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Burcote Wind Limited Sandy Knowe Wind Farm

**Summary Area Needs Gap Analysis and
Social Impact Evaluation of
the Farm and Selected Community Projects**

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List of Abbreviations

Term	Definition
BWL	Burcote Wind Limited
CBF	Community Benefit Fund
LA	Local Authority
NEET	Not in Employment, Education or Training
SOA	Single Outcome Agreement
UK	United Kingdom

1. Social Impact Measurement

Background to this report

- 1.1 This report presents the outcomes and corresponding social impacts which would be generated both from the Sandy Knowe Wind Farm itself, and through a number of community projects financed by the Sandy Knowe wind farm Community Development Fund. The fund would be established by Burcote Wind Limited (BWL) on project consent.
- 1.2 The review has been carried out at a high level to provide feedback on a small part of the wider community development plan which has been drafted. It should be seen as an introduction to the benefits and opportunities of measuring your social impact.
- 1.3 Renewable energy developers are experts in the fields within which they operate, understanding the intricacies of the work they undertake and to some degree the range of environmental impacts that may result. Environmental and economic impact assessments of their activities are undertaken on all projects. However measuring and valuing the social impacts – the effects on individuals, families and communities, going beyond the economic first stage of job creation - assists others in understanding the inherent value in the project in this important third arena.
- 1.4 Social Impact Measurement provides the tools needed to enable this process, evaluating those affected by an organisation's project or intervention. The process considers the impact on the individual, their family, their community (real or virtual) and the State .This provides an understanding of how the project or intervention creates or furthers either desired outcomes in terms of recognised area needs, or unplanned effects or dis-benefits. It thus focuses on the changes in the lives of individual or community, and how the actions of others, directly through the Wind Farm or in parallel with it, help to deliver that.
- 1.5 The outcomes achieved are examined from the perspectives of the beneficiaries, their communities, or the State agencies that support them in line with the following aspects of social return:
- **Economic:** the financial effects on the economy, either macro or micro;
 - **Social:** the effects on individuals' or communities' lives that affect their relationships with each other; and
 - **Environmental:** the effects on the physical environment, both short and long term.
- 1.6 These outcomes can be considered as follows:
- **Primary Outcomes**
direct, proximate, arising on a short to medium timetable, in the hands of the immediate beneficiary, for example the benefits arising from permanent residence such as reduced disruption in family life and less associated issues such as mental ill-health and inactivity;
 - **Secondary Outcomes**
arising in the medium to long term, or indirectly as a result of the good start given by the primary outcome, or indirectly into the lives of those around the primary beneficiary, for example greater community cohesion resulting falling anti-social behaviour and crime leading to less risk of isolation amongst residents.
- 1.7 Reflecting on the theory of change, these outcomes are evaluated and traced back to the causative activities and outputs that supported their creation.
- 1.8 From the outcomes, which summarise the collective changes achieved, deductions are made for the contributions of others (known as "alternative attribution") and the drop-off of benefits over time, to give a net

effect attributable to the activity being evaluated. This is its “impact”. Standardisation of approaches to this form of evaluation has occurred through natural agreement between practitioners. It is now being clarified through standards set to be published by the European Commission under the Social Business Initiative.^A

Working with Burcote Wind Limited

- 1.9 In order to illustrate the potential impacts of the Wind Farm and the benefits of a number of the community projects which may be facilitated through the Community Benefit Fund this evaluation was undertaken at a high level. It is limited in scope by comparison to a full Baker Tilly Social Impact Evaluation.
- 1.10 The approach to this work was to:
- analyse area need as outlined in the SOA and the results of the community consultations, further informed by the data from the socio-economic study
 - outline, from our work on other studies, expected outcomes and impacts from the wind farm itself. These go beyond the outcomes (principally jobs created and local economic value arising as a result) evaluated in Green Book-based the socio-economic study
 - analyse the proposed activities to be funded by a CDF, to map the outcomes and impacts to be achieved, producing summary outcome maps for prime areas
 - undertake an outline gap analysis between the need and the proposed activities
 - develop indicative financial evaluations for selected project areas.
- 1.11 The Outcomes Maps and Evaluative models were refined to the point where the project teams felt they represented fairly the work of each project. Details of the evaluations undertaken have been included within appendix A.
- 1.12 Following consideration of this research an interview was carried out with an Account Executive from Orbit Communications who has been involved in the community consultations. Funding for the following activities in the proposal was identified for further evaluation.
- i. Local Apprenticeships
 - ii. Outreach Education Centre
 - iii. Transport
- 1.13 The staff chosen by Burcote Wind Limited to take part in the research are listed below:
- Fraser Campbell – Operations Director: Burcote Wind Limited
 - Catherine McWilliams – Senior Account Executive: Orbit Communications

^A See http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/social_business/docs/expert-group/20131128-impact-measurement-subgroup_en.pdf

2. Sandy Knowe Wind Farm

Local environment and demographics

- 2.1 The proposed site for Sandy Knowe Wind farm is in Upper Nithsdale^B in Dumfries and Galloway, the third largest region in Scotland. Upper Nithsdale sits in a previously industrialised landscape and an area of relative deprivation^{CD}. The site is rural but is not remote with several residential properties located along the A76, and clusters of properties in the villages of Kirkconnel, Kelloholm and Sanquhar.
- 2.2 As with many rural communities the local area has seen a decline in traditional industries. Kirkconnel and Kelloholm are former mining communities with limited local amenities. Sanquhar was also a former mining community and a small manufacturing centre for Dumfries and Galloway. A decline in the manufacturing sector has seen redundancies and closures which have significantly affected the community. Sanquhar provides shopping facilities, banking and support services to the wider community.
- 2.3 Manufacturing, retail and health and social work occupations are currently the main employers in the area^E. Sanquhar is also a popular destination with walkers as it provides an accommodation location for The Southern Upland Way, the route of which runs approximately 5.9Km from the site boundary.
- 2.4 The proposed site of approximately 954 acres is primarily open upland habitat and forestry whilst the wider area is a mixture of ancient and commercial woodland, upland habitat, agricultural land and opencast workings. In order to allow for construction of the wind farm 80 hectares of plantation woodland within the site will be permanently felled.
- 2.5 Diversification in the use of the land will bring additional income to the landowner and existing agricultural activities can continue to take place on the site post construction.
- 2.6 The construction will utilise existing road links and upgrade the existing access to the site. Temporary construction and material storage compounds will be required during the construction period, with one located at the entrance to the site to reduce traffic volumes within the site to construction vehicles. Vehicular access will be gained from the A76. The proposed grid connection will use the existing infrastructure and substation.
- 2.7 There will be landscape and visual impact effects upon communities with respect for those locations that have an outlook towards the proposed Wind Farm site. It should be noted that Dumfries and Galloway already has over 23 wind farms either approved, under construction or operational with the operational sites of Hare Hill, Windy Standard and Wether Hill in the vicinity of Sandy Knowe.
- 2.8 It has been estimated that 45 employees would be involved in site construction works over the construction period of 16 - 18 months for such tasks as base construction, turbine erection and cabling. BWL would also look to use local transport and plant hire companies wherever possible. However it should be considered these are specific skills which may not exist in the immediate communities and therefore these jobs may be created in the wider economies of Dumfries and Galloway and East Ayrshire.

B 5km south-west of Kirkconnel, 7km east of New Cumnock, 9km west of Sanquhar

C Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2012.

D In the least deprived areas of Dumfries and Galloway female life expectancy at birth is 81.5 years and male life expectancy 77.4 years, both greater than the Scottish average. In the most deprived areas of the Council Area female life expectancy at birth is 77.8 and male life expectancy is 71.6.

E Roger Tym and Partners 2012 Sandy Knowe Wind Farm Socio-economic assessment

- 2.9 Over the construction and decommissioning periods the temporary employment generated in the wider region had been estimated to be 15.3 FTE workers^F within a local authority population of 150,830^G. During the operational period^H It is estimated that a total of 8.5-10.5 FTE jobs will be created^I.
- 2.10 It is anticipated that over the construction the wind farm local businesses will also benefit from additional revenue through trade and spending on accommodation, food, drink and transport by employees.

Positive Outcomes

In addition to gross value added from the additional jobs created, experience of similar studies suggests that we would see additional, modest, social impacts in other areas as a consequence of the creation of employment opportunities. These could be expected to fall in the following areas:

Outcome	Assumption regarding theory of change	Impact
Increased Aspirations	If someone is coming from unemployment, through gaining extended employment they will feel fulfilled and demonstrate increased aspirations to realise their future potential. It can become the start of a continuously improving story.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in education and/or skills training • A readiness to look for future employment on cessation of contract • Increased contribution to the community
Improved mental and physical health	An employed individual will generally be both mentally and physically active, and part of a community. This will tend to lead to improved mental and physical well being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower risk of incurring costs of ill-health • greater likelihood of earlier treatment of any health problems • lower likelihood of depression as found in the long-term unemployed
Improved family relationships and outcomes	Parents in regular employment tend to encourage better performance from their children in social and educational situations. They also tend to keep families together more easily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduced risk of divorce and other family breakdown • improved educational performance for children. leading to greater long-term achievement

^F Roger Tym and Partners 2012 Sandy Knowe Wind Farm Socio-economic assessment

^G National Records of Scotland Dumfries & Galloway Council Area – Demographic factsheet August 2013

^H Considered to be 25 years

^I Roger Tym and Partners 2012 Sandy Knowe Wind Farm Socio-economic assessment

Outcome	Assumption regarding theory of change	Impact
Cessation of cycle of unemployment	<p>The additional jobs will, at least in part, be wholly new employments, with that part being of people who had previously been unemployed.</p> <p>Where the individual who takes up the job at Sandy Knowe was previously gainfully employed, it is arguable that that job in turn would be taken up by someone otherwise unemployed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The socio-economic study evaluates jobs created at the GVA (gross value added – that is productivity) arising as a result. This, whilst conventional, does not allow for the creation of additional jobs for the unemployed, and hence the savings in benefits for individuals. In such circumstances the gain should include saved benefits

2.11 These aspects, if evaluated, from our experience, might increase the figures for employment in the socio economic study by perhaps a factor of two. There may be further enhancement if the jobs created enable some of the individuals who weren't previously unemployed to up-skill themselves.

2.12 The socio-economic study raises two other areas that are also likely to contain further social value over and above the Green Book figures. These are as follows:

- **Business Rates Revenue Benefits**

These are evaluated at £811k to £867k. However that is the revenue paid to the Local Authority. From this additional revenue it will be expected to invest in achieving additional social gain through commissioned services or funding direct delivery. The real gain from that funding will depend upon how it is most likely to be used. Realistically it could achieve gains of £3m to £6m+, based on our experience of typical evaluated social returns from Local Authority funded activity.

- **Landowner Rental Benefits**

Similarly, depending upon what the landowner does with the money, this may be:

- cycled into the local economy, in which case the socio-economic multiplier (similar to that used from job creation uplifts)
- retained and invested in other economically-generative assets and activities
- merely retained by the landowner

In the first two cases, there is again an uplift effect in terms of economic and social value created. Without further work on the value of the rental stream or the possible destination of the funding it is difficult to attach a value to it. In the circumstances of Sandy Knowe we have not sought to recognise a value from this element.

2.13 From reviewing the Planning Statement and Socio-Economic Impact Assessment it would appear that, over and above the above items (around jobs created, and the knock-on effects of the two revenue streams noted above), and the CBF, the prospect of creating significant consequential social change, be that positive or negative, through the construction and operation of the wind farm, is minimal. The areas where built environment projects more generally might expect to create such gains (e.g. communications network changes; significant building work; displacement of valuable industry; population movement) are not present in this case.

- 2.14 Achieving community benefit and achieving social change is a key feature of the short, medium and long-term plan for the Sandy Knowe wind farm and therefore it is imperative that that the application of the assumed investment over the wind farms 25 year operational life is considered in more detail in reference to the local area needs.

3. Area Need v Activities

- 3.1 In March 2012 The Scottish Government and the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities published their shared statement of ambition on how to improve the way localised services are delivered.
- 3.2 In the partnership between national and local governments, Single Outcome Agreements (SOA) are seen as the key strategic building blocks to achieve sustainable economic growth, better outcomes and reduced inequalities for local communities in Scotland, through delivery of high quality public services.
- 3.3 The Dumfries and Galloway Single Outcome Agreement 2013-2016^J highlights the priorities and aspirations of the region.
- 3.4 The proposed activities for the Community Benefit Fund were mapped to their associated outputs and outcomes and evaluated against the area needs identified in the SOA. Consideration was also given to how the local area needs identified at the CLG meetings were met through the activities.
- 3.5 The following can be seen as the principal priorities addressed through the proposed community development activities:
- Priority 1 - We will provide a good start in life for all our children
 - Priority 2 - We will prepare our young people for adulthood and employment
 - Priority 4 - We will support and stimulate our local economy
- 3.6 As we have already identified Upper Nithsdale is considered to be an area of relative deprivation, a decline in traditional industries has resulted in low levels of employment and income in the local area and the rural location has contributed to limited access to health, education and support services all of which are identified as measures of deprivation^K.
- 3.7 In order to instigate material and appropriate social change it is therefore imperative that the areas of deprivation are addressed.
- 3.8 Proposed activities such as the funding of bursaries, apprenticeships and the creation of an outreach education centre seek to address the issue of education and the objective that the children of the local authority (LA) will have good literacy and numeracy skills through increased access to learning resource and the delivery of education and skills in the rural community. Children will be provided with early years support to encourage educational attainment and the youth of the community will be provided with the confidence to fulfil their long term aspirations through achieving recognised qualifications and finding employment through the provision of career advice and interview preparation. All of these underpin the required development and growth of the local economy.
- 3.9 The objective that children will have the best possible health and well-being is addressed through the proposed funding of local sports development, sports facilities and support for local sports teams. All of these activities facilitate participation in sporting activities and an increased motivation to exercise, reducing illness and the demand on local healthcare services. They also promote self-worth and socialisation, both positives in general well-being.^{LM}

^J Dumfries and Galloway Council (2013) Single Outcome Agreement

^K The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2012 considers seven different aspects of deprivation: Employment, Income, Health, Education, and Access to Services, Crime and Housing.

^L www.Laureus.com various outputs and evaluations

^M Clifford, J. and S. McCallum(2010). North Lanarkshire Leisure. SROI Evaluation.

3.10 It should be noted that the need for an efficient and effective public transport network is critical in supporting all of the community activities identified in the Community Development Plan both in attracting individuals to participate and providing them with the flexibility to be able to do so.

Without improvement in transport, barriers to employment are reinforced and investment into the local economy is inhibited.

Retention of younger people in the community is essential in supporting the growth of the local economy and therefore in supporting a young drivers project the community development fund can be used to support the community youth in achieving an important life skill and ensuring that they commute in a safe manner.

The funding of improvements to the local transport services can therefore be considered as a priority activity.

3.11 The proposed community development fund does not appear to address the following priorities with the same magnitude

- Priority 3 - We will care for our older and vulnerable people
- Priority 5 - We will maintain the safety and security of our region
- Priority 6 - We will protect and sustain our environment

The first two are points of social impact, whereas priority 6 is clearly environmental, and so is probably covered in the other material pertaining to the development.

3.12 In respect of the Sandy Knowe Community Development plan the above are perhaps addressed through longer term objectives such as the injection of capital to support affordable housing for young families and the provision of sheltered accommodation for the elderly. It should be considered that in line with the community development plan there would be little point in injecting significant levels of capital into an area such as this at the outset as without retention of employment and income in the local area demand for affordable housing may be reduced through displacement.

3.13 It can be considered therefore that that the area needs are being addressed by the community development plan and that the Community development fund has skills, education and employment top of their agenda in line with the views and needs of the community. This however would merit some further test and challenge to get the detailed evaluation and underpinning.

4. Apprenticeships

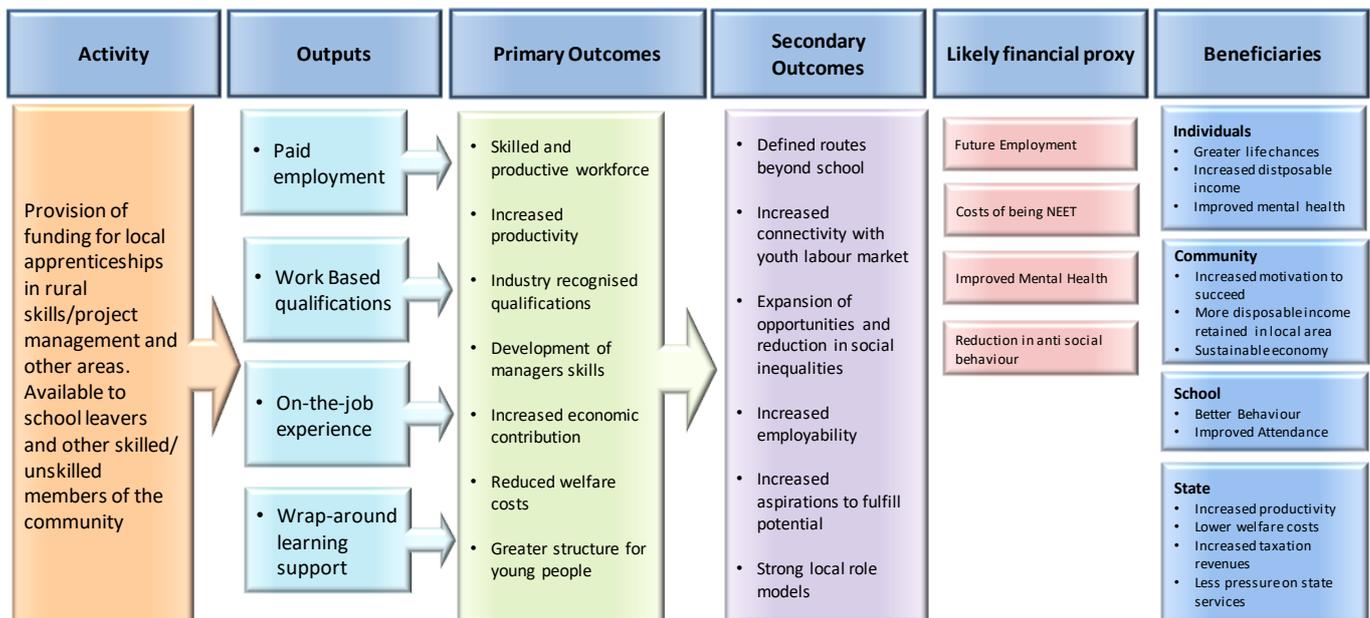
Background to the activity

- 4.1 The local and wider area surrounding the proposed Sandy Knowe site is characterised by higher than average levels of unemployment, with a low proportion of economically active students. Over half of the residents in the local area do not hold any qualification whilst almost 40% hold intermediate qualifications. Only 12% hold advanced degree level qualifications^N.
- 4.2 Individuals who leave full time education and are unable to access further training or employment can face significant barriers to future employment.
- 4.3 Pre-employment courses enable local people to access local jobs and develop employability skills. Difficulty in gaining access to these skills can leave few options. Apprenticeships have long been recognised as an excellent way for young people to gain the necessary skills and experience, gain knowledge of the trade they are working within and a chance to experience working life through paid employment.
- 4.4 Recent changes in funding and fee structures for those entering higher education may also encourage greater interest in Apprenticeship routes.

Activity

- 4.5 £45,000 per year will fund 4 apprenticeships. Over the life of the wind farm £1,125,000 of the Community Development Fund would be allocated to allow 24 individuals aged 16 and over to be offered 4 year apprenticeships.

Apprenticeships



^N Roger Tym and Partners 2012 Sandy Knowe Wind Farm Socio-economic assessment

Positive Outcomes

- 4.6 At the age of 16, when no longer required to attend school, many individuals will leave formal education, For some this will be due to the fact that they will not possess the necessary examination grades required to progress to higher education whilst for others financial or other personal constraints may exist. An apprenticeship can be an attractive prospect, offering an alternative to the traditional confines of school and transition into full time employment.
- 4.7 Whilst undertaking an apprenticeship individuals work towards a recognised qualification in their chosen vocation. This program of study helps to supplement the vocational experience gained and is viewed favourably by future employers. The gain to employers in terms of enhanced productivity has been evaluated by various studies, for example the £11,640 per place (net of costs) over a ten year measurement period for an individual in the CCI Skills study.^Q This, however, is based upon enhanced earnings for a largely Southern English cohort that are looking to enhance prospects rather than move out of unemployment, and is specific to the creative and cultural industries. Allowing for a degree of workforce mobility, the cohort concerned here might look to the overall figures in the C&G report of February 2012.^P This indicates that, of all apprenticeship starters, around 78% finish the course, and gain enhanced employment prospects as a result. 37% are those who would otherwise be unemployed, and 41% show enhancements. This is subject to variation by type of apprenticeship, and so would be worth further examination to get accurate forecasts or targets for the Sandy Knowe-funded work. If we assume that the 37% move from a benefits claim (with housing) of £10k p.a., and onto productivity and earnings combined (“GVA”) of £25k, and the 41% go from a £10k base earning capacity to the £25k, we get an average value gain per place per annum of £19.2k^Q. With ten years of gain following the completion of the course, and 24 places as starters, and assuming a (standard) discount rate of 3.5%, we get a total present value of some £3.4m+ from just the job creation element of this programme.
- 4.8 It is, however, more probably the case that the particular group reached by this project would otherwise stand a much higher chance of being unemployed, as opposed to being in lower grade employment but for the scheme. This is based on the understanding that this group is remote from work and vocational training centres. To an extent this issue is addressed jointly by all three of the projects chosen for this evaluation, so care needs to be taken not to double-count. However, from discussion with the project managers at Burcote, it appears that as many as 70% of the young people being reached under this project might otherwise be unemployed. If it is assumed that 22% of the cohort would remain unaffected, the 37% average unemployment assumption would rise to 70%, and the enhanced employment fall to 8%. This would take the average value gain per place per annum to £25.7k, and the present value to £4.6m+.
- 4.9 Thinking more generally about the lot of those who would otherwise have been unemployed, the gain is wider than just the introduction of earnings rather than unemployment benefits. Apprenticeships can prevent individuals from becoming NEET resulting in a reduction in welfare costs and creation of value for local communities and society.
- 4.10 Research has shown that those who are NEET^R or long-term unemployed^S often suffer from poor mental health, costing the State in both treatment and lost employment. A study by the Princes Trust^T indicates

^Q Clifford, J., Mann, A., Mason, S., Theobald, C (2011) Assessing the return on investment, evaluation and impact of Creative Apprenticeships. London Creative & Cultural Skills and Baker Tilly Corporate Finance LLP

^P The Economic Value of Apprenticeships. (2012) London. City & Guilds

^Q $(37\% \times (10k + 25k) + 41\% \times (25k - 10k))$

^R Mental Health and Education Decision, Cornaglia et al, Centre for the Economics of Education, 2012 Mental health, resilience and the recession in Bradford, Giuntoli et al, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2011

^S Mental health, resilience and the recession in Bradford, Giuntoli et al, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2011

^T Godfrey, C., Hutton, S., Bradshaw, J., Coles, B., Craig, G., and Johnson, J. (2002). Estimating the cost of being “not in education, employment or training” at age 16-18. York. Social Policy Research Unit.

^T McNally, S. and Telhaj, S.. (2007). *The cost of exclusion: Counting the cost of youth disadvantage in the UK*. London. Prince's Trust

that the lifetime cost of someone who is NEET at aged sixteen to nineteen is over £300,000, or a present value of £84,000. This arguably understates some of the broader mental health and general health costs, and the real costs in this area are likely to be higher. These figures would apply to the 37% of the cohort, and are largely incremental to the figures in 4.8 above. This would amount to at least another £745k of value. If applied to the higher 70% assumption, this would enhance the gain from £745k to £1.41m.

4.11 There is also an immediate impact on the local economy. Those undertaking apprenticeships are engaged in paid employment and therefore have increased disposable income to spend in the local area.

4.12 Success reinforces a cycle of achievement. Individuals engaging and progressing within their careers can be seen as strong role models who can be pivotal in engaging future generations and maintaining a sustainable local economy. This outline indicative evaluation does not extend to this aspect.

4.13 Overall the apprenticeships programme, reaching 24 individuals at a cost to the scheme of £1.125m, can be expected to achieve (present value) gains of at least:

- Between £3.4m and £4.6m in job prospect enhancement
- Between £745k and £1.41m in wider gains to the individual through improved health, mental health and other factors from ongoing employment
- Wider gains to family and community not evaluated here

These figures are before deductions for alternative attribution (that share of a financial gain attributable to the input of others). It is clear that other delivery partners, including the communities and families themselves have parts to play in the effective delivery of these gains. However it is also likely that the gains would not arise, and the delivery partners not have an opportunity to do their part, if it were not for the actions of the project and its funding.

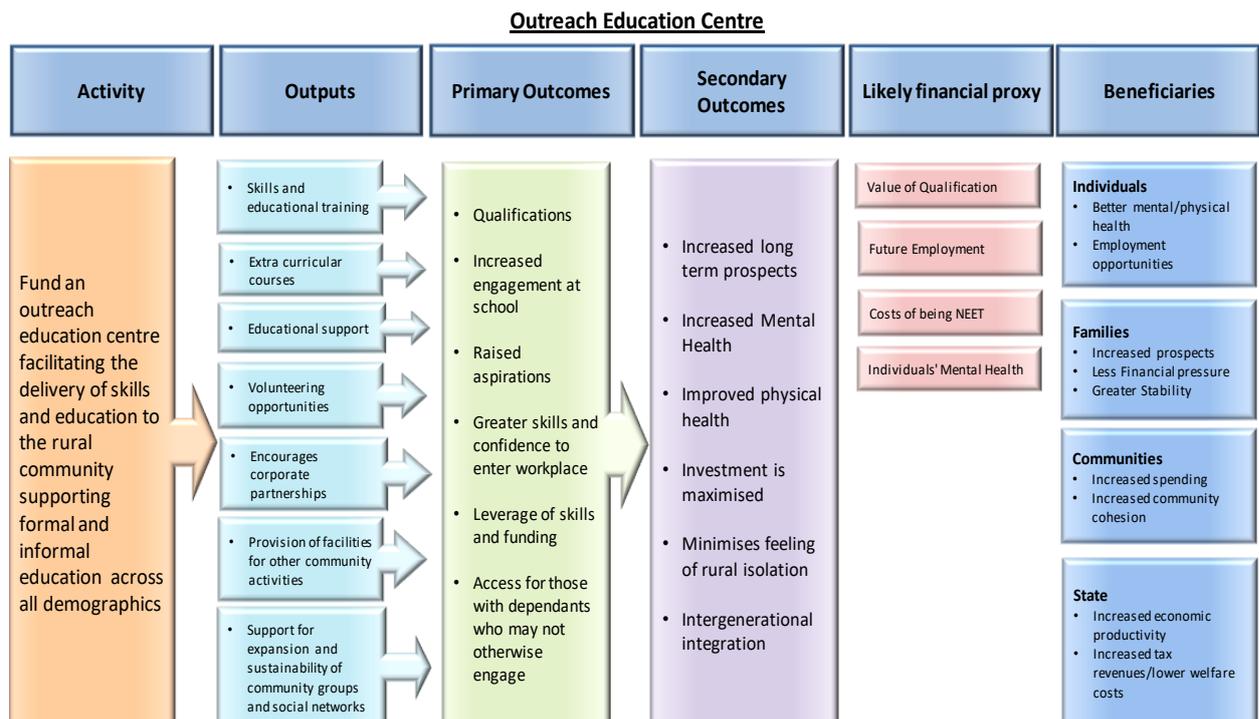
5. Outreach Education Centre

Background to the activity

- 5.1 Sanquhar and Kelloholm both have community primary schools whilst Sanquhar Academy provides secondary education to the communities of Sanquhar, Kelloholm and Kirkconnel. The Academy also includes a Learning Centre for pupils with additional learning needs.
- 5.2 As with many rural areas public transport is limited restricting access to educational opportunities for segments of the community
- 5.3 Academic studies have shown that children respond differently to different teaching methods and therefore what works for one may not work for another. For some children this can result in them becoming disengaged in the learning environment negatively impacting on their on-going performance and potential future attainment.

Activity

- 5.4 Over the life of the wind farm £78,000 of the Community Development Fund would be allocated to allow an Outreach Education Centre to be established.



Positive outcomes

- 5.5 Outreach education centres facilitate the delivery of education and skills within a stimulating and rewarding environment providing individuals with an opportunity to engage in a way that offers a different setting to the conventional classroom. The use of ICT and media formats can motivate children to be dynamic in their learning methods which they can transfer to the classroom.
- 5.6 Installation and provision of broadband and ICT facilities as part of the centre facilitates distance learning, reducing the costs of accessing education for individuals and increasing accessibility for those with dependants who otherwise may not engage.
- 5.7 One of the key outcomes for the centre is increasing the aspirations of the community in reaching their potential. This may be manifested in higher attainment at school and skilling resulting in increased employment opportunities. Key to this is the links that it establishes with Dumfries College, the nearest source of post-16 vocational education. When combined with the transport made available to enable them to follow up on these aspirations with access to college and employment the effect is that more young people will access greater levels of training and enhanced employment prospects.
- 5.8 Increased aspirations can help to reduce the probability of young people becoming NEET once they have left full time education. This state avoids significant costs and benefits from the increased economic contribution by someone in employment or training. Indications of value are discussed above (£84k per person from general welfare, and £19.2k to £25.7k on average per annum from enhanced employment prospects), although some perhaps significant discounts should be applied for alternative attribution (the extent to which the benefit is partly due to the activities of others such as the schools, families and wider communities).
- 5.9 We understand from the Burcote project team that the high school has 30 pupils per year group. Of these it is reasonable to assume that a top ability group of 5% to 10% will attain Higher Education anyway, and a lower ability group of perhaps up to 20% of the cohort will not be capable of benefiting from the additional educational outreach. This would leave around 21 of each year group to be able to benefit from the outreach centre. For simplicity we should assume that the outreach centre benefits just one year group at a time, although in reality it will affect multiple years to some degree, and the costs should be spread across that whole benefit. We have already taken account of four per annum in the apprenticeships scheme evaluation above.
- 5.10 Any gain is partly due to the motivational and directly educational effects of the outreach programme. However, without the benefits of the transport facilities (see below) it is unlikely that the additional motivation and aspiration could result in effective action since transport, or lack of it, would stand in the way of getting to college or work. Hence the gain must be shared with that facility.
- 5.11 Further detailed discussion with those planning the outreach centre will be needed to assess fully, and enhance the planning for, the gains to be had from its work. However, by way of illustration of the potential benefits, we have taken (as outlined above) a single year group of 30, and focused on 21 of these. We assume that four of them will benefit from the apprenticeship support noted in section 4 above, and so the gain from the outreach centre is already included in the figures in that section. There is an argument that this understates the gain since the ten years of the apprenticeships programme do not meet all of the same years as the outreach group, but we have ignored this element for simplicity at this stage. We are then focusing on a group of 17 young people in each year group, supported over a ten year period. Assuming a 75% probability that a positive engagement with further education, training and the workplace is achieved, and that only 20% of the gain can be attributed to the Outreach programme, overall present value gains from the programme would amount to between £2.1m (with 37% unemployment as outlined in section 4 above) to £2.8m (assuming as many as 70% would otherwise be unemployed). The wider social, health and mental

health benefits, based on the £84k present value calculation per person, and using the same assumptions as in section 5.10 above, give further gains of between £214k (37% unemployment) and £900k (70% unemployment).

- 5.12 It is unclear as yet how this interacts with other interventions such as school and college, and indeed Duke of Edinburgh's Award and the work of Youth Organisations, so some attribution of any gains achieved may need to be to these, as well as to communities and families of the young people involved.
- 5.13 Positive experiences have been shown to have a significant effect on the future mental health of individuals. By improving mental wellbeing future costs can be saved through the reduction in the need for medical interventions.
- 5.14 The education centre would also provide volunteering opportunities for individuals wishing to gain experience in teaching or management. Some may subsequently proceed to full time posts in education. The value of volunteering is generally taken to be £22 per person per day, with more where it is enhanced skill volunteering.
- 5.15 The centre may also facilitate the start-up of new businesses such as the provision of nursery and childcare facilities for those with dependants and facilitate the leverage of funding and skills through corporate partnerships with other educational/learning providers.
- 5.16 The operational activity of the centre, and the sufficiency of the Wind Farm funding for sustaining it, is worthy of further examination. It is an area where there may be wider impacts, and also one where further funding in parallel to the funding from Sandy Knowe might yield enhanced capacity and gains.

6. Improved Transport

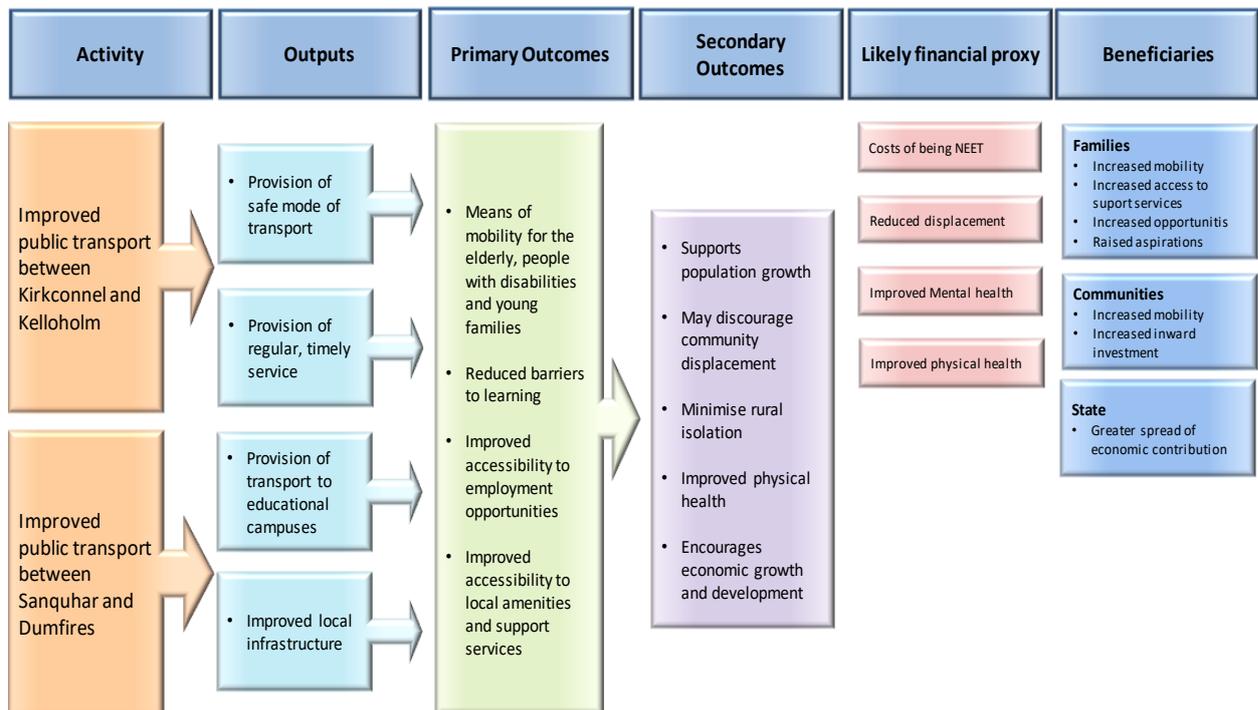
Background to the activity

- 6.1 The proposed site for Sandy Knowe Wind farm is in Upper Nithsdale in Dumfries and Galloway, a rural and previously industrialised landscape and area of relative deprivation.
- 6.2 Public transport infrastructure is focused on limited bus services and train services to Carlisle and Glasgow which run from Kirkconnel and Sanquhar stations
- 6.3 Isolation is recognised as a significant problem for rural communities. Limited access to local amenities, education facilities and support services can have a significant negative impact on the community and the individuals living there.
- 6.4 Younger generations move to more populated areas in order to continue in education or employment and avoid the significant transport costs associated with a rural environment.
- 6.5 Public transport schedules can mean that those working outside of the local area constrained in their working hours. By way of example the earliest trains on a working day leave for Dumfries at 8.24am, arriving at 9.00am, and from Kirkconnel at 7.20am arriving in Ayr at 9.00am. Neither represents a realistic provision for a college student or a skilled worker. Return trips are similarly intermittent, with Dumfries to Sanquhar trains running at 3.50pm and again at 6.33pm. Travelling back from Ayr to Kirkconnel there are trains at 4.05pm arriving at 5.25pm, then 6.15pm arriving at 8.25pm.
- 6.6 The elderly, people with disabilities and young families are constrained in their mobility and access to support services in the absence of access to a personal mode of transport

Activity

- 6.7 Over the life of the wind farm £562,500 of the Community Development Fund would be allocated to improve public transport specifically between Kirkconnel and Kelloholm and Sanquhar and Dumfries.

Transport



Positive Outcomes

- 6.8 Younger generations are encouraged to stay in the community through access to education and skills training with a reduction in transport cost outlays.
- 6.9 Individuals who are unable to access employment or training within the local area may be drawn into negative activities such as anti-social behaviour which has a detrimental effect on the local community. Improved public transport increase access to positive opportunities.
- 6.10 For young people access to opportunities can reduce the probability of becoming NEET subsequently reducing the financial burden on the state
- 6.11 Older generations have improved access to support facilities which may improve physical and mental wellbeing reducing the demand on health services and state interventions. This also arises through increased socialisation from being less isolated.
- 6.12 There is an impact on friends and family as they benefit from improvements in mental wellbeing of the individual and themselves.
- 6.13 Improved transport facilities also attract people into the community supporting economic growth and development
- 6.14 This area needs a deeper understanding of how, and for whom, it is to have an impact to be able to gain access to the likely gains. It is within this that we can also understand how others' interventions will work to co-create these gains.
- 6.15 The transport support is key to the gains outlined in sections 4 and 5 above, so this cost needs to be spread across those. However there is also expected to be a gain for people not in that cohort of apprentices and school leavers. With 21 per annum of the former, it has been assumed that there could be another ten people which could find work which might not otherwise do so, or at a level higher than would otherwise be the case, based on the support of the improved transport links. We have assumed that they might enjoy an average

enhancement of productive employment of £10k each per annum (i.e. roughly half the equivalent for young people, assuming fewer of these people were unemployed in the first place), and that the enhancement last for ten years (albeit once enhanced there is a greater likelihood it would continue for longer). This would give an additional present value of £832k.

7. Conclusions

The farm itself

- 7.1. The socio-economic impact assessment, whilst appropriately scoped and drawn, understates the potential gain from the jobs created, as well as not extending to the community projects developed and funded by it. On the assumption the jobs created displace otherwise unemployed people, at least for some of the jobs, the gains are probably significantly higher. The level of additional gain is related to the age of the person, but a change to skilled employment creates a GVA change of around £35k per annum, or a present value of around £300k a person. Hence, if we assume that one third of the ten jobs throughout the operational period are displacements, around £1m of extra value arises just from the job creation.
- 7.2. There are wider gains too, just in the lives of those employees and their families. Improved physical and mental health, family relationships and outcomes, and aspirations for further improvement in the workplace, both for them and their families are all realistic expectations and should be evaluated.
- 7.3. Two other areas of economic gain highlighted in the planning documents also have potentially significant wider social gains and impacts associated with them. These are:
 - Business Rates Revenue Benefits, evaluated at £811k to £867k. Depending upon how the Local Authority uses these, they could be expected to deliver gains of between £3m and £6m+. For example they might be used to fund (the continuation of) additional educational provision, or care for the elderly within the community. This could be further understood by discussion with the Local Authority and other public service providers in the area
 - Landowner Rental Benefits. Depending upon how the funds are used, they may create additional economic (and thereby social) impact in the area notwithstanding they are less likely to be invested in community provision. This may be harder to evaluate in advance as the landlord may either not have planned what to do with the money, or may not wish to disclose it. It is not considered appropriate in the circumstances to assume additional value here, although it may be worth further review to assess whether additional area reinvestment is likely to arise.

Meeting area need

- 7.4. The area has a range of priorities, both at Regional Government and at community levels. The community benefit projects chosen focus on at least three of these (1: children; 2: young people; 4 stimulating the local economy)
- 7.5. It seems to offer relatively little for the old and vulnerable, priority 3 (other than the transport links, regarding which this report has focused on the effect on younger people and those seeking work rather than the elderly), or the safety and security of the region (priority 5). These bear further examination to understand how they are, or can be, addressed.

Three key projects

- 7.6. Taking three of the key project proposals, we have looked at apprenticeships, the outreach education centre, and the transport improvements.
- 7.7. The **apprenticeships** programme provides £45k a year to fund four apprenticeships. 24 individuals aged 16 and over gain fully-supported four year training programmes to bring them from lower grade employment to higher or even to get there from no employment and a cycle of life on benefits. The evaluated benefits from

the job alone are likely to be between £3.4m and upwards of £4.6m, with more (£745k to £1,41m) from the effects of moving out of an unemployment cycle in the longer term. Further effects will arise for the families, as perhaps younger siblings are encouraged to engage, and indeed the workers' offspring themselves become more likely to be engaged in the workplace. These have not been evaluated here. The return on the £1.1m of CDF funding is over £4 for every £1 just in the first ten years, and just ranking the gains directly in the lives of the apprentices, before allowing for elements of the transport costs below.

7.8. The **Outreach Education Centre**, which will receive support of £78k from the CDF, is likely to contribute to a similar pattern of gains, but for:

- a larger group
- but taking credit for a smaller proportion of the gains as there are a wider range of parallel interventions involved (schools and others).

Taking just the final year of school each year as gaining (which is probably an underestimate) we see gains of between £2.1m and £2.8m in productive employment, and wider health and mental health gains of between £214k and £900k, assuming discounts for the involvement of others and some uncertainty about how many of the young people who have access to the centre will actually gain from it/ Again these gains are partly attributable to and reliant upon improved transport links.

7.9. Finally, we have looked at the **improved transport** proposals. The potential gains from this include:

- reduced isolation for the elderly, and better access to care and health provision for them, generally lowering the costs of this as earlier intervention becomes more likely
- the increased likelihood that younger generations will stay within their communities, and travel to work elsewhere, so keeping relationships together and creating more effective support between old and young, which improves healthy living, well-being, child care provision, and access to work
- improvements in working effectiveness as access to work becomes easier
- additional access to educational elements, and socialisation for the young.

7.10. We need more detail of the proposed services to understand which of the first two of these effects will be seen, and how the transport provision will enable other interventions to be more effective. However we have looked at the improvements in access to work, and college, which are key purposes behind the improvements. In addition to the gains from the other two projects, which are partly based on the improved transport links, gains for wider employment, assuming ten extra people, each with a £10k enhancement in annual productivity, give additional gains at present value for the whole scheme of £832k,

7.11. In summary, then, gains, **in addition to over £3m** of local area gain from enhanced business rates being applied, **and £1m** of previously unrecognised direct gains from jobs created are, as a likely minimum:

Apprenticeships	£4.1m to £4.7m+
Outreach	£2.3m to £3.7m+
Transport – excess not covered above	£0.8m
TOTAL	£7.2m to £9.2m+



Appendix A

Community Socio-Economic Priorities

A wind farm host community is considered to be those community councils within a 15km radius from the outer boundary of the wind farm^U in reference to the proximity at which a wind farm may be deemed visible. In the case of Sandy Knowe this includes the community councils of Sandy Knowe, Kirkconnel and Kelloholm. A community Liaison Group (CLG) was established by BWL representing a cross section of the communities affected.

The CLG discussed potential ideas around the wind farm model and operation of a community benefit fund. Through this process a number of matters were identified as priority areas where outcomes needed to be addressed to meet the perceived area need.

For the purposes of this evaluation, the key needs of the community identified from the four CLG meetings and public consultations have been set out in line with BWL's key priorities for community projects^V:

Key Priority per BWL	Principal Area Need	Detailed Area Need
1. Economic Sustainability	1.1 Supporting local business	1.1.1 Increase number of jobs 1.1.2 Encourage investment to fill existing empty facilities 1.1.3 Support for local businesses to encourage vocational training 1.1.4 Small shops/high street improvements required
	1.2 Transport	1.2.1 Support community youth learning to drive to support access to employment opportunities 1.2.2 Lack of night time public transport for those employed outside the area 1.2.3 Rural isolation
	1.3 Tourism	1.3.1 Lack of tourism facilities and marketing to encourage inward investment
	1.4 Infrastructure	1.4.1 Accessibility of fibre optic broadband 1.4.2 Accessibility to amenities such as police stations and shops
2. Education, Skills and Enterprise ^W	2.1 Schools and education	2.1.1 Improve transport to improve accessibility to educational courses and facilities

^U Dumfries & Galloway Council

^V Burcote Wind Renewables: Investing in Scotland and Supporting Communities, Community Engagement Manifesto

^W Voted as highest priority by attendees at first round of BWL Public exhibitions in March 2012

	2.2 Skills	<p>2.1.2 Increase accessibility of places in higher education</p> <p>2.1.3 Lack of outreach facilities</p> <p>2.2.1 Improve employability skills of young people</p> <p>2.2.2 Improve qualifications to degree level</p> <p>2.2.3 Develop entrepreneurial skills</p> <p>2.2.4 Accessibility of educational facilities</p> <p>2.2.5 Provide skills training that doesn't necessarily involve university or college university or college</p> <p>2.2.6 Provide land based and technical skills training suited to rural environment e.g. estate management/wind turbine maintenance</p> <p>2.2.7 Invest in training to support local employers in the area</p>
3. Social Wellbeing and welfare	<p>3.1 Support and improve local facilities</p> <p>3.2 Social Justice and wellbeing</p> <p>3.3 Community care</p> <p>3.4 Pride in the local area</p>	<p>3.1.1 Community sporting facilities require updating</p> <p>3.2.1 Support young people and encourage them to talk about issues on their own term</p> <p>3.2.2 Improve levels of deprivation</p> <p>3.3.1 Support older people in the community</p> <p>3.3.2 Sheltered housing to support vulnerable community members</p> <p>3.3.3 Build cohesion between generations locally</p> <p>3.4.1 Rundown community play areas</p>
4 Environment & Energy	<p>4.1 Cut carbon emissions</p> <p>4.2 Energy efficiency</p> <p>4.3 Improve local environments and ecosystems</p> <p>4.4 Environmental awareness</p>	<p>4.2.1 Lack of renewable energy sources to assist with energy pricing and address fuel poverty</p> <p>4.3.1 Untidiness of local area encourages fly tipping</p>
5 Ad Hoc	5.1 Supporting community organisations	5.1.1 Support for local sports teams

Governmental Socio-Economic Priorities

The Dumfries and Galloway Single Outcome Agreement 2013-2016^x highlights the priorities and aspirations of the region:

- P1 We will provide a good start in life for all our children
- P2 We will prepare our young people for adulthood and employment
- P3 We will care for our older and vulnerable people
- P4 We will support and stimulate our local economy
- P5 We will maintain the safety and security of our region
- P6 We will protect and sustain our environment

Priority Per Dumfries and Galloway SOA	Detailed priority Per Dumfries and Galloway SOA	Principal Need	Detailed need
P1 We will provide a good start in life for all our children	1.1 Our children will have the best possible health and well being	1.1.1 Eat healthily 1.1.2 Participate in regular exercise 1.1.3 Live in a warm, safe and clean environment 1.1.4 Access effective healthcare	1.1.1.1 Educate on healthy eating 1.1.1.2 Access to healthy food at school 1.1.2.1 Access to facilities for sport and exercise 1.1.2.2 Cost effective access to facilities 1.1.3.1 Access to affordable housing 1.1.3.2 Access to affordable energy 1.1.3.3 Access to support service providers 1.1.4.1 Improve provision of healthcare facilities 1.1.4.2 Improve transport to access facilities

^x Dumfries and Galloway Council (2013) Single Outcome Agreement

	<p>1.2 Our children will have good literacy and numeracy skills</p>	<p>1.2.1 Educated in a positive and engaging learning environment</p> <p>1.2.2 Support family learning and positive parenting</p> <p>1.2.3 Access support services</p> <p>1.2.4 Respect diversity and difference</p>	<p>1.1.4.3 Enable promotion of support services available</p> <p>1.2.1.1 Improve accessibility of schools and environments which facilitate learning through play</p> <p>1.2.1.2 Provide suitable facilities for support and social networks</p> <p>1.2.2.1 Enable social activities that promote positive parenting</p> <p>1.2.2.2 Improve internet access to facilitate access to educational resource</p> <p>1.2.3.1 Enable promotion of educational support services</p> <p>1.2.3.2 Improve facilities for support services</p> <p>1.2.3.3 Deliver educational support services</p> <p>1.2.4.1 Enable educational and social activities which cover broad spectrums of the community</p>
<p>P2 We will prepare our young people for adulthood and employment</p>	<p>2.1 We will raise attainment, achievement and participation for all our young people</p>	<p>2.1.1 Develop appropriate technical skills</p> <p>2.1.2 Develop core numeracy and literacy</p>	<p>2.1.1.1 Access to engineering courses</p> <p>2.1.2.1 Access to courses in rural skills</p>

	<p>2.2 Our young people will be given the life skills to optimise their health and wellbeing</p>	<p>2.1.3 Develop an attitude of aspiration and hope</p> <p>2.1.4 Develop flexible learning</p> <p>2.2.1 Eat healthily</p> <p>2.2.2 Participate in regular exercise</p> <p>2.2.3 Develop self-awareness</p> <p>2.2.4 Develop support networks</p> <p>2.2.5 Access effective healthcare</p>	<p>2.1.2.2 Improve transport to educational facilities</p> <p>2.1.2.3 Embed core skills in educational activities</p> <p>2.1.3.1 Support positive parenting</p> <p>2.1.3.2 Access positive social networks</p> <p>2.1.4.1 Improve access to educational facilities</p> <p>2.1.4.2 Improve internet access to facilitate remote learning</p> <p>2.2.1.1 Educate on healthy eating</p> <p>2.2.1.2 Access to healthy food at school</p> <p>2.2.2.1 Improve standard of sporting facilities</p> <p>2.2.2.2 Improve availability of sporting activities</p> <p>2.2.2.3 Improve delivery of sporting activities</p> <p>2.2.3.1 Foster teamwork and self-reflection</p> <p>2.2.3.2 Improve communication skills</p> <p>2.2.4.1 Improve availability of facilities for social activities</p> <p>2.2.4.2 Improve availability of human resources to facilitate social activities</p> <p>2.2.5.1 Improve availability of transport</p>
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	<p>2.3 We will support all our young people to participate in appropriate employability activity</p>	<p>2.3.1 Develop communication and interpersonal skills</p> <p>2.3.2 Develop organisational skills and skills in teamwork and adaptability</p> <p>2.3.3 Respect diversity and difference</p> <p>2.3.4 Develop a dynamic and sustainable local economy</p>	<p>2.2.5.2 Enable promotion of support services</p> <p>2.3.1.1 Enable participation and contribution in educational and social activities in which skills can be acquired</p> <p>2.3.2.1 Enable educational and social activities which cover broad spectrums of the community</p> <p>2.3.4.1 Enable an entrepreneurial environment</p> <p>2.3.4.2 Improve access to skilled workforce</p> <p>2.3.4.3 Improve productivity of labour force</p> <p>2.3.4.4 Increase consumption of local resource</p> <p>2.3.4.5 Reduce displacement of economic resource</p>
<p>P3 We will care for our older and vulnerable people</p>	<p>3.1 Older and vulnerable people will have independence, choice and control in decisions affecting their lives</p> <p>3.2 Older and vulnerable people will be enabled to optimise their health and wellbeing</p>	<p>3.1.1 Provide safe, warm and affordable living environment</p> <p>3.2.1 Eat healthily</p> <p>3.2.2 Participate in regular exercise</p>	<p>3.1.1.1 Access to affordable housing</p> <p>3.1.1.2 Access to sheltered accommodation</p> <p>3.1.1.3 Access to affordable energy</p> <p>3.2.1.1 Educate on healthy eating</p> <p>3.2.1.2 Provide activities which promote healthy eating</p> <p>3.2.1.3 Provide services to support healthy eating</p>

	3.3 Older and vulnerable people will be provided with the support they need	3.3.1 Access effective healthcare and support services	<p>3.2.2.1 Enable activities which facilitate participation in physical activity</p> <p>3.3.1.1 Improve accessibility of transport</p> <p>3.3.1.2 Improve accessibility of support services</p> <p>3.3.1.3 Enable promotion of support services and early intervention</p> <p>3.3.1.4 Provide flexible support delivery</p>
P4 We will support and stimulate our local economy	4.1 We will attract and sustain investment to grow our local economy	<p>4.1.1 Develop an entrepreneurial environment</p> <p>4.1.2 Develop an attitude of success and attainment</p> <p>4.1.3 Develop an environment which is attractive to investors and local employers</p>	<p>4.1.1.1 Invest in individuals and organisations with commercial and innovative ideas</p> <p>4.1.1.2 Improve accessibility of learning resource</p> <p>4.1.2.1 Enable community links with successful business leaders in the local area</p> <p>4.1.2.2 Promote success and achievement</p> <p>4.1.3.1 Access to affordable housing</p> <p>4.1.3.2 Improve physical infrastructure and strategic transport links</p> <p>4.1.3.3 Improve internet access to facilitate efficiency, business growth and ability to compete.</p> <p>4.1.3.4 Improve access to skilled workforce</p> <p>4.1.3.5 Increase consumption of local resource</p>

	<p>4.2 We will enhance access to employment by maximising the impact of our employability provision</p> <p>4.3 We will build the capacity of individuals and communities to support the economy</p>	<p>4.2.1 Develop a tailored employability service</p> <p>4.3.1 Develop skilled workforce</p> <p>4.3.2 Support community groups to take ownership of their community</p>	<p>4.1.3.6 Reduce displacement of economic resource</p> <p>4.1.3.7 Improve the attractiveness of the community as a place to live</p> <p>4.2.1.1 Improve links to educational support service providers</p> <p>4.2.1.2 Access to courses covering interpersonal and business skills</p> <p>4.3.1.1 Improve quality of education at foundation levels to support future training</p> <p>4.3.1.2 Match skills provision to the needs of local enterprise</p> <p>4.3.1.3 Access to educational and vocational courses</p> <p>4.3.1.4 Improve productivity of labour force</p> <p>4.3.2.1 Enable community enterprise</p>
<p>P5 We will maintain the safety and security of our region</p>	<p>5.1 Our people and communities will be, and feel, safe and secure</p> <p>5.2 We will build individual and community resilience</p>	<p>5.1.1 Foster community collaboration</p> <p>5.1.2 Develop community support and emergency response network</p>	<p>5.1.1.1 Improve connectivity between members of the community</p> <p>5.1.1.1 Improve links with local emergency services</p> <p>5.1.1.2 Improve emergency response skills within the community</p>

	5.3 We will ensure that individuals and communities are treated fairly and with respect	5.3.1 Cultivate an attitude of mutual respect	5.3.1.1 Enable educational and social activities which embrace broad spectrums of the community 5.3.1.2 Tackle discrimination and hate crime
P6 We will protect and sustain our environment	6.1 We will be a carbon reducing region 6.2 We will improve the accessibility of transport 6.3 We will be a resource efficient region 6.4 Our landscape, natural and built environment will be sustainably managed.	6.1.1 Reduce carbon emissions and energy consumption 6.2.1 Provide a regular and safe public transport 6.3.1 Develop recycling and waste reduction measures 6.4.1 Enforce planning and protection policies 6.4.2 Develop local involvement in heritage preservation 6.4.3 Develop tourism around natural habitat	6.1.1.1 Improve public transport 6.1.1.2 Promote car sharing and the use of bikes 6.2.1.1 Improve accessibility of bus service 6.3.1.1 Improve facilities for business and household recycling 6.4.1.1 Enable investment in community enterprise

The CLG’s discussion of the priority areas in the community, where outcomes needed to be addressed to meet the area need, identified where the Benefit Fund could be effectively targeted towards meeting defined local priorities in order to secure long-term benefits for local people:



Activity	Providing financial funding of £29,000 per year (4 bursaries per year) over the life of the wind farm to help individuals with essential education-related costs for those in education or training paid directly by the school, college or training provider.	
SOA Priorities Addressed	1,2,4	
Output	Primary Outcomes	Secondary Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of financial support to people in education and training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young people able participate in education through support with transport and/or equipment costs • Individuals are motivated to continue in education and training without financial burden • Reduced risk that children may become NEET 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved educational attainment • Improved attainment may encourage students to proceed to higher education • Employment rate may increase for some students • Increased confidence and ability to seek employment.

Activity	Providing financial funding of £45,000 per year (4 apprenticeships per year) over the life of the wind farm ^Y to help fund local employers to take on apprentices. These may be school leavers, or other skilled/ unskilled members of the community.	
SOA Priorities Addressed	1,2,4	
Outputs	Primary Outcomes	Secondary Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals undertake paid employment. • Individuals undertake a work based qualification with an embedded skills development programme. • Individuals are provided with wrap-around learning support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local employers benefit from a skilled and productive workforce • Local employers benefit from increased productivity. • Individuals achieve industry recognised qualification on successful completion of apprenticeship. • Individuals already employed undertake skills development increasing their expertise through management of apprentices. • Increased economic contribution • Reduced welfare costs • Greater structure for young people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defined routes beyond school • Increased levels of connectivity between local enterprise and the youth labour market • Expands labour market opportunities and reduces social inequalities. • Employment rate may increase for those completing the program either through one of the following pathways: Employment with the employer where they undertook their apprenticeship; Employer elsewhere within the chosen industry; Other employment; Further study • Increased aspirations of individuals to develop to their full potential and to seize employment and social opportunities; • Strong local role models

^Y Operational life considered to be 25 years

Activity	Fund a rural skills scheme in partnership with a local Estate and Academy. Providing £45,000 a year over the life of the wind farm to finance the introduction /expansion of vocational training courses tailored to the rural community	
SOA Priorities Addressed	1,2,4	
Outputs	Primary Outcomes	Secondary Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills based qualifications • On the job experience • Educational support structure • Qualifications based on rural environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enriched educational experience • Improved engagement • Individuals are motivated to succeed • Creative learning opportunities • Improved educational attainment • Labour market is enhanced through increase in skilled workforce. • Fewer individuals classified as NEET. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May attract young people to remain in education. • Improved physical health • Allows for potential leverage of funding through expansion of Queensbury initiative allowing a tried and tested model to be rolled out.
Activity	Providing financial support of £45,000 over years 13-25 for the provision career advice and interview preparation to school pupils.	
SOA Priorities Addressed	1,2,4	
Outputs	Primary outcomes	Secondary Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Career guidance • CV writing • Interview preparation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased confidence to enter workplace • Access to a greater range of employment opportunities • Individuals skills matched to employer needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expands labour market opportunities and reduces social inequalities. • Employment rate may increase for those completing the program • Increased aspirations of individuals to develop to their full potential and to seize employment opportunities

Activity	Provide funding of £780,000 over the life of the wind farm to finance an outreach education centre. Facilitating the delivery of skills and education to the rural community supporting formal and informal education.	
SOA Priorities Addressed	1,2,4	
Outputs	Primary outcomes	Secondary Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skills and educational training • Educational support • Extra-curricular courses • Provides volunteering opportunities • Supports the development of rural schools as community hubs offering integrated early years services^z • Space to be used for other community activities • Supports expansion and sustainability of community groups and social networks • Encourages corporate partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualifications • Increased engagement at school • Raised aspirations • Community residents develop skills and confidence to enter work place. • Potential for leverage of skills and funding through corporate partnerships • Facilitates learning of those with dependants who may otherwise not engage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased levels of mental health^{AA} and physical well-being • Increase long term prospects • Investment is maximised • Minimises the feeling of rural isolation through relationship building. • Increased integration between generations

^z Links to recommendations from Commission on the Delivery of Rural Education Report April 2013

^{AA} Mental health is defined by the World Health Organisation as 'a state of well-being in which every individual realizes his or her own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to her or his community'.

Activity	Provide funding of £45,000 over 8 years to allow the ring fencing of places at University West of Scotland	
SOA Outcomes Addressed	1,2,4	
Outputs	Primary Outcomes	Secondary Outcomes
University is provided with funding for university places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals from the community enter higher education • Individuals who otherwise would not have considered higher education are provided with the opportunity to develop to their full potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expands labour market opportunities and reduces social inequalities. • Individuals achieve recognised qualification on successful completion of the course. • Employment rate may increase for those completing the program either through employment or further study • encourages future innovation and development;
Activity	Provide financial funding of £18,500 per year over the life of the wind farm to cover the costs of learning to drive and provision of education in road safety	
SOA Outcomes Addressed	2,4,5	
Output	Primary Outcomes	Secondary Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young people learn to drive • Young people undertake skills education in basic car maintenance, first aid, driver attitudes and behaviour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides tuition for individuals who otherwise could not afford to learn to drive • Practical skills required for some employment opportunities • Increases physical access to employment opportunities out with local community • Increased accessibility to local amenities • May reduce the number of accidents and fatalities amongst young people^{BB} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages independence and raised aspirations • Increased levels of mental well being • May reduce community displacement • Reduces rural isolation and encourages a more engaged community

^{BB} 17-25 year-olds account for 10% of licence holders, but over 20% of the accidents: Road Safety Scotland

Activity	Invest £562,500 per year over the life of the wind farm in affordable housing ^{CC} through shared equity scheme for first time buyers and young families	
SOA Outcomes Addressed	1,3,4,5,6	
Outputs	Primary Outcomes	Secondary Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased supply of affordable housing^{DD EE} First time buyers and young families enter the housing market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals and families have an alternative to expensive temporary accommodation reducing financial pressures. Construction of sustainable and affordable 'green' housing may reduce energy needs and increase disposable income of residents Individuals have control of their physical environment and a sense of belonging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports population growth and a sustainable community through reduced level of community displacement May enable families with insufficient funds to meet food and energy needs through redirection of income, leading to increased levels of physical well-being^{FF} affordable 'green' housing may reduce exposure to fuel poverty may lead to Increased levels of mental well being
Activity	Provision of £720,000 towards sheltered housing.	
SOA Priorities Addressed	3,6	
Outputs	Primary Outcomes	Secondary Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Older, disabled and/or vulnerable members of the community are provided with rented accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces the feeling of isolation for the most vulnerable members of the community Enable those with mobility limitations to maintain an element of independence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-contained housing linked to supportive services such as in-house wardens may improve physical health and reduce the level of medical interventions required. Shared social space provides a setting in which tenants can build relationships and share experiences which may enhance mental well-being May facilitate the leverage of other support services within the community to enhance physical and mental well-being

^{CC} Affordable housing is defined in the Scottish Planning Policy as housing of a reasonable quality that is affordable to people on modest incomes

^{DD} contributes to the national strategic objective of a safer and stronger Scotland in delivering well designed sustainable homes

^{EE} The 2011-2016 Dumfries and Galloway Local Housing Strategy set an optimum target of 20% affordable housing across all 6 Housing Market Areas shared equity being one

^{FF} Nearly one in five (179,000) children are living in fuel poverty in Scotland. Shelter 2011: The facts: bad housing and homelessness for children and young people in Scotland

Activity	Support the elderly through the provision of funding of £460,000 towards activities such as lunch club and hobby classes.	
SOA Priorities Addressed	3,5	
Outputs	Primary Outcomes	Secondary Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elderly are provided with a social framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a setting in which members can share experiences which may enhance mental well-being Provides those with limited social network to build relationships, reducing the feeling of isolation Provides an intrinsic community support network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attending social and creative events may enhance and support cognitive abilities Participation may provide a feeling of purpose and value May facilitate the leverage of other support services to enhance physical and mental well-being of the elderly within the community. engages the older generations and allow them to feel valued in the community Allows for early identification of physical or mental health issues and early intervention

Activity	<p>Provide financial support of £500,000 over the life of the wind farm for local sports development through the provision of extracurricular activities for primary and secondary schools, support for existing voluntary coaches and organisers and training for parents to become coaches.</p> <p>Provide financial support of £90,000 in years 1 and 2 for Kello Rovers football club.</p>	
SOA Priorities Addressed	1,2,4	
Outputs	Primary Outcomes	Secondary Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members of the community are provided with sporting facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased motivation to exercise Improved health and fitness Decreased sense of isolation and increased social confidence increase levels of connectivity between organisers and youth of the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical activity can reduce illness and subsequently demand on local healthcare services Participation in sporting activities may lead to improved attainment and engagement and reduce levels of absence for those in education Improved attainment may increase progression to higher education May minimise socially dysfunctional behaviour Those engaged in voluntary activity may opt to enter associated employment on a full time basis

Activity	Provide funding of £180,000 towards a sports pitch at Sanquhar academy	
SOA Priorities Addressed	1,2,4	
Outputs	Primary Outcomes	Secondary Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available for use by clubs and individuals throughout the area. • Available for schools and after school clubs to use in off-peak times. • quality of facilities attracts new members to clubs • Encourages leagues to be created, and those who may not otherwise participate in the absence of a formal structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals meet their regular exercise needs where they would be unlikely to access alternative facilities improving their health and fitness • Socialisation through structured leagues and team spirit. • Provide classes, when alternative facilities may not be available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes the adoption of exercise as part of the user's lifestyle which is likely to lead to reduced medical interventions. • Mental well-being is also likely to be enhanced through team spirit. • Increased family cohesion

Activity	Provide funding of £562,500 to improve public transport between Kirkconnel and Kelloholm and Sanquhar and Dumfries	
SOA Priorities Addressed	2,4,5,6	
Outputs	Primary Outcomes	Secondary Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of safe mode of transport for the community • Improves local infrastructure, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces the barriers to learning • Provides a means of mobility to the elderly, people with disabilities and young families • Facilitates accessibility of employment through enhancing the mobility of the labour force. • Facilitates accessibility to local amenities and support services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports population growth and may discourage community displacement through increased access to local amenities • Rural isolation is minimised • Encourages economic growth and development

Activity	<p>Contribute £90,000 towards play equipment/redevelopment of play parks in Kirkconnel and Kelloholm and Sanquhar</p> <p>Provide funding of £900,000 towards the town and village facelift scheme</p> <p>Provide funding of £450,000 towards Sanquhar Castle</p> <p>Provide financial support of £230,000 towards Kirkconnel Heritage Centre and A' the Arts in Sanquhar and Crawick Artland Trust.</p>	
SOA Priorities Addressed	1,2,4,6	
Outputs	Primary Outcomes	Secondary Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism activities supported • Improved living environment • Access to shared spaces • Preservation of cultural heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attracts income to the community • Minimises community reliance on traditional industries and provide other opportunities for employment for a broad spectrum of academic backgrounds and skill levels. • engages the older generations and allow them to make essential and valued contributions to the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May encourage commercial and residential development and external investment, supporting growth in other sectors e.g. construction, agriculture, transport, and retailing. • May encourage population growth. • community pride • communities encouraged and to embrace new ideas • Outdoor space and stimulation through play enhances the physical and mental well-being of the children within the community. • Access to shared spaces supports learning in acceptable social behaviours • Community cohesion

Activity	Provide grant funding of £625,000 to small businesses to allow them to develop and diversify, access training opportunities and take on modern apprentices.	
SOA Priorities Addressed	2,4	
Outputs	Primary Outcomes	Secondary Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local economy is stimulated through investment • Entrepreneurship is promoted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimulates local economy • New business are established • Existing business are able to continue • Local economy benefits from increased productivity. • Increased levels of connectivity between local enterprise and the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased levels of connectivity between local enterprise and the labour market. • Discourages rural displacement • Increased competition in the marketplace • Individuals already employed undertake skills development increasing their expertise.

Activity	Fund the provision and installation of broadband satellites for Kirkconnel and Kelloholm and Sanquhar at a cost of £20,000 per satellite	
SOA Priorities Addressed	1,2,4	
Outputs	Primary Outcomes	Secondary Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> community have high-speed internet access community have access to timely information channel Alternative communication channels widened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connectivity with people and places out with the immediate community Allows efficient processing of personal and business transactions Access to knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improves skills and educational engagement through virtual learning Facilitates growth of local business and economy Encourages e-commerce through access to global village Improved communication channels may enhance mental well-being Reduces rural isolation
Activity	Provide funding of £230,000 for grants to assist members of the community to make energy saving home alterations	
SOA Priorities Addressed	1,4,6	
Outputs	Primary Outcomes	Secondary Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homes are altered to make them energy efficient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimises cost of energy Increases disposable income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces exposure to fuel poverty Warm homes may reduce illness and subsequently demand on local healthcare services Use of renewable energy sources can reduce carbon emissions and lead to a greener, sustainable community