 20.2%.

Target - Our target has been reduced to the Scottish national average of 22% in 2013/14. West Lothian's performance is benchmarked against Fife Council (24%) and Falkirk Council (21%).

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1301_12 Percentage of Looked After and Accommodated Children with 3 or more placements.**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	This data relates to Looked After and Accommodated Children who have had 3 or more placement moves during the period from 1st August to 31st July in any given year. Looked After and Accommodated Children may move placements for a number of reasons including placement breakdown or retiral of a foster carer. There is an accepted body of research which suggests that children who experience fewer placement moves go on to have more positive outcomes. Conversely, children who experience three placements moves or more are at a greater risk of negative outcomes such as higher rates of exclusion, non attendance and lower levels of attainment and/or of securing a positive destination.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Criminal Justice Team Manager(Norma Paterson); SOA13_Senior Manager 1 Social Policy(Jo MacPherson)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Criminal Justice Team Manager(Norma Paterson)





Trend Chart Commentary:

It is the aim of West Lothian Council to minimise the number of placement moves experienced by Looked After and Accommodated Children. Children and young people who experience 3 or more placement moves are at a greater risk of experiencing negative outcomes throughout their life stages including higher levels of school exclusion, poor educational attainment and are unable to secure a positive destination amongst others. This is especially true where younger children experience 3+ placement moves.

Multiple placement moves can, in part, be attributed to children and young people being placed in emergency or temporary placements whilst matches are found for them, a lack of foster carers due to retiral and general placement breakdown for a variety of reasons. Overall, the issue of placement moves is a national one, and reflects not only the availability of placements but the growing complexity and severity of the needs of looked after children.

The Scottish Government publication "Children's Social Work Statistics Scotland" has published the national average for the number of children with 3 or more placements annually since 2012, collating the data from 1st August-31st July each year.

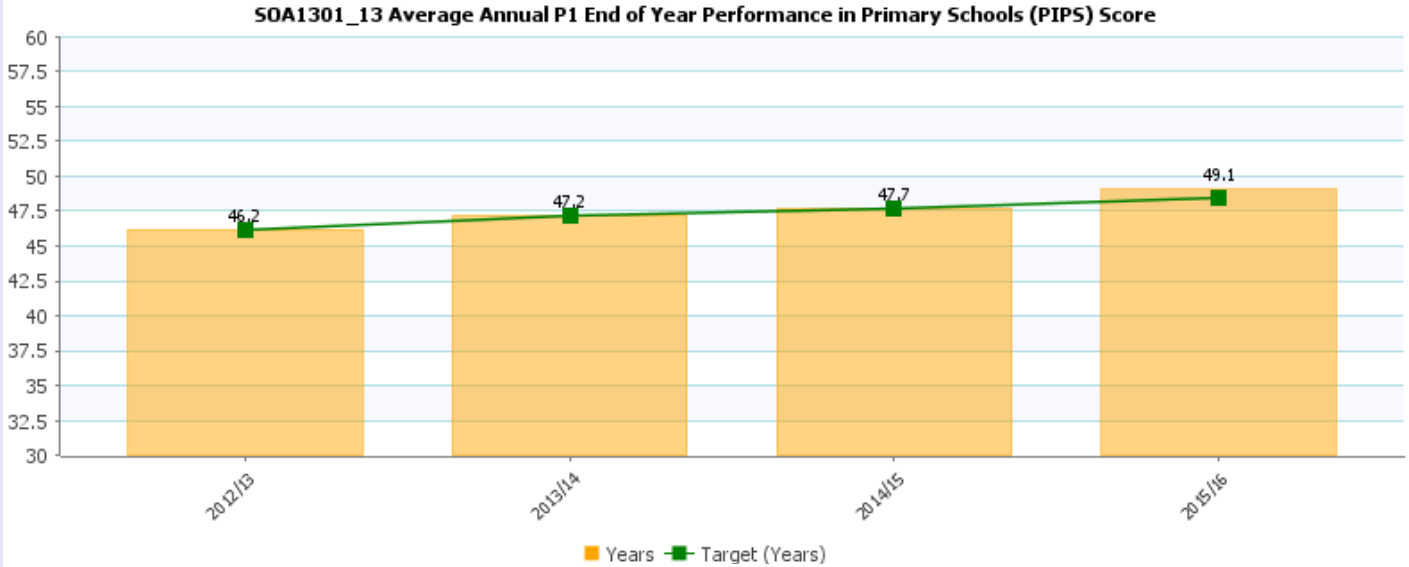
In 2012 the figure of 4.41% was well below the national average of 6.1%. This then increased to 6.38% and 6.19% in 2013 and 2014 respectively with the national average at 5.4% and 5.9% respectively. 2013 and 2014 had no children under 5 who experienced 3+ moves. The figure for 2015 was 5.19% with a national average of 6% showing West Lothian were performing better than the national average. The target was revised to 5.9%. There were 2 children under 5 who experienced multiple moves.

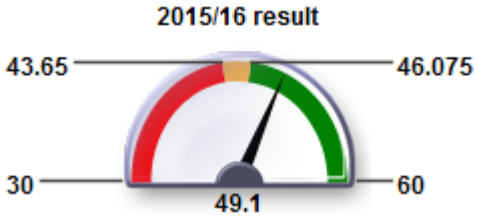
The figure for 2016 is 6% which represents an increase since previous years. There were also 5 children under 5 who experienced 3+ placement

Notes on Latest Data Entry

moves in this period. This negative trend is being addressed with an evaluation of children experiencing 3+ moves currently being progressed. The national average will be published by the Scottish Government in March 2017. This will continue to pose a challenge for West Lothian but The Reshaping Children's Services project is ongoing within Social Policy and will aim to continually address the problem of multiple placement moves in partnership with the Centre for Excellence for Looked After Children in Scotland (CELCIS) and to explore performance in other local authorities who are achieving better than average targets in order to aim for this within West Lothian.	
	20-Jan-2017 This represents 20 children and young people out of a total of 332 Looked After and Accommodated children. 5 were 0-4 years; 1 was between 5-10 years; 11 were 11-15 years and 3 were 16+ years.

Performance Indicator	**SOA1301_13 Average Annual P1 End of Year Performance in Primary Schools (PIPS) Score**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	This indicator reports on the average score achieved by all P1 pupils in their end of year PIPS assessments. All P1 pupils are assessed annually using Adaptive Tests PIPS assessments in May. These assessments are delivered online and pupils are assessed in the areas of reading, mathematics and phonics. Overall scores are standardised around a Scottish average of 50 based on the pupil's raw score and their age on the date they sat the assessment. This PI measures performance in the school/academic year.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Head of Education Development(D McMaster); SOA13_Performance and Information Officer(Education)(Michael Davis and Steven Arthur)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Performance and Information Officer(Education)(Michael Davis and Steven Arthur)





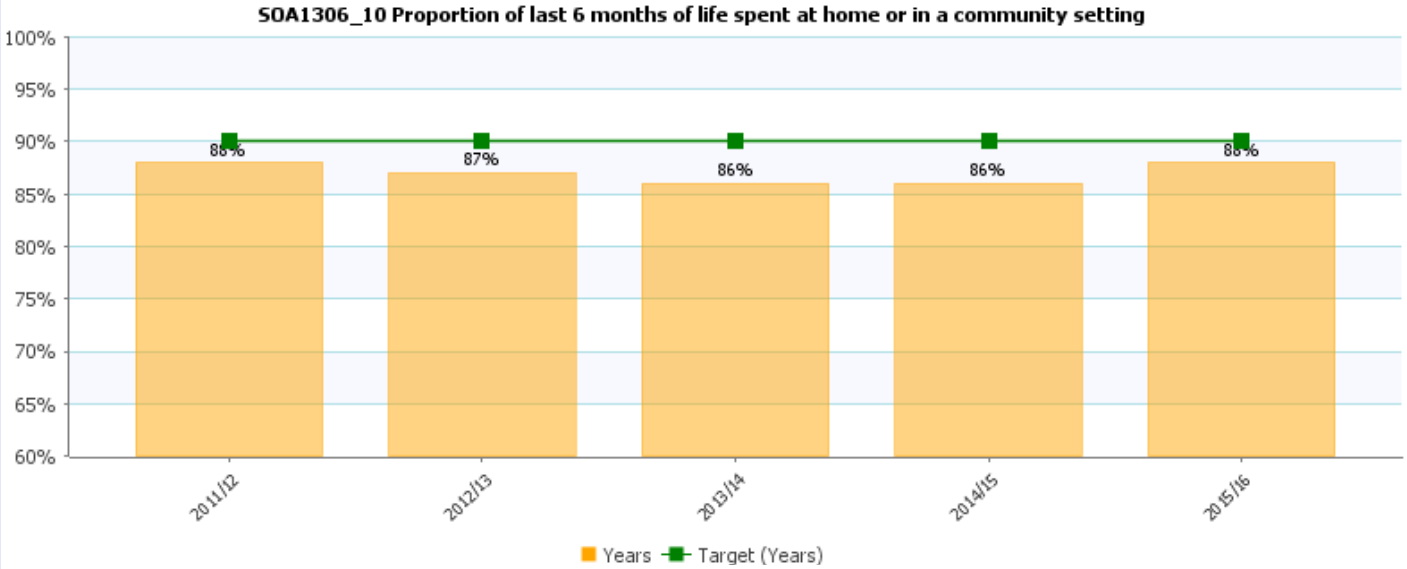
Trend Chart Commentary

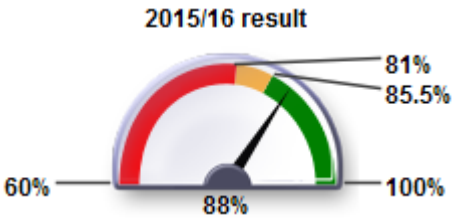
Over the last four years data is available for this indicator, performance has improved from 46.2 to 49.1. PIPS scores are standardised around a Scottish average of 50 and performance in this indicator is below national average. No data exists for other local authorities for comparison purposes.

Intervention and support from the Quality Improvement Team and the implementation of the West Lothian Attainment Strategy have been a major factor in the improvements seen in this indicator. The work of the Quality Improvement Team will continue in support of further improvements. Schools are now working more collaboratively to support and challenge each other within their secondary hubs to raise attainment. A target of 50 has been set for session 2016/17.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1306_10 Proportion of last 6 months of life spent at home or in a community setting**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Proportion of last 6 months of life spent at home or in a community setting	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)

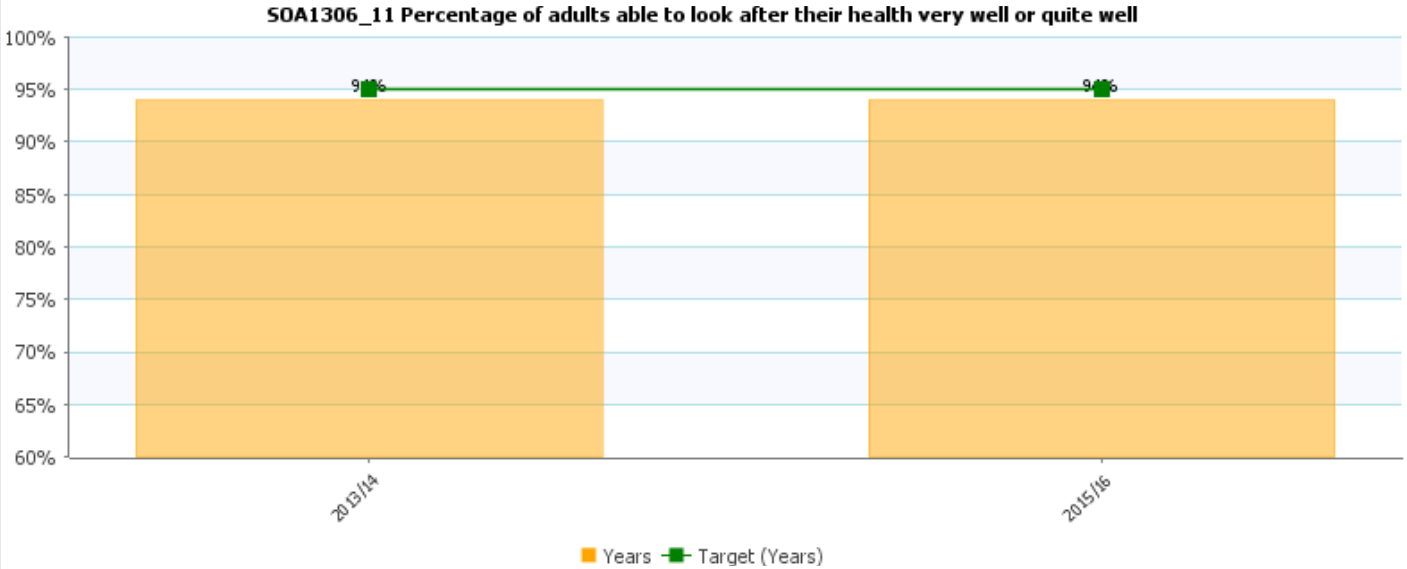


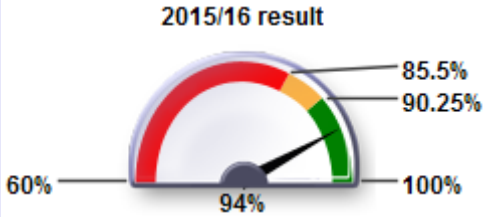


Trend Chart Commentary :
This indicator demonstrates the proportion of the last 6 months of life spent at home or in a community setting and demonstrate the balance of care between community and hospital care over time. The current reported position of 88% is consistent with Scottish average of 87% and demonstrates an increasing tend towards more care at home

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1306_11 Percentage of adults able to look after their health very well or quite well**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Percentage of adults able to look after their health very well or quite well: Scottish Health and Care Survey - biennial	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington); Joanna Anderson
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)

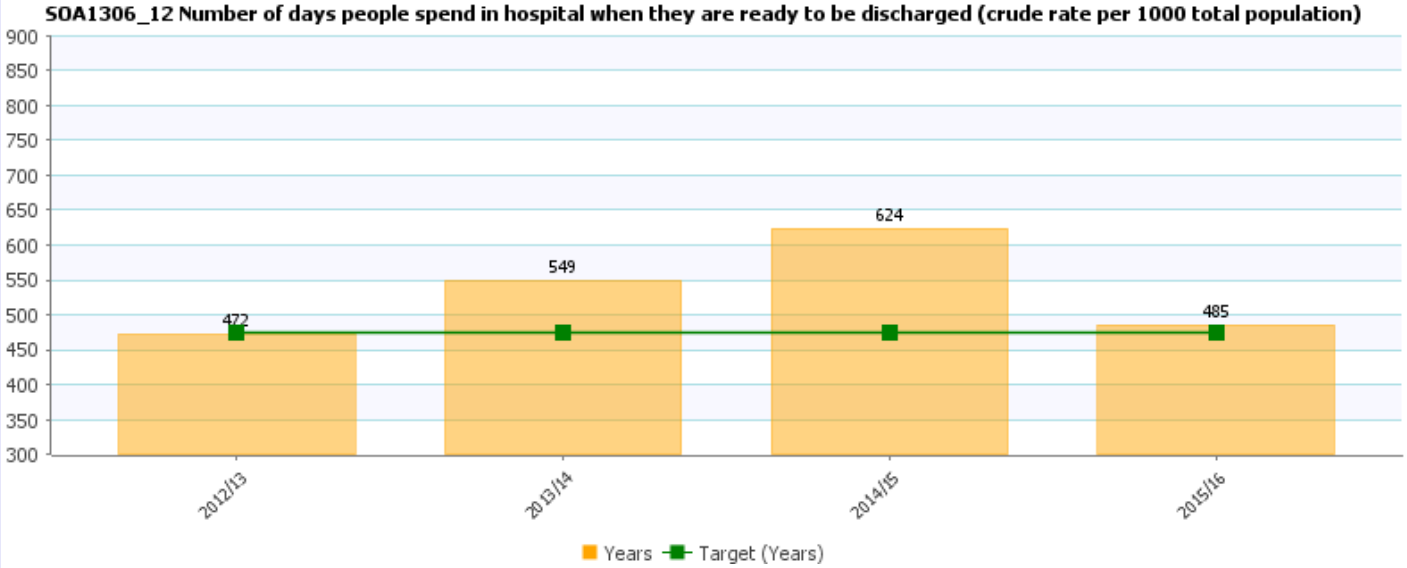


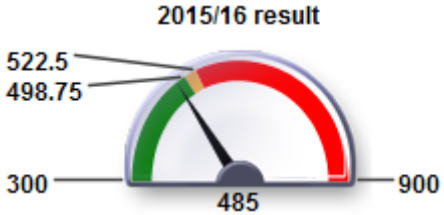


Trend Chart Commentary :
Current report indicates that the percentage of adults able to look after their health very well or quite well has been maintained at 94% which is consistent with Scottish average (94%)

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1306_12 Number of days people spend in hospital when they are ready to be discharged (crude rate per 1000 total population)**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	The number of bed days occupied is gathered for all patients (aged 18 years and over) who have met the criteria for a delayed discharge for each month. Rate is crude rate per 1,000 total population. In order to ensure consistency, a 'midnight bed count' approach is applied to each delay episode to determine which particular days should contribute to the bed day count. The 'ready for discharge' date (RDD) is not counted, as the first midnight occurring in the delay episode is attributable to the day after the RDD. The discharge date (the date the delay ended) is counted as the assumption is that the patient was delayed at 00:00 on that day.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington); Joanna Anderson
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)

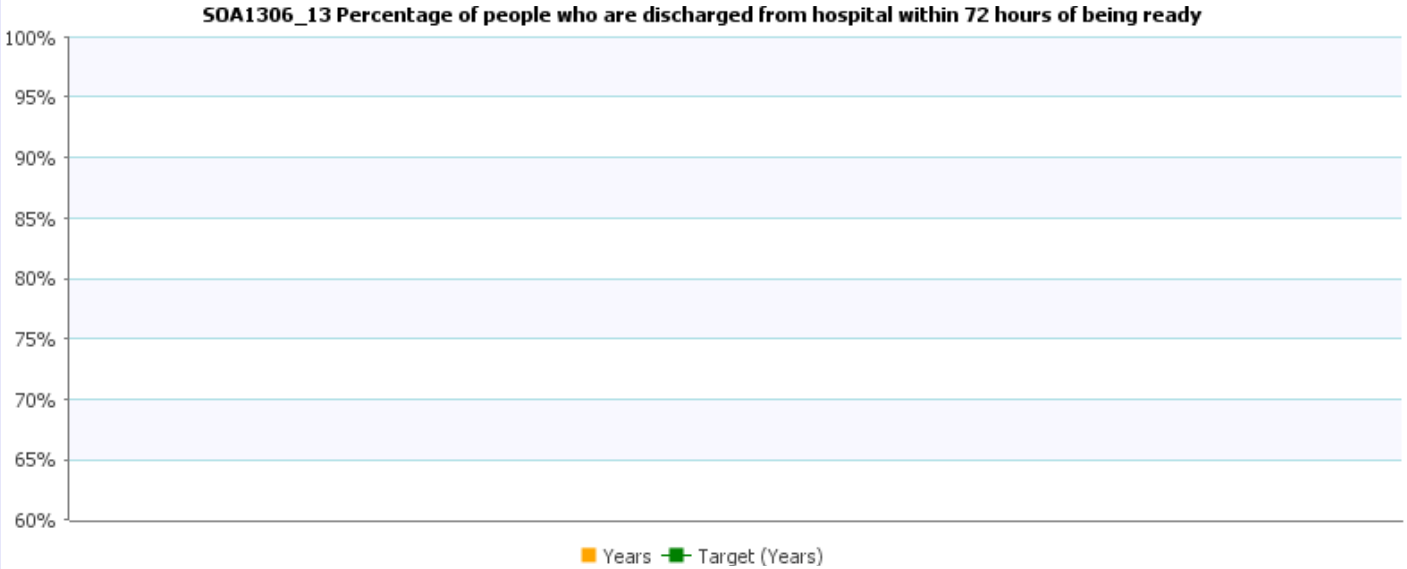




Trend Chart Commentary :
The number of days people spend in hospital when they are ready for discharge is improving and in West Lothian the rate at 485 is significantly better than the Scottish average of 915. It is anticipated the work within the Frailty Programme will have a further positive impact on this over time

Notes on Latest Data Entry

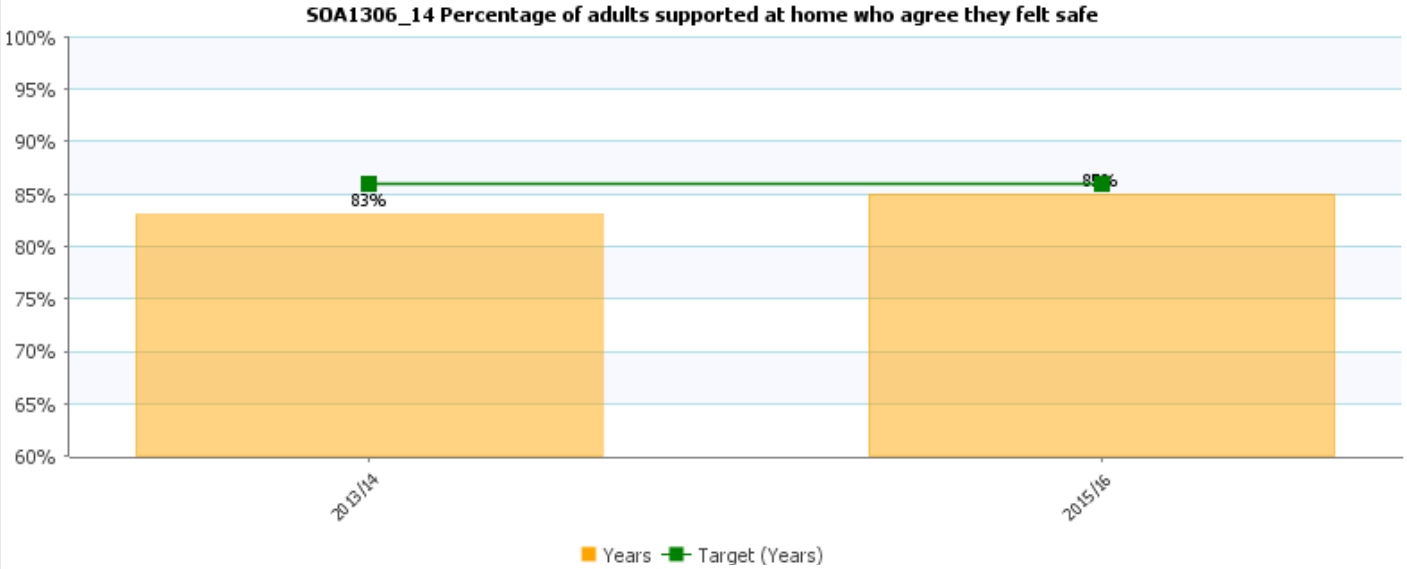
Performance Indicator	**SOA1306_13 Percentage of people who are discharged from hospital within 72 hours of being ready**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Data not currently available - anticipate able to report by mid 2017	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington); Joanna Anderson
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)

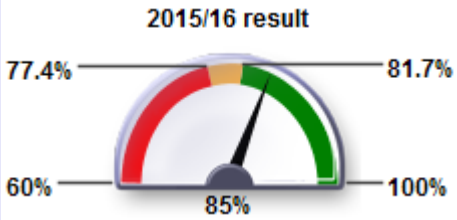


Trend Chart Commentary :
[Enter commentary here describing the whole of the trend chart]

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1306_14 Percentage of adults supported at home who agree they felt safe**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Data derived from Scottish Health and Social Care Survey- Biennial. Percentage of adults supported at home who agree they felt safe	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)

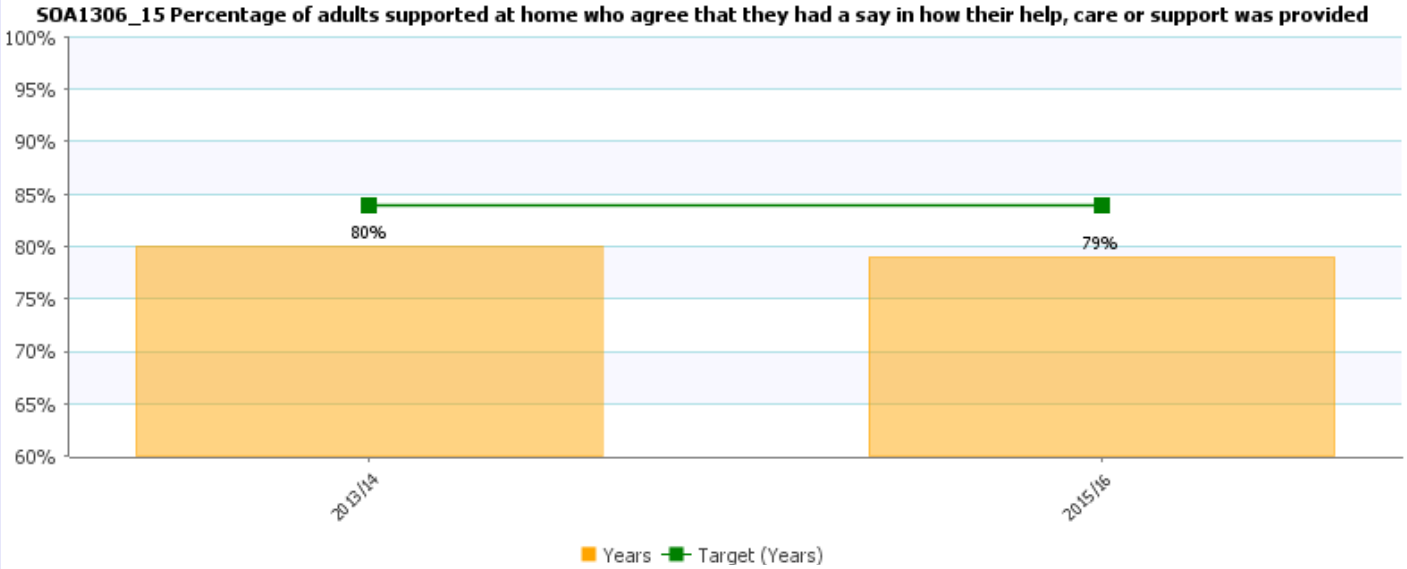


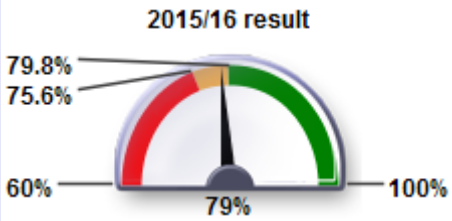


Trend Chart Commentary :
Data available from the biennial Health and Social Care Survey indicates 85% of service users felt safe which is an improvement from previous survey (83%) and 1% better than Scottish rate (84%)

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1306_15 Percentage of adults supported at home who agree that they had a say in how their help, care or support was provided**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Data derived from the Health and Social Care Survey - Biennial. Percentage of adults supported at home who agree that they had a say in how their help, care or support was provided	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington); Joanna Anderson
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)

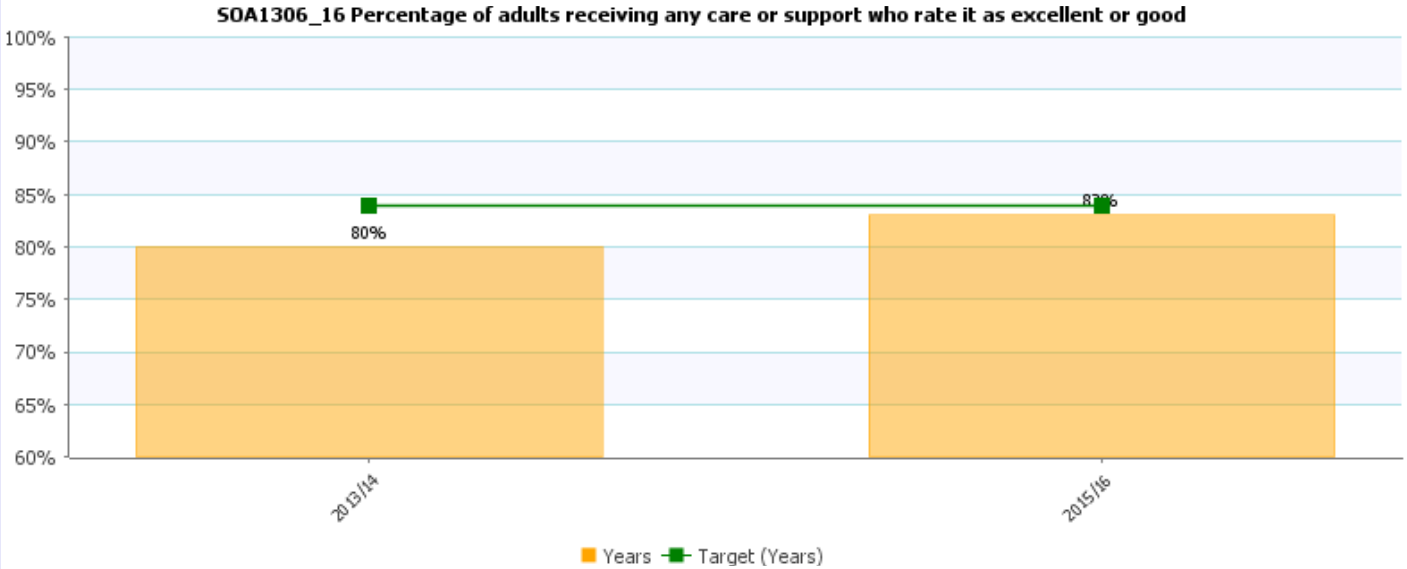


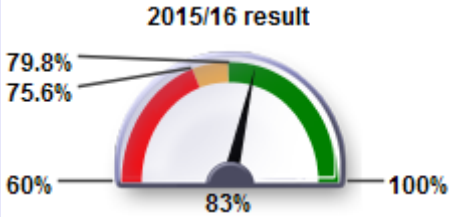


Trend Chart Commentary :
Data from the Health and Social Care Survey indicates that 79% of service users agreed they had a say in how their help,care or support was provided. This is slightly lower than previous result of 80% and on par with rest of Scotland - also at 79%

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1306_16 Percentage of adults receiving any care or support who rate it as excellent or good**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Data derived from Scottish Health and Social Care Survey - biennial. Percentage of adults receiving any care or support who rate it as excellent or good	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington); Joanna Anderson
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)

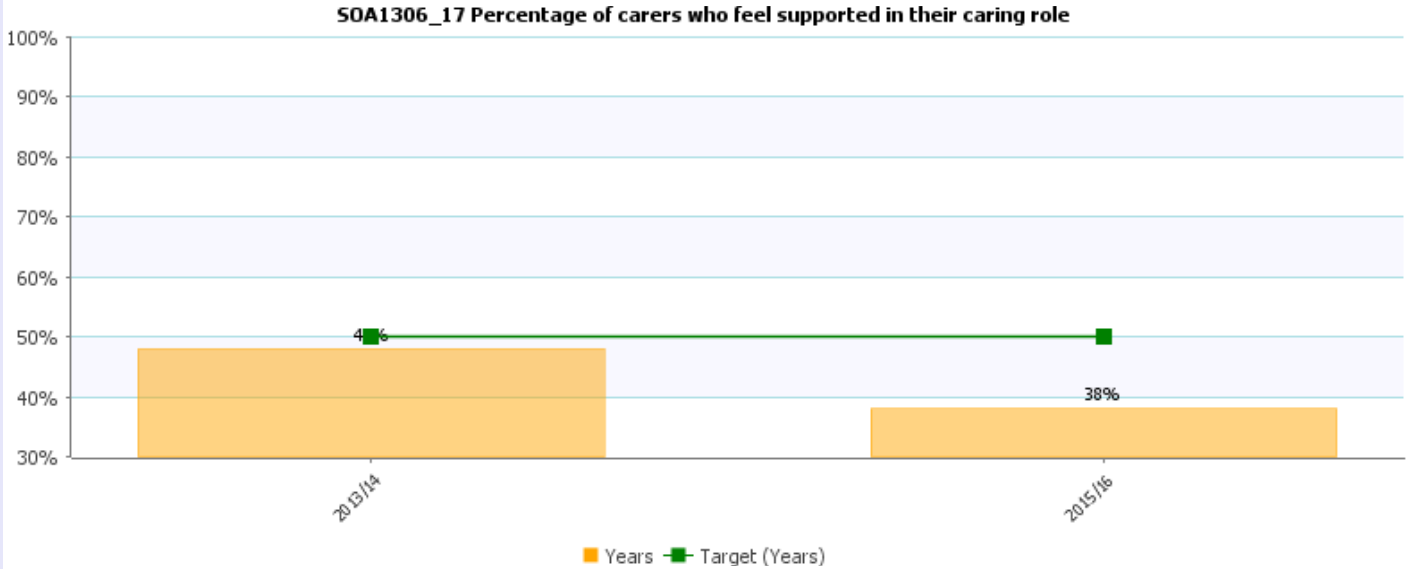


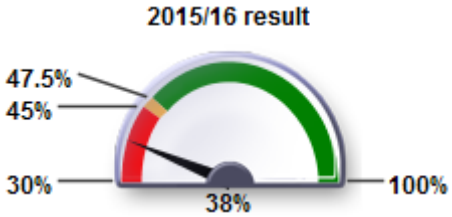


Trend Chart Commentary :
Data from the Health and Social Care Survey indicates 83% of adults receiving any care or support rate it as excellent or good. This is 3% improvement on previous survey results and is 2% better than Scotland as a whole

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1306_17 Percentage of carers who feel supported in their caring role**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Data derived from Scottish Health and Care Survey- Biennial. Percentage of carers who feel supported in their caring role	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington); Joanna Anderson
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)

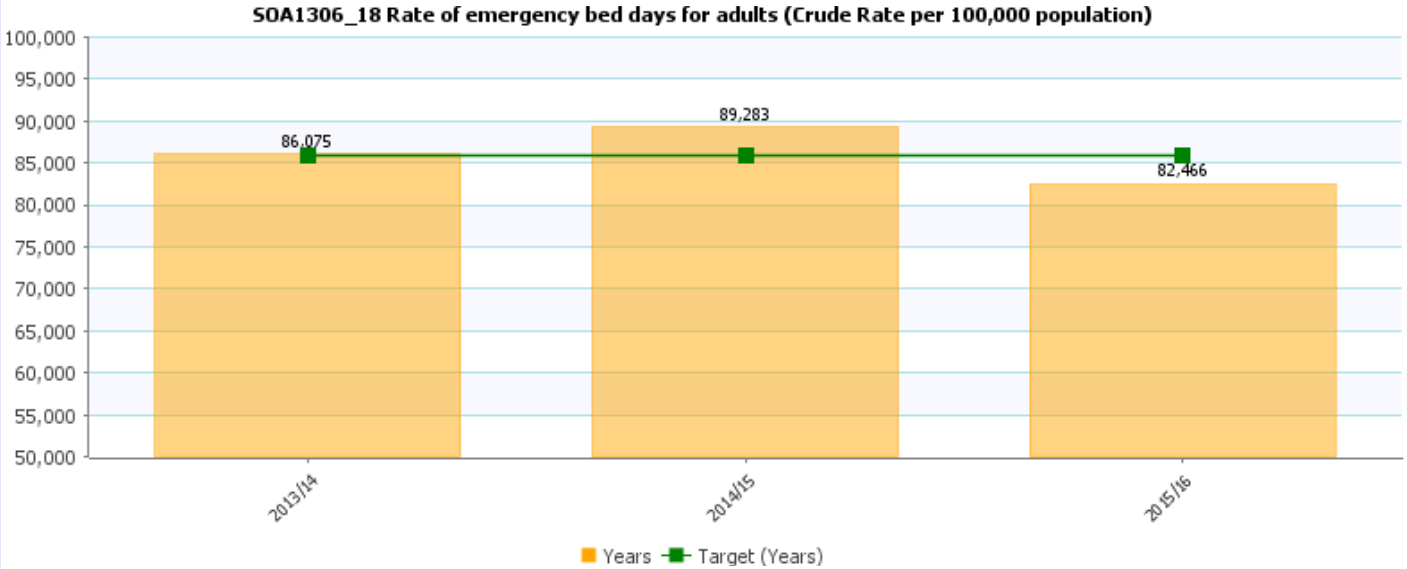


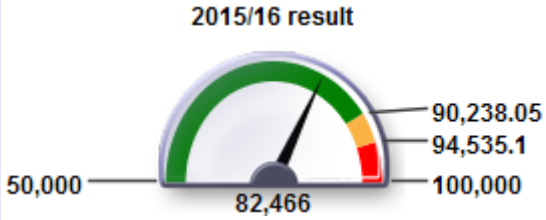


Trend Chart Commentary :
Data from the most recent Health and Social Care Survey indicates 38% of carers feel supported in their caring role. This is significantly lower than previous report of 48% and is 3% lower than Scottish rate. We are investigating data further and developing an improvement plan in conjunction with our key partners to agree priorities and actions fro improvement

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1306_18 Rate of emergency bed days for adults (Crude Rate per 100,000 population)**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Rates are crude rates per 100,000 population and are based on the mid year population estimates.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington); Joanna Anderson
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)

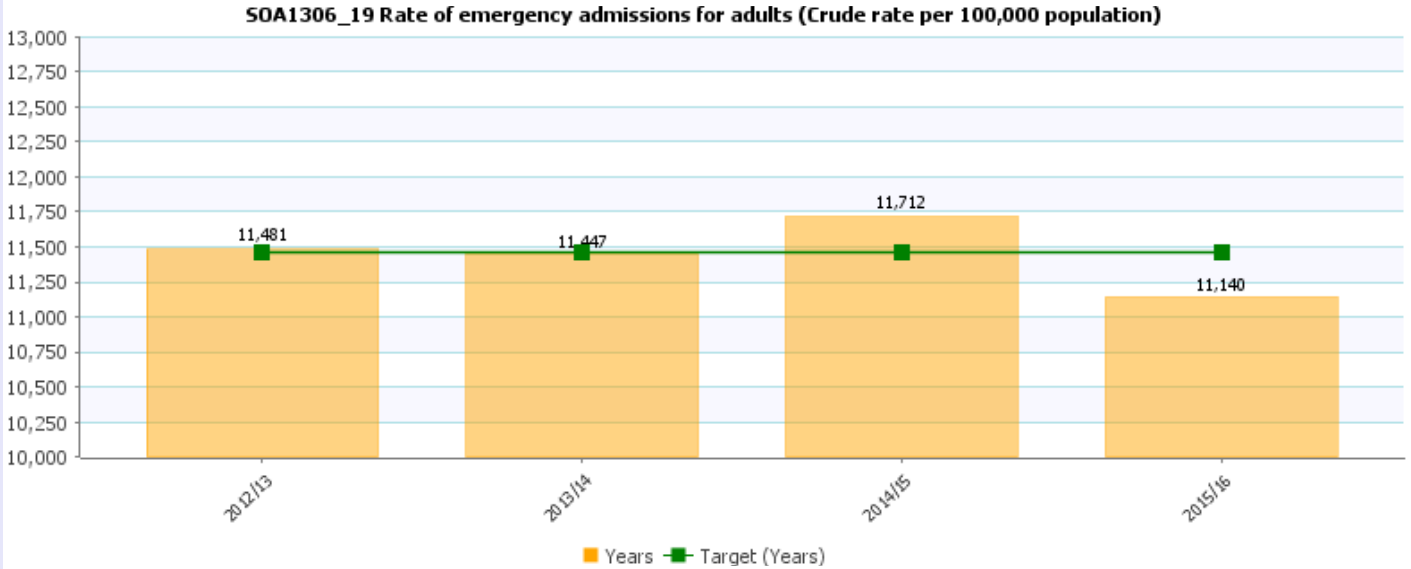


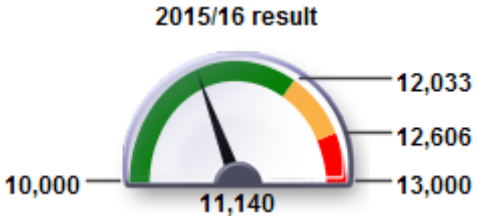


Trend Chart Commentary :
The Emergency bed day rate (82466 per 100000 population) is well below the Scottish rate of 112638 per 100000 population.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1306_19 Rate of emergency admissions for adults (Crude rate per 100,000 population)**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Rates are crude rates per 100,000 population and are based on the mid year population estimates.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington); Joanna Anderson
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)

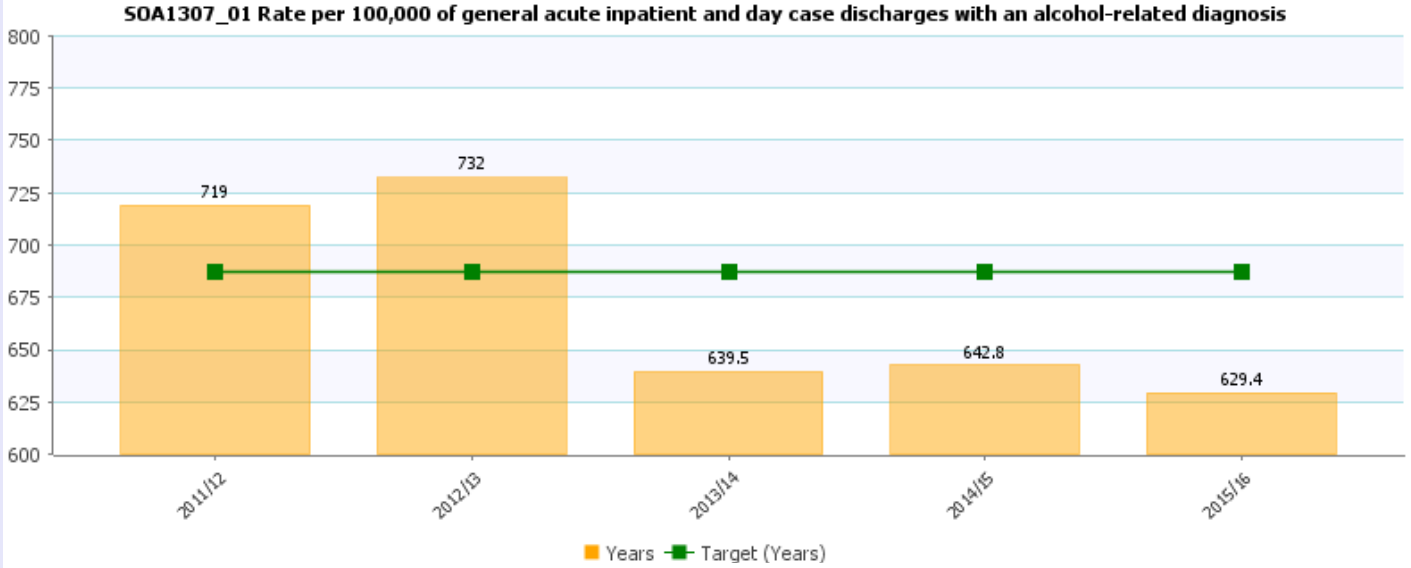


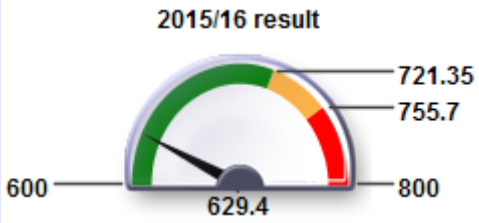


Trend Chart Commentary :
The emergency admission rate per 100000 population is starting to reduce (11140) and is significantly lower than Scottish rate of 12116 The HSCP is working with key partners on emergency care pathways with focus on early intervention and prevention of admission

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1307_01 Rate per 100,000 of general acute inpatient and day case discharges with an alcohol-related diagnosis**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	The information presented on General Acute inpatient and day case hospital stays relates to the time of discharge rather than admission. Given that further diagnostic information usually becomes available during the course of a hospital stay, the use of discharge data provides a more complete and accurate picture of a patient's condition(s).	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)

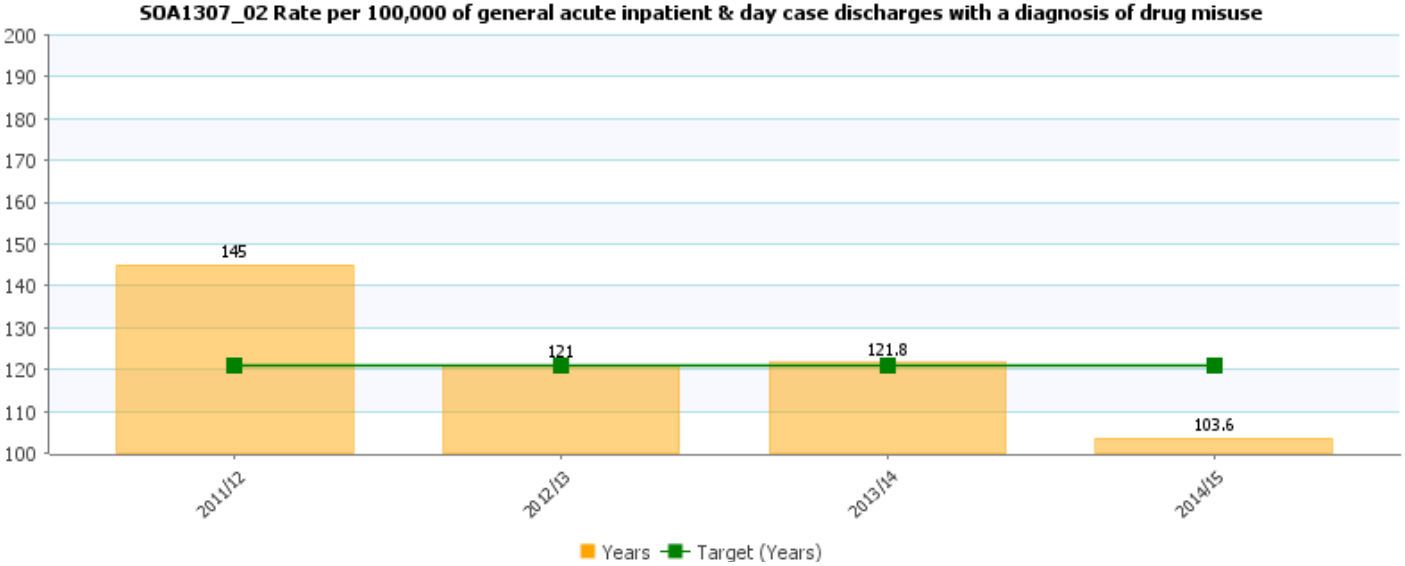


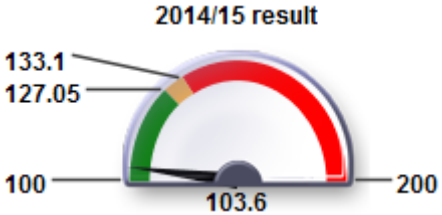


Trend Chart Commentary :
In 2015/16, the reduction in alcohol related admissions has been sustained, the West Lothian rate of 629.4 compares favourably against the Scottish rate of 664.5.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1307_02 Rate per 100,000 of general acute inpatient & day case discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	The information presented on General Acute inpatient and day case hospital stays relates to the time of discharge rather than admission. Given that further diagnostic information usually becomes available during the course of a hospital stay, the use of discharge data provides a more complete and accurate picture of a patient's condition(s).	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)

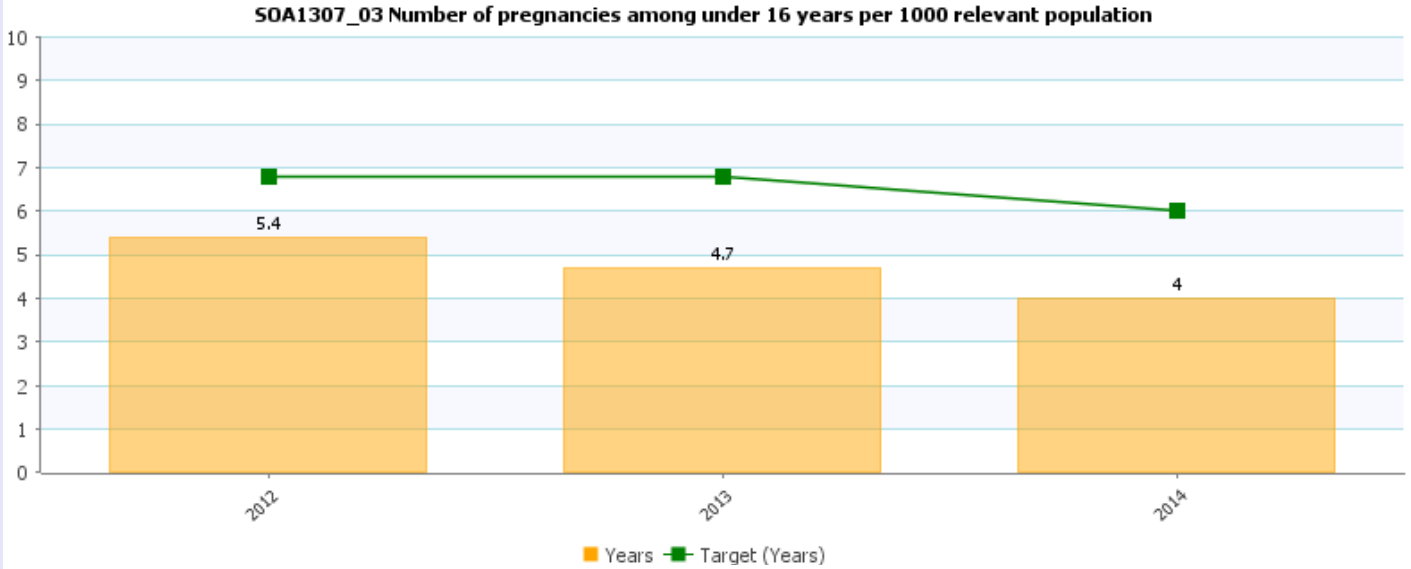




Trend Chart Commentary :
The trend in drug related admissions has continued to reduce with rate of 103.6 in 2014/15 compared to 121.8 in 2013/14 and is significantly better than Scottish rate of 133.4

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1307_03 Number of pregnancies among under 16 years per 1000 relevant population**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	**The teenage pregnancy rate is counted as the number of deliveries combined with the number of abortions.** These data are based on age at conception and year of conception. Local Council Area numbers and rates for age groups <16 are shown as three year moving aggregates. This has been done to reduce the risk of disclosure (the chance of inadvertently identifying an individual) and to smooth out the fluctuations resulting from small numbers.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)

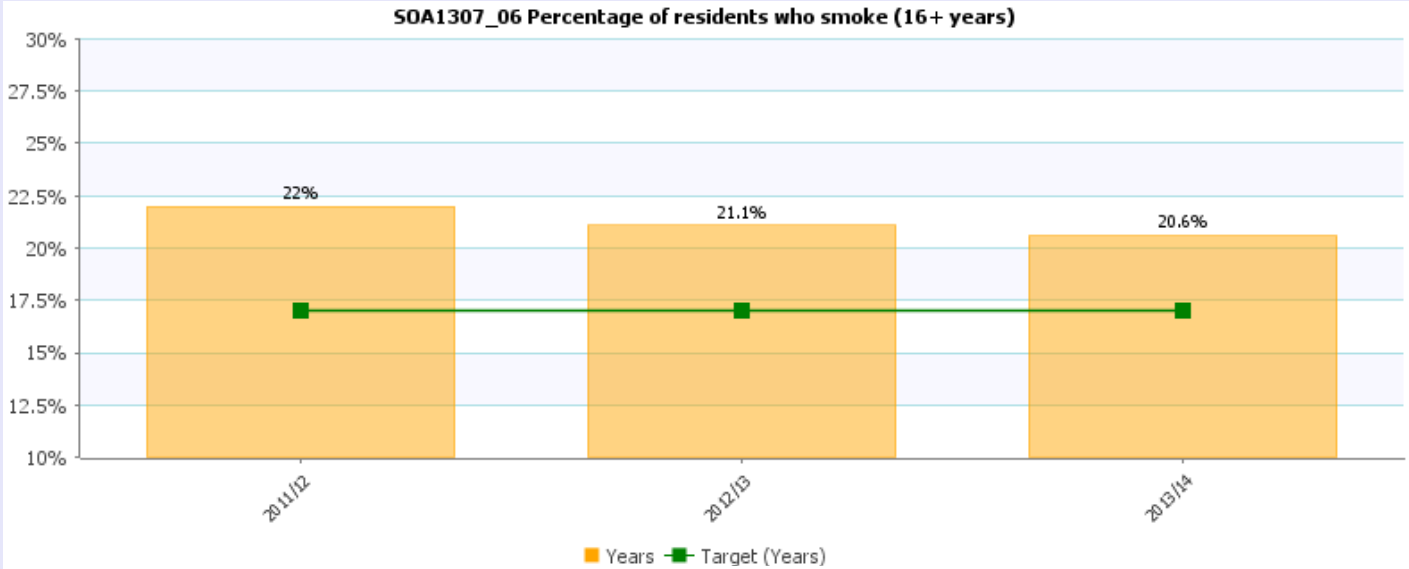


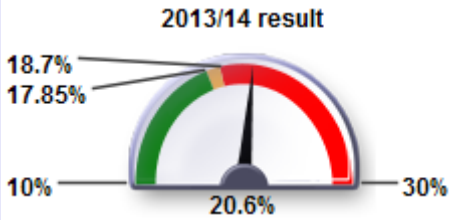
Trend Chart Commentary:

The teenage pregnancy rate has seen a consistent decline over recent years across all three age groups; under 16s, under 18s and under 20s In 2012/14 the pregnancy rate in the under 16 age group was 4.0 per 1,000 down from 4.7 in 2011/13 and is below the Scotland rate of 4.9

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1307_06 Percentage of residents who smoke (16+ years)**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Percentage of adults (16+ years) who smoke	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)

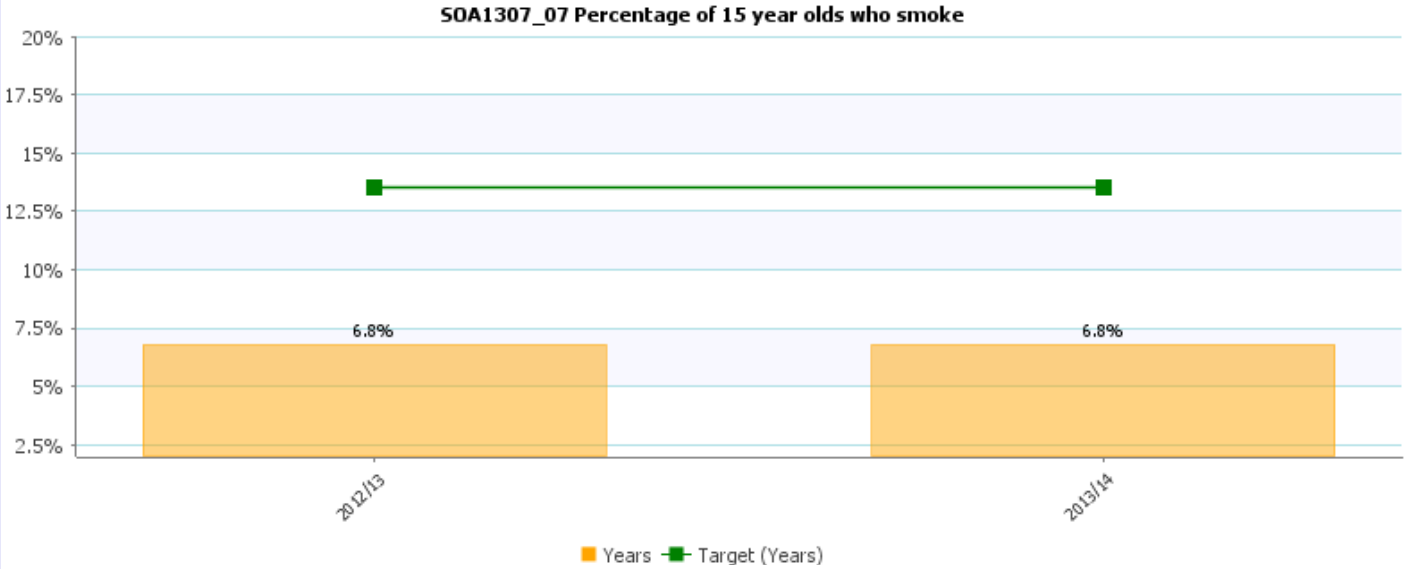


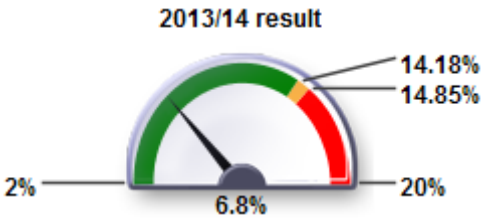


Trend Chart Commentary :
Smoking prevalence for adults aged 16 and over in West Lothian is estimated to be 20.6% which is similar to Scottish estimate of 20.2%.The percentage of male adults who smoke is estimated at 24.8% and female adults at 16.6%

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1307_07 Percentage of 15 year olds who smoke**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	Smoking prevalence of S4 schoolchildren	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)

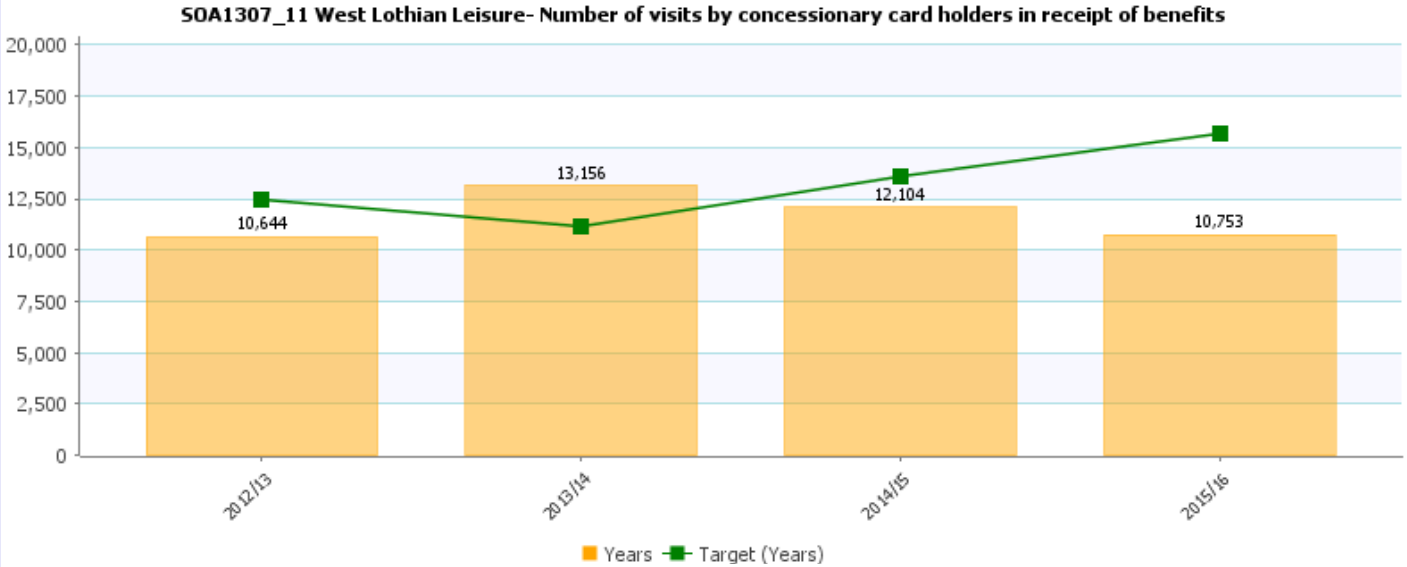


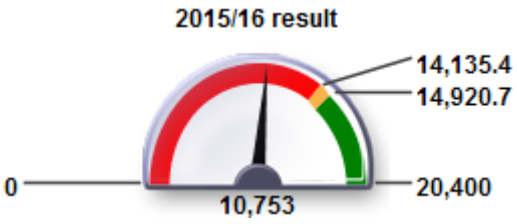


Trend Chart Commentary :
The reduction in smoking prevalence in school children has been maintained with the prevalence in S4 pupils lower than the Scottish average at 6.8% compared to 8.7% and in S2 pupils at 1.8% which is equivalent to Scottish Average

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1307_11 West Lothian Leisure- Number of visits by concessionary card holders in receipt of benefits**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Leisure
Description	This indicator measures the number of visits to West Lothian Leisure by concessionary card holders in receipt of benefits.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Chief Executive West Lothian Leisure(Robin Strang)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Director of Business Development(Mark Chambers)





Trend Chart Commentary :

Looking back over the past 6 years to 2013/14 there was steady growth in this figure with the exception of 2012/13 which saw a dip (to 10,644). The most likely reason for this was the closure of Whitburn Leisure Centre following the fire. The Centre was closed from 23 July 2011 to 14 April 2013. The number of visits by concessionary card holders in receipt of benefits increased to 13,156 in 2013/14. This was well ahead of the target of 11,176 and so the 2014/15 target was revised to 13,550. 2014/15 concessionary scheme visits were below target at 12,104 visits.

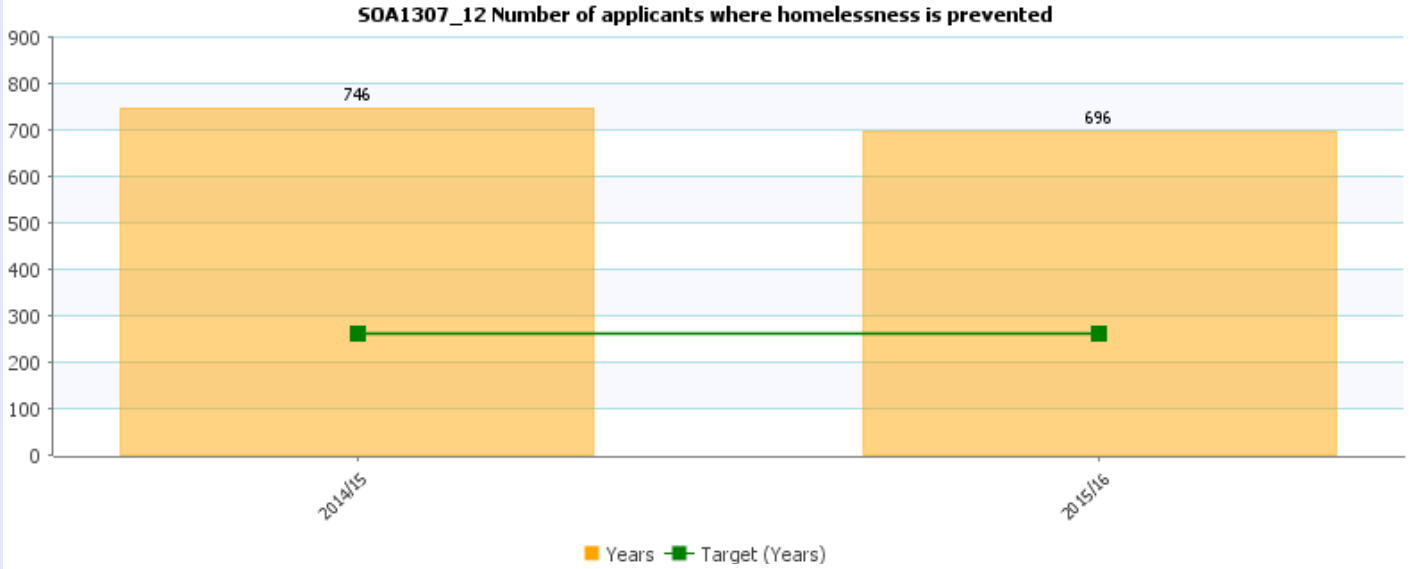
The total concession visits for 2015/16 was 10,753. This is well below our target of 15,706. We are refreshing the scheme to make it more attractive and indeed more accessible for people who qualify.

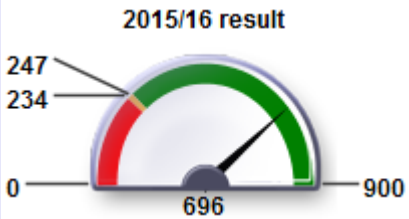
The number of visits by concessionary card holders for April to June 2016 was 3,074, slightly behind our target of 3,212. The new (improved) scheme became operational from 4 July (this was a soft launch so that we can make any final tweaks if necessary, and a full launch will be in September. We should then see numbers picking up again).

The concession visits for the first three quarters of 2016/17 was 13,446. This is already ahead of our annual target of 12,850. The revised scheme (pilot) was launched in July 2016 and is proving to be more popular.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1307_12 Number of applicants where homelessness is prevented**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Council; HNS Housing Needs Services
Description	This indicator measures the number of applicants where homelessness is prevented within the financial year. We measure this through the review of applications where the individuals homeless crisis has been prevented at that time and where the individual agrees that settled accommodation may be available for the following six months. This approach entails working with an applicant to explore the range of housing options available to them across the social and private rented sector and voluntary sector. This meets with our service aim of early intervention and prevention.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Customer Services Mgr (Housing Needs)(AnnMarie Carr)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_MCMC Key Worker(Lisa Tumblety); SOA13_Quality Development Officer 1(Iain McLean)





Trend Chart Commentary :

In 2015/16 the number of applicants where homelessness was prevented at point of case closure was a total of 696 households out of a total of 1309 approaches for assistance.

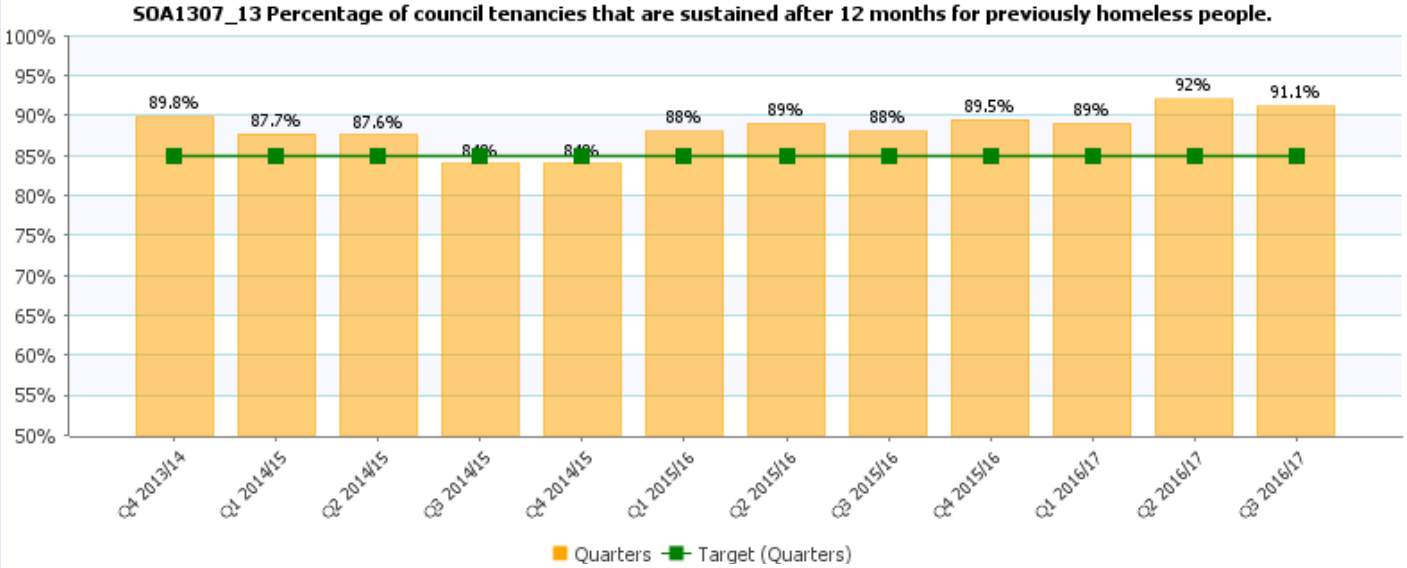
In 2014/15 the number of applicants where homelessness was prevented at point of case closure was a total of 746 households out of 1545 approaches for assistance.

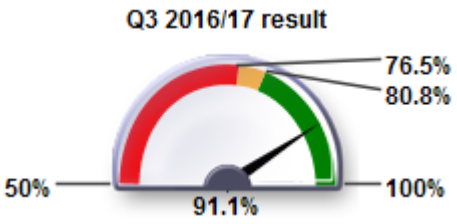
Following review of recent performance homeless prevention target has been increased to 700 for year 2016/17

Notes on Latest Data Entry

13-Jun-2016 In the year 2015/16 the prevention service had 1309 approaches for assistance. Of these approaches 1198 reached an outcome at case closure by 31st March 2016. The number of cases where homelessness is prevented is calculated by taking all the outcomes and subtracting those where the outcome at case closure is recorded as made homeless application, lost contact and not known. For year 2015/16 696 cases are recorded as being prevented.

Performance Indicator	**SOA1307_13 Percentage of council tenancies that are sustained after 12 months for previously homeless people.**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Council; HNS Housing Needs Services
Description	This indicator measures the number of previously homeless people who have been able to sustain their permanent tenancy for more than 12 months. A successful outcome is defined as an individual who was formerly homeless, has been offered and accepted accommodation from WLC and have successfully sustained this tenancy for at least 12 months.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Customer Services Mgr (Housing Needs)(AnnMarie Carr)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_MCMC Key Worker(Lisa Tumblety); SOA13_Quality Development Officer 1(Iain McLean)





Trend Chart Commentary:

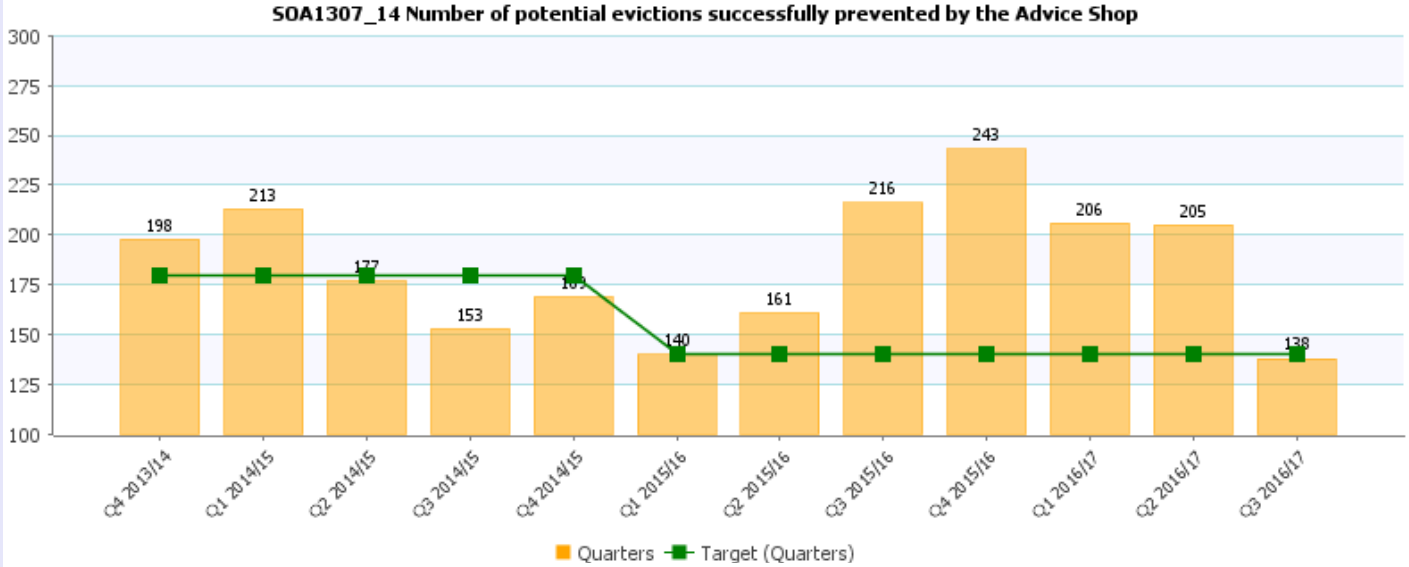
Performance in quarter two of 2016/17, 92% of new tenancies to applicants who were assessed as statutory homeless in the previous year sustained their tenancy for more than a year. This is an improvent on performance in quarter one where 89% of new tenancies to applicants who were assessed as statutory homeless in the previous year sustained their tenancy for more than a year. This compares to 88% and 89% for quarters one and two of 2015/16 and remains above target set.

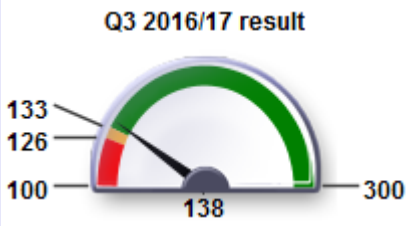
Since quarter two of 2013/14 performance has remained consistently above our target of 85% with the exception of quarters three and four of 2014/15. The consistency of tenancy sustainment for homeless applicants demonstrates the service's ability to ensure customers achieve settled accommodation which meets their needs leading to sustained tenancies.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

20-Jan-2017 136 homeless tenancies were created, 124 of which were sustained for 12 months or more, 12 were unsustained giving a sustainment figure of 91.1%. Performance on sustainment continues to be above the target of 85% although is slightly below the sustainment figure achieved for quarter two

Performance Indicator	**SOA1307_14 Number of potential evictions successfully prevented by the Advice Shop**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	The number of Advice Shop customers who are able to remain in their home after intervention from the Advice Shop to successfully prevent an eviction/repossession. Help to achieve this includes income maximisation, debt advice and work with sheriff court to have the case continued or withdrawn. Therefore the formal eviction process with have been stopped or delayed. This allows the person to remain in their home. This includes Council, social landlord and private tenants. It also includes owner occupiers.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Campaigns Development Officer(Christopher Nelson)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Senior Adviser - Money(Anne Stevenson)





Trend Chart Commentary

This indicator was introduced to monitor the number of customers facing potential formal eviction procedures which were successfully prevented by the intervention of the Advice Shop.

Quarter 3 2016/17 - In this quarter we reached 138 potential evictions prevented. This is slightly below our target of 140. This is mainly due to the Christmas and New Year period resulting in less cases being called at court. We would expect an increase in Quarter 4 2016/17.

Quarter 2 2016/17 - We exceeded our target of 140 by preventing 205 evictions this quarter. The expected decrease in cases calling at court did not materialise as thought with many cases still calling. It is expected that this will reduce next quarter with the lead up to Christmas and New Year.

Quarter 1 2016/17 - We exceeded our target of 140 by preventing 206 evictions. As predicted in quarter 4 of 2015/16, cases calling at court is still high although decreasing slightly. Expected that this will decrease again next quarter as summer holiday period usually quieter.

Quarter 4 2015/16 - We exceeded our target of 140 by preventing 243 evictions. Similar to previous quarter, there is a significant increase in the number of evictions being prevented due to the high volume of cases getting heard at court. The court advice team are extremely busy with referrals from customers who are facing possible eviction from their property.

Quarter 3 2015/16 - We exceeded our target of 140 by preventing 216 evictions. This is a significant increase to previous quarters and is predominately because of cases that were sisted at court and not adhering to the agreement made at court being called again. This increase in cases at court is likely to continue for the next quarter.

Quarter 2 2015/16 - In this quarter we exceeded our target by preventing 161 evictions. There has been an increase in the number of cases being

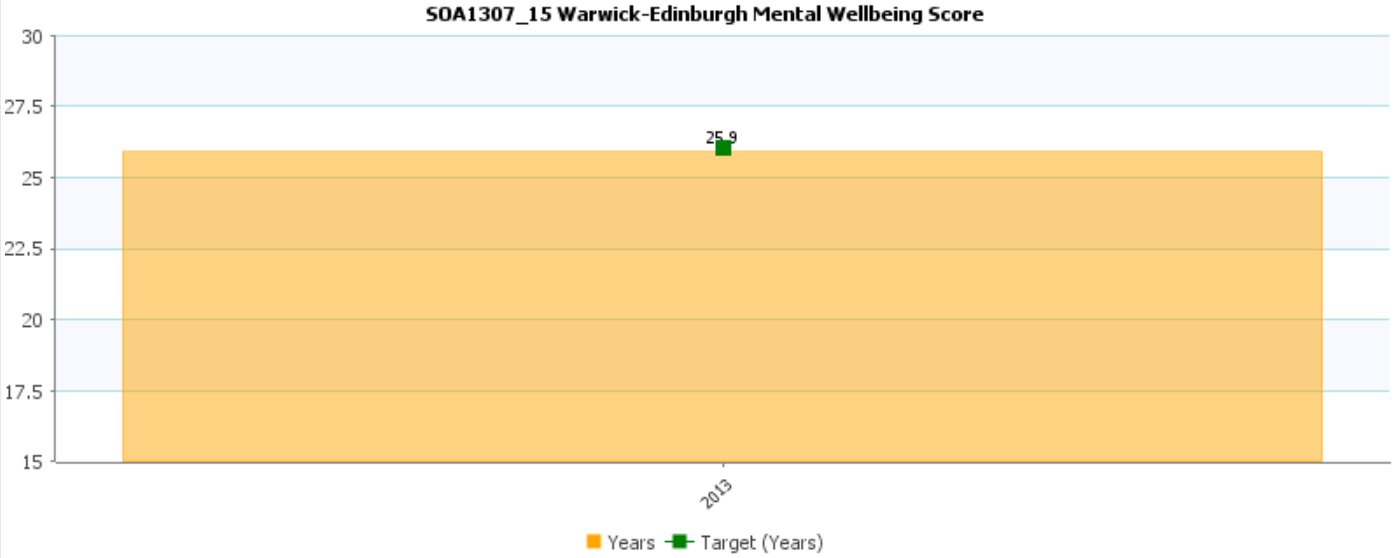
Notes on Latest Data Entry

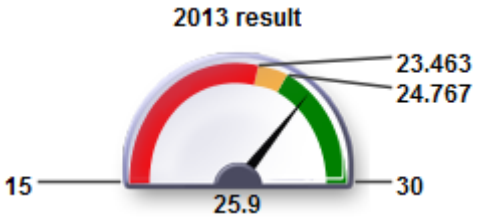
sent to court therefore an increase in the need for this service.

Quarter 1 2015/16 - In this quarter we met our target of 140 evictions prevented. The reduction compared to the same period last year reflects the measures put in place with the emphasis on prevention of cases escalating to eviction stage. There was also a targeted campaign this time last year to reduce rent arrears which resulted in particularly high numbers for this quarter.

Quarter 4 2014/15 - In this period we were slightly below target preventing 169 potential evictions. This period incorporated part of an exit strategy whilst awaiting funding renewal and therefore no attendance at court for 1 full month. More of an emphasis is being place on prevention methods resulting in less cases being taken to court too.

Performance Indicator	**SOA1307_15 Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Score**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	The Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEMWBS) is a 14 item scale of mental well-being covering subjective well-being and psychological functioning, in which all items are worded positively and address aspects of positive mental health. The 2010 West Lothian Quality of Life Survey utilised an abbreviated version of this scale, using 7 items to score mental well-being. The scale is scored by summing responses to each item answered on a 1 to 5 Likert scale. The minimum score is 7 and the maximum score is 35. The 2013 Quality of Life Survey utilised the full 14 point scale. As there are double the number of items to score on, the scores for 2013 would not be directly comparable. However, to provide a comparable score, the items used in the abbreviated version were selected in the 2013 analysis. If we used the full scale, the score would be 51.5. West Lothian's Citizens Panel was established by the CPP in 1999 to identify people's views on various aspects relating to living in West Lothian. Up until 2010, panel membership stood at approximately 2800 members. The panel was refreshed in 2013 and membership now stands at approximately 3,100 members. The demographic profile of the refreshed Panel is representative of the West Lothian population in terms of age, gender, multi member ward, tenure and ethnicity. This indicator is a measure against the outcome 'we live longer, healthier lives and have reduced health inequalities'. The next Quality of Life Survey will be carried out in 2016.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Community Planning Development Officer 1(Susan Gordon)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Community Planning Development Officer 1(Susan Gordon); SOA13_Community Planning Development Officer 2(Joanna Anderson)

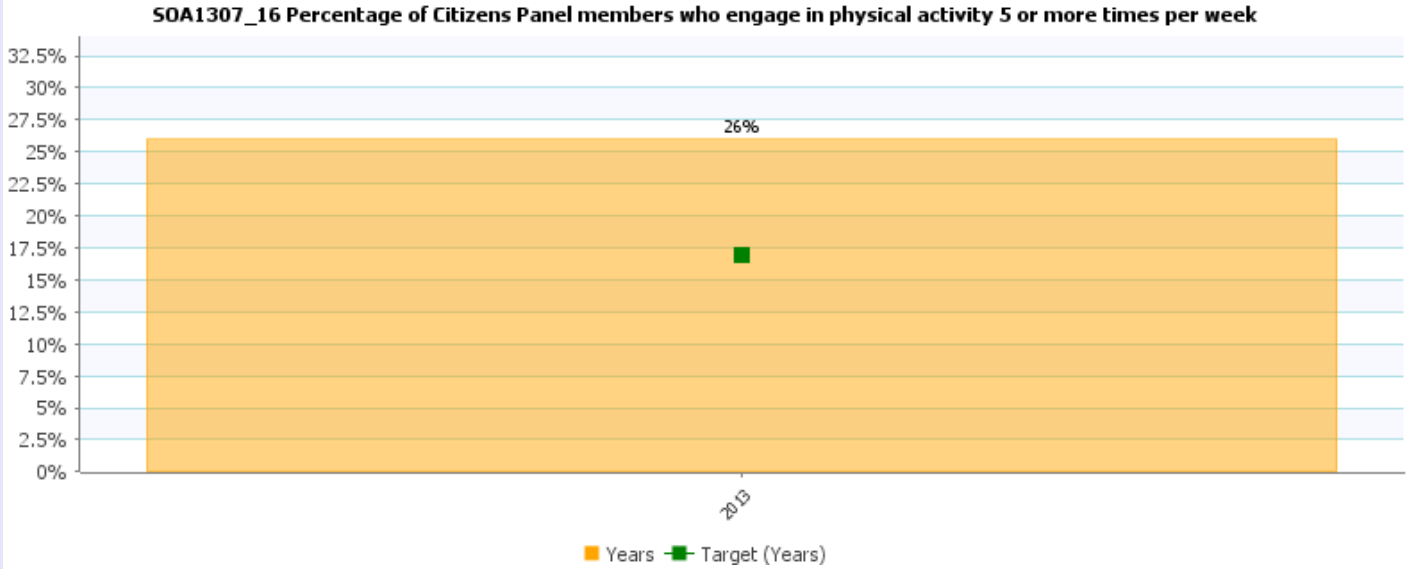


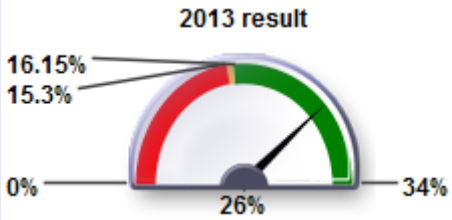


Trend Chart Commentary: The 2010 West Lothian Quality of Life Survey utilised an abbreviated version of this scale, using 7 items to score mental well-being. The scale is scored by summing responses to each item answered on a 1 to 5 Likert scale. The minimum score is 7 and the maximum score is 35.
The 2013 Quality of Life Survey utilised the full 14 point scale. As there are double the number of items to score on, the scores for 2013 would not be directly comparable. However, to provide a comparable score, the items used in the abbreviated version were selected in the 2013 analysis. If we used the full scale, the score would be 51.5.
For West Lothian as a whole. the mean score for WEMWBS is 25.9, a slight decrease from 2010 (26.07) To analyse the data in a meaningful way, cut off points have been applied to the distribution of of scores to show high, moderate and low levels of mental wellbeing. Overall, 15.1% of respondents had a low level of wellbeing, 65.2% a moderate level and 13.7% a high level of wellbeing.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1307_16 Percentage of Citizens Panel members who engage in physical activity 5 or more times per week**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	This question was included in the 2013 and 2010 Quality of Life Survey and measures the percentage of Citizens Panel members who engage in physical activity five or more times per week. Physical activity refers to activities that make you feel a little warmer and your heart beats faster and makes you get mildly out of breath - but you should still be able to hold a conversation. This indicator is a measure against the outcome 'we live longer, healthier lives and have reduced health inequalities'. West Lothian's Citizens Panel was established by the CPP in 1999 to identify people's views on various aspects relating to living in West Lothian. Up until 2010, panel membership stood at approximately 2800 members. The panel was refreshed in 2013 and membership now stands at approximately 3,100 members. The demographic profile of the refreshed Panel is representative of the West Lothian population in terms of age, gender, multi member ward, tenure and ethnicity. The next Quality of Life Survey will be carried out in 2016.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Community Planning Development Officer 1(Susan Gordon)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Community Planning Development Officer 1(Susan Gordon); SOA13_Community Planning Development Officer 2(Joanna Anderson)





Trend Chart Commentary :

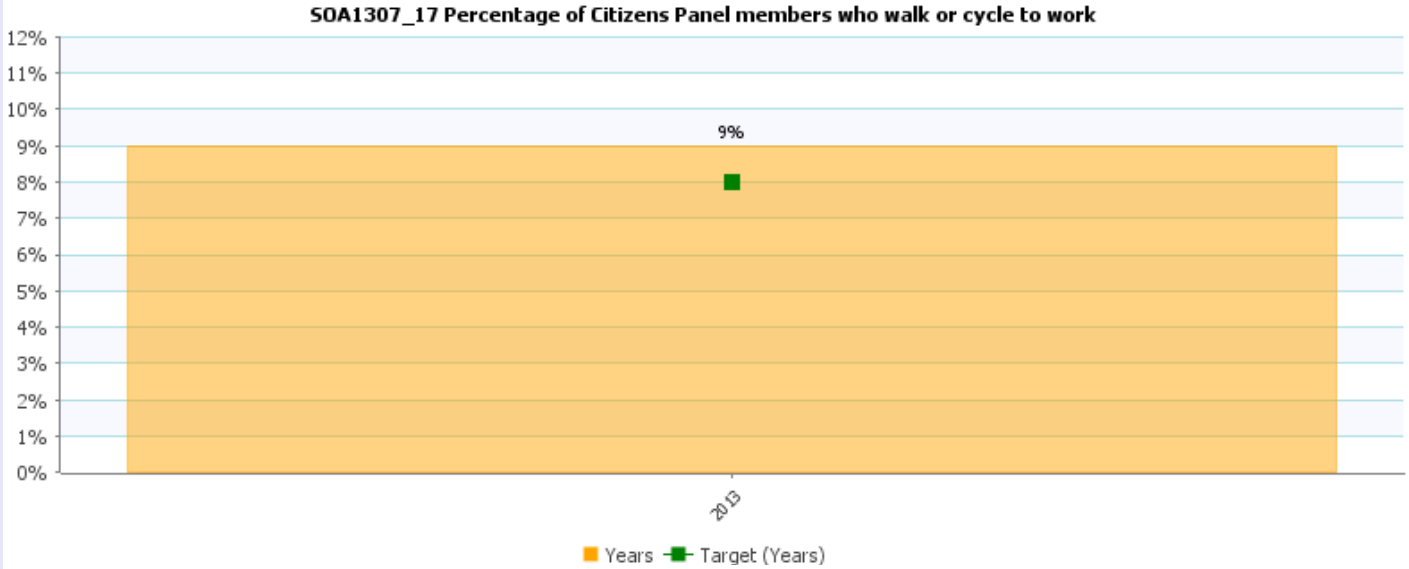
We have saw a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who engaged in physical activity 5 or more times per week, from 17% in 2010 to 26% in 2013. The most common form of physical activity participated in was walking (85%).

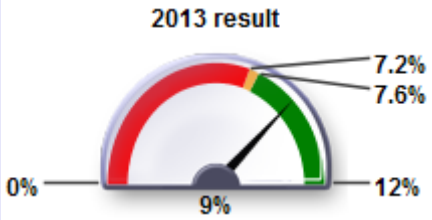
12% of respondents stated they engage in physical activity never or rarely, 8% stated that they take part in physical activity two or three times a month, 13% once a week and 41% two to four times a week.

In the 2013 survey, respondents were asked separate questions relating to physical activity and exercise. 14% exercise 5 or more times a week, 36% 2 to 4 times a week, 16% once a week, 12% 2-3 times a month and 22% never or rarely.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1307_17 Percentage of Citizens Panel members who walk or cycle to work**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	This question was included in the 2013 and 2010 Quality of Life Survey and measures the percentage of Citizens Panel members who walk or cycle to work. This indicator is a measure against the outcome 'We live longer, healthier lives and have reduced health inequalities'. West Lothian's Citizens Panel was established by the CPP in 1999 to identify people's views on various aspects relating to living in West Lothian. Up until 2010, panel membership stood at approximately 2800 members. The panel was refreshed in 2013 and membership now stands at approximately 3,100 members. The demographic profile of the refreshed Panel is representative of the West Lothian population in terms of age, gender, multi member ward, tenure and ethnicity. The next Quality of Life Survey will be carried out in 2016.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Community Planning Development Officer 1(Susan Gordon)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Community Planning Development Officer 1(Susan Gordon); SOA13_Community Planning Development Officer 2(Joanna Anderson)





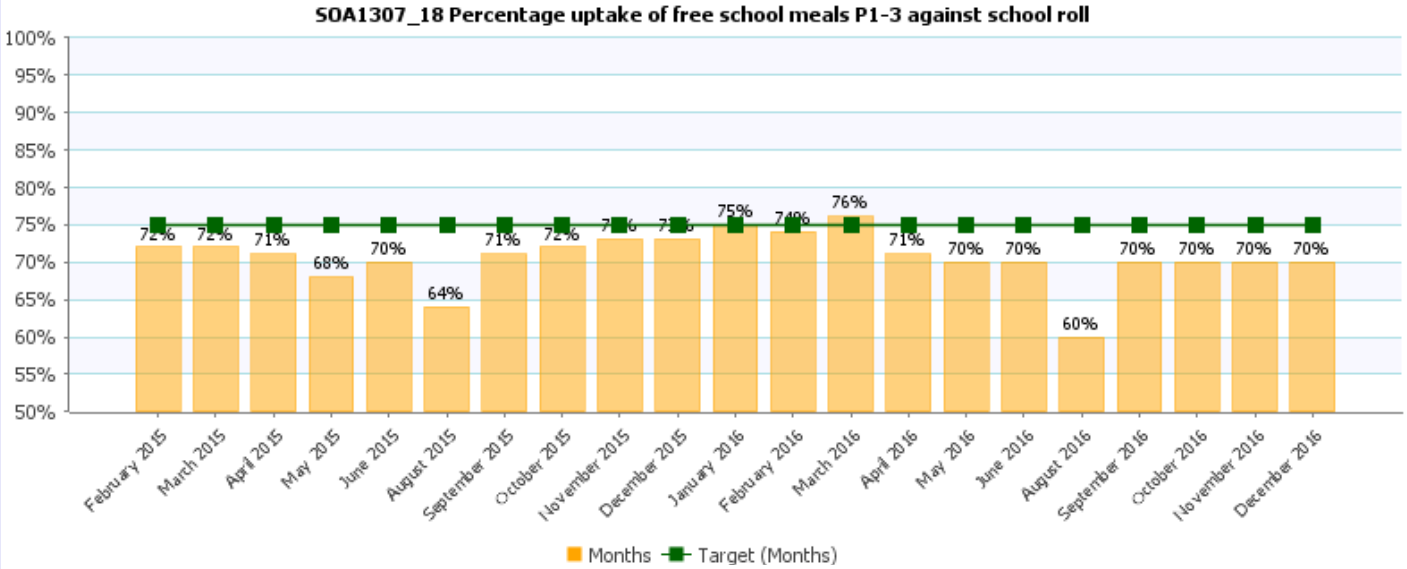
Trend Chart Commentary :

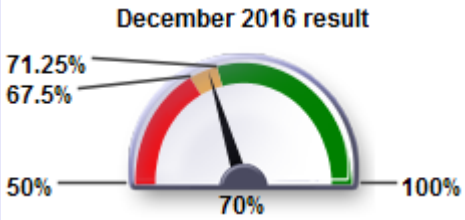
9% of respondents stated that they usually walk or cycle to work, a marginal increase on the 8% in 2010. 76% use a car/motorbike, 7% use the bus, 7% use the train and 1% get a taxi.

When asked how children normally travel to school, 47% of respondents stated their children normally walk to school and 28% travel by car/motorbike.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

Performance Indicator	**SOA1307_18 Percentage uptake of free school meals P1-3 against school roll**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_West Lothian Council
Description	Percentage uptake of free school meals for P1-3 children based on school roll information at the end of term and adjusting for holidays unique to school areas. No provision for absence is included.	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Service Manager 1(Jamie Fisher)
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Facilities Mgt Assistant Manager(Gary Borthwick)





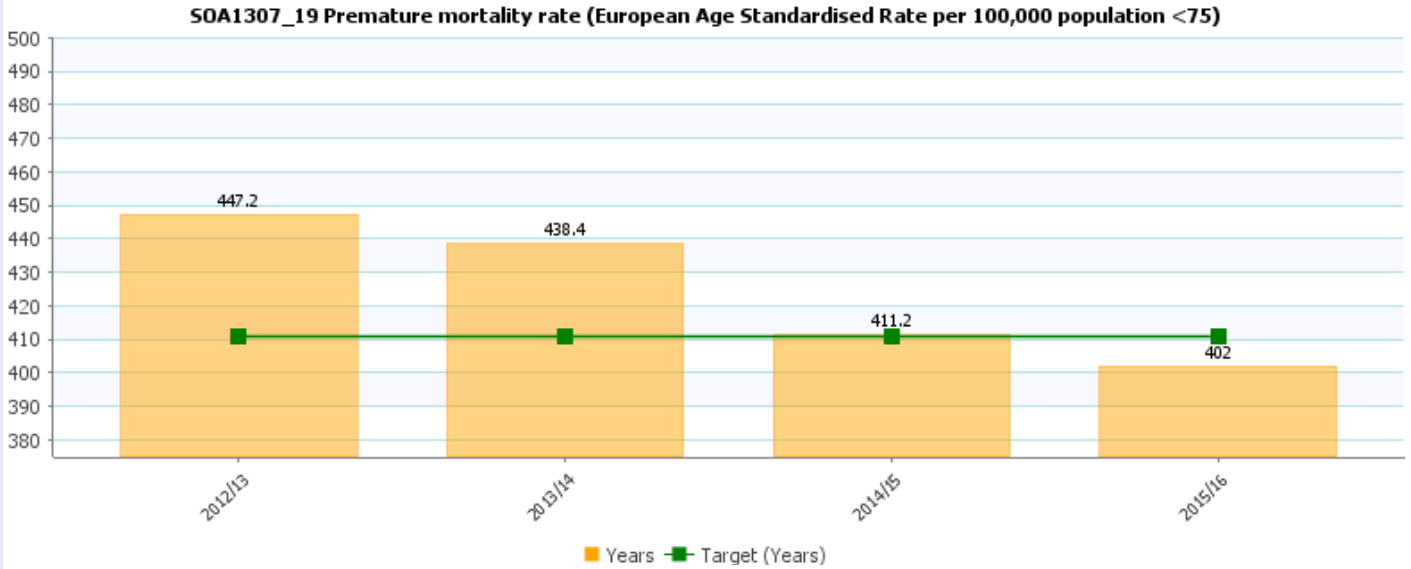
During August 2016 reported uptake was only 60%, this can be explained by phased P1 intake. Since then performance has returned to 70% which is consistent with April to June 2016.

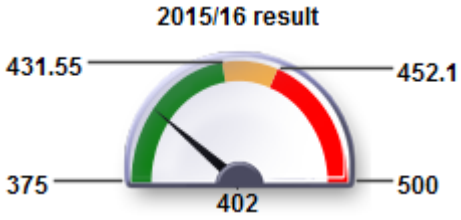
Uptake in individual schools range from a high of 97.5% to a low of 41.7%. We are working with Education to see how we can promote uptake in schools.
Catering supervisors are encouraging uptake of the packed lunch service on a Friday. Target set inline with Scottish government expectation of 75% uptake.

Notes on Latest Data Entry

05-Jan-2017 76,764 meals served in December for P1-P3

Performance Indicator	**SOA1307_19 Premature mortality rate (European Age Standardised Rate per 100,000 population <75)**	**Partner Organisation**	CPP13_NHS
Description	European age-standardised death rates for under 75's - from NRS data	**Responsible Officer(s)**	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington); Joanna Anderson
		Data Collection Officer(s)	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)



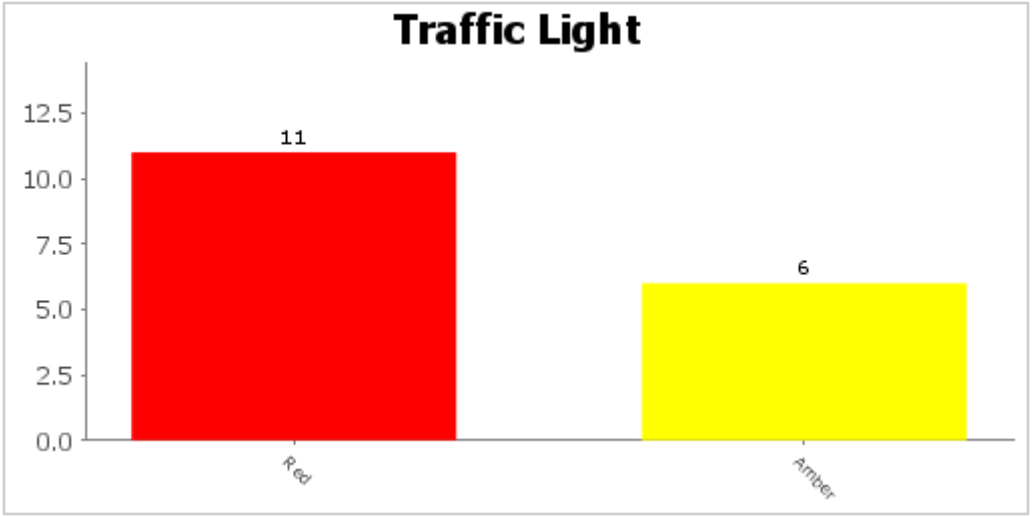


Trend Chart Commentary :
Premature mortality showing a decrease over time; currently EASR is 402 per 100,000 population <75 and is lower than Scotland rate of 441

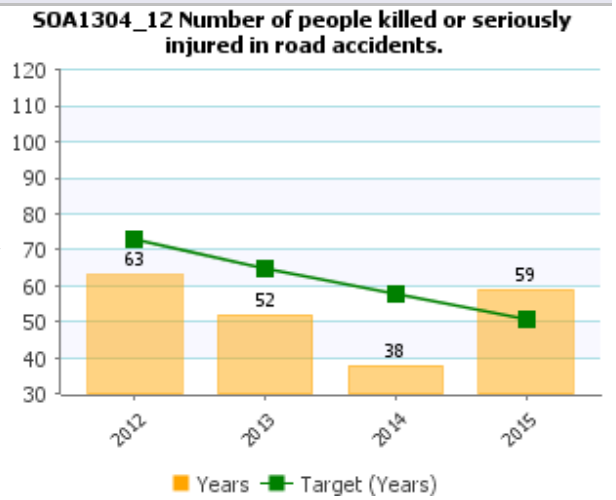
Notes on Latest Data Entry

2. High Level Steering Group Exceptions Report(grp by Forum)

Report Type: PIs Report
Report Author: Joanna Anderson
Generated on: 01 February 2017 08:56



SOA13_Community Safety Forum

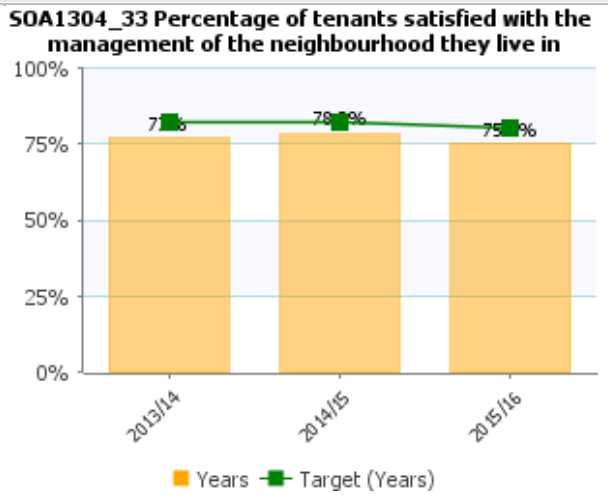
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
	SOA1304_12 Number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents.	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Transportation Manager(Graeme Malcolm); Yvonne Beresford	<u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u> This performance indicator shows the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents within West Lothian as published annually by the Scottish Government. This indicator a combination of the separate casualty reduction targets for the number of people killed and the number of people seriously injured in line with Scottish Government national casualty reduction targets. There was a marked increase in the number of killed and seriously injured casualties on roads in West Lothian in 2015 compared to 2014. The number in 2015 was 59 up from 38 in 2014. There was a 55% increase in killed and seriously injured casualties on roads in West Lothian between 2014 and 2015 but there is some evidence that casualty numbers in 2014 were unusually low. The increase between 2014 and 2015 is largely explained by a dramatic increase in fatal and serious crashes on the motorways (M8 and M9). This in turn is explained by an estimated increase in traffic on the motorways during that period. Some of that increase was due to the	

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				closure of the Forth Road Bridge for most of December 2015. There were increases in fatal and serious crashes involving young drivers and motorcyclists which may not be explained by random year-to-year variation. Whilst there were increases in fatal and serious crashes involving pedestrians and crashes involving pedal cyclists, the increases could be explained by random year-to-year variation. Road casualty numbers are subject to a degree of random year-to-year variation but the general trend within West Lothian was reducing up until 2015. There are a wide range of factors that can influence this including improvements in the safety of vehicles, reductions in traffic, changes in behaviour due to economic circumstances, improvements to the road network and even weather conditions. The stark rise in 2015 may be due to increased economic activity following several years of recession or it may simply be due to random variation. In assessing the explanations for the increase, it is most appropriate to first consider the crashes that resulted in the casualties. Looking at the 12 year period from 2004, it can be seen that the overall number of fatal and serious crashes has been on a downward trend. It can	

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				also be seen that the numbers vary from year to year. However, the 3-year moving average shows a definite downward trend over this period. This is in line with the UK national situation and a number of research studies have identified potential explanations for this. These include improvements in vehicle safety and the modernisation of the vehicle fleet, economic recession which led to a reduction in traffic, particularly higher risk traffic (eg leisure motorcycling, young driver journeys). Improvements in road design will also have had an impact over this period. It can be seen that fatal and serious crashes reached a historically low level in 2014, and the reduction from 2013 to 2014 was greater than it had ever been in the preceding 10 years. **This may indicate that the number of fatal and serious crashes in 2014 was unusually low.** It can be seen that there was an increase of fatal and serious crashes on all road types between 2014 and 2015. However, **the increase was particularly large on motorways** (which are under the control of Transport Scotland). In 2014, there were just 2 reported fatal or serious crashes on motorways within West Lothian compared to 14 in 2015. That is an increase of 600% and accounts for over half of the increase in fatal and serious crashes	

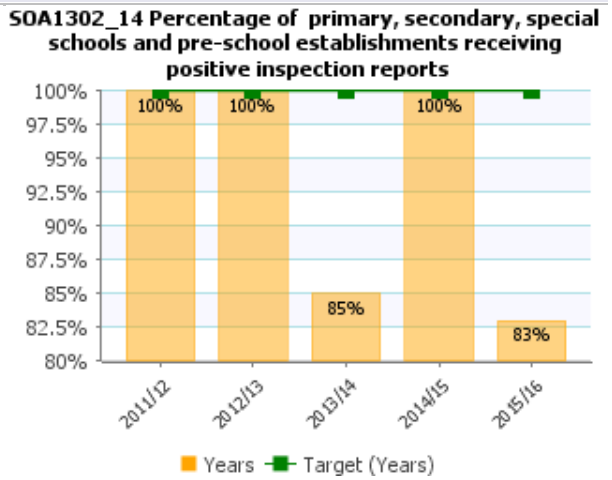
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				between 2014 and 2015. **It seems very unlikely that this increase is purely due to random year-to-year variation**. The historic level of crashes on motorways in West Lothian was under two per year on average between 2010 and 2014. Even before that, the historic level was just 4.4 per year on average between 2004-2008. It seems likely that there has been some change to lead to 14 fatal and serious crashes in 2015. **Increases in traffic go some way to explain this increase in fatal and serious crashes on motorways.**Traffic estimates for motorways in West Lothian (published in Reported Road Casualties Scotland 2015) indicate a significant estimated increase from 693 million vehicle kilometres to 724 million vehicle kilometres (4.4%). That is the biggest year-on-year increase in the 12 year period and the highest level of traffic on the motorways in that period. It is worth noting that the Forth Road Bridge was closed from the 4 December 2015 for several weeks. This led to significant increases on traffic on both the M9 , M8 and some local roads. Looking at when the crashes occurred, whilst there was an increase all crash severities	

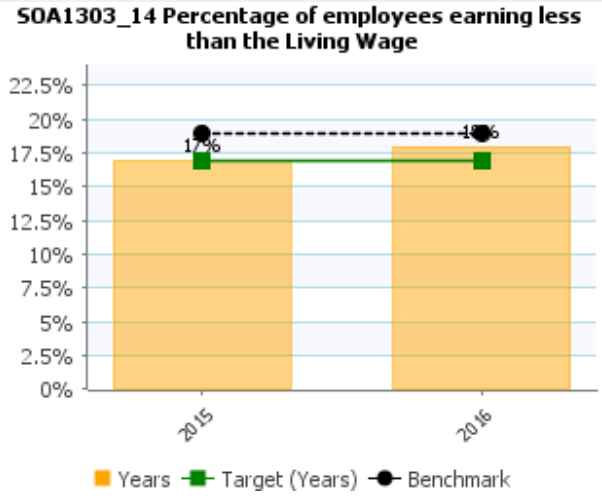
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				in December 2015 compared to previous years, there was still an increase in fatal and serious crashes on the motorways throughout 2015 – not just in December. There may be other potential explanations for the increase of fatal and serious crashes on motorways in 2015. It may be that there has been a change in reporting of severity, it may be that the location of the crashes is not correctly reported, it may be that roadworks on the Motorways have led to increased crashes. Further research and analysis would be required to confirm or refute each of these hypotheses. To try and reduce the number of road casualties and accidents the Council and its partners undertake a series of education, engineering and enforcement interventions which are set out in the Road Safety Plan for West Lothian 2012 – 2015 (2016 update due by end 2016). The plan is reviewed annually and reported through the council's Environment Policy Development and Scrutiny Panel. Finally, it should be noted that good performance is illustrated by the number of road accidents being below the target line.	

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
	SOA1304_33 Percentage of tenants satisfied with the management of the neighbourhood they live in	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Performance and Change Manager(Sarah Kelly)	<u>Trend Chart Commentary</u> : In 2015/16, of the 1381 responses received, 483 (35%) were very satisfied and 556 (40.24%) were fairly satisfied with the landlord's management of the neighbourhood they live in. Of the remaining responses ; 155 (11.22%) were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; 116 (8.4%) were fairly dissatisfied and 71 (5.14%) were very dissatisfied. As we did not achieve our target, we will continue to work on improving our customer satisfaction and the 2016/17 target will remain at 80%. The benchmarking information published by Scottish Housing Regulator indicates that the 2015/16 Scottish Social Landlord average was 85.98% satisfied and our Scotland's Housing Network Peer Group average was 81.06%. We will continue to work and consult with our tenants in order to improve on this measure. In 2014/15, of the 690 responses received, 256 (37.1%) were very satisfied and 284 (41.1%) were fairly satisfied with the landlord's management of the neighbourhood they live in. Of the remaining responses ; 72 (10.5%) were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; 52 (7.6%) were fairly dissatisfied and 26 (3.7%) were very dissatisfied. In 2013/14, 77% of tenants (who responded to	

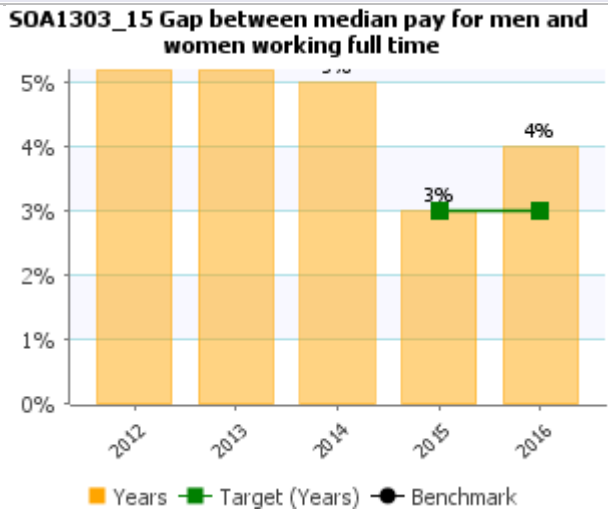
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				the annual Tenant Satisfaction Survey) advised that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with the management of their local area. Of the 548 responses received, 199 were very satisfied and 223 were fairly satisfied. Of the remaining responses ; 67 (12.2%) were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; 37 (6.8%) were fairly dissatisfied; and 22 (4%) were very dissatisfied.	

SOA13_Economic Forum

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
	SOA1302_14 Percentage of primary, secondary, special schools and pre-school establishments receiving positive inspection reports	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Customer & Performance Manager(Andrew Sneddon)	<u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u> The percentage of schools receiving a positive inspection report from Education Scotland decreased from 100% to 83% between 2014/15 and 2015/16. Six schools were inspected and reports published in 2015/16 (Cedebank School, Linlithgow Primary School, Linlithgow Nursery Class. St John Ogilvie Primary School, St Thomas' Primary School. and West Calder High School). Where performance in an indicator is evaluated as negative an action plan will be prepared to improve performance, and submitted for scrutiny to the Education Quality Assurance Sub-Committee. In the case of West Calder High School, where	

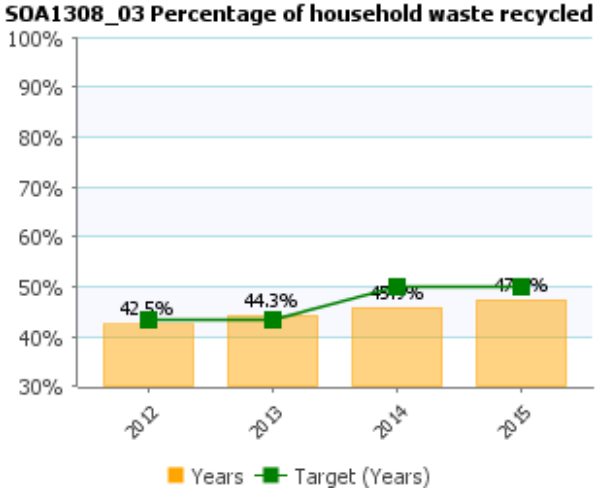
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				one indicator was judged as week, a new management team is leading improvement in the school, supported by the Quality Improvement Team and the Performance Team. The target will remain at 100% for session 2016/17.	
	SOA1303_14 Percentage of employees earning less than the Living Wage	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)	<u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u> This is a new PI and the data for 2015 provides the baseline against which a target has been developed. In setting a target, the following issues have been considered: a. Whilst Scottish Government use this indicator as a means of monitoring the level of low paid employment, a specific target has not been set for reducing the Scottish level; b. The introduction of the National Living Wage (which is essentially a rebranding and up rating of the minimum wage for over 24s) may have a modest impact on reducing the number and proportion of the population earning less than the real Living Wage; c. The council adopting the Living Wage and promoting its benefits to partners and businesses in West Lothian should have a positive impact, but it is difficult to quantify and predict what the overall effect will be; Across Scotland the proportion of jobs paying	

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				below the living wage varies. The lowest levels are found in cities ie Aberdeen (16%) Edinburgh (16%) and Glasgow (18%). West Lothian at 22% is similar to other non-city central Scotland local authority areas. The target of reducing the proportion to below 17% is proposed. This should be reviewed annually in light of progress and to recognise the changing economic circumstances that might prevail. The 2017 data showed that whilst generally there has been an increase in wage levels at the lower end of the pay spectrum the percentage of West Lothian employees earning less than the Living wage may have increased very slightly from 17 to 18%. The data for 2016 was compiled at the start of the year prior to the introduction of the National Living Wage.	

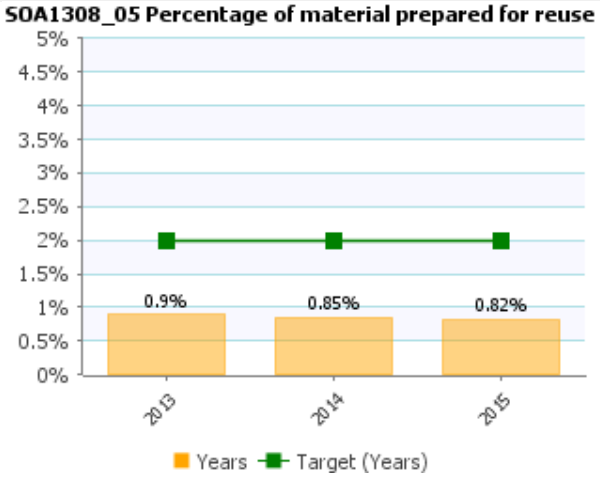
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
	SOA1303_15 Gap between median pay for men and women working full time	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Economic Development Policy Manager(David Greaves)	<u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u> This is a new indicator. The 2015 data (five year average 2011-2015) showed a 3% gap between men and women working full-time. This was low compared with most other local authority areas in Scotland (West Lothian had the 5th lowest wage gap). The 2016 data (five year average 2012-2016) showed a slight increase in the gap to 4%. However, the gap is still significantly lower than the the 7% figure in 2012 (the earliest date for which data is available). The latest West Lothian gender pay gap is also one of the smallest in Scotland (ranked 5th in 2016). The picture across Scotland could be determined by the type of employment found within local areas. For example, the largest negative gaps are in areas with large employers of males in higher paying process and manual jobs eg Renfrewshire (Glasgow airport), Aberdeen (Oil and Gas) and Falkirk (petrochemicals). It should be noted that the pay gap for part-time and total employment is likely to be greater than for full-time employment. A higher proportion of part-time jobs are occupied by women. Some lower paying occupations including retail and hospitality, have a higher	

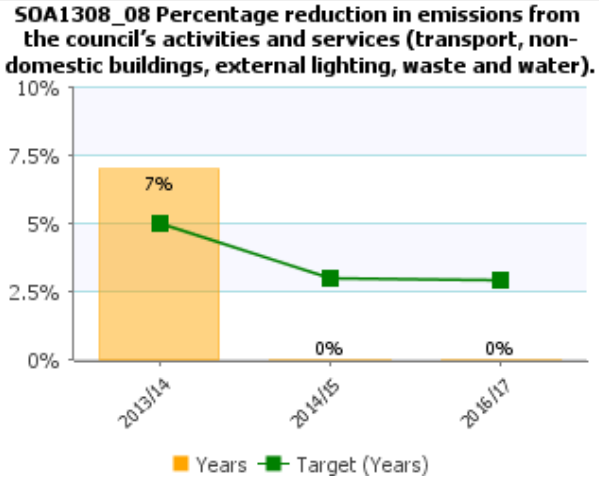
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				share of part-time employment.	

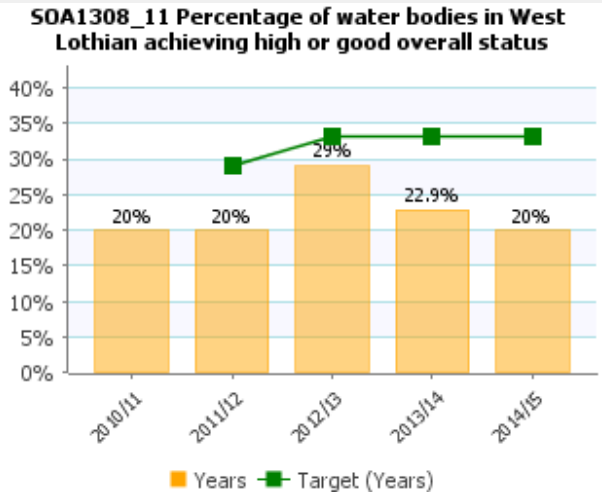
SOA13_Environment Forum

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
	SOA1308_03 Percentage of household waste recycled	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Service Manager Waste Services(David Goodenough)	In comparing 2015 to 2014 the main differences in materials recycled are as follows: **Kerbside Collections:** Decrease in waste recycled from the blue bin (-791t). This is due to the more contamination being removed from the waste by our contractor. This material was used to create Energy from Waste. There was also a decrease in the brown bin (220t) probably due to the growing conditions in 2015. Increase in bulky waste (121t) The effect of a full year of food waste collection service introduced to approximately another 52,000 households in October 2014 has resulted in another 1700t of food waste being recycled in 2015. **Materials recycled through our Community Recycling Centres and Recycling Sites:** Decrease in Metal (-23t) and textiles (-15t), green waste (-190t), rubble (-23t) Increase in wood (155t) and our new soil skips	

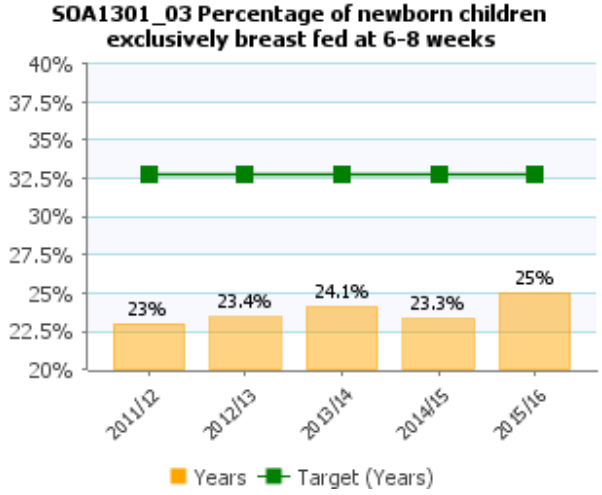
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				increased the amount of soil collected by 110t. There was an increase of 27t of glass due to the roll out of further recycling sites throughout the area **Diversion from landfill:** Instead of being landfilled, another 2620t of waste was used to produce Energy from Waste or was otherwise diverted from landfill. The amount landfilled decreased by 3450t overall. The overall tonnage of household waste collected increased in 2015 compared to 2014 by approximately 500t to 74000tonnes. The above has increased the household recycling rate from 45.9% in 2014 to **47.4%** in 2015. This was mainly due to an overall increase in material recycled and composted of 1380t and a 830t decrease in material landfilled or otherwise disposed of. In 2015 West Lothian Council were ranked 17th out of 32 Scottish Local Authorities. In 2014 we were 16th. To increase the amount of waste recycled, the council continues to work towards Scotland's Zero Waste Targets in partnership with our residents and local businesses. Research has shown more that 50% of what people put in their grey bin could have been recycled and been placed in one of the other bins at their house. In an average grey bin, 23% of material	

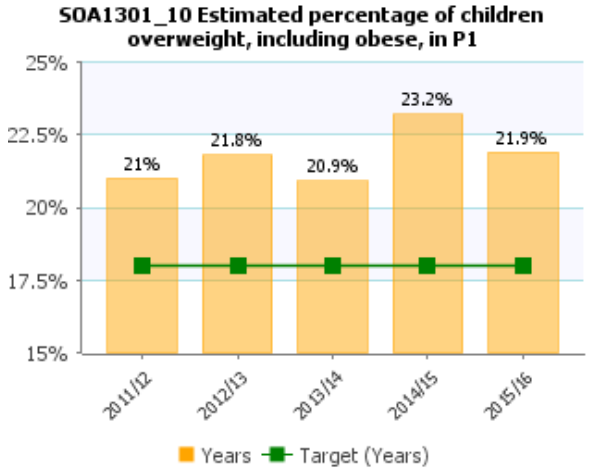
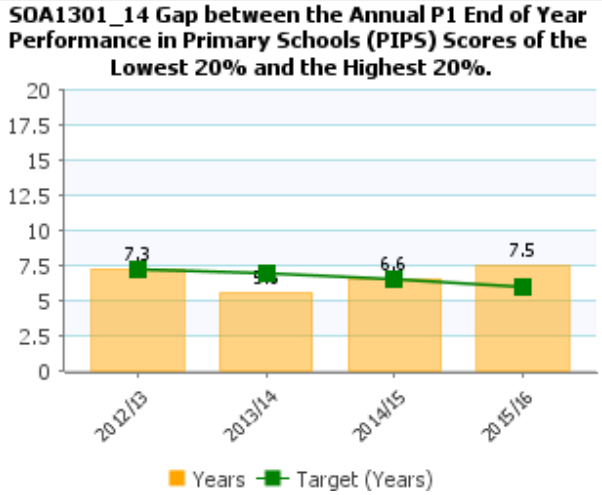
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				could have gone in the blue bin and 28% could have gone into the food waste caddy. Following committee approval, we are currently introducing 140 litre bins to decrease waste to landfill and increase recycling in approximately 10 phases across West Lothian. West Lothian is moving towards the aims of the national "Household Recycling Charter" and Code of Practice which will introduce its aims to promote a more consistent household recycling service across Local Authorities, to increase recycling participation, quantity and quality and support the circular economy opportunities in Scotland	
	SOA1308_05 Percentage of material prepared for reuse	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Service Manager Waste Services(David Goodenough)	<u>Trend Chart Commentary</u> : There was a decrease in the amount of material reused in 2015 from 873 tonnes in 2014 to 848 tonnes in 2015. This was primarily due to the following: 300 tonnes of furniture and household goods were collected, 15 tonnes less and 450 tonnes of textiles from Community Recycling Centres (CRC's) and bring sites across West Lothian a reduction of 16 tonnes. The remainder was a mix of books and gas cylinders from our CRC's which saw a small decrease and we an increase in bikes collected	

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				of 8 tonnes. We plan to start collecting electrical items at our CRC's to increase our reuse of materials and commenced collecting garden tools in 2016.	
	SOA1308_08 Percentage reduction in emissions from the council's activities and services (transport, non-domestic buildings, external lighting, waste and water).	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Head of Planning, Economic Development and Regeneration(Craig McCorriston)	<u>Trend Chart Commentary</u> : Despite seeing significant reductions in consumption of electricity and the amount of waste to landfill and and improvements in several other key areas, the council's emissions increased fractionally from 2014/15 to 2015/16. The key factor in this increase has been a significant uplift of the emissions factor allocated by DECC for waste to landfill – a similar situation occurred with the grid generated electricity factor in 2014/15. This increase was anticipated, and it was highlighted last year that this would happen. Actual emissions increase by 7 tonnes to 61,126 t. If emissions factors from the previous year were used, emissions would have reduced by around 6%. It is anticipated that 2016/17 will see strong reductions thanks to the completion of the biomass boiler rollout, further rollout of LED street lighting and continued reductions in	

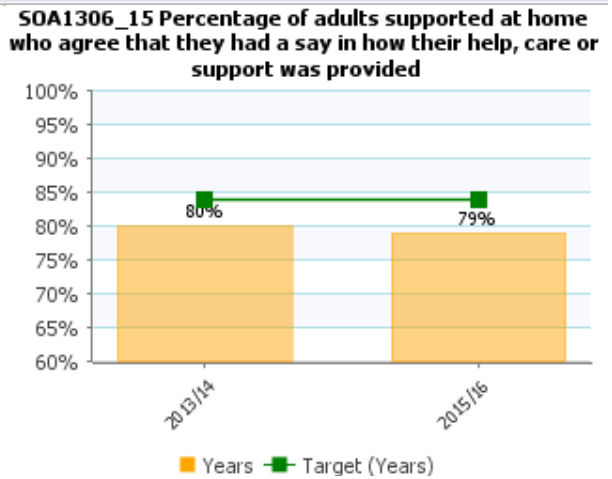
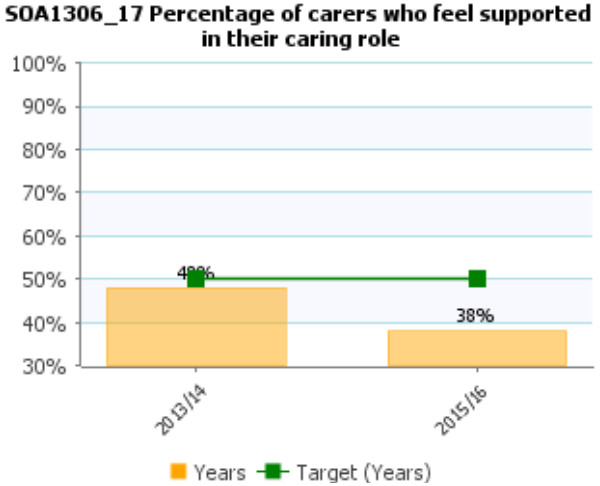
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				waste to landfill.	
	SOA1308_11 Percentage of water bodies in West Lothian achieving high or good overall status	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Head of Planning, Economic Development and Regeneration(Craig McCorriston)	<u>Trend Chart Commentary</u> : 21/1/17 The latest data available is that for 2014 which showed a a deterioration in water quality in West Lothian since 2013. In 2013 22% of water bodies were achieving good overall status and in 2014 this figure has dropped to 20%. The issue has been caused by a shift in the Pardovan/Haugh/Riccarton Burn catchment moving from good status to poor. The long term target set by Scottish Government is to achieve 97% of waterbodies in Scotland at good overall status by 2027. Revised shorter term local targets will be agreed with SEPA. Classification data is provided annually by SEPA and is available at www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/water-body-classification Interactive data available at http://www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/water-body-classification/	

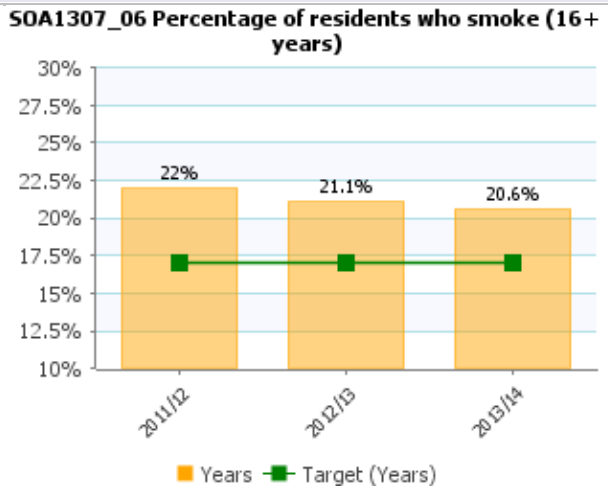
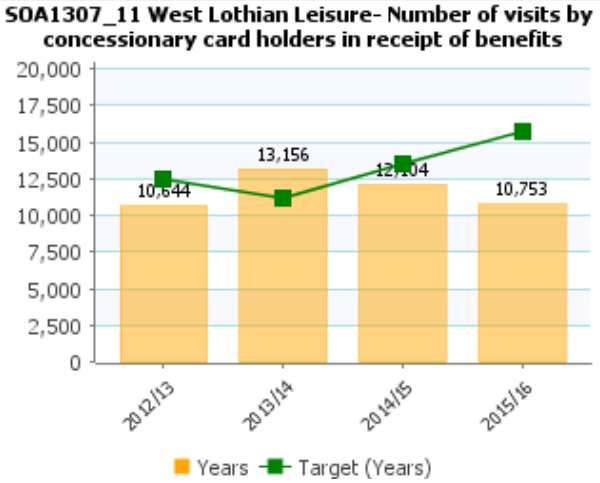
SOA13_Health and Wellbeing Forum

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
	SOA1301_03 Percentage of newborn children exclusively breast fed at 6-8 weeks	CPP13_NHS	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)	<u>Trend Chart Commentary:</u> In 2015/16, 35.4% of babies were breastfed at the 6-8 week review. Within this overall breastfeeding rate 25% of babies were exclusively breastfed an increase of 1.7% on the previous year. In comparison to other areas the rate of breastfeeding is lower than the Scottish average of 38.9% with 28.2%exclusively breastfed, is worse than Mid Lothian with 37.4% (27.4% exclusively breastfed) and better than Falkirk with 28.7% (20% exclusively breastfed). Interventions are targeted at breastfeeding support through both professional input and peer support buddies. Work is ongoing regarding wider social acceptability and cultural changes required through education and work with local employers, retail and leisure facilities to support and promote breastfeeding.	

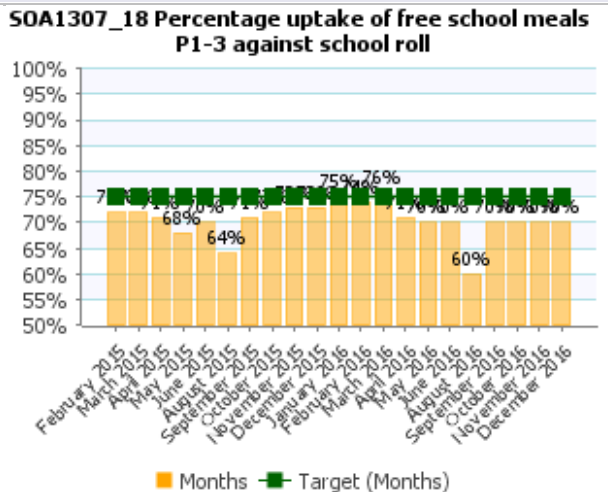
Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
	SOA1301_10 Estimated percentage of children overweight, including obese, in P1	CPP13_NHS	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)	Trend Chart Commentary : Based on centile cut-offs on the 1990 UK growth reference charts used for population monitoring purposes, BMI assessment of West Lothian's Primary 1 children in 2015/16 estimated 21.9% were at risk of overweight and obesity combined which is on a par with Scotland average of 22.1%	
	SOA1301_14 Gap between the Annual P1 End of Year Performance in Primary Schools (PIPS) Scores of the Lowest 20% and the Highest 20%.	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Head of Education Development(D McMaster); SOA13_Performance and Information Officer(Education)(Michael Davis and Steven Arthur)	Trend Chart Commentary Assessment information in June 2016 shows that the gap between the average scores of these groups of pupils is 7.5. This is higher than the 2015 gap of 6.6 and the target for 2016 of 6.0, with the result that the gap has increased. However this is still less than one standard deviation of a difference between the groups. in other words, the variation is within the range of scores that individual pupils could be expected to achieve. In 2015 the average score of the most deprived was 45.9 and the average score of the least deprived was 52.5 thus generating a gap of 6.6. The 7.5 gap in 2016 is a result of the average score of the most deprived being 45.8 and the average	

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				score of the least deprived being 53.3. The difference in the score of the most deprived 20% is 0.1. All of these scores are within one standard deviation of the Scottish consortium mean, the range of scores that individual pupils could be expected to achieve. Thresholds have been set to recognise the range of scores that individual pupils could be expected to achieve given a standard deviation around the standardised score of 50, as agreed during the review of the Raising Attainment Strategy. The proposed new National Assessment at P1 may result in data being produced in a different format, with the result that this indicator may require to be revised at that time. The work of the Quality Improvement Team will continue in support of further improvements. Schools are now working more collaboratively to support and challenge each other within their secondary hubs to raise attainment. The target for 2016/17 has been set at 7 which will be challenging	

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
	SOA1306_15 Percentage of adults supported at home who agree that they had a say in how their help, care or support was provided	CPP13_NHS	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington); Joanna Anderson	Trend Chart Commentary : Data from the Health and Social Care Survey indicates that 79% of service users agreed they had a say in how their help,care or support was provided. This is slightly lower than previous result of 80% and on par with rest of Scotland – also at 79%	
	SOA1306_17 Percentage of carers who feel supported in their caring role	CPP13_NHS	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington); Joanna Anderson	Trend Chart Commentary : Data from the most recent Health and Social Care Survey indicates 38% of carers feel supported in their caring role. This is significantly lower than previous report of 48% and is 3% lower than Scottish rate. We are investigating data further and developing an improvement plan in conjunction with our key partners to agree priorities and actions fro improvement	

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
	SOA1307_06 Percentage of residents who smoke (16+ years)	CPP13_NHS	SOA13_Primary Care Manager(Carol Bebbington)	Trend Chart Commentary : Smoking prevalence for adults aged 16 and over in West Lothian is estimated to be 20.6% which is similar to Scottish estimate of 20.2%.The percentage of male adults who smoke is estimated at 24.8% and female adults at 16.6%	
	SOA1307_11 West Lothian Leisure- Number of visits by concessionary card holders in receipt of benefits	CPP13_West Lothian Leisure	SOA13_Chief Executive West Lothian Leisure(Robin Strang)	Trend Chart Commentary : Looking back over the past 6 years to 2013/14 there was steady growth in this figure with the exception of 2012/13 which saw a dip (to 10,644). The most likely reason for this was the closure of Whitburn Leisure Centre following the fire. The Centre was closed from 23 July 2011 to 14 April 2013. The number of visits by concessionary card holders in receipt of benefits increased to 13,156 in 2013/14. This was well ahead of the target of 11,176 and so the 2014/15 target was revised to 13,550. 2014/15 concessionary scheme visits were below target at 12,104 visits. The total concession visits for 2015/16 was 10,753. This is well below our target of 15,706.	

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
				We are refreshing the scheme to make it more attractive and indeed more accessible for people who qualify. The number of visits by concessionary card holders for April to June 2016 was 3,074, slightly behind our target of 3,212. The new (improved) scheme became operational from 4 July (this was a soft launch so that we can make any final tweaks if necessary, and a full launch will be in September. We should then see numbers picking up again). The concession visits for the first three quarters of 2016/17 was 13,446. This is already ahead of our annual target of 12,850. The revised scheme (pilot) was launched in July 2016 and is proving to be more popular.	

Status	Performance Indicator	Partner	Responsible Officer	Trend Chart Commentary	Trend Chart
	SOA1307_18 Percentage uptake of free school meals P1-3 against school roll	CPP13_West Lothian Council	SOA13_Service Manager 1(Jamie Fisher)	During August 2016 reported uptake was only 60%, this can be explained by phased P1 intake. Since then performance has returned to 70% which is consistent with April to June 2016. Uptake in individual schools range from a high of 97.5% to a low of 41.7%. We are working with Education to see how we can promote uptake in schools. Catering supervisors are encouraging uptake of the packed lunch service on a Friday. Target set inline with Scottish government expectation of 75% uptake.	

Place Standard

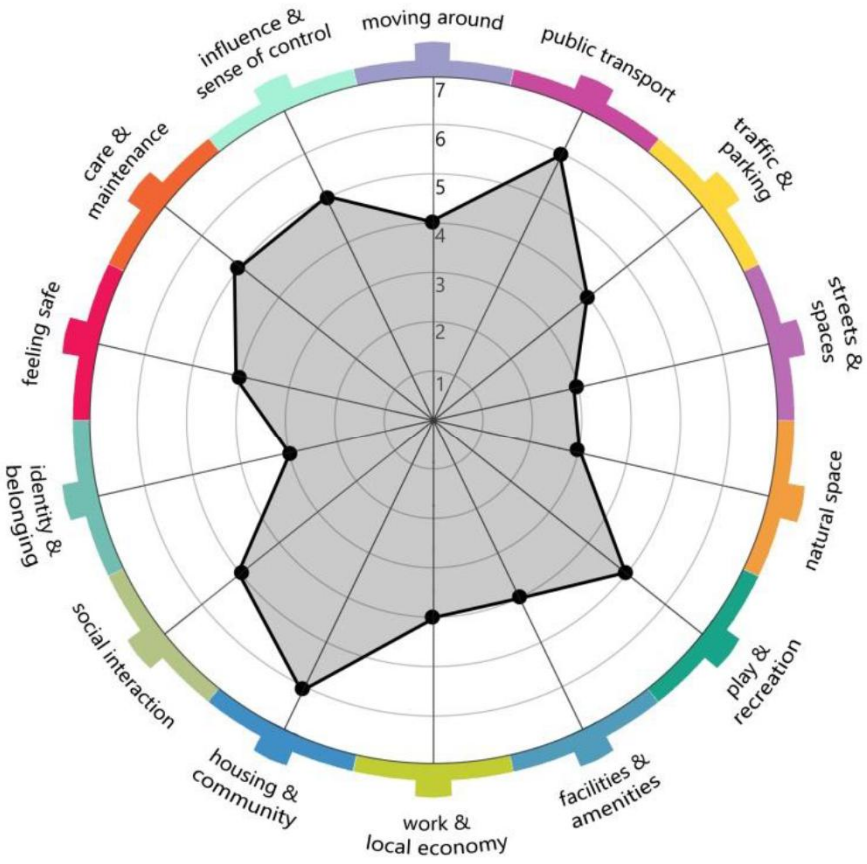
Irene Beautyman
Planning for Place
Programme Manager
Improvement Service

Place Standard

What is it?
What can we do with it?
How can the Improvement Service help?

Place Standard

How Good is Our Place?



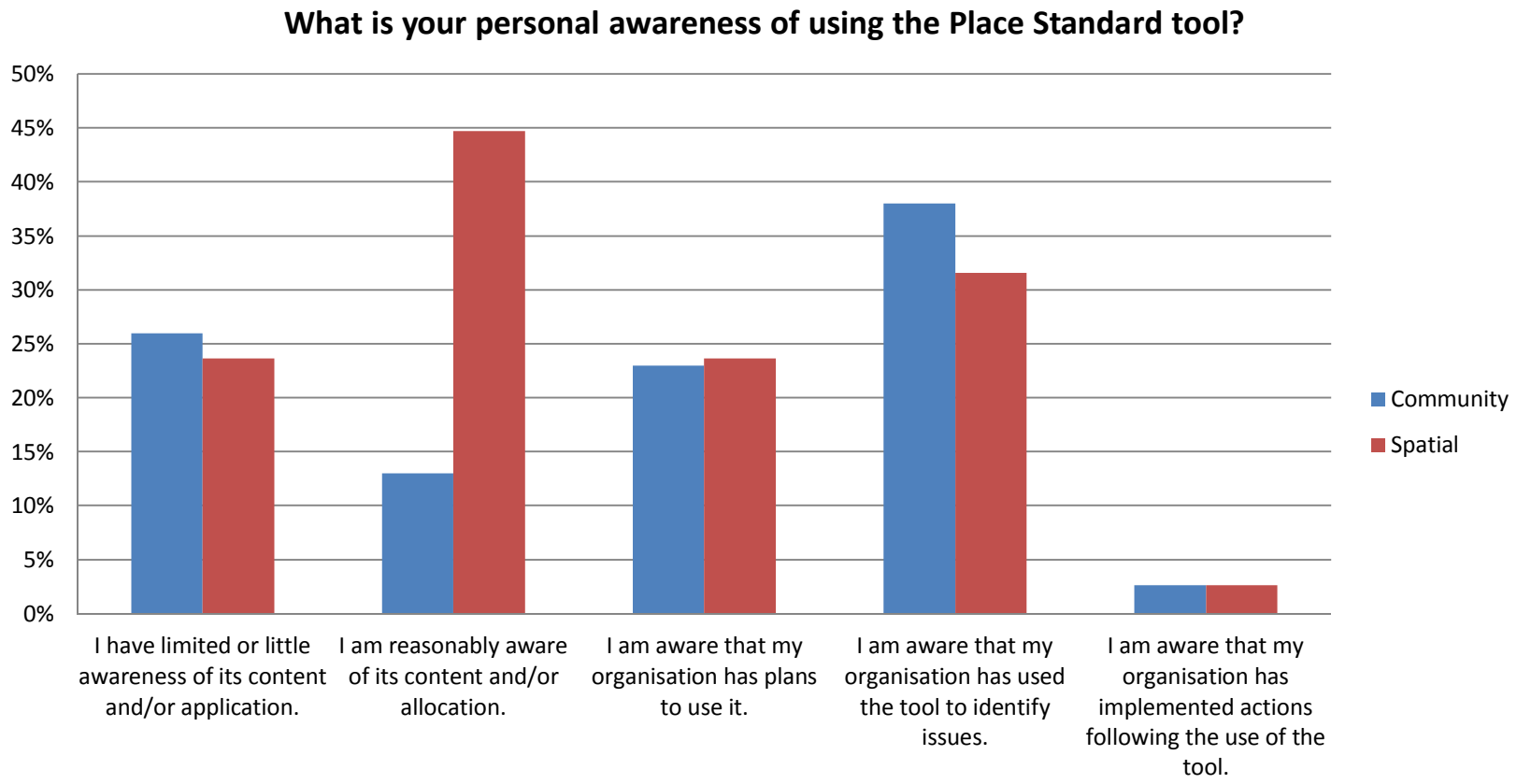
www.placestandard.scot

NHS Health Scotland

Architecture+DesignScotland
Ailtearachd is Dealbhadh na h-Alba

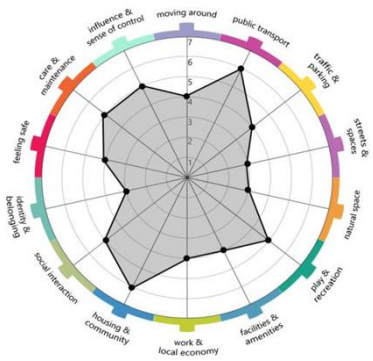
The Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba

What others have said….



So what is the Place Standard?.....

- An assessment tool to evaluate the quality of place
- It can evaluate places that are well-established, undergoing change, or still being planned
- Developed based on evidence of the positive role that place plays in reducing inequalities.
- 14 simple questions
- Can be undertaken by communities and/or professionals, individually or in groups
- Provides a graphic output and creates structured conversations on key issues



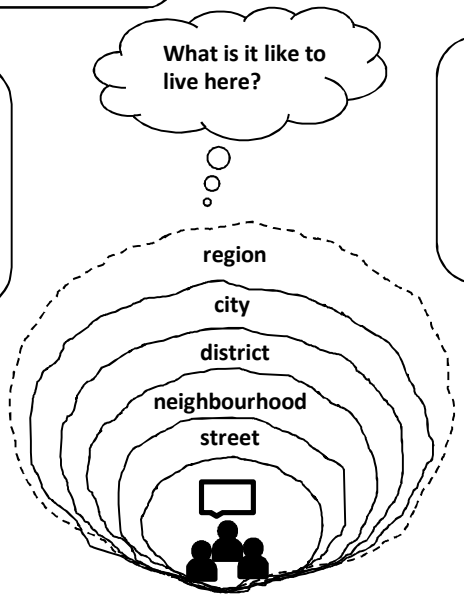
Place Standard Tool.....

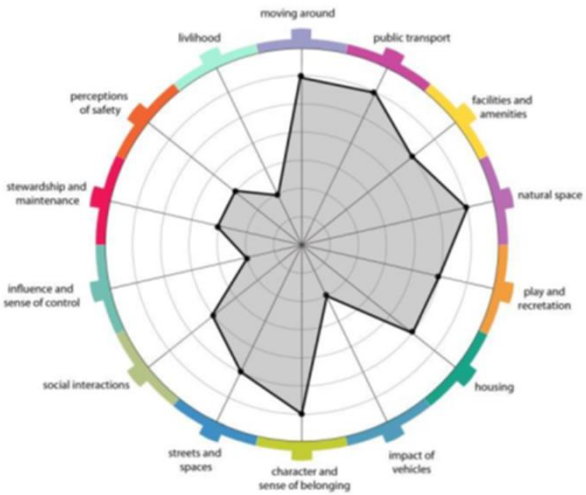
What is it?
The Place Standard is a tool to assess the quality of a place. It asks people to consider 14 questions about important aspects of a place. The questions cover a broad range of both physical and social characteristics.

Who is it for?
The Place Standard has been designed for a wide range of users. It can be used by spatial and community planning professionals, architects, urban designers, developers, the third sector and members of the community. Most importantly, it can bring these groups together to have an open and informed discussion about '**Place**'.

When can it be used?
The Place Standard can be used at any time. It can be used in the planning stages of a development, to review and monitor progress against an agreed outcome or to provide the impetus for change in an existing place. Importantly, the tool allows assessment to be consistent and comparable over time.

How do I use it?
The Place Standard is very easy to use. Users consider each question in turn rating a place on a scale of 1 to 7. One means there is a lot of room for improvement, 7 means there is little need for improvement, the quality is as good as it can be. Then you plot the ratings on the compass and join the dots to make a 'spider' diagram.



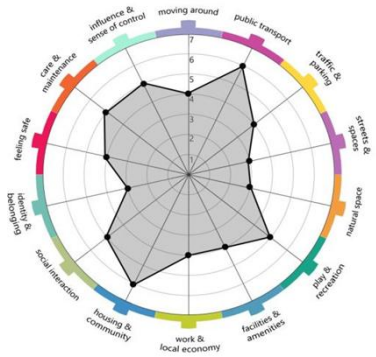


Where can it be used?
The Place Standard can be used to access any place. It can be used in places that are well-established, undergoing change, or still being planned. It can be used in urban, suburban or rural settings and different scales; the boundary of the place will be defined by those using it.

Why should I use it?
The Place Standard can help to maximise the potential of a place in benefiting health, wellbeing and quality of life. It does this by:

- providing a framework for structured conversations about place
- supporting public, private and third sectors and communities to work together
- quickly and clearly identifying priorities for action in a visual way
- supporting strategic decision making
- providing a means to review and monitor progress.

How to use it?



The Place Standard is very easy to use:

- Users consider each question in turn rating a place on a scale of 1 to 7.
- One means there is a lot of room for improvement, 7 means there is little need for improvement, the quality is as good as it can be.
- Then you plot the ratings on the compass and join the dots to make a ‘spider’ diagram.

a1

What is Shetland Place Standard?

- Shetland Place Standard is a Development Services led project to avoid consultation fatigue and inform a range of policies, strategies and plans

Slide 8

a1 additional bullet point - tested in Executive Influence session last year
ajamieson, 02/09/2016

Shetland Place Standard Design - 1

- Project Board and Project Team
- Web-based
- Paper option
- 14 standard questions with localised prompts
- 3 Priorities
- Spider diagrams

Shetland Place Standard Design - 2

Profiling questions:

Compulsory:

- Postcode and area
- Gender
- Age group
- Where did you hear about the consultation?

Shetland Place Standard Progress

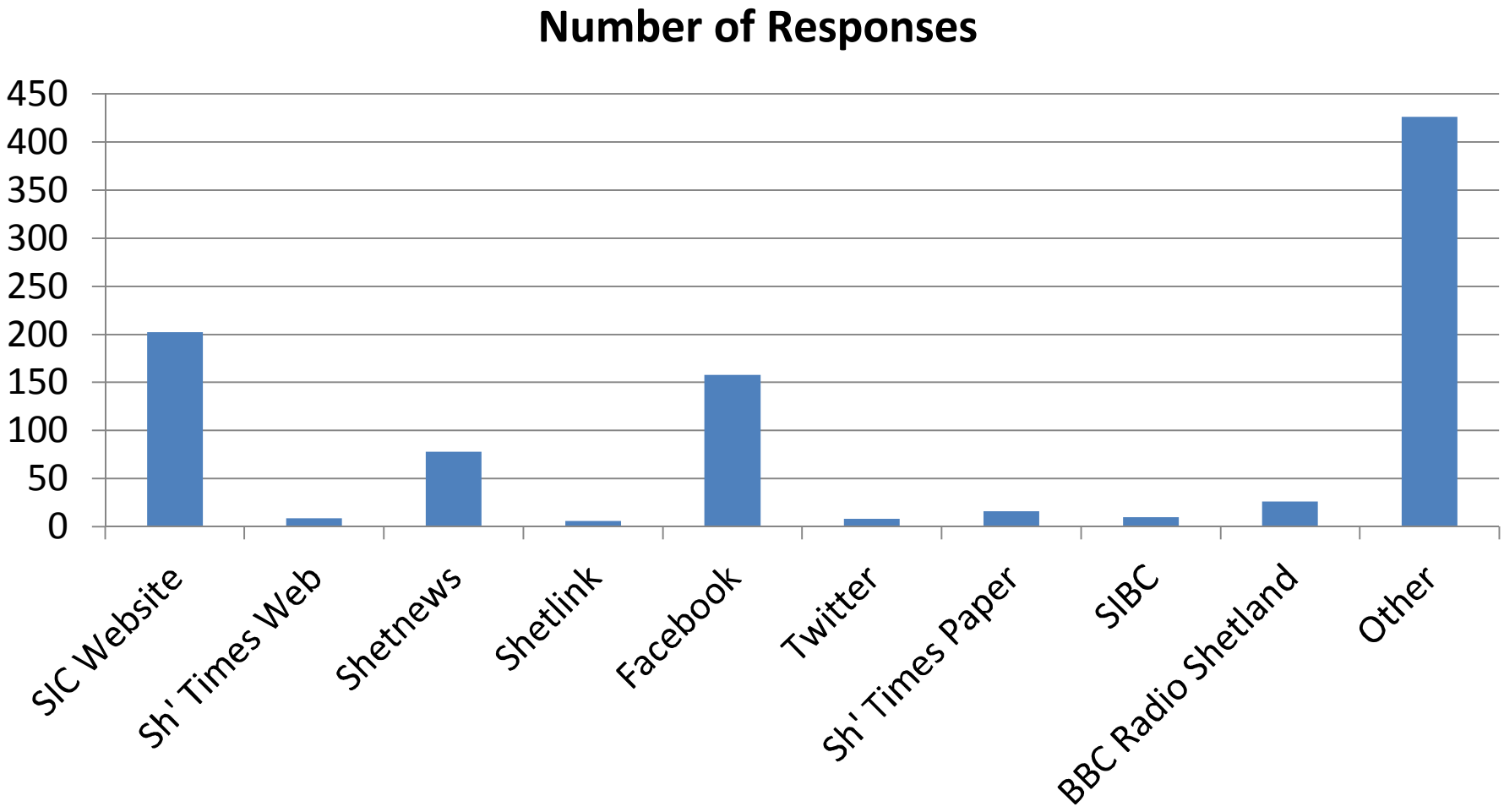
- Went live from 14th June 2016 to 10th July 2016
- Analysis nearing completion
- 939 valid responses
- 4% of the total Shetland population
- 4,840 comments in total

Shetland Place Standard Analysis

- Question analysis by:
  - Locality
  - Age group
  - Gender
  - Priority
- Comment analysis by:
  - Nature of comment
  - Content of comment

a3

How did folk hear?

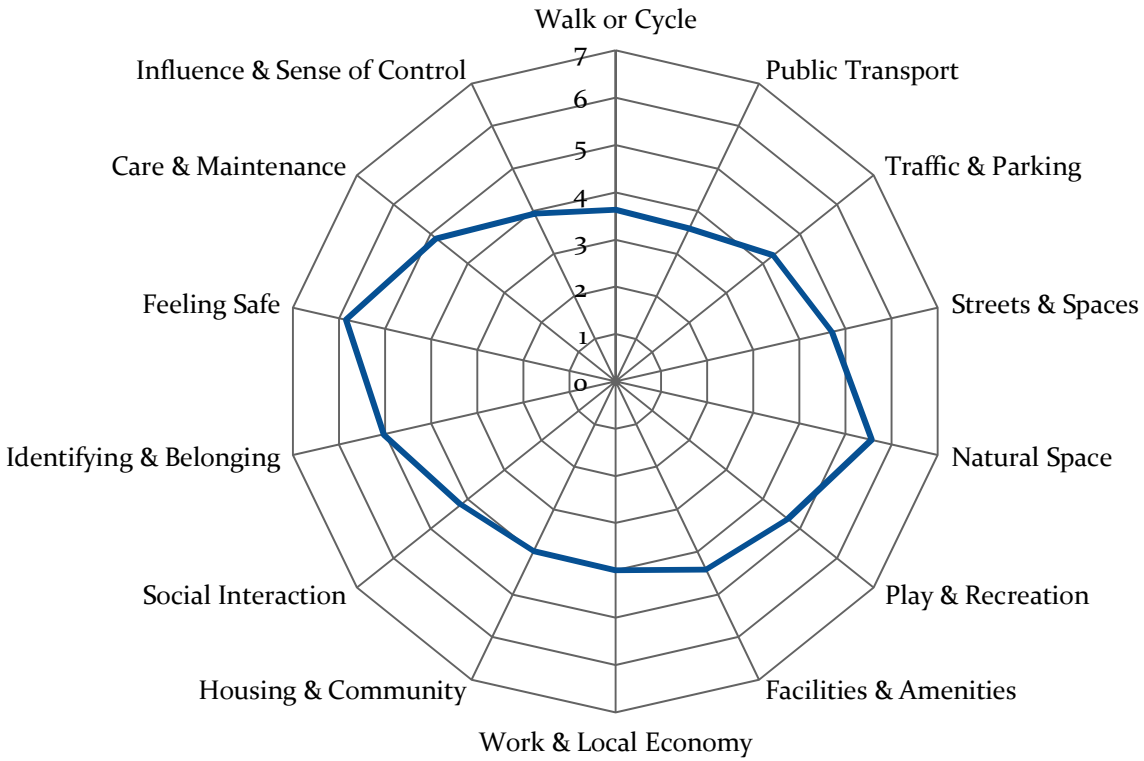


Slide 13

a3 I would delete this as on a screen at a distance this won't be readable
ajamieson, 02/09/2016

Findings So Far

Averages for Shetland



Improvement needed

1 = A lot
7 = Little

Shetland Place Standard What Next?

- Initial public feedback - September 2016
- Community Forums – September / October 2016
- Public report – Early 2017
- Overall report will form the basis of the locality plans and feed in to a range of strategic documents :
  - Local Development Plan
  - Local Housing Strategy
  - Shetland Transport Strategy
  - Local Outcome Improvement Plan

Place Standard

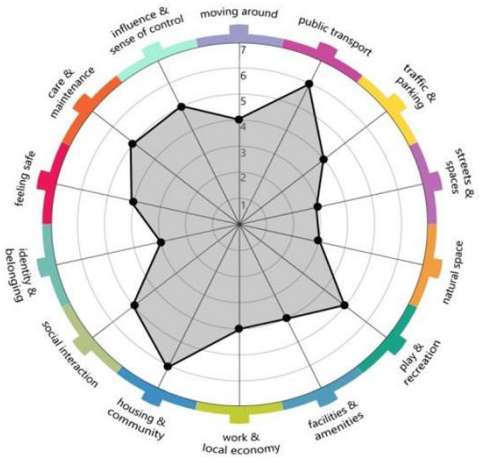
When to Use

Early stages
Identifying needs and assets
Aligning priorities and investment
Empowering communities, allowing their views to be articulated

Design and development stages
Action planning
Informing or reviewing proposals

For continuous improvement
Monitoring changes and improvements
Community after-care or stewardship
Shared Learning

Gathering community priorities
Informing CPP considerations
Identifying needs
Reviewing impact of initiatives
Business planning
Baseline data
Development planning
Planning consultation
Regeneration planning
Capacity studies for places
Needs assessments
Asset mapping
Data for consultant briefing
Design charrette briefing
Development briefs
Participatory budgeting
Development frameworks
Masterplanning
Option appraisals
Desktop review
Design and access statements
Design review
Cross sector working
Community action planning
Development management



Contact

irene.beautyman@improvementservice.org.uk

www.placestandard.gov

Placemaking in Fauldhouse

1. Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is present to the CPP Board the final draft report from the consultants (PAS) who delivered the charrette in Fauldhouse.

2. Discussion

Background

Following the approval of the charrette being awarded to consultants PAS, it was agreed with the local steering group that the charrette would be known as Fauldhouse Focus and would run from Wednesday 11 May to Saturday 14 May 2016.

In addition to the series of events and workshops which took place over the four days of the charrette there was also pre-charrette work carried out, including workshops with local primary and secondary pupils and some survey work. This initial work helped to shape the themes which would be consulted on during the charrette.

Four weeks after the charrette took place, feedback sessions were held throughout the day in Fauldhouse Partnership Centre, Fauldhouse Community Development Trust Hub and on the village green, where information was given to the local community on the progress already made on some projects, along with displays showing how some of the other suggestions could take shape. The feedback sessions provided another opportunity for the community to have their say on the options which will best shape the future of Fauldhouse.

Charrette Report and Action Plan

The output from all of these discussions, conversations, surveys and workshops has resulted in the creation of a community oriented action plan.

A full report detailing the findings of the charrette has now been prepared by the consultants and is attached as Appendix 1.

Some potential projects identified during the charrette and detailed in the report include:-

- Better pedestrian access to the railway station and bus/cycle access.
- Pedestrian priority in the centre of the village.
- Options for developing vacant shops and sites.

- Better access to social housing.
- Support for new businesses.

Projects will now require prioritising and will then need to be assessed to determine how feasible they are to deliver. The Fauldhouse Regeneration Plan Steering Group will take a lead role in delivering the action plan. The group has representation from West Lothian Council and partner organisations working in the area, as well as input from Fauldhouse CDT and other local community members.

3. Summary of Implications

Relevant SOA outcome (s)	- Our economy is diverse and dynamic, and West Lothian is an attractive place for doing business. - We make the most efficient and effective use of resources by minimising our impact on the built and natural environment. - We live in resilient, cohesive and safe communities.
Relevant SOA performance indicator (s)	N/A
Resources	£20,000 part funding was awarded by the Scottish Government Charrette Mainstreaming Programme. Match funding was provided from the council's Village Improvement Fund.
Link to CPP prevention plan/Community Engagement plan	A charrette is an intensive community engagement exercise. The resulting action plan is informed by robust community engagement.
Impact on inequalities	N/A
Key risks	N/A

4. Consultations

Significant consultations took place with partners and the local community throughout the charrette process. Further consultation has now taken place with the Fauldhouse Regeneration Steering Group and engagement with the wider community is planned in order to prioritise the proposed projects.

5. Conclusions

Fauldhouse Focus created the opportunity to employ a placemaking approach within the village of Fauldhouse. A series of intensive community engagement exercises took place in the village between March and June 2016.

The projects and ideas generated during the charrette have now been written up into an action plan and the Fauldhouse Regeneration Plan Steering Group will now consider the plan and prioritise the relevant actions to be taken forward.

A report will be prepared for Development and Transport PDSP and further updates on progress will be brought to the Local Area Committee.

6. Recommendations

It is recommended that members note that:

1. This report concludes the charrette activity in Fauldhouse; and
2. The action plan will be adopted by the Fauldhouse Regeneration Plan Steering Group.

Alice Mitchell, alice.michell@westlothian.gov.uk, 01506 283079

Laura Wilson, laura.wilson2@westlothian.gov.uk, 01506 281085

13 February 2017

References

None

Appendices

Appendices/Attachments: One

1. Fauldhouse Focus Charrette Report

Fauldhouse Focus

Report of village Charretteplus®

November 2016

pas
building active citizenship

contents

Executive Summary 1

1 Introduction 1

Aims of the charrette
Fauldhouse Focus Steering Group
Charretteplus®
Structure of this report

2 Fauldhouse Context 5

Fauldhouse now
The village centre
Policy context
Property Market
Implications for the charrette

3 The Charrette Process 11

Engagement phases
Pre-charrette engagement
The Place Standard
Charrette workshops and exhibition
Follow-up event

4 Proposals 21

5 Action, Implementation and Investment plan 41

6 Conclusions and Next Steps 55

Appendices

1 Fauldhouse background information
2 Pre-charrette walkabout
3 Pre-charrette engagement comments
4 Youth engagement summary posters
5 Community survey results
6 Place Standard outputs
7 FAQ poster
8 Summary of charrette drop-in / workshop outputs
9 Charrette newsletters
10 Public Transport Meeting post charrette – agenda and action
11 Feedback event display boards

Grab a thought bubble post-it note and let us know your comments, ideas and aspirations.
Single storey assisted-living housing on former bowling club site.
No issues with housing on bowling club site. Looks uncared for now.

Thanks to the residents, community groups, Fauldhouse Community Development Trust (FCDT), Fauldhouse Community Council, local businesses, Business Gateway and the many West Lothian Council officers and governmental organisations involved in this charrette – whose enthusiasm were vital to its success and to delivering what could now happen as a result.

PAS (formerly known as Planning Aid Scotland) ran this charrette community engagement process on behalf of West Lothian Council and the Scottish Government. Through education and training, PAS enables people to get involved in shaping and creating positive places, inspiring and empowering people to take civic action across Scotland. PAS provides a free planning advice and mentoring service, alongside training and public participation events for members of the public, planning professionals, local authorities, elected members and community groups.

www.pas.org.uk

Figure xx Cupar town centre, Crossgate

Executive Summary

'Fauldhouse Focus' is a series of conversations with the people of Fauldhouse that took place between March and June 2016. In them we discussed and shared ideas for the future of the village of Fauldhouse and listened to suggestions for change. The process used was called a charrette, with PAS using its unique Charretteplus® approach.

'Fauldhouse Focus' (the branded public-facing marketing tool used for the charrette) was led by West Lothian Council and other local stakeholders, including Fauldhouse Community Development Trust (FCDT) who formed part of the charrette steering group, with support from PAS and funding from the Scottish Government and West Lothian Council.

Community engagement (face-to-face, telephone, and online) took place during March-June 2016, in three distinct phases:

- initial pre-charrette engagement in March, April and May 2016;
- charrette workshops, drop-in and exhibition over four consecutive days in May 2016; and
- a follow-up community event in June 2016 to show more detailed proposals.

Conversations focused around three key areas:

- Living in Fauldhouse: housing, safety and the environment.
- Activity in Fauldhouse: interests, fitness, activity and play.
- Moving in Fauldhouse: buses, trains, walking, cycling and parking

Figure 1: Aerial showing extent of Fauldhouse Village

In response to what the community told us we then worked up a number of proposals for change; things that could happen in Fauldhouse. Whether they do happen or not will depend on many factors - community desire and involvement, funding, landowners and West Lothian Council.

The vision is to enhance Fauldhouse village as a more attractive, active and accessible place for those who live and work there.

A total of 11 physical proposals (one-off larger scale projects with detailed designs) and 15 non-physical proposals (on-going tasks) were selected and generated by the charrette team from ideas generated at the charrette and have been grouped under 3 themes and 5 objectives in chapter 4. These provide a basis for organising collaboration between relevant groups and organisations.

This charrette report forms a key reference point for co-ordinating further work. Proposals for change have been set out in an Action, Implementation and Investment Plan in Chapter 5. It is important to note that the action plan is selective. It responds to the capacity and resources which are likely to be available, in order to focus minds on a deliverable action plan and the opportunities for a transformative impact. The proposals are both physical (design based) and non-physical (wider support).

The proposals complement existing activity already being undertaken by local groups, in particular FCDT.

Common to all of the proposals will be the need to have further conversations to agree the support partners for each proposal, a lead partner, and establish deliverability and priority, including funding. FCDT has indicated that it is willing to initiate that process of collaborative working, together with West Lothian Council, but it is keen to ensure that it is not seen as the sole lead organisation – effective delivery will depend on different partners working together. Town and village improvement requires bringing together a set of actions in which different partners make contributions using their skills and resources. Co-ordination must start with mutual understanding of what each can contribute and agreement on when the action can be taken.

115
ideas posted on the "bubble wall" by the community

III months of pre-charrette engagement

IIII days of charrette workshops, engagement and follow-up event

people engaged

220 (108)
people engaged during charrette (young people involved in pre-charrette workshops)

1 vision **5** objectives

3 themes **26** proposals generated

The Charrette in numbers

Structure of this report

This report tells the story of the charrette and the proposals that have emerged:

- **Chapter 1** contains more background to the charrette.
- **Chapter 2** provides a summary of Fauldhouse village in 2016, which informed charrette discussions.
- **Chapter 3** summarises the charrette engagement process and the aspirations that emerged from each phase of engagement.
- **Chapter 4** describes the proposals that emerged from the charrette in response to community aspirations
- **Chapter 5** breaks down each proposal into an Action, Implementation and Investment Plan, describing key proposals and who needs to work together to deliver them.
- **Chapter 6** concludes with ideas for next steps.

Figure 2: Plan showing the eleven physical projects

ise Health Centre
NHS
FABTime
Better off
turtle tots

1 Introduction

West Lothian Council successfully secured funding through the Scottish Government's Charrette Mainstreaming Programme 2015/16 to undertake a charrette in Fauldhouse. Led by West Lothian Council, with support from PAS and funding from the Scottish Government, the charrette had a strong focus on deliverability.

The Fauldhouse village charrette, known as 'Fauldhouse Focus', took place in March-June 2016 with the aim of promoting a community dialogue on the role and future improvement of the village of Fauldhouse. The outcome is a number of proposals (physical and non-physical) and an action plan for delivery to inform West Lothian Council's Local Regeneration Action Plan for Fauldhouse.

Community Planning Partnerships are now required to identify localities with the poorest outcomes and develop locality plans for these areas. In West Lothian this happens through Local Regeneration Action Plans. The West Lothian Community Planning Partnership has approved a placemaking approach to community planning, working with the local community, businesses and service providers to develop asset-based Local Regeneration Action Plans for the most deprived areas. Fauldhouse is one of seven such areas across West Lothian, and the purpose of this charrette was to feed into this Action Plan process.

In summary, this charrette process was designed to help determine a long-term vision for the village of Fauldhouse and create a framework for planned and future community regeneration activity.

Aims of the Charrette

West Lothian Council's original brief for the charrette, to be tested during the charrette process, was to:

- consider improvements to all parts of the public realm, built heritage, connectivity and local transport links;
- consider the effect of partially developed housing sites on the local community and general low levels of satisfaction amongst residents;
- consider new employment / business opportunities;
- consider opportunities to enhance the links (social and physical) between the main street, new housing, village centre, amenities and green networks; and
- provide detailed site analysis/ costed options/ timescale for: (1) former cinema; (2) former bowling alley; (3) Fauldhouse Station access, parking, aesthetic improvements (and links to village centre); (4) potential for a green network linking open space sites; (5) any key gap sites arising from pre-charrette engagement; (6) links to Partnership centre; (7) operational main street uses.

Fauldhouse Focus Steering Group

Charrette activity was guided throughout by a local Steering Group comprising representatives from West Lothian Council, NHS Lothian, West Lothian Councillors and the Fauldhouse Community Development Trust (FCDT).

The Steering Group met regularly with PAS throughout the course of the charrette, not least to ensure that the charrette was as accessible to and reflective of the local community as possible. The Steering Group's aim was not to steer the eventual charrette proposals, but to maximise the opportunities of the charrette for the local community to get involved.

Charretteplus®

This project was delivered through the PAS Charretteplus® programme, where the community sets the agenda for change.

A charrette is an intense interactive design process in

which the public and stakeholders work directly with a specialised design and engagement team to generate a specific community vision and action plan. The technique recognises that local people are experts about their place.

PAS's Charretteplus® model represents an evolution of the conventional charrette model which PAS has developed using its network of volunteers, aftercare service and education programmes. Its distinctive features include:

- involvement of professional volunteers from the built environment sector;
- integration of PAS's education programmes;
- identifying the questions that should be asked rather than seeking to prescribe answers: 'your place in your hands';
- a legacy of aftercare with the community; and
- provision of that crucial link between land use planning and community planning.

More information about the Charretteplus® approach can be found on the PAS website.

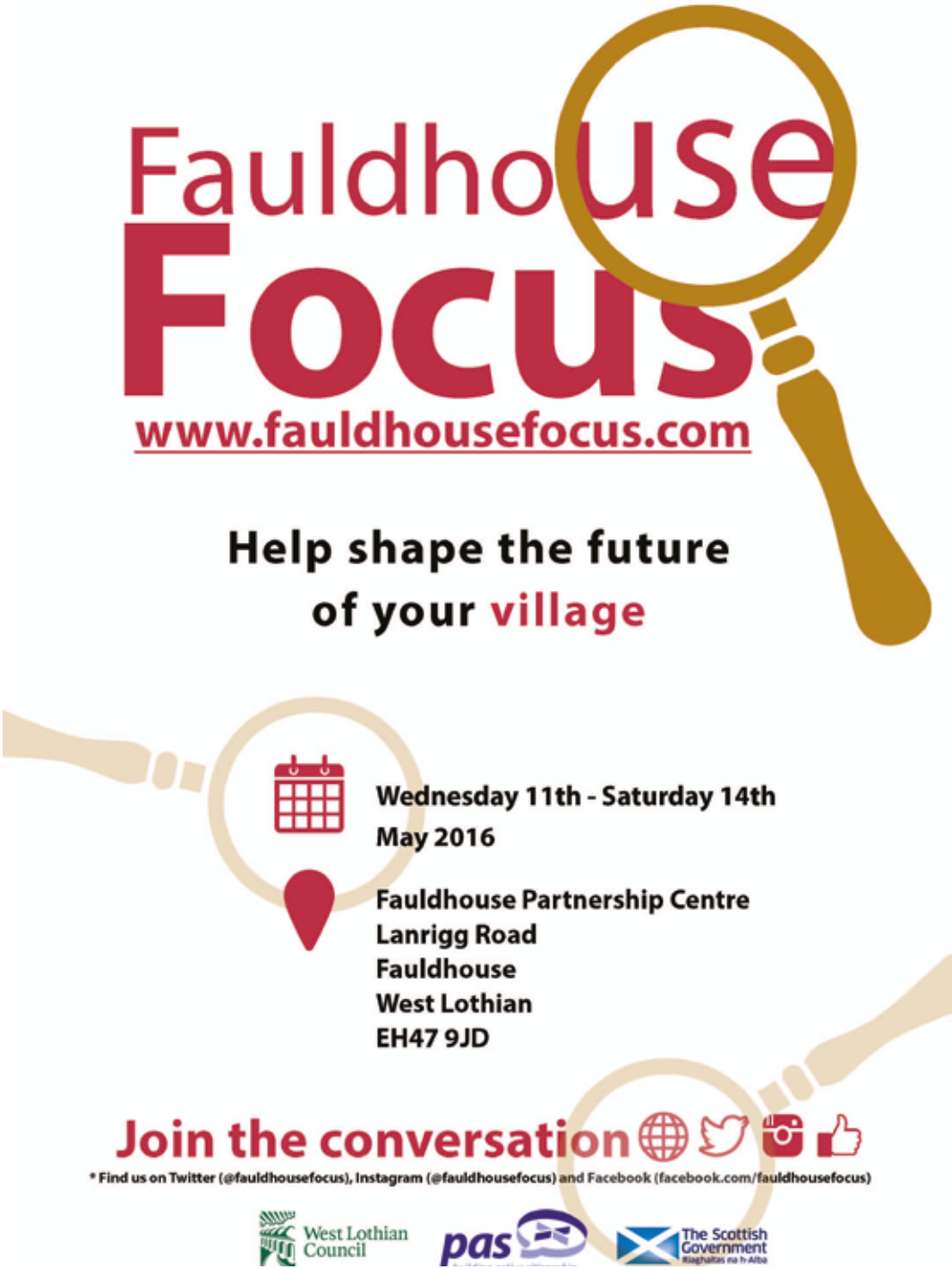


Figure 3: Fauldhouse Focus leaflet

2 Fauldhouse Context

Fauldhouse is a former mining town (the last working mine closed in 1974) and is located in the southwest corner of West Lothian. It has an upland rural setting making it one of the highest villages in West Lothian and, within its surrounds, popular for windfarm development.

Fauldhouse Now

Fauldhouse is approximately equidistant between Edinburgh and Glasgow within easy access of the M8 motorway. It has become a commuter town, with residents working in Livingston, Bathgate, Edinburgh and Glasgow. Fauldhouse has a railway station at its southwest edge which is served by the railway line that links Glasgow Central and Edinburgh via Shotts. The station is unmanned and has limited car parking. The village is also served by First Bus and Blue Bus services.

Its population is 4,840 (2014 estimate) in 2,106 households (2011 census). The majority of people (54%) are of working age (25-64 years). Broadly speaking, its population age demographic is similar to the national average, although Fauldhouse has a slightly smaller proportion (17%) of children compared to the national average of 20% and a slightly higher population of pensioners.

Recent survey evidence indicates that the people of Fauldhouse are generally less satisfied with their quality of life compared to those living in West Lothian as a whole. Fauldhouse scores very low in terms of employment in the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation. Income, health and education scores are also low in some areas of Fauldhouse. Fauldhouse has the highest levels of children in poverty measured in West Lothian. Fauldhouse also scored highly in terms of lack of physical activity and exercise.

Fauldhouse and the Breich Valley continues to have a higher unemployment rate than West Lothian and Scotland. Those that are employed tend to work in wholesale and retail, vehicle repair, manufacturing, health and social work, and construction. Residents are less likely to travel to work and study outside West Lothian (24% compared to 34% for West Lothian residents as a whole). Fauldhouse residents have less access to the internet (19% have no access) compared to 6% for West Lothian.

Further information on the town is available at the following link:
www.undiscoveredscotland.co.uk/whitburn/fauldhouse/

The Village Centre

The village of Fauldhouse was once a series of smaller villages shaped by industrial growth in the 18th and 19th centuries, especially the mining of coal and shale-oil production; villages which have all now joined together to become Fauldhouse.

The village of Fauldhouse operates as a Local Neighbourhood Centre. Scotmid provides the main convenience shop and, in addition, there are a number of small corner shops. There are no other brand (multiple) shops. There are many take-aways in the village and no restaurants.

A new Partnership Centre, which opened in 2010, provides healthcare, library, sports, leisure and community facilities. There are many local clubs including, but not limited to, football, cricket, golf, boxing, pigeon, and swimming. In addition, the village is served by a strong network of walkways and paths which connect the village core to the surrounding countryside and adjacent blocks of woodland and forestry.

The village centre has two local primary schools and is served by two secondary schools in nearby Whitburn and Blackburn.

Fauldhouse is served and accessed by two roads, the B7010

Main / Lanrigg Road, and the B7015 / Sheephousehill Road. The form and character of the village is primarily suburban residential with a range of housing types including detached, semi-detached, terraces and flats, both of private and council ownership. Along the main street is a scattering of existing and former retail units, the core of which are focused around the village green including Scotmid, the Post Office and the Partnership Centre.

The village green is the primary public space for the village, and throughout Fauldhouse there are many pockets of greenspace which are surrounded by woodland owned by Forestry Commission Scotland. A number of the vacant areas throughout the village are undeveloped sites allocated in the Council's proposed Local Development Plan for housing.

Policy Context

There are a significant number of housing allocations in both the adopted West Lothian Local Plan (2009) and proposed West Lothian Local Development Plan (WL LDP 2015), not all of which are effective (see section below on 'Property Market').

There is recognition of the potential need for additional park and ride facilities at Fauldhouse Station in the adopted local plan.

The end of Appendix 1 shows a comparison with the draft Fauldhouse Local Plan 1978, compared to the 2015 WLLDP, shows that 64% of sites identified as available for development have been built out for housing or left as protected as open space, with a further 26% having been partially resolved. Only 10% of sites haven't changed in that 38 year period.

Property Market

In terms of residential permissions, in April 2015 there were 111 houses effectively available with planning permission in Fauldhouse. However, 381 housing units are constrained for one reason or another. Housing built by the council at Eastfield is due on site later in 2016 with a mix of house types. If all sites with permission were developed the population of Fauldhouse would increase by 1,000 people.

In terms of Council capital investment, there has been significant investment in the area. Fauldhouse has benefitted from the Planned and Reactive repairs programmes as well as investment in:

- Victoria Road structural repairs and upgrading 2004/05
- Scott Place Roofing 2005/06
- Fauldhouse Area Office conversion 2005
- Kitchen and Bathroom upgrades to all properties since 2003.
- Window replacement to all properties since 2003
- Fallas Place Flats, major roof repairs and render repairs (major upgrading pending)
- Church Place Flats – Major upgrading 2010
- Lanrigg Area – major upgrading ongoing
- Main Street (Garibaldi Rows) Major upgrading ongoing

There were 588 council houses in Fauldhouse at the end 2014/15. A higher proportion of households rent from the Council compared to the West Lothian average (28% compared to 17%). West Lothian Council is currently building 40 new council houses at Eastfield Road, Fauldhouse as part of the Council's 1,000 new guild council house programme. Those renting from social housing providers and the private rental sector is lower than the West Lothian average (perhaps due to lack of provision). House prices are significantly lower than the West Lothian average and the majority of households are owner occupier (55%).

In terms of business use, there are approximately 106 businesses in Fauldhouse as follows:

- 29 in construction
- 23 in retail + sales including online
- 20 business services
- 13 personal services
- 7 leisure
- 6 transport
- 4 manufacturing
- 3 farms
- 1 quarry

Two local businesses have recently set up in Fauldhouse – Sheephouse Nursery (2012) and the Sweetie Shop (2016). Sheephouse Nursery is a very successful centre of excellence for childcare with some of the best Care Commission inspection grades in West Lothian. The nursery makes full use of the greenspace / play parks / facilities around Fauldhouse. The Sweetie Shop is keen to expand to become a tea room and create a space for young people to use Wi-Fi / listen to music.

The largest employers (with more than 20 staff) are Crofthead Nursing, Scotmid and Salmonds Transport. 95% of businesses employ 5 or fewer staff.

Business start-ups have steadily decreased over recent years:

- 2013/14 - 11
- 2014/15 - 9
- 2015/16 - 6

Fauldhouse Community Development Trust (FCDT)

FCDT was set up in 2006 by a group of local people who wanted to address local issues and concerns. These local

people successfully applied for funding in 2011 (Big Lottery, Levenseat Trust, EU LEADER, Robertson Trust) and bought the HUB office on Main Street to house FCDT from West Lothian Council; the HUB opened in 2011.

FCDT has two full time and two part-time members of staff. Its 9 Directors on the Board of Trustees are all local people. FCDT also has 21 registered volunteers and nearly 400 members. FCDT employ 4 young trainees per year (aged 16 – 21) via Community Jobs Scotland. They have a Time Bank Project, Communication and Engagement project and are about to employ a Community Development Worker.

FCDT is also a social enterprise. As they receive no direct core funding, the Trust relies on donations and grant assistance. The Trust would like to become self-sufficient and not be so reliant on grants/funding, and they are trying to do this by operating a Design Service, Printing and Photocopying, and by renting out office space and meeting/conference rooms.

The Trust's aims and objectives are the relief of social, economic and environmental issues within the community of Fauldhouse (poverty, inequality, unemployment, ill health). FCDT has a five year business plan 2013-2018. The Trust also aims to preserve the cultural and historical heritage of the village and to bring communities together to create opportunities for individual and community learning and development.

The Trust organises several community events, including the spring fair, the annual fair and "Septemberfest". It is also involved, in partnership with Together for Health, in organising the Santa Parade and FCDT raised funds to provide the Christmas tree for the village in 2015 and will do so again in 2016. FCDT also runs several groups, including the 'Take a Break' group, cinema clubs, yoga classes, and a range of health projects. FCDT has implemented several village improvements: the benches, planters in the memorial garden and, outside FCDT premises. It has plans to provide benches, planters and hanging baskets in the main street this summer.

The Trust is currently working with a group of local people to research the possibility of bringing the Eastfield Centre into Community Ownership. It is also investigating the possibility of developing the Falla Hill Site as a Heritage/ Outdoor Activity Centre (3 stage development project over 3-5 years) – see Appendix 3. FCDT is working with a group of young people with the aim of creating a skatepark in Fauldhouse.

FCDT also has a strategic development role within the wider West Lothian area (for example, they are setting up a Community Development Trust forum for the West Lothian area with Development Trust Association Scotland support)

FCDT has been a partner in this charrette to ensure potential proposals are set within and understand their extensive work already in Fauldhouse.

Implications for the Charrette

The research outlined in this chapter (and described in more detail in Appendix 1) identifies a number of opportunities for the village, including:

- proximity to Glasgow/Edinburgh and access to both train and bus networks;
- the need to increase the opportunities for physical activity / exercise;
- the potential for more park and ride facilities at Fauldhouse station;

- the availability of land for housing with planning permission;
- the evidence that it is possible to start up very successful businesses in Fauldhouse (e.g. Sheephouse Nursery);
- to build upon the work already being done by FCDT; and
- the need to continue to capitalise on council house investment through its 'Planned and Reactive repairs' programme.

The research has thrown up challenges for the village centre too, including:

- the lack of rental accommodation – social, council and private rented;
- the lack of significant local employment opportunities and the need to increase the number of business start-ups;
- actual and perceived poor quality of life – low unemployment, income, health, education, child poverty, lack of physical activity;
- lack of access to the internet; and
- the focussed nature of the village, with residents less likely to travel outside West Lothian to work and study.

These and other opportunities and challenges for change were explored during the charrette and are detailed in Chapter 3.

海 Ocean City 城
CORAL
CORAL
Newhills

3 The Charrette Process

Good engagement with local residents, businesses and community groups is the lifeblood of a charrette. Their involvement is essential to ensure that the charrette outputs are rooted in local aspirations and ideas, and are deliverable.

The charrette had three phases of public engagement, complemented by an online and social media presence throughout:

- initial pre-charrette engagement in March, April and May 2016.
- charrette workshops and exhibition in May 2016.
- a feedback event in June 2016 to transition to delivery.

Engagement phases

"Fauldhouse Focus" was created by PAS and the local Steering Group as the public-facing marketing for the charrette. Intended purely as a temporary branding for the duration of the charrette, the aim was to communicate the community's ability to lead and deliver change. The brand-marketing was used throughout the various elements of the charrette engagement which included:

- **Early pre-charrette engagement** in March, April and May 2016 with community organisations, businesses, schools, and other local organisations to promote awareness of the charrette, understand local aspirations and concerns from a range of perspectives, and help set the agenda for the charrette workshops themselves. This included attending the LEADER Fauldhouse launch event on 27 April, the FDCT Spring Fair on 7 May, taking part in a pre-charrette walkabout around the village on 25 April (see Appendix 2), and carrying out an online and paper based community survey in April/May 2016 (see Appendix 5).
- The **charrette workshops** were held over four consecutive days between Wednesday 11 May and Saturday 14 May 2016. This series of public events comprised an opening night, a series of themed workshops for people to get together and share ideas on the future of the village, drop-in sessions, and an exhibition on the fourth day. Over the course of the four days, the discussion progressed from big picture aspirations to a clear set of ideas for PAS to work on.
- A **feedback event** a month after the workshops, on 8 June 2016, to present, discuss and seek comment on the initial package of village improvements following the charrette workshops.
- An **online presence** throughout the charrette process using a dedicated website and social media presence. Twitter and Instagram @fauldhousefocus; Facebook facebook.com/fauldhousefocus; Website: www.fauldhousefocus.com

The dedicated website provided a one-stop shop for information, and contained the social media feeds and all presentations / displays during the charrette and the feedback summit.

Pre-charrette engagement

In the two months preceding the charrette workshops, PAS spent time contacting local residents, community groups, businesses and other key stakeholders (see Appendix 3). Engagement included:

- **Young people:** workshops and discussions with 108 young people. Schools (a joint workshop with 30 pupils from Falla Hill and St John the Baptist primary schools on 4 May 2016 https://www.facebook.com/westlothiancouncil/posts/10153691282585838); workshops with both Whitburn Academy (38 local pupils, 26 April) and St Kentigern's Academy (20 local pupils, 27 April). West Calder Community Centre's youth group also got involved in discussions about

Fauldhouse as a place (using the Place Standard). The results are included in Appendix 4.

- **Community organisations:** including Fauldhouse Community Council, FCDT, Fauldhouse boxing club, Fauldhouse Victoria Cricket Club (see Appendix 3 for more info).
- **Local businesses:** e-mail / postal contact with all.
- **West Lothian Council and Scottish Government departments:** see Appendix 3
- **Community Planning Partners:** including Abellio/ Scotrail, Scottish Fire and Rescue, West Calder Police Station (see Appendix 3 for more info).
- **Community Survey:** survey monkey via e-mail, post, social media, the charrette website, and paper (with copies left in local venues) which asked three questions: 1. What do you like about Fauldhouse? 2. Could the things you like be made even better? 3. Is there anything you would like to see changed in Fauldhouse? 28 responses were received and the results are outlined in Appendix 5.
- **Online engagement:** via dedicated website (www.fauldhousefocus.com) and social media (facebook, twitter and instagram).
- **Marketing:** 3 weeks before the charrette flyers were delivered to every household in Fauldhouse, 5 PVC banners were erected outside the two primary schools / the Partnership Centre / at Eastfield and on the Main Street, 2 pop-up banners were on display at FCDT and in the Partnership Centre. In addition posters were left in all local newsagents, FCDT offices, the Partnership Centre and e-mail / postal contact was made with all local businesses and stakeholders.

The purpose of this pre-charrette engagement was three-fold:

- to raise awareness of the charrette;
- to enable the charrette team to understand local context, concerns, aspirations and projects already in the pipeline; and
- to allow the charrette workshops to be tailored to local issues and aspirations.

Some indicative themes began to emerge following this pre-charrette engagement:

- Health and wellbeing
- Improving the physical environment
- Transport/connectivity (including public transport, cycling, walking)
- Civic Pride
- Encouraging a village centre that attracts and supports people of all ages
- Community aspirations for housing and employment

From these indicative themes emerged three key workshop titles for the charrette itself and we have summarised and categorised key points raised during this pre-charrette engagement under each of these three workshop titles (please note that these points summarise what the charrette team heard March-May 2016 before the charrette took place – and the full list of comments under each of these headings is included in Appendix 3).

- **Living in Fauldhouse: Housing, Safety, Environment**
  Fauldhouse has a village countryside feel which people like but there is a general feeling that Fauldhouse is neglected and needs smartened up with flowers, less litter and dog mess, and by re-using empty shop units. The people of Fauldhouse have a strong sense of identify and belonging to Fauldhouse and there is good community spirit. There is a need for more support, particularly in the form of drug and alcohol support services. There is a desire for more clothes and craft shops and restaurants. The area's mining heritage is important to the people of Fauldhouse and they would like a memorial in the village to remember this. People value the greenspace and forests in and around Fauldhouse. There are safety and environmental concerns around fly tipping and anti-social behaviour but a general feeling that this is not as a bad as it used to be. More affordable (for young people) and assisted living (elderly) housing is desired.
- **Interests, Fitness, Activity, Play**
  There is a general feeling that there is a lot going on in Fauldhouse but no single location where it is all marketed. People would like more activities for young people in Fauldhouse (including forest schools, better play parks, bike hire, skate park, better open spaces and easier access to the new 3G pitch, swimming sessions for teenagers, school holiday activities) to increase fitness and confidence. There is a desire to make better use of cycle paths and grow local clubs (cricket, golf etc.).
- **Buses, Trains, Walking, Parking**
  Buses and trains should be better coordinated, more frequent, and more reliable. The train station needs better pedestrian access (particularly disabled access) and more parking. Village footpaths and cycle links need to be better promoted, linked, signposted, lit, wider, and safer.

The Place Standard

The Scottish Government was keen for its recently launched Place Standard tool (www.placestandard.scot) to be used during the charrette as a tool for engaging people about their place.

The Place Standard enables people to think about the physical elements of a place (e.g. its buildings, spaces, and transport links) as well as the social aspects (e.g. whether people feel they have a say in decision making). There are 14 themes in total. The stated purpose of the Place Standard is to provide prompts for discussions, allowing people to consider all the elements of place in a methodical way. It should pinpoint the assets of a place as well as areas where a place could improve.

The more pressing the issue to address, the lower the score (1-7).

The Place Standard tool was used in various pre-charrette workshops and at the opening night of the charrette as follows:

- Young People (Whitburn Academy, St Kentigern's Academy, West Calder Community Centre)
- West Lothian Council Planning Team
- At the opening evening of the charrette (11th May) with various stakeholders including councillors, FCDT, members of the community.

Appendix 6 contains the results of these various Place Standard workshops. These results indicate 'work and local economy' as being the main priority for all groups. In addition to that, young people would like focus on 'care and maintenance' and the council's planning team would like focus on 'public transport' and 'traffic and parking'. When used at the charrette opening evening, the results indicate a desire to focus on public transport, facilities and amenities, work and local economy, and housing and communities. These results helped influence the charrette themes, objectives and proposals.

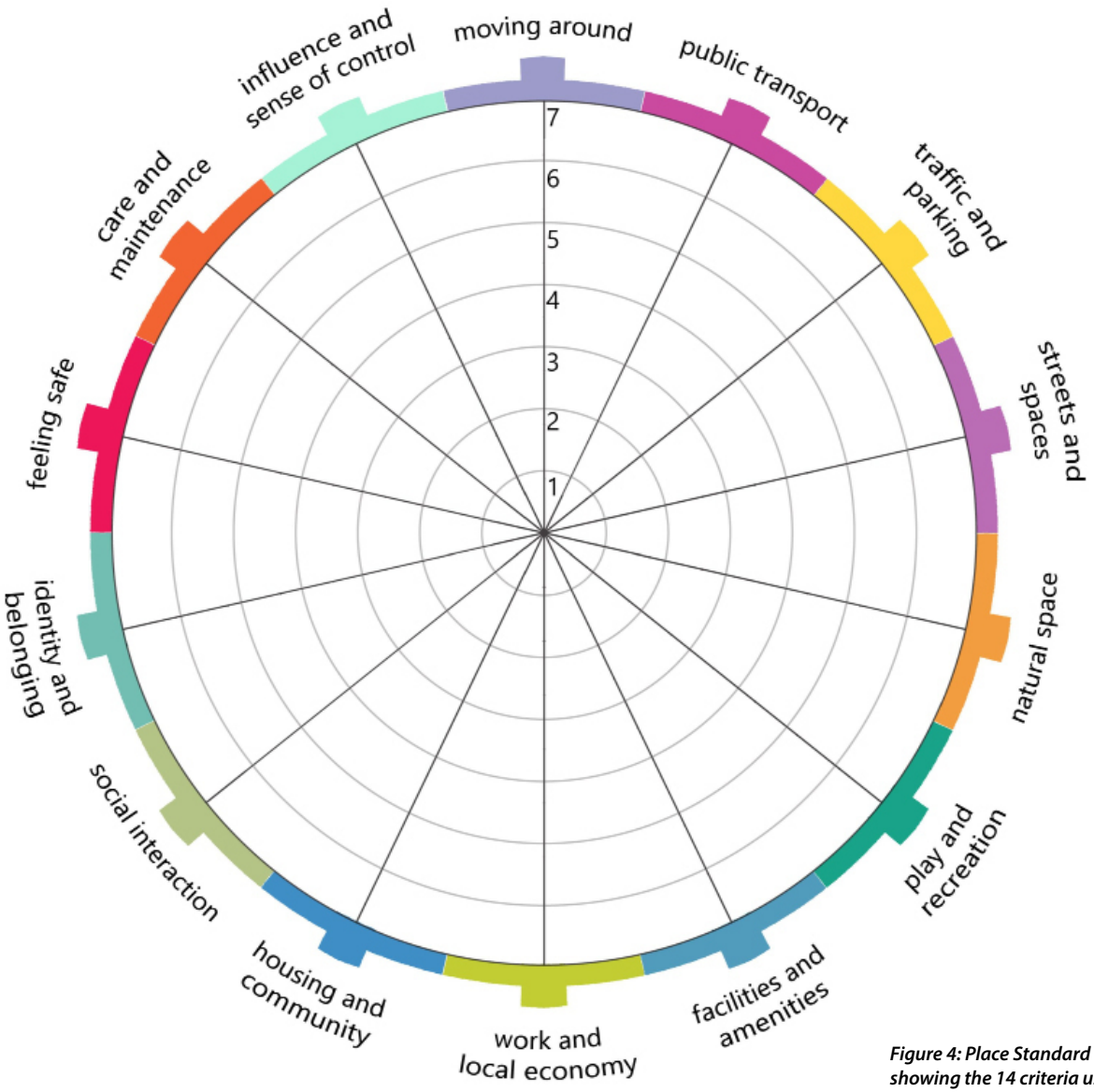
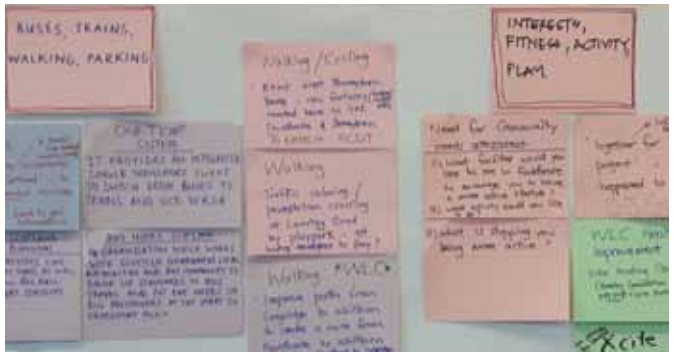


Figure 4: Place Standard Compass, showing the 14 criteria used to critique Fauldhouse

FAQ
Focus


BUSES, TRAINS, WALKING, PARKING
INTEGRITY, FITNESS, ACTIVITY PLAY
Walking/Cycling
Walking

Charrette workshops and exhibition: 11-14 May 2016

The intelligence gathered through the many strands of pre-charrette engagement was invaluable in enabling the charrette team to develop a programme of charrette activity that reflected local concerns and aspirations. This pre-charrette engagement was summarised and on display during the charrette for the community to see and comment on. A FAQ (frequently asked questions) poster was also displayed to give the community answers to questions/ issues the charrette team thought might be mentioned during the charrette (see Appendix 7).

The programme for the charrette and details of the four workshops is outlined in the flyer below. The workshops followed the three themes identified at the pre-charrette engagement:

- Living
- Playing
- Moving

The purpose of the fourth workshop was to assimilate the ideas that had emerged for further discussion. Appendix 8 lists the outputs from each of the four workshops.

A total of 47 people attended the opening and closing events. A total of 40 people attended the four charrette workshops. During the four days there were a number of community public drop-in sessions and a total of 115 comments from the local community were added to our 'bubble wall' during this time.

An 'Activity' survey carried out following the second workshop ('Interests, Fitness, Activity, Play') engaged

Figure 5: Fauldhouse Focus leaflet

In response to what
you've said to us, here's
what we're going to
work on next to help
take things forward.

25 local residents, including a good distribution of older people, mums and teenagers. The results are outlined in Appendix 7. Actions following that survey include the need to:

- better promote existing activity;
- promote and improve cycle routes and paths;
- introduce more clubs for children and young adults; and
- improve existing playgrounds and provide more facilities for younger children.

A walk-about also followed this workshop to speak to local residents (10) living close to the bowling green site about their aspirations for the village and the site. This identified residential as the preferred use for the site. However it should be noted this position is contrary to the 12 formal objections to the residential allocation of the site as identified in the emerging Local Development Plan. There may also be a title issue around community ownership of this site.

A bus users survey carried out following the third workshop ('Buses, Trains, Walking and Parking') engaged 20 local residents. The results are outlined in Appendix 8. Actions following that survey include the need to:

- provide more reliable services and help ensure bus and train drivers know about timetables and routes;
- provide timetable information at bus stops and/or in a central place;
- market Wi-Fi availability on buses and trains; and
- make it easier for people to walk to / access the train station.

A series of daily newsletters were produced during the four days of the charrette. These were distributed electronically to contacts in the local community, with the contact list increasing each day as daily attendees were added to the distribution list (see Appendix 9). Paper copies of the newsletters were also available at each day subsequent day of the charrette.

Local businesses were visited during the charrette, including Sheephouse nursery, the 'Sweetie' shop, Sharp's Garage and the local butcher.

The exhibition on the final fourth day comprised of an 'Ideas Wall' (see image opposite); a clear set of ideas for the charrette team to work on as follows:

Living in Fauldhouse

- Look into making the village green bigger
- Make better use of vacant and derelict sites
- Make the village look better with flower beds, planters, hanging baskets
- Make empty shop units more attractive and, if they remain empty, allow them to be changed into houses
- Make more of the history of Fauldhouse as a mining village
- Find meeting rooms and spaces for small businesses to use
- Help people to set up their own shops and businesses
- Find ways to have more houses for rent

Playing in Fauldhouse

- Run more or different activities in the Partnership Centre; maybe tea dances, fitness classes for beginners
- Help anyone who wants to start or improve a club get the money to do so
- Encourage use of the green space around Fauldhouse
- Help young people find out what there is to do in Fauldhouse. Could an 'app' be developed? Could the secondary schools work on this?
- Help everyone find out what activities already happen.

Moving in Fauldhouse

Buses and Trains

- Talk to those that run the buses and trains to help join up timetables
- Provide more information on bus timetables and services offered by buses (e.g. Wi-Fi) at bus stops and other places
- Increase pavement space around bus stops
- Improve disabled access at the train station platforms
- Provide more raised kerbs at bus stops for disabled access

Walking

- Improve the walk up to the train station
- Provide a better walk along along the Breich Valley towards Stoneyburn / Bents
- Improve the walk between Longridge and Whitburn to make it easier to walk to Whitburn from Fauldhouse
- Improve pedestrian access across Lanrigg Road to play park at the edge of Fauldhouse
- Make the space between Scotmid and the village green easier to walk across

Cycling

- Create more cycle parking at the train station
- Look into providing a bike lending library at the Partnership Centre

Parking

- Provide a disabled parking space in front of Scotmid
- Provide more parking at the train station

Post Charrette: Public Transport Meeting and Follow-up event 8 June 2016

Public Transport Meeting

Appendix 10 outlines the agenda and action from a post-charrette meeting with local and national public transport providers. This meeting took place on 31 May 2016 to begin to take forward some of the transport issues arising during the four day charrette. Action has been taken forward into the Charrette Action Plan in Chapter 5.

Follow-Up Event 8 June 2016

The purpose of the feedback summit on 8 June 2016 was to show what could happen in Fauldhouse in response to what people told us at the charrette. A total of 74 residents attended this event.

The package of collaborative proposals presented at this follow-up event is included in Appendix 11 and detailed in Chapter 4. All the proposals were welcomed, with a preference for Proposal 'a' (Lanrigg Road) and the two temporary installations ('h' and 'I'), especially the Mining History Mural or, indeed, any mining memorial. Substantial support was also given to:

- improving the train station access and parking;
- improving the bus stop design and information;
- improving the village green and making it a more people friendly environment; and
- providing a green fitness network and cycle lending library

The format for this feedback event was as follows:

Figure 6: Series of pictures showing the feedback exhibition held in the village green.

- 11.00 -1.00: drop-in exhibition at the Fauldhouse Partnership Centre
- 1.30 - 2.30: discussion with the 'Take a Break' community craft group held at the FCDT offices
- Village Green: exhibition on the Village Green with a gazebo, children's entertainment and refreshments. Business Gateway and West Lothian Council's Health Improvement Team also exhibited alongside us – the former to help promote business start-ups and the latter to help promote the cycle lending library and encourage people to sign up (proposal 'e').

SCENIC
R118 DUS

4 Proposals

All proposals are geared towards the *primary vision* of enhancing Fauldhouse village as a more attractive, active and accessible place for those who live and work there.

This chapter describes the physical and non-physical package of proposals that emerged from the charrette. The vision, themes, objectives and proposals outlined below all reflect the challenges, aspirations and ideas that were expressed at the charrette.

The proposals focus on:

- **physical** one-off larger scale projects with design proposal plans; and
- **non-physical** on-going tasks and conversations that need to take place to implement action.

The **11 physical proposals and 15 non-physical proposals** selected and generated at the charrette are grouped under **three themes** and **five objectives.** These provide a basis for organising collaboration between relevant groups and organisations.

These proposals are described in more detail on subsequent pages. Additional detail for each proposal includes an indication of what the proposal could involve, who needs to be involved in developing and delivering it, and how. All proposals will need further discussions, feasibility study and design work; all will depend on effective collaborative action to be brought to fruition.

With the exception of those proposals already underway, the first step for every proposal will be for the relevant partners to work out the 'how' in more detail. Although an attempt has been made to prioritise proposals, short/medium/long term prioritisation should be re-considered after further discussions with partners involved.

The details may change as proposals are worked up collaboratively over the coming months and years; the graphics and plan on the project sheets are not intended to fix the details of every proposal, but to guide and indicate what each project could look like and allow discussions to take place. Proposals should be expected to flex as circumstances and stakeholders change, provided that they contribute to the charrette vision, themes and objectives.

Finally, a number of existing projects are already underway, for example projects by FCDT and Central Scotland Green Network Trust / Forestry Commission, which are already making an important contribution to improving the village. These are also indicated on the diagram overleaf.

1 vision

Fauldhouse village as a more attractive, active and accessible place for those who live and work there.

3 themes

5 objectives

Improve Work and the Local Economy

Improve the Village Environment

Improve Public Transport Provision

Provide a Green Fitness Network

Provide Better Facilities

Vision & Themes	Objectives	Charrette proposals	Projects already happening
Vision Fauldhouse is a more attractive, active and accessible village for those who live and work there	1. To Improve Work and the Local Economy	Physical: b, c, e Non-Physical: 2, 3, 7	Fallahill Land / Benhar Bings
	2. To Improve the Village Environment	Physical: a, b, c, f, g, h, i, j, k Non-Physical: 1, 8	Fallahill Land / Benhar Bings Forestry Commission / CSGNT
	3. To improve Public Transport Provision	Physical: b, c, d Non-Physical: 7, 13, 14, 15	
Themes Living Playing Moving	4. To Provide a Green Fitness Network	Physical: e Non-Physical: 10, 11	Fallahill Land / Benhar Bings
	5. To Provide Better Facilities	Physical: c Non-Physical: 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12	Fallahill Land / Benhar Bings Eastfield Park / Training Centre

Figure 7: Diagram showing connections between vision, objectives and proposals

The **11 physical one-off proposals** (and their relationship to these three themes and five objectives) are listed below:

	Proposal	Living	Playing	Moving	Objective
a.	Lanrigg Road village approach (improved gateway / village entrance)	✓		✓	2
b.	Train Station – Parking, Access (walking, cycling, access for all), maintenance, improved information (disabled access, village information)			✓	1,2,3
c.	Partnership Centre – Transport and Community Information Hub			✓	3,5
d.	Improved Bus Stop – Design, Information, raised kerbs			✓	3
e.	Cycle Lending Library		✓	✓	1,4
f.	Enlarged Pedestrian Friendly Village Green	✓	✓		2
g.	Bowling Green Site: Assisted Living Homes and Green Space	✓	✓		2
h.	Main Street Retail Frontage Artwork	✓			2
i.	Mining History Mural	✓			2
j.	Cinema Site	✓			2
k.	Burnside Footpath Improvement	✓			2

The **15 non-physical on-going proposals** (and their relationship to these three themes and five objectives) are listed below:

	Proposal	Living	Playing	Moving	Objective
1.	Ongoing up-keep and maintenance of village centre with flower beds, planters, hanging baskets, a community garden, trees, annual 'deep clean' event, tidy up hedges/trees, introduce more recycling.	✓			2
2.	Promote meeting rooms and spaces for small businesses to use	✓			1
3.	Help people to set up their own shops, restaurants, cafes and businesses (physical and on-line)	✓			1
4.	Find ways to have more houses to rent	✓			5
5.	Find ways of promoting existing and funding more drug and alcohol support services and other services for vulnerable groups	✓			5
6.	Consider providing free W-Fi in the village (hotspots for young people to connect to the network). This links to improvements to broadband connectivity.	✓			5
7.	Consider setting up a community bank and community mini-bus	✓			1,3,5
8.	Visibly increase police presence	✓			2
9.	Run more or different activities in the Partnership Centre (fitness classes for beginners, tea dances, tai chi, classes for 0-5 and 5-7 year olds, holiday clubs, more regular inflatable sessions, swimming sessions straight from work, better disabled access/support at swimming pool, talks on environmental awareness). Extend café opening times.		✓		5
10.	Help anyone who wants to start or improve a club (cricket, golf, community cinema etc.) to get the money to do so		✓		4,5
11.	Encourage use of the green space around Fauldhouse		✓		4
12.	Help everyone, especially young people, find out what there is to do in Fauldhouse		✓		5
13.	Talk to those that run the buses and trains to help join up timetables			✓	3
14.	Provide more information to help people plan journeys (better publicise) on bus timetables, fares and services offered by buses (e.g. Wi-Fi) at bus stops and other places			✓	3
15.	Provide a better walk/cycle along the Breich Vallley towards Stoneyburn / Bents and improve the walk/cycle between Longridge and Whitburn			✓	3

Figure 8: Plan showing the eleven physical projects

Proposal
a. Lanrigg Road village approach

Description
Introduction of traffic calming measures at northern entry into the village to reduce traffic speeds and ensure crossing the road is safer for those trying to gain access to the childrens' play area off Lanrigg Avenue.

Key Players
WLC (Transportation Services Accident Investigation and Prevention (AIP) Unit) or Housing Developer

Figure 9: Visualisation showing traffic calming measures at eastern approach to village

Proposal
b. Train Station – Parking, Access

Description
Consider providing disabled acccess to Glasgow bound platform at Fauldhouse railway station

Key Players
WLC (Public Transport Unit)

Opportunities for Others
Network Rail
Scotrail/Abellio
Scottish Prison Service

Figure 10: Plans showing a layout plan for the provision of parking to the north of the station and a new southern access off Shotts Road

Proposal
b. Train Station – Parking, Access

Description
Potential to provide an improved foot and cycle path up to station platform by pushing back retaining wall

Key Players
WLC (Public Transport Unit)

Opportunities for Others
Network Rail
Scotrail/Abellio
Scottish Prison Service

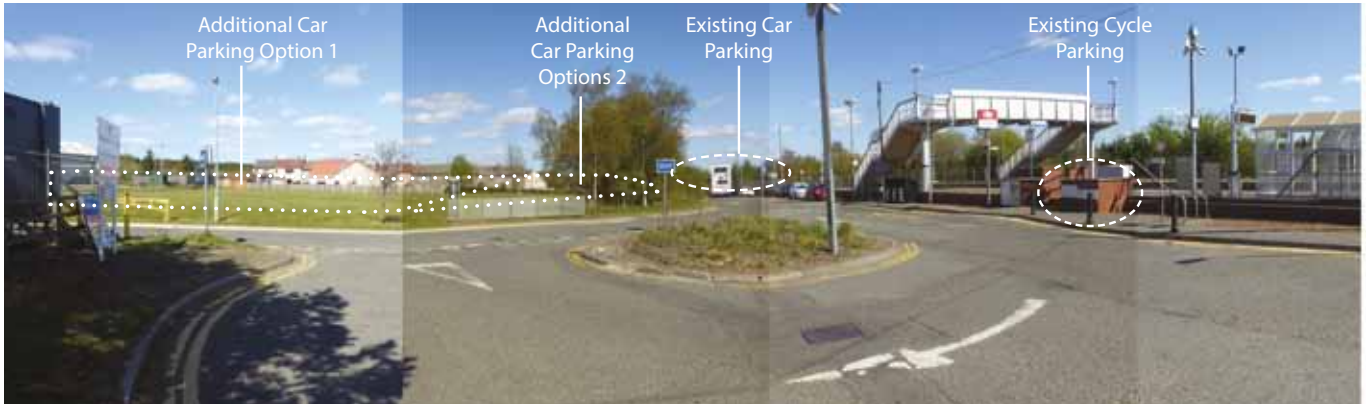


Figure 11: Annotated panoramic showing potential parking provision

Figure 12: Visualisation indicating a widened foot and cycle path access to the station

Proposal
c. Partnership Centre – Transport and Community Information Hub

Description
Potential to provide bus and train times from the Partnership Centre as well as give details on bikes available from a proposed new cycle library.

Key Players
WLC (Partnership Centre)

Opportunities for Others
Scotrail/Abellio
First Bus / Blue Bus
WLC Health Improvement Team
Cricket Club
Golf Club
Additional clubs…

Figure 13: Visualisation showing potential information display for Fauldhouse Partnership Centre

Proposal
d. Improved Bus Stop – Design, Information, raised kerbs

Description
Explore improvements to bus stops including more reliable bus timetable information and shelter provision.

Key Players
WLC (Public Transport Unit)

Opportunities for Others
First Bus / Blue Bus

Figure 14: Visualisation showing potential bus stop improvements along Main Street

Proposal
e. Green Network - Cycle Lending Library

Description
There is an opportunity to better promote and utilise this green network by highlighting its potential as a fitness network, this could be achieved by:

- identifying potential trails for walking, running and cycling through better signage and wayfinding material.
- introducing outdoor gym equipment along some of these routes for circuit training.
- establishing a number of cycle libraries on the network where people can hire bikes.
- running classes from the Partnership Centre that utilise the green network.

Key Players
WLC Health Improvement Team
WLC (Partnership Centre)

Opportunities for Others
FCDT

Figure 15: Plan showing potential to introduce fitness networks around the village through green spaces

Figure 16: Visualisation showing potential introduction of cycle storage facility at the Partnership Centre

Figure 17: Visualisation showing potential walking and fitness circuits and outdoor exercise equipment

Proposal
f. Enlarged Pedestrian Friendly Village Green

Description
Opportunity to explore options for improved pedestrian environment at the heart of the village. This board shows two possible scenarios including pedestrianisation of the side street which runs through the central green.

Key Players
WLC

Opportunities for Others
FCDT

Figure 18: Visualisation showing streetscape improvements to the Village Green and Main Street next to the Coop, enhancing connections across the road through reducing traffic speeds on approach to the Green (alternative option to access into Green shown in inset).

Proposal

g. Bowling Green Site: Assisted Living Homes and Green Space

Description

This board shows two options for the re-use of the Bowling Green Site. Much of the comments we heard during Fauldhouse Focus welcomed the introduction of new housing on the Bowling Green Site, particularly assisted living housing. The option shown includes assisted living housing set amongst areas of green space and attempts to formalise footpath linkages from Main Street across the site to Eldrick Avenue.

Key Players

WLC (Housing Services / Planning Services / Construction Services).

Opportunities for Others

FCDT
Sharp Garage
Kirknewton Development Trust (for advice)

Figure 19: Plan showing potential arrangement of residential homes on the former bowling green site.

Proposal
h. Main Street Retail Frontage Artwork

Description
Explore improvements and temporary programmes for under-used and derelict shops and buildings within the village including the old bike shop along Main Street adjacent to Fauldhouse St Andrews Parish Church.

Key Players
FCDT

Opportunities for Others
WLC

Figure 20: Visualisation showing animation of vacant building fronts along Main Street

Proposal
i. Mining History Mural

Description
Proposals for the improvement of under-used and derelict shops includes the introduction of a mural based on the area's mining history along Bridge Street opposite the existing war memorial.

Key Players
FCDT

Opportunities for Others
WLC

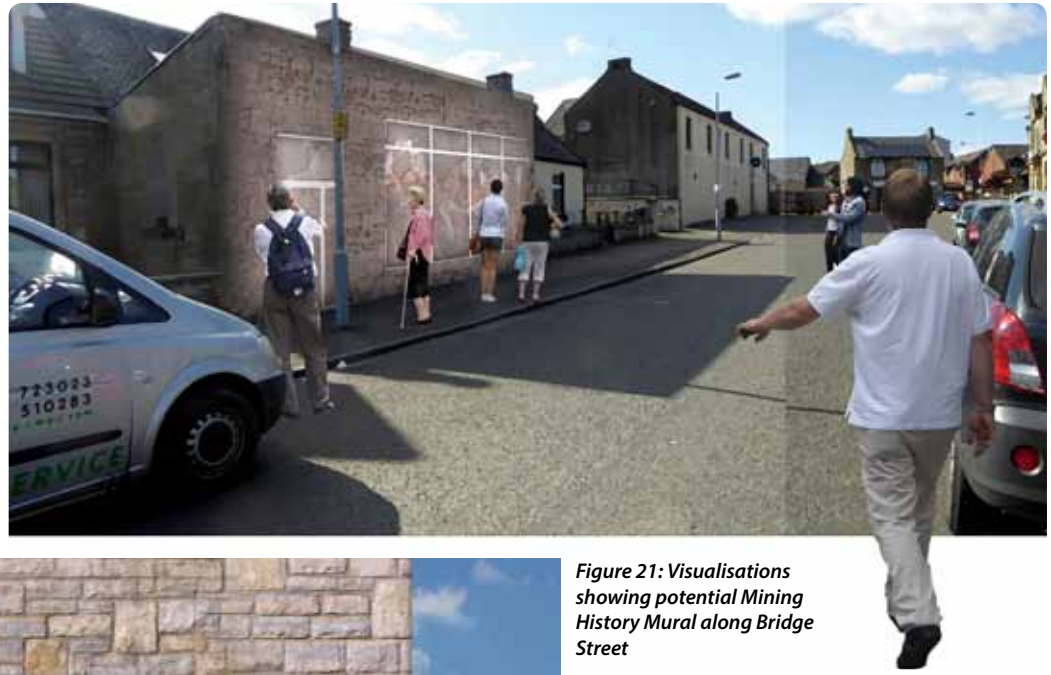


Figure 21: Visualisations showing potential Mining History Mural along Bridge Street

Proposal
j. Cinema Site

Description
Linking to the proposed re-use of the Bowling Green Site is the introduction of new 'gap' housing to the old cinema site. The options shown are 'massing' exercises for social housing fronting on to Main Street. The visualisations incorporate a new improved bus stop with enhanced visual identification and more reliable bus timetable information provision.

Key Players
WLC

Opportunities for Others
FCDT

Figure 22: Visualisations showing potential social housing along Main Street, with improved bus stop facility

Proposal
g. Burnside Footpath Improvement

Description
As part of the promotion and utilisation of the 'green network', the enhancement of the existing walk alongside the burn off Sheephousehill provides for potential trails for walking, running and cycling, along with the establishment of a community orchard.

Key Players
WLC (NETs & Land Services)

Opportunities for Others
CSGN
WLC

Figure 23: Visualisations showing potential enhancements along a burn that runs just off Main Street, forming part of wider improvements to the village's green network

5 Action, Implementation and Investment Plan

This Action, Implementation and Investment Plan is intended to provide a preliminary indication of the range of initiatives which can be carried forward in the period to the year 2020. It breaks down each proposal into manageable chunks, gives an outline of what needs to happen when, who needs to be involved and how to fund them. Each of the proposals emerging from the charrette will need more work before they can be delivered on the ground.

The vision of enhancing Fauldhouse as a more attractive, active and accessible village embraces a mix of actions.

All proposals will need further feasibility study and design work as specified in the action plan shown overleaf. This charrette report forms a key reference point for co-ordinating further work. As explained in chapter 4, the individual proposals outlined in this report may change in response to circumstances; such flexibility is to be expected and indeed encouraged.

This Action Plan breaks down the proposals mentioned in chapter 4 into actionable steps in the short term (next 2 years), medium term (2-5 years) and long term (beyond 5 years)

Every project will depend on effective collaborative action to be brought to fruition; the action plan suggests who the lead and support players should be and where there might be opportunities for other organisations to be positively involved. It also suggests funding opportunities.

It is important to highlight that West Lothian Council has little control over the deregulated bus and train services and will act as a facilitator via the Council's Public Transport Unit.

It is important to note that the action plan is selective. It responds to the capacity and resources which are likely to be available, in order to focus minds on a deliverable action plan and the opportunities for a transformative impact.

In addition to the proposal-specific actions identified in this Action Plan, it is important to co-ordinate and communicate activity. This is addressed in chapter 6.

Proposal	Now to 2018 (short term)	2018-2020 (medium term)	After 2020 (long term)	Lead partner (Investor)	Support Partners (Investors)	Funding (where WLC take a lead this may not come with a budget)
a. Lanrigg Road village approach (improved gateway / village entrance)	Gain partner agreement. Design and funding feasibility. Subject to AIP assessment and getting on the WLC programme.		Phased delivery (if housing developer is lead partner)	WLC (Transportation Services Accident Investigation and Prevention (AIP) Unit) or Housing Developer		WLC or Housing Developer WLC Village Improvement Fund West Lothian Development Trust
b. Train Station: • -Parking • - Access (walking, cycling, access for all) • -maintenance • -information (disabled access, village information)	Gain partner agreement. Parking: further assess desirability / feasibility. Access: discuss and agree at A71 realignment working group. Maintenance: Research who owns land in need of maintenance and carry out works if feasible. Information: village and disabled access info to be provided at station	Parking: build additional parking spaces (if desirable). Access: carry out in tandem with electrification of Shotts line	Disabled access improvements (if feasible).	WLC (Public Transport Unit)	Network Rail Scotrail/Abellio Scottish Prison Service	WLC TS (Smart Choices) Sustrans Community Links Fund Network Rail Scotrail Community Choices Fund WLC Village Improvement Fund West Lothian Development Trust

Proposal	Now to 2018 (short term)	2018-2020 (medium term)	After 2020 (long term)	Lead partner (Investor)	Support Partners (Investors)	Funding (where WLC take a lead this may not come with a budget)
c. Partnership Centre – Transport and Community Information Hub	Gain partner agreement. Consider use of TV screen, additional screen, community notice board. Centrally market / promote: - bus and train times - bike lending scheme - cricket club - golf club - available meeting space etc.			WLC (Partnership Centre)	Scotrail/Abellio First Bus / Blue Bus WLC Health Improvement Team Cricket Club Golf Club Additional clubs…	LEADER WLC Village Improvement Fund West Lothian Development Trust
d. Improved Bus Stop – Design, Information, raised kerbs	Gain partner agreement. Design and feasibility. Project Initiation.			WLC (Public Transport Unit)	First Bus / Blue Bus	Community Choices Fund
e. Cycle Lending Library (green fitness network)	Gain partner agreement. Design and feasibility. Project Initiation.			WLC Health Improvement Team WLC (Partnership Centre)	FCDT	WLC Paths for All
f. Enlarged Pedestrian-friendly Village Green	Gain partner agreement. Design and feasibility. Project Initiation.			WLC	FCDT	Tesco Bags of Help Greenspace Funding Sustrans Community Links Funding Levenseat Trust / Scottish Landfill Communities Fund

Proposal	Now to 2018 (short term)	2018-2020 (medium term)	After 2020 (long term)	Lead partner (Investor)	Support Partners (Investors)	Funding (where WLC take a lead this may not come with a budget)
g. Bowling Green Site: Assisted Living Homes and Green Space	Consider options and possibilities for site – including short term site reclamation / landscaping. Gain partner agreement. Review title deeds. Apply for funding and purchase land if required. Design and feasibility.	Build low energy affordable homes for older people to rent with green space.		WLC (Housing Services / Planning Services / Construction Services).	FCDT Sharp Garage Kirknewton Development Trust (for advice)	Scottish Land Fund Levenseat Trust / Scottish Landfill Communities Fund Community Assets Fund
h. Main Street Retail Frontage Artwork (temporary installation)	Gain partner agreement. Design and feasibility. Project Initiation.			FCDT	WLC	COSS fund The Robertson Trust – Community Arts Funding WLC Village Improvement Fund West Lothian Development Trust
i. Mining History Mural (temporary installation)	Gain partner agreement. Design and feasibility. Project Initiation.			FCDT	WLC	COSS fund LEADER WLC Village Improvement Fund West Lothian Development Trust
j. Cinema Site	Gain partner agreement. Design and feasibility. Project Initiation.	Phased delivery		WLC	FCDT	Scottish Land Fund
k. Burnside Footpath Improvements	Gain partner agreement.			WLC (NETs & Land Services)	CSGN WLC	Tesco Bags of Help Greenspace Funding

Proposal	Now to 2018 (short term)	2018-2020 (medium term)	After 2020 (long term)	Lead partner (Investor)	Support Partners (Investors)	Funding (where WLC take a lead this may not come with a budget)
1. Ongoing up-keep and maintenance of village centre with flower beds, planters, hanging baskets, a community garden, trees, annual 'deep clean' event, tidy up hedges/ trees, introduce more recycling.	Gain partner agreement. Design and feasibility. Project Initiation. Consider 'Fauldhouse in Bloom'.	Phased delivery annually	Phased delivery annually	FCDT WLC (NETs & Land Services & Waste Services).	WLC	LEADER Levenseat Trust / Scottish Landfill Communities Fund WLC Village Improvement Fund West Lothian Development Trust
2. Promote meeting rooms and spaces for small businesses to use	Gain partner agreement. Promote / market through Proposal 'c'. Consider business space / working from home audit/study.			FCDT (already providing in 'the hub') Local Chamber of Commerce Federation of Small Businesses	WLC (Partnership Centre)	
3. Help people to set up their own shops, restaurants, cafes and businesses (physical and on-line)	Gain partner agreement. Project Initiation and delivery. Promote / market through Proposal 'c' and '12'. Consider opportunities to engage with Young Enterprise Scotland on 'High Street Challenge'; 'Bridge to Business'.	Continually review and monitor.	Continually review and monitor.	WLC (Business Gateway 'Working Place Matters' workshop; business and trade portal)	FCDT Sheephouse nursery (advice) The Sweetie shop (interested in expanding) Young Enterprise Scotland Carnegie Trust UK	COSS fund LEADER Carnegie Trust 'Twin Town'

Proposal	Now to 2018 (short term)	2018-2020 (medium term)	After 2020 (long term)	Lead partner (Investor)	Support Partners (Investors)	Funding (where WLC take a lead this may not come with a budget)
4. Find ways to have more houses to rent	Gain partner agreement. Review housing allocation policy and build strategy. Consider creation of a short-life working group to consider a joint refresh of overall housing strategy for area to include an alignment of allocation policies and stock investment plans.	Phased delivery.	Phased delivery.	Local Housing Associations (Castle Rock / Edinvar)	WLC (Housing Services)	
5. Find ways of promoting existing and funding more drug and alcohol support services and other services for vulnerable groups	Gain partner agreement. Project Initiation and delivery. Promote / market through Proposal 'c' and '12'.	Continually review and monitor.	Continually review and monitor.	WLC (Social Work services – A&D Team)	FCDT	LEADER
6. Consider providing free Wi-Fi in the village (hotspots for people to connect to the network). This links to improvements to broadband connectivity.	Gain partner agreement. Project Initiation and delivery. Promote / market through Proposal 'c' and '12'.	Continually review and monitor.	Continually review and monitor.	WLC (Economic Development) – Andrew Cotton	WLC FCDT Police Scotland	LEADER

Proposal	Now to 2018 (short term)	2018-2020 (medium term)	After 2020 (long term)	Lead partner (Investor)	Support Partners (Investors)	Funding (where WLC take a lead this may not come with a budget)
7. Consider setting up a community bank and community mini-bus	Gain partner agreement. Design and feasibility. Full business case required. Consider phased funding approach.	Project Initiation		FCDT	WLC	Scottish Land Fund Community Choices Fund WLC Village Improvement Fund West Lothian Development Trust
8. Visibly increase police presence	Gain partner agreement (if possible) at Local Area Committee. Agree delivery strategy. Project Initiation.	Continually review and monitor.	Continually review and monitor.	Police Scotland	WLC FCDT	
9. Run more or different activities in the Partnership Centre (fitness classes for beginners, tea dances, tai chi, classes for 0-5 and 5-7 year olds, holiday clubs, more regular inflatable sessions, swimming sessions straight from work, better disabled access/support at swimming pool, talks on environmental awareness). Extend café opening times.	Gain partner agreement. Agree delivery strategy. Margaret Ferry (local resident) would like to give talks on environmental awareness (with support). Speak to Fauldhouse Partnership Centre about providing more regular pool inflatable/ slide sessions (e.g. Saturdays 2-3pm), pool sessions straight from work, and providing better disabled support at pool.			WLC (Partnership Centre) Xcite Capability Scotland (who run the café)	Local residents (with WLC) The Robertson Trust	Robertson Trist Community Sports Funding category

Proposal	Now to 2018 (short term)	2018-2020 (medium term)	After 2020 (long term)	Lead partner (Investor)	Support Partners (Investors)	Funding (where WLC take a lead this may not come with a budget)
10. Help anyone who wants to start or improve a club (cricket, golf, community cinema etc.) to get the money to do so.	Gain partner agreement. Agree delivery strategy. Fauldhouse Victoria Cricket Club: - assist in funding bid for new clubhouse, new development coach. Introduce bikeability (cycle proficiency training) at two local primary schools: http://bikeabilityscotland.org/ Project initiation.	Continually review and monitor.	Continually review and monitor.	FCDT	WLC	Tesco Bags of Help Greenspace funding (cricket club have already applied for maximum £12k with our help)
11. Encourage use of the green space around Fauldhouse	Gain partner agreement. Promote / market through Proposal 'c' and '12'.			WLC (NETs Land & Countryside Services) FCS	FCDT	LEADER
12. Help everyone, especially young people, find out what there is to do in Fauldhouse	Gain partner agreement. Consider feasibility of schools designing an 'app'. Promote / market through Proposal 'c' Project initiation.	Continually review and monitor.	Continually review and monitor.	WLC (secondary schools & Youth Action West Lothian)	FCDT	Awards for All (schools to apply)
13. Talk to those that run the buses and trains to help join up timetables	Gain partner agreement. Agree delivery strategy. Project initiation.			WLC (Planning and Transportation Services)	Abellio / Scotrail	

Proposal	Now to 2018 (short term)	2018-2020 (medium term)	After 2020 (long term)	Lead partner (Investor)	Support Partners (Investors)	Funding (where WLC take a lead this may not come with a budget)
14. Provide more information to help people plan journeys (better publicise) on bus timetables, fares and services offered by buses (e.g. Wi-Fi) at bus stops and other places.	Gain partner agreement. Promote / market through Proposal 'c' and '12'. Promote through FCDT newsletter.	Continually review and monitor.	Continually review and monitor.	WLC (Transportation Services – Public Transport unit)	First Bus / Blue Bus	
15. Provide a better walk/cycle route along Stoneyburn Bents and improve the walk / cycle between Longridge and Whitburn.	Gain partner agreement. Design and delivery strategy / feasibility.	Phased delivery.		WLC (Planning & Transportation Services)	FCS CSGN	Tesco Bags of Help Greenspace Funding Paths for All SRDP LEADER Sustrans community links funding

Possible main **funding** sources are detailed below:

Funding Source	Timescales	Notes
Tesco Bags of Help Greenspace Funding: http://www.groundwork.org.uk/Sites/tescocommunityscheme	2 rounds of funding per year 2015-2018.	Projects that would typically receive funding include: • Parks, pocket parks and urban green spaces • Green corridors – river and canals, cycle ways • Formal and informal play areas • Open access sports facilities within public parks and recreation grounds – e.g. football pitches, tennis courts and cricket pitches • Informal outdoor recreation facilities; e.g. gym equipment, trim trails and woodland walks • Nature reserves, community woodland, ponds and village greens • Churchyards • Seafront improvements • Community allotments, community gardens, orchards and city farms • Spaces in the grounds of hospices and day centres • Allotments • School grounds • Community spaces on housing estates or residential areas
Scottish Big Lottery 3rd Scottish Land Fund https://www.biglotteryfund.org.uk/scottishlandfund Tel: 03001237110; advicescotland@biglotteryfund.org.uk, facebook.com/biglotteryfundscotland.	2016-2020 (with a total of £10m available each year)	The fund aims to support urban and rural communities to become more resilient and sustainable. One of the key factors is having a receptive Local Authority. They have a mix of medium (less than £150,000 for e.g. community led activity) and large grants (less than £1m for e.g. capital and revenue projects / grants for community asset projects which are community-led and run). Mentors are available to help support applications.
Big Lottery Community Assets Fund	Opened 16 July 2016. £10,000 to £1m for up to 5 years	To empower people to create strong and resilient communities by helping them acquire and/or develop local assets that are important to them. Funds are available to community-led organisations to tackle inequality.
Awards for All Scotland http://www.biglotteryfund.org.uk/awardsforallscotland	Ongoing	£500-£10,000 to help develop ideas. Aims to help improve local communities and the lives of people in need. You can apply if you are a not for profit / voluntary or community body, social enterprise, community council, school or statutory body. It is focused on organisations who have not received a grant from the programme in the last 3 years. outdoor recreation facilities; e.g. gym equipment, trim trails and woodland walks

Funding Source	Timescales	Notes
Scottish Rural Development Programme (SRDP) http://www.gov.scot/Topics/farmingrural/SRDP	2014-2020	Various schemes for access projects. Land Management focused. The main priorities are: • Enhancing the rural economy • Supporting agricultural and forestry businesses • Protecting and improving the natural environment • Addressing the impact of climate change • Supporting rural communities
Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN) http://www.centralscotlandgreennetwork.org/resources/funding	2014-2020	Funding available for tree planting and footpaths.
Paths for All http://www.pathsforall.org.uk/pfa/support/grants-a-funding.html	Ongoing	Funding for access and community growing projects. Walking for health grants to support walking within communities – new grants available this year.
COSS Community Ownership Fund: http://www.dtascommunityownership.org.uk/	£350,000 2016/2017	Fund to enable (support) community groups and public bodies to buy out buildings and land. It has been used to turn former council offices and empty shops into community hubs, arts venues and sports centres. Offers advice on all aspects of asset transfer, as well as training courses, good practice guides and toolkits.
West Lothian LEADER Rural Funding Programme	£2.17 million 2014-2020	Funding for community-led local development in West Lothian under three themes: (1) well-connected communities (digital inclusion, affordable transport); (2) stronger communities (access to jobs, small businesses, community assets, health and well-being); and (3) improved local environment (local heritage and environment, improved visitor numbers).
Scottish Government Community Choices Fund: http://news.scotland.gov.uk/News/-2-million-for-Community-Choices-Fund-2311.aspx	£2m 2016/2017 financial year	For community groups and councils to organise community choices events, with funding prioritised in deprived areas. No minimum bid and preference for over £20,000. Can claim up to £100,000. Deadline 29 July 2016
Robertson Trust Community Arts Funding		Community sports funding category.

Funding Source	Timescales	Notes
West Lothian Development Trust	£75,000 annually. Expected to significantly increase in the next 6-18 months as another 5 windfarms are constructed.	Community benefit received from Pateshill (7 turbines) and Black Law (2 turbines)
WLC Village Improvement Fund	£125,000 over 5 years for Fauldhouse – with £88,000 remaining and 2 years remaining to allocate to eligible capital projects.	
Sustrans Community Links Funding (funded by Transport Scotland): https://sustranscommunitylinks.wordpress.com/	Sustrans is supporting £20m towards construction projects. All projects have now been allocated but the fund has been re-opened for 2017-2018 spend given likely under-spend for allocated projects.	Objectives: (1) for infrastructure projects designed to encourage cycling and walking for everyday journeys; (2) to encourage place making schemes that evidence future modal shift to cycling and walking; (3) to meet an identified community need and demand; (4) to link places people live with the places they want to get to; and (5) to encourage investment in new infrastructure solutions which meet the needs of cyclists and pedestrians.

This page is intentional blank

6 Conclusions and Next Steps

The challenge after any charrette is sustaining momentum by moving quickly to delivery. Since meaningful improvements are inevitably complicated and involve multiple partners, it is important to quickly get arrangements in place to agree and co-ordinate activity. This short concluding section summarises what needs to happen next.

In addition to the proposal-specific actions identified in the Action Plan in chapter 5, there are a number of other important actions which are needed if the charrette objectives are to be delivered and sustained. These include:

1. Getting buy-in from local stakeholders and delivery partners (lead and support as shown in chapter 5).
2. Creating a mechanism for collaborative delivery (this could be through a continuation of the steering group in the short to medium term, or the gradual handing over of actions to the Fauldhouse Community Development Trust, with support from West Lothian Council in the longer term).
3. FCDT (with others) building & co-ordinating local capacity with support.
4. Securing funding from the various funding sources (and more) identified in chapter 5.
5. Keeping young people interested and involved.
6. Demonstrating progress to the wider community.
7. Sustaining momentum!

These points all rely on having effective governance and communication arrangements in place. The initial priorities should be to agree who will do what during the remainder of 2016, agree the lead and support partners for each project as shown in chapter 5, and ensure that there is short term demonstrable progress in the village between now and 2018.

The charrette steering group has provided an excellent forum to plan the charrette, and this perhaps now needs to be replaced by a grouping which is more focussed on project management and delivery. FCDT has indicated a willingness to take forward actions into their Business Plan. It is vital that the package of proposals taken forward are done collaboratively rather than led by a single organisation.

Focus
Contact:
Join the conversation
Focus

Appendices

1. Fauldhouse background information
2. Pre-charrette walkabout
3. Pre-charrette engagement comments
4. Youth engagement summary posters
5. Community survey results
6. Place Standard outputs
7. FAQ poster
8. Summary of charrette drop-in / workshop outputs
9. Charrette newsletters
10. Public Transport Meeting post charrette – agenda and action
11. Feedback event display boards

Appendix 1: Fauldhouse Background Information

Introduction

Fauldhouse developed in the 19th century with the growth of the iron industry and the railway, which opened in 1845. The industrial focus of the town shifted in the later 19th century from ironstone to coal mining, with around 20 pits operating in the area. The last mine closed in 1974.

In terms of the built environment, the old miners' housing has been replaced over time with council housing and a number of private housing estates. A range of shops operate on Main Street and there are some small commercial units. There are however no significant local employment opportunities. Fauldhouse railway station connects the town to Edinburgh and Glasgow, and there are bus services. A new Partnership Centre provides healthcare, leisure and community facilities. A golf course lies to the south of the town and two championship courses are being constructed to the north east. Wind farm developments exist at Blacklaw Farm and are proposed at Tormywheel, both to the south of the village.

According to a 2013 Quality of Life survey, Fauldhouse residents are less satisfied with West Lothian as a place to live compared to the rest of the population (80.5% compared to 88.4% for West Lothian as a whole). 66.7% of residents were satisfied with their neighbourhoods (compared to 82.9%) and 16.7% were dissatisfied (compared to 4.8%).

Heritage

The name of Fauldhouse is derived from 'house on the fallow land', perhaps a reference to the upland location. There appears to have been a farmstead here in the Middle Ages on which dairy cattle were grazed. It is recorded as supplying butter and cheese to its owners, the Knights Hospitaller of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, based at Torphichen Preceptory. In the 1600s the small settlement at this location was labelled as 'Falas' on a map. This appears to have been an alternative name or a phonetic rendering of the local pronunciation. On the establishment of a Post Office in the mid-1800s, the name was fixed as Fauldhouse.

The church of St. John the Baptist was the first Roman Catholic parish in West Lothian, founded in 1873.

Fauldhouse lies on the south eastern edge of a coalfield extending under North Lanarkshire and beyond. Mining commenced from the mid-1800s in a number of pits sunk to the west and north of the village, and continued until 1974. Land to the east of Fauldhouse formed part of the West Lothian oil shale field, and an oil extraction plant was established a mile south east of the village in the latter half of the 1800s to process locally mined oil shale. The surrounding landscape was also rich in ironstone, which was extracted to feed the ironworks at Shotts. There were limestone and sandstone quarries in the area. Some of the quarries remain in use, but the deep coal mines and oil shale mines are all closed, and extensive afforestation conceals much of the industrial past.

Population and Demographics

Fauldhouse is the largest settlement in the Fauldhouse and the Breich Valley ward, with an approximate population of 4,840 (2014 estimate). Fauldhouse has a lower population of children (18.6%) compared to West Lothian as a whole, and a higher population of pensioners (19.2%). The working age population is similar to the local average, at 62%.

Deprivation

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Fauldhouse has three datazones in the lowest ranking 20% of all datazones in Scotland (Blinkfields, Cricket Ground and Langrigg). This was unchanged between 2009 and 2012.

The table below breaks down the ranking for the datazones in each of the domains of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation. The higher the number, the better the ranking and vice versa. Those in the worst 10% and 20% are illustrated by the colour code below the table.

The three Fauldhouse datazones score very low in terms of employment. Blinkfields and Cricket Ground also score very low in terms of income and health and Langrigg scores very low in terms of Education.

Children in poverty

According to a report published in October 2014 by the Campaign to End Child Poverty, some 16.7% of children in the Fauldhouse and the Breich Valley ward were classed as being in poverty before housing costs, compared to 13.3% in West Lothian as a whole. This rose to 26.3% after housing costs. These were the highest levels of children in poverty measured in West Lothian. The level for the local authority as a whole was 21.2%.

The number of pupils registered for free school meals is a good indication of low income families. In February 2014, 34.4% were in receipt of free meals at Falla Hill Primary, 24.3% at St John the Baptist RC Primary, compared to 21.8% across West Lothian. At secondary level, 24.4% of pupils at Whitburn Academy were in receipt of free meals, 19% at St Kentigern's Academy.

Education

Fauldhouse is served by two primary schools, Falla Hill and St John the Baptist (RC), both located in the town itself. At secondary level children attend nearby Whitburn Academy and St Kentigern's Academy (RC) in Blackburn.

The average tariff scores for all S4 pupils in Fauldhouse in 2012/13 (latest available data) was 168, compared to 206 across West Lothian). The percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more qualifications at level 6 or above at end of S5 has risen at both secondary schools, although both are slightly below the West Lothian average of 15% (Whitburn Academy 12%, St Kentigern's Academy 14%).

According to the 2011 Census, there are a lower proportion of 16-17 year olds in education in Fauldhouse (68.3%) compared to the West Lothian average (77.8%). Staying on rates for S5 pupils have been significantly below the local average in Whitburn Academy but generally above for St Kentigern's.

SIMD Domain							
Data Zone	INCOME	EMPLOYMENT	HEALTH	EDUCATION	GEOGRAPHIC ACCESS	HOUSING	CRIME
S01006299 (F'house Blinkfields)	836	887	915	1488	5647	2849	1599
S01006300 (Fauldhouse Cricket)	1063	782	821	1506	5177	2332	1584
S01006301 (F'house Langrigg)	1456	734	1737	351	5876	1834	806

Worst 10% — Rank – 1 – 650

Worst 20% — Rank – 651 - 1300

Fauldhouse Blinkfields (s0100 6299)

Fauldhouse Cricket Ground (s0100 6300)

Fauldhouse Langrigg (s0100 6301)

The 2011 Census showed that only 11% of Fauldhouse adults were educated to degree level or above, approximately half the West Lothian level of 21.5%.

Local economy

Employment

At the time of the 2011 Census results, 67.6% of the adult population of Fauldhouse were economically active, compared to 72.2% in West Lothian as a whole. Full-time-employment was particularly low in Fauldhouse at 40.5% of working age adults (West Lothian was 44.7%). Self-employment levels are also below the West Lothian rate, at 5.8%. In 2011, 6.6% of Fauldhouse residents were unemployed (compared to 5% of West Lothian), 32.4% were economically inactive (27.8% for West Lothian), 4.1% looking after home or family (3.6% for West Lothian) and 7.4% were long-term sick or disabled (5% for West Lothian).
Of those persons in Fauldhouse that were aged 16-74 and unemployed at the time of the 2011 Census, 36.4% were aged 16-24 years, a higher proportion compared to West Lothian levels (34.7%). A lower proportion of those unemployed were aged 50-74 years (13.1%, compared to 15.7% for West Lothian). Of the unemployed residents, 14% had never worked (compared to the 12.9% West Lothian average).

Fauldhouse and the Breich Valley ward area continues to have a slightly higher unemployment rate than West Lothian and Scotland. In January 2016, there were 200 Jobseeker's Allowance claimants, a rate of 1.9%, compared to the West Lothian rate of 1.7% and Scottish rate of 2.2%. The latest estimate (August 2015) indicates that 15.7% of Fauldhouse adults of working age are in receipt of a key out-of-work benefit compared with 10.8% for West Lothian as a whole. This does however represent a considerable reduction over the past three years, when 19.8% of residents claimed key out-of-work benefits.

The 2011 Census results show that those in employment are largely in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles and motorcycles (16.6%); manufacturing (16.1%); health and social work activities (12.5%); and construction (10%). 15% of residents gave their occupation as process, plant and machine operatives (the West Lothian level was 10%) and 14.4% as skilled trade occupations (11.3% for West Lothian). There was a lower than average percentage of residents who are managers, directors and senior officials (6.2% compared to 8.4% for West Lothian), professional occupations (8.4% compared to 13.8%) and associate professional and technical occupations (9.9% compared to 12.2%).

Historically, Fauldhouse and the Breich Valley residents are less likely to travel further to work and study. The 2001 census reported that 24% of residents travelled outside West Lothian to work, compared with 33% for West Lothian as a whole.

Internet access

Fauldhouse respondents to the 2013 Quality of Life survey have lower levels of access to the internet at home, compared to the West Lothian average (19.4% do not have access, compared to 5.6%).

Employment support

The Fauldhouse Partnership Centre offers a range of services, adult learning classes, an IT suite, library facilities and support from DWP and West Lothian Council's Advice shop. A number of job fairs have also been run at the Centre.

Retailing

The proposed LDP classes Fauldhouse in the Retail Hierarchy as a Local Town Centre/ Local Neighbourhood Centre. These are defined as places which 'Serve the smaller towns, villages and suburbs of larger towns in terms of top-up shopping and limited local services. In larger catchments may be anchored by larger retail store serving proportion of main shopping needs'.

Local economy in the Local Plan and proposed LDP

As noted above, the current Local Plan and proposed LDP both recognise economically important mineral deposits in the vicinity of Fauldhouse.

Leisure, sport and tourism

Fauldhouse has a number of sporting teams and facilities. The local football team is Fauldhouse United who play in the Scottish Junior Football Association. To the south of Fauldhouse is Greenburn Golf Course, founded in 1892. The local cricket club is Fauldhouse Victoria, established in 1855 and one of the oldest clubs in Scotland. There is also a successful swimming club, Fauldhouse Penguins.

Housing

According to the 2011 Census, Fauldhouse had a total number of 2,106 households. The majority (55.1%) are owner occupied. There is a higher proportion of households rented from the council compared to the West Lothian average (28.4% to 17.5%), but a lower proportion of other social rented households (7.2% compared to 8.7%) and private rented households (8.4% compared to 9.7%).

The following table contains 2011 Census information about householders:

Recent data shows that there were 588 council houses in Fauldhouse at the end of 2014/15. This large number, the exposed location of the town and the existing condition of the buildings has ensured that a large amount of the Council's capital programme is being spent on upgrading housing in the town. Blocks of flats at Burnlea Place, Meadow Place and Redcroft Place have been demolished, and there is ongoing work in the Lanrigg and Cuthill areas. Demolition

Household Type	Fauldhouse	West Lothian	Scotland
One person household – aged 65+	11.6%	10.6%	13.1%
One person household – aged under 65	20.1%	17.9%	21.6%
Lone parent: with dependent children	9.9%	8.6%	7.2%
Lone parent: all children non-dependent	5.0%	4.0%	3.9%
Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: with dependent children	13.4%	16.8%	13.6%
Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: no dependent children	19.8%	20.5%	18.4%
Cohabiting couple: with dependent children	5.2%	4.6%	3.7%
Cohabiting couple: no dependent children	4.2%	5.5%	5.5%
All full-time students	-	0%	0.9%
All aged 65 and over	7.3%	6.8%	7.8%
Other	3.5%	4.7%	4.4%

works to Main Street are ongoing in advance of the major upgrades.

In 2013, 84.3% of houses in Fauldhouse are in council tax bands A-C, compared to 68% in West Lothian as a whole. Conversely, there are far fewer houses in the highest bands F-H (2.1% compared to 10.2%). House prices are also significantly lower than the West Lothian average.

Housing in the Local Plan

The proposed LDP allocates a number of sites in and around the town for housing, totalling 417 units. Development of these sites would increase the population of the village by approximately 1,000 people, around 20% of the existing population.

Transport and accessibility

Fauldhouse railway station is located at the southwestern edge of the town. It is on the Shotts Line, and connects the town with Edinburgh Waverley and Glasgow Central. From Monday to Saturday there are generally hourly services both east and west, becoming 2 hourly in the evenings and at weekends. There are limited car parking facilities, no ticket collection or purchasing facilities and the station is unmanned.

The Local Plan states that 'The need for additional park and ride facilities at Fauldhouse station will be kept under review'. The proposed LDP notes that Transport Scotland has announced proposals for the electrification of the Shotts line by 2019.

There are a number of bus services connecting Fauldhouse to the wider area.

Health

Health statistics in Fauldhouse are largely poorer than the West Lothian and Scottish averages, and are shown in table xx on page 63.

The 2013 Quality of Life Survey asked a number of questions relating to health:

- A higher number of respondents smoke compared to the West Lothian average (30.5% compared to 12.6%) and there is a much lower number of people who have never smoked (just 22.2% compared to 55.5% in West Lothian).
- A higher number of respondents never or rarely engaged in physical activity than the West Lothian average (17.1% compared to 12.5%), however slightly more residents engaged in physical activity more than once per week (82.8% compared to 79.4%). This was largely swimming and gym activities.
- A higher number of respondents never or rarely engaged in exercise than the West Lothian average (31.4% compared to 22.3%) and fewer exercised more than once per week (54.3% compared to 66.3%).
- Only 57.1% of respondents reported that their health in general was good or very good, compared to 73.4% across West Lothian. 11.4% reported bad or very bad health (compared to 6%).
- A higher proportion of respondents found that their everyday activities were limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted or is expected to last at least 12 months (30.6% compared to 22.2%).

The 2011 Census backs up these findings. It found that 22.8% of economically inactive people aged 16-74 were long-term sick or disabled, compared to 18.1% in West Lothian. 8% of residents rated their health bad or very bad (5.3% for West Lothian), with fewer residents rating their health good or very good (76.6% compared to 83.1%). 24.4% of people in Fauldhouse are limited by a long term health problem or disability (18.5% for West Lothian). Residents are also slightly more likely to be dealing with long-term health conditions such as deafness or partial hearing loss (7%, compared to 5.8%), blindness or partial sight loss (2.4% compared to 2%) and a physical disability (9.3% compared to 6.6%).

To try and address local health and other challenges, the Fauldhouse Partnership Centre was opened in October 2010. It brings together key community, local authority, voluntary and health services. The project integrates service delivery from two GP practices, a dentist and pharmacy; a library and learning suite; Council Information Service (CIS) and Teletalk; community space, a community café (operated by Capability Scotland), swimming pool, sauna & steam room, and a Police base. It also delivers outreach services such as a regular police surgery, Jobcentre Plus and Access2employment surgeries. The Xcite Gym offers health improvement, fitness classes and a GP referral service. Other services and activities provided include a playgroup, youth clubs, book group, Stop Smoking Class and Women's Rural Business Gateway.

Fauldhouse in the proposed West Lothian Local Development Plan (2015)

Minerals and waste

The proposed LDP notes economically important mineral deposits in the vicinity of Fauldhouse:

'Mineral deposits capable of extraction are also found straddling the council's administrative boundary at, or just beyond the boundary in neighbouring planning authority areas of North and South Lanarkshire. This is especially the case in, and around, the Fauldhouse area where deposits of shallow coal have attracted developer interest and planning applications at Badallan and Headlesscross'.

'The silica sandstone quarry at Levenseat, south of Fauldhouse will continue to be safeguarded as this is a nationally important mineral and any extension of the quarry will be supported, subject to environmental, transportation and amenity considerations'.

'As required by SPP2014, the LDP provides a general framework for open cast coal extraction against which development proposals can be assessed and identifies broad areas of search. Outwith these broad areas of search there is a presumption against extraction. The search areas are broadly: … between Whitburn and Fauldhouse'.

A nearby site used for waste disposal is also mentioned: 'Levenseat by Fauldhouse also provides for landfill, waste recycling and anaerobic digestion'.

Housing allocations

A significant number of housing allocations for Fauldhouse are set out in the proposed LDP, totalling 417 units:

- H-FA 1 - Eastwood Park (East) - Carried forward from the West Lothian Local Plan (WLLP), amalgamating three sites previously identified as HFh7, HFh18 and HFh20 - Permission granted - 3.1 hectares, 68 units
- H-FA 2 - Meadow Crescent - Carried forward from WLLP - 0.4 hectares, 7 units.
- H-FA 3 - Former Victoria Park colliery - 1.7 hectares, 40 units.
- H-FA 4 - Shotts Road - Carried forward from WLLP - 3.2 hectares, 30 units.
- H-FA 5 - Breich Water Place - Carried forward from WLLP - 3.3 hectares, site partially developed with 17 units built, 61 units remaining.
- H-FA 6 - Sheephousehill (North) - Carried forward from WLLP - 1.5 hectares, 48 units. Satisfactory access arrangements have yet to be resolved.
- H-FA 7 - Lanrigg Road - Carried forward from WLLP – 8 hectares, 30 units.
- H-FA 8 - Eldrick Avenue - 0.3 hectares, 8 units.
- H-FA 9 Main Street (former cinema and garage) - 0.01 hectares, 5 units.
- H-FA 10 - Eastfield Recreation Ground - 1.3 hectares, 30

Indicator	Fauldhouse	West Lothian	Scotland
Life expectancy (2011)	Male: 75.2 Female: 79.6	Male: 77.1 Female: 80.1	Male: 76.6 Female: 80.8
Alcohol related hospital stays (2014)	1,042.6 per 100,000	642.2 per 100,000	671.7 per 100,000
Drug related hospital stays (2013, 3 year average)	176.3 per 100,000	126.6 per 100,000	122.0 per 100,000
Deaths from alcohol conditions (2012, 5 year average)	49.8 per 100,000	19.7 per 100,000	23.1 per 100,000
Early death from long term conditions (3 year average)	Coronary heart disease: 58.3 per 100,000 (2012) Cancer: 167.6 per 100,000 (2013)	Coronary heart disease: 64.4 per 100,000 Cancer: 157.8 per 100,000	Coronary heart disease: 60.7 per 100,000 Cancer: 154.7 per 100,000
Admission rate long term conditions (2012, 3 year average)	COPD: 873.5 per 100,000 Coronary Heart Disease: 465.4 per 100,000 Asthma: 99.4 per 100,000	COPD: 709.9 per 100,000 Coronary Heart Disease: 419.7 per 100,000 Asthma: 86.4 per 100,000	COPD: 659.9 per 100,000 Coronary Heart Disease: 440.3 per 100,000 Asthma: 91.2 per 100,000
Patients with a psychiatric hospitalisation (2012, 3 year average)	339.5 per 100,000	341.3 per 100,000	291.6 per 100,000
Deaths from suicide (2011, 5 year average)	12.7 per 100,000	15 per 100,000	14.5 per 100,000
Emergency hospitalisations (2012, 3 year average)	9,224.2 per 100,000	8,189.7 per 100,000	7,500.2 per 100,000
Patients (65+) with multiple emergency hospitalisations (2012, 3 year average)	5,788.1 per 100,000	5,944.9 per 100,000	5,159.5 per 100,000
Babies exclusively breastfed at 6-8 weeks (2013, 3 year average)	10.6%	23.6%	26.8%
Mothers smoking during pregnancy (2013, 3 year average)	34.1%	21.6%	18.5%
Low birth weight (2012, 3 year average)	3.7%	2.8%	2.0%
Child dental health in P1 (2013)	54.2%	64.3%	66.7%
Child dental health in P7 (2013)	61.4%	42.9%	47.7%
Child obesity in P1 (2013)	11.1%	8.1%	10.1%
Immunisation Uptake at 24 months (2013, 3 year average)	5 in 1: 98.7% MMR: 95.5%	5 in 1: 98.9% MMR: 96.2%	5 in 1: 98.2% MMR: 95.3

units.

- H-FA 11 - Croftfoot Farm - Carried forward from WLLP - 3.57 hectares, 90 units.

Fauldhouse in the West Lothian Local Plan (2009)

Transport

The West Lothian Local Plan states that 'The need for additional park and ride facilities at Fauldhouse station will be kept under review'.

Minerals

As with the proposed LDP, the WLLP recognises various economically important mineral deposits in the area:

'Mineral deposits capable of extraction are found either straddling the council's administrative boundary at, or just beyond, West Lothian in neighbouring planning authority areas. This is especially the case in, and around, the Fauldhouse area where deposits of shallow coal have attracted developer interest at Badallan and Headlesscross'.

'The 2001 alteration to the Lothian Structure Plan 1994 by Scottish Ministers identifies six broad areas of search for opencast coal mining throughout West Lothian… The six broad areas of search in West Lothian set out in the structure plan are…between Whitburn and Fauldhouse'.

As a result, Policy NWR 6a states that 'As required by SPP 4 the council, in conjunction with mineral operators and other professional advisers will look to identify unworked deposits of silica sandstone in an area of land in the Gladsmuir Hills, south of Fauldhouse as shown in the plan in Appendix 11.1 of the local plan which has been identified by the operators of the adjoining silica sandstone quarry as containing such minerals. In the context of SPP 4, the council notes the presence of the deposits of silica sandstone, as set out in Appendix 11.1 of this local plan. In exercising its statutory development control function, the council will ensure that any deposits of silica sandstone in the area included in the plan in Appendix 11.1 are not prejudiced by other forms of built development. Any safeguarding of that mineral from sterilisation by development is not tantamount to a presumption in favour of its working'.

Housing allocations

A significant number of housing allocations for Fauldhouse are set out in the WLLP, totalling 492 units:

- HFh 2 - Croftfoot Farm Phase 2 - 3.44 hectares, 10 units (under construction, 2 remaining).
- HFh 7 - Eastwood Park - 3.41 hectares, 85 units (under construction, 48 remaining).
- HFh 8 - Meadow Crescent - 0.37, 7 units.
- HFh 10 Park View west - 1.27 hectares, 70 units.
- HFh 11 Shotts Road - 3.16 hectares, 75 units.
- HFh 14 Croftfoot Farm - 3.57 hectares, 90 units.
- HFh 15 Croftfoot Drive - 3.29 hectares, 91 units.
- HFh 16 Harthill Road - 1.42 hectares, 13 units (under construction 7 remaining).
- HFh 17 Willowbrae - 0.52 hectares, 9 units (under construction 4 remaining).
- HFh 18 Lanrigg Road (2) - 20 units.
- HFh 19 Sheephousehill north - 48 units.
- HFh 20 Lanrigg Road (3) - 1.8 hectares, 30 units.

Analysis of 1978 draft Fauldhouse Local Plan compared to 2015 (proposed) Local Development Plan

The former West Lothian District Council produced a draft Fauldhouse Local Plan in 1978. However, it never saw the light of day as the council decided to switch priorities in 1980 to preparing local plans where there was development pressure e.g. Broxburn Area and the Calder villages. It took until 1998 before a development plan was prepared for the village with the Bathgate Area Local Plan that covered all the Breich Valley Villages. This was replaced by the wider West Lothian Local Plan in 2009, which itself is about to be replaced by the West Lothian Local Development Plan (WL LDP) that was released for public consultation in autumn 2015.

The Appendix to the 1978 draft Fauldhouse Local Plan identified "sites which were either available for development, being in public ownership, or where development could occur given encouragement." A brief analysis was given for each site as viewed by the Planning Department at that time. These 6 tables are replicated below combined into one table with an additional column inserted on the right hand side to give the up to date planning position
The following table is set up with a Red, Amber, Green (RAG) assessment system on the current status of the various sites.

- Red = Site not completed.
- Amber = Site partially resolved.
- Green Site = Site built out / improved.

This indicates that of the 30 identified sites, 19 are built out +/or improved, while 8 are partially resolved and only 3 have not changed over the 38 year period to date.

Map Ref	Location	Ownership	1978 Comments	2016 Comments
1A	Eastfield Road - west	WLDC	Former housing site now cleared. Currently being promoted for community facility.	Developed for housing.
1B	Eastfield Road - east	WLDC	Reclaimed bing area. Probable after use open space / recreation.	Eastfield Park laid out. Protected open space. Due for improvements.
1C	Sheephousehill -north	Private	Low quality agricultural land. No previous applications for development. Possible site for housing development; industrial development may not be suitable for this site.	Allocated for Housing in WL LDP Site H-FA 6
1D	Sheephousehill -south	Private	Disused greenhouses Possible site for some housing plots.	Developed for private housing.
1E	Sheephousehill -central	N.C.B.	Derelict housing. Possible use as an access point.	Developed for private housing.
1F	Sheephousehill - south	Private	Subject of proposals for Council Housing subsequently withdrawn Possible major open space and/or residential improvements	Previously allocated for housing in 1998 Local plan and then 2009 Local Plan but not advanced. Now protected as open space in 2015 Plan but no plans for improvement.
2A	Blackfaulds Place	WLDC	Site for Clinic. Programmed for 1980+ Possible site for commercial development.	Former health centre site. Converted to retail / mini-market.
2B	Burnside	Private	Environmental Improvements could be linked to site 2 I.	Burnside planted up and fenced in 1990s. Protected open space.
2C	Burnside - east	WLDC	Ditto.	Protected open space. Scope for community orchard.

Map Ref	Location	Ownership	1978 Comments	2016 Comments
2D	Bridge Street - east	WLDC	Currently enjoys consent for sheltered housing development. No definite programme at present but probably post 1980. Active possibility is release for private housing	Private housing built.
2E	Bridge Street - west	WLDC	Open space but possible alternative use for housing plots.	6 small Industrial Units built in early 1990s.
2F	Meadow Crescent	Lothian Region	Possible use for housing in conjunction with G and H but possible use for small industries.	Former gas works site. Allocated for housing in LDP as site H-FA2. Recent approval of planning application for housing.
2G	Former Croftfoot Station	Lothian Region	Current moves to release site for possible housing plots. Alternative possibility of use for small industrial area in conjunction with G and F.	Planning brief prepared for house plot in early 1990 but not progressed. Protected as open space.
2H	Bridge Street – south east	WLDC	Preferred use as residential plots.	Laid out as part of linear park. Improvements in mid-2000s. Protected as open space.
2I	Burnside Bing	WLDC	Current reclamation scheme in connection with environmental improvement of railway. Open space is accepted as only practical usage although some alternative community use could be considered	Bing improved. Laid out as part of linear park. Play area. Protected as open space.
2J	Gowanbrae / Burnbrae	Private	Sites identified for housing use in Greenburn Development Control Policy Statement	Private housing built
2K	Willow Brae -west	Private	Ditto	Private housing built

Map Ref	Location	Ownership	1978 Comments	2016 Comments
2L	Willow Brae -east	Private	Ditto	Private housing built
3A	Eldrick Avenue -east	Private	Possible alternative sheltered housing site or encourage private housing development.	Private housing built – Eldrick View
3B	Rear Main Street	Private	Site requiring rehabilitation and improvement. Site for small industrial or commercial development	Site derelict old farmhouse steading
3C	Eldrick Avenue - west	Private	Occupied site adjacent to major rehabilitation scheme. Possible alternative uses: commercial industrial or extension to local authority housing development.	Private housing built
3D	Old cemetery -west	Private	Former football pitch and premises. Rehabilitation required in conjunction with site 5A, for industrial +/or amenity open space.	Outside settlement boundary. Southern part new cemetery and Former Knowes Colliery community woodland.
3E	Cemetery Road - west	WLDC / Private	Partially cleared site currently being promoted for disposal by local authority. Possible uses being housing light industrial or commercial.	Private housing built – Braeside Crescent.
3F	Caledonian Road - north	WLDC	Possible release of private housing plots	Protected open space.Play area.
4A	North & south of Benhar Road (Braehead Quarry)	WLDC	Currently rented agricultural land Possible use for recreation over part of site	North side road overgrown / outwith settlement boundary. SE section: Pigeon huts and housing (Fallahill Place). Quarry planted up with forestry

Map Ref	Location	Ownership	1978 Comments	2016 Comments
4B	Fallahill Primary School - west	WLDC	Subject of environmental improvement scheme by Scottish Development Agency Recreation use.	Protected open space. Playing field.
5A	Former Knowes Colliery	WLDC	Approximately 60% outwith drainable area. Industry together with road improvement. Possible development by Lothian Region Development Authority (open yard space).	Earlier coniferous plantation scheme from 1980s restructured and replanted and manged as a community woodland scheme with new access loop path by Central Scotland Green Network Trust in 2012/13.
6A	(Civil Defence) / Scottish Prisons Store.	British Rail & PSA: Dept of environment.	Possible site for industrial development	West part extended warehouse. South east part maintained grass - scope for minor car park extension for station subject to discussion with landowner.
6B	Station Road (south part) Site H-FA 4.	WLDC/ Private	Unused / leased for agricultural use. Possible industrial area within drainable area. Amenity planting or agricultural use for remaining area.	Southern strip planted shelter belt. Allocated for housing in 1998 Local Plan and 2009 Local Plan. Allocated in LDP, site H-FA 4 for housing.
6C	Station Road (north part) Site H-FA 4.	WLDC/ Private	Ditto.	Ditto

PLAN??

Appendix 2: Pre-Charrette Walkabout

A pre-charrette walkabout took place on Monday 25 April with local councillors, FCDT, governmental organisations, WLC departments, and the PAS team of staff, associates and volunteers. A local historian, Sybil Cavanagh, led the walk and her notes are below in italics. The purpose of the walkabout was to familiarise the team with the village and issues arising.

Earliest mention – 1523 _ names means house on fallow (unploughed) land.

Ironstone mining

Just a few farms and farm cottages till 1836, when ironstone discovered on the moors, and mined by Shotts Iron Company, and Coltness Iron Company. High sulphur content. As transport links were poor in the 1830s and 1840s, processing of iron ore was done by burning it. Piled in great mounds together with coal, set fire and covered with ashes. Huge burning mounds of up to 2,000 tons of ironstone, giving off clouds of black smoke and stinking sulphurous fumes. The processed iron ore was sent off to the foundries and furnaces of the West of Scotland. Harmful effect on the environment, commented on by contemporaries – death of fish in burns, of tree plantations and vegetation.

Harsh environment

750 feet above sea level, surrounded by dereliction of abandoned coal and ironstone mines and bings. A rehabilitation scheme in the 1984 recorded that there were 16 bings in the NE area of Fauldhouse alone. Much wet low-lying land, and at least 7 small ponds. Presence of bings created high acidity and lack of nitrogen, damaging surrounding land.

Crofthead becomes Fauldhouse

From about 200 workmen in the 1830s, rapid growth in 1840s, 1850s and 1860s. In three mining hamlets : Crofthead, Fauldhouse and Greenburn. District tended to be called Crofthead then, not Fauldhouse, as Crofthead was the bigger village. So we can say Fauldhouse became Fauldhouse, not just separate villages, in the 1870s.

By 1871, population was 3,200, the third largest town in the county after Bathgate and Bo'ness.
No water supply, no sewage system, no public transport till mid 1840s. As with most new towns that grow up quickly, facilities and amenities couldn't keep pace, leading to poor housing and serious shortage of housing. Generally larger households among miners – poverty, need for children who could contribute to household income.

They were one-industry villages - ironstone and coal mining - as opposed to the long-established communities like Bathgate, Linlithgow and Whitburn.

Housing

Miners' rows built hurriedly for workforce. 12% of households had lodgers (bed only) or boarders (bed and board). Even in one-roomed houses – the box bed gave some measure of privacy.

In early years, practically all lived in miners' rows. With increasing prosperity in last two or three decades of 19th century, some thrifty miners grew prosperous, and by 1892, one in seven miners were owner occupiers, rather higher than most mining areas. Rose to nearly one in five by 1912. – Hence the many fine stone-built cottages and villas, particularly in Post Office Brae and in Sheephousehill.

Nearly a third of properties owned by miners – i.e. some miners owned one property and rented out others. Not quite what we assume of an isolated mining village. Depended on whether you were a well-paid face worker, respectable and thrifty, or a lowly paid surface worker. First of them probably Alma Cottage, built next to Crofthead Farm (named after the Crimean War battle in 1854).

Rows gradually demolished and replaced by council houses from 1930 on: Barton Terrace, Victoria Road, Lanrigg Rd, built to rehouse East Benhar, mid 1930s. Fallas post war, Edrick 1950s, etc. Private housing began to be built in quantities from 1990 onwards.

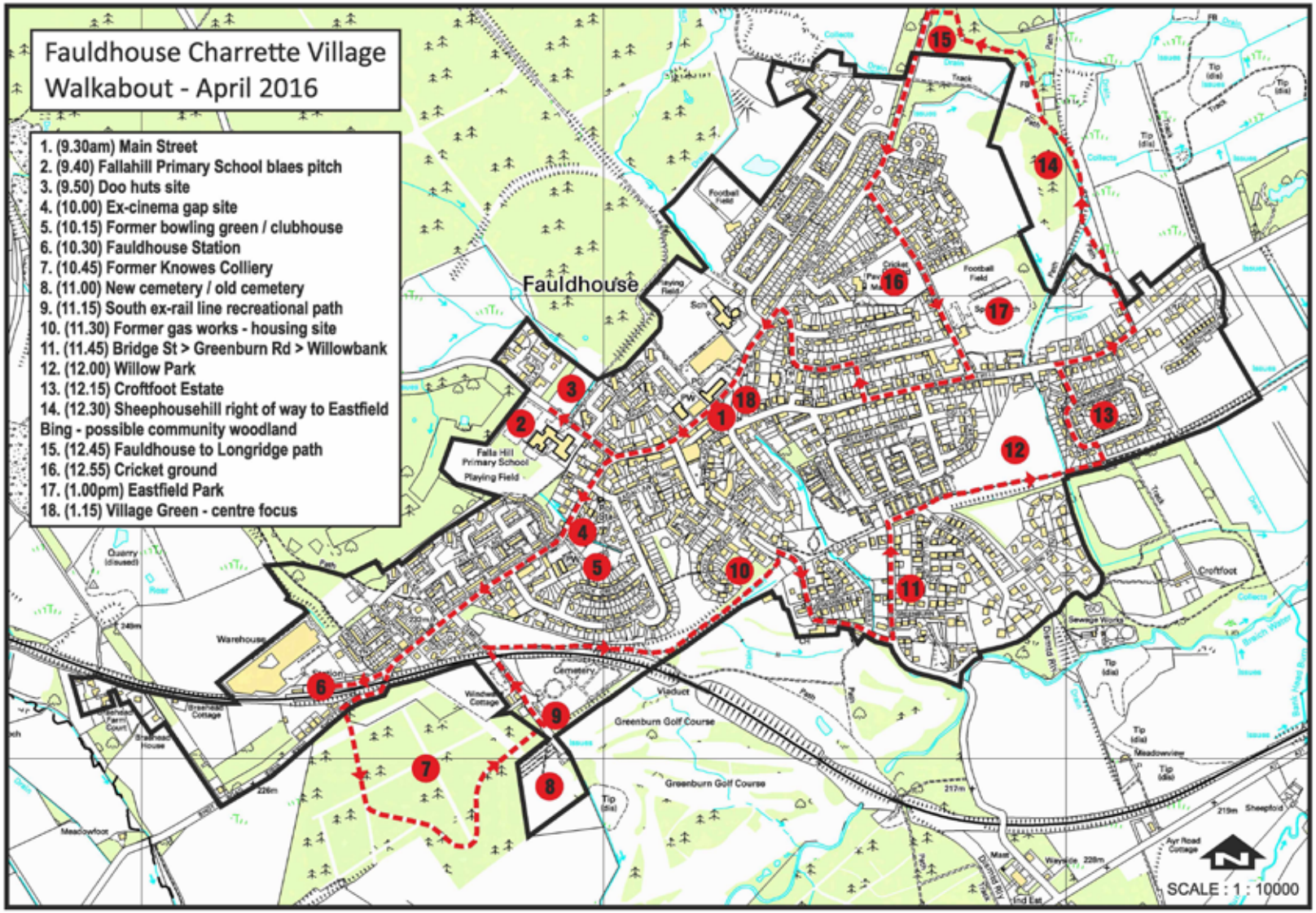
Shops : 1865, one – Dixon's store – operated the truck system. Men paid in tokens that had to be spent in the company's own shop – short measures, poor goods, high prices, debt encouraged, which tied men to the company. In 1917, there were some forty shops – a self-sufficient community. Shops extended into Bridge Street as well as Main Street.

Crofthead Co-op - founded by 1873 - a successful operation. Stood at the top of Store Brae – the start of Sheephousehill. Had butchery, drapery, bakery, grocery, tailoring, furniture, and cobbling. And a branch at the west end, and Co-op houses there for workforce.

At the FPC

To the left, on the ground in front of the St John the Baptist primary school, there was a bing – removed about the 1960s. In front of the FPC was the library, built in 1964, and demolished c 2008

Wilson's School (John Wilson, merchant, Whitburn, died 1816, & his wife, Agnes Scoular)
Two endowed schools : the parish school for Whitburn parish was in Whitburn, so Fauldhouse relied on 'private' or subscriptions schools (provided by major employers, or private individuals): In Fauldhouse, there were two schools, both 'subscription' schools: Greenhill (Dixon's coal company) at Greenburn, and Wilson's School, later Fauldhouse School. There were four schools provided by Wilson's bequest: Whitburn, Fauldhouse, Harthill and Shotts. Wilson's school (lately turned into a house) was exactly the same design as the Whitburn school - the central block of Whitdale Primary


Fauldhouse Charrette Village
Walkabout - April 2016
1. (9.30am) Main Street
2. (9.40) Fallahill Primary School blaes pitch
3. (9.50) Doo huts site
4. (10.00) Ex-cinema gap site
5. (10.15) Former bowling green / clubhouse
6. (10.30) Fauldhouse Station
7. (10.45) Former Knowes Colliery
8. (11.00) New cemetery / old cemetery
9. (11.15) South ex-rail line recreational path
10. (11.30) Former gas works - housing site
11. (11.45) Bridge St > Greenburn Rd > Willowbank
12. (12.00) Willow Park
13. (12.15) Croftfoot Estate
14. (12.30) Sheephousehill right of way to Eastfield Bing - possible community woodland
15. (12.45) Fauldhouse to Longridge path
16. (12.55) Cricket ground
17. (1.00pm) Eastfield Park
18. (1.15) Village Green - centre focus
Fauldhouse
Falla Hill Primary School
Playing Field
Football Field
Cricket
Warehouse
Cemetery
Viaduct
Greenburn Golf Course
Croftfoot
Meadowview
Sewage Works
Sheepford
Ayr Road Cottage
SCALE : 1 : 10000

school. Schools Rows were next to it. Private schools taken over by the state in 1872.

Village Green

Co-op site was the site one of the School Rows (also known in the early days as Fauldhouse Rows). The other rows were on what's now the Village Green, one row on either long side of the green and a shorter one in the middle. These rows were poor quality housing, early date – in existence by 1856. Demolished in the 1930s, and the space used to create the Village Green.

Main Street - stop opposite Garibaldi Row
Parish church – 1867, seriously damaged by a fire in 1930, rebuilt and reopened in 1935.
The other church in Fauldhouse was a Free Church of Scotland built in 1873 at the top of Store Brae. The two congregations united under the name of Fauldhouse St Andrew's, and the old Free Church was demolished in 1989 to make way for the houses of Kirkhill Court.

Garibaldi Rows – named after Guiseppe Garibaldi, the great Italian general, who fought and campaigned for the unification of Italy – one of the most famous men of his day, worldwide, a hero to working men in the 1850s as a republican and radical. As well as these Rows, he had a biscuit named after him!

Greenhill house – the two–storey stone house opposite the Bridge Street junction: The stone from the old school at Greenhill was used to build the house and shop opposite the Bridge Street junction, and it was named Greenhill (Brown's shoe-shop, and later a butcher's). (1903)

Laurie's Corner – on the west corner was Laurie's jewellers' shop. The usual place for public meetings, recruiting meetings during WW1, where the local worthies gathered and passed the time.

Looking across to Bridge Street:

Masonic Lodge Crofthead St John's No. 374 (1863) - held an annual Masons' parade; the schools had a half holiday. The brethren met in St John's Hall, then walked round the streets, followed by the procession and residents, stopping at every pub.
The Masons took over two shops to expand, and now run it as a licensed club.

Baillie Institute opened 1909. Same design as the 3 others – Whitburn, Harthill, Blackburn. Now Fauldhouse Miners & Welfare Club.

Volunteers Drill Hall – where the Volunteers, forerunner to Territorial Army, drilled and practised shooting – indoor rifle range?

Beyond them, **War Memorial** – built at the end of WW1 on a site called The Knappers (i.e. the stone cutters). About 120 men from Fauldhouse, Longridge, East Benhar and Levenseat were killed – over 500 served in all.

Continue along Main Street

United Collieries built two two-storey rows on the north east side of the corner of Harthill Road and Main Street Portland Place and Victoria Place, but usually referred to as United Buildings. Stairs at back to access upper storey houses.

Fallahill : The Infant School built in 189? - extended in 1925. Children went there for two years, then on to Crofthead Public School. Later also a full primary school.

Post Office Brae

Doo huts - Homing a very popular sport from about 1900, especially in mining communities. Much illegal betting usually associated with it in the past. Champion pigeons changed hands for large sums. I think this is the only surviving communal doo site in West Lothian.

Post office during first couple of decades of 20th century was third house down on left hand side. David Donaldson, son, was first Fauldhouse man killed in WW1. His brother was also killed later.

Picture House – opened 1914, as the Palace. Palace closed in 1963. Re-opened as the Savoy in 1974, but finally closed in 1981. Next door (to east) was Mancini's ice-cream shop – Palace café.

Chapel (1873). Catholic Children attended the RC school immediately west of the chapel. Large proportion of Irish immigration to Fauldhouse in the 19th century.

Behind the chapel was the **old bowling green**, opened in 1905.

Fauldhouse Farm – known as Black's Farm - probably the oldest building in Fauldhouse – beyond the Chapel, behind row of carry-out shops and shop – . For a while in the 1970s it was Campbell's Garage and petrol pumps. (Behind Smart Ways – enters off Eldrick Avenue). (Present owner of the building is believed to be Harold Davidson.)

A **mineral railway** crossed Main Street, about the site of the Marie Curie garden.

West End

First station, Crofthead Station on the old North British line, opened 1845. This station at the West End was on the Caley line, and opened 1869. Hotel was built in 1895 as a station hotel. Converted to flats about 1999.

Railway stations

Both stations were established to exploit mineral resources of the area, not primarily for passenger traffic.
Crofthead. Remarkable number of railway lines in

Fauldhouse - main lines and mineral lines.
Crofthead opened 1845, on the Wilsontown, Morningside and Coltness line (from 1849, the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, then later, the North British line). It was primarily for coal traffic, but also carried passengers. It closed in 1930. Park to north of the cemetery was the goods and mineral depot. Mineral line to East Benhar crosses the main road close to Caley Hotel – now a footpath. The actual station was at the foot of Bridge Street, before Gowanbrae, on the west side.
Fauldhouse (North) opened in 1869, on the Cleland and Mid Calder line, later the Caledonian line – again primarily for mineral traffic, but also passengers. Caledonian Hotel opened 1895. Goods station closed in 1962, passenger station still open.

Cycle path is former Crofthead line.

Golf course – first at Eastfield, then Croftfoot, Fallahill from 1921, and finally Greenburn from 1954 to date. Railway viaduct is on the Caley line, going north to Fauldhouse station.

Crossing Bridge Street:
Gas Works (built c1909) were in Bridge Street, just before the Steel's joinery shop, on the right hand side going down. They were built by a private local company, started in 1909, bought out by Caledonian Gas co. along with other local gas companies in 1936.

Cadgers Bridge at foot of road led the Levenseat road over the Breich Water. Greenhill School was near here. Levenseat, from 1860s to 1930s, a substantial village of several hundred people, housed in rows, with a small early shale industry, then limestone quarries.

Memorial on old railway path (Crofthead Station NB line) to Joseph Townsley, killed in 2003, aged 10 – he was riding pillion on a quad bike when it overturned and he suffered serious head injuries.

Fauldhouse Victoria Cricket Club, founded (as Crofthead Victoria) in 1855. It's the oldest in West Lothian and one of the oldest in Scotland. Possibly the game was introduced by Yorkshire miners brought to Fauldhouse for the sinking of the Victoria pit in the 1850s. In 1865, the club obtained its first proper ground at Greenburn (where the golf clubhouse now is), then to Station Park, then their third and present ground in 1900. Other cricket clubs were formed in West Lothian in the 1880. Cricket was the first sport to be organised in Fauldhouse. Then a curling club, in 1880, a football club in 1885, the golf club in 1894, though it folded during the First & Second World Wars.
Football Club from 1885. Now on Eastfield Park.

Housing: First of the Council houses – from 1930: Lanrigg Road, Scott Place, Victoria Road, Barton Terrace, Sheephousehill – many for re-housing East Benhar folk, mid 1930s.

Crofthead school – now a care home. Built 1900, on the day it opened Greenhill School at Greenburn closed. At age of 12, exam to determine whether you went to Bathgate Academy, Lindsay High School, or stayed on at Public School till 14. It was Crofthead Public School till the late 1950s, then became Fauldhouse Junior Secondary School - academic children went to Bathgate Academy. In 1972, ceased to be a secondary school and became Crofthead Primary School. Closed in 1991.

Immigration: The new population tended to come from between 5 and 10 miles away, principally from other mining villages in Lanarkshire – over half, less than 20 miles. Though may have come originally from further afield, and migrated in stages – every few years moving further east. Concentrations of Irish in School Rows, and Greenburn, but scattered throughout.

1836 – Hendry Houldsworth, iron founder buys Coltness estate near Allanton, and leases mineral rights of surrounding areas, including Crofthead and Stonehead. The first shaft to be sunk by the Coltness Iron Company was at Crofthead. No railway, so the ore had to be moved by horse and cart, over bad road, with tollcharges at toll-gates. To lessen the cost and effort of moving all the iron ore, the calcining was carried out at the pit head. So instead of carting three and half tons of untreated ironstone, they only had to transport two tons of iron ore. Limestone for fusing the ore was brought from a quarry a few miles away and the coal for the furnace was run in hutches from a pit close by. Great demand from ship-builders and railway builders.

Houldsworth interested in conditions for the workpeople. Built houses, nearly all with two rooms, a few with three. Where possible with a small garden. Provision made for education. And stores opened and run by the company – later by approved tenants. The collapse of the iron industry at Wilsontown near Forth released men for the Coltness Iron Company. S oem travelled from Climpy and Forth.
Coltness no longer operating in Fauldhouse area by 1899.

Decline of mining

Most of Fauldhouse's surrounding mines closed in the 1940s and 1950s, but there was still capacity in the other mines in the district to absorb the miners who lost their jobs. And in the 1960s, two huge new sources of employment: Livingston New Town, and BMC/British Leyland.

More serious was the situation in the 1980s, when unemployment in Fauldhouse hit 15% , and there were no new sources of employment. Relatively distant from Livingston, and a sense of being overlooked and forgotten about.

Local mines and pits:

Fallahill Pit - Closed 1909. Disaster in which four men were

killed on 20 Oct 1902.
Crofthead Colliery (North Pole & Victoria pits) c1905 - 1923
Braehead Pit closed in 1944 with the loss of 160 jobs.
Fauldhouse Colliery (Knowes) closed in 1946.
East Benhar (new) - closed1956/7
Greenrigg Pit - reached coal c.1905 – on the Whitburn side of the Fauldhouse Hills, but lots of Fauldhouse men worked there. Closed in 1960.

Pits in the Fauldhouse area, 1896

Braehead	(employed 17 below ground/2 above ground)
Crofthead	(176/27)
Fallahill	(81/17)
Fauldhouse	(43/26)
Foulshiels	(64/20)

Pit Closures, Fauldhouse area.

Fallahill closed 1909
Crofthead (North Pole & Victoria Pits) 1923
Cultrig 1929
Knowton 1931
Braehead 1944
Fauldhouse (Knowes) 1946
Headlesscross 1953
East Benhar (new) 1956-7
Southfield, Shotts 1959
Harwood, West Calder 1959
Greenrigg 1963
Kingshill No. 2 (Allanton) 1963
Kingshill No. 1 1968
Riddochhill 1968
Whitrigg 1972
Easton 1973
Kingshill No. 3 1974

After 1974 only Polkemmet Pit remained. It closed at the time of the Miners' Strike in 1984-5 and never re-opened.

Appendix 3: Pre-Charrette engagement comments

Conversations

Meetings / E-mail / telephone / letter exchange:

- **Youth engagement**: Falla Hill Primary (workshop), St John the Baptist Primary (workshop), St Kentigern's Academy (workshop), Whitburn Academy (workshop), West Calder Community Centre (workshop), Sheep House Nursery.
- **Governmental Organisations:** Central Scotland Green Network Trust, Forestry Commission
- **Council Departments:** Planning, Community Planning, Community Regeneration, Economic Development, Parks, Forestry, Greenspace, Active Travel, Engineering, Public Transport, Play and Cemetery, Comms, Historian, Mapping, Active Schools, Xcite, West Lothian Leisure.
- **Local Groups**: Fauldhouse Community Council, Fauldhouse Community Development Trust (FCDT), Fauldhouse Miners, St Andrew Church (coffee morning), West Lothian Financial Inclusion Network, West Lothian Social Enterprise Network, Gala Day Committee, Over 50's men's club (St John's Church), Miner's Welfare, St John the Baptist Church, Salvation Army, St Andrews Parish Church, Fauldhouse United FC, Fauldhouse Boxing Club, Fauldhouse Victoria Cricket Club, Caged Bird Society, Greenburn Golf Club, Triathlon club
- **Community Planning Partners:** Abellio/Scotrail, West Calder Police Station, Scottish Fire and Rescue, West Lothian College, SUStrans, First Bus Group, Blue buses.
- **Local businesses, enterprises and cultural:** Hadden Construction, Scotmid, Coral, Crofthead Carehome, Blackfaulds Court Sheltered Housing, Partnership Centre (management, medical), Local Accountancy business, Monumental Services Scotland Ltd, Commercial Inn, Barbara's Household Goods, Golden Fry, The Village Barber, Butcher, Connells Newsagents, HD Hair & Beauty, Smartways, Lammies, Heatherbell Inn, The Grange Pub, Shopsmart, Jack's Corner
- **Local Councillors:** Angela Constance MSP, Neil Findlay MSP, Cllr Cathy Muldoon, Cllr Greg McCarra, Cllr David Dodds, Council Local Area Committee (7 April).
- **'Fauldhouse Focus' Steering Group**

Note:
It was agreed that the following sites are already being actively pursued by FCDT and there is no need to open up general conversations about these sites at the charrette:
- Fallahill Land / Benhar bings
- Eastfield Park / Training Centre

Workshop Themes emerging from pre-charrette conversations

1. Living in Fauldhouse: Housing, Safety, Environment

- Some feel that there is a need to generate a belief that people can make a difference and that Fauldhouse needs a new sense of purpose.
- Many feel that Fauldhouse has a lot to offer – rural backdrop / scenery, close to M8.
- Some feel there is a need to make residents more aware of what they have in Fauldhouse – with a need for information boards / display boards / waymarking at the station, Partnership Centre and The Hub (FCDT). Some would like better signage on village approach roads.
- FCDT aware of community desires for a village notice board, seating, improved planting etc...
- There is concern about the amount of anti-social behaviour / fly tipping – safety and environmental concerns.
- There is overwhelming feeling that Fauldhouse is a 'lovely' community who support each other / unique sense of community. Fauldhouse has a huge charitable tradition – fundraising for good causes. There is a feeling of solidarity / a sense of belonging.
- Some think that the Council should stop seeing Fauldhouse as a series of small villages – but as a one place with one identity.
- There is a feeling that Fauldhouse is isolated (on the periphery of West Lothian) and that it is sometimes forgotten about (e.g. some think that all the money goes to Livingston and all the jobs go to Heartlands).
- Fauldhouse forests have seen many environmental / access improvements over recent years.
- There is an appetite for allotments / edible gardens – somewhere to grow things.
- Fauldhouse was one of the first areas to get a new Partnership Centre.
- There is a need for more drug and alcohol support services in Fauldhouse.
- One person expressed desire for a mining memorial in Fauldhouse and for more public art.
- Fauldhouse Indoor Market Area – young people have started businesses there but there are still many vacant units. There is a need to draw in custom / make it more appealing.
- Local employment is needed.
- Many would like more affordable housing in Fauldhouse. Some would also like housing for older people (assisted living / McCarthy and Stone).
- Many would like Fauldhouse to keep its 'village' feel.
- There are not many shops in Fauldhouse – need for more variety. Disappointment that the bank closed (now a van). Desire for a Greggs / more coffee shops / more places to get something to eat. Many would like the café in the Partnership Centre open all the time.
- Some don't understand what the Development Trust (FCDT) is –and there is a feeling that this project will help with this.
- Flooding / drainage is a problem in the village.
- Empty shop units / buildings – and resulting in negative perceptions of village.
- Here is a list of info gathered about what people do in Fauldhouse:
  - Golf
  - Cricket
  - Football – new 3G football pitch behind Partnership Centre and also clubs with grass football pitches
  - Boxing
  - Pigeon Club
  - Caged Bird Society

- Gym
- Swimming
- Running
- Church
- Leisure – xcite leisure clubs
- Library
- Bookies
- Pubs / Miner's Welfare (live music)
- Corner shopping
- Social – the Hub (FCDT) and Partnership Centre, Miner's Welfare

2. Interests, Fitness, Activity, Play

- There is a desire for Forest Schools to come back (the Forestry Commission provided these for many years at the two local primary schools).
- 'Living Solutions' provided forestry training (chainsaw / brushcutter use) for locals as part of back to work schemes – but there is concern that this raises expectations of jobs / work following the training in the Forestry Commission.
- Many would like to see more programmes to raise people's confidence.
- The 2.5 km cycle track provided 8 years ago is used as footpath for dogwalkers – not as a cycle path.
- There is a wood turner stored in the old police office that could be tuned into a woodturning workshop (Willie McBride is the contact).
- FCDT have plans for developing Fallahill Land / Benhar Bings for activity. Stage 1 is to create a history/heritage/ visitor centre, skills/craft workshop space, cycle workshops, green gym… and more. FCDT are currently making a business case for it and hope to get funding through LEADER. Stage 2 they hope to incorporate vacant parts of the Doo-huts site.
- Eastfield Park – desire to bring this into community use, improve existing football pitches, improve sports and recreation facilities – FCDT working on a business plan.
- There is a very successful boxing club in Fauldhouse – commonwealth games (1996). It teaches social life based skills / discipline. Customers travel from the surrounding area to use it – Bathgate / Whitburn. It is very well equipped.
- Fauldhouse Cricket Club is one of the longest running cricket clubs in Scotland (in its 161st year) and they are keen to grow the club. They are financially well equipped. No kids clubs – need to establish to build succession. Keen to grow their facilities and have a permanent new club house.
- Fauldhouse has a premier adult football team – Junior Football Club.
- Tennis courts were removed when the partnership centre was built – some would like to see courts again in the village.
- Some feel that there is lots going on for older people in Fauldhouse (pensioners groups / organisations who do a lot of good work) but not so much going on for young people – and that young people's provision depends on Council support (West Calder Community Centre has 6 youth clubs in the village – which is a lot compared to other villages).

3. Buses, Trains, Walking, Parking

- There is little employment in Fauldhouse – so many need to commute outside Fauldhouse.
- Fauldhouse Station – disabled access, parking issues.
- There is desire to link the villages in the Breich Valley via footpaths and cycle links -and to map existing and potential links (e.g. forest walks in north, railway walk in south).
- Many said that bus services were poor – with little coordination between bus and train times. Some feel that there are limited direct bus services between Edinburgh and Glasgow.
- There is a general feeling that the forest walks need to be better signposted – letting people know where to go / where they are / what the network is. Lighting is also needed along some to make them safer. A walking route could be published.
- One person felt that a safe walking route to Whitburn is needed.
- Some feel that the railway line is one of Fauldhouse's key assets.
- Some feel that there should be a designated parking area in the village.
- Some roads don't have footpaths – unsafe. Conflict with cars at railway station.
- Fauldhouse – Longridge path – many would like to see the link improved, disabled access, wild planting/ encourage wildlife use. £90,000 available to complete – but need owner permission.

NB: this excludes the results of the school engagement and the community survey, and this has been summarised in Appendices 4 and 5 of this report.

Appendix 4: Youth engagement summary posters

Fauldhouse Focus

WHITBURN ACADEMY

A series of workshop exercises were carried out by students at Whitburn Academy with the purpose of gaining information on the underlying issues and potential solutions for Fauldhouse.

What is good about Fauldhouse?

What should change about Fauldhouse?

- increase variety of retail
- more restaurants, stalls, food court
- safety (parks, smashed glass, antisocial behaviour)
- specific swimming sessions for teenagers
- cafes with quality food and variety
- cheaper facilities (3G football pitch)
- more indoor activities

Where do you visit in Fauldhouse?

The green dots represents where students often go in Fauldhouse, the orange dots sometimes, and the red dots rarely.

In summary, existing amenities (especially takeaways) are adequate with the surrounding landscape and smaller scale community valued.

There is a need for a larger variety of retail and eateries, as well as affordable activities aimed at the younger generation. There were concerns regarding safety particularly in recreational areas such as parks.

pas building active citizenship

Fauldhouse Focus

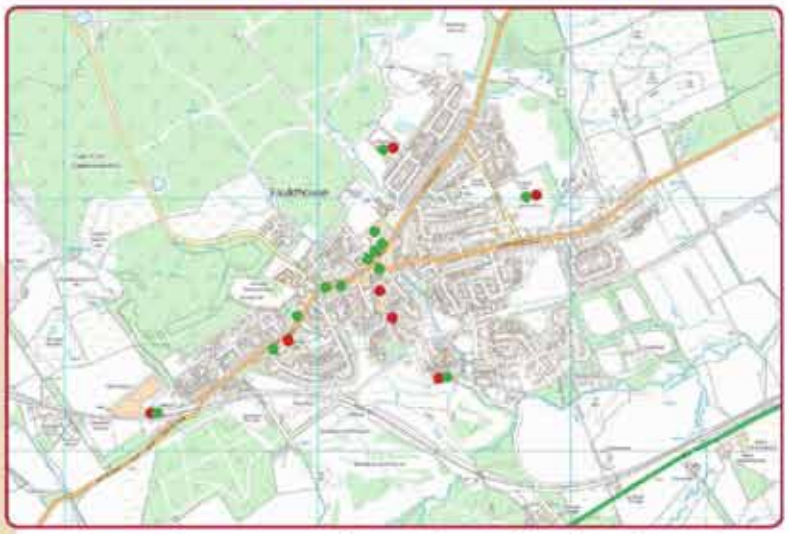
ST KENTIGERN'S ACADEMY

A series of workshop exercises were carried out by Fauldhouse students studying at St Kentigern's Academy to gain information on the underlying issues and potential solutions for Fauldhouse.

What is good about Fauldhouse?

What should change about Fauldhouse?

Where do you visit in Fauldhouse?



The green dots represent where students told us they often go in Fauldhouse, while the red dot represent where they told us they don't go so often. Double dots show different usages.

In summary, students have concerns over building maintenance, anti-social behaviour and safety but value Fauldhouse's natural spaces and close community. Students also appreciate the recreation facilities but want easier access to the 3G pitch, more activities, better parks and places to meet friends. The public transport is good but there is a need for better, wider, paths.

Fauldhouse Focus

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

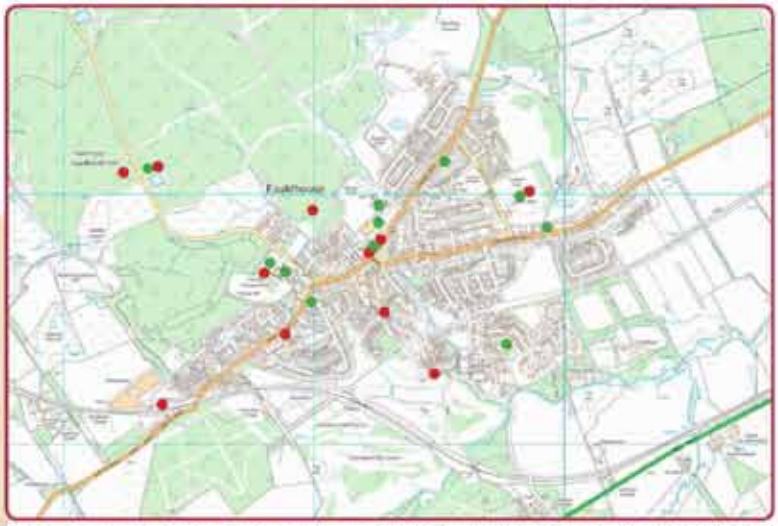
Fauldhouse primary students, from Falla Hill and St John the Baptist worked in teams to contribute their ideas on the issues, solutions and proposals for Fauldhouse.

What do you like in Fauldhouse?

What should change about Fauldhouse?

Students came up with a suite of detailed proposals to help improve the village including a clothes shop, forest improvements including bike hire, café and better paths, new shops in vacant spaces, a well equipped park and a skating facility with café.

Where do you visit in Fauldhouse?



The green dots represent where students told us they often go in Fauldhouse, while the red dot represent where they told us they don't go so often. Double dots show different usages. The Partnership Centre and the schools are the most frequent destinations with the Railway station and the Golf Course not visited by most children.

The primary students like the nice houses, schools, shops and takeaways in Fauldhouse, but would like more restaurants, less litter, vandalism and noise.

The parks, activities and clubs available in the village and the Partnership Centre are liked. They would like bigger and better parks. They think there is plenty of public transport.

Appendix 5: Community Survey Results

Fauldhouse Focus

COMMUNITY SURVEY

A community survey was completed by 28 people. The feedback we received has been summarised below under the three Fauldhouse Focus workshop themes.

Living in Fauldhouse: Housing, Safety, Environment

This workshop will explore what it is like to live in Fauldhouse and if there is anything you feel should be changed.

The survey responses suggest that Fauldhouse has a strong sense of community with friendly and welcoming residents.

Its location within central Scotland makes Fauldhouse commutable to both Edinburgh and Glasgow which was seen as a positive aspect. Similarly, many favoured the picturesque feel and easy access to the open countryside. The Partnership Centre and Primary Schools were also mentioned as being things that people liked in Fauldhouse.

There is a desire to retain the village feel that Fauldhouse currently offers whilst improving the environment through maintenance of roads and general upgrading to make the village more welcoming; perhaps introducing flower beds, planters and hanging baskets.

There is a need for a wider range and variety of shops with craft and boutique shops that sell locally-produced items. It is hoped that more affordable housing can be made available allowing younger people to afford to buy a house in Fauldhouse.

Interests, Fitness, Activity, Play

This workshop will explore what activities are happening in Fauldhouse and if there is anything more you would like to see happening.

The sporting history, talent and facilities such as the golf course, football pitches, sports hall and swimming pool were all seen as positive in Fauldhouse.

There is a need for more activities for young people and teenagers to keep them off the street, especially during school holidays. More community events with financial assistance, as well as embracing the history and heritage of Fauldhouse is desired.

There is a desire for more leisure facilities with encouragement to be more active, be weight aware and promote healthy eating through education to improve lifestyles.

Buses, Trains, Walking, Parking

This workshop is about how easy it is to get to, from, and around your village on foot, bus, train, car and bike.

It was stated by some that there are reasonable transport connections, however a larger number of responses expressed a need for improved transport links with better coordination between trains and buses. At present, facilities are unreliable and overpriced with some expressing a desire for a more direct bus service between Edinburgh and Glasgow.

The availability of cycling and walking trails including the recently built off-road pathway from Fauldhouse to Longridge has been welcomed by residents. There is a desire for more cycle friendly roads.

There is a need for better parking facilities, particularly along Main Street and Lanrigg Road where there are safety concerns.

Appendix 6: Place Standard outputs

This appendix contains the results of various Place Standard workshops undertaken with:

- Young People (Whitburn Academy, St Kentigern's Academy, West Calder Community Centre) – see separate poster
- West Lothian Council Planning Team
- Various stakeholders including councillors, FCDT, members of the community at the opening evening of the charrette (11th May).

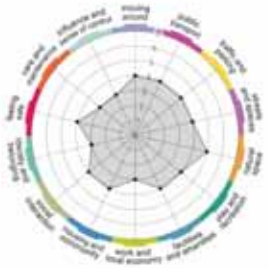
The more pressing the issue, the lower the 1-7 score.

PLACE STANDARD RESULTS

The purpose of the Place Standard diagram is to highlight areas within a town or village centre that are performing well and where there is room for improvement.

A positive aspect or strength will help create a fuller shape, reaching towards the edge of the circle.

Fauldhouse Focus

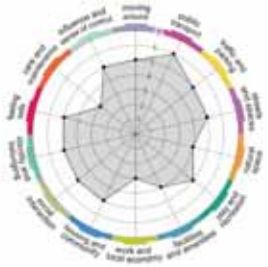


Whitburn Academy

Students from Whitburn Academy highlighted Natural Space as the most positive aspect of Fauldhouse stating that there is a large amount of forest space, although expressing concern about deforestation.

In general, most of the other aspects generated a varied response therefore an average can be seen on the place standard diagram.

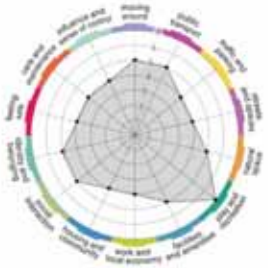
The aspects found to be requiring the most improvement are Care and Maintenance, Influence and Sense of Control, and Work and Local Economy. There were concerns surrounding maintenance, vandalism and the lack of job opportunities.



St Kentigern's Academy

Students from St Kentigern's Academy highlighted Public Transport, Housing and Community, Social Interaction, and Identity and Belonging as positive aspects with plenty of transport options and a close friendly community.

The aspects requiring improvement are Care and Maintenance, Work and Local Economy, and Natural Space with concerns over housing conditions in some areas, few jobs and shops and the loss of trees and natural spaces. Students also had issues with conditions of paths for cycling, parking and access to sporting facilities.



West Calder Community Centre

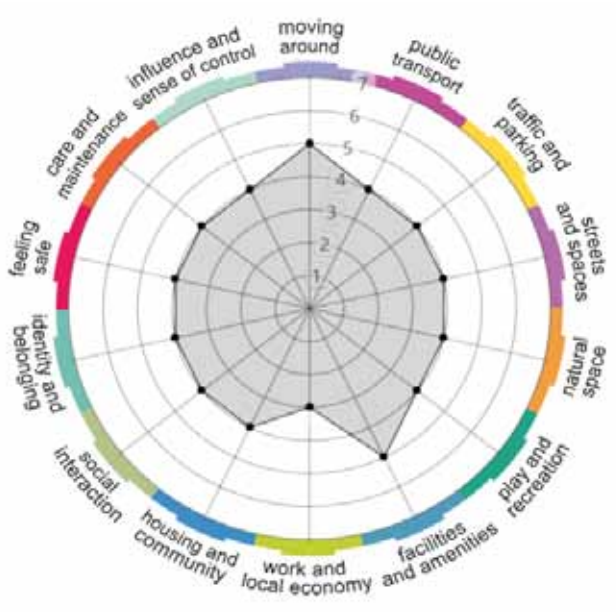
West Calder Community Centre valued Play and Recreation as the dominate positive aspect of Fauldhouse commenting that there is grass everywhere with lots of play parks.

There were a number of aspects which could benefit from improvement including Care and Maintenance, Housing and Community, and Traffic and Parking. It was stated that many buildings and spaces need attention, with graffiti a problem. There is a need for more social and council housing and concerns were raised over safety and the lack of on-street parking.

West Lothian Council Planning Team

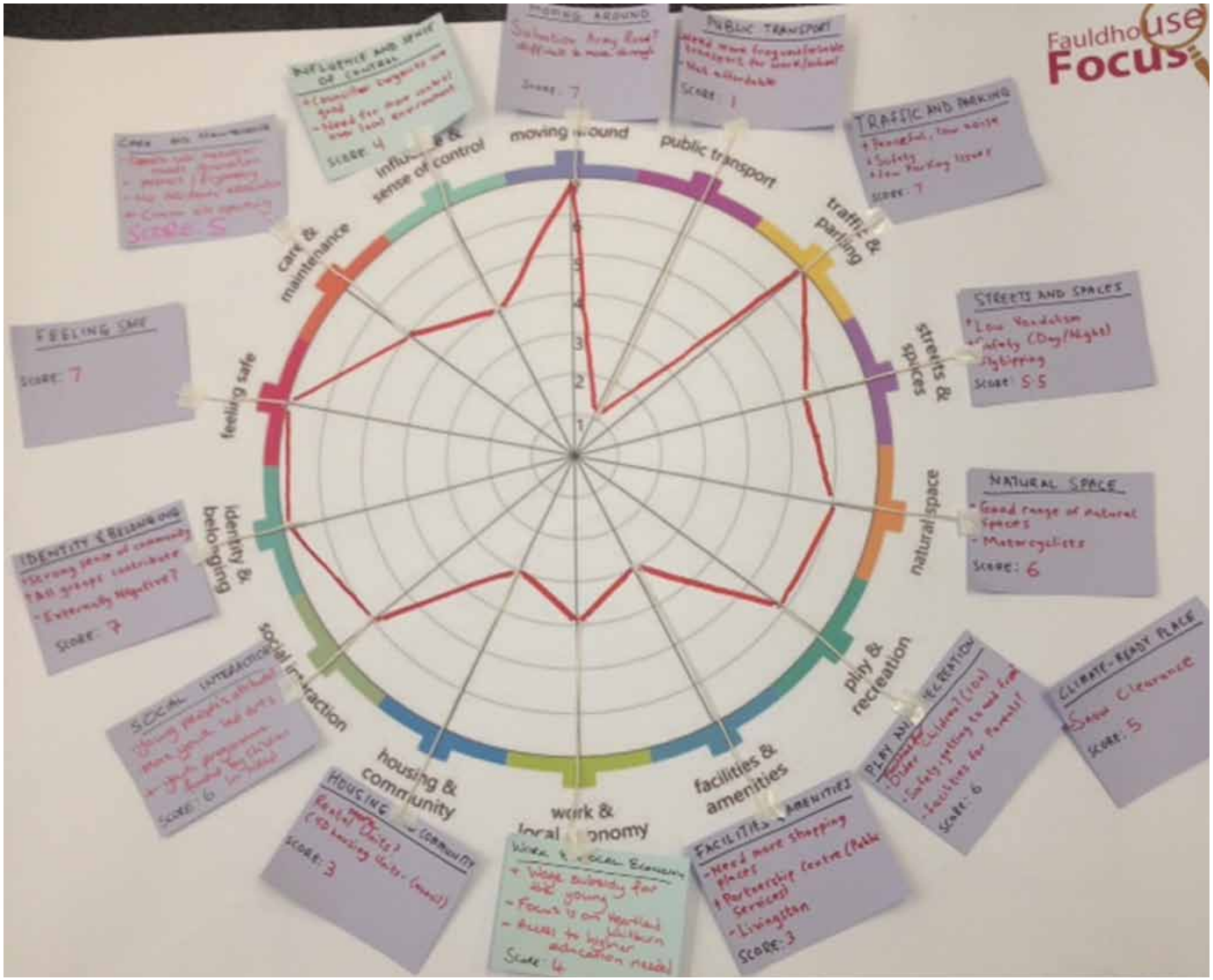
Work and economy was identified as the most important issue, with few employment opportunities available. Improvements under the headings of natural space; care and maintenance; and streets and spaces were also prioritised.

There is a need for new employment opportunities, encouraging local businesses to the area as well as perhaps introducing small-scale industrial units at the edge of the town. A higher quality of natural space is needed with the incorporation of trees and planting suitable to higher altitudes that are maintained throughout the year. A "deep-clean" of the village would also be beneficial supported by local groups/volunteers.



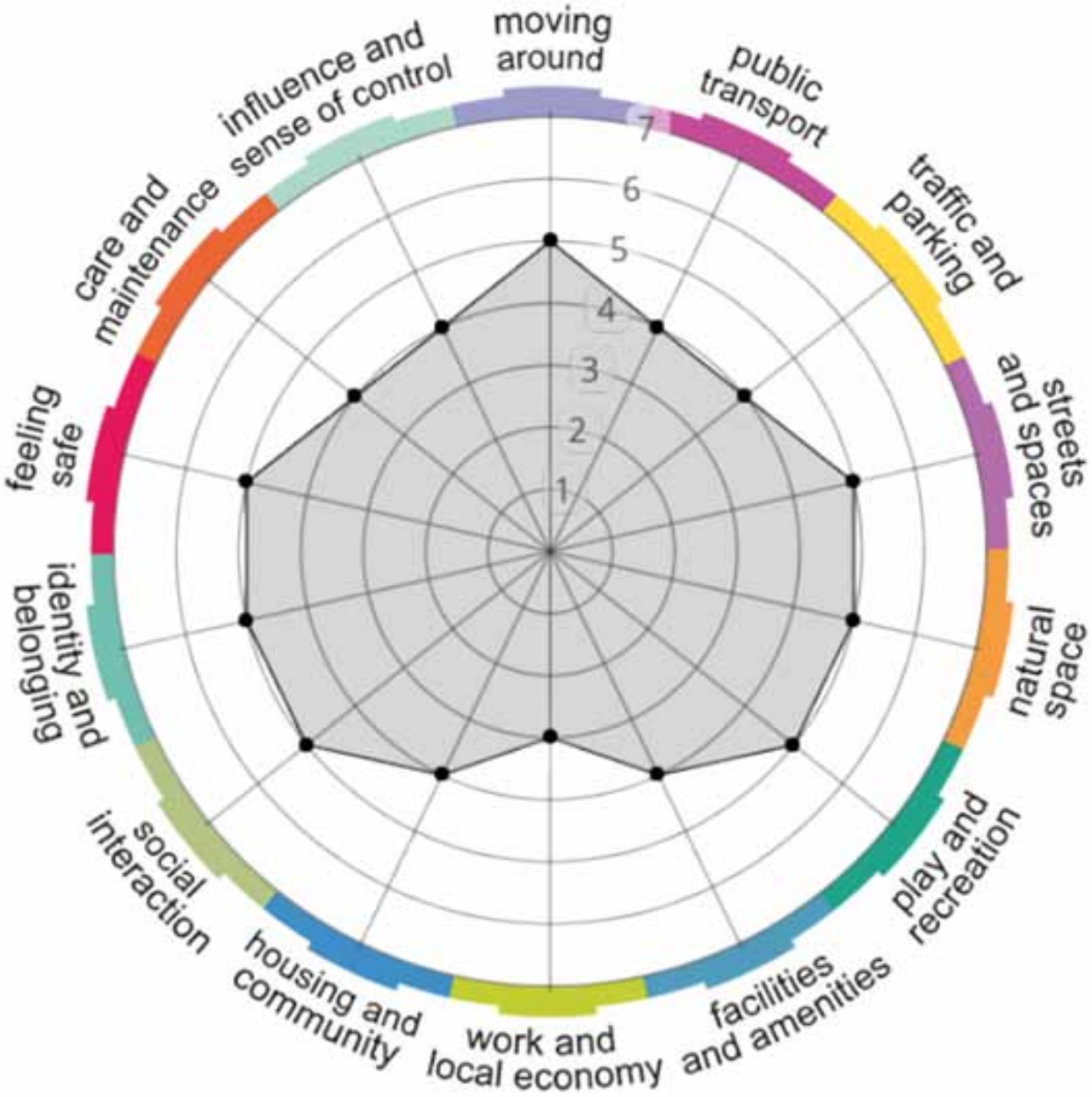
Opening night of Charrette

When used at the charrette opening evening, the two grid results (below) indicate a desire to focus on public transport, facilities and amenities, work and local economy, and housing and communities.



Summary

The Place Standard grid below summarises the results from all three groupings



Appendix 7: FAQ Poster

Fauldhouse Focus

FAQ

Below you'll find responses to questions / issues we thought might be mentioned during the Fauldhouse workshops. If you have any others questions about the event please don't hesitate to ask.

Dog Fouling

If you know the address of the dog owners allowing their dogs to foul without clearing up after them, contact West Lothian Council using their online form or alternatively call 01506 280000. The owners of these dogs will be visited with appropriate action being taken against them, where it can be proved.

If you do not know the details of the dog owner, you can give West Lothian Council a description and an idea of times the dog is walked. The council can then target the area at these times which will give them a better chance of catching offenders. The Dog Warden and Environmental Wardens can also patrol the area to watch for people allowing their dogs to foul and issue fixed penalty notices as necessary.

Where dog mess needs cleaned up, you want to request a dog bin or have an existing one emptied, please use the council online form or alternatively call 01506 280000.

Litter

To report a litter issue please use West Lothian Council's online form or alternatively call 01506 280000. Please provide as much information as possible about the location and extent of the problem.

Graffiti

Once notified, West Lothian Council aim to remove racist or offensive graffiti from council property within 1 working day. All other types of graffiti and flyposting on council property will be removed as quickly as possible, normally within 3 working days. If the graffiti is on private property then it is the owner's responsibility to remove it.

Parking

Police Scotland is responsible for parking enforcement in West Lothian. There is no decriminalised parking enforcement regime in West Lothian.

What is Fauldhouse Focus?

Fauldhouse Focus is a series of community workshops where people are encouraged to come together to discuss and share ideas for the future of the village of Fauldhouse. It is a project by West Lothian Council, local communities and PAS.

What is Fauldhouse Focus going to do?

The project results will be recorded in an action plan which will inform the Local Regeneration Action Plan (locality plan) for Fauldhouse, the West Lothian Local Development Plan (planning) and the work of Fauldhouse Community Development Trust. It will help determine a long-term vision for the village and create an action plan for planned and future community regeneration activity in Fauldhouse.

This project is delivered through the PAS Charretteplus® programme where the community sets the agenda for change. The aim of Charretteplus is to work with residents, community groups, local businesses, the public sector, charities, voluntary organisations and others, to find out what their priorities are, create a shared vision for their place and a realistic action plan to achieve change.

Who are PAS?

PAS (Planning Aid Scotland) helps people to engage with the place they live in. PAS provides impartial planning advice, training, education programmes, facilitation, community visioning and awareness-raising to ensure everyone has a voice in creating positive communities.

Appendix 8: Summary of charrette drop-in sessions and workshop outputs

This appendix summarises the outputs from the workshops and from general community comments during the charrette drop-in sessions. Suggestions which were taken forward into the final package of proposals are indicated in **bold text**.

Workshop 1 - Living in Fauldhouse: Housing, Safety, Environment

This workshop explored what it is like to live in Fauldhouse and if there is anything people felt should be changed.

The proposals that emerged during the workshop were (not in order of importance):

- West Lothian Council has a business and trade portal and it has information about the number of businesses and available lets/premises in Fauldhouse – need to let people know about it.
- Need to broadcast the work of business gateway and FCDT to the wider community to encourage self-employment and social enterprise.
- Are there opportunities for business start-ups on Main Street?
- Need to map existing economic activity in Fauldhouse (what is going on?) to help work out how to help and whether a BID is possible / desirable. New shops don't last very long.
- Forestry related enterprise opportunities
- Opportunities for on-line businesses (stock/ warehousing space?).
- Broadband connectivity issues?
- There is a need for support networks for vulnerable groups in supported housing/areas.
- Don't house all the vulnerable people in the same location (Scott Place, Church Place, Fallis); need more of a mix / support network.
- Need good sound proofing/noise reduction on new housing properties on busy streets.
- People would like to see more good quality stone housing like the redevelopment of the Miner's cottages on the Main Street.
- Housing – why have the allocated sites not been developed?
- Need for consistent housing rentals across all areas.
- There are empty units at Church Place, Harthill Road and Fallis Place – opportunity?
- Housing should be prioritised for working people.
- Need for more one-bedroomed houses for older people (to avoid the bedroom tax) and care to go with it (e.g. area health visitor) – but recognition that some people do not want to leave their larger family home.
- Refurbish/update existing assets.
- Cultivate community pride.
- Diversify the housing tenure – more affordable housing please.
- Opportunities through community asset transfer to open up a community bank, café etc. (could FCDT take this on?).
- Lack of shops and restaurants.
- Need a petrol filling station.
- Visual approaches to the village need improved.

Workshop 2 – Interests, Fitness, Activity, Play

This workshop explored what activities are happening in Fauldhouse and if there is anything more people would like to see happening.

The proposals that emerged during the workshop were (not in order of importance):

- The Cricket Club would like:
  - a development coach to go into schools – needs funding.
  - a new clubhouse on the existing site – needs funding.
  - to raise its profile in the village.
  - somewhere to market / promote what it does in the community
- Walking routes to and from the village need improved.
- Need for more active holiday clubs in Fauldhouse for young people.
- There is a need to get the inactive more active through physical activity (health as well as sport).
- There are no uniformed clubs in the village (brownies,

Older Generation	Teenagers	Mums & Kids
Majority are active Activities include walking, swimming, gym	General feeling that there are a **lack of facilities and activities**	Time is a big barrier for mums – need to **fit activities around school hours and kids' clubs**
Most people are generally satisfied with the facilities Most people seemed aware of activities and facilities	**General lack of awareness of existing facilities and activities**	**Many mums are not aware of activities** **There are limited clubs for 0-5 and 5+**
		Playparks are aimed at older children

guides, scouts etc.) – Armadale, Whitburn, Shotts the nearest.
- Public play parks need upgraded.

'Activity' Community Survey

Following Workshop 2 an 'Activity' community survey was carried out. 25 people were questioned, including a good distribution of older people, mums and teenagers. Respondents were asked three questions:

1. What activities do you do?
2. What is stopping you being more active?
3. What facilities would you like?

Workshop 3 – Buses, Train, Walking, Parking

This workshop explored how easy it is to get to, from and around the village on foot, bus, train, car and bike.

The proposals that emerged during the workshop were (not in order of importance):

- Sort out the public transport infrastructure and accessibility issues (including need for park and ride).
- More visible bus timetables are needed in the village.
- Buses need to co-ordinate services with the trains.
- Potential bus co-ordination issues with the village falling between First Scotland East / First Glasgow services.
- Trains – use evidence on origin and destination usage to gather evidence for investment.

Bus Users Survey

Following Workshop 3 a 'bus users' survey was carried out with 20 people from the local community. The results are summarised below:

- frequent users report unreliable timing and no-shows;
- timetables are not present at most stops. Those that have them use smart phones for timetable information;
- drivers are not helpful; they don't know about timetables and routes;
- there is no Wi-Fi on buses;
- information on bus shelters is limited and/or out-of-date;
- there was one complaint about buses not running after 6pm;
- there was one complaint about the loss of service to Shotts;
- most people use the buses to travel to other towns in West Lothian; and
- most people walk to the train station.

Workshop 4 – How can Ideas Come Together

This workshop pulled together all the ideas generated so far. The proposals that were displayed during this workshop are listed under the three workshop titles:

BUSES, TRAINS, WALKING AND PARKING

- Buses – need to raise awareness of Bus Users Scotland, Travelline Scotland, one ticket system for journey planning.
  - Travel-line Scotland – a website that provides timetables and journey times as well as routes for all bus, rail, coach, air and ferry services in Scotland
  - Bus Users Scotland – an organisation which works with Scottish Government, local authorities and bus companies to drive up standards in bus travel and put the needs of bus passengers at the heart of transport policy
  - One-ticket system – it provides an integrated single transport ticket to switch from buses to trains and vice versa
- Trains – reduce the perceived distance to and from the train station – walking route, information boards, cycle parking (Sustrans, funding community links and leader)
- Trains – challenge Network Rail on need for disabled ramps at station. Action – show examples of good practice elsewhere
- Trains – meet with Abellio, Scotrail, Network Rail, First Bus – action with Neil Findlay MSP
- Parking – establish disabled space outside Scotmid; partnership centre bollard removed and now disabled access blocked to footway - West Lothian access committee – free audits available on disabled access
- Walking/cycling – B7015 West Stoneyburn Bents – need footway (walking/cycle path) needed her to link Fauldhouse and Stoneyburn.
- Walking – traffic calming/pedestrian crossing at Lanrigg Road by Play Park – get housing developers to pay?
- Walking (WLC) – improve path from Longridge to Whitburn to create a route from Fauldhouse to Whitburn (path from Fauldhouse to Whitburn good already)
- Walking – pedestrian priority/traffic calming in village centre needed. SNH path funding – rural development programme, Breich valley walking route potential; links/signs/maps missing
- Walking – potential to enlarge village triangle, re-open culvert to create burn, create better walkways – mining memorial needed,

LIVING IN FAULDHOUSE

- Rented housing opportunities >2 years – facts and figures – is issue reality or perception? Vacant properties for conversion into shops etc.
- Housing Associations – look at how housing is allocated – streets/demand
- Housing Information – how to apply for different tenures? Rural housing fund>Community housing
- Business/Shops – audit of what is here already. Evidence – why are businesses starting up? Barriers? What is helping? Opportunity to use meeting rooms in Partnership Centre?
- Business/Shops – incubator units – unmet demand.

Farm diversification and rural enterprise

- Funding - West Lothian CDT funding £75,000 per annum
  - Funding – Leven Seat Trust – landfill site

INTERESTS, FITNESS, ACTIVITY AND PLAY

- "together for health project" – what happened to that? Links with health improvement team. One year old; community focused; Santa Parade; Fruity Friday; health and happy summer camps
- WLC Health Improvement Team – bike lending library (Forestry Commission, Sustrans, FCDT, Cycle Scotland can help)
- Xcite – keen to raise profile of classes and gym. Can provide tea dances etc. Gym not used as much as before. GP referral scheme (12 weeks free?). Voluntary Sector Gateway
- Cricket Club – keen to raise profile; new clubhouse; development coaches in school; links with health improvement team
- raising awareness app – through schools? FCDT – have a walking map

Activities in Fauldhouse

During the charrette material was gathered on the activities taking place in Fauldhouse. These are listed below:

What's on in Fauldhouse – Monthly Planner 2016

Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep	October	Nov	Dec
		Easter Festival with inflatables in pool and sports hall	Easter Festival with inflatables in pool and sports hall	Spring Fair (Fauldhouse Community Development Trust)	Gala Day (2nd Saturday) Triathlon (26th June)		Bake Off	September-fest; 2K/5K fun runs	Aquathon Youth Event 8-16 years (4th October)	Remembrance Parade; Caged Bird Society National Show (Partnership Centre); Guy Fawkes night @ Cricket Club	Santa Parade; Panto (Partnership Centre); Bird Canary Club

What's on in Fauldhouse? (Weekly Planner)	
Monday	Senior Citizens Club; Miners Welfare Lunchtime; Body Step and Body Pump classes @ Xcite; 50's+ fitness @ Eastfield Training Centre (1900-2100); Scottish Slimmer's @ Church (1730-1830/1930-2100); Bingo @ Chapel Hall; swimming
Tuesday	Metafit @ Xcite; Church Coffee Morning; Bingo @ Welfare; Girl's Club – Secondary Age (1800-2000); swimming
Wednesday	St John's Men and Women's Club (1900-2100/monthly); Take a Break Craft Group; Bingo @ Welfare; Adult Swim Session Broxburn Pool (2000-2100); Junior Tri-Squad West Calder High School (1800-1915); swimming
Thursday	Karate; Fauldhouse Footers; Hub Cinema; Sunlight Memories Café (1330-1500/last Thursday every month); swimming
Friday	Karate; Youth Club; Boxing Club; Kids Golf Lessons; Lammie's Bar Live Music; Busy Bees (up to 9yrs) Arts & Crafts; Greenburn Junior Golf Club (1-2pm, adults); swimming
Saturday	Live Band at the Grange; Masonic School of Dance (Claire McIver School of Dance); Lammie's Bar Live Music; Adult Cycling (0900-1100/from Partnership Centre); Greenburn Junior Golf Club (10.30-12.30, kids age 6+); swimming
Sunday	Club Golf Session (open to all); Bingo @ Cricket Club; Kids Golf 6yrs upwards (1030-1230); swimming

XCITE FAULDHOUSE

OPENING TIMES

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
10:00 to 15:30	09:00 to 20:30	09:00 to 20:30	09:00 to 14:00 and 16:00 to 20:30	09:00 to 20:30	10:00 to 13:00 and 13:30 to 20:30	closed

Community Drop-In Comments – Bubble Wall

The four day charrette had a number of community drop-in sessions. 115 comments were received from the community during this time and their comments were recorded on a 'bubble wall'. These comments are listed (as scribed by the community) below and grouped under the three charrette workshop themes. Suggestions which were taken forward into the final package of proposals are indicated in bold text.

LIVING IN FAULDHOUSE: HOUSING, SAFETY, ENVIRONMENT, BUSINESS

- People come from other areas to use the Partnership Centre
- **Partnership Centre a real asset and opportunity**
- **Links to other areas needed**
- Café; ice cream; visitor attractions; flowers in village
- **There is no restaurant in Fauldhouse – would like an Indian or Chinese**
- If there was a new subway, greggs, mcdonalds or any chain should go around Bridge Street and Main Street
- **Slow traffic down coming into Fauldhouse from Longridge**
- **Need traffic calming along Main St and road re-routed around green**
- Crossing needed opposite betting shop
- We have the feeling that Fauldhouses does not get the same attention as other places
- Local support for Kinship Carers
- Less alcohol drinking; smoking; anti-social behaviour
- Solar panels good but private companies leasing roof for 25 years – L/E problem
- Have more windfarms – Fauldhouse is windy! Community energy schemes needed
- **Policemen/women on the beat**
- **Housing by station (Braeside)**
- Secondary fires an issue

- No bank and few shops
- Strong community here for 62 year old
- Fauldhouse needs an attraction to bring people in
- **Put murals/boardings/leaflets up on vacant units**
- Crack down on those letting their dogs mess the streets
- **More for youth to stay** – historically jobs but all moved to Livingston
- **Partnership Café open more**
- Former gas station site to find new use (derelict 10 years)
- Community strong looking after each other
- **Assisted living single storey hosing needed**
- House fire safety visits available free from local fire service and can fit smoke detectors for free
- Desperately need new council housing none in village over 46 years
- **More private housing needed**
- A separate bakery needed in centre
- **Tidy up hedges/trees at entrances to village**
- Fauldhouse is forgotten about – where are the street cleaners?
- **More recycling**
- **Single storey assisted living - housing on former bowling club site**
- **No issues with housing at bowling club site – looks uncared for now.**

INTERESTS, FITNESS, ACTIVITY, PLAY

- How about a BMX track?
- Maintained BMX trail or outdoor path like Almondell Country Park (East Calder)
- Need a drop in café for teenagers and a disco
- Playparks like one in Stoneyburn wanted
- Better parks for younger children
- More activities for the elderly (sunlight café highlighted)
- Lots of greenspace but can't access it
- Allotments would be good
- Park behind Partnership Centre not used much
- **Swimming** for the public; sessions straight from work – 530pm. Cannot swim until 7pm or 8pm at present
- Put a gym at Eastfield
- Places to sit around village walks and cemetery
- Small goals on 3G pitch cannot be moved – dangerous and too small for tournament games
- **More at Partnership Centre** such as sewing classes, tea dancing, choir
- Need somewhere to play casual football
- **More for special needs residents such as nights at the swimming pool**
- Reinstate forestry walks and benches etc.
- **Cinema** was a great asset. So many derelict buildings; new housing sites being built instead
- Skate park
- More equipment and a (small jet?)
- Cleaner parks
- Gymnastic centre
- **Redevelopment of old bowling green**
- **Tai chi**
- **Golf club needs guidance on creativity; a junior academy – there is an appetite in village**
- Golf club has a restaurant – anyone can use it
- Update swing parks
- More activities for 10-12 year olds – only have MUGA
- The gym at Partnership Centre is too expensive
- Used to be lots of pathways through the forest – now all gone
- Parks are a bit outdated – no access for walking to park behind Partnership Centre
- **Sharps Arthurs garage needed for access to bowling site**
- Longridge path – hedges cut back and smooth surface all the way
- Skate park
- **Nothing for kids in the holidays**
- **Clubs for younger kids P1/P2/P3**
- A communal garden
- Community garden selling local produce
- Nothing to do but head to pub for pool
- Young people need a place to chill out
- A more up to date park would be nice
- Nothing much for 7yr olds – youth groups start older
- Need for fitness classes for older people – not just gym
- Would like bigger parks
- More play equipment
- Eastfield Centre – available for use for groups – why not being used?
- Fence not high enough, kids go into 3G pitch and running facilities out of hours
- **Partnership Centre should be open for longer**

BUSES, TRAINS, WALKING, PARKING

- **Station** looks a lot better than it did but suffers at edge of town
- **Not enough parking or facilities at station** (toilets at station)
- **No disabled access to one platform @ railway station**
- **Walkways could do with better surfaces** e.g. old railway track; otherwise good for walking around here
- **No footway Stoneyburn to Longridge** into Fauldhouse – its needed (B7015)
- More paths in the forest
- **Plans showing walks within and around Fauldhouse**
- Good walking; friendly people
- **Path signage needed**
- Entrance to Partnership Centre doesn't have disabled access and cars park against gate
- **Disabled space outside Scotmid needed**
- If disabled going to Glasgow – phone scotrail and get taxi to Shotts
- Take car to Bathgate and get train to Edinburgh; Bathgate car park busy
- No bus route to Shotts
- Buses often don't turn up; poor service after 6pm from Bathgate/Livingston
- **Better bus service**
- More cycle paths
- Could the **police please stop motorbikes from ruining**

the paths around Fauldhouse

- Sheephouse Road (Storebrae) – remove parking especially LHS as go up to avoid safety problems when road is icy
- **Buses never on time (First bus)**
- Main road only place to cycle and old railway line – need more cycle paths
- Walk behind St John's not wheelchair accessible
- No bus service directly to Stoneyburn after 6pm
- **More disabled access and support at swimming pool needed**
- Cheaper public transport for parents and kids…what about a minibus for village?

OTHER (MAINTENANCE/REGENERATION)

- The **grass 'roundals' in some of the estates are bare and could be taken over by the community;** don't look nice and add to the estate
- The **entrances to the village need some simple landscaping**; a bit untidy
- War memorial; money spent on benches (not used much)
- **Miners memorial** (like Whitburn)
- Eldrick Avenue and Allen Place better landscaped
- Blackfalls Avenue better landscaped

Fauldhouse Focus

NEWSLETTER #1

WEDNESDAY 11TH MAY

Fauldhouse Focus charette*plus*® is a series of community workshops where people can get together to discuss and share ideas for the future of Fauldhouse.

Fauldhouse Focus is a collaborative project by West Lothian Council and PAS. The discussion is open to everyone and your ideas will develop into an action plan for Fauldhouse village for the next five years.

Pre-Event Activities
Discussions have already taken place with local groups, community council, development trust, businesses, councillors and the Fauldhouse Focus Steering Group. A community survey was also carried out.

Workshops were held with the Whitburn and St Kentigern's Academies and the two primary schools participated in a joint event. Fauldhouse Youth Clubs also got involved with a village evaluation exercise.

The results of these workshops, including the primary school pupils' proposals, can be seen displayed in the Partnership Centre.

"Fauldhouse is a wonderful place but like anywhere it has things that could be improved."
Opening night attendee

Issues Raised in Pre-Event Activities
Living in Fauldhouse: Fauldhouse has a lot to offer and is a lovely community, with improvements needed in employment, business and retail variety.
Interests, Fitness, Activity and Play: Young people would like to have more activities for them.
Buses, Trains, Walking and Parking: Issues were raised of accessibility to the station, co-ordination of public transport and improvement to paths.

Opening Evening
Tonight's event was attended by community members of all ages, the development trust and other key groups. Irene Beautyman from PAS introduced the event and outlined the schedule for the next few days. Falla Hill primary pupils explained their experience with the workshops and talked to attendees about their posters and proposals such as a skatepark and better open spaces. The Fauldhouse Community Development Trust also explained their role and current ongoing activities.

The public were also able to see the results of the community survey, and there were lots of contributions to the ideas map, which will continue to be added to throughout the event. There were animated and informative group discussions about how people view Fauldhouse as a place, focusing on themes such as living, working and travelling.

There are a number of chances to join in the conversation, or just drop in to the Partnership Centre to view proposals as they take shape.

Schedule
Thursday 12th May
Drop-in and view 10am-12 noon.
Workshops:
Living in Fauldhouse: Housing, Safety, Environment 1:30pm–3pm
Interests, Fitness, Activity, and Play 6pm-7pm.
Friday 13th May
Workshops:
Buses, Trains, Walking & Parking 10am-1:30pm
How can Ideas Come Together? 1:30pm-3pm
Drop-in and view 5:30pm-6:30pm
Saturday 14th May
Drop in and view 'The Story So Far' 2pm-4pm.

Join the conversation! Find us on Twitter (@fauldhousefocus), Instagram (fauldhousefocus) and Facebook (facebook.com/fauldhousefocus)

Fauldhouse Focus

NEWSLETTER #2

THURSDAY 12TH MAY

Day two of **Fauldhouse Focus** involved a drop in session and two workshops, one on living and encouraging more activity/businesses in Fauldhouse and another on physical activity and health.

Drop in Session

The day began with a drop-in session where people visited the displays in the Partnership Centre and added to the suggestions and comments raised so far. All these ideas are recorded and will help inform the action plan as it develops.

"When I came to Fauldhouse I knew it was for me, everything is in the one place - I would like more fitness classes for older people though"
Recently arrived resident

Living in Fauldhouse Workshop

This next session was a lively informal workshop engaging with themes arising from comments so far on housing and the local economy/business start-ups. Priorities for housing identified by the participants included:

- fully understanding demand, supply and opportunities for rental housing; and
- making use of vacant properties for more suitable residential uses, and refurbishing and updating existing assets.

For the local economy, priorities were

- business start-ups;
- improving communication of existing business support services;
- improving information on business needs; and
- possibilities for community asset transfer.

Activity and Interests Workshop

A practical discussion about activities, play and fitness took place in the evening to build on ideas identified from earlier conversations with residents and students. One identified need was to integrate information on available activities in Fauldhouse. Plans and funding of cricket club programmes were discussed to expand activities, including youth coaching. Possibilities for more active health programmes were also explored such as health walks, tea dances, gardening and cheaper activity classes. Also raised was the possibility of a bike lending library, along with cycle paths in the forest.

Other Conversations

PAS volunteers were also out in the streets, talking to the public and businesses owners. There was a lot of good feedback that will help inform the conversation about the future of Fauldhouse. We will be out and about talking to people tomorrow about ideas raised so far, including carrying out a community needs assessment on physical activity/health to help access funding. Feel free to drop in for a chat or join in one of the conversations in the Partnership Centre.

SCHEDULE
Friday 13th May
Discussions:
Buses, Trains, Walking & Parking 10am-1:30pm
How can Ideas Come Together? 1:30pm-3pm
Drop-in and view 5:30pm-6:30pm
Saturday 14th May
Drop in and view 'The Story So Far' 2pm-4pm.

Join the conversation! Find us on Twitter (@fauldhousefocus), Instagram (fauldhousefocus) and Facebook (facebook.com/fauldhousefocus)

NEWSLETTER #3

FRIDAY 13TH MAY

On day three of **Fauldhouse Focus** two more workshops were held, one on buses, trains walking and parking, and one on opportunities for putting the ideas gathered to date into action.

Buses, trains, walking and parking

Previous conversations have raised a number of common issues including reliability of buses, availability of timetables and the effect on residents. Residents chatted with PAS volunteers at bus stops and in the street and confirmed the unreliability issues, and identified the lack of timetable information. Young people in particular noted how this affected their travel to work. Potential solutions include negotiation with operators, reviewing better information at bus-stops and promotion of existing assistance such as "One-Ticket", "Traveline Scotland" and "Bus Users Scotland".

Connections between bus and train services were raised, as well as mobility access to the platforms, a safer approach to the station, and parking. Solutions could include the promotion and enabling of active travel to the station through signage, and safer foot and cycle travel. Parking requirements and options will also be looked at, as will engaging with Network Rail and operators over mobility access proposals and connectivity of services.

Improving walking and cycling connections to neighbouring villages, Longridge and Stoneyburn, were also raised. Upgrading of the Longridge path is in progress. The path onwards to Stoneyburn is currently being assessed, and has potential for taking forward once demand and funding is identified.

A need for pedestrian priority measures were also identified on Lanrigg Road, near the playpark. The playpark is also being looked at for enhancement.

A need for a safer pedestrian environment around the village centre, and better disabled parking was also discussed, along with potential funding. This led to a suggestion that the village green could be expanded which, if wanted by the community, could be developed further.

"it's good for walking around here, but the walkways could do with better surfaces"
Resident

Other Conversations

Following on from yesterday's discussion of activities, PAS spoke to a number of people on the street to identity a community need for more activities for younger people. Promotion of all activities going on in Fauldhouse, potentially through an 'app', could also be looked at. Further opportunities were also identified such as community buses, funding for business networking, and rooms for small business use.

Drop In Session

In the evening residents had the opportunity to view the options raised so far and discuss these with volunteers. Tomorrow (Saturday), all the main ideas developed during the charette will be displayed. Your comments and suggestions will be very welcome to help decide which suggestions the community want to see taken forward into the action plan.

SCHEDULE

Saturday 14th May
Drop in and view 'The Story So Far' 2pm-4pm.
Wednesday 8th June
Fauldhouse Focus Summit 2pm-4pm.
Join the conversation! Find us on Twitter (@fauldhousefocus), Instagram (fauldhousefocus) and Facebook (facebook.com/fauldhousefocus)

NEWSLETTER #4

SATURDAY 14TH MAY

The final exhibition of **Fauldhouse Focus** took place on Saturday, putting together the journey so far and signposting the action plan going forward.

The Exhibition

An exhibition of all the contributions to the discussion was displayed in the Partnership Centre, including engagement with schools and youth clubs, the results of the community survey, and the place standard workshops.

As a result of the workshops and conversations with stakeholders, residents and businesses owners, a number of proposals have been identified that can be actioned immediately, brought forward for discussion, or researched to enable the community to take ownership.

These proposals cover the three main themes of Fauldhouse Focus: (1) living in Fauldhouse, (2) activities and (3) getting around. Community needs were highlighted by maps, photos and talked through by PAS volunteers with those attending. Some photos and plans from this final exhibition will soon be available on our website: www.fauldhousefocus.com

What Happens Now

As a result of what the community have told us we will work with West Lothian Council, local businesses and others on some ideas that can be implemented quickly. Other areas of action involve discussion with funding bodies, the council, operators and land owners to check if they are possible. There are a number of projects we will research so that the community can decide if they want to take them forward.

"It's been fantastic; we've been able to take what the community wanted and will now focus it into a community oriented action plan"
PAS Facilitator

Fauldhouse Focus Feedback Event – 8 June

On Wednesday 8 June you will be able to see the progress already made on some projects, along with displays of how some of the suggestions could take shape. These will include ideas around better pedestrian access to the railway station and bus/cycle access, pedestrian priority in the centre, options for developing vacant shops and sites, and better access to social housing / support for new businesses. There are some projects already in progress that can address some of these issues. We will provide information on these on 8th June, allowing you another chance to have your say on the options that you think will best shape the future of Fauldhouse.

Wednesday 8th June
Fauldhouse Focus Feedback event: ****Note new time 3.30-7pm**
www.fauldhousefocus.com
Join the conversation! Find us on Twitter (@fauldhousefocus), Instagram (fauldhousefocus) and Facebook (facebook.com/fauldhousefocus)

Appendix 10: Public Transport Meeting Post Charrette

Introduction

A public transport meeting took place on 31 May to begin to take action on some of the transport issues that arose during the charrette.

In attendance were:
- Sustrans (Aileen Brand)
- First Bus Group (Noel Barrowman)
- West Lothian Council Planning (Chris Alcorn)
- West Lothian Council Public Transport Officer (Deborah Paton)
- PAS (Julia Frost, Paul Morsley)

Apologies were received from:
- Scotrail (Desmond Bradley, Patrick Nyamurundira)
- Abellio (Matthew Stacey)
- Blue Bus Scotland (Graeme Law)

Nb: Scotrail sent some comments via e-mail to inform the meeting.

Agenda (action from meeting noted in red)

31 May 2016
14.00
Fauldhouse Partnership Centre

- Introductions
- 11-14 May Charrette – feedback from PAS on transport charrette outputs, including the community bus users survey
- Train
  - Shotts line improvement – changes due Autumn 2016
  - Improving the walk to the train station – reducing 'perceived' distances (walking route, information boards, cycle parking) Action: charrette team to produce a visual showing an improved path for pedestrians and cyclists on the approach to the station and information boards. Access to train station is a priority for WLC through their Active Travel Plan.
  - Creating cycle parking at station Action: 3 spaces already exist; consider providing more.
  - Information Boards Action: charrette team to consider a central information village board with timetable data. Station Map out of date and to be amended to include the Fauldhouse Partnership Centre, other information about the village, and information about disabled access taxi arrangements.
  - Potential for more car parking Action: charrette team to consider options for more parking at station
  - Disabled access – physical access and information Action: charrette team to consider options for better disabled access at Fauldhouse station. Station information board to provide up-to-date advice on what to do if you are disabled and want access to the northern platform (e.g. there is an available taxi service).
  - Joining up train and bus times Action: improve the consistency of journeys. First Bus have agreed to look into this (e.g. coordinating bus times with train timetable). Check bus and train timetables.
  - Affordability Action: provide information on train fares (not as expensive as people think it might be e.g. £8.90 return fare between Edinburgh and Fauldhouse)
  - Maintenance around station (turning circle / embankments) Action: find out who owns overgrown turning area as not within Scotrail's leased area. Scotrail to tidy up litter on the embankment.6
- Bus
  - Reliability and numbers of services (no bus route to Shotts, poor service after 6pm from Bathgate/ Livingston), no bus service directly to Stoneyburn after 6pm. Action: need to publicise what services are available and explain why some are no longer in operation – and make it easier for more services to become available if demand exists. Look into whether First Glasgow provides a service to Shotts and which services are available after 6pm (e.g. First Bus say the No. 801 leaves Fauldhouse at 11.23 for Stoneyburn).
  - Bus Users Scotland / Travel-line Scotland / One-Ticket System / First Bus App (when is my next bus) / SEStran bus tracker system. Action: need to publicise better / provide information – via FDCT newsletter / local rag.
  - Information at bus stops – timetables etc. – and where the bus stops are located. Action: charrette team to consider information boards and Council to consider where timetables could be located and put them at bus stops. Also provide information about texts, weblinks, phone numbers available to people to see at bus stops.
  - Wi-Fi availability Action: Publicise better that the No. 21 bus has free Wi-Fi. No. 800/801 has use of new double decker buses with free Wi-Fi.
  - Kassel (raised) kerbing required? Action: council to consider at bus stops.
  - Minibus for village? Action: something for the community to take forward via FCDT.

Appendix 11: Feedback event (8 June) display boards

www.fauldhousefocus.com

Fauldhouse Focus what's it all about?...

'Fauldhouse Focus' is a series of conversations with the people of Fauldhouse that have taken place over the last few months. In them we have discussed and shared ideas for the future of the village of Fauldhouse and listened to suggestions for change

Conversations have focused around three key themes:

- Living in Fauldhouse: housing, safety, the environment
- Activity in Fauldhouse: Interests, Fitness, Activity, Play
- Moving in Fauldhouse: Buses, Trains, Walking, Cycling, Parking

We are a charity called PAS (formerly known as Planning Aid Scotland) and have been running this community engagement process on behalf of West Lothian Council. PAS provides impartial planning advice, training, education programmes, community visioning and awareness raising through our network of staff and volunteers to ensure everyone has a voice in creating positive communities (www.pas.org.uk).

In response to what you said to us, here is what we promised we were going to go away and work on to try and make it happen:

Living in Fauldhouse: Housing, Safety, Environment

- Look into making the village green bigger
- Make better use of vacant and derelict sites
- Make the village look better with flower beds, planters, hanging baskets
- Make empty shop units more attractive and, if they remain empty, allow them to be changed into houses
- Celebrate the history of Fauldhouse as a mining village
- Find meeting rooms and spaces for small businesses to use
- Help people to set up their own shops and businesses
- Find ways to have more houses for rent

Interests, Fitness, Activity, Play

- Run more or different activities in the Partnership Centre; maybe tea dances, fitness classes for beginners
- Help anyone who wants to start or improve a club get the money to do so
- Encourage use of the network of green space around Fauldhouse for fitness and fun. What about the Partnership Centre running more outdoor fitness classes? Boot camp, running group, etc.?
- Help young people find out what there is to do in Fauldhouse. Could an 'app' be developed? Could the secondary schools work on this?
- Help everyone find out what activities already happen

Buses, Trains, Walking, Parking

Buses and Trains

- Talk to those that run the buses and trains to help join up timetables
- Provide more information on bus timetables and services offered by buses (e.g. wi-fi) at bus stops and other places
- Make pavement space around bus stops bigger
- Encourage disabled access at the train station platforms
- Provide more drop curbing at bus stops for disabled access

Walking

- Improve the walk up to the train station
- Provide a better walk along Stoneyburn Bents
- Improve the walk between Longridge and Whitburn to make it easier to walk to Whitburn from Fauldhouse
- Improve pedestrian access across Lanrigg Road to play park at the edge of Fauldhouse
- Make the space between Scotmid and the village green easier to walk across

Cycling

- Create more cycle parking at the train station
- Look into providing a bike lending library at the Partnership Centre

Parking

- Provide a disabled parking space in front of Scotmid
- Provide more parking at the train station

The proposals on the next boards show what could happen in Fauldhouse in response to what you have told us. Whether they do happen or not will depend on many factors – community desire, funding, landowners, West Lothian Council etc.

This project will help guide future activity in the village and create a realistic Action Plan to help achieve change.

Join the conversation

* Find us on Twitter (@fauldhousefocus), Instagram (@fauldhousefocus) and Facebook (facebook.com/fauldhousefocus)

IMPROVED VILLAGE ENTRANCE

Fauldhouse Focus

a Lanrigg Road

Gateway / Entrance into Village

Introduction of traffic calming measures at northern entry into the village to reduce traffic speeds and ensure crossing the road is safer for those trying to gain access to the childrens' play area off Lanrigg Avenue

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

b Train Station - Access and Parking

Potential to provide an improved foot and cycle path up to station platform by pushing back retaining wall

Consider providing disabled access to Glasgow bound platform at Fauldhouse railway station

c Partnership Centre - Transport Information Hub

Potential to provide bus and train times from the Partnership Centre as well as give details on bikes available from a proposed new cycle library.

- Bus Stop - Sign Only
- Bus Stop - Bus Shelter
- Bus Stop - Timetable

d Improved Bus Stop - Design and Information

Explore improvements to bus stops including more reliable bus timetable information and shelter provision.

GREEN FITNESS NETWORK

Fauldhouse Focus

Fauldhouse has an extensive network of green spaces, many of which are made accessible by footpaths. Situated within this network are areas for play (childrens' play areas) and recreation (sports pitches).

There is an opportunity to better promote and utilise this green network by highlighting its potential as a fitness network, this could be achieved by:

- *identifying potential trails for walking, running and cycling through better signage and wayfinding material.*
- *introducing outdoor gym equipment along some of these routes for circuit training.*
- *establishing a number of cycle libraries on the network where people can hire bikes.*
- *running classes from the Partnership Centre that utilise the green network.*

There are areas where the green network could be enhanced in order to link it right into the heart of the village. Two of these potential areas for improvement are addressed over the next two boards, both the Village Green and Bowling Green site offer the potential to complete strategic green linkages north south across the village.

e Cycle Lending Library

VILLAGE GREEN

Fauldhouse Focus

BOWLING GREEN SITE

Fauldhouse Focus

g Assisted Living Homes and Green Space

This board shows two options for the re-use of the Bowling Green Site. Much of the comments we heard during Fauldhouse Focus welcomed the introduction of new housing on the site, particularly assisted living housing, like that just off Burnside Terrace (see right). Both options include assisted living housing set amongst areas of green space and look to formalise footpath linkages from Main Street across the site to Eldrick Avenue.

TEMPORARY INSTALLATIONS

Fauldhouse Focus

i Mining History Mural, Bridge Street

h Main Street Retail Frontage Artwork

COLLABORATIVE PROJECTS

Fauldhouse Focus

It's impossible to do everything with limited resources. A number of priority projects have emerged throughout this process. Each will need collaborative action across a number of organisations.

- a Lanrigg Road Gateway
- b Train Station - Parking and Access
- c Partnership Centre - Transport Information Hub
- d Improved Bus Stop - Design and Information
- e Cycle Lending Library
- f Enlarged Pedestrian Friendly Village Green
- g Assisted Living Homes and Green Space
- h Main Street Retail Frontage Artwork
- i Mining History Mural
- j Cinema Site, Main Street*
- k Burnside Footpath Improvements*

* Projects to be developed further and included within final report

For more information on how you can get involved in the future of Fauldhouse please contact Julia Frost, see details:

Julia Frost
01312209730
julia@pas.org.uk
www.pas.org.uk

Fauldhouse Focus

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation West Lothian Results 2016
Update Report on Partner seminar and Further Analysis

1. Purpose of Report

The report aims to provide further information on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation as it applies to West Lothian and in particular feedback on the CPP partners' seminar held on 20 January.

2. Discussion

As reported to the last CPP Board, the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2016 results were released in September. The SIMD is the Government's main method of identifying area-based disadvantage across Scotland. A number of initiatives including regeneration funding are targeted on areas that lie within the most deprived 15% or 20% of areas.

As agreed at the last Board meeting a partner seminar was organised (and held on 20 January 2017). The seminar was attended by around 50 participants drawn from across the WL CPP. Feedback from participants has been extremely positive. There is a brief summary below of some of the key points raised in the break-out sessions at the seminar and further discussions at the recent Anti-Poverty Strategy Development Group and Board meetings. A number of partners have indicated that the SIMD analysis will be used to inform the development of management plans for the next year.

The purpose of the seminar was to:

1. Provide an overview on the SIMD picture as it applies to West Lothian;
2. Explore the underlying issues which contribute to multiple deprivation within West Lothian; and
3. Consider the implications for regeneration work and targeting of services.

The full presentation can be accessed from the following link: https://www.westlothian.gov.uk/media/14669/SIMD-Presentation/pdf/201701_SIMD_presentation_final.pdf

The presentation sought to reinforce a number of key points.

a) SIMD shows the geographic pattern of relative multiple deprivation. 20% of datazones (DZs) across Scotland will always fall in the most deprived 20% category.
b) SIMD tends to highlight the higher levels of area deprivation in the west of Scotland.

c) West Lothian is mid table within Scotland – with 16 DZs in the most deprived 15% grouping but a further 22 in the 15-20% band.
d) Not everyone living in a deprived DZ is deprived and most people experiencing facets of deprivation live outside the most deprived DZs.
e) Nevertheless there is a significant difference between the most deprived and least deprived DZs (see pages 7-15). E.g. Income deprivation which impacts:
    - 25% of residents in the most deprived quintile of DZs
    - 12% of residents for West Lothian as a whole
    - 2% of residents least deprived quintile of DZs
f) The Health domain shows 52 DZs in the most deprived 25% category - significantly greater than the 38 datazones for the overall SIMD picture. The health specific data illustrates the significant inequalities within West Lothian.
g) Other enlightening data highlighted included the overall level of mental ill health (18% of the population receiving prescription drugs)
h) The general picture for West Lothian in 2016 is similar to 1991 – eg Craigshill, North Livingston, Blackburn, Whitburn and pockets in Fauldhouse and BV.
i) However, changes in detail are also evident:
    - Carmondean identified because of changes in DZ boundaries rather than a real deterioration in the area.
    - Boghall – appears to have experienced a real positive change in its ranking (ie less deprived).

Summary of Workshop discussion

Workshops focused on three key questions which prompted wide ranging :

1. Identify an *immediate practical initiative* which could make a difference (within current budget constraints).

- Better information and referral mechanisms to ensure residents in regeneration areas access existing provision – e.g. access to additional pre-school opportunities
- Develop simplified informal referral mechanism for GPs to other relevant services – i.e. through one lead contact or link
- Alternatives support for low level mental health eg green gym, talking therapies
- Local engagement on maximising income and information and learning opportunities on budgeting etc
- Involvement of young people as community workers

2. Identify a longer-term *significant policy initiative* which might address the causes of deprivation

- Upstreaming/Early intervention is key. Too much work focussed on a reactive basis.

- Focus on one specific theme in each regeneration area eg early years and family provision rather than all age services and a multitude of separate initiatives.
- Identify the real early intervention needs and address these through evidence based solutions that are known to work.
- Sort-out the basic – housing, fuel and food – as a prerequisite towards regeneration
- Revised approach to community engagement (based on evidence of what works, where)

3. What would success look like in ten years' time?

- Less prescribing of drugs for low level mental health issues as a natural outcome of more informed professionals/communities and more referrals to alternative provision
- More (representative) communities are involved in service planning – and are listened to
- Ten years on - need for realistic timescales to make an impact
- Equality of access to services - Systems in place to ensure that people from all communities and backgrounds can access relevant support

Boghall

Although there have been some changes to boundaries, the area has been consistently covered by 4 contiguous datazones over the last three SIMDs. So the fact that no datazones in Boghall are now found in the most deprived 20% category does seem to indicate a real change for the positive. Detailed analysis of the underlying data contained within the SIMD shows that:

a) The 4 Boghall DZs now sit in the 3rd decile;
b) Income and Employment deprivation is less prevalent in 2 of the DZs – suggesting efforts to increase and retain access to employment have been successful and/or demographic change has had an impact – including incoming migrant workers now living in the area – the overall employment deprivation rate is 15% (compared with 10% for West Lothian as a whole);
c) Three of the Boghall DZs still appear in the most deprived 10% grouping for Education. This appears to be a combination of the low skills base in the overall population and school based indicators;
d) Discussions with practitioners suggest that as well as an improved employment position, investment in community capacity has had a positive impact.

3. Summary of Implications

Relevant SOA outcome (s)	All, but particularly Outcomes 1, 2, 4 and 5.
Relevant SOA performance indicator (s)	Numerous indicators under the above outcomes have a link.
Resources	Scottish Government and other external funding programmes e.g. Capital regeneration fund and elements of EU funding.
Link to CPP prevention plan/Community Engagement plan	SIMD analysis should inform actions to address area deprivation and to support vulnerable communities.
Impact on inequalities	SIMD analysis does not have a direct connection to groups with protected characteristics (other than perhaps age related issues associated with health and financial exclusion)
Key risks	Deprivation has significant consequences for communities individuals and households - and for public agencies including additional resources to address the symptoms of deprivation.

4. Consultations

The report content has been developed through consultation with relevant officers within the Council and wider partnership and the seminar held on 20 January.

5. Conclusions

SIMD shows some of the clusters of deprivation in West Lothian, but there are a number of limitations to the SIMD based analysis:

- Using only SIMD to target resources will mean that the majority of deprived people do not receive the necessary services or support.
- Targeting based on themes, such as unemployment or income deprivation can allow services to access those residents experienced multiple deprivation across all areas.

- More up to date thematic intelligence should be used to inform targeting of resources (including knowledge from practitioners).

6. Recommendations

The 2016 SIMD analysis reinforces the need to take both a thematic and geographic based approach to targeting services to tackle deprivation. It should be recognised that there are areas where there are generally greater levels of deprivation and a community-based approach to regeneration is valid, recognising the interconnectedness of deprivation issues in people's lives and the lived experiences of poverty more broadly.

The development of locality based regeneration plans covering will be the main vehicle for co-ordination of initiatives and progressing these proposed actions.

Report written by David Greaves, Planning and Economic Development

David.greaves@westlothian.gov.uk

References

N/A

Appendices

N/A

Partnership with Sportscotland

1. Purpose of Report

The purpose of this paper is to highlight West Lothian Council's (WLCs) existing partnership with **sport**scotland and West Lothian Leisure, with the Board asked to consider **sport**scotland's role as a statutory partner in Community Planning.

2. Discussion

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 listed **sport**scotland in schedule 1 of the Act and, as such, **sport**scotland has responsibilities to work with local partners in the delivery of local outcomes.

As the national agency for sport, **sport**scotland is committed to working with all 32 Local Authorities (LAs) and associated partners to contribute to a World Class sporting system for everyone in Scotland. Appendix 1 outlines the Scottish Government's Active Scotland Framework outcomes and **sport**scotland's contribution to those outcomes.

sportscotland invests into WLC through a 4 year Partnership Agreement which details shared national and local outcomes and priorities for sport (see Appendix 2). Via a contract for services with WLC some activities are delivered by West Lothian Leisure. This partnership contributes to many of WLCs statutory duties to ensure adequate provision of facilities for sport and to promote community wellbeing. For example, shared investment into school sport is made through the Active Schools programme. Similarly, shared investment is made into sports facilities such as Linlithgow Leisure Centre Pavillion.

sportscotland invests in partners who plan strategically and where the contribution made by sport and physical activity towards Community Planning outcomes is evidenced. Participation in sport and physical activity plays a significant role in wider council objectives such as Health & Wellbeing, Attainment and Community Engagement and it is critical its role is clear and understood at a local level (see Appendix 3).

3. Summary of Implications

Relevant SOA outcome (s)	Outcome 1 – Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed

	Outcome 2 – We are better educated and have access to increased and better quality learning and employment opportunities Outcome 6 – We live longer, healthier lives and have reduced health inequalities
Relevant SOA performance indicator (s)	**Outcome 1** Estimated percentage of children with a healthy weight in P1 Estimated percentage of children overweight, including obese, in P1 **Outcome 2** Percentage of school leavers entering a positive destination Percentage of West Lothian College full time leavers entering a positive destination Percentage of primary, secondary, special schools and pre-school establishments receiving positive inspection reports **Outcome 6** Number of visits to West Lothian Leisure by concessionary card holders in receipt of benefits Percentage of Citizens Panel members who engage in physical activity 5 or more times per week
Resources	**sport**scotland's contribution for 2016/17 – £883,596 (programme, staffing, facility, club)

	West Lothian Leisure management fee for 2016/17 - £1,909,769
Link to CPP prevention plan/Community Engagement plan	The views of the community are regularly sought and used when developing plans and strategies for the service.
Impact on inequalities	Sport and physical activity provides a medium to successfully engage with communities to address inequality. Service delivery is designed to be inclusive for all.
Key risks	None

4. Consultations

West Lothian Council, **sport**scotland and West Lothian Leisure.

5. Conclusions

Working in partnership to achieve our shared outcomes is critical due to our continued financial challenges. Appropriate strategic discussions will ensure we work together as effectively as possible and maximise the use of shared resources to deliver our collective priorities and outcomes.

6. Recommendations

It is recommended the Board considers **sport**scotland's role as a statutory partner for sport in local community planning.

Report written by/contact details/date

Andrew Baptie, sportscotland, andrew.baptie@sportscotland.org.uk

Robin Strang, West Lothian Leisure, rstrang@westlothianleisure.com

Paul Stark, West Lothian Council, paul.stark@westlothian.gov.uk

19th January 2017

References

Active Scotland Framework

http://www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/partnerstories/Outcomes-Framework

sportscotland corporate plan

https://sportscotland.org.uk/about-us/what-we-do/publications/raising-the-bar-corporate-plan-2015-2019/

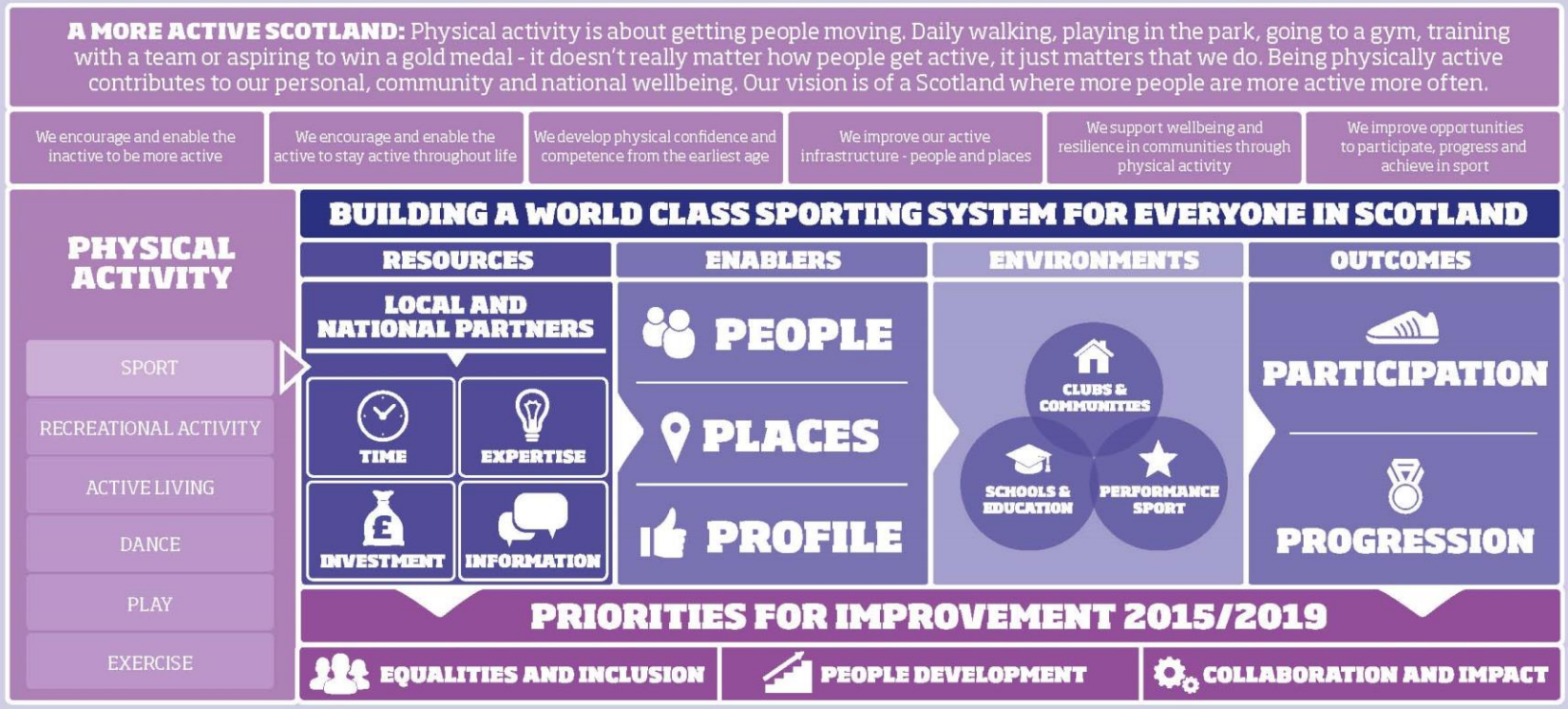
Appendices

Appendix 1 – Active Scotland Outcomes and **sport**scotland's World Class System diagram

Appendix 2 – West Lothian Council and **sport**scotland's Partnership Agreement (2015 – 19)

Appendix 3 – UK Chief Medical Officers Guidance 2011

Our strategic context



West Lothian Council and **sport**scotland

Partnership Agreement

2015-2019

Putting sport first

sportscotland
the national agency for sport

Purpose and Scope

This Partnership Agreement is a commitment between **sport**scotland, West Lothian Council and West Lothian Leisure to identify and deliver shared national and local priorities for sport, and secure an in principle commitment to investment and working together over the period April 2015 – March 2019.

sportscotland **Investment Principles**

The principles detailed below underpin the approach we will take in terms of our investment with partners. These principles will apply to all of our investment.

System Approach – Focusing on partners who are committed and connected to the development of a world class sporting system for sport at all levels in Scotland.

Impact – Supporting and working with partners that deliver significant impact against the changes we seek and can clearly show how our investment will contribute to these.

Sustainability – Supporting activities that have a long term approach resulting in sustained access, opportunities and outcomes.

High Standards – In line with guidelines, policies and good practice; specifically around governance, ethics, equality, safeguarding, planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation.

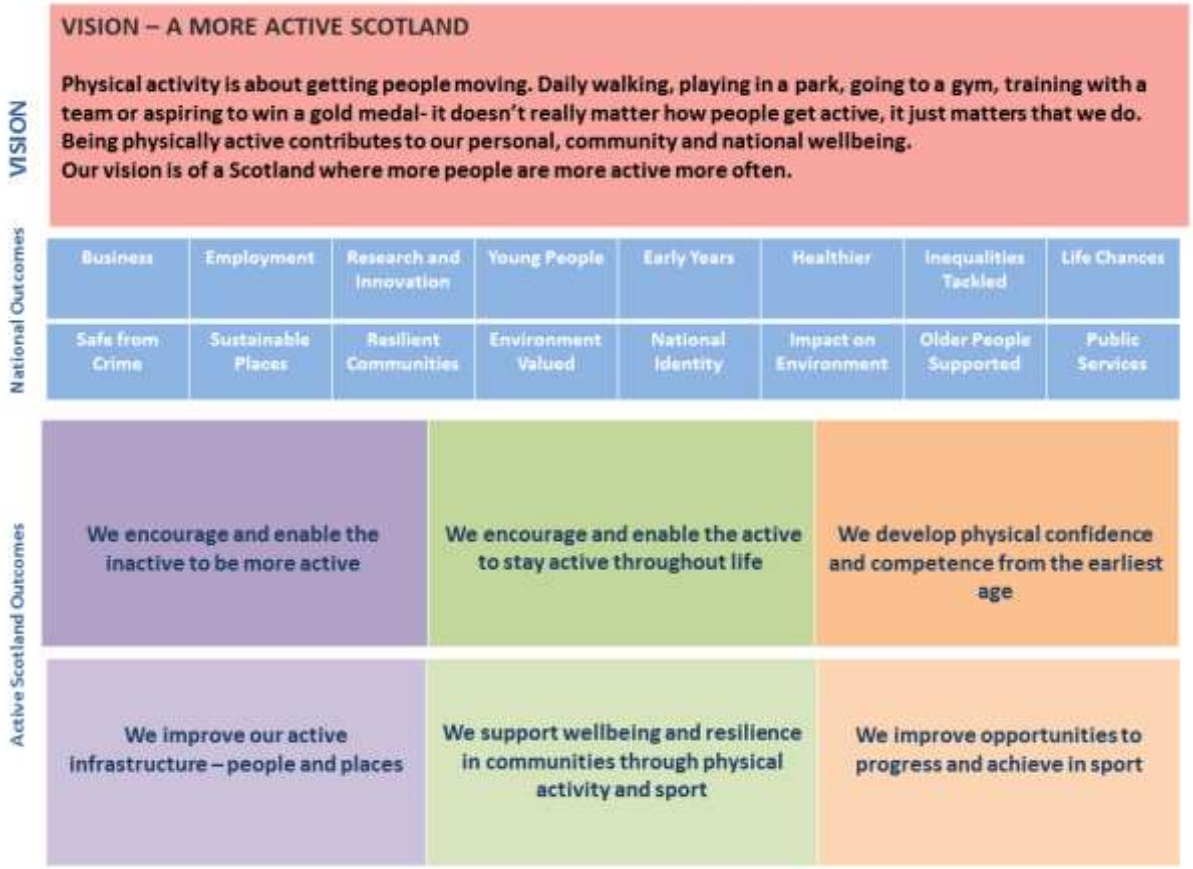
Additionality – In line with National Lottery guidelines, we will only invest to support additional impact over and above what would otherwise be achieved, adding to and not replacing other funding sources.

Strategic Context

Sport makes a positive and valuable contribution to personal, community and national wellbeing in Scotland. The power of sport means it contributes to the five strategic objectives outlined in Scotland Performs, which unite all public organisations in Scotland: wealthier and fairer, smarter, healthier, safer and stronger, and greener.

Within this context **sport**scotland, as the national agency for sport, contributes directly to the Scottish Government's vision of a Scotland where more people are more active more often, and the Active Scotland outcomes. This is shown in Diagram 1.

Diagram 1: Active Scotland Outcomes Framework



What we want to achieve:

Our vision is a Scotland where sport is a way of life, where sport is at the heart of Scottish society and has a positive impact on people and communities.

We want to enhance and improve the sporting system in Scotland, and ensure it is fit-for-purpose to deliver the outcomes we strive for. Our mission, therefore, is to develop and support a sporting system for people in Scotland that aspires to be world class.

Diagram 2 below provides a simple visual representation of the 'system'. It identifies the inputs required to enable key sporting environments to develop and thrive, which in turn will support 3 key outcomes for the people of Scotland.

Diagram 2: Scotland's sporting system

Achieving outcomes for people in Scotland

The key outcomes highlighted within the sporting system that people in Scotland will notice as we work together to improve sport for them and their communities are that they:

Will have the opportunity to get involved and participate in sport, and stay involved throughout their lives

Will have the opportunity to progress and achieve success at their chosen level in sport

Will be inspired by the success of Scottish sport

School and Community outcomes**:**

More opportunities to participate in sport within schools, clubs and the wider community

More people delivering opportunities within schools, clubs and the wider community

Improve the quality of these opportunities and up skill the workforce to deliver sport locally

Local Partner Outcomes

<u>West Lothian Community Planning Partnership's SOA 2013- 2023 outcomes</u>

Outcome 2 - We are better educated and have access to increased and better quality learning and employment opportunities

Outcome 6 – We live longer, healthier lives and have reduced health inequalities

West Lothian Council Corporate Plan 2013-17

Priority 2 – Improving the employment position in West Lothian

Priority 7 – Delivering positive outcomes on health

Active West Lothian Strategy 2014-17 (Draft)

Outcome 1 – Increased participation in physical activity which will lead to improved health and life expectancy across all the life stages

Outcome 2 – Increased participation and engagement by less active communities

Outcome 3 – Provision of services and facilities which meet the needs of the community

Outcome 4 – Clubs and individuals reach their full potential

Outcome 5 – More people delivering opportunities within schools and the wider community

Outcome 6 – Higher quality opportunities to participate in sport within schools and the wider community

How we will work together

We will work together to resource and measure the following to deliver the above outcomes:

PE

- Maintain 2 hrs/ 2 periods of PE in all schools.
- Improve the quality of learning and teaching in PE.
- Partners commit to financially resource and support a PE Lead Officer until June 2016.

School Sport

- Partners commit to financially resource and support the Active Schools programme with 1FTE manager and 11FTE coordinators. Active Schools and Sports Development have a shared 'School and Community Sport Plan' which enables an integrated approach to the planning and delivery of sport across West Lothian. Active Schools and Sports Development activities are also embedded within respective Service Management Plans (Education and Area Services). Particular focus areas for Active Schools will include:
    - Delivery of a comprehensive school sport programme establishing school-club links and supporting educational attainment and achievement. Partners

commit to financially resource and support a lead officer to drive forward this work. Impact of post to be reviewed annually.

- National recognition of successful PE and school sport models through the School Sport Awards programme.
- More children and young people taking part in regular extra curricular activity within the school and communityDelivery and support of Leadership Programmes, including Young Ambassadors, Sports Leaders and Sports Captains.
- An increase in girls' and young women's participation in PE, sport and physical activity.

Community Sport

- Club Accredditation – Partners will work together to strengthen local club accreditation programmes.
- Grant Funding – Partners commit to working together in order to support grant funding of various types. These will include grant applications for small and large facilities applications, Direct Club Investment, Awards for All and Active Places.
- Talent Support and Development – Partners commit to work together to support the development of talent through sharing of information of high performing athletes and exploring support for the Excellence in School Sports Programme.
- Partners commit to financially resource a 0.4FTE post to lead the delivery of Positive Coaching Scotland (PCS). Programme will focus on embedding PCS within local club development offer. To be reviewed after year 1.
- Partners commit to financially resource and support the Community Sport Hubs programme with a lead officer to drive forward the development of 5 new hub sites. Annual planning will be embedded within WLCs annual integrated plan for sport & physical activity development. Impact of programme to be reviewed annually.

People

- WLC will focus on providing the opportunity for the development of people through an inclusive programme of coach education which meets the needs of schools, clubs and LA programmes.
- Implement a coach development scheme which proactively instills a culture of continuous improvement in the local coaching workforce while ensuring a high quality standard of coaching is met.
- Ensure that coaching and volunteering is well represented with in the Celebrating Sport awards and that local coaches and volunteers are nominated through the National awards programme.

Places

- Partners remain committed to providing quality facilities and outdoor spaces to ensure the provision of sports facilities meets the needs of local communities. Partners will work together to share information, guidance and advice on the development of sporting facilities infrastructure including technical advice on facility development, planning and funding.

Partnerships and Planning

- Transfer of services – Partners will work together in any review of services which may impact on shared programmes.
- Partnership Posts – WLC will continue to explore the benefits of it's various partnership posts which are funded jointly by the Council, West Lothian Leisure, local sports clubs and Scottish Governing Bodies. Each post will be considered based on funding available and the benefits they bring to the local area.
- Voluntary Community Sports Organisations/Groups – WLC will create partnerships with the voluntary sector to strengthen school and community sport.
- Active West Lothian 15 – 19 will steer the strategic direction of sport & physical activity development locally.
- The partners will meet twice a year to monitor delivery of Active West Lothian.
- The partners commit to ensuring sport & physical activity is appropriately embedded within local community planning and effectively supports the consideration of physical activity within WLCPPs Single Outcome Agreement.
- The partners are committed to the East Sporting Partnership that brings local and national partners together to collaborate on delivering a world class sporting system connecting schools & education, clubs & communities and performance sport.

  The East Sporting Partnership focuses on club development, people development (coach and volunteers), talent development and performance athlete development (through the institute network).

  It does this through a forum and joint planning across the region. After agreeing the strategic direction for the Sporting Partnership, partners work day to day to achieve the outcomes.

  The partnership focuses on the following outcomes; growth in club membership, improved quantity and quality of club services, more coaches and volunteers, improved quantity and quality of talented athletes in development pathways and better support for targeted athletes with the potential to be world class.

Resources

Investment 2015-2019

	sportscotland					Local partner				
	2015/16	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2018/19**	**Total**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2018/19**	**Total**
School sport										
Active Schools	£353,940*	£353,940	£353,940	£353,940	**£1,415,760**	£140,047	£145,835	£151,681	£155,374	**£592,937**
PE Support Programme	£51,250	£0	£0	£0	**£51,250**	£0	£0	£0	£0	**£0**
School sport competition	£25,834	£28,335	£28,477	£28,621	**£111,267**	£4,852	£5,044	£5,292	£5,512	**£20,700**
Club sport										
Community Sport Hubs	£44, 000	£44, 000	£44, 000	£44, 000	**£176,000**	£92,000**	£92,000	£92,000	£92,000	**£368,000**
PCS	£11,000	£5,500	£0	£0	**£16,500**	£0	£0	£0	£0	**£0**
Total	**£486,024**	**£431,775**	**£426,417**	**£426,561**	**£1,770,777**	**£236,899**	**£242,879**	**£248,973**	**£252,886**	**£981,637**

* Financially resource and support the Active Schools programme with 11 FTE coordinators and 1 FTE manager. Annual planning will be embedded within the School and Community Sport action plan.

** Contribution expected to increase and CSHs develop

Staffing 2015-19 (FTE)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
School sport				
Active Schools Management	1	1	1	1
Active Schools Coordinators	11	11	11	11
PE Lead Officers	1	**0**	**0**	**0**
School sport competition	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Club sport				
Community Sport Hub Officers	2	2	2	2
Coaching & Volunteering				
PCS	0.4	0.4	0	0
Other				
Sports Development	6.4	5.8	5.8	5.8
Total	**22.4**	**20.8**	**20.8**	**20.8**

Partnership Agreement April 2015 – March 2019

We agree and accept this partnership agreement

Between: **sport**scotland

Doges, Templeton on the Green, 62 Templeton Street, Glasgow, G40 1DA

And:

Name

Position

Organisation

Signature date

Name

Position

Organisation

Signature date

Name

Position

Organisation

Signature date

Name

Position Partnership Manager

Organisation **sport**scotland

Signature date

Name Jacqueline Lynn

Position Head of School and Community Sport

Organisation **sport**scotland

Signature date

Physical activity
for children and young people (5 – 18 Years)

- BUILDS **CONFIDENCE & SOCIAL SKILLS**
- MAINTAINS **HEALTHY WEIGHT**
- DEVELOPS **CO-ORDINATION**
- STRENGTHENS **MUSCLES & BONES**
- IMPROVES **SLEEP**
- IMPROVES **CONCENTRATION & LEARNING**
- IMPROVES **HEALTH & FITNESS**
- MAKES **YOU FEEL GOOD**

Be physically active

Spread activity throughout the day

All activities should make you breathe faster & feel warmer

Aim for at least **60** minutes everyday

- PLAY
- RUN/WALK
- BIKE
- ACTIVE TRAVEL
- SWIM
- SKATE
- SPORT
- PE
- SKIP
- CLIMB
- WORKOUT
- DANCE

Include muscle and bone strengthening activities **3 TIMES PER WEEK**

Sit less

LOUNGING — REDUCE

Move more

Find ways to help all children and young people accumulate at least 60 minutes of physical activity everyday

UK Chief Medical Officers' Guidelines 2011 **Start Active, Stay Active: www.bit.ly/startactive**

JOINT INSPECTION OF SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

1. Purpose of Report

The purpose of the report is to inform members of the Community Planning Partnership Board of the joint inspection of services for children and young people by the Care Inspectorate.

2. Discussion

The Care Inspectorate was asked by Scottish Ministers to develop a new model for the scrutiny of and improvement of services for children and young people which aimed to;

- improve outcomes for all children and young people;
- provide independent assurance about the effectiveness of services for children and particularly the most vulnerable children and young people;
- build capacity for improvement.

The approach is focused on how well all of the services in a local authority area are working together to make a positive difference to the lives of children, young people and their families. It holds Community Planning Partnerships responsible for providing effective services for children and young people and focuses on how well services are working together to improve outcomes for children and young people.

In order to reach confident conclusions the inspection team will undertake a range of activities to collect evidence, these activities will include:

- the analysis of inspection findings of care services for children and young people and findings from relevant inspections carried out by other scrutiny bodies
- the review of national and local data relating to children and young people
- the review of self-evaluation work undertaken by the partnership, and the evidence that supported it
- reviewing a wide range of documents provided by each local partnership
- conducting a survey of staff with named person and lead professional responsibilities
- meeting with children and young people, parents and carers in order to hear from them about their experiences of services and what difference they think the support they have received is making

- speaking with staff at all levels across the partners, including senior officers and elected members and large numbers of staff who work directly with children, young people and families
- reviewing practice through reading records held by services for a sample of the most vulnerable children and young people and
- observing key interagency meetings.

Notification of Inspection
Formal notification of the inspection was received on 14th December 2016.

Staff Survey
On 16th January an electronic survey was distributed to key staff members across the partnership and includes midwives, health visitors, those who work in education or social work services and whose work includes improving the lives of children and families.

The Pre-Inspection Process
The pre-inspection return was completed and submitted to the inspection team on 27th January, the details included:

- local community planning structures,
- strategic planning arrangements for children's services,
- organisational structures for children's services and
- key personnel.

Anonymised information about children and young people in the area receiving services was also provided which included:

- children who are looked after and/or
- included on the child protection register on an agreed date and
- children referred by the Reporter to the local authority for voluntary measures of supervision within the previous 12 months.

Self-Evaluation
The Self –Evaluation document, supporting evidence, examples of good practice and position statements on:

- Corporate parenting
- Getting it right for every child (GIRFEC) implementation and
- Child sexual exploitation (CSE)

These were submitted to the Care Inspectorate on 9th February. This information will be used by the inspection team to determine the scope of the inspection and the nature and focus of the activities that will be carried out. It will also influence future risk assessment and inspection planning.

Inspection Phase

The first week of the Inspection Phase is week commencing **Monday 6 March 2017**, the Inspection Team will be on site in West Lothian for a 3 day period, during which they will focus on:

- Key performance outcomes
- Planning and improving services
- Participation
- Leadership and Direction

In **week commencing Monday 20 March 2017** the inspection team will review practice through reading the core records of the statistically valid sample of vulnerable children as identified within the pre-inspection return.

In **week commencing Monday 24 April 2017** the inspectors will follow an agreed timetable of activity which may include:

- Individual interviews with key members of staff;
- Single or multi-agency focus groups of staff;
- Visits to services;
- Observations of groups or key processes.

The inspection team will then undertake the analysis of the findings from the inspection and jointly agree the final evaluations and high level messages to feedback to the partnership. The inspectors will report findings and evaluations against nine quality indicators to answer the following questions:

- How are outcomes for children and young people improving?
- How well do partners work together to improve outcomes for children and young people?
- How good is leadership and direction of services for children and young people?

Each quality indicator will be graded on a six point scale ranging from Excellent to Unsatisfactory and the final report will be publicly available.

Action plan

Following the publication of the final inspection report the partnership will be required to prepare a plan detailing the actions that will be taken in response to the report. This action plan must be submitted to the Care Inspectorate within six weeks of publication.

3. Summary of Implications

Relevant SOA outcome (s)	
• Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed. • We are better educated and have access to increased and better quality learning and employment opportunities. • People are most at risk are protected and supported to achieve improved life chances	
Relevant SOA performance indicator (s)	
N/A	
Resources	
N/A	
Link to CPP prevention plan/Community Engagement plan	
One of the key areas that the inspection will focus on is how well the early intervention and prevention agenda has been embedded in west Lothian.	
Impact on inequalities	
N/A	
Key risks	
N/A	

4. Consultations

NHS Lothian, West Lothian Council, Police Scotland, Fire Scotland, SCRA and the Third Sector are all engaged in the inspection process.

5. Conclusions

The Joint inspection will take place over a 35 week period from notification to the publication of the inspection report. The process will take account of the full range of work that has been undertaken with children, young people and families locally and will ultimately report on the difference that services are collectively making to the lives of children, young people and families in West Lothian.

6. Recommendations

It is recommended that the Community Planning Partnership Board notes that there is a joint inspection of services for children and young people currently underway in West Lothian.

Report written by/contact details/date

Tim Ward
Senior Manager, Young People and Public Protection

Tim.ward@westlothian.gcsx.gov.uk

13th February 2017

References

N/A

Appendices

N/A

Community Planning Partnership – Resource Aligning Group Update
Report by Head of Finance & Property, WLC

1. The purpose of the report is to provide the Community Planning Partnership Board with an update on progress of the Resource Aligning Group (RAG).

2. Context

The RAG has previously agreed a number of areas for development which will support information sharing and alignment of resources across the CPP to improve the CPP's capacity to target resources for better impact across the Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) priorities. An action plan was developed and this report provides an update on progress, along with proposed activities to be undertaken to further develop the action plan to assist in the delivery of the SOA.

3. Aligning Resources and Resource Efficiency

3.1 Action - Clarify and strengthen the understanding of each partner's role and contribution

Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015

As part of the wider guidance on the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 there is a section on resource improvement. This section of the guidance was extracted and presented to the RAG for discussion and is included in appendix 1. The summary of expectations for resource improvement extracted from the guidance is set out below:

- The CPP and its partners understand how their collective resources are supporting shared local priorities, and whether together these are sufficient and the right resources to enable the CPP to meet its improvement targets.

- Partners demonstrate strong shared leadership by working with other bodies to use collective resources in more effective and efficient ways to improve outcomes and reduce inequalities.

- Partners deploy sufficient resource to meet agreed ambitions for the CPP"s local priorities.

- Partners align their collective resources in ways which support its local priorities effectively and efficiently.

- The CPP and its partners keep under review whether partners" deployment of resources remains appropriate for meeting its ambitions, and take corrective action where necessary.

Part of the discussion concluded that the guidance was challenging in its expectations and that further work is required to identify how the resource improvement section can be taken forward to achieve the objectives of the guidance and the act. Work was completed with the Community Planning Partnership team to link the principles from the guidance to work already undertaken, and, through this review, it was agreed that a more strategic and corporate approach was required on the full community empowerment guidance to identify what the CPP is currently achieving and where there are gaps. It is therefore recommended that the RAG works with the CPP team to

develop training for the board on the requirements of the guidance and to identify opportunities for improvement.

3.2 Action - Improve resource allocation and resource efficiency

Anti-Poverty Strategy

It was agreed at the May 2016 CPP Board than partners of the RAG would be involved in an exercise as part of the anti-poverty strategy refresh to engage with communities and to identify resources that could be aligned to assist in the delivery of the Anti-Poverty Strategy. It is anticipated that the 'Better Off: West Lothian Anti-Poverty Strategy' will be developed by March 2018. This will align with other council and community planning partnership strategies and provide synergies of resources and funding opportunities.

A key element of the refreshed strategy will be the agreed co-production approach to gain insight and understanding of people with a lived experience of poverty. It is proposed that the refresh of the strategy involves all partners, to support people to shape and co-design the services they use and involves a process of on-going dialogue with service users and organisations to achieve improved outcomes.

With on-going budget constraints, economic uncertainty and digitalisation of services, it is important that the refreshed strategy is both meaningful, realistic and reflects the needs of those it is intended to help. A key outcome will be to ensure that there is improved resource allocation and efficiency of resources.

The refresh will be undertaken in stages as set out below:

- Stage One: November – January 2017
  A 'poverty awareness' workshop will be developed in partnership with Poverty Alliance. There will be three sections to the workshop: facts and figures on poverty in Scotland and West Lothian, the stigma of poverty and sharing knowledge and understanding.

  It has been agreed that it will be piloted and evaluated with all probationer teachers in West Lothian through November – January 2017.

- Stage Two: March – August 2017
  The revised 'poverty awareness' workshop will be rolled out to all front line staff, supervisors and managers of both council and community planning partners along with customer groups and representative organisations.

  All of the evidence gained will be analysed and used to inform a draft set of proposed priorities and outcomes for the strategy.

- Stage Three: September – December 2017
  The draft outcomes will be used as the basis for a series of 'world café' events hosted by RAG members. This will be focussed key customer groups and will offer a further opportunity to listen and hear from individuals and organisations on what is important to them. This will offer RAG members the opportunity to use the learning to consider the resource and priority implications for their service.

3.3 Action - Resource aligning taken to a local level to enable sharing of resources

Participatory Budgeting (PB)
Participatory Budgeting (PB), or 'Community Choices' as it is being called in Scotland, is a democratic process in which community members help to decide on how to spend part of a public budget. West Lothian Council secured support from the Scottish Government to take forward community choices with assistance from the organisation PB Partners, and as part of the May 2016 RAG update to the board it was noted that activities were underway to investigate options for the council's and the Community Planning Partnership (CPP) approach, an update on these activities is set out below.

- Let's Get it Right for Autism

Following on from the initial work, a development project has been created with a focus on Autism. The project will give parents and carers of individuals with autism the opportunity to decide how £10,000 is spent to improve the lives of those with autism.

The project is being linked to the outcomes in West Lothian's Autism Strategy, and will be used to help set the priorities for the project and relates to individuals with autism having; A Healthy Life; More Choice and Control; Independence; and Active Citizenship.

To ensure the scope of the project is appropriate to meet the needs of those with autism a mini consultation exercise is currently being carried out to establish the topics the project should focus on. Following the mini consultation, the scope and criteria of the PB exercise will be determined. Application forms for bidders will be created, including the established scope and criteria, and will be distributed to potential bidders, almost like a tender process. A publicity drive will be carried out to market the event to ensure parents, carers and individuals with Autism are aware of what the project aims to achieve and to encourage attendance at the event.

It is proposed that the PB Event will be held on Saturday 25 March 2017 as part of National Autism Week. Discussions have been held with West Lothian College on using the college as a venue for the event, also being discussed is the possibility of students studying hospitality and event management assisting at the event as part of their work experience which will help the PB process to be more inclusive for CPP partners.

The outcome and lessons learned from the development project will be reported back to the RAG in April and will be taken into consideration for any PB projects going forward.

- Future PB projects

Work has been completed, along with Corporate Communications, on the development of a West Lothian community choices brand, and this is shown in appendix 2. This branding will be used for all PB projects undertaken in future with the pictures being altered to reflect the subject of the project.

As part of developing a longer term approach to community choices, there are a number of considerations in relation to how this is taken forward, including the Scottish Government commitment for 1% of all local government spending to be decided through community choices. This focuses on how a model can be created for mainstream funding allocation for PB and will require community capacity building to enable informed decisions to be made on the mainstream budgets.

The RAG agreed that a PB sub-group along with senior officers from the council begin to scope the mainstream PB process for West Lothian. This will include the identification of

potential services and budgets that would lend themselves to the community choices approach, as well as identifying where CPP partners can provide resources to the PB process (for example funds, assistance in events, assistance with publication etc). It is recommended that following the identification of budgets and resources the future approach to PB is presented to the board for consideration.

3.4 Action – Identify additional sources of income open to RAG members

West Lothian Funding Forum
It was agreed that within the setting of decreasing budgets across all sectors there is a requirement for the CPP to become more pro-active in identifying and accessing available funds and to work smarter to maximise success. To achieve this it was agreed by the board in May 2016 that a West Lothian Funding Forum (WLFF) was to be created.

Consultation with RAG members has identified appropriate representatives to attend the group and a meeting will be held on 6 February 2017. The WLFF will develop a co-ordinated and systemised approach to the identification of and application to appropriate funding sources, including the investigation of subscribing to an external funding database. An action plan will be created to develop the approach and will be reported to the board in August 2017.

4. Asset Management Planning

The CPP Board on 9 May 2016 considered proposals from the RAG which included approving the principles and process for the development a Community Planning Partnership Property Asset Management Plan to be adopted by all Community Planning Partners.

The appropriate use of property assets in the right location can make the difference between good and poor service delivery. Property assets are high in our community's perception of the public and voluntary sector and the services we deliver from them. It is therefore essential that we look after property assets and ensure that they are fit for purpose so that they continue to support service delivery and are sustainable to benefit future generations. Property for most organisations represents the largest single operational cost, out with salaries, and at a time of fiscal contraction it is critical that opportunities for savings are fully explored and achieved wherever possible.

The West Lothian CPP has an established track record of working collaboratively to deliver services which benefit our communities. As part of this there have been a number of successful property projects delivered where partners are co-located and working collaboratively including Strathbrock Partnership Centre, Fauldhouse Partnership Centre, West Lothian Civic Centre and Bathgate Partnership Centre. These projects have been delivered under a mixture of informal, ad-hoc and formal arrangements. Whilst partners have been able to deliver these projects and they have been successful there is no established joint governance framework, guiding principles or agreement to support future project development and delivery.

In order to work more collaboratively in relation to property asset management and to support service delivery improvements, asset modernisation and rationalisation the CPP has agreed, as part of the RAG action plan, to develop a Community Planning Partnership Property Asset Management Plan.

The key starting point when considering any partnership approach to property asset management is establishing the key principles that should be adopted at a strategic level and what assets are involved.

4.1 Proposed Partnership Property Asset Management Principles

The key proposed principles to developing and implementing a successful integrated approach to Property Asset Management were considered previously by the Community Planning Partnership Board and were as follows:

- Developing and adopting flexible approaches to service delivery including integration, co-location, collaboration and complimentary approaches;
- Establishing a senior level corporate commitment to working with partners to deliver property assets that support service delivery and meet community aspirations and needs;
- Ensuring governance arrangements are in place to facilitate joint decision making and delivery;
- Identifying resources over the longer term required for delivery of the agreed projects;
- Clearly identifying benefits; demonstrating best value and outcomes that will be achieved; and monitoring performance through the life of an asset;
- Establishing property asset management models that are fit for purpose and meet all partner requirements from development through to ongoing facilities management.

In addition to these principles, it is proposed that the following principles are considered. These principles have been identified as being critical to ensuring the success of an integrated approach to Property Asset Management with effective governance;

- All surplus assets, new asset requirements and underutilised assets are identified and information is distributed to Community Planning Partners as soon as practicably possible to ascertain any opportunities;
- Collaborative delivery and colocation is to be the first choice option for all partnership property related projects with community planning partners engaged at the earliest possible stage
- Resources deployed in the development or occupancy of assets are equitably shared by partners involved.

The CPP Board is requested to endorse these additional principles to form the basis for the partnership approach to property asset management in West Lothian.

4.2 Progress to Date - Property Asset Mapping (Stage 1)

As previously reported to the CPP Board the first stage in developing a joint approach to Property Asset Management is to evaluate the assets to be covered in terms of location, size and quality (condition, suitability etc). To aid the development of the plan, an initial mapping exercise has been undertaken by the council using EPIMS (an on-line public sector record of property assets managed by the Scottish Futures Trust) and the council's Geographical Information System (GIS). An example was provided with the previous report to board in May 2016. Whilst this process identified some partner property assets a request was issued for all partners to provide information on the assets they hold in West Lothian. To date only eight partners have responded, of those two are still to provide property information.

4.3 CPP Property Asset Management Plan Information Analysis (Stage 2)

The intention is once all the properties have been mapped, including the tenure of the assets, that a jointly commissioned independent exercise is undertaken to:

- Review CPP Property Asset Management Plan principles and identify any gaps or additions for consideration;
- Analyse basic asset information and produce an asset scorecard (condition, suitability, accessibility and sustainability etc.)
- Confirm resources deployed in each of the property assets identified and collectively;
- Identify existing service delivery undertaken from property assets;
- Identify and evaluate service delivery needs (short, medium and longer term);
- Identify existing property where opportunities for collaboration and collocation could occur and requirements to deliver;
- Identify future property requirements and potential projects for collaboration together with resource requirements, potential delivery models and governance requirements;
- Identify surplus property assets;

The main output would be the development of a draft CPP Property Asset Management Plan which can then be considered by partners.

The joint work undertaken will require resources to be deployed by all partners which would not only be financial but also in staff time to support the data gathering, analysis and reviewing outputs. It is proposed to engage an independent third party property professional to aid the development of the plan both financially and technically. West Lothian Council are willing to coordinate the efforts of partners' property professionals and appropriate representatives in the development of the CPP Property Asset Management Plan.

4.4 CPP Property Asset Management Plan Implementation (Stage 3)

Following development of the CPP Property Asset Management Plan a detailed action and implementation plan will be prepared and agreed which will include regular progress reports to the CPP Board and CPP RAG.

There is an opportunity to develop and expand the commitment from partners to the development of the CPP Property Asset Management Plan and it is hoped that through the engagement of an intermediary such as the SFT that are renewed momentum can be achieved. The approval of the key principles, the preparation and agreement of the CPP Property Asset Management Plan itself and the implementation plan together with the appropriate governance arrangements being established will, it is expected, lead to greater coordination and delivery of property projects where not only financial and asset management benefits can be realised for service integration, collaboration and complimentary colocation can be realised.

5. Scenario Planning

A scenario planning event, co-ordinated and facilitated by 3rd Horizons, was held on 31 August 2016 and 3 October 2016. The objective of the event was to explore, debate and discuss 'Living in West Lothian in 2030'. Participants at the workshops were asked to consider three possible future scenarios for West Lothian and to consider and identify the near and medium term opportunities and barriers that may exist.

The construction of the three scenarios was based on partners' strategic plans and the identification of the three key drivers for change, which was based on feedback received from partners. The three key drivers for change were identified as being:

1. Continued increase in community demand for public services,
2. Changing nature of politics and local democracy and
3. Continued reducing public resources

The first workshop was the 'immersion' workshop where participants were fully involved in discussing the three constructed scenarios. The outcome of the first workshop was the identification of ten barriers to change to achieve the most favourable scenario and the identification of ten opportunities to achieve the most favourable scenario. The ten barriers and opportunities are set out in appendix 3.

The second workshop was designed to reflect back to participants the outcome of workshop one and for participants to consider how they might address those issues in practical ways, looking at what we are currently doing well and where improvements can be made.

Following the workshops 3rd Horizons completed an analysis of the feedback received at the workshops and the two strategic issues identified at the second workshop (localities model of Health and Social Care and purposeful engagement with Community Councils).

The feedback and analysis of the scenario planning event has identified a list of issues which were considered to require attention, via research, monitoring or action. The list of categorised issues is set out in appendix 3.

The scenario planning event identified many areas where good progress has been made, but it also highlighted areas where further work is required to ensure the CPP achieves its aims and objectives in light of the key drivers of change. It is recommended that:

1. The CPP invites community groups around West Lothian, using the scenarios, to consider what services should look like in the future, and who should be responsible / involved in the design and delivery of services. This could lead to new community-led projects, supported by WLCPP.
2. The CPP, including the RAG, continue to undertake Horizon Scanning activities, desk based and with local communities in West Lothian, to understand better the impacts of change drivers and look for signals indicating which parts of the scenarios may start to materialise.
3. That the CPP develop some of the actions identified in the workshops. For example, working with Community Councils on their potential new roles in working in changing contexts or bringing health and social care workforce together to explore cultural difference and shared systems leadership practices.

4. The CPP review the barriers and opportunities identified from the workshops and target actions to be undertaken to try and mitigate and remove the barriers and to realise the opportunities.

6. Summary of Implications

Relevant SOA outcome (s)	The purpose of this activity is to develop a resource aligning approach that will link how CPP resources are targeted at delivering SOA outcomes.
Relevant SOA performance indicator (s)	Not applicable
Resources	Costs will be met from existing resources.
Link to CPP prevention plan/Community Engagement plan	Not applicable
Impact on inequalities	Not applicable
Key risks	Partners do not participate and the task and finish group does not achieve its aims.

7. Consultations

West Lothian Community Planning Partnership - Resource Aligning Group.
West Lothian Community Planning Partnership - Steering Group.

8. Conclusions

The report provides the CPP Board with an update on the work of the Resource Alignment Group and sets out the future activities which will be undertaken by the group as part of the RAG Action Plan.

9. Recommendations

It is recommended that the CPP Board:

- Notes the resource improvement guidance from the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015.
- Agrees for the RAG to work with the CPP team to develop training for the board on the impact of the guidance and to identify any required actions to ensure compliance with the guidance.
- Notes the proposed staged approach to the Anti-Poverty Strategy refresh.
- Notes the approach and work currently being completed for the PB development project.
- Notes that further work for mainstreaming PB will be undertaken and reported back to the board for consideration.
- Notes the progress of the WLFF.
- Agrees the amended principles of the proposed Community Planning Partnership (CPP) Property Asset Management Plan.
- Agrees that all Community Planning Partners are required to endorse the principles of the CPP Property Asset Management Plan

- Agrees that all Community Planning Partners are required to provide information on their Property Assets as a matter of urgency.
- Agrees that West Lothian Council should commence engagement with an independent third party property professional to support the research, development and implementation of a CPP Property Asset Management Plan.
- Agrees for engagement to be undertaken with West Lothian community groups to look at what services should be like in the future and who would be responsible for the design and delivery of the services.
- Agrees that continued horizon scanning should be completed on an ongoing basis, to understand better the impacts of change drivers and look for signals indicating which parts of the scenarios may start to materialise.
- Agrees that the board should consider working with Community Councils on their potential new roles in working in changing contexts and/or bringing health and social care workforce together to explore cultural difference and shared systems leadership practices.
- Agrees that the board reviews the barriers and opportunities identified from the workshops and target actions to be undertake to try and mitigate and remove the barriers and to realise the opportunities.

10. Background references

Resource Aligning Group Update Report – 9 May 2016

Appendices/Attachments:
Appendix 1 – Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 – Resource Improvement Guidance.
Appendix 2 – Community Choices West Lothian branding
Appendix 3 – Scenario Planning Event

Contact Person: Donald Forrest, Head of Finance and Property
donald.forrest@westlothian.gov.uk Tel No: 01506 281294

Donald Forrest,
Head of Finance and Property
13 February 2016

Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 – Resource Improvement Guidance.

Extract from: Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015
Part 2 Community Planning
Consultation on Draft Guidance and Regulation.

Resourcing improvement

Summary of Expectations

- The CPP and its partners understand how their collective resources are supporting shared local priorities, and whether together these are sufficient and the right resources to enable the CPP to meet its improvement targets.

- Partners demonstrate strong shared leadership by working with other bodies to use collective resources in more effective and efficient ways to improve outcomes and reduce inequalities.

- Partners deploy sufficient resource to meet agreed ambitions for the CPP"s local priorities.

- Partners align their collective resources in ways which support its local priorities effectively and efficiently.

- The CPP and its partners keep under review whether partners" deployment of resources remains appropriate for meeting its ambitions, and take corrective action where necessary.

Introduction

108. Making the most effective use of public service resources to improve outcomes and tackle inequalities depends on more than how public sector bodies use their own resources. It requires bodies collectively to provide sufficient resource to meet agreed ambitious improvement targets for the themes they prioritise for improvement.

109. It also requires partners in the CPP to target collective resources effectively and efficiently towards these priorities, including by eliminating gaps and duplications in service cover. This is particularly true for helping those communities experiencing deep-rooted and multi-faceted inequalities of outcomes, towards whom numerous public sector bodies direct significant resource.

Applying this Principle

110. Strong shared leadership is important to effective and efficient resourcing. Each community planning partner should be clear about which communities experience poorer outcomes which is has responsibility for improving. It should also ensure it understands what factors contribute to these inequalities.

111. Each community planning partner should use this understanding to identify opportunities to work proactively with other partners to use collective resources in ways which deliver mutual benefits, by fulfilling their own business requirements in ways which deliver improved outcomes on shared local priorities for CPPs.

112. Shared leadership is also important in the CPP setting, so that partners collectively are clear and ambitious about how they resource expected improvements to their local priorities, and about getting the best returns from these investments.

113. Once a CPP has agreed its priorities for improving local outcomes and tackling inequalities, each of which has ambitious improvement targets, it needs to work through how to fulfil each of these ambitions, what resource is likely to be needed, how it should be deployed, and what form this resource should take. In this context, "resource" has a broad meaning, including people and physical assets as well as finances.

114. In most cases, this consideration is likely to start with the CPP understanding and keeping under review how its partners are contributing to each of its local priorities. As a minimum, the CPP should build up this understanding as a broad picture, by identifying what the most significant resource contributions from each partner are towards each of its ambitions.

115. The CPP should use this understanding to work through whether collective resources are being used as effectively and efficiently as possible to support its priorities, and whether the quantum and make-up of that resource remains likely to be appropriate for meeting the CPP's agreed ambitions.

116. Partners should also align their community participation activity to reduce potential resource wastage, reduce engagement fatigue amongst communities and provide a more efficient use of community as well as public partner resource. So, for instance, what is the scope for investing in preventative activity? Might alternative delivery models be more effective? Are there opportunities to invest in building community capacity and co-production?

117. The CPP needs to agree which partners provide these resources, including any redirection of resource from elsewhere if it considers this necessary to meet its agreed ambitions. Section 14(3) of the 2015 Act places a duty on community planning partners to contribute such resources as the CPP agrees in order to deliver its ambitions.

118. As a general expectation, partners should contribute resource for each priority in line with the extent to which their organisation has responsibility for improving outcomes covered by that priority. This should include investment in prevention wherever this is appropriate. These decisions may require strong shared leadership, when the returns from investment in prevention may take several years to become evident.

119. Community planning partners should recognise the impact of actions by other organisations on future demand for services they provide. So a partner should be willing to invest in preventative activity by other partners in order to moderate future demand for its own crisis intervention services; and indeed should seek opportunities to pursue this.

120. The CPP should take appropriate steps to assure itself that the ambitions it has agreed can and will be met. It should use active and on-going performance management which tests progress towards its priority outcomes, to review whether partners" deployment of resources remains appropriate for meeting its ambitions. It should act on this review, agreeing changes to how partners allocate and use resources where necessary.

121. Where a community planning partner is unable or no longer able to meet collaboratively agreed resource delivery requirements whether as a result of changing external factors or circumstances out with its control (e.g. flooding; major developments for the local economy) then it should explain the change and impact on their resource contribution to the partnership. The CPP can then decide whether any changes are required to how they take forward their agreed priority. This is in keeping with section 7(2) which imposes a duty on the CPP to keep the LOIP under review and where appropriate revise it.

West Lothian Community Choices

West Lothian
Community
Choices

Let’s get it right for Autism

West Lothian
COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP

Scenario Planning Event

Ten Key Barriers
Participants identified ten barriers that would need to be addressed if we were to progress to a positive scenario in 2030.

- An on-going lack of financial resources
- Unwillingness to share power
- Lack of public confidence
- Lack of community capacity building
- Political priorities
- Not being clear about who sets priorities and who delivers local planning – community doing for themselves. There was concern that if communities are meeting their own outcomes, there may be an inequity of service provision across different communities.
- Lack of data sharing and confidence in systems
- Lack of community sense of purpose in achieving grass roots activism and communities not feeling confident about being able to 'do things for themselves'
- Culturally not being able to shift the power balance of 'doing things to' communities to 'doing things with' communities?
- Willingness to genuinely push resources out to community and not just dealing with representatives

Ten Key Opportunities
Participants also identified a number of key opportunities WLCPP may want to build upon in the short and medium term, to help move towards some of the positive aspects of each scenario.

- Generate more meaningful and purposeful engagement with the community
- Modernise and reshape services
- Localities model of health and social care
- Enable community-led regeneration
- Put mechanisms in place for effective community engagement (e.g. training, toolkits, practitioner's network etc.)
- Recognise and trust that communities are prepared to engage
- Practice working more with the community, understanding community needs, aligning partner budgets to address issues
- Working with communities in an honest, transparent way to modernise services
- Create new forms of community partnerships, alliances and use co-production methods
- Invest in new approaches to Leadership – systems leadership in particular

Issues for Action
Based on the work to date a number of issues were felt to need attention either through action, more research, or to monitor. These are issues are set out below:-

Research (things participants identified as being important issues which we need to understand better)

- Understanding community needs better, aspirations
- Use of technology / automation in service delivery
- How much trust exists between communities, the council and community planning partners
- How much willingness exists from communities (and which communities) to become more involved in civic life

- Understand how residents see themselves – for example, customers, citizens, consumers, patients, service users

Monitor (look at impacts and signals we become increasingly aware of)

- Workforce planning in health and social care
- Service redesign in health and social care
- Impact of Community Empowerment Bill
- Financial constraints

Context issues (background issues)

- Localities model in health and social care – genuine integrated working
- Local government and national elections
- Brexit impact
- 'Customer' attitudes to climate change, renewables, ethical consumerism
- Political priorities

Action (things we need to do now)

- Need to build better relationships with community groups, both geographical and communities of interest.
- Work more closely with Community Councils to help reshape their thinking on the changing environment the Council is faced with.
- Adopt a leadership style that values collaboration, co design, trust, openness, transparency (we all have a role to contribute to this)
- Provide opportunities to bring health and social care workers together to develop their shared values, priorities, leadership and management practices.

Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015: Final Community Planning Guidance and Regulation

1. Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to advise the CPP Board that the Community Planning part of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 is now in force and to seek approval on plans for promoting the Act within the community.

2. Discussion

The provisions in Part 2 of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 regarding Community Planning and the sole regulation regarding locality planning came into force on 20 December 2016. The final guidance for statutory partners was also launched. This is largely the same document as the near-final guidance discussed at the November 2016 CPP Board:
www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/12/8801

A Plain English Guide, designed to help people and community bodies understand what Community Planning is all about, has also been published:
www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/12/4607

The draft guidance was discussed at previous CPP Board meetings and number of actions have been agreed to ensure the CPP is well placed to take forward the requirements of the Act, including exploring community involvement in the CPP and holding development sessions for the Board.

CPPs are required to ensure all bodies which can contribute to Community Planning are able to do so in an effective way and to the extent that they wish to do so. In order to raise awareness of the Act within the community, the Community Planning team are currently developing a package of supporting information, including briefing slides and Frequently Asked Questions. This information will be made available to community groups, with the offer to come out and speak to groups across West Lothian. It would be helpful if partners were involved in rolling out these briefing sessions. The materials will cover Community Planning and other relevant parts of the Act (e.g. Participation Requests, Asset Transfer Requests).

It is also proposed that a development session is held with partners to further explore the local implications of the Community Empowerment Act, focusing mainly on the Community Planning provisions but also touching on other relevant parts of the Act (e.g. Participation Requests). This will increase partners' understanding of what the

new duties mean for them and will allow partners to identify local opportunities for improvement. The need for further training on the Act has also been raised by the Resource Aligning Group.

3. Summary of Implications

Relevant SOA outcome (s)	
ALL	
Relevant SOA performance indicator (s)	
ALL	
Resources	
N/A	
Link to CPP prevention plan/Community Engagement plan	
The guidance outlines effective principles for Community Planning including a focus on prevention and community engagement.	
Impact on inequalities	
The guidance outlines effective principles for Community Planning including tackling inequalities.	
Key risks	
That the CPP does not meet the new legal requirements on CPPs.	

4. Consultations

All Board members will be sent the supporting information on the Community Empowerment Act and will be invited to take part in any development session planned.

5. Conclusions

The provisions in Part 2 of the Community Empowerment Act and the regulation regarding locality planning are now in force. Final guidance and a Plain English Guide have been published. The Community Planning team are developing materials to promote the Act within the community. It is also proposed that a development session is held with partners to increase understanding of the implications of the Act and to identify opportunities for improvement.

6. Recommendations

It is recommended that the CPP Board:

- Notes that Part 2 of the Community Empowerment Act is now in force and that final guidance has been published;
- Approves plans to promote the Act within the community; and
- Approves plans to hold a development session with partners on the Act.

Report written by/contact details/date

Joanna Anderson, Community Planning Development Officer, February 2017

Joanna.anderson1@westlothian.gov.uk, 01506 281086

References

Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015: Consultation on the Draft Community Planning Guidance and Regulation – CPP Board Report May 2016: http://coins.westlothian.gov.uk/coins/viewSelectedDocument.asp?c=P62AFQZLT12U810G

Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015: Community Planning Guidance and Regulation – CPP Board Report November 2016: http://coins.westlothian.gov.uk/coins/viewSelectedDocument.asp?c=P62AFQZL0GZ32UZ3

Appendices

N/A

Draft CPP Workplans 2017

1. Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to present the draft Community Planning Steering Group and Board 2017 workplans to the Board for approval.

2. Discussion

Community Planning Steering Group and Board workplans have been developed in order to prioritise and schedule discussion at meetings throughout 2017. Having a workplan in place allows the CPP to plan ahead to ensure all relevant items are discussed. All partners were invited to contribute relevant upcoming strategies, plans, consultations and items for discussion for each of the Steering Group and Board meetings scheduled for this year (see Appendices 1 and 2). Board members are encouraged to review and approve the draft workplans.

3. Summary of Implications

Relevant SOA outcome (s)	
N/A	
Relevant SOA performance indicator (s)	
N/A	
Resources	
None	
Link to CPP prevention plan/Community Engagement plan	
N/A	
Impact on inequalities	
N/A	
Key risks	
That key items are not discussed by the Steering Group or Board	

4. Consultations

All partners were invited to contribute agenda items for the CPP workplans.

5. Conclusions

CPP workplans have been developed to schedule discussion at Community Planning Steering Group and Board meetings in 2017. Board members are asked to review and approve the workplans.

6. Recommendations

Board members are asked to review and approve the workplans.

Report written by/contact details/date

Joanna Anderson, Community Planning Development Officer, January 2017

joanna.anderson1@westlothian.gov.uk

01506 281086

References

N/A

Appendices

1. Draft CP Steering Group Workplan 2017
2. Draft CPP Board Workplan 2017

Draft Community Planning Steering Group Workplan 2017

Date	Item	Report (R)/ Presentation (P)	Lead Officer
Monday 30 January 2017 (2-4pm)	Health and Wellbeing Thematic Report	P	Carol Bebbington/Martin Higgins
	SOA Exceptions Report	R	Joanna Anderson
	Community Councils	R	Joanna Anderson
	Resource Aligning Group Update	R	Donald Forrest
	Draft CPP Workplan 2017	R	Joanna Anderson
	Local Police Plan	Verbal Update	Bryan Rodgers
	SIMD Workshop	Verbal Update	Dave Greaves
	Community Engagement Practitioners Network Minute	For information	Susan Gordon
	Draft CPP Board Agenda – 13 February 2017	N/A	Joanna Anderson
Monday 15 May 2017 (3.30-5.30pm)	Environment Thematic Report	R	Craig McCorriston
	SOA Exceptions Report	R	Joanna Anderson
	Quality of Life 2016	R	Susan Gordon
	Participation Requests	R	Susan Gordon
	Participatory Budgeting Pilot	R	Susan Gordon/Donald Forrest
	Corporate Parenting Update	R	Jo MacPherson
	Plan for SOA Annual Report 2016/17	R	Joanna Anderson
	Community Engagement Practitioners Network Minute	For information	Susan Gordon
	Draft CPP Board Agenda – 22 May 2017	N/A	Joanna Anderson
Monday 14 August 2017 (2-4pm)	Economic Thematic Report	R	David Greaves/James Cameron
	SOA Exceptions Report	R	Joanna Anderson
	SOA Annual Report 2016/17	R	Joanna Anderson
	Health Inequalities Indicators	R	Martin Higgins
	IJB Locality Profiles	R	Carol Bebbington
	Local Regeneration Plans	R	Alice Mitchell/Laura Wilson
	Resource Aligning Group Update	R	Donald Forrest
	Anti-Poverty Strategy Update	R	Donald Forrest/Elaine Nisbet
	CPP Membership and Community Involvement	R	Joanna Anderson/Susan Gordon

DRAFT

	Community Engagement Practitioners Network Minute	For information	Susan Gordon
	Draft CPP Board Agenda – 21 August 2017	N/A	Joanna Anderson
Monday 6 November 2017 (2-4pm)	Community Safety Thematic Report	R	Bryan Rodgers/Gary Laing/ Alistair Shaw /Tim Ward
	SOA Exceptions Report	R	Joanna Anderson
	Community Justice Redesign Update	R	Tim Ward
	Community Engagement Practitioners Network Minute	For information	Susan Gordon
	Draft CPP Board Agenda – 20 November 2017	N/A	Joanna Anderson

DRAFT

Draft CPP Board Workplan 2017

Date	Item	Report (R)/ Presentation (P)	Lead Officer
Monday 13 February 2017	Health and Wellbeing Thematic Report	*For information*	
	SOA Exceptions Report	*For information*	
	CPP Minutes	*For information*	
	Place Standard Demonstration	P	Irene Beautyman (Improvement Service)
	Placemaking in Fauldhouse	R	Alice Mitchell
	SIMD Workshop Feedback	R	David Greaves
	Physical Activity and Sport	R	Robin Strang/Andrew Baptie/Paul Stark
	Update Report on the Joint Children's Service Inspection	R	Tim Ward
	Resource Aligning Group Update	R	Donald Forrest
	Community Empowerment Act – Final Community Planning Guidance	R	Joanna Anderson
	Draft CPP Workplans 2017	R	Joanna Anderson
Monday 22 May 2017	Environment Thematic Report	*For information*	
	SOA Exceptions Report	*For information*	
	CPP Minutes	*For information*	
	West Lothian College Regional Outcome Agreement	P	Mhairi Harrington (WL College)
	Quality of Life 2016	R	Susan Gordon
	Participation Requests	R	Susan Gordon
	Participatory Budgeting	R	Susan Gordon/Donald Forrest
	SEStran – X-route report	R	George Eckton (SEStran)
	Work and Health & Disability Confident	R	John Reid (Jobcentre Plus)
	Voluntary Sector Gateway West Lothian Update	R	Bridget Meisak (VSGWL)
Monday 21 August 2017	Economic Thematic Report	*For information*	
	SOA Exceptions Report	*For information*	
	CPP Minutes	*For information*	

DRAFT

	Health Inequalities Indicators	P	Martin Higgins (NHS Lothian)
	IJB Locality Profiles	R	Carol Bebbington
	Local Regeneration Plans	R	Alice Mitchell/Laura Wilson
	SOA Annual Report 2016/17	R	Joanna Anderson
	Anti-Poverty Strategy Update	R	Donald Forrest/Elaine Nisbet
	Resource Aligning Group Update	R	Donald Forrest
	CPP Membership and Community Involvement	R	Susan Gordon/Joanna Anderson
Monday 20 November 2017	Community Safety Thematic Report	*For information*	
	SOA Exceptions Report	*For information*	
	CPP Minutes	*For information*	
	Voluntary Sector Gateway West Lothian Update	R	Bridget Meisak (VSGWL)
	Community Justice Redesign Update	R	Tim Ward

Special Meetings/Workshops/Conferences

Title	**Date**	**Venue**	**Lead Officer**
SIMD Partnership Workshop	20 January 2017	West Lothian College	Alice Mitchell
Autism Strategy session	TBC	TBC	Linda Sanders/Tim Ward

DRAFT