

SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL VILLAGE SERVICES AUDIT

CONTENTS

Sum	nmary of findings	Page 3	
1.	Introduction	Page 4	
2.	Policy context	Page 5	
3.	Key Service provision in settlements	Page 6	
4.	Key Service provision in Housing Market Areas	Page 8	
5.	Drive time analysis	Page 12	
6.	Comparison to earlier audits	Page 15	
7.	Services outwith settlements	Page 17	
8.	Conclusions and recommendations	Page 18	
Арр	endices		
Арр	endix 1: Methodology	Page 19	
Арр	Appendix 2: Population density map of the Scottish Borders		
Appendix 3: Maps 1 to 4 Service Provision by Settlement			
Appendix 4: Maps 5 to 19 Drive Time Analysis			

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- The Village Services Audit surveys the provision of 15 key services. The key services
 monitored are: banks, chemists, dentists, fire stations, GPs, hotels & public houses,
 libraries, opticians, petrol stations, police stations, post offices, restaurants & cafes, primary
 schools, secondary schools and supermarkets & village shops.
- The audit surveyed provision at 88 settlements within the Local Development Plan (LDP)
 2016. In total, 60 settlements were found to provide at least one key service.
 - 6 settlements provided all 15 key services. These were Duns, Galashiels, Hawick, Kelso, Peebles, and Selkirk.
 - 9 settlements provided between 8 or 14 key services.
 - 9 settlements provided between 5 and 7 key services.
 - 23 settlements provided between 2 and 4 key services.
 - 13 settlements provided only one key service.
 - 28 settlements provided no key services at all.
- Primary schools, restaurants & cafes, and public houses & hotels were the most widely available key services within the Scottish Borders.
- Opticians, secondary schools and libraries were the least widely available key services within the Scottish Borders.
- A drive time analysis was undertaken and results emphasised the limited accessibility to key services within the Southern HMA, and parts of the Northern HMA. The Central and Berwickshire HMAs are generally better served. Most key services are normally available within 15 minutes of the more populous areas.

1—INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Village Services Audit monitors the provision and accessibility of key services within the Scottish Borders. A range of policies exist to encourage the retention of services in smaller settlements and to prevent development that would adversely affect future public infrastructure and local service provision. The audit assists the Council in establishing whether the existing policies remain appropriate.
- 1.2 The retention of village services is considered to have many benefits, including greater use of sustainable transport and improved quality of life. A loss of rural services may have a detrimental effect on the local economy, sustainability and the attractiveness of an area. The main objectives of the study are:
 - 1. To provide up to date information on village services within the Scottish Borders;
 - 2. To enable the monitoring of changes in key service provision over time; and
 - 3. To support the retention and improvement of village services, by monitoring whether policies which seek to support key provision are working.
- 1.3 The Audit monitors the current level of key service provision throughout the Scottish Borders and surveys both public and private sector services. The following 15 key services were surveyed as part of this audit: banks, chemists, dentists, fire stations, GPs, hotels & public houses, libraries, opticians, petrol stations, police stations, post offices, restaurants & cafes, primary schools, secondary schools and supermarkets & village shops. The audit does not consider the potential availability of key services outwith the Scottish Borders.
- 1.4 The audit analyses the key service provision in each Housing Market Area (HMA) and at each settlement identified within the Local Development Plan (LDP). A drive time analysis is also undertaken to establish how accessible each key service is within the Scottish Borders. Finally, results are compared against previous results, to monitor changes in key service provision over time.
- 1.5 This Village Services Audit compares results against earlier audits in 2008, 2010 and 2012. The period since 2008 has seen notable societal, economic and policy change and emerging trends at a national level. These include the continuing development and adoption of digital services across the public and private sectors, ongoing closures of services such as post offices and petrol stations, and generally slow economic growth. The results of this audit should also be considered against that context.

2—POLICY CONTEXT

2.1 The planning policy context for decisions related to local service provision at a national, regional and local level are set out below, in table 1. The Council will begin working on Local Development Plan 2 in 2017 and the results of this report will feed into early monitoring work which assesses the impacts and performance of LDP policies.

Table 1: Scottish Borders planning policy context

	Policy	Aim
National Policy	Scottish Planning Policy (SPP)	To encourage rural development that supports prosperous and sustainable communities and businesses whilst protecting and enhancing environmental quality.
SESplan Strategic Development Plan	Policy 3: Town Centre and Retail	To promote a sequential approach to the selection of locations for retail and commercial leisure proposals.
Scottish Borders Local Development Plan 2016	IS1: Public Infrastructure and Local Service Provision	To prevent any development that would adversely affect future public infrastructure and local service provision. It also seeks to prevent the loss of public infrastructure, facilities or local services. These could include post offices, filling stations, public or village halls, public houses and hotels, and rural shops etc., thereby retaining the sustainability and viability of the communities.
	ED3: Town Centres and Shopping Development	To encourage an appropriate mix of town centre uses that will maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town centres.
	ED7: Business, Tourism and Leisure Development in the Countryside	The policy encourages development which is to be used for leisure, recreation or tourism appropriate to a countryside location.

3—KEY SERVICE PROVISION IN SETTLEMENTS

3.1 This report focuses on key service provision within the 88 settlements with a designated Local Development Plan settlement boundary. Analysing the service provision per settlement enables a detailed understanding of key service distribution throughout the Borders. Figure 1 highlights the number of key services provided in each settlement. The data behind this map is shown in simplified form in table 2. There are a small number of key services provided outwith these settlements, these services are addressed separately within chapter 7 (page 17).

Figure 1: Key service provision per settlement

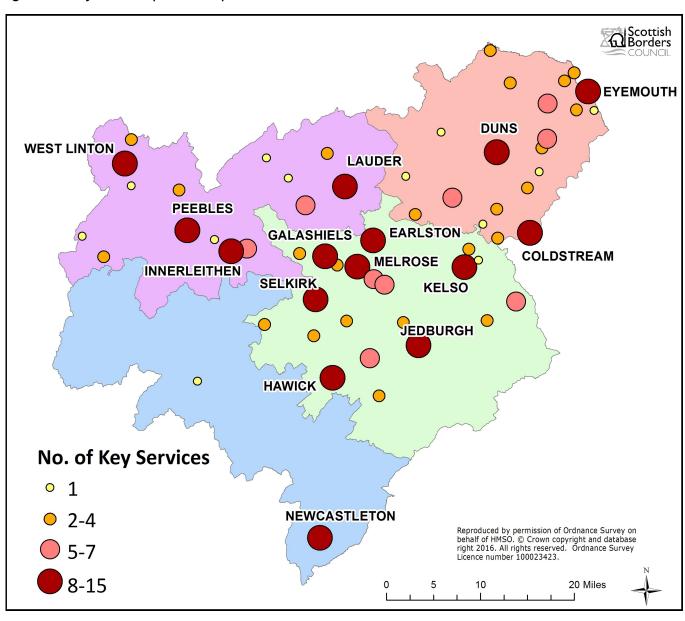


Table 2: Settlements providing a key service

No. of Services	No. of settlements
All 15 Services	6
8-14 Services	9
5-7 Services	9
2-4 Services	23
1 Service	13
0 Services	28

- 3.2 There are six towns in the Scottish Borders which provide all 15 key services. These are Duns, Galashiels, Hawick, Kelso, Peebles and Selkirk. These towns provide a key function for wider, sub-regional catchment areas within the Scottish Borders. With the exception of Duns, which is the eighth largest town by population, these are also the largest towns in the Borders by population [Source: Census 2011]. An additional nine settlements provide between 8 and 14 key services. These include West Linton, Innerleithen, Newcastleton, Coldstream and Eyemouth. These settlements generally also provide a key role at a wider catchment level. The fifteen towns providing eight or more services are all identified with a red icon in figure 1.
- 3.3 A further 9 settlements provide between 5 and 7 key services, including Greenlaw, Newtown St Boswells, Reston, St Boswells, Stow and Walkerburn.
- 3.4 A majority of Scottish Borders settlements provide no services, or fewer than 4 services. These settlements normally rely on larger towns for less widely provided key services such as secondary schools, dentists and libraries. 13 settlements out of the 88 provide 1 key service including Burnmouth, Skirling and Westruther, while 23 settlements provide between 2 and 4 key services.
- 3.5 28 settlements identified within the Local Development Plan do not provide any key services. The settlements are: Blyth Bridge, Bowden, Chesters, Crailing, Darnick, Dolphinton, Eckford, Eildon, Foulden, Gavinton, Heiton, Hutton, Lanton, Maxton, Midlem, Minto, Nether Blainslie, Newstead, Nisbet, Paxton, Preston, Redpath, Roberton, Roxburgh, Smailholm, Stichill, Traquair and Yarrowford.

4—KEY SERVICE PROVISION IN HMAs

4.1 The Audit analyses key service provision within settlements and by Housing Market Areas. Figure 2 shows the 4 HMAs within the Scottish Borders. Analysing the results for each HMA provides a broader overview of key service provision.

Figure 2: Scottish Borders Housing Market Areas



Range of key services provided per HMA

4.2 The Northern, Central and Eastern HMAs each provide at least one of each of the 15 key services. The Southern HMA provides only 8 of the key services— there is no chemist, dentist, library, optician, petrol station, police station or secondary school provision. These services are however provided in Hawick, Peebles and Selkirk. The Southern HMA covers the rural hinterland areas south and west of Hawick, including settlements such as Newcastleton, Roberton and Yarrowford. One of its defining characteristics is its remote areas of low and dispersed population. A map showing population densities across the different parts of the Scottish Borders is provided in Appendix 2.

Key service provision per settlement by HMA

4.3 Table 3 provides a count of settlements within each HMA which provide at least one key service, and breaks this down by the number of services provided in each of these settlements. Maps showing key service provision per HMA are provided in Appendix 3.

Table 3: Number of settlements providing at least one key services, per HMA

НМА	1 service	2-4 services	5-7 services	8-15 services	Total
Berwickshire	5	10	3	3	21
Central	2	9	4	7	22
Northern	5	4	2	4	15
Southern	1	0	0	1	2
All HMAs	13	23	9	15	60

- 4.4 In total 21 settlements within the **Berwickshire HMA** provide at least one key service and 3 settlements (Coldstream, Duns and Eyemouth) provide 8 or more key services. Duns is the only Berwickshire town to provide all 15 key services.
- 4.5 Within the **Central HMA** a total of 22 settlements provide at least one key service. 4 settlements provide all 15 key services: Galashiels, Hawick, Kelso and Selkirk. Earlston, Jedburgh and Melrose all provide 8 or more services.
- 4.6 It total 15 settlements within the **Northern HMA** provide at least one key service and 4 settlements provide 8 or more key services. Peebles is the only settlement within the Northern HMA to provide all 15 key services while Innerleithen, West Linton and Lauder each provide 8 or more.
- 4.7 In the **Southern HMA**, Newcastleton provides the following key services: bank, fire station, GP, hotel/public house, post office, restaurant/ café, primary school and supermarket/village shop.

Provision of specific key services

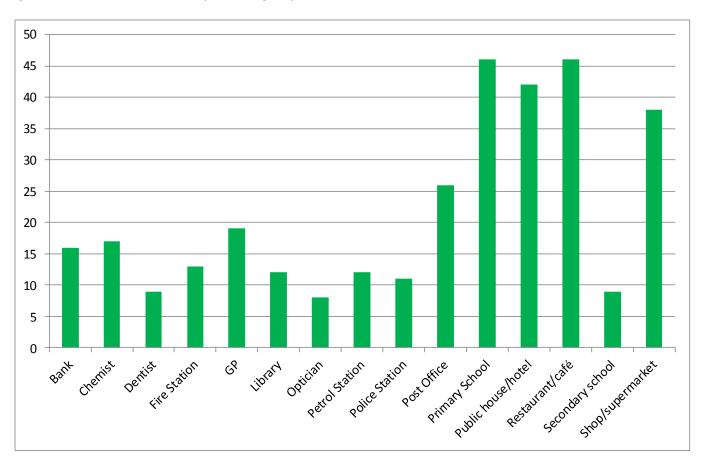
4.8 Table 4 breaks down service provision per HMA by looking at provision of specific services in towns and villages within each HMA. The table also lists total numbers of settlements providing at least one of each of the key services, which is also shown in graph form in figure 3 (page 11).

Table 4: Number of settlements providing specific key services per HMA

Service	Berwickshire	Central	Northern	Southern	Total
Primary School	13	19	12	2	46
Restaurant/café	16	19	10	1	46
Public house/hotel	14	18	9	1	42
Shop/supermarket	13	15	9	1	38
Post Office	8	11	6	1	26
GP	5	8	5	1	19
Chemist	5	8	4	0	17
Bank	4	7	4	1	16
Fire Station	3	5	4	1	13
Library	3	7	2	0	12
Petrol Station	3	7	2	0	12
Police Station	3	6	2	0	11
Dentist	3	5	1	0	9
Secondary school	2	6	1	0	9
Optician	1	5	2	0	8

4.9 Table 4 shows that the most common service provided per settlement in Berwickshire is restaurant/ café, whilst in the other HMAs it is primary schools. The table also shows that Berwickshire and Northern HMAs have a limited number of settlements providing certain key services compared to the Central HMA.

Figure 3: No. of settlements providing key services in the Scottish Borders



4.10 Figure 3 shows that the most widely provided key services are primary schools and restaurant/ cafes, following by public houses/ hotels. There is also a wide availability of shops/ supermarkets (including village shops). Health services such as GPs and chemists are less commonly available, with opticians the least widely available key service of all, followed by secondary schools and dentists.

5—DRIVE TIME ANALYSIS

- 5.1 A drive time study has been undertaken to provide an understanding of how accessible key services are to communities across the Scottish Borders. The drive time study assessed how long it would take to access key services from any given location within the Scottish Borders by private motor vehicle and uses the network analysis functionality of ArcGIS. This shows the areas that can reach the nearest of a specific key service within a given estimated time (5, 15 or 30 minutes) using the Borders public road network.
- 5.2 It is acknowledged that many households within the Scottish Borders do not have access to a car and rely on public transport. Service accessibility for these households will not be reflected in this analysis. The drive time analysis also does not take account of potential availability of key services within neighbouring authorities and the varying spread of population should be considered when assessing results. A map showing the population density of the Scottish Borders is provided in Appendix 2 and drive time analysis output maps for each key service in Appendix 4.
- 5.3 Overall, the drive time analysis emphasises the limited accessibility to key services within the Southern HMA, and parts of the Northern HMA. The Central and Berwickshire HMAs are generally better served. Most key services are within 15 mins of the more populous areas.

Hotels & Public Houses: Despite the long term national trend of public house closures, 42 settlements continue to benefit from a functioning public house or hotel. There is very wide coverage of hotels and public houses within the Scottish Borders with most well populated areas being within a 5 minute drive time of this service. Moderately populated areas are generally within 5-15 minutes drive time, but there are more sparsely populated areas within the Southern and Northern HMAs which are considerably further from these services.

Supermarket & Village Shop:

There remains a wide coverage of supermarkets or village shops with 38 settlements providing this key service. Most well populated areas are within a 5 minute drive time of this service. Moderately populated areas are generally within 5-15 minutes drive time, but there are more sparsely populated areas particularly within the Southern HMA which are considerably further from these services.

Libraries: Libraries are amongst the less widely available key services with only 12 settlements providing a library. However, many other settlements benefit from the Mobile Library Service. Mobile library service provision is subject to demand and is not considered as part of this report. There is generally a good coverage of libraries for the more populated areas of the Scottish Borders with the majority of libraries being a maximum of a 15 minute drive time of the most populous areas. There are however relatively large sections of the Northern and particularly the Southern HMAs which are less well served.

Post Offices: Despite closures in recent years, 26 settlements continue to provide post office services in the Scottish Borders, providing generally wide coverage. These services are also supplemented by mobile post offices. These are not considered in the analysis contained within this report. Much of Central and Berwickshire HMAs are within a 15 minute drive time of a post office. There are however areas within Northern and Southern HMAs which are up to 30 minutes drive time and in some cases over 30 minutes drive time to a post office.

Fire Stations: There is generally a wide coverage of fire stations within the Scottish Borders with 13 provided within the area, including both 'wholetime' fire stations and 'retained' fire stations. The Northern HMA, Berwickshire HMA and the vast majority of the Central HMA are mostly within a 15 minutes drive time from this service. The Southern HMA is less well served, with large areas being 30 or more minutes drive time from the nearest fire station. though these areas are less well populated. Newcastleton is the only settlement within the Southern HMA with a fire station.

Medical Services: For the purposes of this study medical services are GPs, chemists, dentists and opticians. 19 settlements provide at least 1 General Practice, 17 provide a chemist, 9 a dentist and 8 an optician. The coverage of medical services varies between the various services. There is a generally a wide coverage of general practices however, with most well populated areas within 15 minutes of GP. Less populated areas particularly within the Northern and Southern HMAs are however 30 minutes or more from a GP. The Southern HMA in particular is less well served by other medical services. There is no chemist, optician or chemist located within the Southern HMA and residents rely on Peebles, Selkirk and Peebles or neighbouring area for these services.

Banks: There is generally a wide coverage of banks within the Scottish Borders. Some sixteen settlements provide at least one local bank branches. Large parts of Central, Northern and Berwickshire HMAs are within a maximum of 15 minutes drive time from the nearest bank. The Southern HMA is not well covered with large areas some 30 minutes drive time from the nearest bank, although a bank does operate within the Southern HMA town of Newcastleton. Overall, despite the high profile closure of banks in recent years service provision remains relatively good.

Police Stations: 11 settlements within the Scottish Borders benefit from a police station and most areas within Central and Berwickshire HMAs are within a 15 minute drive time of this service. Not all police stations provide a permanently staffed counter.

The Southern HMA and parts of the Northern HMA including an area north of Fountainhall and the A701 corridor in Tweeddale are less well served however, being up to 30 minute drive time from the nearest Borders police station. There are however police stations located at Gorebridge and Loanhead in Midlothian.

within the Scottish Borders now provide a petrol station, down from 16 in 2012. This reflects the continuing long term decline in the number of petrol stations nationally [source: UKPIA]. There is a reasonable coverage of petrol stations within the Central and Berwickshire HMAs, being mostly within a 15 minute drive time of a petrol station. The Southern and some parts of the Northern HMAs are less well served being in some places over 30 minutes from a petrol station.

Cafes & Restaurants: There is an very wide coverage of cafes and restaurants within the Scottish Borders with 46 settlements providing this service. With the exception of several small areas on the periphery of the Borders, the area is completely serviced by cafes and restaurants within a 30 minute drive time, and much of it is within a 15 minute drive time.

Schools (Primary and Secondary): There is a very wide coverage provided by local primary schools. Most well populated areas are within a 5 minute drive time of a local primary school and less populated areas are still generally within a 15 minute drive of a primary school. More sparsely populated areas within the southern HMA are generally within 30 minutes drive time of a primary school.

There are 9 secondary schools and coverage is less wide, with some relatively populated areas of the Northern up to 30 minute drive time to the nearest secondary school. Some parts of Southern HMA are over 30 minutes drive time from local Borders secondary schools. Most parts of Central and Berwickshire HMAs are within 15 minutes drive time of local secondary schools.

It should be noted that three currently mothballed schools have been included within this audit. These schools are understood to be available for use should sufficient demand emerge within the local community and it was therefore considered necessary to include these schools pending any decision to the contrary through the Council's schools review.

6—COMPARISON TO EARLIER AUDITS

- 6.1 Comparing this audit's results against previous results enables trends and patterns to be identified and is a key part of monitoring the effectiveness of planning policies which seek to prevent loss of local services.
- 6.2 The methodology used in the Village Services Audit 2016 is the same as was used for the 2012 audit. However the earlier 2008 and 2010 audits covered 11 services rather than 15. It did not monitor chemists, dentists and opticians, and did not monitor primary and secondary schools separately. In practice this will have only a limited effect when comparing between audits as chemists, dentists, opticians and secondary schools are generally only provided in settlements which would already be counted within the '8 or more services provided' grouping.
- 6.3 Tables 5-8 below set out the changes in key service provision per housing market area (HMA) since 2008.

Berwickshire HMA Analysis

6.4 There has been a modest decrease in the number of settlements providing key services in Berwickshire since 2008. The number of settlements providing 8 or more key services has decreased from 4 to 3 this audit following the closure of a local bank branch which previously operated in Chirnside, where the number of services provided has consequently dropped from eight to seven. Overall, there is also one settlement fewer providing just one service.

Table 5: Berwickshire service provision 2008—2016

Settlement provision	2008	2010	2012	2016
1 service provided	5	4	6	5
2 to 4 services provided	11	11	10	10
5 to 7 services provided	4	4	2	3
8 or more services provided	3	3	4	3
Total no. of settlements providing 1+ key services	23	22	22	21

Central HMA Analysis

6.5 The same seven towns continue to provide eight or more services. These towns are Earlston, Melrose, Jedburgh, Galashiels, Hawick, Kelso and Selkirk. There has been a slight decrease in the overall number of settlements providing at least one service, down from 24 in 2012 to 22 in 2016.

Table 6: Central service provision 2008—2016

Settlement provision	2008	2010	2012	2016
1 service provided	6	6	4	2
2 to 4 services provided	9	8	10	9
5 to 7 services provided	3	4	3	4
8 or more services provided	7	7	7	7
Total no. of settlements providing 1+ key services	25	25	24	22

Northern HMA Analysis

6.6 There has been a notable increase in the number of settlements providing just one service. This partly reflects the decrease in the number of settlements providing a greater number of services however and the overall number of settlements providing at least one key service has only increased by one. Innerleithen, Lauder, Peebles and West Linton continue to provide 8 or more services.

Table 7: Northern service provision 2008—2016

Settlement provision	2008	2010	2012	2016
1 service provided	1	1	2	5
2 to 4 services provided	6	6	5	4
5 to 7 services provided	3	3	3	2
8 or more services provided	4	4	4	4
Total no. of settlements providing 1+ key services	14	14	14	15

Southern HMA Analysis

6.7 There has been no change in the numbers of services being provided in the Southern HMA since the first audit in 2008. Newcastleton continues to provide a good range of services.

Table 8: Southern service provision 2008—2016

Settlement provision	2008	2010	2012	2016
1 service provided	1	1	1	1
2 to 4 services provided	0	0	0	0
5 to 7 services provided	0	0	0	0
8 or more services provided	1	1	1	1
Total no. of settlements providing 1+ key services	2	2	2	2

Overall assessment

6.8 Overall, the results show a slight decrease in provision of key services per settlement. This does not mean that existing service provision is adequate for all communities however, and does not reflect possible changes in the overall range of provision of specific key services in any individual settlement.

7—SERVICES OUTWITH SETTLEMENTS

7.1 This report focuses on key service provision within the 88 settlements with a designated settlement boundary in the Local Development Plan. However, a small number of key services are provided outwith these settlements. These facilities also provide an important function for their respective areas, but are not included within the analysis contained in this report. These facilities include services at St Mary's Loch, Glentress, Carfraemill and Whitmuir in Tweeddale. Appendix 2 lists a range of these additional services, the locations they are provided, and the HMA in which they can be found. It is acknowledged that certain facilities provide a particularly important function within their respective areas. The services these facilities provide can be the only such services provided in very large areas, but being located outwith settlements are usually less accessible. These services are sometimes tied to other businesses, often in the tourism sector.

8—CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1 The Village Services Audit 2016 monitors the provision and accessibility of key services within the Scottish Borders. The audit forms part of the Council's broader programme of planning policy monitoring. A range of policies exist to encourage the retention of key services within smaller settlements and the prevention of development that would adversely affect future public infrastructure and local service provision. The audit assists the Council in establishing whether the existing policies remain appropriate and will feed into second Local Development Plan.
- 8.2 Overall, the audit confirms that the full range of key services are provided within several towns which play key roles in providing services to wider sub-regional catchment areas. Peebles, Selkirk and Hawick play particularly important roles for the more sparsely populated Southern HMA area. Beyond these six towns, another nine towns provide eight or more services. Of these, towns such as Newcastleton and West Linton play particularly significant roles across a relatively large geographic area. Despite its rural nature, there is generally a very wide provision of services such as primary schools, cafes and restaurants and pubs/ hotels. In contrast, only a limited number of settlements provide a fire station, dentist, optician, library or secondary school.
- 8.3 Overall there are sixty settlements providing at least one key service within the Scottish Borders. A large number of generally smaller settlements ensure that the more common key services are distributed throughout the Scottish Borders. These settlements and their respective service provision ensure that the most common services can be accessed within a 5 minute drive time of the most significant centres of population.
- 8.4 Despite ongoing societal and economic changes, including the increasing adoption of digital services in the public and private sectors and the slow growth in the economy, this report suggests that key service provision is broadly holding up in our communities, with only a slight decrease in the number of settlements providing key services. This does not mean that existing service provision is adequate for all communities, but does suggest that our services are well used and well supported. Based upon the results set out in this report, the following actions are recommended:
 - 1) Planning policy should continue to support service provision within the Borders.
 - The findings of this report should be therefore considered in policy development for the second LDP. The Council should continue to support the sustainability and viability by (a) seeking to retain and, where possible, improve the provision of key services in areas identified in the survey as poorly provided for, and (b) prevent development that would adversely affect public infrastructure and local service provision.
 - The next Village Services Audit should consider monitoring currently emerging technologies such as electric charging points should these become more broadly adopted within our communities.

APPENDIX 1—METHODOLOGY

Objectives of the study

The study aims to monitor key service provision within settlements in the Scottish Borders in order to inform future policy formation and monitors changes over time.

Identification of key services

The following services are considered to be key local services which are vital to communities and are monitored through the Village Services Audit:

Banks Petrol Stations

Chemists Police Stations

Dentists
 Post Offices

Fire Stations
 Primary Schools

GPs
 Restaurants & Cafes

Hotels & Public Houses,
 Secondary Schools

Libraries Supermarkets & Village Shops

Opticians

Management of information

Data is managed using excel spreadsheets which were created to hold the information relating to key service provision throughout the Scottish Borders. The spreadsheet records the settlements that provide key services, but does not record the number of each specific key services (e.g. banks) which are provided within each settlement.

Data Collection

A range of sources were used in order to gather information and to verify information regarding key service provision. These sources included: Scottish Borders Council retail survey; direct phone calls to service operators; and information provided either directly or online from the Post Office, NHS Borders, Police Scotland; and Fire and Rescue Service Scotland. Table 9 (page 20) lists the full range of sources used in the preparation of the audit.

Table 9: Research sources

Service	Data source
Banks	Scottish Borders Council retail survey, Scottish Assessor's data, bank websites
Fire Stations	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service website
GP's	NHS Borders website, Scottish Borders Council retail survey
Chemists	NHS Borders website, Scottish Borders Council retail survey
Dentists	NHS Borders website, Scottish Borders Council retail survey
Opticians	NHS Borders website, Scottish Borders Council retail survey
Hotels & Public Houses	Scottish Borders Council retail survey, Trip Advisor, officer knowledge
Libraries	Scottish Borders Council
Petrol Stations	Scottish Borders Council retail survey, Scottish Assessor's data, officer knowledge
Police Stations	Police Scotland website
Post Offices	Post Office website
Restaurants & Cafes	Scottish Borders Council retail survey, Scottish Assessor's data, Trip Advisor, officer knowledge
Primary Schools	Scottish Borders Council
Secondary Schools	Scottish Borders Council
Supermarkets & Village Shops	Scottish Borders Council retail survey, Scottish Assessor's data, officer knowledge

Breadth of study

This study covers service provision within settlements with an identified settlement boundary within the Council's Local Development Plan. Previous studies in 2008 and 2010 included service provision outwith settlements. To aid comparison between the 2008 and 2010 audits against this audit and the 2012 audit, the results for the 2008 and 2010 audits provided in this report have been amended to reflect service provision within settlements only. However, it is acknowledged that service provision outwith settlements can provide a key function in their respective communities. Services outwith settlements are in some instances tied to other businesses, often in the tourism sector. Table 10 lists a sample of locations outwith the settlements where a key service is provided, along with details of the service provided and the Housing Market Area [HMA] that the facility sits within.

Analysis

The Village Service Audit monitors service provision per Local Development Plan settlement. The audit does not consider multiple provision of any individual service. The data collected and analysed reflects this and is limited to the number of different services provided per settlement. The breadth or range of provision of any one service within any settlement is not considered or monitored as this would require subjective assessment and is not required to monitor access to services, which is the fundamental objective of the audit. The data collected and analysed reflects this aim. The number of key services each settlement provides was counted and each settlement was placed within one of five categories: no services provided; 1 service provided; 2 to 4 services provided; 5 to 7 services provided; and 8 or more key services provided.

The audit does not consider the potential availability or accessibility of key services which are provided outwith the Scottish Borders.

Spatial analysis

The outputs from the analysis were used in a GIS project and Maps 1-4 demonstrate these outputs spatially. The drive time analysis does not consider the potential availability of key services outwith the Scottish Borders.

Drive time analysis

Drive time analyses have been undertaken using the network analysis functionality of ArcGIS. This shows that areas that can reach a service within a given time (5, 15, or 30 minutes) using the Scottish Borders public road network.

Table 10: Service provision outwith settlements

Location	НМА	Service(s) provided
Abbey St Bathans	Berwickshire	Restaurant
Abbotsford House, Melrose	Central	Cafe
Auchencrow	Berwickshire	Hotel/ public house
Bowhill	Central	Cafe
Braidwood, Midlem	Central	Restaurant
Carfraemill	Northern	Hotel/restaurant
Coldingham Sands	Berwickshire	Cafe
Dryburgh	Central	Hotel
Glentress	Northern	Hotel/ restaurant & café
Hirsel Homestead, Coldstream	Berwickshire	Cafe
Kirkbank, Eckford	Central	Restaurant
Mounthooly, Jedburgh	Central	Restaurant
Near Ancrum	Central	Cafe
Near Cardrona	Northern	Restaurant
Near Grantshouse	Berwickshire	Cafe
Near Kelso	Central	Cafe
Near Traquair	Northern	Restaurant
Northfield, St Abbs	Berwickshire	Cafe
Paxton South Mains	Berwickshire	Cafe
Philiphaugh	Central	Cafe
St Mary's Loch	Southern	Hotel/ restaurant & café
Stobo	Northern	Restaurant/ café
Yarrow	Southern	Hotel/ public house

