East Dunbartonshire
Community Planning Partnership

COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP BOARD

FOR MEETING ON **07 DECEMBER 2017**

East Dunbartonshire
Community Planning Partnership

A meeting of the East Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership Board will be held within the **Main Hall, Bearden Hub, 69 Drymen Road, Bearsden, G61 3QT on Thursday, 7th December 2017 at 2.00 pm t**o consider the undernoted business.

(Sgd) **ANN DAVIE**
Depute Chief Executive – Education, People and Business

East Dunbartonshire Council,
12 Strathkelvin Place
Kirkintilloch, G66 1XT
Tel: 0141 578 8076
Date: 30 November 2017

AGENDA

	Contact No.	**Item No.**	**Description**	**Page No.**
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…..	578 8076	2.	Minute of Meeting of 7 September 2017. (Copy herewith).	**1 - 2**
		3.	Matters Arising	
…..	578 8021	4.	Draft Minute of Meeting of the Community Planning Executive Group of 16 November 2017. (Copy herewith).	**3 - 12**
PRESENTATION				
		5.	Social Security Agency Implementation Team – Presentation by Karen Adams, Scottish Government.	
ITEMS FOR APPROVAL				
….	578 8622	6.	Local Outcomes Improvement Plan 2017 – 2027 – Report by Depute Chief Executive, Place, Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets. (Copy Report herewith/Appendices issued electronically). **P.T.O.**	**13 - 20**

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….	578 8622	7.	Community Planning Partnership Structure and Terms of Reference Review – Report by Depute Chief Executive, Place, Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets. (Copy herewith).	**21 - 28**
….		8.	Economic Development Strategy 2017 – 2020 – Report by Depute Chief Executive, Place, Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets. (Copy Report herewith/Appendices issued electronically).	**29 - 34**
….	578 8622	9.	Community Empowerment Action Learning Programme – Report by Depute Chief Executive, Place, Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets. (Copy herewith).	**35 - 38**
ITEMS FOR NOTING				
…..		10.	Local Policing Plan 2017-2020: Annual Review and Scrutiny - Report by Depute Chief Executive, Place, Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets. (Copy herewith).	**39 - 66**
…..		11.	Annual Review and Scrutiny of Local Fire and Rescue Plan and Approval of Draft Local Fire and Rescue Plan 2017 – Report by Depute Chief Executive, Place, Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets. (Copy herewith).	**67 - 122**
…..		12.	Draft Town Centre Strategies for Bearsden, Bishopbriggs and Milngavie – Report by Depute Chief Executive, Place, Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets. (Copy herewith).	**123 - 180**
…..		13.	East Dunbartonshire Transport Outcomes Report – Report by Depute Chief Executive, Place, Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets. (Copy herewith).	**181 - 216**
		14.	Date of Next Meeting – 22 February 2018 at 2pm.	

Minute of meeting of the Community Planning Partnership Board of East Dunbartonshire Council held within **Kilmardinny House, Kilmardinny Avenue, Bearsden** on **Thursday, 7 September 2017.**

Present:	E. **Bauer**	Strategic Lead - Place and Community Planning
	J. **Binning**	Strathclyde Passenger Transport
	M. **Brickley**	Equality Engagement Group
	A. **Brown**	Provost - EDC
	L. **De Caestecker**	Greater Glasgow & Clyde NHS
	G. **Cornes**	Chief Executive – EDC
	G. **Corrigan**	Police Scotland
	M. **Grant**	ED Leisure & Culture Trust
	C. **Lewis**	Community Protection Manager
	G. **Low**	Councillor – EDC
	A. **Moir**	Councillor – EDC
	S. **Murray**	Councillor – EDC
	A. **Polson**	Councillor – EDC
	D. **Smeall**	New College Lanarkshire
	D. **Radford**	ED Health & Social Care Partnership
	G. **Renwick**	Councillor - EDC

In Attendance:	L. **Bickerton**	Policy Advisor - Equalities
	D. **Gear**	Place and Business Development Manager
	J. **Frame**	Committee Services Officer
	N. **McAndrew**	Place & Capacity Building Lead

Councillor Low (Chair) presiding

CHAIR'S REMARKS

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting. He thanked Officers for facilitating the Development Sessions, held prior to consideration of the formal business of the Partnership Board, and, thanked Partners for their contributions.

APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were intimated on behalf of Councillors Johnston and Fischer, Kenny Richmond, Scottish Enterprise, Oonagh Gill, Scottish Government, Susan Manion, Chief Officer, Health & Social Care Partnership and Paolo Mazzoncini, Chief Social Work Officer.

1. MINUTE OF MEETING OF 9 MARCH 2017

There was submitted and approved Minute of Meeting of 9 March 2017, copies of which had previously been circulated.

2. DRAFT MINUTE OF MEETING OF THE COMMUNITY PLANNING EXECUTIVE GROUP OF 21 AUGUST 2017

There was submitted and noted draft Minute of Meeting of the Community Planning Executive Group of 21 August 2017, copies of which had previously been circulated under separate cover.

3. EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE COMMUNITY GRANTS SCHEME 2017/18 – ROUND 1 AWARDS

Consideration was given to Report PNCA/118/17/KA by the Depute Chief Executive – Place, Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets, copies of which had previously been circulated, seeking approval for Round 1 of the Community Grants Scheme, which were small grants to be made to local community and voluntary sector groups.

The Report detailed that applications for the first round had been processed in accordance with approved grant guidance and criteria. Recommendations were made to the Grants Advisory Committee in August and a list of agreed Round 1 awards had been prepared. The proposed groups, level and purpose of award were outlined in the Report and Appendix 1.

Following consideration, the Partnership agreed:-

a) to note the content of the Report and to approve the grant award recommendations.

4. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The Partnership Board noted that the next meeting of the Partnership would be held on Thursday 7 December 2017.

Minute of meeting of the East Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership Executive Group (CPEG) held within **Tom Johnston Chambers, Southbank Marina, Kirkintilloch G66 1TJ** on **Thursday, 16th November at 2.00 pm.**

Present:	**G.**	**Cornes**	Chief Executive – East Dunbartonshire Council
	S.	**Cairney**	Head of Strategy, Planning & Health Improvement - HSCP
	G.	**Corrigan**	Police Scotland
	T.	**Glen**	Depute Chief Executive – Place Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets – East Dunbartonshire Council
	S.	**Lafferty**	East Dunbartonshire Voluntary Action
	P.	**Mazzoncini**	Chief Social Work Officer – East Dunbartonshire Council/HSCP
	J.	**McGinty**	Child Protection Co-ordinator – East Dunbartonshire Council/HSCP
	J.	**McNair**	New College Lanarkshire
	J.	**McNeil**	Scottish Fire and Rescue
In Attendance:	**E.**	**Bauer**	Strategic Lead – Place and Community Planning – East Dunbartonshire Council
	N.	**McAndrew**	Place and Capacity Building Lead – East Dunbartonshire Council
	L.	**McKenzie**	Team Leader – Democratic Services – East Dunbartonshire Council

Gerry Cornes (Chair) presiding

APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were intimated on behalf of Susan Manion, Chief Officer East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership

CHAIR'S REMARKS

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting and, thereafter, those present introduced themselves.

1. MINUTE OF COMMUNITY PLANNING EXECUTIVE GROUP MEETING – 21st AUGUST 2017

There was submitted and approved Minute of Meeting of the 21st August 2017, copies of which had previously been circulated.

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With reference to Page 4, Item 5, Evonne Bauer, Strategic Lead – Place and Community Planning advised that the Development Day on 7 September 2017 had been very useful, interesting and successful and she thanked all for their participation.

2. CHIEF OFFICERS GROUP (COG): PROGRESS REPORT ON CHILD PROTECTION COMMITTEE (CPC) – LOCAL AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Consideration was given to Report HSCP-2017-01 by the Chief Social Work Officer, East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership, copies of which had previously been circulated, providing information to the Chief Officers Group on the progress made by the Child Protection Committee in driving forward key policy and legislative matters, professional practice and service developments. The Report provided detail of the work of the Child Protection Committee (CPC). This included: Business Plan for 2017 – 2018 and associated Action Plans; and Child Protection Quarterly Report; Quarter 1 2017 - 2018. Full details were contained within the Report and Appendices 1 and 2.

Paolo Mazzoncini provided the Group with an update on the Report and ongoing work on the detail of the Business Plan. He advised that monitoring data was collected routinely. He made reference to Page 8, Paragraph 4.1.3, and three new short-life working groups namely: Initial & Significant Case Review; Neglect & Disguised Compliance; and Participative Case Conferences. Draft Action Plans were contained within Appendix 2 of the Report. He went on to provide further detail in respect of Initial and Significant Case Reviews. The Group noted that these reviews were carried out when there had been a serious and significant incident (including a fatality) in a child's life. Processes were in place to record and investigate lessons to be learned. The Child Protraction Committee had agreed to introduce a more robust procedure to address any gaps. The process had started and would involve the creation of a specialist sub group to take this forward. The issue would be addressed and reported back in future updates to the COG. He noted that this was a significant development.. Contributions would be sought from Police Scotland and The Education Service and relevant others.

In response to questions from Thomas Glen, Depute Chief Executive – Place, Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets regarding the development of a child protection website aimed at young people and whether there were similar campaigns elsewhere, Joe McGinty, Child Protection Officer, advised that whilst Child Protection featured on the Council's website, further improvements were required and this was in development. Other local authorities had developed user-friendly websites and this was the type officers were trying to develop. Officers were looking at various options. Angela Fegan, Communications and Engagement Manger, East Dunbartonshire Council, had been instrumental in scoping the project. The Child Protection Committee had a small budget and officers were currently looking at costs. The project was still in scoping out phase. It was noted that there could be links with other partners, for example, EDVA.

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Gerry Cornes was of the view that the Report (and the management data specifically) provided a degree of assurance on the practice in child protection locally. Joe McGinty confirmed that it was a stable picture and numbers were uniform in this last reporting period.

With reference to Case Conference Attendance, Gerry Cornes questioned whether this was a resource issue for Police Scotland. Joe McGinty advised that, except form the initial hearing, police officer were excused from attending but provided updates (written and verbal).

Following further consideration, the Executive Group agreed to:

a) note the content of the Report;

b) note the Business and Action Plans 2017 – 2018; and

c) Continue to support the interagency work of the Child Protection Committee.

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At the conclusion of the previous item of business, Joe McGinty, Child Protection Officer left the meeting.

3. CHIEF OFFICERS GROUP (COG): PROGRESS REPORT ON ADULT PROTECTION COMMITTEE

Consideration was given to Report HSCP-2017-03 by the Chief Social Work Officer, East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership, copies of which had been previously circulated, advising the Community Planning Executive Group about East Dunbartonshire Adult Protection Committee and its recent work. Full details were contained within the Report and Appendices.

Paolo Mazzoncini provided an update on adult support and protection. Appended to the Report was a report that was submitted to the Adult Protection Committee, which provided further broad outline. He advised that Page 42 of the Report referred to appendices, however these had not been included as part of the papers. He advised that he could arrange for these to be emailed copies to the Group.

The Group noted that there was a wide variety of work going on which was centred around the Action Plan, which had been approved by partners. Page 41 detailed performance information and statistics. Appendix 2 on Page 43 provided details of referrals. Assurance work is well underway.

In response to comments from Thomas Glen regarding Page 43, Appendix 2, Referrals, presenting issues such as dementia and mental health, and whether this helped to inform other work, Paolo Mazzoncini advised that this work relates closely to LOIP No. 6. Paolo Mazzoncini gave an outline of the three-point test, which underpins adult protection work, and provided detail on the considerations staff make around whether a

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person is at risk of harm, whether they are able to safeguard their wellbeing and interests, whether they are not able to do so because of infirmity, disability etc. and if an intervention is required then it would need to be of benefit to person concerned and be the least restrictive option. This process directed a whole lot of activity and related interventions/services.

Thomas Glen referred to the pattern and level of individual referral sources, and questioned whether referral could come from different sources. Paolo Mazzoncini advised that the Committee had not been made aware of any problems within a specific service area. He was aware that training had been done in the past on a multi agency basis and was happy to look at bespoke training, where this was necessary. Gerry Cornes was of the view that it was important to consider all opportunities for earlier intervention. Evonne Bauer, Strategic Lead – Place and Community Planning, advised that Housing, Community Safety and Environmental Health officers had made referrals in the past. The Group noted that these areas could be strengthened.

There followed discussion on issues such as awareness, referral levels, three-point test, triage screening, building awareness and capacity in the third sector, maintaining prominence, access to background information.

Jim McNeil, Scottish Fire & Rescue, made reference to their referral rate and advised that the organisation could do more with regards to earlier referrals. The organisation was moving in this direction with its work on areas such as preventing slips, trip, and falls. Officers were looking at referral paths and were keen to have feedback from others. Gerry Cornes welcomed approach to sharing limited and shrinking resources.

With regards to discussion regarding those individuals who did not meet the three-point test, it was noted that they often were in receipt of support from social work and other agencies including the voluntary sector. A number of GPs did this effectively with reference to the local asset map of services and other GPs could be encouraged to do so.

Following further consideration, the Executive agreed to:

a) note the content of the Report; and

b) continue to support the interagency work of the Adult Protection Committee.

4. CHIEF OFFICERS GROUP (COG): THEMATIC INSPECTION OF ADULT SUPPORT AND PROTECTION IN EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Consideration was given to Report HSCP-2017-04 by the Chief Social Work Officer, East Dunbartonshire Health, Social and Care Partnership, copies of which had been previously circulated, providing the Community Planning Executive Group with an update on the Care Inspectorate's thematic review and inspection of Adult Support and Protection (ASP) services in East Dunbartonshire. Full details were contained within the Report and Appendix 1.

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Paolo Mazzoncini advised that East Dunbartonshire was one of six areas chosen to undergo a thematic review of Adult Support and Protection Services. Work had been ongoing since October and included the completion of a position statement, the production of advance information for the Inspectorate, file reading, focus groups of staff and stakeholders, telephone interviews with services users and a meeting with representative officers from the Chief Officers Group. The Report was expected to be published in January/February 2018. It was likely that the Report would contain lessons to be learned.

The Appendix to the Report set out the position statement given to them, and included self-assessment and key quality indicators. Officers had graded the service as very good.

Gerry Cornes advised that he had attended a meeting with inspectors and the Chair of Adult Protection Committee and had found it beneficial and enlightening, and sought to raise the profile of adult protection.

Following consideration, the Executive Group noted the content of the Report.

5. TENTH ANNUAL REPORT ON MULTI AGENCY PUBLIC PROTECTION ARRANGEMENT (MAPPA)

There was submitted Report HSPC-2017-02 by the Chief Social Work Officer, East Dunbartonshire Health, Social and Care Partnership, copies of which had been previously been circulated, providing Community Planning Executive Group with an update on the Tenth Annual report on the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA). The full report was accessible via the link contained within the Report.

Paolo Mazzoncini provided further detail on the content of the Report and noted that whilst there is criminal activity taking place in the area, there was not a significant number of high-risk MAPPA offenders in East Dunbartonshire.

Following further consideration, the Executive Group agreed to:

a) note the content of the Report; and

b) note the work taking place both locally and nationally with respect to the MAPPA.

CHAIR'S REMARKS

Gerry Cornes advised that, with the approval of the Group he intended to invite the Chair of the Adult Protection Committee to the first Chief Officers Group to see how we go forward.

With regards to membership of the Group, it was noted that this included representatives from strategic partners. It would be for the Chief Officer Group to agree whether or not the wished to expand the membership. This issue would be considered at the first meeting.

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The Group noted that Paolo Mazzoncini was working on a discussion paper. It was noted that the first meeting would take place before the inspection report was published. Officer could feed in to the Inspectors on how things were developing. Gerry Cornes confirmed that he would be attending the next meetings of the Adult Protection Committee and Child Protection Committee.

6. LOCAL OUTCOMES IMPROVEMENT PLAN & PLACE PLANS

There was submitted Report PNCA/160/17/DG by the Depute Chief Executive – Place, Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets, copies of which had been previously been circulated, presenting the final draft of the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP) and seeking Executive Group endorsement prior to consideration by the Community Planning Partnership Board on 7 December 2017. The Report also updated the Executive Group on the ongoing development of Place Plans within the targeted Place communities of Hillhead & Harestanes, Lennoxtown, Auchinairn and Twechar. Full details were contained with the Report and attached Appendices.

Gerry Cornes advised that the Report had been approved by Council. He extended his appreciation to all those involved in a fantastic and outstanding piece of work. He also commended the engagement process which had been very positive.

Evonne Bauer confirmed that the Report had been approved by Council on 9 November and the Report would be submitted the Community Planning Partnership Board on 7 December and would still be in draft form.

The Group agreed that colleagues should provide copies to their respective bodies. It was noted that the statutory partners would be doing so as a matter of course. This would be the founding document for the next ten years and provide a governance framework for the CPP. Jim McNeil confirmed that the Report had also been considered by Scottish Fire & Rescue.

Following further consideration, the Executive Group agreed to:

a) note the progress in developing the new LOIP and agree its submission to CPP Board for approval;

b) note the progress in the development of Place Plans for Hillhead & Harestanes, Lennoxtown, Auchinairn and Twechar

7. COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP GOVERNANCE

There was submitted Report PNCA/161/17/DG by the Depute Chief Executive – Place, Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets, copies of which had been previously been circulated, providing the Community Planning Executive Group with a number of options for refreshing the community planning partnership structure. The Group noted that the structure should be able to support delivery of the new Local Outcomes Improvement Plan, the Place Plans, and to meet the requirements of CPPs as set out in the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015. Full details were contained with the Report and Appendices.

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Evonne Bauer introduced the Report to members. She advised that Nicola McAndrew would provide and presentation and there would be an opportunity for discussion.

Thereafter, Nicola McAndrew proved the Group with a Presentation on the proposed Terms of Reference of the Executive Group.

It was suggested that the Depute Chair be a member of one of the partner organisations and not be restricted to a strategic partner. The Group wanted to get away from the idea that the Council was the senior partner.

Sandra advised that for East Dunbartonshire Council membership was a mixture of officers and Councillors, however, other organisations nominated Chief Officers.

Evonne Bauer advised that she would send an email and call for nominees. The Board would be required to make the final decision regarding membership.

Nicola McAndrew further advised that the CPEG would form an intermediate gap between LOIP delivery groups and the Board. There would be a clearer, cyclical pathway for reporting upon local outcomes. The CPEG would not act as a scrutiny panel but would assist in managing risk and try and help direct resources. There followed discussion. Gerry Cornes stated that a clear focus for the Group should be performance management and scrutiny. It would be beneficial if this type of discussion and questioning took place at the Group before presenting to Board. Sandra Cairney suggested exception reporting and a supportive approach.
Nicola McAndrew further advised that smaller groups would be tasked to do different pieces of work and that CPEG Agendas would be different from those of the Board.

During the course of discussion it was suggested that if the CPPB Chair was a representative of the Council then the Chair of the CPEG could be a representative from a partner organisation. Gerry Cornes advised he would welcome a partner Chair, and Evonne Bauer will request nominees from CPEG.

With reference to membership of the core group it was agreed that this be extended to Paolo Mazzoncini, Chief Social Work Officer. There was a desire to maintain links with Child Protection.

There then followed discussion regarding administrative support for the six LOIP sub-groups. The Group agreed to request that representatives go back to their organisations and try to identify administrative support. It was noted that each group would meet quarterly. Representatives were requested to report back to Evonne Bauer and Nicola McAndrew.

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The Group noted that the next Board meeting would be held in the Main Hall at Bearsden Hub. Thereafter, there followed discussion on accommodation which included presentation equipment, seating arrangements and catering.

Nicola McAndrew provided an update in respect of Place Planning and the inclusion of involvement from local people and third sector. There followed discussion during the course of which members discussed different methods for feedback from community representative groups and how to measure engagement. Place Plan are currently under development. There required to be a method of measuring actions and achievements in the areas that they had committed to. It was suggested that there be an annual, local and informal celebration event to celebrate the success of communities and those working within it. This would also provide an opportunity to identify any change direction. These informal meetings could track progress. East Ayrshire had a good model.

It was noted that the third sector would want an opportunity to highlight what they were bringing to the table. Co-produced Plans could provide back up when these groups were applying for funding and assist with avoiding duplication.

Discussion took place around role of EDVA led by Scott Lafferty. This included involvement in pace plans and engaging with community. EDVA are an enabler for the 3rd sector/ voluntary sector. Voluntary sector will be represented throughout Community Planning structure but EDVA will be the key partner in this process. Scott agreed to provide a paper for March CPEG

Following further consideration, the Executive Group agreed to:

a) consider the proposed structures, including any associated Terms of Reference, and present to Community Planning Partnership Board for approval at its next meeting; and

b) delegate responsibility to named officers from across the partnership to drive forward any suggested structural developments approved for action.

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Gerry Cornes and Thomas Glen left the meeting and Evonne Bauer assumed the position of Chair. Paolo, Mazzoncini also left the meeting.

Discussion took place about the role of the Equality Engagement Group and the role of all LODG to progress equality in line with the Guiding Principles. The future of the group in its current format may not be the best way to progress this agenda with integration across the wider structure being developed and this group should be invited to participate in discussions around how they are best represented in the CPP structure.

Further discussion took place around the Community Learning and Development Plan and the Inspection of 2017. It was agreed that the resulting improvement actions around the governance structure for CLD would be further explored as the new LOIP embedded and the revised CLD plan was produced in the coming months.

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8. COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT ACTION LEARNING PROGRAMME

There was submitted Report PNCA/17/DG by the Depute Chief Executive – Place, Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets, copies of which had been previously been circulated, seeking guidance on participation in an action learning programme being offered to Community Planning Partnerships by the Improvement Service and the Scottish Community Development Centre. Full details were contained with the Report and attached Appendix.

Following consideration, the Executive Group agreed to:

a) approve participation in this programme;

b) nominate two members of the Executive Group to participate in the programme as follows, one being a council officer and the other a partner representative. Partner nominees to Evonne Bauer in advance of Board.

c) seek a further two participants from Board to participate in the programme

9. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION

Discussion took place on upcoming engagement and consultation across East Dunbartonshire. Particular reference was made to Milngavie Hub and the HSCP Strategic Plan. Partners agreed to ensure that conversations took place to allow all key organisations insight into various workstreams going on. This will allow consultation and engagement in a coordinated manner. A partnership Community Engagement Strategy is planned for next year.

10. AOB

Sandra Cairney advised the Group that GG&C NHS Board were starting work on Child Poverty and were looking for the key contact in EDC. This is a new workstream with a strategy to be delivered in 2019. Evonne Bauer advised she would find out more detail from Sandra and provide a contact.

11. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

To be confirmed

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East Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership

AGENDA ITEM NO: 6

COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP BOARD	**7 DECEMBER 2017**
PNCA/167/17/EB	**THOMAS GLEN, DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE - PLACE, NEIGHBOURHOOD & CORPORATE ASSETS**
CONTACT OFFICER:	**DAVID GEAR, PLACE & BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT MANAGER – 0141 578 8622**
SUBJECT TITLE:	**LOCAL OUTCOMES IMPROVEMENT PLAN & PLACE PLANS**

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1. The purpose of this report is to present the final draft of the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan, 2017-2027 (LOIP) for approval. This report also updates the Board on the ongoing development of Place Plans within the targeted Place communities of Hillhead & Harestanes, Lennoxtown, Auchinairn and Twechar.

1.2. The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 requires community planning partnerships to prepare a Local Outcomes Improvement Plan and produce individual plans for communities who experience poorer outcomes where compared locally or nationally (Place Plans).

1.3. Place Plans will provide bespoke plans for the four geographic communities in East Dunbartonshire, which have been identified and agreed as experiencing the most inequality. The Place Plans are being informed by a range of engagement, research and analysis over 2016 and 2017. They have been developed alongside the LOIP showing how inequality is experienced in the context of the new local outcomes and demonstrating the partnership commitment to tackling this.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1. The Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP) replaces the Single Outcome Agreement (SOA) as the high level strategic document East Dunbartonshire's Community Planning Partnership (CPP).

2.2. CPPs are required to prepare these plans as per the guidance provided in the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015. A further requirement of the Act is to identify and produce individual plans for those communities who experience poorer outcomes where compared locally or nationally. In East Dunbartonshire these have been defined as Hillhead and Harestanes, Lennoxtown, Auchinairn and Twechar, and for each a Place Plan will be produced.

2.3. The final draft of the LOIP and its appendices, due to the document size, have been circulated electronically.

Local Outcomes Improvement Plan

2.4. The LOIP provides the overarching strategic priorities for the CPP's business.

2.5. Approval of the initial draft outcomes and guiding principles were agreed at Community Planning Partnership Board in March 2017 (PNCA/44/17/NM) and the latest versions of the draft vision and outcomes were reviewed at the recent Community Planning Partnership Board development day on 7 September 2017.

2.6. The LOIP is similar to the SOA, with a few crucial differences. SOAs were agreements drawn up between local partners delivering services in East Dunbartonshire and the Scottish Government, whereas the LOIP and Place Plans are developed between the various partners and communities. The LOIP is specifically designed to bring together the efforts of community planning partners to address inequalities, both in East Dunbartonshire as a whole and in communities that are particularly disadvantaged. The LOIP is the result of analysis carried out in partnership of local circumstances, needs, and aspirations. The LOIP demonstrates a clear focus on outcomes and sets out the delivery and accountability processes which will support the CPP to achieve its ambitions.

2.7. The vision and themes of the proposed outcomes have been reviewed collectively by partners and there has been a range of consultation as part of the development of the new LOIP. The themes of the LOIP remain broadly similar to those in previous Single Outcome Agreements and any changes have been considered in light of partner knowledge, up to date data and engagement evidence.

2.8. The vision and the six themes are:

'*Working together to achieve the best with the people of East Dunbartonshire'*

1. Economic growth and recovery
2. Employment and skills
3. Children and young people's wellbeing
4. Safer and stronger communities
5. Adult health and wellbeing
6. Older Adults, vulnerable people and carers

2.9. For each of the local outcomes there is an established a multi-agency group of service representatives who work together regularly. These are known as local outcome delivery groups and are overseen by the Community Planning Partnership Board. These groups are delegated the responsibility to plan for and deliver improvements through partnership actions.

2.10. In the LOIP each local outcome is presented with; the key facts and issues surrounding it; who the key partners are; what the priorities within each outcome are; and what the high level indicators are. All detail about planned actions and delivery is retained within the Strategy and Action Plan for each local outcome delivery group. These are at various stages of development and are anticipated to be in presented for approval by CPP Board in spring 2018.

2.11. The table below sets out the current and new outcomes together with the strategies and action plans for each local outcome delivery group.

Current Outcomes	Outcomes for 2017-2027	Delivery plans
East Dunbartonshire has an expanding economy with a competitive and diverse business and retail base.	East Dunbartonshire has a sustainable and resilient economy with busy town and village centres, a growing business base and is an attractive place in which to visit and invest.	Economic Development Strategy and Action Plan
Our people are equipped with knowledge, skills and training to enable them to progress to employment.	Our people are equipped with knowledge and skills for learning, life and work.	Employability Strategy and Action Plan
Our children and young people are safe, healthy and ready to learn.	Our children and young people are safe, healthy and ready to learn.	Integrated Children's Services Plan (inclusive of Action Plans for each priority)
East Dunbartonshire is a safe and sustainable environment in which to live, work and visit.	East Dunbartonshire is a safe place in which to live, work and visit.	Safer and Stronger Together Framework (inclusive of Community Safety and Antisocial Behaviour Strategy, Violence Against Women Strategy and Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan)
Our people and communities enjoy increased physical and mental wellbeing and health inequalities are reduced.	Our people experience good physical and mental health and wellbeing with access to a quality built and natural environment in which to lead healthier and more active lifestyles.	Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (inclusive of Action Plans for each priority)
Our older population are supported to enjoy a high quality of life and our more	Our older population and more vulnerable citizens are supported to maintain their	Health and Social Care Strategic Plan (inclusive of a partnership work Action

vulnerable citizens, their families and carers benefit from effective care and support services.	independence and enjoy a high quality of life, and they, their families and carers benefit from effective care and support services.	Plan for older adults, vulnerable people and carers)

2.12. Appendix 3 of the LOIP provides a framework to measure performance of the CPP in terms of achievement of outcomes. Performance Management arrangements have been an integral part of the development of the new LOIP. There has been on-going work with all local outcome delivery groups to assess the suitability of current indicators, and update these for 2017-2027 to ensure they i) reflect changes in priorities within each outcome, ii) can be collected over the next ten years iii) are accurate and reliable indicators of change which have come about as a result of the interventions by local outcome delivery groups.

2.13. A notable development from previous SOAs is in the inclusion of seven guiding principles. In order to achieve the vision for the LOIP a range of principles are included which should underpin the planning and delivering of services under all of the local outcomes. These are:

- Coproduction and engagement;
- Evidence based planning;
- Fair and equitable services;
- Sustainability;
- Prevention and early intervention
- Planning for Place;
- Best Value.

2.14. These have been set locally by partners and reflect many of the themes within the new Community Empowerment Act. The alignment to these principles is the responsibility of all local outcome delivery groups, and they will help inform the activities under our local outcomes. The LOIP details how the CPP will embed and monitor the guiding principles.

2.15. There has been extensive stakeholder engagement to inform these authority wide local outcomes, but also to inform needs and aspirations in our communities that experience the poorest outcomes. This information has been used to help develop the new LOIP. Place based engagement in the four identified ‘Place’ areas involved partners providing local knowledge from a range of data sources and single partner engagement in these areas. Additionally there was a large scale partnership engagement exercise undertaken in each of these areas using the Place Standard tool.

2.16. More widely, the development of the LOIP has been underpinned by continuous engagement by all of the partners over the last two years, which is shared through the Community Planning Improvement Group (CPIG) and individual local outcome delivery groups. The LOIP explains this further, giving examples of various conversations, surveying, forums and groups, targeted work and public meetings.

2.17. The process to develop the LOIP has also drawn on the knowledge from several other engagement processes, e.g. Joint Health and Social Care Strategic Needs Assessment 2016, Active Travel Strategy Engagement and EDVA Services and Facilities Investigation Reports.

2.18. Over June and July 2017 a public online survey sought views on the LOIP outcome themes, the priorities within them and the means to track success over the next ten years. This survey attracted over 300 responses. This also provided an opportunity for respondents to leave their contact details if they were interested in being consulted on one or more of the themes in the future. This information will provide the basis on which all of the local outcome delivery groups can coordinate community engagement specific to their outcome.

2.19. The draft LOIP was published for consultation for six weeks following the Community Planning Partnership Board meeting of 7th September 2017 and feedback has been sought through use of a structured public online questionnaire. The statutory process for consultation in relation to the SEA required an Environmental Report to be published which presents an assessment of the process to prepare the LOIP and the options for outcomes considered. This process has run alongside the questionnaire.

2.20. As part of the LOIP development, and as part of our response to the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act, a review of the CPP governance structure has been undertaken. Options for the structure will be presented under item 7 of this group's agenda.

2.21. As part of the structure review, partners are considering how the reporting cycle and formats can best meet the needs of the statutory guidance to ensure regular, rigorous and transparent reporting is undertaken. This first annual LOIP report will be due in summer 2019 and will cover the period December 2017- March 2019. Thereafter annual reporting will cover the financial year just ended. In addition, local outcome delivery groups will report on a rolling basis on the implementation of their strategies and action plans, bringing to life their work in through case studies and presentations.

Place Plans

2.22. The Place Plans will provide bespoke plans for the four geographic communities in East Dunbartonshire, which have been identified and agreed as experiencing the most inequality. The Place Plans are informed by a range of engagement, research and analysis over 2016 and 2017. They have been developed alongside the LOIP showing how inequality is experienced in the context of the new local outcomes and demonstrating the partnership commitment to tackling this.

2.23. It is the intention these plans will be holistic, considering the social, economic, health and the physical built environment dimensions of each place. Each of these plans will provide a profile of the area derived from the various research and engagement work, and set out key issues and a range of proposed actions. Some of the actions identified will be existing programmes or initiatives of work which are already underway in these areas, others will require development and further consultation.

2.24. The delivery of the Place Plans will be undertaken across the partnership through vehicles such as local outcome delivery groups with many issues and actions relating to local outcomes identified in the LOIP. Other actions will be delivered through single partner agencies or by local communities themselves.

2.25. Further work within local communities, with local groups and across the CPP will be required over the long term to develop community capacity and certain actions identified in the Place plans. Importantly local communities will continue to be involved in their development and will be further consulted in the preparation of final drafts.

2.26. The Lennoxtown Place Plan will be the most advanced and detailed plan having benefitted from a charrette carried out in early 2016. This condensed approach to analysing this area together with the local community has produced a range of actions and interventions, including many which focus on the physical environment. The findings from the Charrette and proposed actions developed with the community, together with more recent analysis via community planning partners, will all form part of the one Place Plan for the village.

2.27. Twechar Place Plan is proposed to be light touch in comparison to the others due to the strong community led approach already prevalent in this locality. The plan for Twechar will instead set out a commitment to a partnership approach to support Twechar Community Action to realise ambitions in their own community action plan developed earlier in 2017. The plan will be structured around the existing Twechar Community Action Plan and will highlight support from the CPP where required and where possible to achieve ambitions. This plan will also be cognisant of the existing Twechar Masterplan as a key document which sets land use priorities for action in this area.

2.28. The Auchinairn Place plan and Hillhead & Harestanes Place Plans will be more similar in the level of detail, but each presenting a distinct set of actions developed with partners and the local community to meet the needs of each place. The new community facility in Hillhead is an example of recent Council investment to support service delivery in the area, as well as provide a space for community initiatives to develop. As part of the Place Plan process there will be ongoing community capacity building work to ensure the best utilisation of new community infrastructure such as the centre and support to new and existing groups.

2.29. Alongside the development of the Place Plan with the local community, there is ongoing community capacity building work in preparation for the new Auchinairn Place facility, for example the work with the social enterprise who will run the café.

The Auchinairn Place facility is currently on-site and due for completion in 2018. It has been developed through ongoing work with the local community and relevant stakeholders, and as with Hillhead will provide a modern community space to support service provision, locally based activity and community development.

2.30. The Place Plans continue to be developed and discussions with local communities will continue, with a programme of consultation work ongoing running and into early 2018. Community planning partners will continue to work with local communities to develop final versions of the Place Plans for presentation to Community Planning Partnership Board in the spring/early summer 2018.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1. It is recommended that the Community Planning Partnership Board:-

a. Approves the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan 2017-2027.

b. Notes the progress in the development of Place Plans for Hillhead & Harestanes, Lennoxtown, Auchinairn and Twechar.

c. Requests that all partner organisations present the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan 2017-2027 at their respective boards and committees.

THOMAS GLEN
DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE
PLACE, NEIGHBOURHOOD & CORPORATE ASSETS

East Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership

AGENDA ITEM NO: 7

COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP BOARD	**7 DECEMBER 2017**
PNCA/168/17/EB	**THOMAS GLEN, DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE - PLACE, NEIGHBOURHOOD & CORPORATE ASSETS**
CONTACT OFFICER:	**DAVID GEAR, PLACE & BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT MANAGER – 0141 578 8622**
SUBJECT TITLE:	**COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP STRUCTURE REVIEW AND TERMS OF REFERENCE**

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1. The purpose of this report is to seek Board approval of a revised structure and associated terms of references for the Community Planning Partnership Board and the Community Planning Executive Group. The structure should be able to support delivery of the new Local Outcomes Improvement Plan, the Place Plans, and to meet the requirements of CPPs as set out in the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015.

2.0 SUMMARY

2.1. At its meeting of 9 March 2017, Board were informed that a review of the structures around Community Planning may be needed to ensure we can meet the governance requirements of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 in respect of Community Planning. **(PNCA/44/17/NM)**

2.2 The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015, part 2, provides clear guidance for CPPs in respect of how they should discharge their duties, specifically in the following areas;

- Community participation and co-production
- Tackling inequalities
- Shared leadership
- Governance and accountability
- Understanding of local community's needs, circumstances and opportunities
- Focus on key priorities
- Focus on prevention

- Resourcing improvement
- Effective performance management

We must ensure that our structure supports these key duties

2.3 As the development of the LOIP reaches its final stages and the place plans begin to take shape, the limitations of the current structure to support their delivery has become clearer.

2.4 With new legislation and a new Board, it is the right time to make changes to our arrangements for delivery and reporting of our local outcomes and ensure they meet legislative requirements.

2.5 It is proposed that the terms of reference at **Appendix 1** are adopted to allow Board to have an informed and strategic oversight of the planning and delivery of community planning in East Dunbartonshire.

2.6 It is also proposed that the Community Planning Improvement Group (CPIG), which comprises members from all Local Outcome Delivery Groups (LODGs), merges with the Community Planning Executive Group with the revised terms of reference at **Appendix 2,** thereby creating a structure which can drive improvements across the community planning structures and provide a forum for shared leadership across agencies.

2.7 As part of this review the role and remit of the Equality Engagement Group was considered. In light of the *Fair and Equitable Services* guiding principle within the LOIP, it is proposed the Equality Engagement Group is involved in developing a model where responsibility for matters relating protected characteristics are distributed across the community planning partnership. To support this, it is proposed that EDVA adopts an active role in improving how the voluntary sector engages with all LODGs, ensuring that community voice and that of the third sector itself, is fairly and equally represented across priorities, planning and delivery by all LODGs. Further to this, the *Coproduction and Engagement* guiding principle within the LOIP explicitly states the ambition that our community planning partnership adopts a protected characteristic 'lens' in carrying out all of its functions.

2.8 Following the CLD inspection conducted earlier this year, a number of improvement action in relation to the governance of CLD have been identified. Over the coming year through the creation of a new CLD Plan, a suitable reporting line for this will be considered as part of the overall CPP structure, potentially linking to Local Outcome 2 around employment and skills for learning, life and work. Updates on this will be provided to Board as they become available.

2.9 The role of the newly established Community Justice Group and its relationship to community planning will be explored in the coming months. Recommendations on how this agenda can best be governed and performance managed will be considered by Community Planning Executive Group and presented to a future Board for consideration.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1. It is recommended that the Community Planning Partnership Board:-

a. Approves the proposed reorganisation of community planning structures, including any associated terms of reference.

b. Delegates responsibility to Community Planning Executive Group to oversee named officers from across the partnership driving forward these structural developments.

c. Invites partner organisations to nominate members for the role of Vice Chair and approves appointment of same.

THOMAS GLEN
DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE
PLACE, NEIGHBOURHOOD & CORPORATE ASSETS

East Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership Board
Terms of Reference

Broad Purpose	The Community Planning Partnership brings together the collective talents and resources of local public services and communities to drive positive change on local priorities. It focuses on where partners' collective efforts and resources, can add most value for their local communities, with particular emphasis on reducing inequalities. As the highest level body of the Community Planning Partnership, the purpose of the Board is to ensure these duties are discharged effectively. The Community Planning Executive group is committed to the vision of 'Working together to achieve the best with the people of East Dunbartonshire' and supports delivery of the 6 local outcome themes; Economic growth and recovery Employment and skills Children and young people Safer and stronger communities Adult health and wellbeing Older adults, vulnerable people and carers In conducting its business and in managing performance, it gives due regard to the guiding principles outlined in the local outcomes delivery plan, namely; Co-production and engagement Evidence based planning Fair and equitable services Prevention and early intervention Sustainability, and Best value
Remit	The Community Planning Partnership Board is remitted to ensure the Community Planning Partnership as a whole adheres to the following expectations as outlines within the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015: • Community participation and co-production • Tackling inequalities • Shared leadership • Governance and accountability • Understanding of local community's needs, circumstances and opportunities • Focus on key priorities • Focus on prevention • Resourcing improvement • Effective performance management The role of the Board specifically is to: Provide leadership and strategic direction for community planning Oversee community planning partnership working in East Dunbartonshire by ensuring effective delivery of the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan through agreeing the strategic direction and priorities of the Local Outcome Delivery Groups and ensuring collaborative and inter-disciplinary working across partners Monitor and review the performance of the Local Outcome Delivery Groups against the outcomes of the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan Apply effective challenge in community planning, built on mutual trust, a shared and ambitious commitment to continuous improvement, and a culture that promotes and accepts challenge among partners Take strategic responsibility for the response to new policy and legislative requirements that have implications for CPP, e.g. community justice

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Membership	Membership of the Board includes those organisations with a legal duty for the delivery of community planning and our partners who have made a commitment to our Partnership but who have different responsibilities/duties as a member than those who are statutorily obliged to participate and facilitate community planning as per the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015. Leader of the Council, East Dunbartonshire Council (Chair) Vice Chair <u>Attendance is required from the following member organisations;</u> East Dunbartonshire Council Health and Social Care Integration Joint Board NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde New College Lanarkshire Police Scotland Scottish Fire & Rescue Service Skills Development Scotland Strathclyde Partnership for Transport Scottish Enterprise East Dunbartonshire Council will fulfil its duty by attendance of the Chief Executive and nomination of 10 elected members to the Board. Other member organisations will nominate officers as appropriate. *<u>Other participants in CP:</u>* HMP Low Moss East Dunbartonshire Voluntary Action (as representatives of East Dunbartonshire 3rd sector) Department for Work and Pensions East Dunbartonshire Leisure Trust Chair, Grants Advisory Committee East Dunbartonshire Youth Council Representative, East Dunbartonshire Community Councils Scottish Government *<u>In attendance:</u>* Appropriate officer attendance will be subject to agenda items to be discussed Committee Services Officer, East Dunbartonshire Council
Accountability	The Board, Community Planning Partnership delivery structure and statutory partners are accountable to the people and communities of East Dunbartonshire. Performance of the Community Planning Partnership will be reported annually to the public via the LOIP Annual Review Report. The Board will also accept reports from each Local Outcome Delivery Group on a 12-18 month rolling cycle and annual reports from place planning groups as outlined in the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan performance management framework.
Meetings	Meetings will be scheduled quarterly, and will aim to take place in the following months: December – March – June – September

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Community Planning Partnership Executive Group
Terms of Reference

Purpose	The Community Planning Partnership brings together the collective talents and resources of local public services and communities to drive positive change on local priorities. It focuses on where partners' collective efforts and resources, can add most value for their local communities, with particular emphasis on reducing inequalities The Community Planning Executive Group is committed to providing an intermediary step between Local Outcome Delivery Groups, Place Planning Groups and Board where improvement actions can be coordinated and implemented in partnership. The Community Planning Executive group is committed to the vision of 'Working together to achieve the best with the people of East Dunbartonshire' and supports delivery of the 6 local outcome themes; Economic growth and recovery Employment and skills Children and young people Safer and stronger communities Adult health and wellbeing Older adults, vulnerable people and carers In conducting its business and in managing performance, it gives due regard to the guiding principles outlined in the local outcomes delivery plan, namely; Co-production and engagement Evidence based planning Fair and equitable services Prevention and early intervention Sustainability, and Best value
Remit	The Community Planning Partnership at all levels has a duty to adhere to the following expectations as outlined within the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015: • Community participation and co-production • Tackling inequalities • Shared leadership • Governance and accountability • Understanding of local community's needs, circumstances and opportunities • Focus on key priorities • Focus on prevention • Resourcing improvement • Effective performance management The role of the Executive Group specifically is to: Establish mechanisms for effective community planning (to be approved by the board) Support Local Outcome Delivery Groups to measure and report performance including risk issues and key updates Coordinate partnership self-evaluation arrangements by using the 'HGIOP' toolkit Achieve consistency across community planning by ensuring all Local Outcome Delivery Groups follow the protocols, processes and systems as approved by the Board. Implement the Partnership Development Programme Monitor partnership community engagement activity with a view to removing duplication and improving methods of consultation and engagement Identify and consider new challenges relevant to the impact of local and national policy and legislative requirements that have implications for community planning and prepare responses for Board approval, e.g. community justice Provide a forum for developing and approving community planning consultation responses eg revision to the Equality Duty Establish and monitor short life working groups to undertake specific pieces of improvement or

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	development work, such as shared policies and practice, where the Executive group cannot deliver these as part of regular business Coordinate the agenda for the CPPB
Membership	Chief Executive, East Dunbartonshire Council Chief Officer, East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership Chief Inspector, Police Scotland Local Senior Officer, Scottish Fire & Rescue Service Chief Executive, East Dunbartonshire Voluntary Action Deputy Chief Executive – Place, Neighbourhood and Corporate Assets, East Dunbartonshire Council Representatives of all Local Outcome Delivery Groups Chief Social Work Officer, East Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership Each of the Local Outcome Delivery Groups shall nominate a representative to attend and act as a liaison Other officers will be required to attend at the request of the representatives above
Accountability	The Group is accountable to the Community Planning Partnership Board.
Meetings	Meetings will be scheduled quarterly, to coincide the Community Planning Partnership Board cycles

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East Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership

AGENDA ITEM NO: 8

COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP BOARD	**07 DECEMBER 2017**
PNCA/169/17/EB	**DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE PLACE, NEIGHBOURHOOD AND CORPORATE ASSETS**
CONTACT OFFICERS:	**SEONY ROSS – LAND PLANNING POLICY OFFICER**
SUBJECT TITLE:	**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2017-2020**

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1. The purpose of this report is to seek approval for the publication and delivery of the new Economic Development Strategy 2017-2020 for East Dunbartonshire, which was prepared by the East Dunbartonshire Economic Partnership.

2.0 SUMMARY

2.1. The previous Economic Development Strategy for East Dunbartonshire was in place between 2013 and 2016. As a result work on a refreshed Economic Development Strategy for East Dunbartonshire commenced in late 2015.

2.2. A new Economic Development Strategy (**Appendix 1**) has been produced following extensive research and engagement which will underpin the direction of business, tourism, town centres and employment action over the next three years. A draft strategy was published in August 2017 and the final version is now presented for approval. The strategy is specifically designed to be action-orientated, to show the local community what we plan to do to achieve our objectives, and provide a strategy for the business community.

2.3. Early engagement was carried out to inform the Draft Strategy (**Appendix 6 Consultation Report**), extensive research (**Appendix 7 Economic Profile**), and full analysis of national, regional and local policy (**Appendix 8 Policy Context**). These documents were presented alongside the draft for approval by the Council Development and Regeneration Committee on 28th March 2017, and the Community Planning Executive Group via email in June 2017, alongside the draft strategy, and have been updated to reflect current data.

2.4. A draft strategy was produced and published in August 2017 which was consulted on via an online survey and a series of drop-in events in August/September 2017 (**Appendix 6 Consultation Report Part 2**)

2.5. This work has been led by officers at East Dunbartonshire Council on behalf of, and in partnership with the East Dunbartonshire Economic Partnership; the Partnership responsible for delivering Local Outcome 1 of the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan: "East Dunbartonshire has a sustainable and resilient economy with busy town and village centres, a growing business base, and is an attractive place in which to visit and invest".

2.6. The Strategy is therefore authored by the East Dunbartonshire Economic Partnership as a delivery group of the East Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership. All partners have approved the submission of the Strategy to the Community Planning Partnership Board for approval.

2.7. The Economic Development Strategy will help contribute to the aims and objectives of Scotland's Economic Strategy and the Glasgow City Region Economic Strategy 2017-2035, which are reflected in the document.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 It is recommended that the Partnership Board:

a) Notes that the Strategy was approved by the Council's PNCA committee on the 2nd November 2017
b) Approves the publication of the Economic Development Strategy and associated background reports; and
c) Approves the action plan of the Strategy and its delivery
d) Requests that relevant partner organisations present the Economic Development Strategy at their respective boards and committees

THOMAS GLEN
DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE PLACE, NEIGHBOURHOOD AND CORPORATE ASSETS

4.0 BACKGROUND

4.1. The previous Economic Development Strategy for East Dunbartonshire was in place from 2013 to 2016. As a result work on a refreshed Economic Development Strategy for East Dunbartonshire commenced in late 2015. This work has been led by officers at East Dunbartonshire who have worked in close partnership with the East Dunbartonshire Economic Partnership; the group responsible for delivering Local Outcome 1 of the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan: "East Dunbartonshire has a sustainable and resilient economy with busy town and village centres, a growing business base, and is an attractive place in which to visit and invest"

Purpose and Content of the Economic Development Strategy

4.2. The Strategy (**Appendix 1**) sets out the direction for business, tourism, town centres and employment action over the next three years by establishing an overarching ambition for the area. The ambition is realised through a series of key objectives and actions for delivery. The Strategy is specifically designed to be action-orientated, to show the local community what we plan to do to achieve our objectives, and provide a strategy for the business community.

4.3. Effective economic development planning can save valuable resources in the long term by preventing issues from developing further, reducing the need for spend to combat negative consequences of e.g. poor infrastructure, unskilled workforce, lack of visitors due to lack of tourism, or a poor business base. There are multiple benefits to economic development projects and services including a strong and diverse business base, reduced unemployment, vibrant town centres and more activities for residents and visitors; all of which contribute to increased spending in the area and higher Gross Value Added. In addition to economic benefits, this can lead to reduced inequality from the removal of barriers to work, reduced crime, a stronger community, and in turn produce wellbeing and health benefits.

4.4. The strategy pulls together national and local priorities in the areas that shape and overlap with economic development to produce a co-ordinated approach to growth. The ambition and approach are the overarching elements of the strategy that have determined and directly influenced the strategy priorities and actions. The implementation of the actions in the Action Plan is necessary to ensure that the ambition and priorities are delivered. As such the strategy explains how the Partnership will deliver and monitor progress.

4.5. The Strategy therefore includes the following sections:

- Introduction and Partners
- East Dunbartonshire
- Key Issues and Opportunities
- Our Approach
  - *–Method -Reducing inequality; A partnership approach; an integrated approach*
  - *–Strategy at a glance*
  - *–Priorities for East Dunbartonshire - Town Centres; Business Support and Growth; Tourism; Sustainable Development*
- Key Actions
- Key Development Sites
- Key Regeneration
- Action Plan

Governance & Reporting

4.6. Partners should note that the Economic Development Strategy has been approved at the Council's Place, Neighbourhoods and Corporate Assets Committee on the 2nd of November 2017, but it is a Partnership document and we therefore seek approval by the CPP Board.

East Dunbartonshire Economic Partnership

4.7. Work on the Strategy was led by officers at East Dunbartonshire Council in partnership with the East Dunbartonshire Economic Partnership; the group responsible for delivering Local Outcome 1 of the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan: "East Dunbartonshire has a sustainable and resilient economy with busy town and village centres, a growing business base, and is an attractive place in which to visit and invest". The Strategy is therefore authored by the East Dunbartonshire Economic Partnership as a delivery body of the East Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership. All partners have approved the submission of the Strategy to the Place, Neighbourhood and Corporate Assets Committee and the Community Planning Partnership Board for approval.

4.8. The East Dunbartonshire Economic Partnership brings together key agencies and Council services who work across the authority, to coordinate a strategic approach to economic growth. The Partnership consists of:

- Department for Work and Pensions
- Dunbartonshire Chamber of Commerce
- East Dunbartonshire Council
- East Dunbartonshire Voluntary Action
- Federation of Small Businesses
- Scottish Enterprise
- Skills Development Scotland
- Visit Scotland

4.9. The East Dunbartonshire Economic Partnership meets on a quarterly basis to:

- Share current practice and developments;
- Consider the implications of national policies/initiatives on local service provision;
- Highlight 'gaps' and add value to local services through partnership working;
- Coordinate a strategic approach to achieving their remit; and
- Develop and monitor the implementation of the Economic Development Strategy.

4.10. Significant work has been undertaken by East Dunbartonshire Council officers, who provide the Chair and secretariat for the Partnership, to improve the functioning of the partnership. Since 2015 the group completed a monitoring report of the Economic Development Strategy 2013-16, invited guest speakers to bring new ideas to the table, had themed meetings to discuss taking forward specific projects, changed the name of the group to communicate its purpose and ensured private sector partners were fully represented on the group. In common with other Local Outcome groups a self-evaluation was undertaken. This work has been vital in building a Partnership that has worked closely to agree to a Strategy. In addition to quarterly Partnership meetings, additional focused meetings have been held on each priority area in the Strategy and partners have commented on and contributed to drafts.

Analysis and Understanding of Current Position

4.11. In order to understand the current position regarding economic development across East Dunbartonshire, officers undertook a policy review and an exercise of data collection and analysis during the early stages of preparing the strategy; this is presented in the 'Economic Profile' (**Appendix 7**) and 'Policy Context' (**Appendix 8**) documents. These were written for the draft strategy in late 2015/ early 2016, and then updated for this final strategy in September 2017. The Economic Profile pulls together the economic research relating to demographics and the labour market, business trends and tourism data, and other relevant economic data to inform how the strategy can address and further improve sustainable business and employment growth, tourism and town centres in the area. The Policy Context identifies themes based on relevant national, regional and local policies. Both documents will be published alongside the Strategy.

Stakeholder Consultation: Early Engagement

4.12. In order to ensure that businesses, the community and other relevant stakeholders play a significant role in shaping the development of the strategy the East Dunbartonshire Economic Partnership proposed three methods of engagement in developing the Strategy:

- Surveying town centre businesses in spring 2016.
- A tourism workshop in February 2016 to discuss the tourism potential of the area and promote collaborative working.
- An online survey which asked residents about retail habits, use of local assets and day visits; businesses about their client base and use of business support services; and partner organisations about collaboration. It also asked everyone broader questions about priorities and objectives for the area.

4.13. A tourism workshop was held on the 25th of February 2016 in Lennoxtown. This brought together public, private and third sector organisations operating in the area to discuss current tourism provision in the area, options for improvement and working in partnership to improve upon tourism attractions and promotion. Speakers from Visit Scotland and Cooperative Development Scotland informed the event.

4.14. In order to reach businesses and get in-depth responses as opposed to just answers to direct questions, a member of the Economic Partnership spent a day in each of the four large towns in the area – Kirkintilloch, Bishopbriggs, Bearsden and Milngavie – speaking to town centre businesses about their town centre and how it could be improved, as well as how they access business development services in the area and how they promote their business.

4.15. An online survey was used so that this could be distributed more widely. The survey itself was split into four different sections so that questions could be tailored to the respondent depending on whether they were a local resident, business, community group, or a partner organisation operating in the area.

4.16. The three elements of the consultation were publicised using the following methods:

- East Dunbartonshire Council website
- Social media provided by all partners
- Providing press releases to local newspapers
- The LDP newsletter and other news bulletins issued by partners.
- Direct invites to businesses

The Draft Strategy

4.17. The draft strategy was prepared following early engagement and the priorities and objectives were informed by a combination of the initial policy review, background research and opinions of the local community gathered in the early engagement.

4.18. The draft strategy was approved at Development and Regeneration Committee on the 28th of March and then due to there being no CPP Board until later in 2017, was approved via email by the Community Planning Executive Group in June 2017. The draft was designed through July and was published for consultation in August 2017.

4.19. The consultation period for the draft Economic Development Strategy the 18th of August to the 28th of September and involved a feedback survey available online, 4 consultations drop-in sessions held in the libraries of the Kirkintilloch, Milngavie, Bearsden and Bishopbriggs, and a booth at the Kirkintilloch Canal festival at the beginning of the period.

4.20. Publication of the Draft Strategy for consultation provided a second opportunity for the community and stakeholders to influence the strategy and ensure that the views captured in the early engagement process were accurate. Efforts were made by the whole Economic Partnership to advertise the strategy, including:

- 300 flyers were printed which Council officers handed out to town centre businesses
- All partners publicised the online survey and events on social media
- All those that took part in the initial engagement plus local community groups, were emailed directly with a link to the strategy, totalling 188 people receiving emails
- All partners sent to their East Dunbartonshire based clients
- The Council and the Dunbartonshire Chamber of commerce featured releases on their websites and advertised in newsletters and press releases.

4.21. The participation rates were disappointing considering the effort to advertise the strategy. Many people opened the online survey but did not take part, possible due to the background reading of the strategy required to answer the survey questions. The results of the engagement work are reported in the Consultation Report (**Appendix 6**) which will be published alongside the Strategy. Approximately 219 individuals / businesses / groups took part in the early engagement, and 17 took part in the draft consultation.

Timescales for Delivery

4.22. Following approval at PNCA Committee on the 2nd of November 2017, and subject to approval at CPP Board, this strategy will be published at the end of 2017 and implementation will begin in 2018, delivered and monitored by the East Dunbartonshire Economic Partnership (EDEP).

East Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership

AGENDA ITEM NO: 9

COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERHSIP BOARD	**7 DECEMBER 2017**
PNCA/170/17/EB	**THOMAS GLEN, DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE - PLACE, NEIGHBOURHOOD & CORPORATE ASSETS**
CONTACT OFFICER:	**DAVID GEAR, PLACE & BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT MANAGER – 0141 578 8622**
SUBJECT TITLE:	**COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT ACTION LEARNING PROGRAMME**

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1. The purpose of this report is to seek agreement on 2 Board members for participation in an action learning programme being offered to Community Planning Partnerships by the Improvement Service and the Scottish Community Development Centre.

2.0 SUMMARY

2.1 The Scottish Community Development Centre and the Improvement Service have been commissioned by the Scottish Government to deliver and action learning programme with CPPs across Scotland to support them to reflect collectively on opportunities and challenges around community participation, and drive forward improvements in practice following the introduction of Local Outcomes Improvement Plans and locality plans.

2.2 East Dunbartonshire CPP has been invited to participate in one of 6 regional clusters to share practice and drive improvements.

2.3 Up to 4 Board and/or Executive Group members should be nominated to participate in the programme along with a nominated contact for the CPP.

2.4 Further details on the programme content, aims and objectives can be found at **Appendix 1.**

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1. It is recommended that the Community Planning Executive Group:-

a. Seek Board Approval for participating in this programme

b. Agree to the nomination of 2 members of the Executive Group to participate in the programme

c. Approve the nomination of Chair and Vice Chair of Board to participate in the programme

THOMAS GLEN
DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE
PLACE, NEIGHBOURHOOD & CORPORATE ASSETS

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act

Supporting CPPs to improve community involvement

in community planning

Background

Part 2 of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 places an emphasis on Community Planning Partnerships to undertake activities to support communities to make their views heard. There is a particular emphasis on securing the involvement of those communities experiencing inequalities and who face additional barriers to participation. The most recent Audit Scotland community planning report recommended the establishment of a national programme of improvement support and the establishment of processes to identify and share good practice.

Scottish Community Development Centre and the Improvement Service have been commissioned by Scottish Government to deliver an action learning programme with CPPs across Scotland to support them to reflect collectively on opportunities and challenges around community participation and drive forward improvements in practice following the introduction of Local Outcomes Improvement Plans and locality plans.

The programme is designed to help support effective local community participation to ensure CPPs successfully meet the needs and aspirations of their most disadvantaged communities.

What will the Programme deliver?

Central to the support is an action learning programme to be delivered in 6 regional clusters. The programme will support CPPs and partners to;

- share experiences and learning about how to secure the meaningful participation of communities in community planning,
- take actions to improve practice, and;
- reflect collectively on opportunities and challenges in the current context.

The programme will be delivered by staff from SCDC and the IS and will draw on a range of existing tools, materials and frameworks. SCDC and the IS will provide flexible training and consultancy support in response to the requirements of the participants.

Benefits of the Programme

The anticipated benefits of the programme are:

- better understanding and analysis of the challenges and issues CPPs and individual partners are facing as they implement the duties in the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act
- the identification of practical solutions to address these issues
- situated real world understanding of how better community participation can support community planning
- improved local capacity to use the wide range of community engagement and participation tools already available
- roll out of learning, knowledge, skills and transferable solutions

How will the Programme be organised and delivered?

We will work with CPPs in 6 regional clusters which will initially be based on the regional collaboratives being used for education governance and ELC Expansion change support. The programme will be delivered in 3 main phases. The establishment phase will run from November to December 2017, with the action learning programme to be delivered from January to April 2018. Evaluation and learning results will be co-produced with participants between May and June 2018.

Commitments and capacity

The programme is intended to provide a space for professional reflection and peer support. It provides an opportunity to develop practical actions that can be taken forward locally to complement and enhance the community involvement work that is already being undertaken in CPPs.

To generate maximum learning from the programme we would welcome the participation of staff from across CPP partner organisations, and particularly those who have strategic responsibility for community participation within their own organisations and the CPP.

The main requirements for participation are attendance at two full-day group sessions between January and April and a commitment to implement local action learning activities. During the set-up phase of the programme we intend to have discussions with each CPPs to discuss the specific programme outputs and timescales in more detail.

East Dunbartonshire
Community Planning Partnership

AGENDA ITEM NO: 10

COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP BOARD	**7 DECEMBER 2017**
PNCA/171/17/EB	**DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE PLACE, NEIGHBOURHOOD AND CORPORATE ASSETS**
CONTACT OFFICER:	**CHIEF INSPECTOR GERRY CORRIGAN, EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE**
SUBJECT TITLE:	**LOCAL POLICING PLAN 2017- 2020: ANNUAL REVIEW AND SCRUTINY**

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1. The purpose of this report is to invite to the Board to review and scrutinise the performance of the Police Scotland locally in relation to the Local Policing Plan 2017- 2020. This progress report covers the full year of 2017-20, and an update covering April – June 2017 (quarter 1), and is attached in **Appendix 1.**

2.0 SUMMARY

2.1. Board members will be aware that the Police Service of Scotland came into force on 1 April 2013, replacing the existing Police Services throughout Scotland, including Strathclyde Police, which covered East Dunbartonshire.

2.2. The Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 requires the preparation of a draft local plan and submit it for approval, and a review and scrutiny process to take place.

3.0 The Local Police Commander is required to review the Local Policing Plan at least every three years. The production of the Local Plan is an important part of the national planning process and takes account of the Scottish Government overarching vision for public services, the Strategic Police Priorities set by the Scottish Minister, the Scottish Police Authority's Strategic Police Plan, and the Chief Constable of Scotland's annual Police Plan, as well as locally identified priorities and objectives. The East Dunbartonshire Local Police Plan 2017-2020 was submitted to the Board at its meeting on 9th November 2017 (**PNCA/157/17/EB)**

3.1. It is recommended that Board:

a) Notes and comments on the findings of the review of implementation of the Local Policing Plan for 2017-2020 and quarter 1 of 2016-17.

b) Notes the current scrutiny arrangements for the Plan, which includes six monthly review and scrutiny at meetings of the Council's Policy and Resources Committee, together with an annual review of performance, reported to the Community Planning Partnership Board.

THOMAS GLEN
DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE PLACE, NEIGHBOURHOOD AND CORPORATE ASSETS

East Dunbartonshire

LOCAL POLICING PLAN 2014 - 17

ANNUAL UPDATE 2016 – 17

1. Introduction – Local Police Commander, Chief Superintendent Brian McInulty

As the Local Police Commander, I am delighted to present this update on the Local Policing Plan for East Dunbartonshire 2014/17.

This is the final update on the 2014/17 Local Policing Plan which supported the now superseded East Dunbartonshire Single Outcome Agreement. Primarily it supported Outcome 4: East Dunbartonshire is a safe and sustainable environment in which to live, work and visit but also supported Outcomes across the Agreement, particularly in relation to improving the lives of young and old people within communities.

We continue to evolve and shape our working practices and develop partnerships to ensure that we are as best placed as we can be to meet the challenges facing the people and communities of East Dunbartonshire.

We have had successes across many areas where we have sought not only to tackle crime but to improve people's lives. Some areas of business have presented us with challenges that we are constantly striving to improve.

Overall our progress has been positive and I would like to acknowledge that none of this would be possible without the many partner agencies who are key to addressing community concerns within East Dunbartonshire.

As move forward to our forthcoming Local Policing Plan and Local Outcome Improvement Plan we will continue to work closely with partners to prevent crime, reduce harm and improve safety and wellbeing within East Dunbartonshire.

The Local Policing Plan 2017-20 is attached for noting with publication imminent. This Plan is aligned to the Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2017 – 2027 which is currently being developed.

Please be aware that the data provided in this report is for information purposes to allow Board Members to conduct their scrutiny responsibilities. Due to year end reconciliation processes it is not appropriate that the figures referred to in the report are confirmed as end of year or official statistics.

2. Local Policing Highlights

Within East Dunbartonshire we have a number of initiatives and working arrangements established to enable us to deliver the best possible policing service and some of these are described below. Strong partnership working is a key strength across East Dunbartonshire displayed by our commitment to the Community Planning Partnership, Child Protection Committee, Adult Protection Committee, Alcohol and Drug Partnership and many other informal partnership engagements and relationships that take place during day to day working.

Policing within East Dunbartonshire

Policing is structured to efficiently and effectively respond to calls from members of the public through the Local Policing Teams who provide 24 hours a day, 365 days a year continuous coverage.

We have two dedicated Local Problem Solving Teams, with a sergeant leading each team. These teams aim to provide an identifiable link to communities to identify, communicate and tackle issues within the local areas. These teams enable officers to provide continuity for Community Council meeting attendance and community awareness of local officers.

The Criminal Investigation Department (CID) is based at Kirkintilloch, is led by a Detective Inspector and we have a dedicated intelligence hub which supports all areas of policing within East Dunbartonshire.

Being part of Greater Glasgow Division and Police Scotland enables easy access to further specialist resources such as roads policing and specialist criminal investigators.

PLACE Initiative

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) assesses areas over 7 domains which are; income, employment, health, education, housing, access to services and crime. As a result of this, the ‘Place’ Initiative was established to support the development and implementation of innovative ways of working to help address factors influencing deprivation.

Local Problem Solving Team Officers, jointly funded by East Dunbartonshire Council and Police Scotland have been established in the Lennoxtown and Hillhead/Harestanes areas to address crime and disorder in these areas. These officers have been appointed to engage with local communities and work with others to improve the quality of life of local communities. Other ‘Place’ areas are provided for by Local Problem Solving Team officers.

Co-Production

Police Scotland and East Dunbartonshire Council Community Protection Services operate from Kirkintilloch Police Office under a co-production arrangement. Going forward this primarily supports the Local Outcome Improvement Plan – Safer and Stronger Communities – East Dunbartonshire is a safe place in which to live, work and visit.

As part of the Co-Production, joint tasking meetings take place daily to address issues that arise and weekly planning meetings are held to look forward to address threats, risks and opportunities that are forthcoming. Joint initiatives are undertaken where possible.

Local Authority Liaison

On a daily basis, Police Scotland’s local authority liaison officer (LALO) meets with our partners to identify where there may be a potential of risk to / from any individual, group, premises or business that may exist. This guides policing and partnership responses to

mitigate such risks. Actions taken include proactive early intervention regarding disorder and alcohol related incidents to prevent escalation and support victims and a robust approach to the policing of violent offenders through the policing of court imposed curfews and bail conditions.

PSYV

East Dunbartonshire now has a Police Scotland Youth Volunteer Group. The PSYV programme aims to strengthen the relationship between the police and young people. PSYV provides a practical way for young people to understand policing by enabling the volunteers to directly support the police in their local area and promote good citizenship.

Stop Search Code of Practice

Stop search has received a considerable amount of attention in recent years. It is a valuable policing tactic which helps prevent, investigate and detect crime whilst at the same time keeping people safe and improving community well-being.

A Code of Practice on the use of stop and search came into effect on 11 May 2017 following public consultation and parliamentary approval. It sets out the principles under which stop and search takes place and provides officers with clear guidance in relation to carrying out stop and search, grounds for search and recording.

The Code of Practice marks a significant milestone set out in Police Scotland's Stop and Search Improvement Plan which launched in June 2015 and brought together several reviews carried out into the use of stop and search by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary in Scotland (HMICS), the Scottish Police Authority (SPA) the Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR) and an Independent Advisory Group on Stop and Search.

We will continue to monitor the use of stop and search to identify organisational learning, and that will feed into an ongoing review of the code of practice, meaning that where changes are needed going forward we do have the opportunity to influence the Code of Practice.

3. Tackling Violence, Disorder and Antisocial Behaviour

We continue to focus on preventing and reducing violence, disorder and antisocial behaviour, and where such behaviour occurs to maximise detections and protect victims, including within instances of hate crime and domestic abuse.

Officers from Local Problem Solving Teams engage with schools in East Dunbartonshire across a range of issues with the aim of keeping young people safe within the community. Awareness campaigns include internet safety and the dangers of carrying weapons. These same officers are also working within communities engaging young people whilst out of school to help reduce the risk of harm to them, for example, intervening in their use of alcohol.

East Dunbartonshire has now established its own Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) in relation to domestic abuse cases. This enables the most effective care plans to be implemented for high-risk victims and any children. The MARAC can also work to manage the behaviour of perpetrators of domestic abuse.

Through examination of crime and incident patterns, exploiting all available intelligence, including information from partners, listening to concerns raised by members of the public and elected members we have endeavoured to target the right people, including the targeting of known offenders, in the right places, at the right times.

We hold daily tasking meetings along with Community Protection Services to ensure we are constantly reviewing and deploying resources in the areas of most need. Further, we hold weekly planning meetings, again along with Community Protection Services, to ensure we are planning for events and responding to emerging trends.

Through a variety of communications methods engage with the public to ensure awareness of our work and that they have trust and confidence that we are listening and responding to their concerns.

Year 2016/17 presented some challenges in terms of violence, disorder and anti-social. We saw a reduction in serious assaults but an increase in robberies and common assaults, although still below the 5-year average. Whilst there was no discernible pattern or factors evident to the increases experienced, we have increased our focus to reduce the levels of violence, disorder and anti-social behaviour seen.

It is welcome to see an ongoing reduction in levels of domestic abuse although we do continue to engage with victims and partner agencies to ensure that victims feel supported in reporting any such incidents.

The table over outlines the levels of violence, disorder and anti-social behaviour in year 2016/17 compared to the previous year.

Crime	Period	Number of Crimes and (Detection Rate)
Murder	April 2016 – Mar 2017	1
	April 2015 – Mar 2016	0
Attempted Murder	April 2016 – Mar 2017	3
	April 2015 – Mar 2016	2
Serious Assault	April 2016 – Mar 2017	36 (81%)
	April 2015 – Mar 2016	38 (83%)
	5 year average	44.4 (72%)
Robbery	April 2016 – Mar 2017	12 (58%)
	April 2015 – Mar 2016	4 (100%)
	5 year average	12.4 (64%)
Common Assault	April 2016 – Mar 2017	451 (65%)
	April 2015 – Mar 2016	437 (76%)
	5 year average	553 (72%)
Domestic Abuse	April 2016 – Mar 2017	361 (76%)
	April 2015 – Mar 2016	450 (83%)
	5 year average	481.8
Hate Crime	April 2016 – Mar 2017	63 (74%)
	April 2015 – Mar 2016	59 (87%)
	5 year average	56.6

Issue	Period	No. of Complaints
Complaints of Disorder	April 2016 – Mar 2017	2941
	April 2015 – Mar 2016	2735

Current Year 2017/18 – April to September

Regarding the first 6 months of 2017/18 compared to the first 6 months of 2016/17 we are seeing a decrease in violence.

Serious assaults have dropped from 21 in the first six months of previous year to 19 in the first six months of this year, and assaults from 251 to 225. Domestic abuse crimes continue to fall, from 191 in the first six months of previous year to 141 in the first six months of this year with a detection rate of 87%. Hate crime has fell this year, from 38 in the first six months of previous year to 28 in the first six months of this year and we continue to work on our detection rate of 61%.

We are proactively engaging with repeat reporters of disorder to try and intervene prior to reporters feeling the need to call police to try and impact on this quality of life impact.

We continue to place a strong emphasis on tackling violence, disorder and anti-social behaviour through our ongoing tasking and co-ordinating meetings.

4. Protecting People

Keeping people safe is a priority for Police Scotland and clearly a key priority voiced by communities. Our objectives included a commitment to:

- Work with partner agencies to support victims of domestic abuse;
- Encourage victims and witnesses to report all incidents of hate to help stop hatred motivated by prejudice and discrimination;
- Work with partners and media to encourage people to report domestic abuse and sexual crime;
- Achieve national targets in respect of MAPPA (Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements); and
- Reduce Road Deaths & Serious Injuries.

We have remained focussed on dealing quickly and effectively with domestic abuse incidents in East Dunbartonshire. Compared to 2015/16, the number of domestic abuse incidents has fallen by 7.8% and the number of domestic abuse crimes fell by 20%. Clearly a reduction in such incidents and crimes is welcome but we of course continue to encourage all victims of domestic abuse to come forward and report all such incidents and be supported by Police Scotland and our partners. Of those domestic abuse incidents where a crime was reported a detection rate of 76% was achieved.

As mentioned above we have established the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference to comprehensively manage victims of domestic abuse, their children and on occasion perpetrators. Specific support to victims has been provided in terms of proactive enforcement of bail conditions, ASSIST (specialist independent domestic abuse advocacy) referrals and ongoing training given to frontline officers.

The Empowered Partnership exists to raise awareness of the impact of domestic abuse and helps to ensure that the widest possible range of support is offered to victims.

Tackling sexual crime and the sexual abuse and exploitation of children and people at risk of harm remains a key priority for communities and for Police Scotland. Engagement in MAPPA has been via the Greater Glasgow Division Public Protection Unit. The advent of Police Scotland has allowed for greater access to specialist officers with skills in this field, who take the lead in these matters and support the Local Area Commander.

Police Scotland have been working hard to combat hate crime particularly against the backdrop of recent terrorist attacks where community tensions could potentially escalate. We engage with minority groups to ensure they feel confident in reporting any such crimes and robustly deal with any such reports. As mentioned, hate crime increased last year from the previous year but we are seeing a decline this year.

Road Safety in East Dunbartonshire has been a key priority, given the increased chances of accidents on more rural roads. While unfortunately too many drivers are still committing offences, the declining pattern of offences provides encouragement that driver behaviour is being influenced by intelligence led targeting of resources to road accident hotspots and areas of greatest concern.

The overall number of serious road collisions with persons injured increased from 10 to 12 from the previous year and the number of slight injuries has fallen from 117 to 105. There were no fatalities on the roads in East Dunbartonshire.

We recognise that East Dunbartonshire has an ageing population and that some people can feel vulnerable due to this or be targeted by those involved in criminality due to this. We

regularly carry out initiatives to focus on those who target elderly person, particularly through bogus caller and housebreaking initiatives and ensure that we have care plans for those who fall victim to such crimes.

Domestic housebreaking fell from 200 in 2015/16 to 142 in 2016/17.

Current Year 2017/18 – April to September

Domestic abuse crimes continue to fall, from 191 in the first six months of previous year to 141 in the first six month this year with a detection rate of 87%. Hate crime has fell this year, from 38 in the first six months of last year to 28 in the first six months of this year and we continue to work our detection rate of 61%.

Significant effort has been invested again in combating theft by housebreaking. This year we have experienced housebreakings having almost halved from 121 to 64 in the first six months of each year.

An East Dunbartonshire Police Officer has been shortlisted for Police Scotland Police Officer of the year for his work in this area in leading an initiative to combat housebreakings involving partners and a preventative intelligence led approach.

We continue to influence driver behaviour on our roads through frequent targeted and intelligence led road safety patrols.

5. Increasing Public Confidence and Local Engagement

To ensure that we maintain public confidence and engagement, we are committed to listening to local people. Our objectives included a commitment to:

- Undertake a Community Consultation Survey;
- Publish Community Policing Plans based on the result of the Community Consultation Survey and other forms of community engagement; and
- Report on performance, measured against the local priorities identified by the public.

An ongoing public consultation process is available online to ensure we capture public priorities for policing and these are supported through local engagement events. We aim to ensure that the work we are doing is relevant to the population and needs of East Dunbartonshire. Reporting at Multi Member Ward level is via Local Problem Solving Team attendance at Community Councils.

The mobile police office has been deployed across East Dunbartonshire on numerous occasions enabling local communities to engage more easily with police officers and voice concerns or raise issues. Awareness of this, and other issues, is continually raised through social and local media.

Officers engage with numerous community events, such as the youths activities at Kirkintilloch Leisure Centre at weekends to build relations across communities.

Current Year 2017/18 – April to September

We continue to maximise our deployment and patrol availability to ensure we are as visible and as accessible as possible, including undertaking local days of action to address areas of greatest concern.

Our social media presence and reach continues to grow and we engage with local media where relevant and possible.

Kirkintilloch Police Office continues to host its annual open day to ensure members of the public can engage with us in an informal setting and for us to provide an asset to the community.

We ensure our officers develop knowledge and skills, for example, they have recently undertaken mental health awareness training, dementia awareness training and awareness of the impact of adverse childhood experiences.

6. Tackling Serious Crime

Tackling serious and organised crime remains one of our key priorities. Specific objectives contained in the plan were to:

- Work with partners to deprive organised crime groups of financial gains achieved through legitimate enterprises; and
- Target organised crime groups through proceeds of crime legislation.

Serious and organised crime (SAOC) in the UK is a multi-pound industry. It is invariably international and sophisticated, striking at the heart of our communities. All officers in Greater Glasgow Division are engaged in tackling serious and organised crime and they are supported by specialised resources.

Within Greater Glasgow Division in 2016/17 we have deprived criminals from acquiring over £2.47 million in cash and assets, seized under the Proceeds of Crime act and legitimate enterprise disruption.

Work continues at local, divisional and national level to detect and disrupt the activities of organised crime groups and their members. Examples of this include local officers using road traffic legislation to disrupt the movement and activity of those involved in serious crime through to raising awareness when publicly funded contracts are being considered to ensure criminal enterprises do not gain from such contracts.

Current Year 2017/18 – April to September

Officers in East Dunbartonshire continue to gather local intelligence to assist in the disruption and detection of those involved in serious criminality. Further, we will use all available legislation, for example, road traffic legislation, to ensure we can disrupt the operation of those involved in organised criminality.

7. Conclusion

This is the final update report on the East Dunbartonshire Local Policing Plan 2014/17 which was approved at Council on the 25 September 2014.

Officers in East Dunbartonshire show great pride, enthusiasm and ownership in serving the people and communities of East Dunbartonshire.

I am delighted as to how the service we deliver continues to evolve to meet the needs of the challenges faced. I recognise the ongoing issues that our communities face and we shall constantly strive to address these issues to improve the lives of the people of East Dunbartonshire.

I am confident that we will continue to provide further positive outcomes for the people and communities of East Dunbartonshire as we strive not only to prevent crime but to reduce harm and improve safety and wellbeing.

Therefore it is absolutely critical that we continue to work together with our partners in the community. The progress made to date has been positive but none of it would have been possible without everyone working together.

I look forward to the future where we report on our revised Local Policing Plan in support of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan for East Dunbartonshire.

Brian McInulty
Chief Superintendent
Divisional Commander
Greater Glasgow Division

Gerry Corrigan
Chief Inspector
Area Commander
East Dunbartonshire
Greater Glasgow Division

POLICE SCOTLAND
Keeping people safe
POILEAS ALBA

East Dunbartonshire

Local Policing Plan

2017 - 2020

1 Introduction

1.1 Foreword

Policing in East Dunbartonshire is underpinned by this Local Policing Plan which is formed in accordance with the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012. To ensure our work is focused on the needs of communities, 'Your View Counts' consultation surveys are incorporated into the plan to ensure relevant priorities are identified from both a national and local perspective. This Local Policing Plan supports the East Dunbartonshire Local Outcome Improvement Plan which focuses on working together to achieve the best with the people of East Dunbartonshire, this is further outlined at Section 5. East Dunbartonshire has a history of strong partnership working and policing continues to contribute to that for the benefit of our people and our communities. The plan aims to support the Police Scotland 10-year strategy for policing which recognises that policing is not simply about responding to crimes, but is also about working with people and communities to prevent crime, reduce harm and improve safety and wellbeing.

1.2 East Dunbartonshire

East Dunbartonshire has a population of more than 104,500 people over 77 square miles. It is recognised as one of the best areas to live in Scotland based on people's health, life expectancy, employment and educational performance. Economic activity and employment rates are high and the level of crime is significantly below the Scottish average. Despite this, inequalities exist across the authority and there are pockets of deprivation where the quality of life falls well below the national average.

1.3 Policing in East Dunbartonshire

Policing aims to improve the safety and wellbeing of people, places and communities within East Dunbartonshire. The Local Area Commander is a Chief Inspector and policing is structured to efficiently and effectively respond to calls from the public through the Local Policing Teams, tackle longer terms issues through the Local Problem Solving Teams and enable access to specialist resources such as the Criminal Investigation Department and Road Policing.

A wide range of partnership working arrangements exist within East Dunbartonshire to improve safety and wellbeing and it is outlined how we will use these to support objectives. The partnership working arrangements are further outlined within the plan.

2 Policing Objectives

2.1 Local Policing Objectives

The top 5 local priorities within East Dunbartonshire identified through 'Your View Counts' consultation are:

- Homes Being Broken Into
- Antisocial Behaviour and Disorder
- Violent Crime
- Vehicles Being Stolen or Broken Into
- Drug Dealing / Misuse

2.2 National Policing Objectives

The top 5 priorities across Scotland identified through 'Your View Counts' consultation are:

- Counter Terrorism / National Security
- Violent Crime
- Serious Organised Crime
- Drug Dealing / Drug Misuse
- Child Abuse including Child Sexual Exploitation

This Local Policing Plan outlines how the local policing objectives will be delivered.

3 Delivery of Local Policing Objectives

3.1 Homes being broken into

Crimes such as housebreaking have a significant impact on communities and leave victims feeling unsafe and vulnerable. East Dunbartonshire has seen a downward trend in the commission rate of houses being broken into however we cannot be complacent and must continue to work with communities and partners to address housebreaking and related acquisitive crimes.

We will use **Public Engagement** to promote home safety, **Police Scotland Youth Volunteers** to personally promote this message and our **Co-Production** arrangements to provide a partnership approach regarding second hand dealers.

To tackle homes being broken into we will:

Raise awareness of crime prevention, to encourage preventative tactics to protect homes and property against theft;

Work with licensing partners to ensure second-hand dealers are operating within the terms of their licence, limiting outlets for stolen goods;

Focus on getting homeowners to adopt extra security measures to protect their goods, both in their homes and also their sheds and garages.

Focus on developing intelligence in relation to offenders and locations, undertaking proactive patrols to deter and detect offenders; and

Support dedicated operations to detect offenders, to achieve high detection rates and to prevent them from re-offending;

3.2 Antisocial Behaviour and Disorder

At low levels antisocial behaviour can be a nuisance but persistent and continual acts of disorder, vandalism and assaults can quickly become life altering and can have a sustained and lasting effect on victims, leaving them feeling vulnerable and isolated. Police Scotland and East Dunbartonshire Council will work together to tackle antisocial behaviour through Co-Production.

We will use **Co-Production** arrangements to prevent antisocial behaviour, utilise **Young Person Engagement within Schools** to reduce the instances of it and provide further reassurance through our **Public Engagement**.

To tackle antisocial behaviour we will:

Deploy high visibility patrols in priority areas to impact on violence and antisocial behaviour;

Identify and analyse repeat callers reporting antisocial behaviour and we will instigate appropriate measures to address underlying issues;

Work with local retailers to reduce public space alcohol consumption;

Local Problem Solving Teams will continue to work with young people to help them understand the impact antisocial behaviour has on communities; and

Maximise the use of disposals such as fixed penalty notices for low-level antisocial behaviour such as street drinking, to reduce alcohol related disorder.

3.3 Violent Crime

3.3.1 Public Space Violence

Violence, like antisocial behaviour and disorder, has a detrimental impact on the quality of life in communities. Acts of violence which occur in public spaces can increase the fear of crime and contribute to the impression that these localities are not safe places to live.

We will use **Young Person Engagement within Schools** to reduce instances of violence, provide further reassurance through our **Public Engagement** and also address areas of most need through our **PLACE Locality Plans.**

To tackle violence we will:

Utilise a partnership approach to increase community awareness, particularly in schools, of the gravity of weapon carrying to prevent further serious violence;

Work in conjunction with partner agencies to enhance information sharing regarding complaints made to non-police agencies about problematic households / locations for violence and domestic abuse;

Continue to identify and target repeatedly violent offenders.

3.3.2 Domestic Violence

Violence includes domestic abuse which often happens behind closed doors. We are fully committed to continuing to challenge and confront domestic abuse within communities.

To tackle domestic abuse we will:

Work with partners, through **MARAC** (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference) to identify victims and provide advice and support;

Work with specialist departments to identify repeat victims of abuse;

Encourage third-party reporting of domestic abuse;

Focus on repeat offenders and promote The Disclosure Scheme for Domestic Abuse Scotland which provides a means of sharing information about a partner's abusive past with a potential victim;

Educate and inform the public about non-physical forms of domestic abuse, to encourage early reporting of these incidents, to prevent escalation to violent crime; and

Carry out proactive work targeting repeat domestic abuse victims and offenders, to provide support and prevent re-offending.

3.3.3 Alcohol and Drug Fuelled Violence

The abuse of alcohol and drugs undoubtedly has a significant impact on violence levels and our most recent analysis indicates that alcohol was a factor in around one third of crimes reported to police.

We will use **Young Person Engagement within Schools** to reduce instances of alcohol and drug fueled violence, provide further reassurance through our **Public Engagement** and engage licensed premises through our **Co-Production** arrangements.

To tackle alcohol and drug related violence we will:

Continue to carry out proactive licensing enforcement with partners to reduce public drunkenness and related disorderly / violent behaviour;

Work with alcohol retailers / supermarkets to ensure compliance with licensing conditions and to address illegal alcohol sales and over-provision; and

Develop ways of increasing intelligence on alcohol related violence to identifying the most problematic areas.

3.4 Vehicles Being Stolen or Broken Into

Vehicle crime has an impact on communities and leaves victims feeling unsafe. East Dunbartonshire has seen a downward trend in the commission rate of vehicle crime however we cannot be complacent and must continue to work with communities and partners to address these crimes.

We will use **Public Engagement** to promote crime prevention, **Police Scotland Youth Volunteers** to personally promote this message and our **Co-Production** arrangements to provide a partnership approach regarding second hand dealers.

To tackle vehicle crime we will:

Raise awareness of crime prevention to encourage preventative tactics to protect vehicles against theft;

Work with licensing partners to ensure second-hand dealers are operating within the terms of their licence, limiting outlets for stolen goods;

Focus on intelligence in relation to offenders and locations, undertaking proactive patrols to deter and detect offenders; and

Support dedicated operations to detect offenders, to achieve high detection rates and to prevent them from re-offending.

3.5 Drug Dealing / Misuse

Drug misuse, like alcohol misuse, has a detrimental effect on individuals, their families and communities. Drug dealing is often associated with Serious and Organised Crime Groups who are often also involved in human trafficking, cybercrime and money laundering.

We will engage the **Alcohol and Drug Partnership** to divert persons from engaging with drug misuse, **Public Engagement and Young Person Engagement within Schools** to highlight the risks of drug misuse and where appropriate, **Police Scotland Youth Volunteers** to personally promote this message.

To tackle drug dealing and misuse we will:

Maximise opportunities to refer offenders who use drugs to substance misuse services, to minimise harm and promote recovery;

Educate young people, through the Local Problem Solving Teams, about the risks associated with drug misuse; and

Gather intelligence on those who supply controlled drugs and focus activity on intervention and enforcement.

4 Partnership Working Arrangement to Improve Safety and Wellbeing in East Dunbartonshire

The foregoing section shows the crime focused objectives that police officers in East Dunbartonshire aim to tackle. Below are the main partnership working arrangements that exist in East Dunbartonshire to support these efforts. These arrangements not only assist in preventing and detecting crime but enhances the safety and wellbeing of people and helps vulnerable people within communities.

4.1 Police Scotland and East Dunbartonshire Council Co-Production

Police Scotland and East Dunbartonshire Council Community Protection Services operate from Kirkintilloch Police Office in a Co-Production arrangement. Joint tasking and planning meetings ensure that areas of common interest, such as antisocial behaviour, are tackled jointly enabling the most effective response to be deployed between East Dunbartonshire Council and Police Scotland. The Co-Production arrangements enable initiatives such as fireworks safety, bogus caller campaigns and festive safety campaigns to be undertaken efficiently.

4.2 PLACE Locality Plans

Dedicated officers are assigned to PLACE areas to provide a visible police presence in areas of most need. As well as undertaking normal police duties, officers tackle community problems through local partnership approaches. This ensures that officers are not only tackling crime but working to reduce harm and improve safety and wellbeing in these areas. The officers and their related work plans are aligned to overall PLACE Plans.

4.3 MARAC – Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference

East Dunbartonshire MARAC is an action-focused meeting where high-risk domestic abuse cases are discussed in a multi-agency environment. This enables the most effective care plans to be implemented for high-risk victims and any children. The MARAC can also work to manage the behaviour of perpetrators of domestic abuse.

4.4 Empowered

Empowered is the multi-agency partnership of services in East Dunbartonshire which have an interest in preventing and eliminating all forms of Violence Against Women and Girls.

4.5 Young Person Engagement within Schools

Local Problem Solving Team Officers deliver a safety and crime prevention educational package to East Dunbartonshire schools. This aims to educate young people about the risks and dangers they may be exposed to including topics such as on-line safety and knife crime.

4.6 Community Planning Partnership

Police Scotland is fully engaged in the East Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership. The Partnership produces the Local Outcome Improvement Plan which focuses on improving outcomes for people and communities. It is delivered through community planning partners working together to achieve a better East Dunbartonshire.

4.7 Police Scotland Youth Volunteers (PSYV)

East Dunbartonshire has its own youth volunteer group. The PSYV programme aims to strengthen the relationship between the police and young people, breaking down barriers and promoting positive role models. PSYV provides a practical way for young people to understand policing by supporting the police in their local area through volunteering. As part of this, young people are given a chance for their voice to be heard and encouraged to promote good citizenship. The programme is open to all young people aged 13 – 17 and it allows participants to get an insight into policing in Scotland, whilst inspiring individuals to participate positively within their communities.

4.8 Child Protection Committee and Adult Protection Committee

Police Scotland is fully engaged within the East Dunbartonshire Child Protection and Adult Protection Committees. Both committees are multi-agency based and work to ensure we have best practice in place regarding child and adult protection.

4.9 Alcohol and Drug Partnership

East Dunbartonshire Alcohol and Drug Partnership (ADP) is a multi-agency group tasked by the Scottish Government with providing person-centred, recovery-focused and evidence-based treatment services to meet people's needs.

4.10 West of Scotland Regional Resilience Group

Police Scotland in East Dunbartonshire will participate in the West of Scotland Regional Resilience Group to maintain and improve resilience and emergency response within East Dunbartonshire.

4.11 Public Engagement

Police Scotland will engage with Community Councils and residents associations to ensure we are aware of and can respond to issues that arise. We will maintain visibility in the local and social media to ensure awareness of our work.

4.12 Local Problem Solving Teams

The Local Problem Solving Teams undertake numerous local initiatives to not only combat crime but improve safety and wellbeing in East Dunbartonshire. The teams link in with a variety of local partners and build knowledge of the vulnerable within communities, to ensure that appropriate support can be provided by the most appropriate service.

5 Community Planning

The diagram below outlines how this Local Policing Plan delivers elements of the LOIP and supports wider partnership outcomes.

Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP)

Top tier of strategic planning in East Dunbartonshire. This details the overall vision for the whole authority area and defines the six high level commitments, known as outcomes. Has long term performance and improvement arrangements. Ten-year lifespan.

Local Outcome Delivery Group Plans (x6) PLACE Locality Plans

Strategy and Action Plans to Deliver the 6 LOIP outcomes:

Economic Recovery and Growth; Employments and Skills; Children and Young People's Wellbeing; Safer and Stronger Communities; Adult Health and Wellbeing; and Older Adults, Vulnerable Citizens and Carers.

PLACE Locality Plans (x4)

Specific plans for geographic communities that experience poorer outcomes compared to the authority as a whole.

Partner Plans - including Local Policing Plan

Each of the statutory partners as defined by the Community Empowerment Act should align their priorities to incorporate the tiers above.

Local Policing Plan Primarily Supports Safer and Stronger Communities LOIP Outcome but also supports other Outcomes.

6 Local Scrutiny and Engagement

The Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 provides a framework for local scrutiny and engagement arrangements between Police, Fire and Rescue Service and the Local Authority. The Local Area Commander will report, at least yearly, to East Dunbartonshire Council on policing performance measured against the Local Policing Plan. This provides locally elected members with the opportunity to examine performance and hold the police to account in relation to the delivery of local policing services, but also, to shape services moving forward.

7 Local Contact Details

Kirkintilloch Police Office
Southbank Drive
Kirkintilloch
G66 1XJ

Bishopbriggs Police Office
113 Kirkintilloch Road
Glasgow
G64 2AA

Milngavie Police Office
99 Main Street
Milngavie
G62 6JH

Dial 999 for an emergency that requires urgent police attention.

Dial 101 for non-emergency.

TextRelay 18000 for an emergency.

TextRelay 18001101 for a non-emergency response.

If you have any information about crime in your area and wish to provide it anonymously, call Crimestoppers on 0800 555 111.

If you have concerns or issues you would like to discuss with our Local Problem Solving Team contact them on;

Follow us on twitter **@EastDunbPolice**

East Dunbartonshire
Community Planning Partnership

AGENDA ITEM NO: 11

COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP BOARD	**7 DECEMBER 2017**
PNCA/172/17/EB	**DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE PLACE, NEIGHBOURHOOD AND CORPORATE ASSETS**
CONTACT OFFICER:	**JAMES MCNEIL, SCOTTISH FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE**
SUBJECT TITLE:	**ANNUAL REVIEW AND SCRUTINY OF LOCAL FIRE AND RESCUE PLAN AND APPROVAL OF DRAFT LOCAL FIRE AND RESCUE PLAN 2017**

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1. The purpose of this report is to invite the Community Planning Partnership Board to review and scrutinise the performance of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service locally in relation to the Local Fire and Rescue Plan 2014-17 and to invite any comments from the board in respect of the new draft East Dunbartonshire Local Fire and Rescue Plan 2017.

1.2. **Appendix 1** contains the annual progress report for the full year of 2016-17 in relation to the Local Fire and Rescue Plan for 2014-17. **Appendix 2** contains first quarter progress report for 2017-18 in relation to the draft Local Fire and Rescue Plan 2017. The draft East Dunbartonshire Local Fire and Rescue Plan 2017 itself is contained in **Appendix 3**.

2.0 SUMMARY

2.1. Partners will be aware that the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service came into force on 1 April 2013, replacing the existing Fire and Rescue Services throughout Scotland, including Strathclyde Fire and Rescue, which covered East Dunbartonshire.

2.2. The Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 requires the Chief Officer of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service to prepare a draft local plan and submit it for approval, and a review and scrutiny process to take place.

2.3. During the course of 2017 Fire and Rescue Plans will be replaced with new, locally tailored Plans. The East Dunbartonshire Local Plan has been drafted, consultation is currently taking place and will close on the 22nd December. Our consultation hub will host the consultation activity for all draft Local Fire and Rescue Plans across Scotland and is accessible via the following link:

https://firescotland.citizenspace.com/planning-and-performance/east-dunbarton-draft-local-fire-plan/

2.4. The production of the Local Plan is an important part of the national planning process and takes account of the Scottish Government overarching vision for public services, the strategic direction as set out in the Fire and Rescue Framework for Scotland 2016, as well as locally identified priorities and objectives.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1. It is recommended that the Board:-

a) Scrutinises the progress reports for the 2016-17 year and the first quarter of 2017-18 against the respective Local Fire and Rescue Plans; and

b) Reviews and comments on the draft East Dunbartonshire Local Fire and Rescue Plan 2017; and

c) Notes that performance against the 2017 Plan will continue to be monitored by means of scrutiny and review at Council on an annual basis. The Community Planning Partnership Board will also continue to receive regular progress reports.

4.0 APPENDICES

a) Appendix 1 – Local Fire and Rescue Plan, Annual Progress Report 2016-2017.

b) Appendix 2- Local Fire and Rescue Plan, Annual Prpgress Report for Quarter 1 2017-2018 (new format).

c) Appendix 3 – Draft East Dunbartonshire Local Fire and Rescue Plan 2017

THOMAS GLEN
DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE PLACE, NEIGHBOURHOOD AND CORPORATE ASSETS

DISCLAIMER

The figures included in this report are provisional and subject to change as a result of quality assurance and review. The statistics quoted are internal management information published in the interests of transparency and openness.
The Scottish government publishes Official Statistics each year which allow for comparisons to be made over longer periods of time.

Please ensure any external partners in receipt of these reports are aware of this.

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Introduction

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) has a robust and extensive approach to the measurement and management of national and local performance.

This report outlines the key findings from the (SFRS) annual review of local performance within East Dunbartonshire for 2016-2017. In so doing it outlines our progress in the delivery of our local priorities as set within the Local Fire and Rescue Plan for the area.

Moreover, the report benchmarks performance against the previous years activity and identifies emerging themes and trends which, moving forward, the service will focus on to enhance our preventative activities. Our primary focus will always be to reduce the risk to life and our attention is aimed towards safety in the home, where the vast majority of fire deaths and injuries occur. Every fire fatality is a tragic event, bringing years of misery for a family, it is dissapointing to note that during this reporting period there was two fire fatalities, one on which was attributed to an accidental dwelling fire. This incident resulted in our service conducting a comprehensive public re-assurance programme within the locality, we visited 222 homes and carried out 124 home safety visits as a result. This critical, free advice includes the fitting of smoke and heat detection to all householders within East Dunbartonshire's local communities.

We recognise and are grateful for all the tremendous work of our partners within the Community Planning Partnership both at a strategic and operational level. Together we continue to proactively target the most vulnerable and at risk groups who are more likely to suffer from the consequences of fire in the home.

Looking ahead, the intelligence and data that has been captured over the course of this year will be proactively used to inform on the next iteration of the Local Fire and Rescue plan; so ensuring that we continue to strive to deliver better outcomes for local communities across East Dunbartonshire.

Performance Summary

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

	Apr to (& incl.) Mar					RAG rating
Key performance indicator	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	YTD
All deliberate fires	187	227	204	205	216	▲
All accidental dwelling fires	60	53	69	71	74	▲
All accidental dwelling fire casualties (fatal & non-fatal (	21	7	7	12	22	◆
All accidental other building fires	25	15	12	17	24	◆
Special Service - RTCs	23	31	22	24	30	◆
False Alarm - UFAs	321	316	284	295	331	◆

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

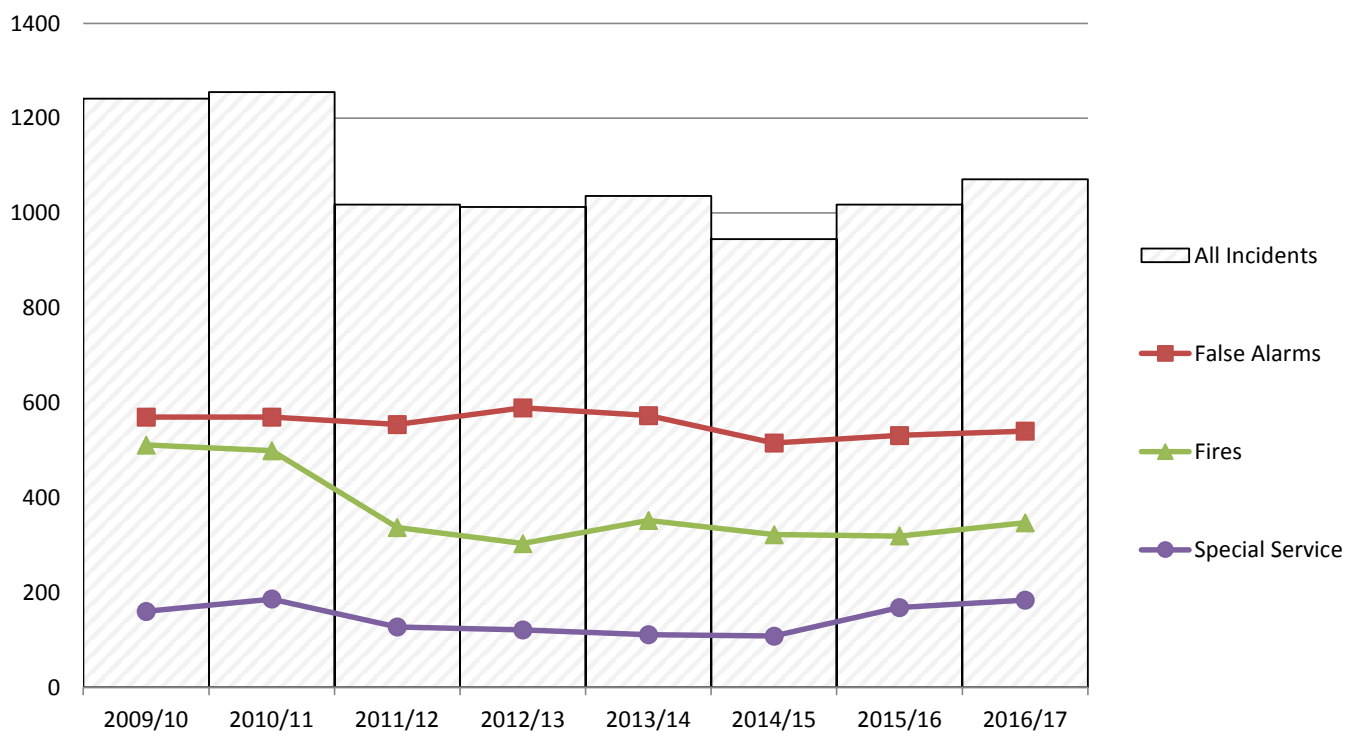
Note

Quarterly Performance RAG rating = the reporting period compared to the average over the previous quarterly reporting periodsYear to Date RAG rating = the cumulative total of all quarterly performance in the current year compared to cumulative total of all quarterly performance in the previous year

Incident Overview

During the Year to Date period 2016-17 (April to March) SFRS have responded to a total of one thousand and seventy four (1074) incidents. This shows a slight increase on the same period last year of one thousand and eighteen (1018) incidents, with the Year to Date (YTD) period average for the previous four years of one thousand and three (1003).

The chart below illustrates incidents YTD attended within East Dunbartonshire council over the last 8 fiscal years



Progress on local fire & rescue plan priorities

Local Risk Management and Preparedness

The Local Fire Plan 2014-17 sets out the priorities for that period in order that the SFRS will meet the objectives of the East Dunbartonshire Single Outcome Agreement. This has seen the creation of Local Performance Indicators (LPI) that provides a focus on delivering these priorities and has been set at a challenging level intended to deliver a meaningful difference to our communities and staff alike. It is disappointing to note a small increase in accidental dwelling fires it is important to bear in mind the majority of these incidents were minor in nature, however we are dissapointed to note that there was two fire fatalities during this period, one of which occured as a consequence of being involved in an accidental dwelling house fire. Crews will continue to identify and engage with those members of the community that are most at risk and we will reduce that risk through a targeted program of Home Fire Safety Visits.

Train our staff to deal with our local risks

We are working closely with our partners in targeting areas and groups that our risk analysis has identified as areas for improvement. We will continue to use a targeted approach to promote fire safety, to continue and develop our education and awareness programmes and to work with our communities and partners to deliver safety initiatives.The Station Managers for Kirkintilloch, Bishopbriggs and Milngavie will contribute to the development of a risk based approach by monitoring activity and emerging risks at a tactical level. We will also enhance our engagement with the local business community to target those age and gender risk categories identified within our analysis.

Gather and analyse risk information

This report provides detail on the performance of the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service in the East Dunbartonshire area. The outcomes and measures provided in this report detail a blend of quantitative and qualitative information to support committee members in their scrutiny role. The service aims to deliver very high standards to our communities; however we recognise that wherever our performance falls short of expectations we will respond promptly to address the areas of concern. This report contains a series of Local Performance Indicators (LPI) that provide an assessment of the risk within East Dunbartonshire by: 1. Subdividing the various fire related incidents into meaningful categories. 2. Setting out our direction of travel in reducing that risk. 3. Contextualising the fire risk profile. 4. Confirming the continued proactive measures that the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service are implementing.

Work with partners to mitigate risks

We are continuing to work with East Dunbartonshire Alcohol and Drug Partnership (EDADP) to strengthen referral pathways. We have delivered presentations to all staff members of the East Dunbartonshire Community Addiction Team (EDCAT) highlighting the value of referring clients for our HFSV service. We are also, in conjunction with the EDADP taking this message out to housing providers within East Dunbartonshire. We are a key member of partner groups within East Dunbartonshire in targeting areas of concern delivering safety messages to all residents. We also attend and contribute to Multi Agency meetings that may be called for specific incidents to identify and improve risks/training needs to eliminate it re-occurring.

Deal with major events

Whilst we did not respond to any major operational incidents during this reporting period we continued to work with our partners to assisit in the delivery of various community engagement activities throughout East Dunbartonshire, we participated in the Canal Festival which was a great success and an excellent example of partnership working in East Dunbartonshire.

Reduction of 'All deliberate fires'

Deliberate Fires include both Primary Fires (those that involve a building or property) and Secondary Fires (typically refuse fires or fires involving grass, trees or heathland). The majority of fires analysed in the Deliberate Fire category are Secondary Fires, which account for approximately 77% of all fires under consideration.

Results

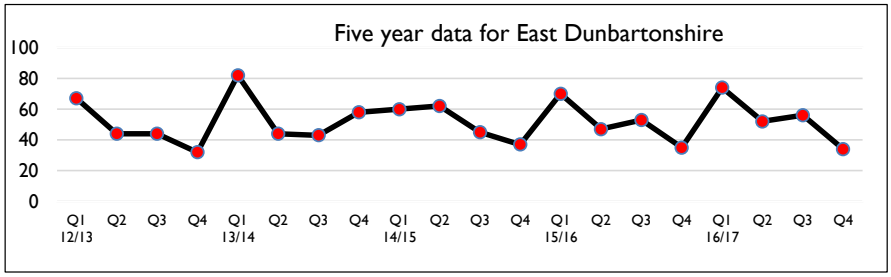
Deliberate Fires YTD 2016/17 figure of 216 have seen a 5% increase on the figure for the same period in 2015/16. The figure of 216, when benchmarked against the West of Scotland and National statistics indicates that we are following the same downward trend but performing better in this area.(see trend lines below)

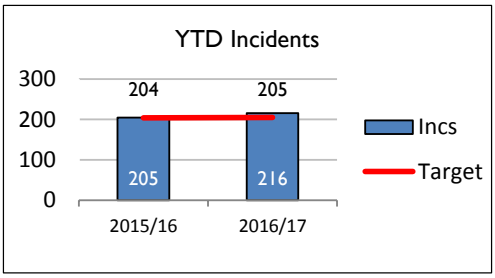
Reasons

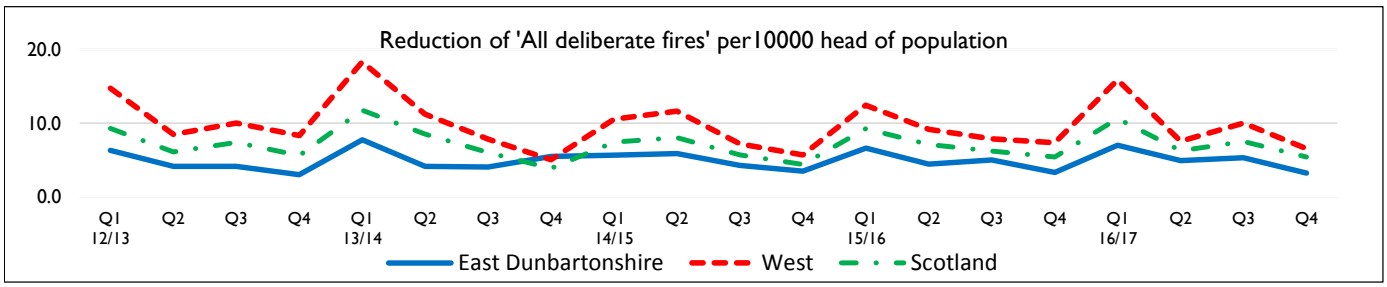
We typically see a spike in deliberate fires in the first quarter of the year, this spike being the result of improved weather conditions, lighter nights and an increase in youth related anti-social behaviour. Of the 216 deliberate fires that have been recorded, 167 are classified as secondary fires, the majority of which can be attributed to refuse, grass and scrub fires. Within this reporting period we attended 18 vehicle fires which is a decrease of 14% on the previous years figure.

Actions

We will continue to work alongside partners within the CPP to identify areas of demand including derelict or vacated properties with the aim of securing these properties or ensuring their demolition. Operational crews and Community Advocate Teams will continue with their youth engagement activities and will deliver a series of school programs and Fire Skill's courses to continue to support partner agencie's in our youth diversionary initiatives.







YTD ward ave. for East Dunbartonshire - 27	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Sparklines
East Dunbartonshire	187	227	204	205	216	
Milngavie	21	20	17	21	31	
Bearsden North	11	16	16	14	17	
Bearsden South	11	10	20	7	23	
Campsie and Kirkintilloch North	45	62	34	38	29	
Bishopbriggs North and Torrance	24	28	26	35	38	
Bishopbriggs South	25	35	33	24	31	
Kirkintilloch East & Twechar	31	42	37	43	29	
Lenzie and Kirkintilloch South	19	14	21	23	18	

Reduction of 'All accidental dwelling fires'

Following detailed analysis of the root causes for this increasing figure, there is an emerging theme of small fires within kitchens which are relatively minor in nature. These mainly involve lone persons over the pensionable age who have become distracted or fallen asleep. However with the increase in telecare and general smoke detector ownership these fires are detected earlier resulting in quicker notification to SFRS.

Results

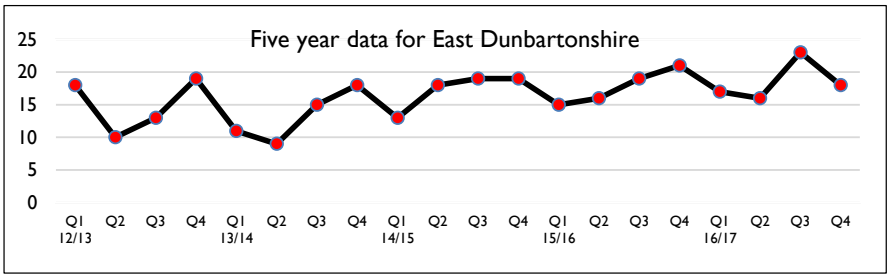
The number of accidental dwelling fires in 2016/17 of 74 has slightly increased on the previous year figure of 71. We carried out 1335 HFSVs in 2016/17, and fitted 1120 smoke/heat detectors, an increase of 6% on the previous year.

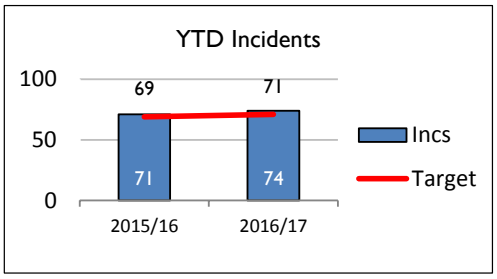
Reasons

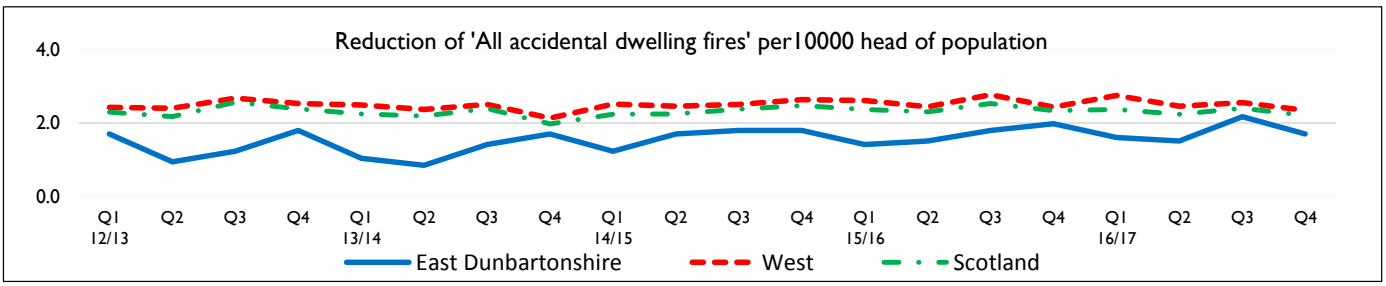
There is an emerging theme of small fires within kitchens which are relatively minor in nature. These mainly involve lone persons over the pensionable age who have become distracted or fallen asleep. However with the increase in telecare and general smoke detector ownership these fires are detected earlier resulting in quicker notification to SFRS.

Actions

We will continue to deliver Home Fire Safety Visits targeted towards those individuals most at risk. We will work alongside partners to identify vulnerable individuals and convene case conferences to identify appropriate strategies for the protection of these persons. The area has launched a media campaign to provide safety information via different sources including social media. Whilst conducting HFSVs crews will remind and reinforce the safety massage of remaining vigilant whilst cooking to members of the public.







YTD ward ave. for East Dunbartonshire - 9	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Sparklines
East Dunbartonshire	60	53	69	71	74	
Milngavie	9	8	11	7	18	
Bearsden North	8	4	9	8	11	
Bearsden South	9	6	5	5	6	
Campsie and Kirkintilloch North	10	7	11	7	8	
Bishopbriggs North and Torrance	3	6	7	8	4	
Bishopbriggs South	5	12	7	13	6	
Kirkintilloch East & Twechar	3	4	12	14	13	
Lenzie and Kirkintilloch South	13	6	7	9	8	

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

Fire casualty and fatality rates provide an indication of the number of serious, life threatening injuries that occur as a result of fire. We robustly scrutinise any injury to ensure any lessons are captured, measures implemented and the people of East Dunbartonshire better protected.

Results

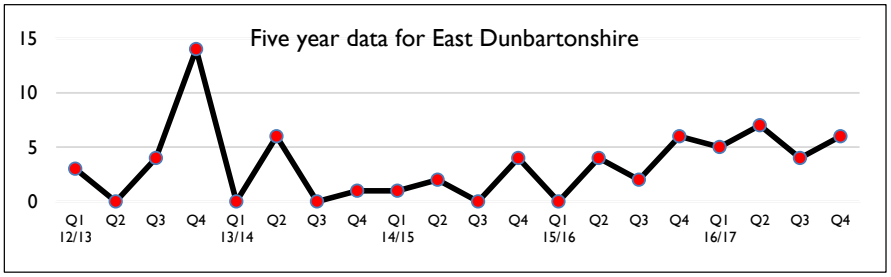
The figure for 2016/17 has shown an increase on the same period for the previous year. When we look at the average for the proceding four years we see that the 2016/17 figure is an 83% increase on the four year average.

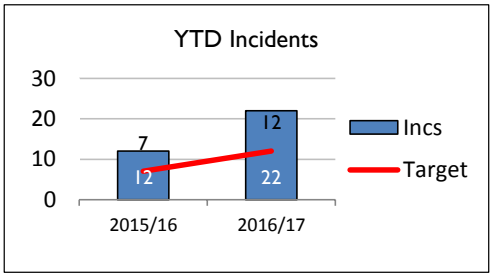
Reasons

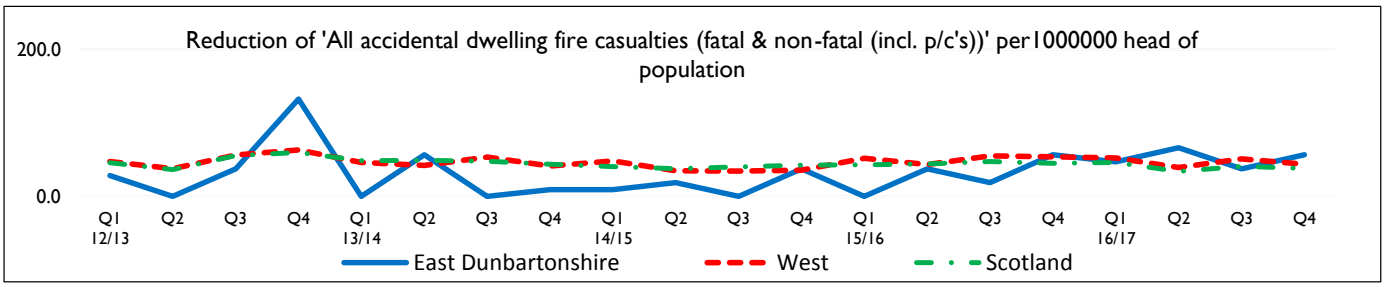
When looking at a category of incident that involves a low baseline figure a single incident can have a substantial impact on the performance indicator. Of the 27 casualties reported in 2016/17, there was one fatality, two individuals where admitted to hospital with serious injuries with the remaining 86% suffering from slight to minor injuries.

Actions

We will continue to deliver Home Fire Safety Visits targeted towards those individuals most at risk. We will work alongside partners to identify vulnerable individuals and convene case conferences to identify appropriate strategies for the protection of these persons. We are also looking to widen our visits to including Slips, Trips and Falls as part of our assessment. We have also secured links with HMP Lowmoss in working closely with their pre-release programme which allow us to work closely with the prisoners in educating them about home safety and arranging home visits once they are released.







YTD ward ave. for East Dunbartonshire - 3	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Sparklines
East Dunbartonshire	21	7	7	12	22	
Milngavie	5	0	0	1	10	
Bearsden North	0	0	0	2	4	
Bearsden South	5	0	0	0	0	
Campsie and Kirkintilloch North	1	0	0	0	1	
Bishopbriggs North and Torrance	0	2	1	3	0	
Bishopbriggs South	3	1	0	3	2	
Kirkintilloch East & Twechar	5	2	5	2	4	
Lenzie and Kirkintilloch South	2	2	1	1	1	

Reduction of 'All accidental other building fires'

This category of incident looks at all accidental fires within buildings that are not dwellings. It includes all residential and non residental buildings in both the private and public sector.

Results

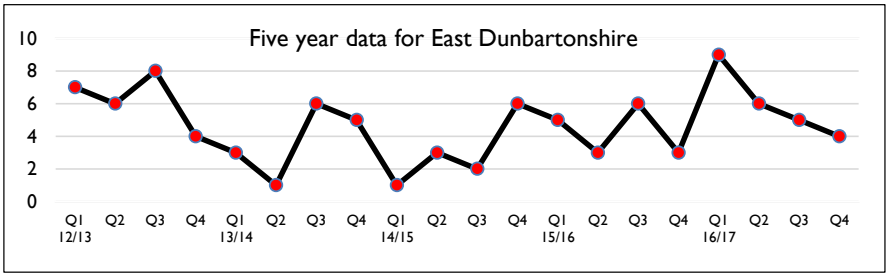
The figure for 2016/17 represents a rise of 41% on the figure for the same period in the previous year. When we look at the average for the proceding four years we see that the 2016/17 figure has increased by 20% on the four year average.

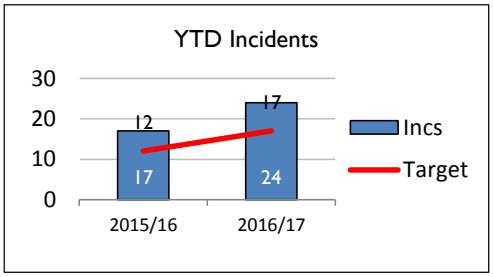
Reasons

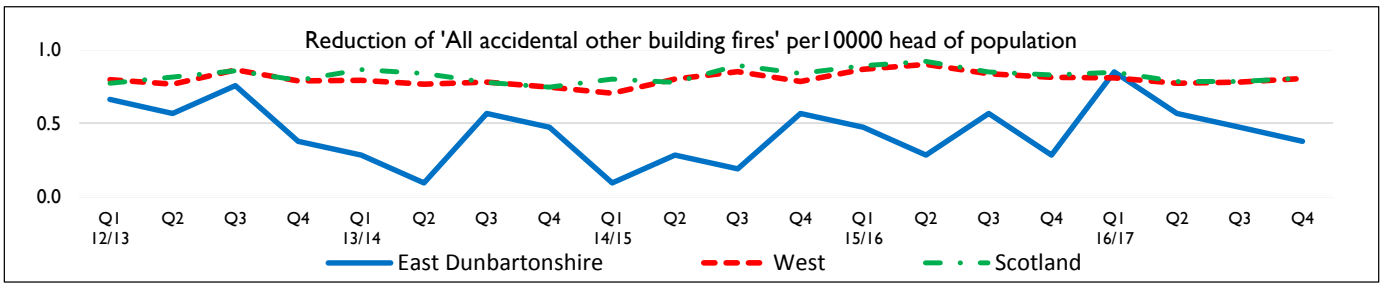
A common theme emerging across the East Dunbartonshire area is small fires in nature involving the cooking ranges within kitchens of fast food outlets and restaurants and faults in equipment.

Actions

Fire Safety Enforcement Officers are conducting themed audits of buildings and proactively engaging with duty holders to raise awareness. Particularly around the maintenance and cleanliness of cooking equipment and the training of their staff. All premises that fall under the auspices of the Fire Scotland Act 2005 and have a fire, irrespective of the size of the fire, are subject to a post fire audit in order that lessons can be captured and shared with dutyholders.







YTD ward ave. for East Dunbartonshire - 3	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Sparklines
East Dunbartonshire	25	15	12	17	24	
Milngavie	1	2	1	2	5	
Bearsden North	1	3	2	3	0	
Bearsden South	2	2	3	2	2	
Campsie and Kirkintilloch North	6	1	1	3	3	
Bishopbriggs North and Torrance	2	2	2	2	9	
Bishopbriggs South	4	2	1	2	1	
Kirkintilloch East & Twechar	5	1	1	2	3	
Lenzie and Kirkintilloch South	4	2	1	1	1	

Reduction of 'Special Service - RTCs'

Whilst much of this risk is outwith the control of SFRS, responding to Road Traffic Collisions (RTC) is a key element of our intervention strategy. We are committed to working with partners and other stakeholders to reduce the number of RTC's that occur within East Dunbartonshire.

Results

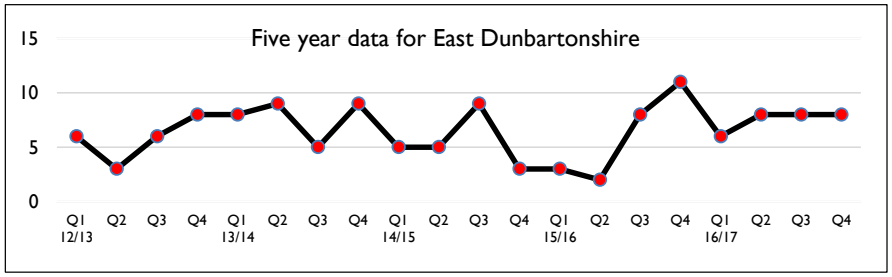
The figure for 2016/17 has shown an increase on the same period for the previous year. When we look at the average for the preceding four years we see that the 2016/17 figure has increased by 20% on the four year average.

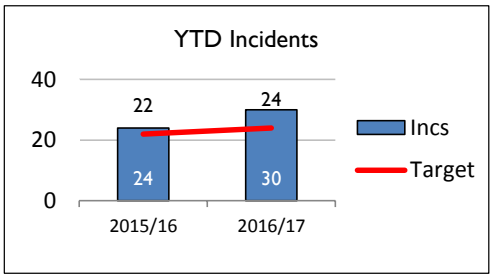
Reasons

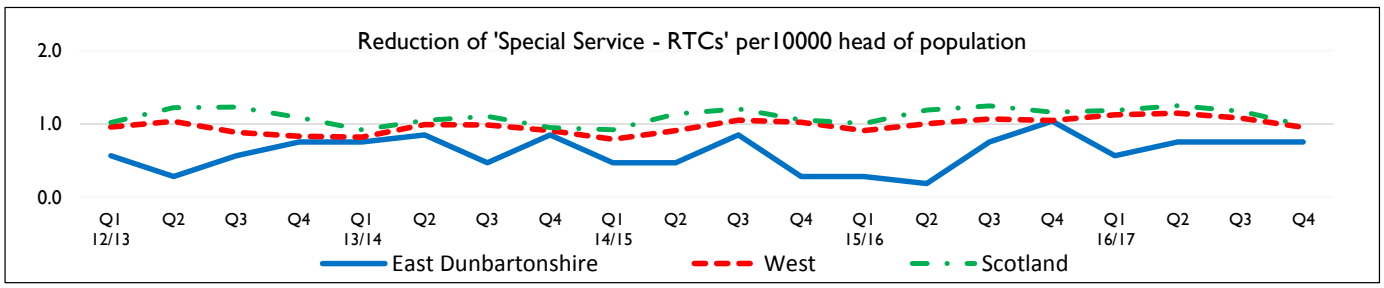
There are a number of factors that present a challenge when trying to affect the number of RTC's within a local authority area, these include, the fact that drivers involved in collisions may not be resident within that local authority and thus an opportunity to enagage with them prior to the event may not be possible.

Actions

We will continue to deliver road safety message to key groups in conjunction with our partners in the police and education department. We have appointed a Road Safety Co-ordinator who will be working in partnership to reduce the number of RTC incidents in future.







YTD ward ave. for East Dunbartonshire - 4	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Sparklines
East Dunbartonshire	23	31	22	24	30	
Milngavie	3	4	3	3	5	
Bearsden North	3	3	3	5	3	
Bearsden South	1	4	1	3	5	
Campsie and Kirkintilloch North	7	7	4	4	5	
Bishopbriggs North and Torrance	8	4	6	5	8	
Bishopbriggs South	0	1	3	2	1	
Kirkintilloch East & Twechar	1	3	2	2	3	
Lenzie and Kirkintilloch South	0	5	0	0	0	

Reduction of 'False Alarm - UFAs'

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

Results

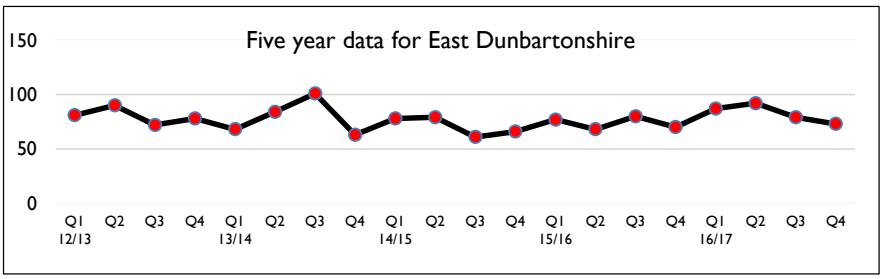
The figure for 2016/17 shows an increase on the figure for the same period in the previous year. When we look at the figures for the previous four years we can however see that the figures for this type of incident have increased by 5%.

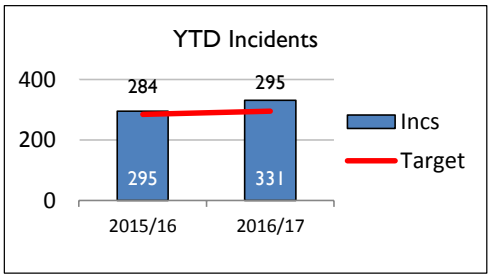
Reasons

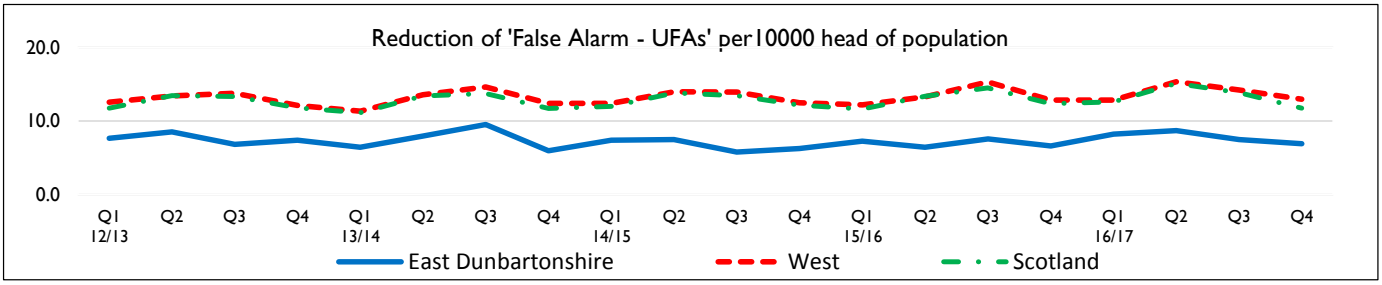
The increased prevalence of automatic fire detection systems throughout all classes of building has inevitably contributed to difficulties in terms of system faults and failures. The SFRS has long been aware of the importance of developing a robust process for managing UFAS activity and released a policy and procedure detailing the processes to be used to engage with persons responsible for managing automated alarm systems and the mechanisms available to support them in dealing with identified issues.

Actions

Our area has developed a bespoke electronic system for recording UFAS activity within East Dunbartonshire and providing an audit trail for all engagement undertaken. Specific officers have been nominated to manage this system and provide periodic reports on progress achieved. Fire safety teams with specialist knowledge on fire alarm and detection systems have been allocated buildings to work with, similar to the excellent initiative that is being progressed with East Dunbartonshire Council in introducing management regimes within education establishments.







YTD ward ave. for East Dunbartonshire - 41	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Sparklines
East Dunbartonshire	321	316	284	295	331	
Milngavie	37	34	32	34	34	
Bearsden North	20	23	34	29	43	
Bearsden South	50	57	40	66	54	
Campsie and Kirkintilloch North	49	52	45	45	50	
Bishopbriggs North and Torrance	97	91	61	55	59	
Bishopbriggs South	22	15	10	17	25	
Kirkintilloch East & Twechar	24	29	37	33	33	
Lenzie and Kirkintilloch South	22	15	25	16	33	

East Dunbartonshire Q1 Performance Report 2017/ 2018

SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE
Working together for a safer Scotland

Working together for a safer Scotland

East Dunbartonshire Council

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Deliberate Fire Setting	8
Non-Domestic Fire Safety	9
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Local Fire and Rescue Service Plan Priorities

The Local Fire and Rescue Service Plan has been developed to set out the priorities and objectives within East Dunbartonshire and allows our local authority partners to scrutinise the performance outcomes of these priorities. We will continue to work closely with our partners in East Dunbartonshire to ensure we are all **"Working Together for a Safer Scotland**" through targeting risks to our communities at a local level.

The plan has been developed to complement key partnership activity embedded across East Dunbartonshire 's Community Plan and associated Delivery and Thematic plans. Through partnership working we will seek to deliver continuous improvement in our performance and effective service delivery in our area of operations.

The Local Fire and Rescue Plan for East Dunbartonshire identified six areas for demand reduction and is subject to regular monitoring and reporting through the Police & Fire and Rescue Committee. A summary of the priorities and current activity is detailed below with further detail and analysis contained within this performance report.

	Accidental Dwelling Fires	Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties	Unintentional Injury and Harm	Deliberate Fire Setting	Non-Domestic Fire Safety	Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals
Bearsden North Ward	1	0	1	7	0	7
Bearsden South Ward	2	0	2	15	0	13
Bishopbriggs North and Campsie Ward	0	0	6	13	2	25
Bishopbriggs South Ward	1	0	1	15	0	17
Kirkintilloch East and North Twechar Ward	6	0	11	50	0	11
Lenzie and Kirkintilloch South Ward	0	1	0	4	1	7
Milngavie Ward	5	1	3	12	0	5
Total Incidents	**15**	**2**	**24**	**116**	**3**	**85**
Year on Year Change	-29%	-50%	41%	68%	-63%	-2%
3 Year Average Change	71%	50%	141%	168%	38%	98%
5 Year Average Change	71%	50%	141%	168%	38%	98%

About the statistics within this report

The activity totals and other statistics quoted within this report are published in the interests of transparency and openness. They are provisional in nature and subject to change as a result of ongoing quality assurance and review. Because all statistics quoted are provisional there may be a difference in the period totals quoted in our reports after local publication which result from revisions or additions to the data in our systems. The Scottish Government publishes official statistics each year which allow for comparisons to be made over longer periods of time.

Activity levels have reduced by more than 5%

Activity levels have reduced by up to 5%

Activity levels have increased overall

East Dunbartonshire Activity Summary

145 fires primary & secondary — 38%

44 special services — 15%

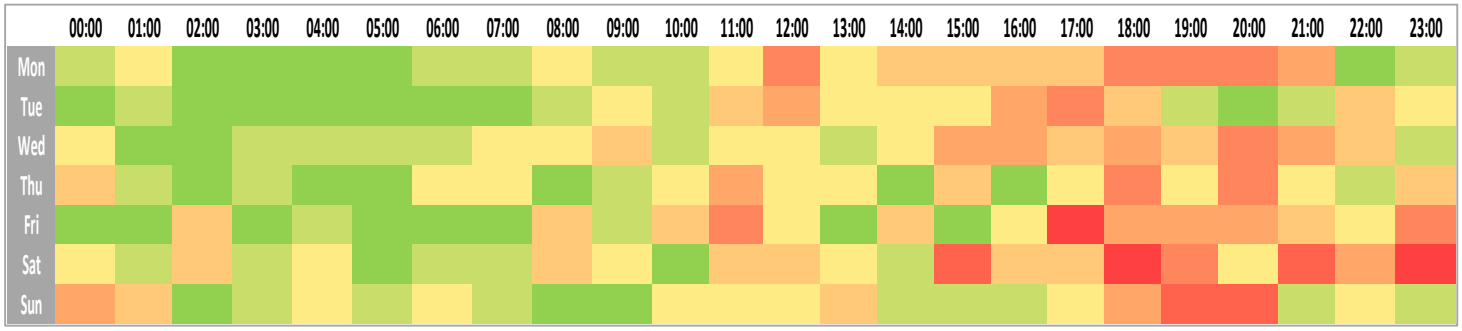
161 false alarms — 20%

350 total number of incidents — 20%

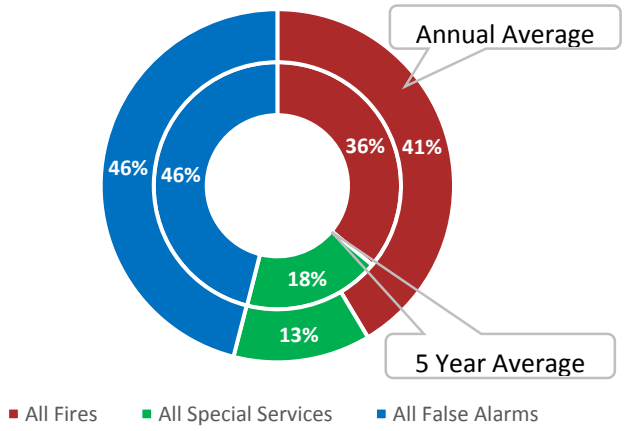
29 fire & non-fire casualties — 32%

£167,450 economic cost of ufas incidents

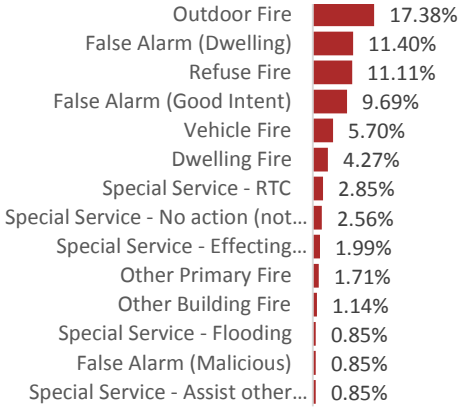
Activity by Time of Day



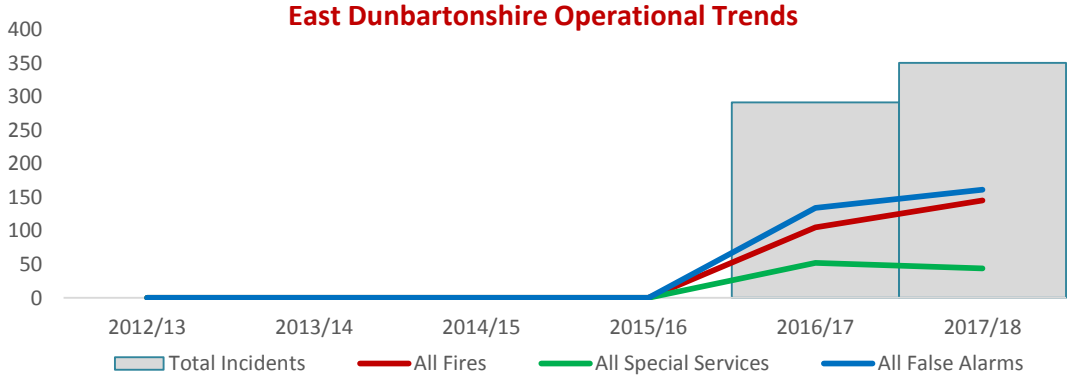
Incidents by Classification



Top 15 Incident Types by % of Total Incidents



East Dunbartonshire Operational Trends



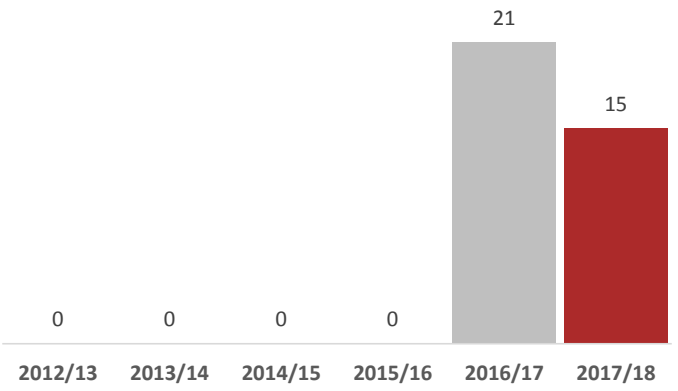
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
All Fires	0	0	0	0	105	145
All Special Services	0	0	0	0	52	44
All False Alarms	0	0	0	0	134	161
Total Incidents	0	0	0	0	291	350

Domestic Safety - Accidental Dwelling Fires

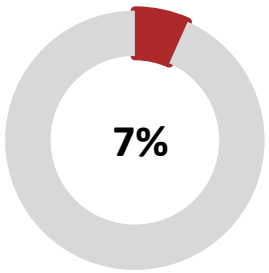
Performance Summary

Year on Year	3 Year Average	5 Year Average
-29%	71%	71%

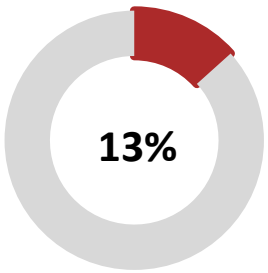
Accidental Dwelling Fires to Date



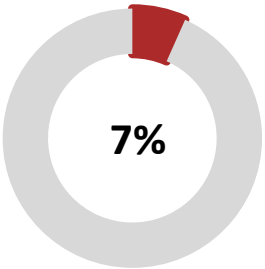
Accidental Dwelling Fires Activity by Ward (% share)



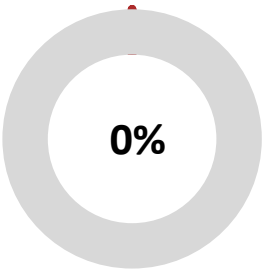
Bearsden North



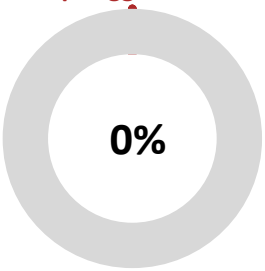
Bearsden South



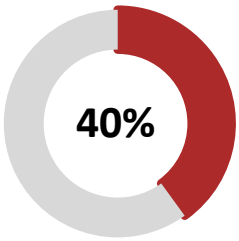
Bishopbriggs South Ward



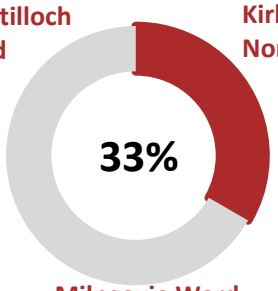
Bishopbriggs North and Campsie Ward



Lenzie and Kirkintilloch South Ward

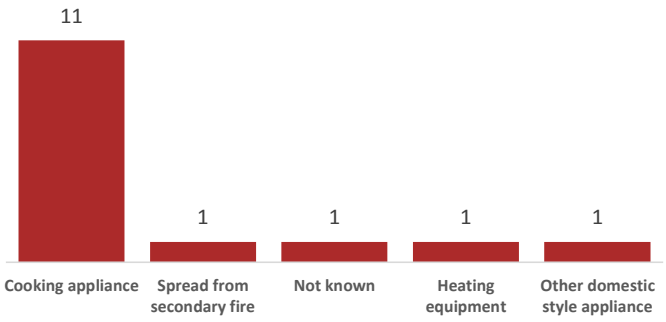


Kirkintilloch East and North Twechar Ward

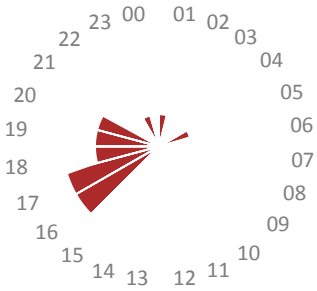


Milngavie Ward

Main Source of Ignition



Accidental Dwelling Fires by Time of Day



Severity of Accidental Dwelling Fires

No Firefighting Action
40%

Direct Firefighting
13%

No Heat/Smoke Damage
40%

No Fire Damage
67%

Human Factors

Distraction
40%

Alcohol/Drug Impairment
0%

Automatic Detection & Actuation

Detection Present
93%

Detection Actuated
64%

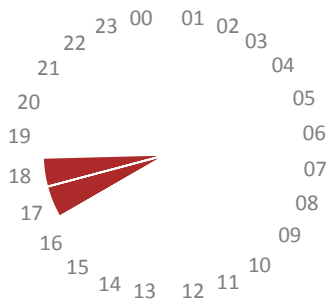
Calls Made via Linked Alarms
20%

Domestic Safety - Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties

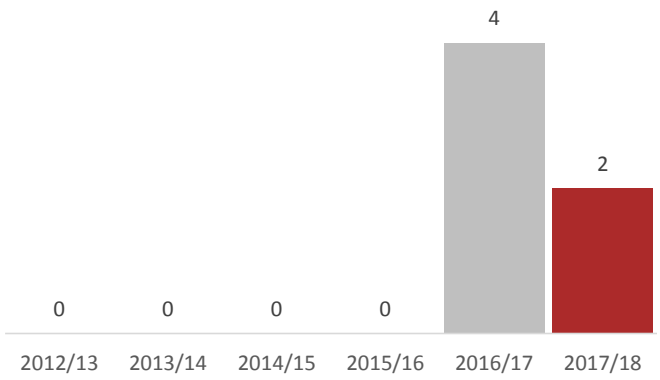
Performance Summary

Year on Year	3 Year Average	5 Year Average
-50%	50%	50%

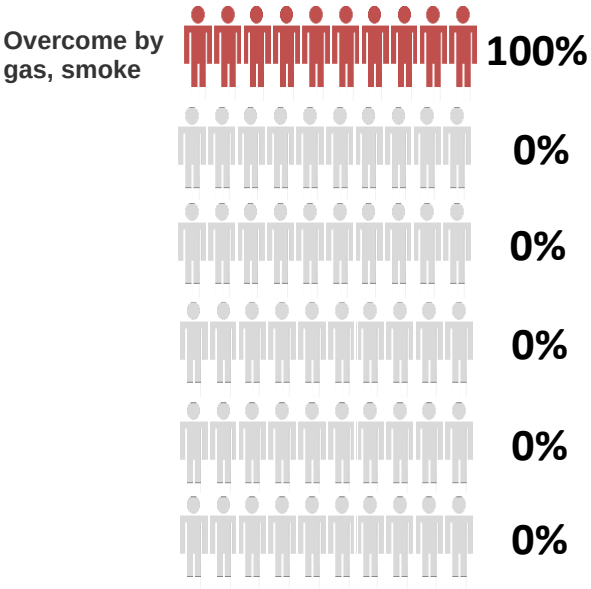
Fire Casualties by Time of Day



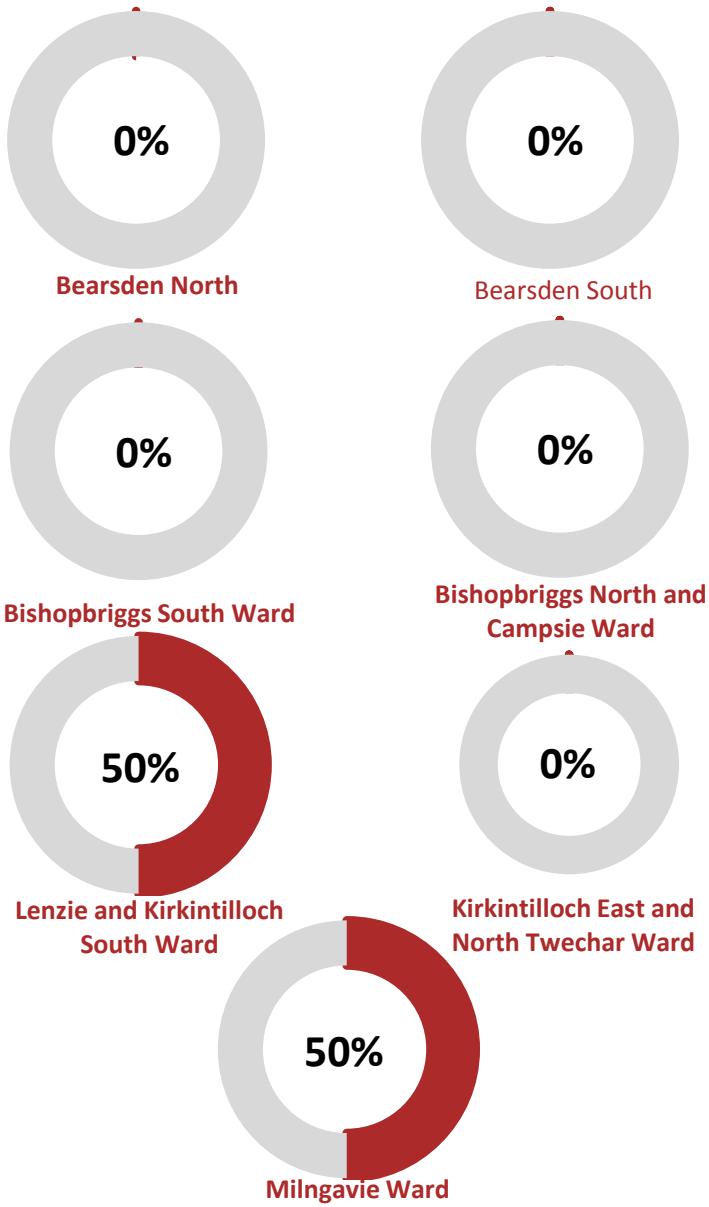
Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties Year to Date



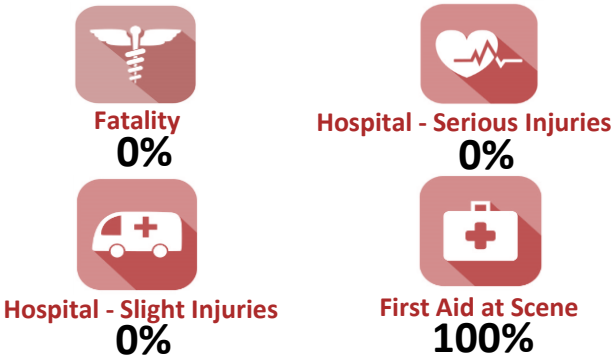
Nature of Injury



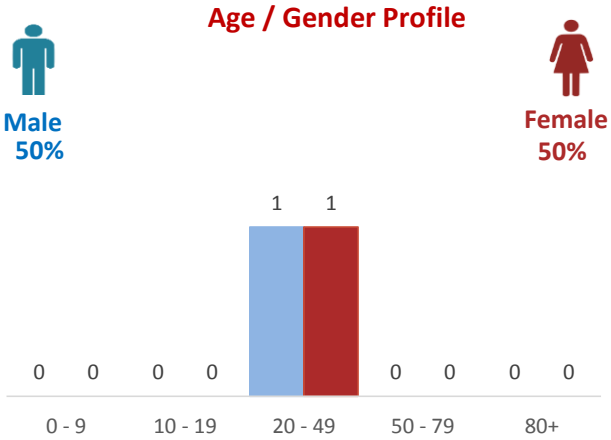
Accidental Dwelling Fire Casualties by Ward (% share)



Extent of Harm



Age / Gender Profile

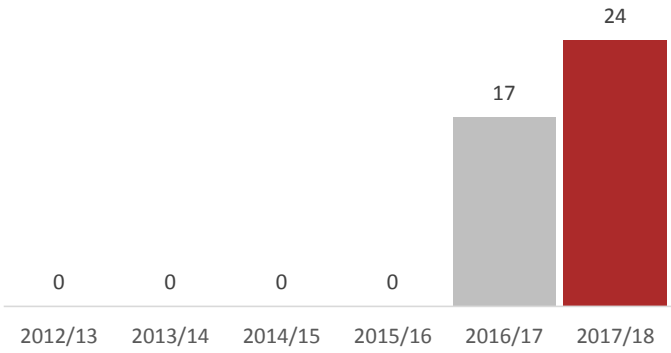


Unintentional Injury or Harm

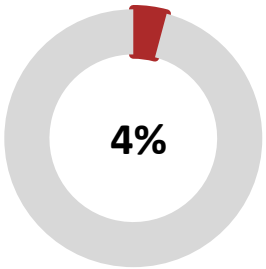
Performance Summary

Year on Year	3 Year Average	5 Year Average
41%	141%	141%

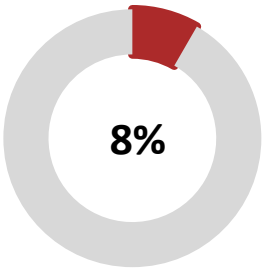
Non-Fire Casualties Year to Date



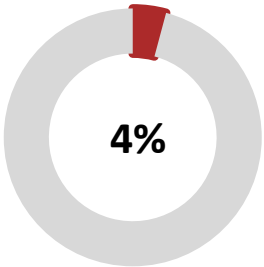
Non-Fire Casualties by Ward (% share)



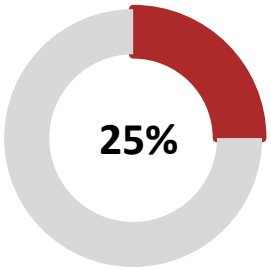
Bearsden North



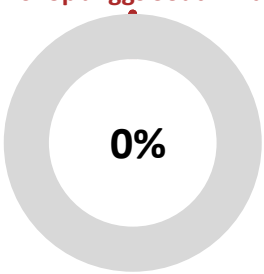
Bearsden South



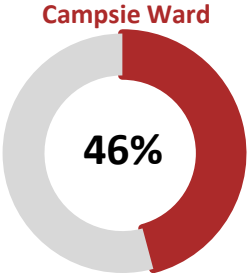
Bishopbriggs South Ward



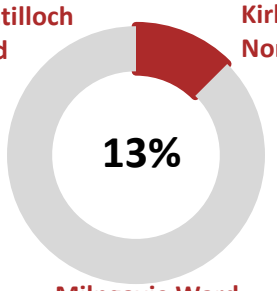
Bishopbriggs North and Campsie Ward



Lenzie and Kirkintilloch South Ward

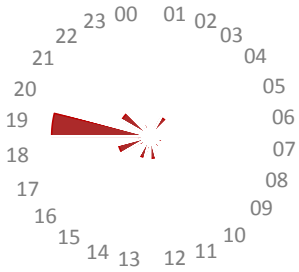


Kirkintilloch East and North Twechar Ward

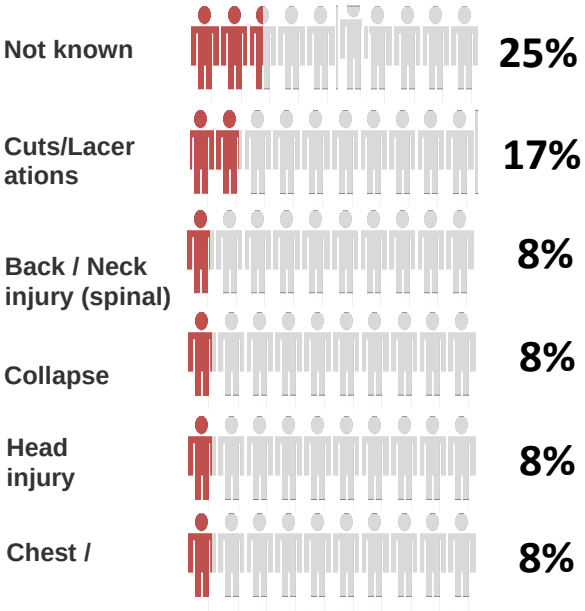


Milngavie Ward

Non-Fire Casualties by Time of Day



Nature of Injury



Fatality
4%

Hospital - Serious Injuries
21%

Hospital - Slight Injuries
29%

First Aid at Scene
4%

Non-Fire Emergency Activity

Road Traffic Collision
58%

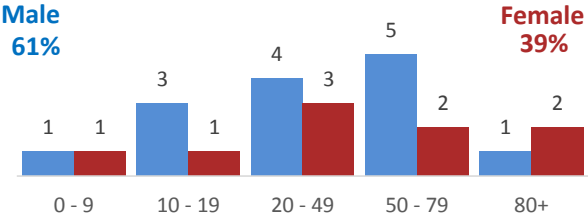
Assisting Other Agencies
38%

Water Rescue
4%

Age / Gender Profile

Male
61%

Female
39%

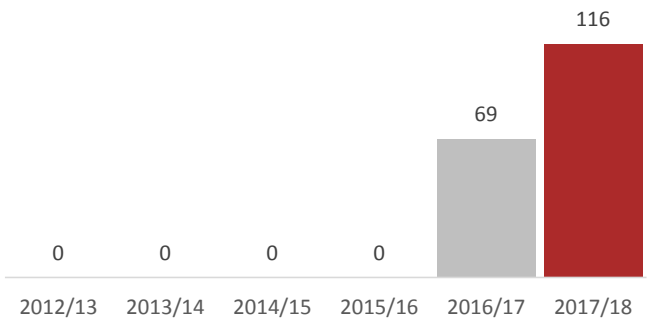


Deliberate Fire Setting

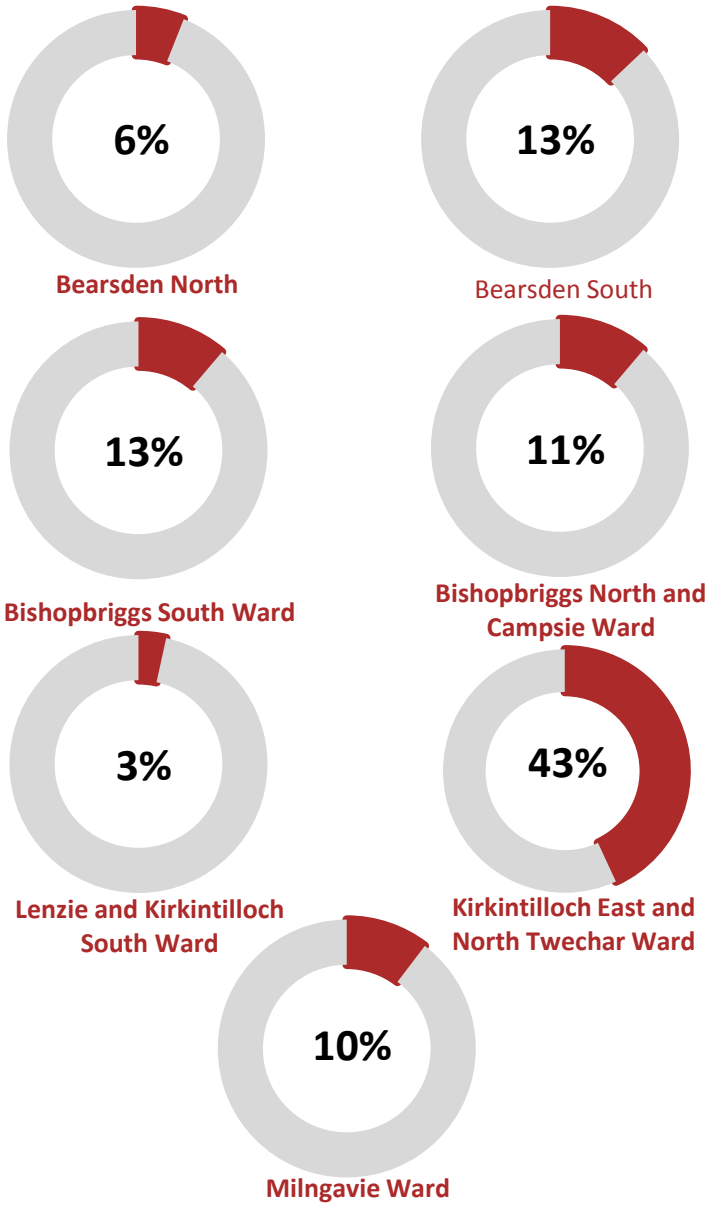
Performance Summary

Year on Year	3 Year Average	5 Year Average
68%	168%	168%

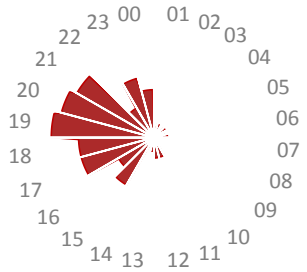
Deliberate Fires Year to Date



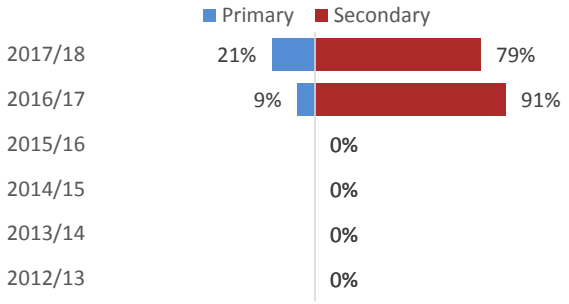
Deliberate Fires by Ward (% share)



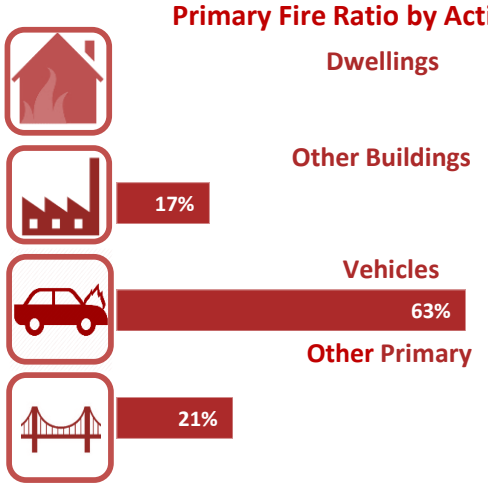
Deliberate Fires by Time of Day



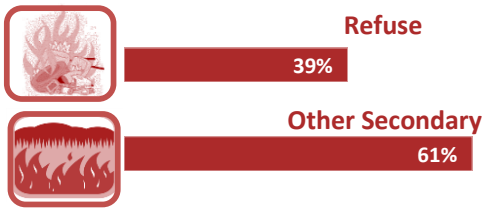
Deliberate Fires by Classification



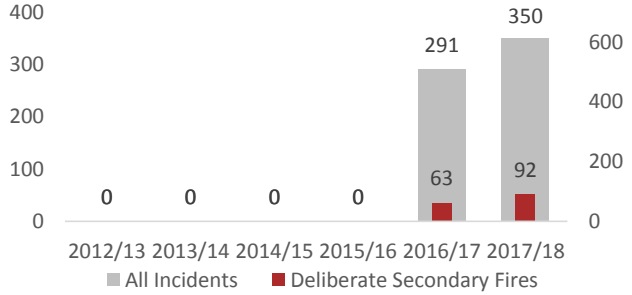
Primary Fire Ratio by Activity Type



Secondary Fire Ratio by Activity Type



Deliberate Fires Compared to Operational Activity

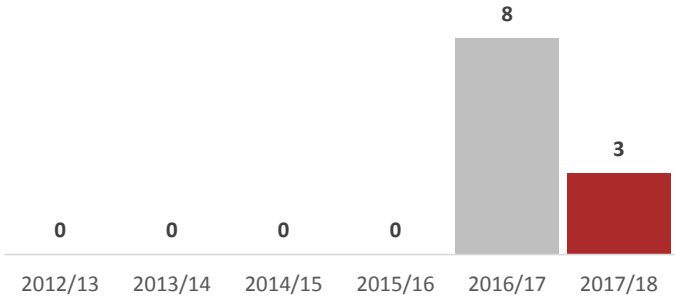


Non Domestic Fire Safety

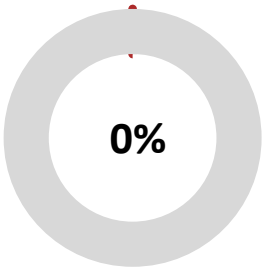
Performance Summary

Year on Year	3 Year Average	5 Year Average
-63%	38%	38%

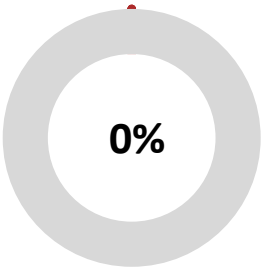
Non-Domestic Fires Year to Date



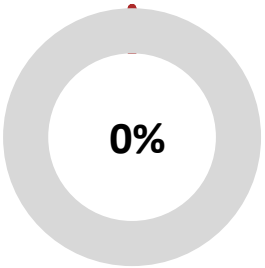
Non-Domestic Fires by Ward (% share)



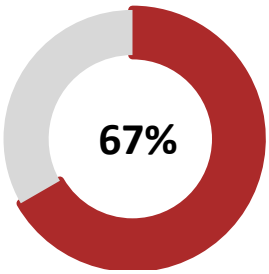
Bearsden North



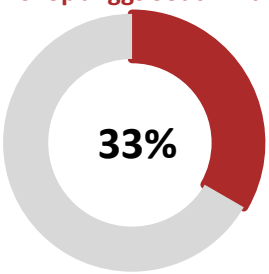
Bearsden South



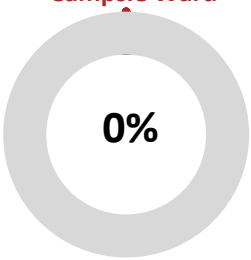
Bishopbriggs South Ward



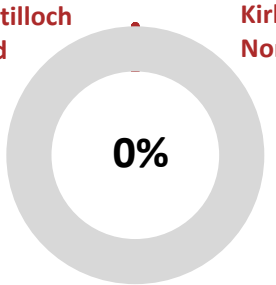
Bishopbriggs North and Campsie Ward



Lenzie and Kirkintilloch South Ward

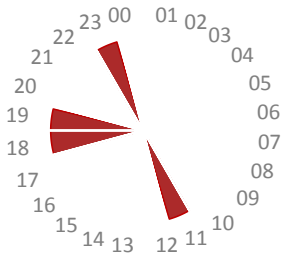


Kirkintilloch East and North Twechar Ward

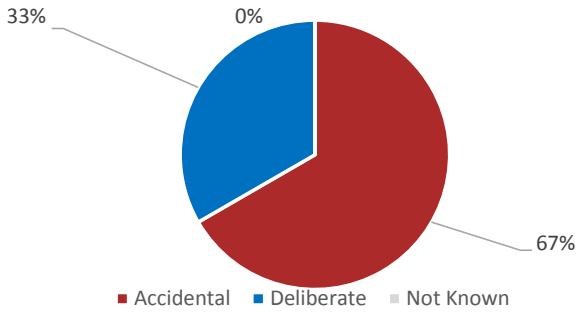


Milngavie Ward

Non-Domestic Fires by Time of Day



Non-Domestic Fires by Nature of Origin



Severity of Non-Domestic Fires

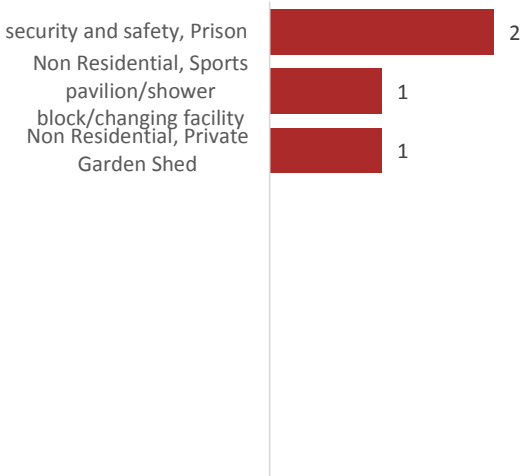
No Firefighting Action
33%

Direct Firefighting
33%

Heat/Smoke Damage
67%

No Fire Damage
67

Non-Domestic Fires by Premises Type

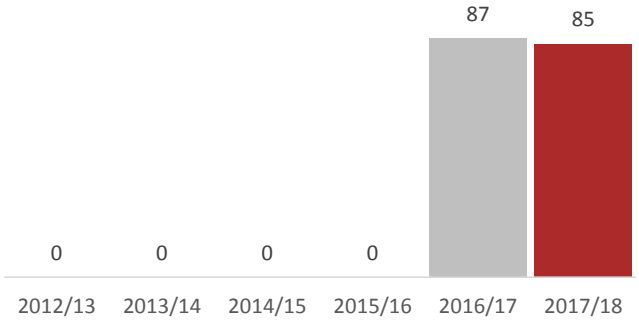


Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals

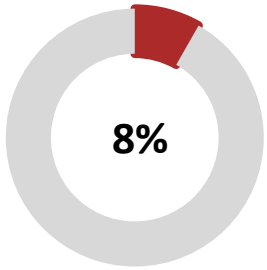
Performance Summary

Year on Year	3 Year Average	5 Year Average
-2%	98%	98%

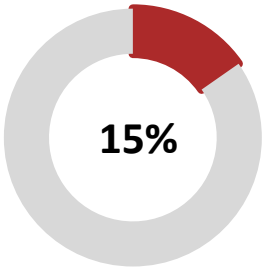
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals Year to Date



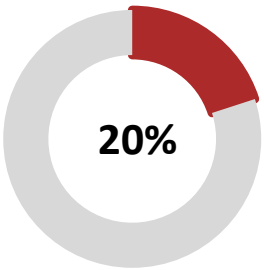
Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals by Ward (% share)



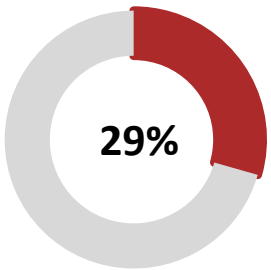
Bearsden North



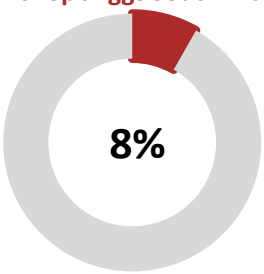
Bearsden South



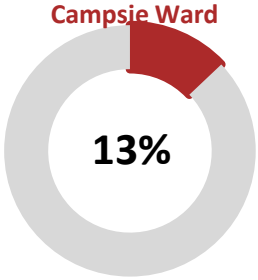
Bishopbriggs South Ward



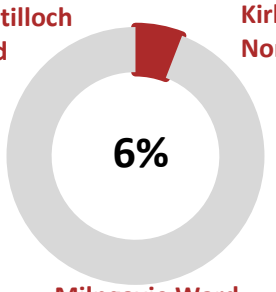
Bishopbriggs North and Campsie Ward



Lenzie and Kirkintilloch South Ward

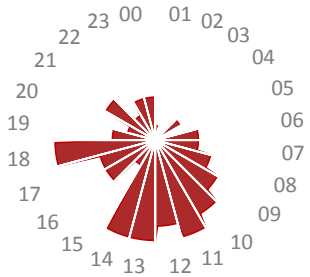


Kirkintilloch East and North Twechar Ward

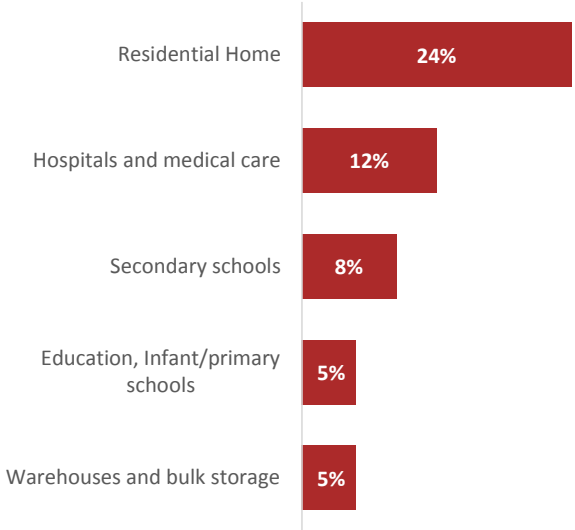


Milngavie Ward

Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals by Time of Day



Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals - Top 5 Premises



Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals Activity Ratios

UFAS Percentage Against all Incidents

24%

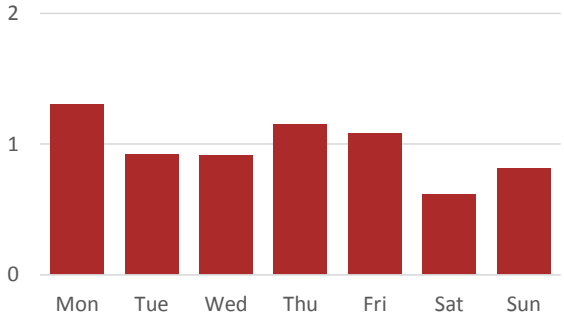
UFAS Percentage Against all False Alarms

53%

Human Influence and Alarm Activations

48%

Average Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals per Day



SCOTTISH
FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE
Working together for a safer Scotland

DRAFT LOCAL FIRE AND RESCUE PLAN

EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

2017

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Introduction

Welcome to the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) Local Fire and Rescue Plan for East Dunbartonshire. This plan has been developed to support the delivery of agreed local outcomes for East Dunbartonshire's communities in conjunction with the national priorities contained within the SFRS Strategic Plan 2016 – 2019. With the ambition of working in partnership to improving community safety, enhancing the well-being of those living visiting East Dunbartonshire whilst tackling issues of social inequality, this plan will set out our priorities in order to support this ambition.

The demands placed upon the SFRS to respond to a wide variety of incidents challenges us to ensure our personnel acquire and maintain a range of skills to enable our ability to respond to emergencies. Through the identification and the management of risks within the area we will continue to prepare for these responses, however we recognise on many occasions this demand can be reduced through effective engagement and intervention measures.

We recognise as a public service organisation and as a member of the community planning partnership, the demographics of our society is changing which will challenge us to continually improve on how we deliver our services to our communities. Our plan will therefore seek to prioritise areas of demand and work collaboratively with partner agencies to improve outcomes for local communities. By using our joint capacity more effectively and innovatively we will ensure we direct our resources to the point of need within our communities to protect those most at risk from harm.

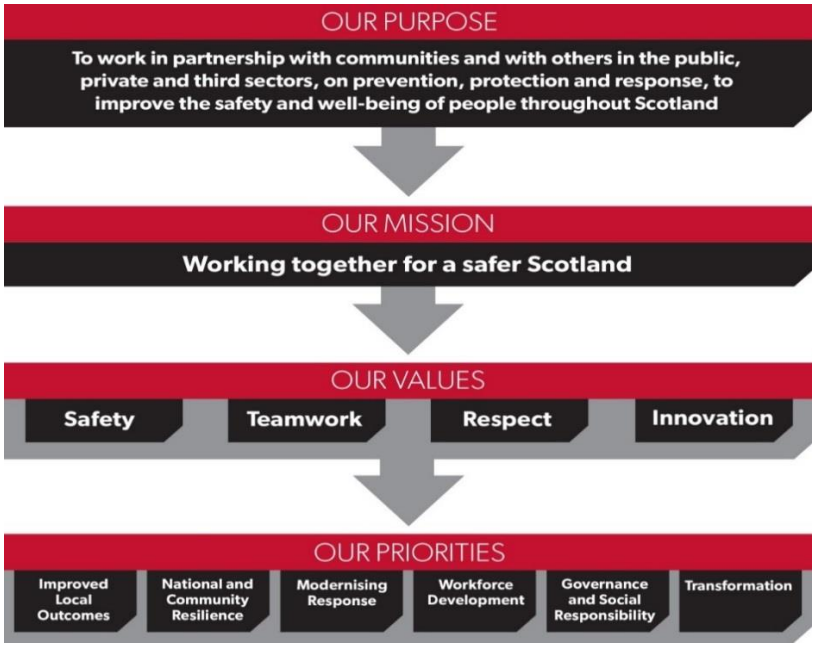
As the SFRS continues to evolve we will seek to play a key part in public service reform and identify new opportunities to broaden our role within society to ensure as a modern Fire and Rescue Service, we continue to protect East Dunbartonshire communities. This Local Fire and Rescue Plan in conjunction with the statutory responsibilities placed upon the SFRS will be used as a driver to build upon our existing partnership arrangements in East Dunbartonshire whilst seeking to foster new relationships to support the service's mission of "Working Together for a Safer Scotland".

James McNeil
Local Senior Officer

National Context

Scottish Ministers set out their specific expectations for the SFRS in the Fire and Rescue Framework for Scotland 2016. This provides the outline we should follow to ensure our resources and activities are aligned with the Scottish Government's Purpose and national outcomes.

Our Strategic Plan 2016-19 has been designed to meet these national expectations. Set against a complex and evolving backdrop our Strategic Plan encapsulates our mission, values and strategic priorities.

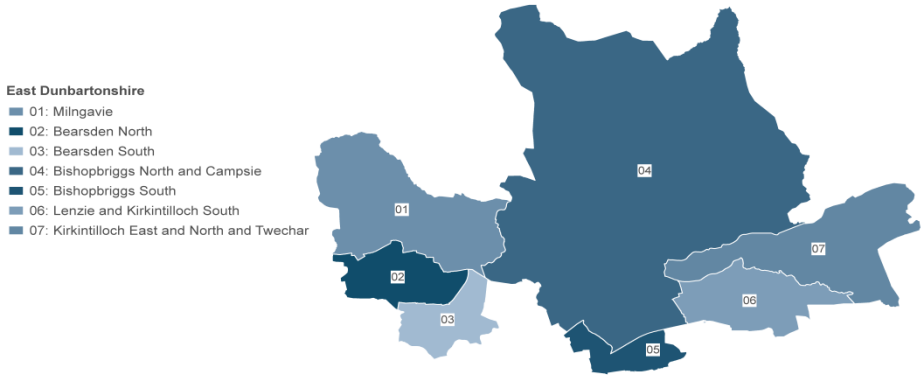


These have been shaped with due regard to the challenges we face and to what we need to achieve to be a highly effective, sustainable public service. Operating within a climate of significant public service reform means we need to transform how we operate. This will include how we prepare for and respond to changing societal needs, the impact of climate change and the threat of terrorism.

Strong leadership, supported by sound governance and management arrangements are at the very core of our foundations. These arrangements will direct and provide assurance that we comply with our statutory responsibilities. In addition, they will provide Local Senior Officers with supporting mechanisms to deliver services specifically tailored to local needs.

Local Context

The current population of East Dunbartonshire, which is around 107,000 and constitutes 2% of the total number of persons living in Scotland, is predicted to increase, however at a slower rate than that of Scotland overall by 2039. Whilst the overall population within East Dunbartonshire increases, the demographical aspect of the area suggests a projected increase in both elderly residents over 75 and also that of children under 16.



To enable the SFRS to plan and deliver on a proactive and reactive basis, it is important to understand where and how demand for fire and rescue resources may arise in the short, medium and longer term. As a local authority area, East Dunbartonshire is constituted by seven multi-member electoral wards covering a range of diverse urban and rural communities over approximately 175 square km. Emergency response within the local authority area is provided from three (3) wholetime stations (permanently crewed).

Review of operational activity across East Dunbartonshire indicates a small increase in overall activity levels over the last five years. In terms of fire related activity, accidental dwelling fires have remained fairly static however the current trend is showing a slight increase. The provision of early warning has contributed significantly to reducing the severity of fires within the home with the majority of incidents being dealt with in their initial stages. We will continue to work with our partners within East Dunbartonshire to improve the safety of communities.

Within East Dunbartonshire over the last five years, there has unfortunately been three occasions on which individuals have lost their lives. Although non-fatal fire casualty rates have remained fairly static over the corresponding period there was a small increase in the current year. The majority of recorded fire casualties are not required to attend hospital. Of those who have attended hospital, the majority have been deemed to have sustained only very slight injuries.

Deliberate fire setting on average accounts for 20% of operational responses and trend analysis indicates a very slight increase in levels of this activity type over the last five years. Analysis identifies deliberate fire setting is occurring on an ongoing basis, although peak activity has been identified in the same periods each year.
Whilst attendances at non-fire related emergencies on average account for around 66% of operational mobilisations and are 47% more than the number of fire related incidents, the number of fatalities and casualties are notably higher than fire related injuries (fatal and non-fatal). Moreover the majority of non-fire emergency casualties (non-fatal) are as a result of road traffic collisions. Another emerging trend has been identified in those persons requiring assistance from other organisations, which results in support being requested from the SFRS in the form of forcing entry into premises to render assistance to occupants or the provision of first responder (medical) assistance.

Whilst many incidents within East Dunbartonshire are as a result of a confirmed genuine emergency, on average half of all emergency responses made by the SFRS turn out to be false alarms. These alarms may be as a result of a genuine belief that a fire is occurring which subsequently is confirmed not to be the case or through malicious activity resulting in a report of fire being made knowing this report is false in its nature. There are also a number of warnings of fire generated by fire alarm systems which, following an attendance and investigation, turn out to be false in their origin. Currently attendances to premises which generate these false signals account on average for half of all emergency responses within East Dunbartonshire resulting in disruption to those within the premises in which the alarm activates and also to the SFRS who, on many occasions, are diverted from other activities to attend these incidents.

Reducing service demand, whilst developing the role of the SFRS as part of the ongoing process of public service reform, presents both challenges and opportunities for us to become more integrated in the community planning partnership environment. The recent introduction of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 will result in the development of East Dunbartonshire's Local Outcome Improvement Plan through a process of locality planning which is designed to deliver local outcomes that make a positive contribution across East Dunbartonshire's communities and to reduce inequalities. In developing this Local Fire and Rescue Plan, the SFRS will seek to ensure its activities compliment and support the locality planning process. With the development of the local community justice strategy, following the introduction of the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016, the SFRS will ensure, as a partner within the Community Justice Authority, its resources contribute to support the delivery of the local justice strategy.

The delivery of shared outcomes is embedded within East Dunbartonshire through its range of community planning approaches. East Dunbartonshire's Community Planning Partnership is committed to the delivery of its vision of *"working together to achieve the best with the people of East Dunbartonshire"*

Through the development of its Community Plan and associated key strategic priority focused on reducing inequality between their most and least deprived communities, the SFRS takes an active role in the delivery of this priority and their intended outcomes through participation and engagement across the partnership arena. Supporting the delivery of Anti-Social Behaviour, Adult and Child Protection, Health and Social Care including Alcohol and Drug strategies are examples of where the SFRS can collaborate in the delivery of these priorities at a local level whilst pursuing the key priorities of this Local Fire and Rescue Plan.

Overseeing the performance of the SFRS at local level is the responsibility of East Dunbartonshire Policy, Review & Scrutiny Committee. Within this forum the Committee undertakes the process of scrutiny to monitor progress against the priorities within East Dunbartonshire's Local Fire and Rescue Plan and also engages with the Local Senior Officer in matters arising on a regional or national basis.

Local Priorities

1. Domestic Fire Safety

Fire safety within the home is a key prevention strategy for the SFRS as the consequence of fires within the home can result in a range of impacts on individuals, families, social landlords and communities. For organisations the requirement to respond, intervene and deal with the aftermath of domestic fires places demand on its resources. To reduce this demand, it is essential that approaches to prevention are evidenced based in order to maximise and focus resources to make the biggest impact to safeguard those most at risk of fire.

Analysis of accidental dwelling fire data identifies cooking activities as the most common cause of fires within the home in East Dunbartonshire and also the most prevalent cause where fire related injuries are sustained by occupants. Falling asleep & distraction have been identified as the main contributory factors where accidental dwelling fires and/or injuries occur. Those who are deemed at risk from fire may also have other vulnerabilities and impairments due to age, health or mobility reasons and they may also be receiving support from other partners. The scope therefore exists to work more closely together to protect those most at risk from fire through effective information sharing.

In order to reduce the potential for fires from occurring, influencing positive change in occupant behaviours through raising fire safety awareness will be at the forefront of our preventative activities. By increasing the ownership of working smoke detection, the means of giving early warning of fire will also contribute to mitigating the severity of fires and fire related injuries within the home. By using assistive technology such as ‘Telecare’, the opportunity exists to further enhance the safety of those who are at risk from fire.

We will seek to reduce accidental dwelling fires and fire related injuries within the home by:

- *Promoting and undertaking Home Fire Safety Visits to those deemed at risk from fire*
- *Working with our partners in East Dunbartonshire to share information where fire risks within the home have been identified and to provide solutions to protect those who are at risk*
- *Focusing engagement activities in those areas where service demand has been identified*
- *Supporting the provision of assistive technology within the home to increase occupant safety*

We will monitor our progress in promoting our domestic safety strategy by:

- *Reviewing the number of accidental dwelling fires and their severity*
- *Reviewing the number and the severity of fatal and non-fatal fire related injuries*
- *Increasing the presence of working smoke/heat detection within homes affected by fire*

By achieving a reduction in the frequency and severity of accidental dwelling fires and fire related injuries we will:

- *Support the safety and well-being of East Dunbartonshire residents*
- *Support the independent living of vulnerable members within our communities*
- *Reduce the social and economic cost of fires and fire related injuries*
- *Reduce demand on the SFRS and its partners*

2. Unintentional Harm and Injury

It is not uncommon for those at risk from fire to also be at risk from other injuries within the home, in particular, from injuries arising from slips, trips and falls. Requests to the SFRS to provide assistance directly through a first responder role or to provide support to other agencies are increasing. Analysis of data indicates falls are a common cause of accidental deaths and injuries and account for a significant proportion of admissions to hospital. Those persons injured through falls may often be affected by other medical conditions such as dementia. The SFRS has a role to play in contributing to the protection of those at risk from injury and harm within the home. Through operational attendances and delivery of home fire safety visits, we have the opportunity to identify those at risk and through an assessment of such risk, refer individuals to partner organisations for additional support.

Out with the domestic environment, the SFRS respond to a range of non-fire related emergencies. The most common incident of this type within East Dunbartonshire is attendances at Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) which results in the majority of non-fire related injuries. Responding to RTCs is a statutory duty for the SFRS, however a collective approach is required amongst community planning partners to support risk reduction measures. As a partner, the SFRS will support the education of young drivers who are considered to be an 'at risk' group and support other initiatives intended to reduce the instances and impact of RTCs within East Dunbartonshire.

We will seek to reduce the impact of unintentional injury and harm by:

- *Utilising our Home Fire Safety Visit programme to assess for non-fire related risk and refer those deemed at risk from injury and harm to partners to provide additional support*
- *Raising awareness of fire and rescue service personnel as to those factors that increase the risk of unintentional injury or harm*
- *Working in partnership to deliver targeted road safety programmes to young drivers*
- *Focusing resources where demand has been identified and deliver key safety messages*

We will monitor the effectiveness of our intervention strategies by:

- *Reviewing the number of requests for assistance from other agencies and for the provision of medical and first responder support*
- *Reviewing the number of attendances at RTCs and the frequency and severity of injuries arising from RTCs*
- *Reviewing the number of other non-fire related emergencies and the frequency and severity of injuries arising from these incidents*

By achieving a reduction in the frequency and severity of unintentional harm and injuries we will:

- *Reduce the social and economic cost of unintentional harm and injury*
- *Support vulnerable members within our communities to live independently within their communities*
- *Ensure the safety and well-being of those living, working and visiting East Dunbartonshire*

3. Deliberate Fire Setting

Deliberate fire setting accounts for one fifth of all operational incidents within East Dunbartonshire and takes various forms. Whilst a small proportion involves occupied buildings, vehicles and outdoor structures (primary fires), the majority of deliberate fires are classed as secondary in nature and on most occasions occur in an outdoor location.

Analysis of incident data identifies deliberate secondary fires occurring throughout the year, however peak activity is noted in the spring time, during the bonfire season and when prolonged periods of dry weather arise. Deliberate fire setting is regarded as anti-social behaviour and is also criminal in nature. These acts can lead to serious consequences such as personal injury, damage to property and the environment. Dealing with instances of deliberate fire setting also diverts fire and rescue resources from other meaningful activities.

Working in partnership, we will seek to combine our information to identify those parts of our communities that are being affected by anti-social behaviour in order to reduce such instances whilst tackling the underlying causes of such behaviour. On occasions the SFRS will work with Police Scotland to investigate deliberate fire setting to determine the cause and if possible those responsible for such acts. Diversionary and engagement activity is regarded as an important approach in tackling anti-social behaviour and will continue to be part of our approach to raise awareness of the impact of this unwanted activity.

We will seek to reduce the instances of fire related anti-social behaviour by:

- *Identifying those parts of East Dunbartonshire communities affected by deliberate fire setting to share this information with our partners*
- *Utilising our Young Firefighters, Fire Reach, Firesetters and school's education programmes to raise awareness of the impact of fire related anti-social behaviour*
- *Working with partners to develop joint strategies to reduce the risk posed by deliberate fire setting and to mitigate its impacts*

We will monitor the effectiveness of reducing fire related anti-social behaviour by:

- *Reviewing the number and type of deliberate fire setting incidents within East Dunbartonshire*
- *Evaluating the effectiveness of our youth engagement programmes*

By achieving a reduction in fire related anti-social behaviour we will:

- *Enable the SFRS to divert resources towards other community based activities*
- *Protect the natural and built environments*
- *Support the promotion of active and responsible citizenship across East Dunbartonshire communities*
- *Support our communities in feeling safe from crime, disorder and danger*

4. Non-Domestic Fire Safety

In general, all workplaces and business are classed as non-domestic premises and as such come within the scope of Part 3 of the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005 (the Act) which places duties on persons responsible for these premises to comply with the Act and its associated regulations. The SFRS has a statutory duty to promote fire safety and where required enforce compliance with fire safety legislation. To discharge this duty and to secure compliance, the SFRS has adopted an approach utilising advice, education and where required formal enforcement powers.

Given the variety of premises which come within the scope of the Act, the SFRS has developed a fire safety enforcement framework which is based on the principal of risk combined with historical fire data across occupancy groups to create the fire safety audit programme. Those premises which present a higher degree of risk from fire are subject to regular fire safety audits to verify compliance.

The impact of fire can have a devastating impact on business, employment, the provision of critical services and also our heritage. Evidence suggests that premises affected by a serious fire experience a high failure rate. The SFRS will undertake its audit programme to support East Dunbartonshire's ambition to grow its economy during this challenging period of economic recovery and seek to safeguard its culture, heritage and continuation of employment opportunities.

We will seek to reduce the instances of fires within non-domestic property by:

- *Undertaking our fire safety audit programme in accordance with the SFRS Enforcement Framework*
- *Engaging with duty holders to promote responsible fire safety management of premises that come under the auspices of Part 3 of the Fire (Scotland) Act 2005*
- *Working in partnership to ensure the appropriate provision of fire safety standards are incorporated in new premises under construction or premises undergoing material changes*
- *Working in partnership with other enforcement agencies and organisations to support legislative compliance.*

We will monitor the effectiveness of reducing fires in non-domestic premises by:

- *Reviewing the number of fires in non-domestic premises and the type of premises involved in fire*
- *Reviewing the number and types of fire safety audits carried out across East Dunbartonshire*
- *Reviewing the outcome of fire safety audits carried out in non-domestic premises*

By achieving a reduction in fires within non-domestic premises we will:

- *Enable the industrial, commercial and service sector to maintain business continuity and employment across East Dunbartonshire*
- *Reduce the potential for loss of life and injury*
- *Protect East Dunbartonshire culture and heritage*
- *Protect the natural and built environments and reduce the impact of fire on our communities*

5. Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals

Fire protection within premises can be viewed as a holistic approach for the purposes of safeguarding life and/or property by inhibiting, growth and spread of fire. The design and use of premises will influence the extent of the fire protection required to be incorporated within it. In developing a fire protection strategy for the various premises types and for that strategy to be successful, a key component is the provision of early warning of fire. The provision of early warning enables those within premises sufficient time for them to exit the building to a place of safety in the event of fire.

Whilst a small number of fire alarm signals generated are due to confirmed fire conditions being present, there are an even greater number of signals generated which when investigated have occurred when no fire conditions have been present. On such occasions these are known as 'Unwanted Fire Alarm Signals' (UFAS) which is defined as *'an event which has required an operational attendance by the fire and rescue service due to the unwanted actuation of a fire alarm system'*. On these instances the signal may originate from a monitoring/call centre as a result of an automatic activation of the fire alarm system or a person activating the fire alarm system either maliciously or with good intentions believing a fire was occurring within a non-domestic premises.

The impact of responding to UFAS incidents causes disruption to the premises working environment and to the range of activities the SFRS undertake. Unnecessary blue light journeys also create additional risks and hazards to firefighters and to the public whilst responding to UFAS incidents and also have a detrimental impact on the environment through additional carbon emissions. Active and positive engagement with occupiers to take responsibility in limiting the number of UFAS incidents within their premises is integral to reducing these impacts.

We will seek to reduce the instances of Unwanted Fire Alarms Signals by:

- *Investigating every cause of alarm and engaging with those responsible for fire warning systems following an operational attendance at a UFAS incident*
- *Analysing our UFAS attendances at those premises that give cause to frequent generation of false alarms to identify trends and support occupiers to develop demand reduction plans*
- *Instigating where required, formal fire safety enforcement measures to ensure appropriate demand reduction action is taken by those responsible for premises generating unacceptable levels of false alarms*

We will monitor the effectiveness of mobilising to Unwanted Fire Alarms Signals by:

- *Reviewing the number of attendances at non-domestic premises and the type of premises generating unwanted false alarm signals across East Dunbartonshire*
- *Evaluating the outcomes of occupier's demand reduction plans to review progress and identify and share good practice*
- *Reviewing our attendances at UFAS incidents to ensure our attendances are based on an assessment of risk and demand*

By achieving a reduction in Unwanted Fire Alarms Signals we will:

- *Minimise the disruption to business and service continuity across East Dunbartonshire*
- *Increase the capacity of the fire and rescue service to carry out other activities*
- *Reduce the risk to firefighters and public whilst responding to UFAS incidents*

6. Operational Resilience and Preparedness

The Fire (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Fire (Additional Function) (Scotland) Order 2005 defines the duties and responsibilities for the SFRS in relation to responding to emergencies. It is essential our firefighters possess the skills, knowledge and expertise to respond to incidents which, by their nature, can be varied in both their type and complexity.

It is important our firefighters understand the risks across their communities to ensure the level of risk is matched by an appropriate level of operational response. In gathering this knowledge, appropriate training can be carried out to safeguard firefighter safety and to ensure any such response results in an effective and efficient deployment of our resources.

There will also be occasions whereby the nature of an emergency will require a combined response by emergency services and other organisations to deal with such a major event. To ensure a co-ordinated response occurs, additional duties are placed upon the SFRS under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 to prepare and be able to respond to deal with major emergencies. The scope of such preparations may include responding to adverse weather events, natural disasters, pandemics, chemical incidents or major transport incidents. The threat of terrorism also compels the SFRS to ensure it can also respond alongside other partner agencies should such an event occur.

As an emergency responder, the SFRS needs to ensure it has the capability and the capacity to plan, prepare and respond to major emergencies. Working in partnership at a local and national level, a multi-agency approach is required to assess these risks in order to develop appropriate response plans. Following their development, these plans require to be tested to support a return to normality when a significant event and subsequent disruption arises.

We recognise the potential for the role of the SFRS to evolve which provides scope to further protect those members of our communities from harm in the event of an emergency. Assisting other agencies in emergency situations, such as responding to ‘Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrests’ is one example where resources can be combined to maximise the potential for positive outcomes for those requiring assistance. Out with emergency responses the opportunity also exists to promote and support community resilience to improve the survivability rates from cardiac arrests through active engagement and education across East Dunbartonshire communities.

We will seek to ensure operational response and preparedness within East Dunbartonshire is maintained by:

- *Identifying and assessing the risk to our communities through Operational Intelligence gathering*
- *Undertaking planned training events to support the acquisition and maintenance of skills to provide the capability to respond to emergency incidents*
- *Reviewing our operational responses to incidents to ensure ongoing firefighter safety and to ensure the ongoing protection our communities from harm*
- *Working in partnership to plan, prepare and test our responses to major emergencies*
- *Supporting and promoting the reduction of harm from 'Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrests'*

Review

To ensure this Local Fire and Rescue Plan remains flexible to emerging local or national priorities a review may be carried out at any time but will be reviewed at least once every three years. A review may also be carried out if the Scottish Minister directs it or if a new Strategic Plan is approved. Following a review, the Local Senior Officer may revise the Plan.

Tell us what you think

This draft Local Fire and Rescue Plan sets out what our broad ambitions will be on behalf of the people of our area. It sets our local direction for the SFRS and it will determine the details contained in all our other plans for that period.

We would like you to tell us what you think of our plan. The formal consultation for this draft Local Fire and Rescue Plan opens on 1st September and will run until 27th November. To ensure we review and manage all responses consistently you are invited to provide comment in our online survey. This can be accessed at firescotland.citizenspace.com. After the consultation is closed we will publish the results.

If you cannot access our online survey, or if you would like more information about the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service in your area you can:

Write to: Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
Argyll & Bute, East & West Dunbartonshire Area HQ
2 Kilbowie Road
Clydebank
G81 6QT

Phone: 01389 385999

Visit our website: www.firescotland.gov.uk

Follow us on Twitter - @abewdhq
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East Dunbartonshire
Community Planning Partnership

AGENDA ITEM NO: 12

COMMUNITY PLANNING PARTNERSHIP BOARD	**7 DECEMBER 2017**
PNCA/173/17/NU	**DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE PLACE, NEIGHBOURHOOD AND CORPORATE ASSETS**
CONTACT OFFICER:	**RICHARD TODD**
SUBJECT TITLE:	**DRAFT TOWN CENTRE STRATEGIES FOR BEARSDEN, BISHOPBRIGGS AND MILNGAVIE**

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1. The purpose of this report is to provide the Communtiy Planning Partneership Board with notice of the forthcoming consultation on draft Town Centre Strategies for Bearsden, Milngavie and Bishopbriggs January to end March 2017.

2.0 SUMMARY

2.1. The Council is committed to taking forward a series of town centre strategies for its four town centres through the adopted Local Development Plan (LDP). This is in support of Policy 11 of the LDP (Network of Centres) which establishes a clear commitment to the 'town centre first principle', aimed at protecting and enhancing our town centres.

2.2. The focus at present is on Bearsden, Bishopbriggs and Milngavie. Kirkintilloch will follow after full implementation of the current masterplan process, including a programme of community led engagement and consultation hosted by Kirkintilloch Community Council to take place in November 2017

2.3. The strategies aim to build on existing strengths and provide the overall framework for development by helping to inform future action and investment. Once adopted, the strategies will provide an agreed long-term vision for each town centre, and will be the main reference point for future development proposals within each centre. This will help to ensure that we have a strategic approach to the various issues faced by our town centres, and

an approach that is endorsed by all relevant partners including the respective local communities.

2.4. In November 2016, a series of public consultation and engagement exercises were carried out within each centre and involved a wide range of services across the Council, external partners and agencies, local businesses, local interest groups and local people. Following consideration of the outcomes together with a data and evidence gathering exercise, draft strategies have been prepared for Bearsden, Bishopbriggs and Milngavie town centres (Appendices 1-3).

2.5. To ensure the strategies are viewed as documents which have relevance and ownership in each town centre, the next stage of consultation will be key, and involve continued work with local residents, community groups, landowners, local businesses and Community Planning Partners. Proposed actions should therefore be taken forward in close partnership with all these stakeholders, and the Council will have a key role in terms of co-ordinating and facilitating delivery of the strategies.

2.6. Once adopted, the strategies will become non-statutory planning guidance to help deliver the overall development strategy for each town centre as set out in the East Dunbartonshire Local Development Plan. The strategies will be monitored annually and updated every two years to allow for flexibility, should any new requirements or priorities emerge.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1. It is recommended that the Board:-

a) Note the public consultation for the three draft Town Centre Strategies, the outcome of which will be reported back to Board in due course

THOMAS GLEN
DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE PLACE, NEIGHBOURHOOD AND CORPORATE ASSETS

Draft Town Centre Strategy

Bearsden

October 2017

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Need for a Town Centre Strategy

Town centres are the heart of our communities and a vital part of our past, present and future. They are places to shop, work and access the facilities and essential services that people require. But the role of our town centres is changing and people have more alternative choices than ever before. To continue attracting people and investment, town centres must offer better quality choices that reflect our changing habits and lifestyles. They need continuing support and investment to allow them to improve and develop new functions other than retail. It is therefore important that Bearsden town centre is better equipped to thrive and prosper, meeting the needs of all its residents, businesses and visitors.

What is the Purpose of this draft Town Centre Strategy?

The purpose of this draft strategy is to propose a long term shared vision for the town centre and objectives and actions to underpin it. It has been prepared using a range of information gathered through engagement and research started in November 2016.

Once adopted, it will provide an agreed strategic approach to the issues faced by the town centre, and will inform future decision making to help achieve sustained long-term improvement.

The improvement of town centres is not solely in the gift of the Council. To develop and ensure ownership of the eventual final strategy, it will be vital to build on the initial engagement and continue to work in partnership with local businesses, land and property owners, the local community, community councils, local interest groups and statutory agencies

The vision, objectives and actions outlined in this consultative draft strategy are taken from the comments made at the initial consultation but are still subject to discussion and may change as a result of this round of consultation. They are intended to form a basis for discussion and for all stakeholders to collectively share and take forward.

Policy Context

This strategy has been prepared within the context of the Scottish Government's '*Town Centre First Principle*', which is set out in Scottish Planning Policy (2014), having emerged from a recent National Review of Town Centres[1]. This principle promotes a broader perspective to decision making that considers the vitality, viability and vibrancy of town centres. It states that "we must put the health of our town centres at the heart of our decision making processes" by enabling a wide range of uses which generate significant footfall, including retail and commercial leisure, residential, offices, civic, community and cultural facilities. It also reinforces the need for collective responsibility amongst government, local authorities, the wider public sector, businesses and communities to help town centres thrive. This reflects a wider Scottish policy ethos rooted in building on our local assets and empowering local action.

[1] https://beta.gov.scot/policies/regeneration/town-centre-regeneration/

The strategy also sits within the context of the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan (2017) spatial development strategy[2]. This is based on a 'compact city' model, which seeks to create high quality places through sustainable development that contributes to economic growth.

In terms of local policy, the strategy aligns with a number of key Council plans and strategies, including:

- Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) 2017-2027 (draft)
- Local Development Plan 2017
- Economic Development Strategy (Draft 2017)
- Active Travel Strategy 2015
- Local Transport Strategy 2013-2017
- Green Network Strategy 2017-22
- Air Quality Action Plan
- Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-21

The strategy will reflect the Council's core vision, as set out in the draft LOIP: "*Working together to achieve the best with the people of East Dunbartonshire*". The success of our town centres will form a key part of this vision and support many of the required changes that are identified in the LOIP. In particular, the aim of Local Outcome 1 is that East Dunbartonshire has "a sustainable and resilient economy with busy town and village centres, a growing business base, and is an attractive place in which to visit and invest". This strategy will play a central role in helping to achieve this aim.

[2] https://www.clydeplan-sdpa.gov.uk/strategic-development-plan/current-plan/current-strategic-development-plan-july-2017

The Local Development Plan (LDP) is the Council's key land use strategy and seeks to place town centres at the heart of our communities. It recognises town centres as being the focus for new retail, commercial, cultural, community and employment uses. Policy 11: *Network of Centres* of the LDP states that the Council will support any development that contributes to the vitality and viability of each centre, ensuring they are safe and vibrant places throughout the day and into the evening.

2. BEARSDEN TODAY

Role and Development

Bearsden is situated approximately six miles north of Glasgow city centre on the A809 road to Drymen and Loch Lomond. It currently has a population of 27,237. The traditional centre, known locally as 'The Cross', is relatively small, but possesses a good range of independent shops, restaurants, cafes and services. It has a high standard of amenities along with its rich heritage of Victorian and Edwardian stone-built houses.

The town centre is a local centre which will provide amenities for the local population with a predominantly day time use with a number of restaurants and food retailer which offers a good evening economy relative to its size.

The town centre lies on the line of the Antonine Wall World Heritage Site and although there are no visible parts of the wall within the centre itself, a well preserved Roman Bath House is located 150 metres east of the town centre. The town centre is also located within the Old Bearsden Conservation Area and has a high proportion of listed buildings, including the war memorial at Bearsden Primary School. The motto on the Bearsden town crest is 'Bear the Gree' which means "to take first place".

Overall, Bearsden is an affluent area and is typically associated with good quality schools and buoyant housing market. It is identified nationally as a suburban or commuter locality with a prevalence of higher income and private housing[3].

[3] Understanding Scottish Places, 2016 (www.usp.scot)
[4] https://www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk/residents/planning-and-building-standards/planning-policy/town-centre-strategies

Bearsden also benefits from a highly active community. It has three Community Councils (Bearsden North, Bearsden East and Bearsden East) who all play an important role in terms of representing local people and addressing particular concerns. Local churches also play an active role within the local community, particularly in terms of facilitating and supporting social events and local groups. These existing community organisations, along with the traders group, local businesses and any new groups will have a key role in shaping, progressing and delivering the strategy.

For a detailed profile, including population data and baseline information, please refer to the accompanying Evidence and Health Check Report[4].

Health Check

The purpose of a health check is to assess a town centre's overall performance in term of its strengths, weaknesses, vitality and viability. They also provide an understanding of how the town centre changes over time. The most recent health check for Bearsden was carried out in 2016 and you can view the outcomes in a report on the Council's website[5]. Key outcomes, in conjunction with place standards, are categorised into five main themes, as summarised below.

Retail, Land Use and Economic Functions

- Small and vibrant local town centre

[5] https://www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk/residents/planning-and-building-standards/planning-policy/town-centre-strategies

- Good variety of independent and specialist retailers
- High proportion of cafes and restaurants, which creates a level of evening activity in the centre
- Lacks of large supermarket within the town centre
- Modest amount of office and business space
- Centrally located primary school helps create vitality
- Day time facilities available within the church hall
- Relatively high number of residential properties within the town centre

Public Realm and Accessibility

- Safe and high-quality public realm overall
- Buildings generally in good condition
- Pedestrian accessibility is generally good, with a choice of crossing points crossing of Drymen Road and Roman Road can be difficult, especially at peak times.
- Footfall has remained relatively stable, despite a slight decline from 2012.
- Links to the town's Roman and Victorian heritage not always obvious to users of the centre.
- Good choice of routes into the town centre from neighbouring areas with barriers which includes busy roads.
- Poor access to parks and greenspaces
- Poor linkage to path networks, walking routes
- Issues with the storage and management of commercial waste.

Access to Community Facilities

- The new Community Hub is clearly the dominant community resource within the town, offering a wide range of public facilities including Council services, toilets, meeting rooms and event spaces.
- Community space for available for hire at the local churches
- Recreational and leisure facilities are limited within the town centre but a wide variety is available elsewhere in the settlement.

Transport and Parking

- Good public transport accessibility
- Two main car parks, one of which is subject to the Council's charging scheme (Douglas Place). Usage data shows that the number of unique daily visits has increased by almost four-fold since its introduction
- There are issues with speed, volume of traffic and congestion on Roman Road, Drymen Road and Manse Road.
- High number of pedestrians crossing Manse Road, fewer people crossing Drymen Road
- At Bearsden Cross, the busiest arm is on Roman Road, followed by Drymen Road North.
- Air quality data shows that levels of NO_2 and PM10 are high and Bearsden is designated an Air Quality Management Area.

Green Infrastructure

- Town centre lacks significant green infrastructure, mainly because of its space limitations.

- Surrounding residential areas, which generally include substantial garden ground, partly offset this in terms of providing local habitats and green corridors.
- Whilst a local path network does exist, linkages to surrounding areas including the countryside are not of a particularly high quality

Recent Developments and Initiatives

Bearsden Community Hub, the new home for Council, library, leisure and cultural services in the town, was officially opened on 7th March 2017 following a £3m investment by the Council. Located in the heart of Bearsden on Drymen Road, it brings a wide range of services under one roof including Council Tax, benefits, registration, licensing, housing, general Council enquiries, library services, leisure services, arts and events. The new facility also contains meeting rooms and social work facilities, new public toilets and an entire upgrade of the current accommodation. An on-site customer services team is available to help residents access and obtain information about a variety of different Council services and make payments for them in one visit.

The Council's Streetscene team has also carried out upgrades to the path around St Andrew's Church at Douglas Place, including new planting funded by the 'Stalled Spaces' programme. Work is also being carried out to install a new signalised crossing close to the Drymen Road/Kirk Road junction, with the aim of providing easier access to and from the Community Hub. Prior to this, Bearsden Cross benefitted from public realm improvement works in 2005.

The Bearsden community has successfully delivered the Bearsden Festival 2016 with support from Bearsden North and Bearsden East Community Councils, East Dunbartonshire Arts Council, New Kilpatrick Parish Church and local traders.

The Council would seek to support existing groups, local businesses and interested parties in representing the needs of their members to ensure that they have an empowered voice within the community. Above all it is important to ensure that such groups can collectively co-ordinate projects and proposals in the future, should they wish to do so.

Key Issues and Opportunities

The strategy builds on existing strengths and reflects the outcomes of early consultation and engagement with local residents, town centre businesses, community groups and other Council services including Community Planning Partners.

A survey of challenges and key requirements found that the quality of the shopping experience, including the range of shops and services, was clearly a key issue for many people. This reinforces the importance of town centres as focal points for retail, and suggests that most people still expect their town centre to offer good quality shops. The need for a new public space also emerged as a common key requirement, closely followed by improved pedestrian and cycling infrastructure and the re-use of vacant buildings. The outcome of the early public engagement exercise provides more detail, as

set out in the Bearsden Report of Consultation, East Dunbartonshire Council (2017)[6].

A summary of the perceived strengths, weaknesses and opportunities that emerged are outlined below.

Strengths

- Independent shops and services contributes to a lively and distinctive town centre environment
- Primary school helps to create high footfall during the day
- Low number of vacancies and presence of long established local businesses contributes to a sense of stability
- High quality built environment within attractive listed buildings
- Availability of public transport options including regular bus services and nearby train station
- Good short stay parking availability following implementation of Council charging scheme
- Residential population within the town centre and in surrounding areas helps to create a safe and vibrant atmosphere

Weaknesses

- Town centre feels slightly disconnected from the train station
- Lack of public space for casual sitting/resting and outdoor events
- Pedestrian movement feels secondary to vehicles, especially at peak times
- Poor availability of indoor space for community groups, local clubs and societies to hire/use (it is noted that the survey was taken undertaken during the refurbishment of the Bearsden HUB)
- Lack of public toilets (survey undertaken during Bearsden HUB refurbushment)
- Lack of central / local early years services and nursery
- Percieved accessing community floorspace in terms of booking and availabilty
- Lack of sheltered and specialist housing for the elderly within the town centre
- Disproportionate number of cafes and resturants in comparison with the number of grocery retailers
- Poor levels of air quality generated by congestion and high volume of traffic moving through the town centre.
- There is no easy access/egress to visitors viewing the Roman Bathhouse

Opportunities

- The currently vacant Bearsden North Church is in a prime location that lends itself to a range of town centre uses
- Improve connections to the new Community Hub building
- New Kilpatrick Old Hall could make a significant contribution as a key social and community resource
- Better exploit the town's Roman links and historic character
- Opportunity to make Bearsden a highly sustainable town due to its compact size and good access to frequent public transport

[6] https://www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk/residents/planning-and-building-standards/planning-policy/town-centre-strategies

- To enhance access/egress to visitors viewing the Roman Bathhouse
- Potential to enhance linkages to the surrounding green network promoting
- Potential to maximise the linkage to key community buildings and leisure facilities within the vicinity of the town centre.
- To improve the storage of commercial waste.

It should be noted that Brookwood Villa was discussed during consultation and future uses are subject to ongoing work via the Brookwood Futures Group. Brookwood Villa is located just outwith the town centre, and any future use will clearly have an impact upon the town centre. Any development and progress will be reflected in updates to the strategy.

Q1. Do you agree with the strengths, weaknesses and opportunities stated above?

Can you suggest any others?

3. VISION, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

Based on the outcomes of consultation, engagement and research the following long-term vision for Bearsden town centre is proposed.

'We want Bearsden to be a lively and accessible town centre which maintains its good offer of local independent businesses and shops, and is an attractive place that is easy to walk to and move around for people on foot. It should also be a placewhere people can come to access services and shop, gather and socialise through at all times of the day and evening. Bearsden will also be a town centre that maximises the potential of its rich heritage and architectural character, with a range of meeting spaces for events, markets and socialising'.

It is proposed that the vision for Bearsden town centre is supported by the following five objectives:

Objective 1: To protect and enhance the strong independent retail status and develop a diverse town centre core

We want to ensure that Bearsden town centre offers a wide range of retailers and caters for the shopping needs of the community. Established local shops and businesses should be given the support needed to thrive and diversify their business base, and to adapt to changing retail and consumer trends.

We will achieve objective 1 by…

- Ensuring implementation of the town centre first principle
- Providing support for pop-up businesses and small businesses, including shop front improvements
- Work with local traders to work collectively to enable shared knowledge, skills, and resources – to shape their own town centre.
- Embracing the use of new technology to promote the town centres retail offer

Objective 2: To build on Bearsden's historic legacy and cultural heritage

We want to better realise Bearsden's potential as a local visitor destination and strengthening its rich cultural heritage and history.

We will achieve objective 2 by…

- Working with key partners to explore ways to better promote the town centre
- Ensuring that Bearsden key historic assets are properly showcased
- Working closely with community groups to establish the potential for new cultural events and activities
- Maintaining the town's architectural quality and looking after the built environment

Objective 3: To improve accessibility for all users and create a high quality public realm

We want to further improve accessibility by creating a more pedestrian and cyclist friendly environment, without impacting on vehicular access. The public realm should be modern, fit for purpose and attractive.

We will achieve objective 3 by…

- Supporting streetscape improvements throughout the centre including consistent public realm branding and street cleanliness
- Improvements to buildings and shopfronts to complement public realm investment
- Improving connections to and from Bearsden Station
- Rebalancing the needs of pedestrian, cyclist and vehicles within the town centre to reduce the dominance of the car

- Improving existing spaces and connections–throughout the town centre
- Address issues relating to the management of commercial waste storage
- Removing unnecessary barriers and redundant street furniture

Objective 4: To enhance the environmental quality and appearance of the town centre and surrounding areas

We want to ensure that the town centre is a healthier place and better connected to surrounding areas of green space, with improved local air quality and enhanced access to the green network.

We will achieve objective 4 by…

- Working with local groups to identify opportunities for improvement to the fabric of the town centre
- Improving access to the core path network and areas of open space
- Supporting the actions of the Air Quality Management Plan (once adopted) to improve air quality and reduce the effect of pollution as a result of congestion and volume of cars
- Promote active travel in and around the town centre and ensure that the public realm and street furniture is appropriate

Objective 5: To ensure good availability of social and leisure facilities

We want to ensure that Bearsden offers a suitable range of modern and high quality spaces for public meetings, local clubs and societies and events.

We will achieve objective 5 by…

- Ensuring that Council buildings are easily accessible for all users and that all members of the community can book and use available facilities.
- Supporting the refurbishment of New Kilpatrick Old Hall
- Support a suitable town centre use for vacant Bearsden North Church
- Supporting work towards the refurbishment and reuse of Brookwood Villa (as noted in Section 2 – Recent Developments and Initiatives).

These proposed objectives are flexible and subject to further refinement as part of the consultation process.

Q2. Do you agree with the proposed vision and objectives identified above?

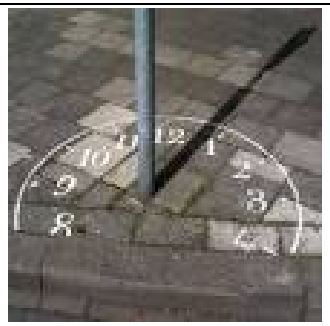
Can you suggest any others?

Bringing all of the available evidence together, and taking into account the objectives that have been identified, we have identified a series of actions that we think should be taken forward to ensure that Bearsden town centre

becomes a more successful place and fulfils its potential. These are set out below.

Table 1- Proposed Actions to Take Forward

OBJECTIVE	Ref.	Proposed Action	Existing Council Commitment?	Estimated Timescale
Objective 1: To protect and enhance the strong independent retail status and develop a diverse town centre core	1	Continue to support traders and businesses in examining the benefits of Business Improvement Districts, Community Development Trusts, or other support programmes which help communities lead or participate in activity within the town centre.	Economic Development Strategy	Short
	2	Work with the building owners to encourage and support an appropriate town centre use for the currently vacant Bearsden North Church	No	Medium
	3	Support local traders and property owners to look at ways for promoting the town centre and encouraging event/promo activity. This may include 'shop local' campaign in support of local businesses, pop-up business and events	Economic Development Strategy	Medium
	4	Undertake an analysis of the local retail market including a refreshed retail capacity assessment	No	Medium
Objective 2: To build on Bearsden's historic legacy and cultural heritage	5	Develop a co-ordinated, unique and distinctive brand, to form part of a new marketing strategy	No	Medium
	6	Create a schedule of promotional events and initiatives that can attract new visitors to the town	No	Medium
	7	Work with and support existing and new community groups promoting social and cultural events	No	Short
Objective 3: An accessible and connected town centre	8	Review the condition and suitability of streets, pavements, street furniture with a view to upgrading, removing or relocating	Local Transport Strategy	Short
	9	Continue work to assess how the town centre is currently connected to tourism attractions and walking, cycling and public transport routes. Carry out work to ensure: • Signposting to town centres • Links to active parts of town centres • Consistent and clear signage.	Economic Development Strategy	Short
	10	Work with local businesses and landowners to explore options for public art enhancements these may include grass roots art and can be led by community partners	No	Medium

				
	11	Review the management of bins and waste facilities and identify options for improvements which could	No	Short
	12	Review the effectiveness of the pedestrian crossings at Bearsden Cross and Manse Road and across Drymen Road at the Community Hub	No	Medium
	13	Measure the effectiveness of East Dunbartonshire's Decriminalised Parking Enforcement programme in regards to turnover of parking and spaces for shoppers and town centre users.	Economic Development Strategy	Medium
	14	Monitor public car park arrangements within and around the town centre, including operation of the charging scheme, to inform potential improvements in terms of turnover and accessibility, with a view to increasing footfall.	No	Medium
	15	Improve the pedestrian route from the train station to the town centre	No	Long
	16	Improved signage and navigation aids, including to Bearsden train station	Local Transport Strategy	Short
	17	Identify opportunities for improved cycling infrastructure/storage at strategic points throughout the town centre	Active Travel Strategy	Medium
	18	Liaise with SPT to ensure the provision of real time bus information at bus stops is implemented	Local Transport Strategy	Short
	19	Enhance accessibility to surrounding cycle and walking networks	No	Long
Objective 4: A sustainable and	20	Improved access to Manse Burn including a review of the maintenance regime	No	Long
	21	Upgrade green space around Bearsden station to improve the sense of arrival	No	Medium

community led town centre	22	Explore opportunities to improve the access networks around the town centre where possible, along with extending paths links to open spaces in neighbouring areas and the surrounding countryside	Open Space Strategy	Medium
Objective 5: To ensure good availability of social and leisure facilities	23	Refurbishment of New Kilpatrick Old Halls as a resource that meets the needs of the local community and contributes to a high quality public realm	No	Long
	24	Establish the feasibility of new housing, employment and cultural uses within the wider boundary of New Kilpatrick Old Halls	No	Long

Q3. Do you agree with these proposed actions?

Are there any others you think should be included to help us meet the objectives?

4. DELIVERING THE STRATEGY

The actions identified above are by no means conclusive or finite and should be taken forward through the establishment of effective leadership representing all those with an interest in the town centre.

The Council will have a central role in terms of co-ordinating and facilitating delivery aspects of the strategy. However, the contribution of local residents, community groups, key landowners, local businesses and Community Planning partners will be equally important if the strategy is to be implemented successfully. In particular the local knowledge and experience of local residents and community groups will be critical.

Future Work

Delivery will be led by the action plan. The need for more detailed design work or additional guidance may emerge during the lifespan of this strategy and we will ensure that these are reflected in any future updates. These will only be prepared where a clear need is identified and where they will help to deliver the identified actions.

Community Participation and Empowerment

The input of local people and businesses is fundamental to the success of any town centre strategy. Their local knowledge and experience can often help to identify not only the key issues but also the best solutions. Whether they work for local businesses, the local authority, social enterprises, voluntary groups or other public agencies, it is the motivation and energy of local people which generates activity and civic pride. The Council will therefore provide support and encouragement in terms of building up the long-term capacity of community groups and social enterprises, so that they can take greater ownership of the town centre through community empowerment.

Status, Monitoring and Review

Once adopted, the strategy will become non-statutory planning guidance to help deliver the development strategy set out in the East Dunbartonshire Local Development Plan 2017. All future development proposals and initiatives will be expected to support the actions set out within this strategy, which will be a prime consideration in the assessment of planning applications.

The strategy will also help to provide the context for future masterplans or design briefs that are required to implement any of the specific actions.

The delivery of actions within this strategy will be continually monitored and revised every two years. New actions may emerge as the strategy is taken forward and these will be built into the review process.

5. COMMENTING ON THE STRATEGY

It is important that we hear your views on this strategy and in particular the objectives and proposed actions. If you have any comments or would like to contribute to the process in any way, you can contact us by email at: development.plan@eastdunbarton.gov.uk or in writing at:

East Dunbartonshire Council
Planning and Building Standards
Development & Regeneration Services
Southbank House
Strathkelvin Place
Kirkintilloch
G66 1XQ
Tel: 0300 123 4510

We would also encourage you to take part in the various workshop sessions that will be taking place throughout the consultation period – details of these are available on the Council website. If you can't make it to one of these, you are welcome to visit one of our 'drop-in' events, which provide a more informal opportunity to discuss the draft strategy. Please note that the consultation period will be open from xxxx and end on xxxxxx.

Any comments on this strategy will be analysed and reported to the Council's Place, Neighbourhoods and Corporate Assets Committee, including any amendments where considered appropriate.

Following this process, the modified Strategy will be adopted as Supplementary Guidance to support the East Dunbartonshire Local Development Plan in 2018.

Draft Town Centre Strategy

Bishopbriggs

October 2017

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Need for a Town Centre Strategy

Town centres are the heart of our communities and a vital part of our past, present and future. They are places to shop, work and access the facilities and essential services that people require. The role of our town centres is changing and people have more alternative choices than ever before. To continue attracting people and investment, town centres must offer better quality choices that reflect our changing habits and lifestyles. They need continuing support and investment to allow them to improve and develop new functions other than retail. It is therefore important that Bishopbriggs town centre is better equipped to thrive and prosper, meeting the needs of all its residents, businesses and visitors.

What is the Purpose of this draft Town Centre Strategy?

The purpose of this draft strategy is to propose a long term shared vision for the town centre and objectives and actions to underpin it. It has been prepared using a range of information gathered through engagement and research started in November 2016.

Once adopted, the strategy will provide an agreed strategic approach to the issues faced by the town centre, and will inform future decision making to help achieve sustained long-term improvement.

The improvement of town centres is not solely in the gift of the Council. To develop and ensure ownership of the eventual final strategy, it will be vital to build on the initial engagement and continue to work in partnership with local businesses, land and property owners, the local community, community councils, local interest groups and statutory agencies.

The vision, objectives and actions outlined in this consultative draft strategy are taken from the comments made at the initial consultation but are still subject to discussion and may change as a result of the next round of consultation. They are intended to form a basis for discussion and for all stakeholders to collectively share and take forward.

Policy Context

This strategy has been prepared within the context of the Scottish Government's '*Town Centre First Principle*', which is set out in Scottish Planning Policy (2014), having emerged from a recent National Review of Town Centres[1]. This principle promotes a broader perspective to decision making that considers the vitality, viability and vibrancy of town centres. It states that "we must put the health of our town centres at the heart of our decision making processes" by enabling a wide range of uses which generate significant footfall, including retail and commercial leisure, residential, offices, civic, community and cultural facilities. It also reinforces the need for collective responsibility amongst government, local authorities, the wider public sector, businesses and communities to help town centres thrive. This reflects a wider Scottish policy ethos rooted in building on our local assets and empowering local action.

The strategy also sits within the context of the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan (2017) spatial development strategy[2]. This is

[1] https://beta.gov.scot/policies/regeneration/town-centre-regeneration/

[2] https://www.clydeplan-sdpa.gov.uk/strategic-development-plan/current-plan/current-strategic-development-plan-july-2017

based on a 'compact city' model, which seeks to create high quality places through sustainable development that contributes to economic growth.

In terms of local policy, the strategy aligns with a number of key Council plans and strategies, including:

- Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) 2017-2027 (draft)
- Local Development Plan 2017
- Economic Development Strategy (Draft 2017)
- Active Travel Strategy 2015
- Local Transport Strategy 2013-2017
- Green Network Strategy 2017-22
- Air Quality Action Plan
- Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-21

The strategy will reflect the Council's core vision, as set out in the draft LOIP: "*Working together to achieve the best with the people of East Dunbartonshire*". The success of our town centres will form a key part of this vision and support many of the required changes that are identified in the LOIP. In particular, the aim of Local Outcome 1 is that East Dunbartonshire has "a sustainable and resilient economy with busy town and village centres, a growing business base, and is an attractive place in which to visit and invest". This strategy will play a central role in helping to achieve this aim.

The Local Development Plan (LDP) is the Council's key land use strategy and seeks to place town centres at the heart of our communities. It recognises town centres as being the focus for new retail, commercial, cultural, community and employment uses. Policy 11: *Network of Centres* of the LDP states that the Council will support any development that contributes to the vitality and viability of each centre, ensuring they are safe and vibrant places throughout the day and into the evening.

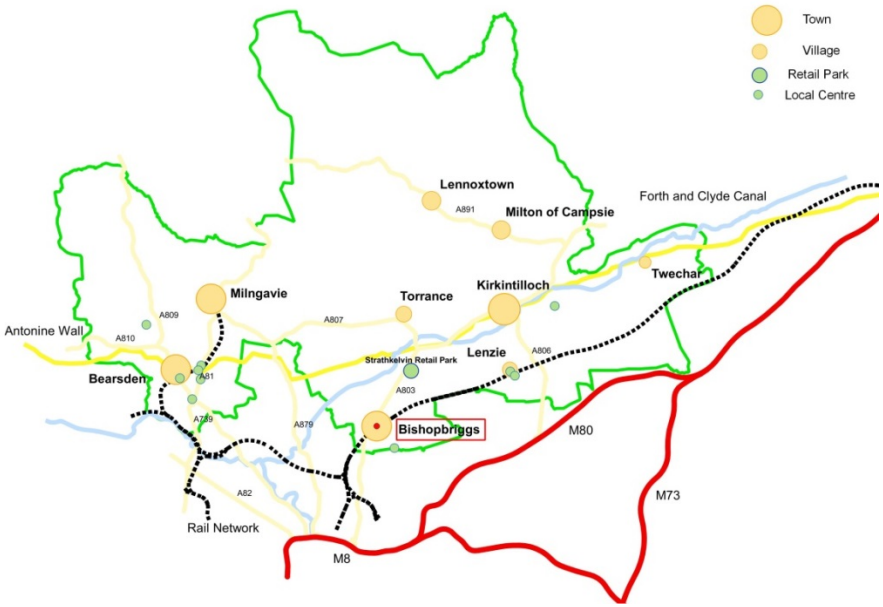
The LDP makes reference to the need for a future masterplan to address the future land use requirements for the town centre (Ref 7.5). This includes:

- Provision of new residential development within the town centre
- New convenience retail floorspace
- Provision of a centrally located building for community uses
- Creation of a new central civic area and improved public realm
- Improved connectivity throughout the centre
- Enhanced non-vehicular accessibility including active travel improvements
- Increased parking provision

2. BISHOPBRIGGS TODAY

Role and Development

Bishopbriggs is located in the southern part of East Dunbartonshire, and close to the north-east boundary of Glasgow city. It currently has a population of 22,870. The town centre is located on the main road between Glasgow and Kirkintilloch (A803 Kirkintilloch Road), and consists of a mixture of modern and Victorian buildings. The Triangle shopping centre on the east side of Kirkintilloch Road accommodates a supermarket and several smaller shop units. The west side is of a more traditional style comprising a row of shops on the ground floor of Victorian tenements.



Its growth from a tiny hamlet in the 17th century has largely reflected the expansion of Glasgow, particularly during the early 20th century.

There are three listed buildings within the town centre – Bishopbriggs Library, Crow Tavern and St Matthew's Church. There is a Conservation Area (Kirkintilloch Road/Balmuildy Road) located just north of the town centre and a Townscape Protection Area (Ruskin Square) to the south.

Bishopbriggs benefits from a proactive and motivated local community, including the community council, local churches, resident's group and local traders. In 2012, a group of community members formed a 'Town Team', with the aim of making a positive contribution towards the future of their town centre through a community led masterplan. The Town Team subsequently commissioned the preparation of a 'vision' document, which included some key ideas for what Bishopbriggs could look like in the future. These have been built into the objectives and actions set out in this strategy.

A key outcome of the strategy will be building the capacity of the local community to take greater ownership of their town centre and to support existing groups or help create new ones where necessary.

For a detailed profile of Bishopbriggs, including population data and baseline information, please refer to the accompanying Evidence and Health Check Report[3] available on the Council's website.

Health Check

The purpose of a health check is to assess a town centre's overall performance in term of its strengths, weaknesses, vitality and viability. They also provide an understanding of how the town centre changes over time. The most recent health check for Bishopbriggs was carried out in 2016 and you can view the outcomes in a report on the Council's website[4]. Key outcomes are categorised into five main themes, as summarised below.

Retail, Land Use and Economic Functions

- Range of both high street and independent retailers, cafes and restaurants
- Footfall has remained relatively stable since 2013
- Morrison's supermarket dominates food and grocery offer
- High level of diversity in terms of convenience retailing, professional services, restaurants, cafes and community resources.
- Limited range of specialist and clothing retailers, especially for adults
- Residential properties limited to upper floors on the western side of the Kirkintilloch Road and at Kenmure Lane. There is specialist housing for older people at Kenmure Drive
- Low-level of ground floor vacancies
- Large amount of vacant floorspace on the upper floor of the Triangle

Public Realm and Accessibility

- Pedestrian mobility inhibited by range of physical barriers and road infrastructure
- There are issues with pedestrian movement throughout the town centre, particularly at peak school times
- Lacks a focal point, such as a public square or civic space.
- Vehicle dominated and noisy at peak times
- Good street lighting overall
- Street furniture, including bins and seating, showing signs of wear, commensurate with their age

Access to Community Facilities

- Refurbished Library and new Community Hub which is currently being developed with opportunities to enhance physical connections with other parts of the town centre
- The recently refurbished and improved War Memorial Hall (located just outside the town centre), is also a well-used community facility and is highly valued

[3] https://www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk/residents/planning-and-building-standards/planning-policy/town-centre-strategies

[4] https://www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk/residents/planning-and-building-standards/planning-policy/town-centre-strategies

- The Fort Theatre, Bowling Club and 175th Glasgow Scout Group all make a valuable contribution to social and leisure activity
- Lack of high quality facilities for older children

Transport and Parking

- Excellent access to Glasgow and the main Glasgow-Edinburgh railway line
- Bus patronage is also relatively high, with five different routes serving the town centre. These provide links to much of the wider area including Glasgow, Kilsyth, Torrance, Kirkintilloch and Lenzie
- High volume of traffic travelling along the Kirkintilloch Road (A803)
- Balmuildy Road junction is extremely busy, both during the week and at weekends. There is also a relatively high amount of traffic moving from the Kirkintilloch Road onto Crowhill Road, especially in the peak morning period
- Bishopbriggs town centre is located within the Bishopbriggs Air Quality Management Area and subject of an Air Quality Action Plan. Whilst levels of NO_2 and PM_{10} are noted as a result of congestion and volume of road traffic they have reduced since the AQMA was introduced.

Green Infrastructure

- No green or open space with the town centre itself
- Surrounding areas possess a relatively large amount of park and green space, particularly to the south of the town
- Play parks at both Bishopbriggs Public Park and Woodhill Park showing signs of wear
- Nearby Springfield Park has long-standing issues with flooding
- Etive Park to the south of the town centre has issues with accessibility

Recent Initiatives and Developments

Morrison's Supermarket and Former High School Site

The Morrison's supermarket has been a fixture of Bishopbriggs town centre for many years. It is not only a major employer but also an important generator of footfall throughout the town centre. In recent years the retailer has explored opportunities to redevelop its existing store and, as a key landowner and town centre stakeholder, Morrison's has the potential to be an important partner in helping to deliver this strategy. Their current land ownership includes the existing Triangle shopping centre and the former Bishopbriggs High School site (3.3 hectares), which was demolished in 2010.

The Council expects that the wider site will be redeveloped as a whole through a masterplan approach, to contribute towards a successful and vibrant town centre. Should any part of the site come forward in advance of other parts, proposals will need to take account of the overall masterplan in the context of the town centre's wider objectives.

Bishopbriggs Community Hub & War Memorial Hall

The remodelling and refurbishment of the library to form a new Community Hub, together with the refurbishment of the Bishopbriggs War Memorial Hall, represent an investment of £3.1million into the Bishopbriggs community. This is part of a commitment to improving access to a range of services and improved community floorspace in and around the town centre. The Memorial Hall is widely used for a range of activities, and an

important resource for the local community. Through this strategy, there are opportunities to maximise its potential by enhancing key linkages and accessibility.

City Deal Project - Bishopbriggs

East Dunbartonshire Council currently has a project included on the Glasgow City Region 'City Deal[5]' reserve list that would involve funding towards the regeneration of Bishopbriggs town centre, Westerhill and the surrounding area. This provides a unique opportunity to develop and implement a focused and cohesive regeneration strategy with supportive transport infrastructure to deliver unparalleled opportunities for long-term economic growth and job opportunities within East Dunbartonshire. In terms of potential town centre improvements, key elements of the project encompass:

- Facilitating a Town Centre Masterplan and bringing forward both retail development and housing provision
- Assisting in the development of complementary functions for the town centre in addition to retail including leisure/evening economy and class 4 business use centres
- Enabling digital infrastructure access for businesses and users of the town centre

This strategy will provide a platform for taking forward any future work resulting from this process and we will ensure that any new elements are reflected in any updates as the City Deal process progresses.

[5] https://www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk/residents/city-deal

St Matthew's Church

In the summer of 2017, St Matthew's Church received planning consent for a proposal to refurbish the building, including work to the existing exterior and the construction of an extension to its south elevation. The consent also includes improvements to the external paved landscaping. These works would make a positive contribution towards the quality of the built environment in this part of the town centre, and complement any future public realm improvements including a potential new civic space.

Key Issues and Opportunities

The strategy has been designed to build on existing strengths and reflects the outcomes of early consultation and engagement with local residents, town centre businesses, community groups and other Council services including Community Planning Partners.

A survey of challenges and key requirements established that the quality of the shopping experience, including the range of shops and services, was clearly a key issue for many people. The outcome of the early town centre engagement exercise provides more detail in the Bishopbriggs Report of Consultation, East Dunbartonshire Council (2017)[6]. This reinforces the importance of town centres as focal points for retail, and suggests that most people still expect their town centre to offer a good variety of quality shops.

[6] https://www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk/residents/planning-and-building-standards/planning-policy/town-centre-strategies

Finding appropriate uses for vacant units was also seen as an important issue for Bishopbriggs, closely followed by the need for a new public space.

A summary of the perceived strengths, weaknesses and opportunities that emerged are outlined below.

Strengths

- The railway station is a valuable asset. Excellent links to Glasgow and Edinburgh via regular train service. Also good bus services to Glasgow and nearby towns including Kirkintilloch.
- Extremely active and motivated local community. Many people willing to work with Council on environmental and other community issues.
- Good range of bars, restaurants and cafes that contribute to a sense of activity and vitality. Also benefits from a well located library and post office.
- Good access to local walking and cycling routes. Plenty of open space, such as Bishopbriggs Park and Springfield Road.
- Thomas Muir Heritage Trail increases footfall via the Town Centre;
- Town centre generally feels safe during the day time.
- Opportunity for wide range of uses on currently vacant upper floor of Triangle building

Weaknesses

- Fast moving traffic on A803 restricts pedestrian movement and contributes to a noisy environment
- Air quality remains poor
- Limited event space for clubs and groups to hire
- Poor availability of short stay parking apart from Morrison's supermarket
- Seen more as a road link to City Centre, not as destination.
- Lack of drop off point at train station.
- Lack of variety of shops and growing competition from Strathkelvin Retail Park.
- Substandard connections to green infrastructure including Forth & Clyde Canal

Opportunities

- Preparation of a masterplan through proposals for redevelopment of Morrison's and the old school site
- The town team, community groups, Morrisons and traders have the opportunity to work collaboratively to maximise the benefits of the Masterplan.
- Creating a better balance between vehicles and pedestrians
- Improve gateways into the town centre
- Improve the perception of safety at night
- Network of greenspaces immediately surrounding the town centre
- Opportunity to maximise sustainable access to the town centre and station, potentially through A803 improvements
- Potential to introduce an area of central quality public space adjacent to St Matthew's Church to create a 'core' to the town centre and greater opportunities for different types of activities – such as events, and markets,
- St Matthew's Church proposed redevelopment
- Improve pedestrian links from Community Hub to current Triangle area

- Former High School site has huge potential and is a great opportunity for a wide range of new uses.

Q1. Do you agree with the strengths, weaknesses and opportunities stated above?

Can you suggest any others?

3. VISION, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

Based on the outcomes of consultation, engagement and research, the following long term vision for Bishopbriggs town centre is proposed:

'Bishopbriggs should have a town centre with a 'village feel' and diverse mix of retail, and which is a vibrant focal point for the community. It should be a safe and welcoming pedestrian environment that is well connected to its surrounding neighbourhoods and greenspaces. Community activity and events will be focused around a new civic space at the heart of the town centre, contributing to its life and vitality.'

It is proposed that this vision for Bishopbriggs town centre is supported by the following four objectives:

Objective 1: A safe and attractive town centre

To create a town centre that people feel safe and comfortable in by enhancing the quality of buildings, streets and public spaces. It should make the most of existing physical assets and link well to parks, open spaces and the green network.

We will achieve objective 1 by…

- Making the town centre safe and accessible for pedestrians
- Improving the physical appearance of the public realm and street scene

- Improved street lighting
- Ensuring that access to and within the town centre incorporates the principles of placemaking
- Creation of a public space as an inviting focal point
- Promoting shop front improvements
- Maximising access to green infrastructure and open space

Objective 2: A distinctive and vibrant town centre

Strengthen the town centre as a hub of social, economic and leisure activity with a diverse mix of uses to generate more footfall during the day transitioning into the evening. It should allow people to be creative and provide opportunities for culture, events and enterprise.

We will achieve objective 2 by…

- Supporting high quality redevelopment for new business & office floor space to ensure that accommodation for future investment is available
- Working with local community groups to investigate opportunities for new local events, activities and festivals
- Co-ordinating activity to build loyalty and develop the town centre evening economy
- Strengthening the town's identity by building on its cultural heritage and historic environment
- Cultivating strong relationships with town centre traders, and work with them to improve variety of offer and build the evening economy.
- Liaising with the East Dunbartonshire Business Gateway to support new investment and start-ups

Objective 3: An accessible and connected town centre

To create a town centre that considers the needs of all users and is easy for people to move around. It should offer high quality walking and cycling routes, appropriate parking and good access to public transport.

We will achieve objective 3 by…

- Ensuring that the movement of people on foot comes first
- Balancing pedestrian, commercial and operational movement needs
- Removing unnecessary barriers and redundant street furniture
- Improve pedestrian connections within the town centre, including crossings at Kirkintilloch Road and better integration of Cross Court
- Improving navigation into and around the town centre
- Maximising pedestrian and cycling connections to surrounding neighbourhoods and parks
- Reviewing existing parking facilities, including access and management arrangements
- Continuing to strengthen connections between the town centre and Glasgow/Kirkintilloch by supporting A803 corridor improvements

Objective 4: A sustainable and community led town centre

To ensure long-term success by enabling local people, businesses and enterprises to take the lead in making their town centre a

busier and better place, supported and encouraged by public and private sector partners.

We will achieve objective 4 by…

- Ensuring implementation of the town centre first principle
- Ensuring that any development or redevelopment meets the needs of the community.
- Supporting community ownership models where appropriate and helping to build community capacity
- Encouraging appropriate new residential development within the town centre, including the use of upper floors for residential use
- Providing support for entrepreneurs, pop-up businesses and small businesses

These proposed objectives are flexible and subject to further refinement as part of the consultation process.

Q2. Do you agree with the proposed vision and objectives identified above?

Can you suggest any others?

Bringing all of the available evidence together, and taking into account the objectives that have been identified, we have identified a series of actions that we think should be taken forward to ensure that Bishopbriggs town centre becomes a more successful place and fulfils its potential. These are set out below. The table is colour coded to link to the objectives.

Table 1- Proposed Actions to Take Forward

OBJECTIVE	Ref.	Proposed Action	Existing Council Commitment?	Estimated Timescale
Objective 1: A safe and attractive town centre	1	Create a new public space as a focal point in the heart of the town centre, including new places to sit, rest and wait.	No	Short
	2	Support the improvement of buildings and shopfronts to complement public realm investment and the refurbishment of key buildings.	No	Medium
	3	Improve the arrival experience to the town centre, including enhanced pedestrian access to and from Bishopbriggs station	No	Medium
	4	Upgrade children's play area within Bishopbriggs Public Park, in line with forthcoming Play Park Action Plan	No	Long
	5	Upgrade of streetscape to prioritise and improve pedestrian movements in the town centre	No	Long
	6	Ensure that the objectives of the Council's Air Quality Management Plan are considered as part of any future development	No	Long
Objective 2: A distinctive and vibrant town centre	7	Co-ordinate activity to explore opportunities for developing the evening economy	No	Short
	8	Provide advice on event delivery in the town centre to groups/ bodies looking to run events that will support the vitality of the town centre	No	Short
	9	Enhance awareness of key linkages and information on the Thomas Muir Heritage Trail	No	Short
	10	Progress a masterplan and appropriate development of the former High School Site for range of uses specified in Local Development Plan (Policy 11), including improved convenience retail, access and public realm. Ensure full stakeholder engagement, including the local community.	No	Medium
	11	Work with the local business community to set targeted business support programmes, through vehicles such as Business Gateway and to develop possible alternative uses for vacant properties including modernising premises for small scale businesses where possible seek to establish business incubation space within existing retail units. For example 'pop up' shops and Test Towns.	No	Medium

	12	Monitor the outcomes of a Business Land Review (to be undertaken as part of the Economic Development Strategy) to establish the amount and quality of existing business and employment land within the town centre.	No	Long
	13	Support traders and businesses to examine benefits of BIDs, Community Development Trusts, or other vehicles which help communities lead or participate in activity within town centres.	No	Long
	14	Strengthen the town's identity by building on its cultural heritage and historic environment	No	Long
Objective 3: An accessible and connected town centre	15	Improve navigation into and around the town centre with better signage and information boards	No	Short
	16	Prepare brief for consultancy work to establish feasibility of drop-off facility at train station	No	Short
	17	Liaise with SPT to ensure provision of real time bus information at key bus stops	Local Transport Strategy	Short
	18	Continue work to assess how the town centre is currently connected to tourism attractions and walking, cycling and public transport routes. Carry out work to ensure: • Signposting to town centres • Links to active parts of town centres • Consistent and clear signage.	Economic Development Strategy	Short
	19	Undertake a comprehensive review of the public realm and accessibility with a view to enhancing pedestrian movement, traffic flow and key gateways. Any enhancements should link with the redeveloped Morrison's/former High School site and incorporate any requirements arising from the A803 Corridor Study. This review should also establish the feasibility of interventions, including costs and funding options.	No	Medium
	20	Improve connectivity across the Kirkintilloch Road with safer and more suitable crossing points. This should include bringing together all interested parties, including traders and the local community, to establish the most appropriate form of crossing.	No	Medium
	21	Upgrade of streetscape including de-cluttering exercise to improve pedestrian movements in the town centre.	No	Medium

	22	Continue to strengthen connections between the town centre and Glasgow/Kirkintilloch by supporting A803 corridor improvements	Local Transport Strategy	Long
	23	Improve pedestrian and cycling access to surrounding areas of green space and the path network from town centre	No	Long
	24	Monitor public car park arrangements within and around the town centre to inform potential improvements in terms of turnover and accessibility, with a view to increasing footfall.	No	Medium
Objective 4: A sustainable and community led town centre	25	Continue to support traders in each town centre encouraging partnership working and discussion between local business owners and the Community Planning Partners.	Economic Development Strategy	Short
	26	Establish a working group with local community to consider options for new and improved facilities at Lennox Crescent Park , in line with Open Space Strategy	No	Short
	27	Support and encourage businesses, social enterprises and community groups to carry out activities that will enhance the town centre.	No	Short
	28	Support appropriate new residential development within the town centre on upper floors for residential use where possible	No	Medium
	29	Work with local community groups to explore viability of new skate/bike park to be established in nearby Bishopbriggs Public Park. This could include building capacity within community groups to take this forward	No	Medium
	30	Work with Council's Neighbourhood Services and local community to resolve drainage issues in Woodhill Park, in line with Open Space Strategy	No	Long
	31	Explore options for new play park provision in Woodhill Park, in collaboration with local community, including improved linkages to town centre	No	Long
	32	Encourage 'shop local' campaigns through town centre traders groups in support of local businesses, encourage pop-up business and events	Economic Development Strategy	Long

Q3. Do you agree with these proposed actions?

Are there any others you think should be included to help us meet the objectives?

4. DELIVERING THE STRATEGY

How Will We Take The Strategy Forward?

The actions identified above are by no means conclusive or finite and should be taken forward through the establishment of effective leadership representing all those with an interest in the town centre

The Council will have a central role in terms of co-ordinating and facilitating delivery aspects of the strategy. However, the contribution of local residents, community groups, key landowners, local businesses and Community Planning partners will be equally if not more important if the strategy is to be implemented successfully. In particular the local knowledge, experience and involvement of local residents and community groups will be critical.

Masterplan and Future Work

As stated in the action table, a masterplan will be required to deliver a co-ordinated approach to address many of the key priorities outlined in this strategy. The masterplan will require all stakeholders to work collaboratively so that it is flexible and aspirational, and delivers the priorities of all parties. The need for more detailed design work or additional guidance may emerge during the lifespan of this strategy and we will ensure that these are reflected in any future updates. These will only be prepared where a clear need is identified and where they will help to deliver the identified actions.

Community Participation and Empowerment

The input of local people and businesses is fundamental to the success of any town centre strategy. Their local knowledge and experience can often help to identify not only the key issues but also the best solutions. Whether they work for local businesses, the local authority, social enterprises, voluntary groups or other public agencies, it is the motivation and energy of local people which generates activity and civic pride. The Council will therefore provide support and encouragement in terms of building up the long-term capacity of community groups and social enterprises, so that they can take greater ownership of the town centre through community empowerment.

Status, Monitoring and Review

Once adopted, the strategy will become non-statutory planning guidance to help deliver the development strategy set out in the East Dunbartonshire Local Development Plan 2017. All future development proposals and

initiatives will be expected to support the actions set out within this strategy, which will be a prime consideration in the assessment of planning applications.

The strategy will also help to provide the context for future masterplans or design briefs that are required to implement any of the specific actions.

The delivery of actions within this strategy will be continually monitored and revised every two years. New actions may emerge as the strategy is taken forward and these will be built into the review process.

5. COMMENTING ON THE STRATEGY

It is important that we hear your views on this strategy and in particular the objectives and proposed actions. If you have any comments or would like to contribute to the process in any way, you can contact us by email at: development.plan@eastdunbarton.gov.uk or in writing at:

East Dunbartonshire Council
Planning and Building Standards
Development & Regeneration Services
Southbank House
Strathkelvin Place
Kirkintilloch
G66 1XQ
Tel: 0300 123 4510

We would also encourage you to take part in the various workshop sessions that will be taking place throughout the consultation period – details of these are available on the Council website. If you can't make it to one of these, you are welcome to visit one of our 'drop-in' events, which provide a more informal opportunity to discuss the draft strategy. Please note that the consultation period will be open from xxxx and end on xxxxxx.

Any comments on this strategy will be analysed and reported to the Council's Place, Neighbourhoods and Corporate Assets Committee, including any amendments where considered appropriate.

Following this process, the modified Strategy will be adopted as Supplementary Guidance to support the East Dunbartonshire Local Development Plan in 2018.

Draft Town Centre Strategy

Milngavie

October 2017

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Need for a Town Centre Strategy

Town centres are the heart of our communities and a vital part of our past, present and future. They are places to shop, work and access the facilities and essential services that people require. But the role of our town centres is changing and people have more alternative choices than ever before. To continue attracting people and investment, town centres must offer better quality choices that reflect our changing habits and lifestyles. They need continuing support and investment to allow them to improve and develop new functions other than retail.

What is the Purpose of this draft Town Centre Strategy?

The purpose of this draft strategy is to propose a long term shared vision for the town centre, together with appropriate objectives and actions to underpin it.

The draft strategy has been prepared using a range of information gathered through engagement and research started in November 2016. Once adopted, it will provide an agreed strategic approach to the issues faced by the town centre, and will inform future decision making to help achieve sustained long-term improvement.

The improvement of town centres is not solely in the gift of the Council. To develop and ensure ownership of the eventual final strategy, it will be vital to build on the initial engagement and continue to work in partnership with local businesses, land and property owners, the local community, community councils, local interest groups and statutory agencies. Milngavie has a particularly strong range of active community groups and organisations who currently have plans and strategies relating to various things which all want the best for the town.

This strategy for Milngavie Town Centre must support and link the various relevant plans and future work should be undertaken to identify the synergies and opportunities for collaboration which work toward the continued improvement and vitality of the town centre.

The vision, objectives and actions outlined in this consultative draft strategy are taken from the comments made at the initial consultation but are still subject to discussion and may change as a result of this round of consultation. They are intended to form a basis for discussion and for all stakeholders to collectively share and take forward

Policy Context

This strategy has been prepared within the context of the Scottish Government's '*Town Centre First Principle*', which emerged from a recent National Review of Town Centres[1]. This principle promotes a broader perspective to decision making and states that "we must put the health of our town centres at the heart of our decision making processes" by enabling a wide range of uses which generate significant footfall, including retail and commercial leisure, residential, offices, civic, community and cultural facilities. It also reinforces the need for collective responsibility amongst government, local authorities, the wider public sector, businesses and communities to help town centres thrive.

[1] https://beta.gov.scot/policies/regeneration/town-centre-regeneration/

The strategy also sits within the context of the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan (2017) spatial development strategy[2]. This is based on a 'compact city' model, which seeks to create high quality places through sustainable development that contributes to economic growth.

In terms of local policy, the strategy aligns with a number of related Council plans and strategies, including:

- Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) 2017-2027 (draft)
- Local Development Plan 2017
- Economic Development Strategy (Draft 2017)
- Active Travel Strategy 2015
- Local Transport Strategy 2013-2017
- Green Network Strategy 2017-22
- Air Quality Action Plan
- Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-21

The strategy will reflect the Council's core vision, as set out in the draft LOIP: "*Working together to achieve the best with the people of East Dunbartonshire*". The success of our town centres will form a key part of this vision and support many of the required changes that are identified in the LOIP. In particular, the aim of Local Outcome 1 is that East Dunbartonshire has "a sustainable and resilient economy with busy town and village centres, a growing business base, and is an attractive place in which to visit and invest". This strategy will play a central role in helping to achieve this aim.

[2] https://www.clydeplan-sdpa.gov.uk/strategic-development-plan/current-plan/current-strategic-development-plan-july-2017

The Local Development Plan (LDP) is the Council's key land use strategy and seeks to place town centres at the heart of our communities. It recognises town centres as being the focus for new retail, commercial, cultural, community and employment uses. Policy 11: *Network of Centres* of the LDP states that the Council will support any development that contributes to the vitality and viability of each centre, ensuring they are safe and vibrant places throughout the day and into the evening.

The LDP makes reference to the need for a future masterplan to address the future land use requirements for the town centre (Ref 7.5). This includes:

- Provision of new residential development within the town centre
- New convenience retail floorspace
- Provision of a centrally located building for community uses
- Creation of a new central civic area and improved public realm
- Improved connectivity throughout the centre
- Enhanced non-vehicular accessibility including active travel improvements
- Increased parking provision

2. MILNGAVIE TODAY

Role and Development

Milngavie is located to the north west of Glasgow in the valley of the Allander Water and has a population of just under 13,000. The town centre is known locally as the 'Milngavie precinct' and is based around the original village centre which has been pedestrianised since the 1970s. The precinct is used for farmers' markets, community events and other social gatherings throughout the year.

The town centre is also home to the Fraser Centre, operated by the Old People's Welfare Committee, and a children's play area. Milngavie Town Hall is located at the eastern end of the town centre close to the railway station, and is used for a variety of social, cultural and community events, including the permanent Lillie Art Gallery. The Library and Community Education Centre (CE Centre) is located just outwith the town centre to the north.

Milngavie town centre has a strong reputation for the variety of independent and specialist retailers, many of which are long established and part of the fabric of the town. There is also good availability of larger 'mainstream' retailers such as Marks and Spencer and Tesco to complement the independent sector.

Historically, Milngavie is notable for its variety of industry. At different times over the years, there was a linen mill, bleach works at Clober, Craigallian and Craigton, a calico printfield near the site of the present railway station, a distillery at Tambowie, and a dye works at Burnbrae, while on a site just north of the town centre there was a cotton mill and later a paper mill. The local Mugdock and Craigmaddie reservoirs fulfil an important role in the supply of water to the city of Glasgow.

With the decline of its traditional industries, Milngavie has acquired a reputation similar to that of Bearsden, as a pleasant place for members of the city business and professional community to establish their homes. Milngavie station was opened as long ago as 1863, yet the local railway still fulfils its intended purpose of transporting large numbers of local people into the city each day.

Most of the town centre is covered by Milngavie Conservation Area and contains three listed buildings: Milngavie Station; the Black Bull Hotel; and Gavin's Mill.

For a detailed profile of Milngavie, including population data and baseline information, please refer to the accompanying Evidence and Health Check Report[3] available on the Council's website.

Milngavie Business Improvement District (BID)

The Milngavie BID [4]is part of a wider initiative throughout Scotland aimed at empowering local businesses to work together and invest collectively in local improvements which will be of benefit to the businesses involved whilst contributing to the wider aspirations of the local community. It is not a substitute for government investment, but an additional investment to strengthen the local economy and give local businesses a unified voice, helping to provide an arena for businesses and local authorities to increase their understanding of each other's priorities.

The Milngavie BID is currently in its 3rd year of operation and is managed via a steering group, with representation from the Council. It has the core aim of improving and promoting the town centre as an attractive and welcoming place where people of all ages choose to visit and spend in shops and on services. A wide range of town centre improvements have already been completed under the Milngavie BID remit, including improved signage, planting and maintenance schemes, a classic car show, a beer festival, street maps and upgrades to street furniture. The BID will reviewed in 2018 to evaluate its success and achievements to date.

Milngavie Community Development Trust

The Milngavie CDT is a non-profit making limited company run by volunteers and supported by people who live, or are interested, in Milngavie. It was formed in 2015 and is very active within the town in terms of gathering ideas from local people on what would make a positive difference to life in Milngavie. These are set out in a Community Action Plan – Making the Most of Milngavie[5]. The action plan provides community informed priorities which are set out in the following themes: Community Assets; Community events & Gathering Spaces; Environmental Assets; and Community Support.

Milngavie in Bloom

Milngavie in Bloom is an award winning voluntary community organisation, and very active throughout Milngavie. The group seeks to protect, preserve and enhance the environmental qualities of Milngavie, with the aim of improving the conditions of life for the residents, for example, by promoting the prevention and control of litter, and promoting high standards of cleanliness in the streets and other public places. Through the provision of displays of flowers, shrubs, trees and landscapes in areas which are visible to the public, the group also aims to educate the public about the natural environment through the development of environmental programmes.

[3] https://www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk/residents/planning-and-building-standards/planning-policy/town-centre-strategies

[4] http://milngaviebid.com/

[5] https://info652106.wixsite.com/mcdt

Recent Initiatives and Developments

Milngavie benefits from active and motivated local communities, and this is reflected in the commissioning and publication of various initiatives, strategies and masterplans by community run organisations themselves. The ideas and outcomes that have emerged from these provide a valuable source of information in terms of reinforcing the outcomes of the consultation exercise carried out for the town centre strategies

Milngavie Youth Centre

Milngavie Youth Centre has strong partnerships with numerous bodies in the locality and regularly engages with the local community to maximise the benefits of this key asset. At present MYC is upgrading the existing building and creating additional adjacent floorspace to support community needs. This will include:

- Improved toilets open for town centre public access
- Storage facilities for Milngavie in Bloom
- Office accommodation including which may include facilities for outreach services delivered by agencies such as the East Dunbartonshire Citizens Advice Bureau

The Council through a Service Level Agreement is currently working with the Milngavie Youth Centre to support the progress of these objectives.

Lennox Park

From 2015, the Milngavie Community Development Trust (MCDT) has been investigating ways to increase footfall and community use of Lennox Park.

After an extensive community consultation exercise, the following potential uses emerged:

- An all-weather recreational pitch to replace one third of the current blaes pitch
- A community orchard
- A community food growing area

After prolonged research and learning visits to many community food projects, MCDT now aspires to create a Social Enterprise based on and around the remainder of the blaes pitch and the surrounding area. Such a Social Enterprise would create a food growing area using outdoor raised beds and poly tunnels, to provide therapeutic and learning opportunities for the local community. A social element would look to build a safe, creative space with placement opportunities for people with additional support needs.

The project would aspire to be sustainable, with income streams from leasing growing spaces to local community groups and interested individuals, the sale of food through a box scheme, and fees from placements. Fruit and vegetables would also be grown for sale through the local 'Fairtrade' shop at Gavin's Mill. Key to the success of the project are the partnerships with local charities, EDC social services, and other community groups and associations.

Signage and Visual Display

As part of a wider ambition to upgrade the West Highland Way infrastructure, work to improve the visual appearance of the town centre

and modernise signage is ongoing. This is being led by the Milngavie Community Development Trust (MCDT) and supported by the Council.

Page\Park Outline Urban Design Framework 2011

In 2011, a Community Action Group 'We Like Milngavie' commissioned the Glasgow based architect firm Page\Park to assist in their analysis of the existing town centre qualities and structure, focusing on what was needed to make a quality sustainable town centre. Having considered various aspects of the town centre including its built form, connections, river setting, public realm and approach, a development strategy was suggested. The strategy included the following sepcific components:

- unify and connect the two sides of the town centre;
- extend the civic qualities of the old town south-east in a 'loop' of quality public realm;
- extend the parkland setting of Lennox Park northwards into and through the town centre through enhancement of the river edge setting of Allander Water, extending this northwards to re-connect with the old town centre;
- clarify and improve the route of Allander Way along a quality river edge setting, crossing Woodburn Way via a new at grade pedestrian crossing;
- create an improved sense of arrival at the town centre through a combination of landscape enhancement on Woodburn Way and infill development, marking a new focal civic space - 'Allander Cross';
- create a clear east-west pedestrian orientated urban connection crossing Woodburn Way at Allander Cross, positively linking the old town centre with a developed retail offering to the south-east;

These issues remain valid, having been raised as part of the early consultation stakeholder engagement work for this strategy.

Health Check

The purpose of a health check is to assess a town centre's overall performance in term of its strengths, weaknesses, vitality and viability. They also provide an understanding of how the town centre changes over time. The most recent health check for Milngavie was carried out in 2016 and you can view the outcomes in a report on the Council's website[6]. Key outcomes are categorised into five main themes, as summarised below.

Retail, Land Use and Economic Functions

- High level of retail diversity
- Grocery shopping dominated by Tesco store
- Strong independent sector
- Good range of financial and professional services
- Wide range of cafes but relative lack of restaurants
- Low vacancy rate
- Footfall has remained stable over past 10 years
- Reasonably good sense of place, created by large public spaces and varied building styles

[6] https://www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk/residents/planning-and-building-standards/planning-policy/town-centre-strategies

Public Realm and Accessibility

- Highly accessible by public transport
- Good availability of parking
- Precinct is easy for pedestrians to move around
- Underpasses can be difficult to use for some users
- Town centre maps aid navigation
- Street furniture showing signs of wear
- Listed buildings in good condition
- High standard of landscaping and planting, through work of community organisations such as Milngavie in Bloom, including continued improvements to Allander Walkway.

Access to Community Facilities

- Good range of community facilities throughout, including medical and health services
- Town Hall an important resource, although access could be improved
- Fraser Centre well used in mornings, but underused in afternoon
- Library and Education Centre an important focal point but feels dislocated from main precinct
- Lillie Art gallery an important part of the town's cultural identity

Transport and Parking

- Linked to Glasgow and Edinburgh via direct train service
- Number of car park daily visits has increased significantly since introduction of charging scheme
- Station hosts a key bus terminus for numerous services, recently upgraded
- Traffic sensors indicated speeding is an issue on Park Road
- Relatively good air quality, as shown in the most recent annual monitoring report for major pollutants

Green Infrastructure

- Large area of open space within precinct which feels underused
- No significant green/open space within the town centre
- Area surrounding the town offers good accessibility, particularly Lennox Park and Allander Park.
- Access to these parks has the potential for improvement
- Both within easy walking distance for most people.

Key Issues and Opportunities

The strategy builds on existing strengths and reflects the outcomes of early consultation and engagement with local residents, town centre businesses, community groups and other Council services.

A survey of challenges and key requirements established that the quality of the shopping experience, including the range of shops and services, is a key issue for many people. This reinforces the importance of town centres as focal points for good quality retail which should include community and leisure offerings which bolster the vibrancy of the town centre. The provision of visitor facilities was also seen as a key requirement, indicating that Milngavie has greater potential to build on its tourism sector. There was also a strong desire to see vacant units filled for appropriate uses, and a better range of evening activities. A number of concerns were raised regarding parking arrangements in and around the town centre, particularly in relation to the charging scheme. Whilst the scheme was generally seen to have benefitted local businesses, some felt there was a need to address inconsiderate long stay parking on neighbouring streets and the cost to local workers of all day parking.

The outcome of the early public engagement exercise provides more detail, as set out in the Milngavie Report of Consultation, East Dunbartonshire Council (2017)[7]. A summary of the perceived strengths, weaknesses and opportunities that emerged are outlined below.

Strengths

- Start of the West Highland Way, long distance route, increases footfall to the Town Centre and benefits from the economic impact
- Walking link to Mugdock Park
- Strong community spirit. The Fraser Centre, although currently open in mornings only, is well used and brings people to the centre.
- Pleasant surroundings, access to countryside.
- Play park is a valuable resource and there is lots of space for socialising/events/markets etc.
- Safe and easy to walk around
- Farmers market creates activity during the week
- Lots of independent shops. Good mix of cafes, shops and services but could do with more restaurants.
- Car free environment which provides space for range of outside activity
- New parking arrangements working well as you can now pop in for a short period.
- Good access to Glasgow via train.

Weaknesses

- Woodburn Way severs town centre from station/Tesco
- Pedestrian underpasses are unattractive and can be difficult for some users to access
- Street furniture showing signs of wear and showing its age
- Relatively small number of bars and restaurants, meaning that precinct lacks activity and vibrancy in the evening

[7] https://www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk/residents/planning-and-building-standards/planning-policy/town-centre-strategies

- Town Hall, Art Gallery and Library are key resources but currently feel dislocated from main precinct area
- Lack of activity after 5pm

Opportunities

- There is potential for additional tourism facilities to capitalise on the walking and hiking market.
- Potential to encourage the estimated 80,000 walkers who walk the West Highland Way each year to remain within the town centre for longer
- Nature of town centre lends itself to a more lively evening economy
- Allander Water is a key asset that can form a more prominent aspect of the town centre.
- Upgrade both underpasses to improve accessibility, particularly to the station, Tesco and Gavin's Mill
- Local bus services to local neighbourhoods to and from station could reduce need for commuter parking
- Community Warden presence to reduce anti-social behaviour
- Enhanced access to Lennox Park from town centre
- Cycling enforcement for safety of older and young people.

Q1. Do you agree with the strengths, weaknesses and opportunities stated above?

Can you suggest any others?

3. VISION AND OBJECTIVES

As noted above, Milngavie is fortunate to have an extremely active and proactive local community. The strength of this existing community infrastructure means that we already have a good idea of the vision for the town centre, as set out in various existing Action Plans, Business Plans and Design Frameworks. It is important that these are reflected as part of this strategy.

Clearly, the West Highland Way is a key asset for the town centre and its continued success will be central to the future of Milngavie. Similarly, there is a sense that the town centre has significant potential to grow a thriving evening economy to complement its diverse retail environment.

Based on the public consultation, engagement and research carried out up to this point, we believe that the proposed vision outline below reflects what people would like Milngavie town centre to look like in the future. This vision can be refined through the consultation process.

PROPOSED VISION

We want Milngavie to be a welcoming and attractive town for both residents and visitors, and one that is lively and vibrant throughout the day and into the evening. It will provide excellent access to

surrounding parks and open spaces, maximizing the potential benefits from the West Highland Way and other key walking routes. The town centre will have a high quality public realm that is modern, attractive and safer for all users.

It is proposed that our vision for Milngavie town centre is supported by the following objectives:

Objective 1: An attractive and welcoming tourist destination

To create a welcoming town centre that maximises the tourist potential of the West Highland Way and encourages walkers to spend more time within the town centre. We want to ensure that visitors and tourists are well catered for, and able to properly access the range of facilities and services which Milngavie is able to offer.

We will achieve objective 1 by…

- Improving linkages to key walking routes
- Carrying out West Highland Way user research to identify key requirements
- Working with our partners to create a distinctive brand for Milngavie town centre
- Promoting linked tourist trips and alternative leisure pursuits including golf and cycling which will encourage people to stay within the town centre
- Increasing accessible and suitable tourist accommodation
- Ensuring permanent availability public toilets
- Providing up to date signage and information boards

Objective 2: A modern and vibrant town centre with a strong evening economy

To build on the existing character of the town centre and create a more distinctive place that attracts people from outwith the immediate area. We want a lively evening and night time economy that compliments traditional daytime uses by supporting and encouraging cultural, social and leisure attractions.

We will achieve objective 2 by…

- Ensuring an attractive long term programme of cultural, social and sporting events
- Supporting and encouraging more housing within or near the town centre
- Ensuring that vacancy levels are minimised and any empty buildings brought back into use
- Working with the BID team to improve evening opportunities, including cultural and performance based events
- Making best use of emerging technology to inform town centre users

- Making people more aware of what the town centre can offer

Objective 3: A diverse retail environment with accessible community facilities and services

Ensure that Milngavie is equipped to meet changing retail trends by building on its existing strong independent retail reputation. It will provide a better balance of retail, leisure and cultural facilities alongside high quality public services. Through collaborative working with local businesses and community groups, we want to generate a sense of local pride, ownership and loyalty within the town centre.

We will achieve objective 3 by…

- Locating public services within the town centre
- Working with the Business Gateway to support investment and entrepreneurs
- Supporting and maintaining Business Improvement District status including the delivery of its strategy and ongoing projects
- Promoting information on the range of shops and services
- Improving knowledge of retail and leisure trends, including requirements and capacity
- Protecting the town centre from out of centre retailing

Objective 4: An enhanced green network with good access to local green infrastructure

To ensure that the green network and green infrastructure is accessible for people of all abilities, free from barriers and convenient for active travel. The town centre will accommodate linked trips that maximises potential environmental and health benefits. We also want to maximise the potential of Milngavie's rich natural heritage and biodiversity for the enjoyment both local residents and visitors.

We will achieve objective 4 by…

- Improving existing greenspace
- Supporting the development of 'green' streets
- Exploring opportunities to diversify town centre activity with green initiatives.
- Supporting the West Highland Way Management Group;
- Improving access to West Highland Way, Clyde Coastal Path and other key walking routes
- Working with partners and local community groups to identify local and sustainable initiatives

Q2. Do you agree with the vision and objectives identified above?

Can you suggest any others?

Bringing all of the available evidence together, and taking into account the objectives that have been identified, we have identified a series of actions that we think should be taken forward to ensure that Milngavie town centre becomes a more successful place and fulfils its potential. The table is colour coded to link to the objectives.

Table 1- Proposed Actions to Take Forward

OBJECTIVE	Ref.	Proposed Action	Existing Council Commitment	Estimated Timescale
Objective 1: An attractive and welcoming tourist destination	1	Undertake a comprehensive review of the public realm and accessibility. Remit to include options to enhance underpasses at Gavin's Mill (west) and railway station (east), additional seating, the use of space within the precinct and the condition of street surfaces.	No	Short
	2	Assist local community groups in building capacity to organise and run social events and activities throughout the year, on a long term basis	No	Short
	3	Undertake a review of road and footpath lighting infrastructure	No	Medium
	4	Create cyclist management scheme including enhanced cycling infrastructure at Woodburn Way	No	Medium
	5	Create improved pedestrian access arrangements to and from Town Hall	No	Long
	6	Work with local community groups to establish potential for 'Meet and Greet' services for walkers along the WHW.	No	Long
	7	Undertake research into use of the West Highland Way with a view to identifying potential opportunities to retain users within the town centre for longer.	No	Short
	8	Promotion and further development of local arts and heritage offer to endorse town centre assets as visitor locations, including Lillie Art Gallery	Economic Development Strategy	Long
	9	Continue work to assess how the town centre is currently connected to tourism attractions and walking, cycling and public transport routes. Carry out work to ensure: • Signposting to town centres • Links to active parts of town centres • Consistent and clear signage.	Economic Development Strategy	Short
	10	Continue to support Milngavie BID in implementing projects associated with the current Business Plan	No	Short

Objective 2: A modern and vibrant town centre with a strong evening economy	11	Continue to support traders in each town centre encouraging partnership working and discussion between local business owners and the business support programmes.	Economic Development Strategy	Short
	12	Support development of Community Hub in accessible and central location as an opportunity to increase footfall, access to Council services and enhanced tourist information.	No	Short
	13	Undertake research to identify potential options for the provision of additional floorspace that could accommodate events and space for hire, and that would improve the evening economy.	No	Short
	14	Support Milngavie Community Development Trust and Milngavie BID to ensure continuation and development local events programme.	No	Short
	15	Milngavie BID to provide updated map of retail units and heritage assets, including online information	No	Short
	16	Work with the East Dunbartonshire Leisure and Culture Trust to update and promote the full range of sport, leisure, heritage and arts events and facilities within Milngavie	No	Short
	17	Work with landlords and agents to develop a range of alternative uses for vacant properties including pop-up shop opportunities	Economic Development Strategy	Medium
	18	Undertake an analysis of the local retail and leisure expenditure to inform improvements to the evening economy	No	Medium
	19	Convene all key town centre stakeholders, including the Council, with a view to agreeing shared priorities, potential through a new Town Centre Charter. This would be facilitated through the Town Centre Steering Group initially.	No	Medium
	20	Support MCDT in providing enhanced level of facilities for older children (5+) at Lennox Park	No	Medium
	21	Explore options for visitor centre including premises for Milngavie Heritage Centre	No	Long
	22	Engage with local community groups and businesses to establish feasibility of Community Cinema, including potential venues and management	No	Long
	23	Pilot Milngavie as an Active Travel Town	Active Travel Strategy	Short

Objective 3: A diverse retail environment with accessible community facilities and services	24	Remove unnecessary or redundant street furniture, install the appropriate signage where required and improve information relating to active travel routes across East Dunbartonshire	Local Transport Strategy	Short
	25	Review effectiveness of signalised crossings at Woodburn Way	No	Short
	26	Provision of real time bus information at key bus stops	Local Transport Strategy	Short
	27	Investigate Milngavie precinct opening to cyclists on a 'Share with care' basis in accordance with the Council's Active Travel Strategy.	Active Travel Strategy	Medium
	28	Improve access to Milngavie Enterprise Centre and current Library and Education Centre	No	Medium
	29	Establish potential to provide business space for rent at Milngavie Enterprise Centre to support local employment	No	Medium
	30	Measure the effectiveness of East Dunbartonshire's Decriminalised Parking Enforcement programme in regards to turnover of parking and spaces for shoppers and town centre users.	Economic Development Strategy	Medium
	31	Develop high quality shared use path connecting town centre with Kilmardinny	Active Travel Strategy	Long
	32	Work with local community to establish options for public art installation based on local heritage	No	Long
	33	Monitor public car park arrangements within and around the town centre, including operation of the charging scheme, to inform potential improvements in terms of turnover and accessibility, with a view to increasing footfall.	No	Medium
Objective 4: An enhanced green network with good access to local green infrastructure	34	Work with local community groups to explore options for improving the look and experience of the first mile of the West Highland Way	No	Short
	35	Support measures to improve signage and information associated with the West Highland Way	No	Short
	36	Work with Milngavie Community Development Trust to establish ways in which Lennox park could play a greater role in delivering economic benefit for Milngavie. Development could include: • An all-weather recreational pitch would replace one third of the current blaes pitch • A community orchard	Economic Development Strategy	Short

		• A community food growing area		
	37	Improved access to Lennox Park, including from rear of Tesco and disabled access	Active Travel Strategy	Medium
	38	Support path-side planting adjacent to Park Road	No	Medium
	39	Enhanced access to key walking routes including Clyde Coastal Path, West Highland Way and Appalachian Trail	No	Medium
	40	Provide support to local community groups to upgrade Allander Walkway and facilitate joint working where appropriate	No	Long
	41	Support Milngavie in Bloom in measures to improve the standard of green infrastructure within precinct	No	Long

Q3. Do you agree with these actions?

Are there any others you think should be included to help us meet the objectives?

4. DELIVERING THE STRATEGY

How Will We Take The Strategy Forward?

The actions identified above are by no means conclusive or finite and should be taken forward through the establishment of effective leadership representing all those with an interest in the town centre

The Council will have a central role in terms of co-ordinating and facilitating delivery aspects of the strategy. However, the contribution of local residents, community groups, key landowners, local businesses and Community Planning partners will be equally important if the strategy is to be implemented successfully. In particular the local knowledge and experience of local residents and community groups will be critical.

Status, Monitoring and Review

Once adopted, the strategy will become non-statutory planning guidance to help deliver the development strategy set out in the East Dunbartonshire Local Development Plan 2017. All future development proposals and initiatives will be expected to support the actions set out within this strategy, which will be a prime consideration in the assessment of planning applications.

The strategy will also help to provide the context for future masterplans or design briefs that are required to implement any of the specific actions.

The delivery of actions within this strategy will be continually monitored and revised every two years. New actions may emerge as the strategy is taken forward and these will be built into the review process.

Future Work

Delivery will be led by the action plan. The need for more detailed design work or additional guidance may emerge during the lifespan of this strategy and we will ensure that these are reflected in any future updates. These will only be prepared where a clear need is identified and where they will help to deliver the identified actions.

Community Participation and Empowerment

The input of local people and businesses is fundamental to the success of any town centre strategy. Their local knowledge and experience can often help to identify not only the key issues but also the best solutions. Whether they work for local businesses, the local authority, social enterprises, voluntary groups or other public agencies, it is the motivation and energy of

local people which generates activity and civic pride. The Council will therefore provide support and encouragement in terms of building up the long-term capacity of community groups and social enterprises, so that they can take greater ownership of the town centre through community empowerment.

Status, Monitoring and Review

Once adopted, the strategy will become non-statutory planning guidance to help deliver the development strategy set out in the East Dunbartonshire Local Development Plan 2017. All future development proposals and initiatives will be expected to support the actions set out within this strategy, which will be a prime consideration in the assessment of planning applications.

The strategy will also help to provide the context for future masterplans or design briefs that are required to implement any of the specific actions.

The delivery of actions within this strategy will be continually monitored and revised every two years. New actions may emerge as the strategy is taken forward and these will be built into the review process.

5. COMMENTING ON THE STRATEGY

It is important that we hear your views on this strategy and in particular the objectives and proposed actions. If you have any comments or would like to contribute to the process in any way, you can contact us by email at: development.plan@eastdunbarton.gov.uk or in writing at:

East Dunbartonshire Council
Planning and Building Standards
Development & Regeneration Services
Southbank House
Strathkelvin Place
Kirkintilloch
G66 1XQ
Tel: 0300 123 4510

We would also encourage you to take part in the various workshop sessions that will be taking place throughout the consultation period – details of these are available on the Council website. If you can't make it to one of these, you are welcome to visit one of our 'drop-in' events, which provide a more informal opportunity to discuss the draft strategy. Please note that the consultation period will be open from xxxx and end on xxxxxx.

Any comments on this strategy will be analysed and reported to the Council's Place, Neighbourhoods and Corporate Assets Committee, including any amendments where considered appropriate.

Following this process, the modified Strategy will be adopted as Supplementary Guidance to support the East Dunbartonshire Local Development Plan in 2018.

AGENDA ITEM NO: 13

COMMUNITY PLANNING BOARD	**7 DECEMBER 2017**
PNCA/174/17/EB	**BRUCE KILOH, HEAD OF POLICY AND PLANNING, STRATHCLYDE PARTNERSHIP FOR TRANSPORT**
CONTACT OFFICER:	**JOHN BINNING, PRINCIPAL POLICY OFFICER, STRATHCLYDE PARTNERSHIP FOR TRANSPORT**
SUBJECT TITLE:	**EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE TRANSPORT OUTCOMES REPORT FOR 2017/18**

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1. The This report will:

- inform the East Dunbartonshire Community Planning Partnership of the preparation by SPT of the East Dunbartonshire Transport Outcome Report (TOR);
- highlight the connection between SPT activities and local outcomes from the Local Outcomes Improvement PLan; and
- highlight the focus given within the TOR to the services and benefits that SPT has delivered in 2016/17 together with details of the SPT - East Dunbartonshire joint work streams for 2017/18.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1. SPT has prepared a TOR for East Dunbartonshire annually since 2008 as a means of demonstrating our commitment and contribution as a Community Planning partner through the delivery of key services, projects and initiatives.

2.2. The TOR is now directly linked to the SPT Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) Delivery Plan 2014 – 2017[1] , **Appendix 1,** and is the local monitoring and planning element of SPT's suite of strategic plans.

2.3. SPT officers worked with East Dunbartonshire colleagues to agree the key areas for partnership working (known as the 'joint work streams') for 20117/18.

2.4. The TOR summarises our commitment and contribution as a Community Planning Partner by detailing the links between the joint work streams and East Dunbartonshire's local outcomes from the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan.

3.0 CONTENT

[1] http://www.spt.co.uk/wmslib/Documents_RTS/RTS%20Delivery%20Plan%202014-17.pdf?2

3.1. The detailed content of the 2017/18 TOR is as follows

- Working in Partnership - This section sets out the 4 RTS Outcomes and the associated joint workstreams, as agreed with each council;

- Improving outcomes for local residents – This section explains the relationships between the local outcomes from each council's Single Outcome Agreement and the TOR joint work streams that most support the achievement of the local outcomes;

- •Delivering transport improvements – This section highlights the SPT activity including services and initiatives that have benefitted council residents over the past year and capital investments made over the past three years;

- Measuring progress – This section shows a key transport-related measure for each strategic outcome with figures for both the local area and SPT area as a whole;

- Main body of the document – The main body of the TOR includes four sections – one for each of the four RTS Outcomes – and each section provides a progress update on investments, other work undertaken under each joint workstream and a look at the year ahead. Key supporting statistics are provided[2]..

- Appendices – These sections provide a list of supported bus services operating in the council area during 2016/17 and a list of the 2017/18 capital projects for the council area.

- Back cover – The back cover includes contact details for the main public transport operators within the council area.

4.0 JOINT WORKSTREAMS

4.1. The SPT – East Dunbartonshire joint work streams for 2017/18 are as follows:

Bus Policy, Statutory Quality Partnerships & Bus Infrastructure Improvements and Smart & Integrated Ticketing;

Strategic Rail Enhancements and Integrating Land-Use and Transport Planning;

Socially Necessary Bus Services, Access to Healthcare and Equal Access Improvements;

Park and Ride, Cycling and Travel Behaviour Change.

The joint work streams will be reviewed annually and any new local priorities can be accommodated within the TOR structure.

5.0 LOCAL OUTCOMES FOR EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

5.1. The TOR summarises the role of transport in achieving local outcomes with the following outcomes specifically highlighted:

- Our older population is supported to enjoy a high quality of life and our more vulnerable citizens, their families and carers benefit from effective care and support services.

[2] Detailed background information for each workstream is located in the RTS Delivery Plan and the 2017/18 TOR

- East Dunbartonshire has an expanding economy with a competitive and diverse business and retail base.

- East Dunbartonshire is a safe and sustainable environment in which to live, work and visit.

- Our people and communities enjoy increased physical and mental wellbeing and health inequalities are reduced.

- We have reduced inequality and disadvantage across East Dunbartonshire.

5.2. The TOR summarises the role of transport in achieving local outcomes. The relationship between the joint work streams and the LOIP local outcomes is set out in section 3 of the TOR.

6.0 CONCLUSION

6.1. The TOR summarises the SPT activities and investments delivered in 2016/17 that benefitted East Dunbartonshire residents.

6.2. The TOR provides detailed information on the agreed SPT – East Dunbartonshire joint work streams for 2017/18 including key issues, progress to date and a look at the year ahead.

6.3. The TOR highlights the role of transport in achieving positive outcomes at the local level by noting the supporting relationship between the joint work streams agreed between SPT and East Dunbartonshire and the local outcomes set out in the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1. It is recommended that the Board:-

a) Note the content of the report

THOMAS GLEN
DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE PLACE, NEIGHBOURHOOD AND CORPORATE ASSETS

Strathclyde Partnership for Transport Regional Transport Strategy Delivery Plan 2014 - 2017

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1. Introduction

Strathclyde Partnership for Transport (SPT) is the Regional Transport Partnership for the west of Scotland. SPT, in partnership with our member councils and other stakeholders, delivers a range of solutions across Strathclyde to enhance and develop our transport network, infrastructure and services, and to promote sustainable development and travel choices. These solutions may be either strategic or local in nature, but are underpinned by SPT's regional view of the transport needs of the people and businesses in the Strathclyde area, as set out in the Regional Transport Strategy (RTS).[1]

1.1 The Regional Transport Strategy and Delivery Plan

'A Catalyst for Change', the statutory Regional Transport Strategy for the west of Scotland 2008-21 (RTS) was approved by Scottish Ministers in 2008. The RTS guides SPT's activity towards achieving our Vision:

"A world class sustainable transport system that acts as a catalyst for an improved quality of life for all"

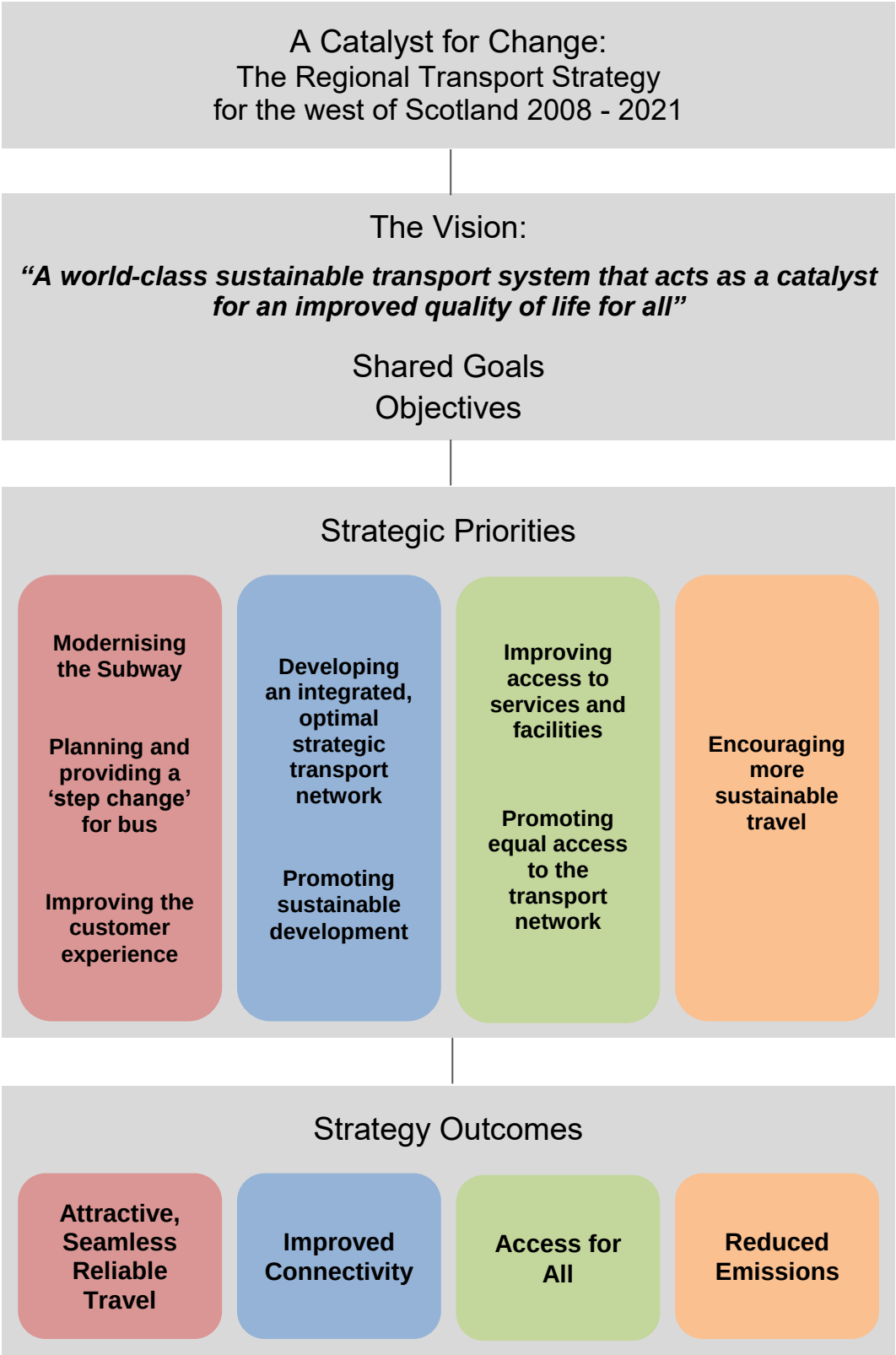
The Delivery Plan links the RTS to SPT's business planning processes through the strategic priorities and sets out the services, projects and initiatives that will enable the delivery of the RTS over the next three years (2014 - 2017). The Delivery Plan reflects current social, environmental and economic circumstances at local, regional and national levels. (The location of the Delivery Plan within SPT's strategic and business planning processes is set out in Appendix 1).

Recent Scottish Government advice regarding the legislative requirements[2] to keep the RTS under review recommended that *"RTPs should be focussed on demonstrating delivery against existing plans, rather than dedicating considerable time and other resources to the preparation of further studies, programmes and strategies."* This Delivery Plan follows this guidance by focussing on SPT's key work streams and the specific services, initiatives and project deliverables that we seek to achieve over the next three years.

A 5-year review of the performance of the RTS was undertaken to guide the development of the Delivery Plan.[3] Following this work, the seventeen strategic priorities from the RTS were rationalised to eight to provide a sharper focus for business planning and resource allocation. The 4 RTS outcomes have not been changed and remain the over-arching principles on which the longer-term success of the RTS will be measured. This streamlined RTS framework is shown in Diagram 1 (overleaf).

[1] http://www.spt.co.uk/corporate/about/strategy/regional-transport-strategy/
[2] Section 7 of the Transport (Scotland) Act 2005 sets out a requirement for RTPs to keep strategies under review.
[3] Regional Transport Strategy Monitoring Report 2012/13

Diagram 1: Regional Transport Strategy framework



1.2 Delivery plan structure

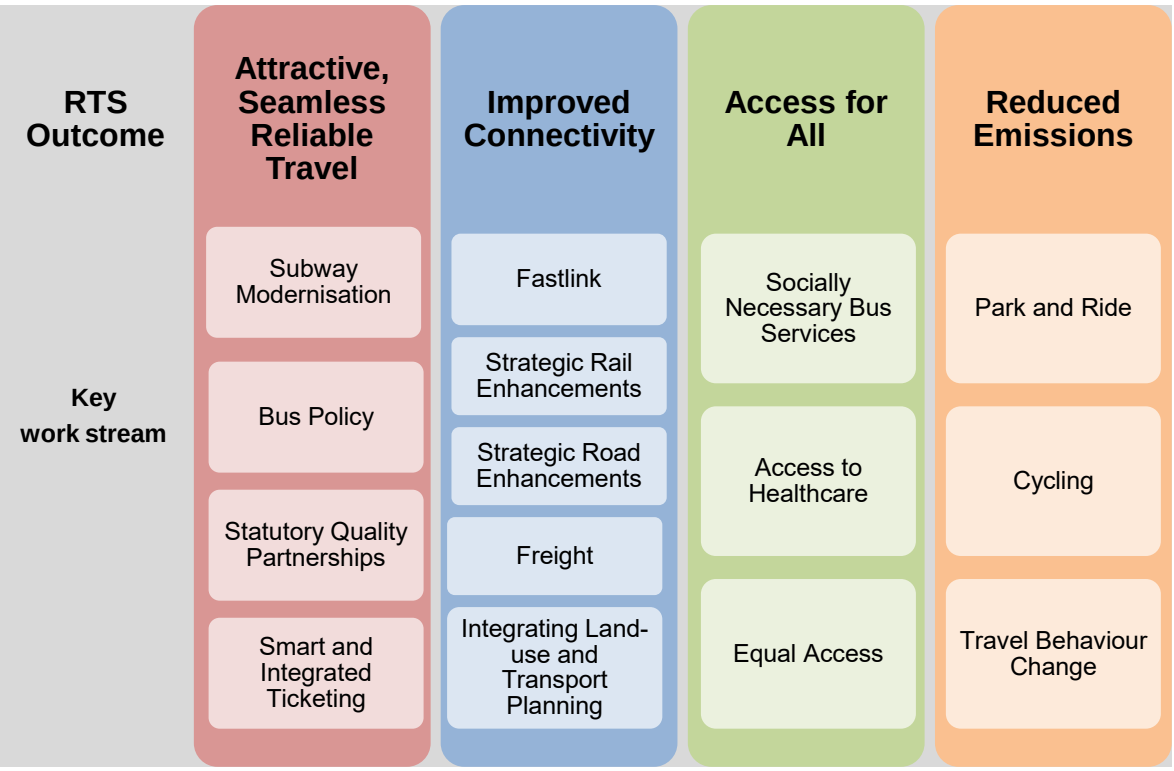
The Delivery Plan is structured around the 4 RTS outcomes of Attractive, Seamless Reliable Travel, Improved Connectivity, Access for All and Reduced Emissions. The purpose of this structure is to maintain a strong focus on the desired effect of the RTS – a more integrated, connected, accessible and sustainable region for residents, visitors and business.

The Strategic Priorities provide the policy framework that guides the development of the Delivery Plan's key work streams. The Strategic Priorities are not embedded within the main document to ensure a simple format and clear link between the everyday work by SPT and partners and the desired impact on society of that collective effort. The full relationship between the Strategic Priorities, work streams and RTS outcomes is found in appendix 2.

Fifteen work streams make up the key actions and outputs necessary to make progress towards achieving the RTS outcomes over the next 3 years. These work streams include capital projects and investments, operational responsibilities and services, transport planning services and initiatives, and transport policy development and implementation measures.

The work streams are built upon existing efforts, but still outline an ambitious, far-reaching and innovative 'work plan' over the next 3 years. The work streams are set out in the diagram 2 below under the relevant RTS outcome.

Diagram 2: Key work streams and strategy outcomes



1.3 Monitoring

The key indicator for each RTS outcome is set out in each section and will be reported within future SPT Annual Reports. The progress of relevant Delivery Plan work streams against local community planning outcomes will be set out within the annual Transport Outcome Reports produced for each constituent council.

1.4 Community Planning and Joint Resourcing

The key policy priorities for Community Planning[4] have been considered during the development of the Delivery Plan and the connections between the policy priorities and the RTS outcomes are noted within sections 2 – 5. The policy priorities for Community Planning that are relevant to the Delivery Plan are the following:

- Economic Recovery and Growth
- Employment
- Health Inequalities & Physical Activity
- Outcomes for Older People

SPT, as a statutory Community Planning partner, will continue to participate in the emerging Community Planning Joint Resourcing with our member councils and will incorporate developments into future business planning and monitoring including within the Transport Outcome Reports.

1.5 Partner engagement

SPT engaged with officers from SPT's 12 member councils, the Glasgow & Clyde Valley Strategic Development Planning Authority and Transport Scotland in developing this Delivery Plan.

[4] Single Outcome Agreements Guidance to Community Planning Partnerships December 2012, Scottish Government.

2. RTS Outcome: Attractive, Seamless, Reliable Travel

This outcome is about developing and delivering a modern, cohesive public transport system that provides dependable services and appeals to all demographic groups. All modes of public transport will be perceived as desirable travel options by most people, with a stable and predictable service provision and easy, straight-forward travel from journey planning to journey's end.

Working towards this outcome supports the **Economic Recovery and Growth** community planning policy priority as modern transport infrastructure and services support regeneration initiatives, sustain local economies and attract business investment to the area.

There are four key work streams, over the next 3 years, to support the delivery of the attractive, seamless, reliable travel outcome. These are the following:

- Subway Modernisation;
- Bus Policy;
- Statutory Quality Partnerships; and
- Smart and Integrated Ticketing.

Details about each of these key work streams are set out in the following section. Other projects, services and initiatives in support of this outcome are included at the end of the section.

2.1 Subway Modernisation

The Subway is an essential component of the transport network in Glasgow, providing two river crossings and fast, frequent travel to the city centre and other key destinations. It has been more than 30 years since the last full refurbishment of the system making the £288 million Subway Modernisation programme an essential investment to refurbish stations, improve accessibility, provide new escalators and travelators, improve tunnel and track infrastructure, install and develop smartcard ticketing, and deliver new trains and signalling system.

The modernisation of the Subway will contribute to this RTS outcome by improving the reliability and frequency of services including reducing service disruptions and more flexible operational hours; by continuing the safe operation of services; by offering a more accessible system including way-finding improvements, lifts, better lighting and more inclusive travel information formats; and by providing safe, secure and appealing station environments. This project supports regeneration efforts and meets the transport needs of commuters, students, tourists, shoppers and leisure travellers from across the region and beyond.

Summary progress to date

To date, progress includes the complete refurbishment of Hillhead, Partick, Kelvinhall and Ibrox stations and branding refresh of all stations; secural of European Regional Development Funds for station improvement works at stations

on the south side of the Subway network; installation of new escalators at Buchanan Street, St Enoch, Hillhead and Govan; progression of rolling stock procurement; progression of tunnel improvement and infrastructure works; and implementation of smartcard ticketing.

2014 - 2017

In the next 3 years, St. Enoch, Govan and Buchanan Street station refurbishments will be progressed and designs for the remainder of other stations will be produced. The tunnel and track infrastructure will be enhanced in readiness for the new rolling stock and signalling system.

The contract for new trains, signalling and control system will be awarded and the first phase of bringing in the new system will be delivered. The detailed programme for the delivery of all new trains and fully automatic system will be known by the end of 2014, following completion of the procurement process.

2.2 Bus Policy

The bus market in Scotland currently operates within a regulatory framework that does not necessarily result in the most beneficial services for passengers or the best value for the public purse. Concerns include route instability, service frequency and network coverage; difficulties in developing competitive integrated ticketing; ensuring best value for money in securing and planning tendered services; and the variability of vehicle quality.

SPT, in partnership, seeks to expand on its existing powers to operate and monitor bus services by pursuing changes to legislation and regulations to deliver a higher quality, integrated bus network that meets the needs of passengers. These proposed changes, if enacted, would result in more effective consultation with operators to deliver a more integrated, more stable bus network across the region; greater powers to deliver competitive, attractive integrated ticketing products; greater ability to design and award tendered services in the most cost-effective and integrated manner; more effective and efficient monitoring of bus vehicles and service standards; and greater ability to monitor and respond to proposed route and service changes.

These proposed changes in bus policy will support this RTS outcome by reducing disruption to passengers' everyday travel needs, by making it easier and more affordable for passengers to use bus services from more than one operator, by encouraging the growth of a more comprehensive bus network, and by reducing the risk of passengers travelling on unsuitable vehicles.

Summary progress to date

SPT's Partnership approved a menu of proposed changes to bus legislation and regulations and additional powers for transport authorities[5] - the menu is known as the '10 point plan'. The '10 point plan' includes support for the remedies from the Competition Commission's local bus services market investigation final report,[6] following extensive involvement by SPT through all stages of the Competition Commission's inquiry. SPT is a member of the national Bus Stakeholders Group (established 2012) and, through this forum and other engagement activities, has established the '10 point plan' as the basis for driving forward improvements in bus policy at regional and national levels.

2014 - 2017

Over the next 3 years, SPT will continue to seek a solution to implementing smart, integrated ticketing across all public transport operators; to progress with Transport Scotland the introduction of secondary legislation to permit service frequencies to be specified when implementing a statutory Quality Partnership (sQP); and to seek additional powers for service compliance inspectors equivalent to VOSA officers to ensure safer and better quality bus services for passengers.

SPT will continue to seek new regulations to ensure that community transport services meet quality and training standards in order to better meet the needs of passengers; to pursue the introduction of a mandatory Code of Conduct for bus operators that will improve the provision of supported services; to seek mandatory Electronic Bus Service Registration for all local bus service registrations and a duty to consult on service registration changes; and to work with Transport Scotland to deliver new guidance for tendering of supported local bus services to minimise costs and maximise passengers benefits across the network.

2.3 Statutory Quality Partnerships

Statutory Quality Partnerships (sQPs) seek to improve bus services, standards and facilities and improve air quality by placing legal obligations on transport authorities to provide better infrastructure and facilities, and on bus operators to provide services to an agreed standard. Infrastructure and facility improvements may include bus stop and shelter upgrades; bus priority measures such as traffic signalling or bus lane enforcement; road maintenance and management of disruption from road works; travel information improvements including real time information; monitoring of services and vehicles; and bus station upgrades. Service standards may include improving customer services; adhering to timetables; and meeting vehicle maintenance and specification standards.

[5] http://www.spt.co.uk/documents/SP280314_agenda7.pdf
[6] http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/http://www.competition-commission.org.uk/inquiries/ref2010/localbus/pdf/00sections_1_15.pdf

A carefully developed and effectively managed statutory Quality Partnership will contribute to the attractive, seamless, reliable travel outcome by providing cleaner, modern, high-quality infrastructure and buses, potential improvements to journey times and service reliability, and a better experience for passengers. Town centre economies benefit from a sQP, which assist in creating a more appealing environment for shoppers, tourists and businesses due to reduced congestion, improved public realm, and better air quality.

Summary progress to date

To date, and in advance of establishing sQPs, SPT has invested heavily in bus infrastructure improvements throughout the region including an extensive stop and shelter upgrade programme; bus station re-developments at Hamilton, Greenock and Port Glasgow; real time passenger information; and traffic management and bus priority measures. SPT monitors bus services and vehicle standards across 11 of our member councils. Three sQPs have been established in the SPT area including the first sQP in Scotland for Paisley Town Centre (2011), Glasgow (2012) and Ayr – Prestwick (2013). Monitoring programmes are being progressed for reporting later in 2014.

2014 - 2017

Over the next 3 years, SPT, in partnership, will seek to establish sQPs for the Fastlink core route and other areas such as Hamilton, Motherwell, Coatbridge, North Ayrshire / Irvine and Inverclyde; to monitor the performance of existing sQPs; to monitor bus service standards throughout the SPT area; and to invest in bus infrastructure throughout the region as a precursor to establishing other sQPs in the longer term.

2.4 Smart and Integrated Ticketing

There is a highly-diverse and fragmented range of public transport ticketing products available to passengers in the west of Scotland. Concerns include affordability and complexity of ticketing options for multi-operator journeys, which suppresses demand for such journeys and makes public transport an impractical option for many people. Further concerns include accessibility issues for some people who may be put off using public transport more frequently due to difficulties in the purchasing of tickets and in determining the best ticket option.

SPT, in partnership, seeks to develop the Bramble ITSO-compliant smartcard product developed for the Subway Modernisation project into a regional smart & integrated ticketing product allowing travel on Subway, bus, rail and ferry. SPT, with the Zonecard Forum, will examine options to revamp the existing Multi-Operator Ticketing Scheme – Zonecard – to take into account business rules necessary for smart ticketing products and to develop new integrated ticketing products that encourage greater use of public transport and better meet the needs of residents, businesses, tourists and visitors.

Smart and integrated ticketing will contribute to the attractive, seamless, reliable travel outcome by developing ticketing products that are easy to purchase and use, provide more affordable access to the entire public transport network and appeal to infrequent public transport users, tourists and equality groups by making it easier to identify the most affordable and convenient ticket type for the desired journey. Integrated ticketing makes for a more efficient public transport network overall as more journeys will be undertaken using the most practical and timesaving services rather than being constrained by a single operator's network and will encourage patronage growth across all public transport modes.

Summary progress to date

In Autumn 2013, SPT launched the smartcard system on the Glasgow Subway, replacing the previous ticketing system in its entirety. This included the replacement of the existing, magnetic stripe, turnstile gates with modern, smartcard-validating paddle gates including wide-aisle gates at every station for encumbered passengers or those with limited mobility.

New passenger operated ticket vending machines have been introduced selling a wider-range of products than their predecessors and accepting coins, notes and debit/credit cards. Station offices have been upgraded with Ticket Office Machines and the entire back office systems replaced with modern technology. Through Nevis Technologies, a joint venture with East-Kilbride technology company Ecebs, SPT has provided an ITSO (Integrated Transport Smartcard Organisation) HOPS (Host Operator Processing System) which will facilitate future interoperability with other ITSO schemes.

2014 - 2017

Over the next 3 years, SPT, through Nevis Technologies and subject to Transport Scotland agreement, will integrate Bramble with the National Entitlement Card (NEC), allowing cardholders to utilise the Subway on a pay-as-you-go basis at the applicable rate (according to the Strathclyde Concessionary Travel Scheme subsidised fares). Visually Impaired passengers will be afforded free passage through gates with their NECs.

The Bramble card will be trialled on SPT's supported ferry service between Gourock and Kilcreggan and on Community Bus services in the Greater Glasgow area. SPT, through Nevis Technologies, will also seek to deliver interoperability between Bramble and ScotRail smart systems; and will seek to develop an interface with commercial bus operators to widen acceptance of smart cards in advance of establishing fully-integrated ticketing products across all public transport modes in the SPT area.

In addition to public transport services, Nevis Technology will also endeavour to extend the use of the Bramble card to facilitate non-transport applications such as cashless catering, membership and loyalty schemes and e-purse for low-value purchases.

2.5 Other areas of work in support of Attractive, Seamless, Reliable Travel

In addition to the key work streams identified in sections 2.1 – 2.4, SPT will continue to deliver services and support developments in the following areas in support of attractive, seamless reliable travel:

- Developing and improving travel information;
- Improving transport interchanges; and
- Operating bus stations and travel centres.

Over the next 3 years, SPT will support the delivery of bus hubs in Paisley, Glasgow and Cumbernauld, improve Govan and Partick interchanges, deliver a Real Time Passenger Information (RTPI) strategy and invest in more RTPI infrastructure in line with this strategy, and continue to operate Buchanan, East Kilbride, Hamilton and Greenock bus stations.

2.6 Monitoring

The key performance measure for this outcome is satisfaction with public transport services. In 2012, more than three-quarters (76%) of adults living in Strathclyde were satisfied with public transport – a 4% increase on 2007-2008 figures.[7]

[7] Scottish Household Survey, multiple years. Excludes 'No Opinion' responses.

3. RTS Outcome: Improved Connectivity

This outcome is about developing and enhancing the transport network to ensure efficient and sustainable access to strategic locations for people and business. Journeys will be less affected by congestion, more employment opportunities will be within reach of more people and businesses will be better connected to their customers, employees and suppliers.

Working towards this outcome supports the **Economic Recovery and Growth** community planning policy priority as more efficient transport networks reduce the costs of congestion, improve access to employment and attract investment to the region.

There are five key work streams, over the next 3 years, to support the delivery of the improved connectivity outcome. These include the following:

- Fastlink;
- Strategic rail enhancements;
- Strategic road enhancements;
- Freight; and
- Integrated land-use and transport planning.

Details about each of the above are set out in the following section. Other projects, services and initiatives in support of this outcome are included at the end of the section.

3.1 Fastlink

Fastlink is a bus-based public transport service that will provide a high-quality, fast, frequent and reliable service across key routes through Glasgow and surrounding areas. Fastlink will transcend conventional bus services by providing a more attractive, accessible customer-focused service with high-standards for reliability and punctuality.

A bus passenger survey undertaken by SPT in 2013 found that existing passengers using services in and around Glasgow City Centre were most concerned with service frequency, reliability and punctuality issues and the cleanliness of buses. These key issues will be addressed through the quality standards and service monitoring programme that will be established as part of the Fastlink statutory Quality Partnership.

The initial Fastlink scheme will include services between Glasgow city centre, the SECC, Govan and the New South Glasgow Hospital campus. This core scheme seeks to reduce bus journey times by up to 20% through the use of bus priority measures including lane segregation, priority signalling at traffic lights and dedicated bus lanes. This core scheme will serve as a template for future Fastlink

services including the extension of the core scheme to Renfrew and Braehead and upgrading existing quality bus corridors to the Fastlink standard.

Fastlink supports the Clyde Waterfront regeneration project and is a key city core infrastructure improvement within Glasgow's economic strategy 'A Step Change for Glasgow.'

Summary progress to date

To date, progress includes completion of design works for the core route and delivery of works at Anderston Quay, Lancefield Quay, ClydeArc Bridge, Pacific Drive and junction improvements in Govan. Preparatory works have been undertaken in the Braehead area and investigations into potential extensions on other key corridors are in progress.

2014 - 2017

Over the next 3 years, SPT will continue to work with Glasgow City Council to deliver the core Fastlink route to the New South Glasgow Hospital by 2015 including implementing the statutory Quality Partnership for the Fastlink corridor. SPT will continue to work with Glasgow City Council to deliver traffic management solutions for the city centre and undertake feasibility and design works to implement the Fastlink standard on existing Quality Bus Corridors, subject to available funding. SPT will continue to work with Renfrewshire Council to further develop the Renfrew / Braehead extension.

3.2 Strategic rail enhancements

The rail network in the SPT area carries one in every 14 commuters to work and around 125,000 SPT residents use a train every day – accounting for 3% of all journeys originating in the SPT area[8]. More people are using trains, with commuter travel in the SPT area increasing from 4% to 7% of all journeys to work over the past 10 years[9] and ScotRail passenger journeys in the SPT area increasing to over 56 million journeys per annum.[10] Glasgow Central station is the busiest rail station in Scotland with 27 million passenger journeys[11] and 70% of rail journeys wholly within Scotland originate at a station within the SPT area.[12]

The positive growth in rail patronage occurs within a challenging operational environment and the limitations of ageing infrastructure. Key issues for strategic rail in the SPT area include increasing the capacity and integration of services, reducing over-crowding at peak times, maintaining or improving service levels for towns and rural communities, modernising infrastructure including electrification, and improving journey times between Glasgow and Edinburgh and on cross-

[8] Scottish Household Survey: Local Area Analysis - 2011-12 combined results; Transport Scotland.
[9] Scottish Household Survey 2001/02 and 2011/12 results; Transport Scotland.
[10] Monitoring report on public transport services in the SPT area; 22 January 2014.
[11] Scottish Transport Statistics 2013 edition; Transport Scotland. Figure is for 2011/12.
[12] Ibid.

border services to support economic growth and convert more journeys by air and car to rail.

Summary progress to date

SPT led the establishment of the West of Scotland Rail Forum in 2012, which provides an effective forum for regional input to the ScotRail franchise and to improve co-ordination of regional investment in rail, strengthen network planning and new station development and co-ordinate consultation on services, fares and ticketing.

SPT has supported timetable improvements on several lines in the SPT area including Paisley Corridor, Glasgow - Ayr and Glasgow – Anniesland via Maryhill. SPT has met with the 5 bidders for the next ScotRail franchise to promote SPT's ambitions for smartcard ticketing, network enhancements including new service opportunities, and station and interchange improvements.

SPT inputs to the Edinburgh-Glasgow Improvement Programme (EGIP) via various forums and works with rail industry colleagues to examine opportunities for High Speed Rail (HSR) between Glasgow and Edinburgh and beyond.

2014 - 2017

Over the next 3 years, SPT, through Nevis Technologies, will pursue the development of integrated smart ticketing opportunities, especially as part of the next ScotRail franchise; will help deliver a new station at Robroyston, in partnership with Glasgow City Council, Network Rail, developer and Transport Scotland; will input to the development of optimal service patterns following electrification and EGIP improvements including potential integration of services on the Whifflet and Cumbernauld lines; and the electrification and other improvements of the Anniesland (via Maryhill) line.

SPT will assist Transport Scotland and other stakeholders in the development of a business case for HSR between Edinburgh and Glasgow including identification of a feasible route, termini and connection to HSR 2 in England; the investigation of options for new stations and for improvements at Motherwell station through the Scottish Stations Fund; and timetable and infrastructure improvements including wider electrification of the rail network within the SPT area within control periods 5 and 6.

SPT and Swestrans are supporting the A76 Corridor Partnership by funding a multi-modal corridor study in 2014/15. One of the objectives of the study is to identify opportunities for public transport improvements on the corridor including better access to rail stations and new rail stations.

3.3 Strategic road enhancements

Around 15 billion vehicle-kilometres are travelled on Strathclyde roads every year[13] from cars and vans, buses, goods vehicles and other motorised transport vehicles. The consequent traffic congestion on strategic routes, town centres and other 'hot spots' has economic and environmental costs that are borne by business and residents and any resultant road accidents have obvious harmful impacts. An efficient, safe road network is vital to both economic growth and the health and well-being of residents and visitors, therefore, SPT invests in road improvements and traffic management measures on local authority roads that improve bus journey time reliability, reduce congestion, and improve safety for all road users including pedestrians, cyclists, bus passengers and car drivers and passengers.

Summary progress to date

SPT has invested around £4 million in road infrastructure projects over the past 5 years including supporting South Lanarkshire council to deliver its Route Action Plans to reduce serious and fatal casualties from road accidents in line with the Scottish Road Safety Framework 2020 targets; investing in improvements on strategic routes including the A818, A81, A82, A70, A71 and A760; and investing in traffic management improvements and bus priority measures on bus routes and town centres.

2014 - 2017

Over the next 3 years, SPT will invest in: improvements to the A71 at Horsley Brae to reduce congestion and improve safety on this key link between Lanarkshire towns and the M74; a major road realignment on the A70 between Ayrshire and Lanarkshire to improve safety; key junction improvements in North Lanarkshire and Hamilton to reduce congestion and improve bus journey times; major junction works on the A82 in Dumbarton to reduce congestion; and town centre traffic management improvements in Troon, Dumbarton, Hamilton, Rutherglen and Lanark as well as supporting other proposed projects to reduce congestion and improve safety on strategic routes within available budgets.

SPT is supporting several multi-modal studies on strategic corridors including the A76 through East Ayrshire and Dumfries and Galloway (study part funded by Swestrans) and an update to the A81 STAG study between Milngavie and Glasgow.

3.4 Freight

The movement of goods through the supply chain is an essential use of the transport network. Nearly 200 million tonnes of freight was carried by road, rail

[13] Scottish Transport Statistics 2013 edition; Transport Scotland.

and water modes in Scotland in 2010 - two-thirds of which was transported by goods vehicles on the road network.[14] Road freight makes a substantial contribution to total CO2 emissions with more than one-third of all road transport emissions attributed to HGVs and vans.[15]

Improving the efficiency, reliability and sustainability of freight movements is vital to both economic growth and reducing the negative environmental and social impact of freight movements including local air quality and noise pollution. Strategic solutions include reducing congestion to improve efficiency; improving access to key hubs including freight distribution centres, ports and rail heads; and improving strategic freight routes with better signage, lorry parking and other infrastructure enhancements.

Summary progress to date

SPT chairs the Strathclyde Freight Quality Partnership and has supported member councils, Transport Scotland and industry partners in the implementation of the national Freight Action Plan. SPT continues to input to the Glasgow City Centre Transport Strategy including the development of freight policies.

2014 - 2017

Over the next 3 years, SPT will undertake a multi-modal freight study to gather appropriate regional and local data to improve transport planning for freight, identify local and regional barriers to more efficient freight movements and establish realistic opportunities to reduce these barriers. The outcomes of the study will feed into the planned update to the RTS Freight Action Plan, which will be updated in 2015 in partnership with other members of the Strathclyde Freight Quality Partnership including the Scottish Freight Logistics Advisory Group (ScotFLAG).

3.5 Integrated land-use and transport planning

The integration of land-use and transport planning is indispensable to achieving sustainable communities and sustainable travel patterns. The way land is developed including the mix of uses, the location and the design will determine the length of journeys necessary to undertake everyday activities and the modes of transport most likely to be used to undertake those journeys. Planning policy, when implemented concurrently and consistently with transport planning, can be used to reduce dependency on private cars, encourage active travel and grow the public transport network.

The key integration issues are location and density of development; availability of local facilities, services and jobs; layout and design of streets; quality and

[14] Scottish Transport Statistics 2013; Transport Scotland.
[15] Monitoring and Understanding CO_2 emissions from Road Freight Operators

availability of public transport; supply of car parking and restraints to car movements; and smart travel measures secured through the planning system.[16]

SPT inputs to the development of planning policies at the national, regional and local levels to ensure that sustainable transport is at the core of strategic plans and development is directed to accessible locations to ensure best use of existing transport infrastructure and services. SPT works closely with the Glasgow Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan Authority (GCVSDPA) and member councils to support the priorities of the Strategic and Local Development Plans.

Summary progress to date

SPT continues to fulfil its role as a Key Agency in the development of Local and Strategic Development Plans including providing transport modelling and accessibility analysis and inputs to the proposed location of significant developments such as housing land release and mixed use developments. In addition, SPT engages on specific policy areas that influence the development of the transport network, such as developer contributions to provide the mechanisms to develop and deliver new bus services and street design to ensure streets can accommodate bus services.

SPT advises on planning applications for significant developments, such as the proposals for Buchanan Galleries in Glasgow city centre, to deliver better integration between Buchanan Bus Station and Queen St rail station and to reduce any negative impact on bus circulation through the city centre and the Silverburn Phase 3 expansion to improve conditions for bus passengers and operators.

Additionally, SPT advised on proposals for Kilmarnock College to improve access to public transport facilities and to encourage sustainable travel through the associated Travel Plan and on the Braehead expansion including improving connectivity to the site through the development of plans and infrastructure for the Fastlink route between Braehead and Glasgow city centre and advising on the detailed design and operation of the transport hub within the site. Also, SPT supported the City of Glasgow College campus development to ensure delivery of adequate bus infrastructure and travel information.

SPT has engaged heavily with several local authorities on their city & town centre regeneration plans. This includes the Kirkintilloch Masterplan, Kilmarnock Integrated Urban Development Plan Transportation study, Glasgow City Centre Strategy, emerging Glasgow City Centre Transportation Strategy and North Lanarkshire town centre workshops.

[16] Thriving Cities: Integrating Land Use and Transport Planning; PTEG, July 2011.

2014 - 2017

Over the next 3 years, SPT will continue to engage with planning policy at national, regional and local levels and input to major developments that impact on the transport network including large residential developments, retail centres, schools and colleges and healthcare facilities and provide advice, design support and analysis when appropriate.

SPT will seek to establish proactive protocols for consultation on planning applications for developments that will generate significant travel demand to ensure that sustainable transport is built into the earliest stages of the development process. SPT will continue to work with member councils to promote town centres as key investment locations to support sustainable economic growth and to capitalise on and improve existing transport routes. SPT will continue to work with the GCVSDPA to support transport planning for sustainable development locations as set out in the Strategic Development Plan.

3.6 Other areas of work in support of Improved Connectivity

In addition to the key work streams identified in sections 3.1 – 3.5, SPT will continue to deliver services and support developments in the following areas in support of improved connectivity:

- Improving traffic management in town centres;
- Delivering public transport road priority measures; and
- Improving access to ports, airports and ferries.

3.7 Monitoring

The key performance measure for this outcome is the level of congestion experienced by drivers. In 2012, 11.6% of car journeys in the SPT area were delayed due to traffic congestion – a 25% reduction on 2007-2008 figures[17].

[17] Scottish Household Survey: Local Area Analysis; Transport Scotland. 2007-2008 & 2012 results.

4. RTS Outcome: Access for All

This outcome is about transport as an enabler for everyone to meet their healthcare, education, employment, cultural, leisure and social needs. Physical and non-physical barriers to transport are minimised, and an accessible, affordable and safe transport network connects people to the places they want and need to travel.

Working towards this outcome most directly supports the **Employment**, **Outcomes for Older People** and **Health Inequalities and Physical Activity** community planning policy priorities. Accessible transport allows more people to contribute economically, culturally and socially to their community and the wider region; it helps people to lead more independent, socially-active lives, to access the best available healthcare and to reach more employment and education opportunities; and supports disadvantaged communities to achieve local aspirations.

There are three key work streams, over the next 3 years, to support the delivery of the access for all outcome. These include the following:

- Socially necessary bus services;
- Access to healthcare; and
- Equal access improvements.

Details about each of these key work streams are set out in the following section. Other projects, services and initiatives in support of this outcome are included at the end of the section.

4.1 Socially necessary bus services

Commercially-operated bus mileage across the west of Scotland has reduced by more than one-fifth over the past 5 years[18] resulting in the loss of some bus routes in their entirety, together with reductions in service frequencies on many routes with significantly fewer evening and weekend services. These changes can result in greater isolation for rural communities and vulnerable individuals and an overall reduction in bus patronage. In addition, approximately three-fifths (63%)[19] of all commercial buses operating in the SPT area meet the needs of people who use wheelchairs and people with certain types of disabilities or mobility difficulties. This proportion has grown substantially in recent years (from just a quarter of all commercial buses in 2008), but still leaves many regular commercial services out of reach of many potential users.

SPT operates and supports the delivery of a variety of socially necessary bus services across the region including supported bus services, MyBus demand responsive transport, school transport and community transport. These services, taken together, fill gaps within the commercial bus network, including evening and

[18] Bus and Coach Statistics 2011 – 2012; Transport Scotland and Strathclyde Partnership for Transport corporate database.
[19] Strathclyde Partnership for Transport survey of PSV operators in the SPT area, October 2013.

weekend services and rural routes; provide direct 'door to door' services for elderly, disabled and other passengers; transport children between home and school; and support locally-identified transport needs including travel to supermarkets, healthcare facilities, local employers and social events.

Socially necessary bus services contribute to the access for all outcome by providing and supporting services that use vehicles that are accessible for most passengers; extend the bus network into isolated estates and rural areas; provide all day services as well as extending timetables to include early mornings, evenings and weekends; offer affordable fares; and directly support more vulnerable members of our communities.

Summary progress to date

SPT supports around 165 local bus services at any one time and has increased supported local bus service mileage by 17% since 2008 to ensure that communities most in need of bus services are not left isolated due to changes in the commercial bus market. SPT delivers MyBus services across the entire SPT area and has increased patronage on these services by over 25% since 2008 through marketing campaigns, scheduling improvements and developing a web-based journey booking application. SPT deliver schools transport on behalf of member councils and these services transport around 49,000 children to school every school day.

SPT has been at the forefront of improving Community Transport provision within the SPT area including forming the West of Scotland Community Transport Network to develop quality standards and training and to share information and resources. SPT has invested in low-floor buses for operation on MyBus and some supported services to improve physical access for people with mobility issues or for people travelling with children in prams.

2014 - 2017

Over the next 3 years, SPT will continue to assess the public transport needs of communities in the SPT area and deliver high-quality services and solutions that best meet those needs within available budgets. SPT will pursue changes in bus policy, as detailed in section 2.2 that would allow for a more stable, integrated, comprehensive, safe and affordable bus network. SPT will work with partners to identify funding opportunities including the Bus Investment Fund to support the development of new services.

SPT will lead on the establishment of Electronic Bus Service Registration (EBSR) for all commercial bus operators in the SPT area, which will assist in more efficient monitoring of changes in the bus market and assist in the efficient dissemination of information to the travelling public.

SPT will continue to invest in accessible, low-floor buses and deliver MyBus services. SPT will continue to develop Community Transport, in partnership with the sector, through the development of a Public Social Partnership.

4.2 Access to Healthcare

The SPT area has relatively high levels of poor health among the resident population with one in four people living in communities considered to be amongst the most health-deprived places in Scotland.[20] More than half of all people in Scotland who feel that they have bad or very bad health live in the SPT area – representing one in every fourteen SPT residents.[21] Improving access to health care services is essential to realising better health outcomes for SPT residents both to ensure that appropriate treatment and care is not delayed due to transport issues and to reduce the impact of transport difficulties on individual's physical and mental well-being.

Non-attendance at healthcare appointments is a huge problem for the NHS as one in eight hospital outpatient appointments in UK hospitals are not kept and the total number of missed appointments in Scottish hospitals continues to rise with a 3% increase between 2011/12 and 2012/13. The impact of these missed appointments on health outcomes can be significant as it may delay the on-set of necessary treatments, disrupt on-going treatment cycles or lead to less individualised care such as presenting at Accident & Emergency centres.

SPT seeks to assist in reducing the impact of missed appointments and supports residents to benefit from the best available healthcare services by providing and improving affordable, accessible transport to hospitals and healthcare facilities.

Summary progress to date

SPT supports local bus services that provide directs access to hospital including the Vale of Leven Hospital, Royal Alexandria, Stobhill, Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow Royal Infirmary, Gartnavel General, Monklands, Wishaw General, Hairmyres, Crosshouse and Ayr; provides MyBus services across the region to transport people directly from home to local healthcare facilities; and supports several Community Transport services that provide transport to healthcare facilities.

Additionally, SPT supported the development of a journey planning solution that provides individualised journey plans for patients making hospital appointments at 5 area hospitals; introduced and delivers 'H' branding on bus timetables, services and stops to increase awareness of public transport travel options for journeys to hospitals; provides 'Travel Points' at hospitals with a range of timetables and travel information; invested in travel information screens to display bus timetable information at healthcare facilities across the region; and invested in bus and cycling infrastructure improvements at hospitals and healthcare facilities.

[20] 15% most deprived health ranking, Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2012, Scottish Government.
[21] Self-assessed general health, 2011 Scotland Census; National Records for Scotland.

2014 - 2017

Over the next 3 years, SPT will continue to monitor the bus network and seek to improve access to healthcare facilities through supported bus services, MyBus and Community Transport, within existing budgets. SPT will work in partnership with member Councils, NHS Boards, Scottish Ambulance Service and Community Transport to lead in the development of an Integrated Transport Hub for Health and Social Care Transport in the West of Scotland. SPT will deliver Fastlink in partnership with Glasgow City Council to serve the New South Glasgow Hospital, which will treat more than 700,000 patients every year.

SPT will continue to improve public transport information at hospitals including further investment in scheduled and real time passenger information, development of specialist maps to guide passengers to the correct bus stances and additional 'H' branding on infrastructure and travel information; will investigate support for road improvements in the Royston area to improve access for bus services to Stobhill, will deliver improved bus shelters at Wishaw General and Inverclyde Royal; and will seek to improve bus infrastructure at Shawlands Cross to provide better facilities for passengers travelling to the New Southern General Hospital.

SPT will continue to invest in and encourage improvements to active travel connections to hospitals including delivery of adequate bike parking and path improvements including lighting, signage and accessibility works.

4.3 Equal access improvements

It is essential that public transport is accessible to as many people as possible. It is not enough that services exist between key locations – people must be able to travel on them safely and as efficiently as possible regardless of their physical ability, age, income, gender, race, beliefs or any other personal characteristic.

Barriers to access need to be addressed and reduced wherever possible to ensure that most people are able to access the same healthcare, employment, education, leisure and personal opportunities as those without any real or perceived barriers to travel. Examples of barriers to using public transport may be difficulties in understanding or using travel information or communicating with station staff or bus drivers, difficulties in physically accessing transport or navigating stations due to mobility issues or visual impairment, concerns about personal safety or security and affordability of fares.

Promoting equal access to the transport network is a priority in the SPT area with its highly-diverse population. This is particularly important as certain demographic groups are more reliant on public transport than others including young people and

older people, people on low incomes, people with a limiting illness or disability and people living in deprived areas.[22]

Nearly half of all people in Scotland who have an illness or disability that limits their daily activities live in the SPT area[23] - this is one in every five SPT residents. Additionally, levels of income deprivation are relatively high in many communities in the SPT area,[24] nearly one in every ten residents has a non-white ethnic background[25] and the population is projected to age in line with national figures from around one in six persons aged 65 or older to one in every four persons aged 65 or older by 2025.[26]

These statistics highlight the diversity of the SPT population and emphasises the fact that inaccessible public transport will have a negative impact on not just a few people, but a large proportion of the SPT population.

Summary progress to date

SPT has made considerable investments in low-floor accessible buses for use on supported local services, MyBus and Community Transport and requires low-floor buses on all contracts for supported services. SPT also has invested in improved bus infrastructure across the region including lighting and security improvements at bus stations and bus shelters.

SPT administers the Strathclyde Concessionary Travel Scheme on behalf of member councils to provide more affordable fares on rail, Subway and ferry travel for people with disabilities and for older people and processes National Entitlement Cards for free bus travel on behalf of member councils.

SPT has undertaken work to engage vulnerable public transport users and non-users to understand the barriers that exist in using public transport and developed 'Advancing Equality'[27] – an action plan to implement recommendations following the engagement exercises. SPT Subway and Bus Station staff were highly commended during this engagement process for the high quality of customer care shown everyday towards all passengers. In addition, British Transport Police continue to patrol the Subway to improve safety and security for passengers and staff.

[22] Scottish Household Survey; Transport Scotland. Various years – mode of transport used for most journeys.
[23] 2011 Scotland Census; National Records for Scotland.
[24] Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2012; Scottish Government.
[25] 2011 Scotland Census; National Records for Scotland.
[26] 2010-base population projections for Scotland. National Records of Scotland.
[27] http://www.spt.co.uk/documents/rtp150213_agenda9.pdf

2014 - 2017

Over the next 3 years, SPT will continue to mainstream the Public Sector Equality Duty and deliver the actions set out in 'Advancing Equality'; will continue to invest in new low floor accessible buses; will continue to deliver safety and accessibility improvements through the Subway Modernisation programme; will continue to support concessionary travel; and will consider investments in rail station access improvements as part of the ScotRail Access for All programme.

4.4 Other areas of work in support of Access for All

In addition to the key work streams identified in sections 4.1 – 4.3, SPT will continue to support developments in the following areas in support of access for all:

- Addressing transport affordability; and
- Improving access to key facilities and employers.

4.5 Monitoring

The key performance measure for this outcome is the rating of public transport in terms of inconvenience. In 2012, approximately one in every fifteen adults (6.7%) living in the Strathclyde area found public transport to be 'fairly inconvenient' or 'very inconvenient' – a positive change from 2007-2008 when one in twelve adults (8.2%) rated public transport as inconvenient.[28]

[28] Scottish Household Survey: Local Area Analysis; Transport Scotland. 2007/08 and 2012 figures.

5. RTS Outcome: Reduced Emissions

This outcome is about improving the environment by encouraging more sustainable travel behaviour through an improved range and choice of sustainable travel options and an informed population more aware of the impact of individual travel choices. A greater share of journeys will be made by the most sustainable available mode and cleaner technologies will be more widely adopted.

Working towards this outcome supports the **Health Inequalities and Physical Activity** community planning policy priority and national **carbon reduction targets**. Shifting journeys to cleaner, more sustainable modes and increasing walking and cycling rates improves air quality by reducing carbon emissions and improves the health of individuals by increasing physical activity levels.

There are three key work streams, over the next 3 years, to support the delivery of the reduced emissions outcome. These include the following:

- Park and ride;
- Cycling; and
- Travel behaviour change.

Details about each of these key work streams are set out in the following section. Other projects, services and initiatives in support of this outcome are included at the end of the section.

5.1 Park and ride

Travelling to work is the top journey purpose for adults in Scotland and generates around one million journeys a day from Strathclyde residents.[29] Private cars are used by more than two-thirds (68%)[30] of commuters in the SPT area to travel to work. This proportion has remained stable for at least 10 years, but, encouragingly, more than half (55%)[31] of car commuters acknowledge that they could use public transport to travel to work – translating to hundreds of thousands of potential public transport journeys.

SPT's park and ride strategy[32] seeks to convert car-only journeys to park and ride journeys where part of the overall journey is undertaken by public transport. The strategy, whilst noting the potential to convert journeys undertaken for any purpose, mostly targets commuters travelling into urban centres for work. Converting these journeys has the greatest environmental impact over time because these are usually daily or very regular journeys, which are often made during morning and evening peak times when roads are most congested and average vehicle speeds are most likely to be reduced and inefficient.

[29] National Travel Survey 2009/10 and Scottish Household Survey Travel Diary 2012; Transport Scotland.
[30] Scottish Household Survey: Local Area Analysis 2012; Transport Scotland.
[31] Ibid.
[32] http://www.spt.co.uk/documents/sp291113_agenda10.pdf

Summary progress to date

SPT has invested in more than 3000 park and ride spaces across 20 sites within the SPT area since 2008. This includes delivery of Scotland's largest P&R site at Croy rail station with over 900 spaces serving a key growth corridor between Glasgow and Edinburgh. Other key projects were delivered at Kilwinning, Stewarton, Carluke, Port Glasgow and Bellshill. Additionally, SPT has undertaken more than 2300 park and ride user surveys across 60 sites since 2011 – the most extensive data collection exercise on park and ride in Scotland.

2014 - 2017

Over the next 3 years, SPT seeks to invest in more than 500 additional park and ride spaces at Johnstone, Kilmaurs, Blairhill, Wishaw, Irvine, Blantyre and Carstairs rail stations; to support design works for potential projects at East Kilbride, Hairmyres and Balloch stations; to support the identification of a solution for Largs station; to investigate projects at Airbles and Yoker stations; and to develop proposals for a strategic park and ride site in conjunction with proposals for Robroyston station. SPT will also continue to undertake park and ride user surveys to monitor performance and inform transport planning activities.

5.2 Cycling

One-third of all journeys made by car cover distances of less than two miles with these short trips then producing disproportionate levels of harmful emissions due to vehicle engines operating at inefficient temperatures. Road transport accounts for approximately one-tenth of all carbon emissions in Scotland so exchanging these short car journeys in favour of cycling trips is a crucial component of the overall package of policies and projects necessary to meet climate change targets in Scotland.[33]

Research in England has found a relationship between targeted and intensive investment in cycling infrastructure and modal shift, with up to half of the growth in cycling trips displacing car trips.[34] This evidence complements other findings that show more than half of the reasons provided by Scottish residents for not cycling to work are related to safety and security issues including concerns about traffic levels and speeds, lack of secure bicycle storage facilities and personal safety[35]- suggesting that significant investment in cycling infrastructure including cycle routes and lanes, signage, surfacing, bicycle parking facilities and lighting may encourage a greater number of people to choose cycling as a viable travel to work option.

[33] Carbon Account for Transport: No.4:2012 Edition, Transport Scotland, March 2013.
[34] Planning for Cycling; SQW report to Cycling England; 2008.
[35] Transport and Travel in Scotland 2011, Transport Scotland, Sept 2012.

SPT's cycling strategy and investment programme[36] seeks to boost cycling rates by focusing on completing key gaps in the national and local networks to connect communities with key destinations, upgrading existing pathways and improving cycling facilities at transport interchanges including cycle parking facilities. The SPT cycling strategy supports the Scottish Government's Cycling Action Plan vision of 10% of everyday journeys to be made by bike by 2020 and, additionally, SPT is supporting the monitoring of this target by investing in cycle counters to measure changes in the usage of the cycle network.

Summary progress to date

SPT has invested in cycling infrastructure including extensions to National Cycle Network routes, improving cycle connections for rural communities to town centres and improving links between cycle routes and rail stations, transport hubs, healthcare facilities and schools. SPT has invested and promoted bike parking at Subway, bus and rail stations, higher education campuses and hospitals. SPT also promotes cycle training to improve safety and reduce road accidents.

2014 - 2017

Over 2014/15, SPT will focus on assisting all member councils to have a local cycling strategy in place and will support member councils to follow Scottish Government and SUSTRANS guidelines for cycling infrastructure, signage and route development. SPT will work with partners to deliver significant upgrades or extensions of the cycling network across the region.

Over 2015/16 – 2016/17, SPT will continue to invest in projects from the SPT cycling strategy dependent upon available funding, assist member councils in implementing local cycling strategies and continue to support the monitoring of the usage of cycling infrastructure and the number of cycling journeys undertaken on specific routes.

5.3 Travel behaviour change

In the Strathclyde area, about two-thirds (64%) of all households have at least one car available for private use[37] and around two-fifths (38%) of adults use a car every day.[38] Cars continue to be the main mode of choice for a majority of everyday journeys - more than three-fifths (61%) of all journeys by SPT residents will be undertaken by car on an average day.[39]

Travel behaviour change initiatives encourage individuals to voluntarily reduce their car use by drawing attention to the negative effects of traveling by car,

[36] http://www.spt.co.uk/documents/sp220313_agenda9.pdf
[37] Scottish Household Survey: Local Area Analysis 2012; Transport Scotland
[38] Ibid.
[39] Ibid.

highlighting the individual and societal benefits of making more sustainable travel choices and tailoring travel information to specific needs. Initiatives may seek to change people's decisions about where, when or how often they travel and their mode of transport. Recent research shows that travel behaviour change measures can provide very high benefits compared to costs and achieve real reductions in carbon.[40] For example, the average car share between 2 commuters saves 960kg of carbon per year.[41]

SPT supports a wide-range of initiatives that steer individuals towards more sustainable travel choices. These initiatives include SPT Journey Share – the regional car sharing scheme; travel planning assistance to support employers to develop and implement staff travel plans including a Travel Planning Seminar; promoting season ticket loan schemes to employers as a benefit for their staff which allows the employee to spread the cost of a season ticket over an extended period of time; national Bike to Work week; and the Sustainable Travel Group – a forum established by SPT to share best practice in promoting sustainable travel and includes members from local authorities, health boards, colleges, universities, and other public and private sector employers.

Summary progress to date

SPT has grown JourneyShare to a membership of 4,300 commuters from across the region; developed the Sustainable Travel Group to include representatives from over 80 organisations; provided travel planning advice and support to public and private organisations across the region; and promoted Bike Week and Walk to Work week annually to SPT staff and other partners organisations.

2014 - 2017

Over the next 3 years, SPT will continue to support car sharing through JourneyShare and will work with North Lanarkshire Council to deliver the expansion of the Newhouse car-share car park; and will continue to promote best practice in sustainable travel promotion through the Sustainable Travel Group.

SPT will continue to support the season ticket employer loan scheme; to encourage mode shift for commuter journeys through Bike Week, Walk to Work Week and the Cycle to Work scheme; to promote cycling (as set out in previous section) and will provide travel planning support within available resources.

[40] 'Soft Measures - Hard Facts' The value for money of transport measures which change travel behaviour; 2011; Department for Health et al.
[41] Ibid.

5.4 Other areas of work in support of Reduced Emissions

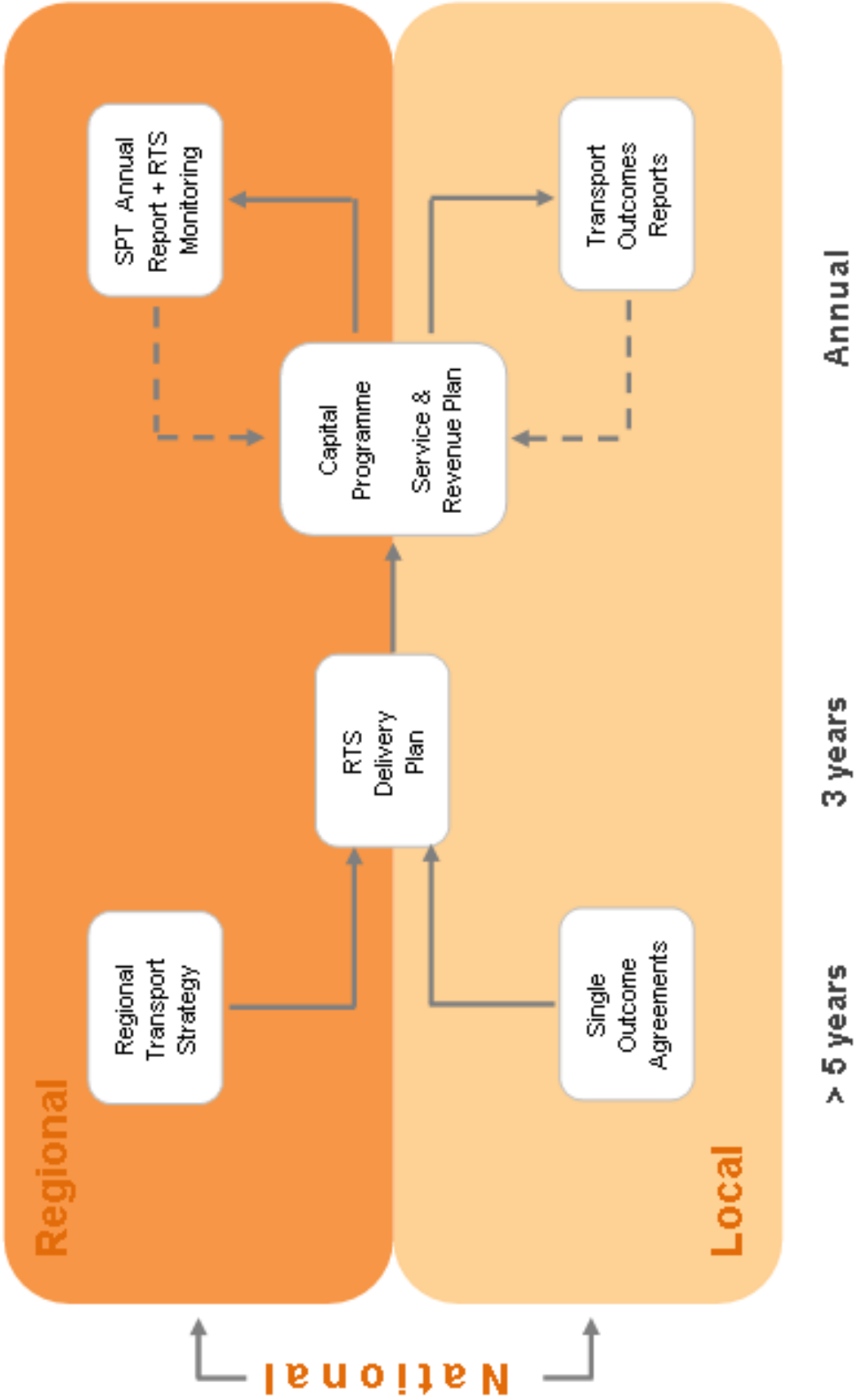
In addition to the key work streams identified in sections 5.1 – 5.3, SPT will continue to support developments in the following areas in support of reduced emissions:

- Supporting improved parking policies and delivering decriminalised parking enforcement;
- Supporting climate change adaptations;
- Investigating and supporting developments in 'green' technology and sustainable fuel types including Hybrid buses and electric vehicles;
- Delivering energy efficiency improvements throughout the Subway system.

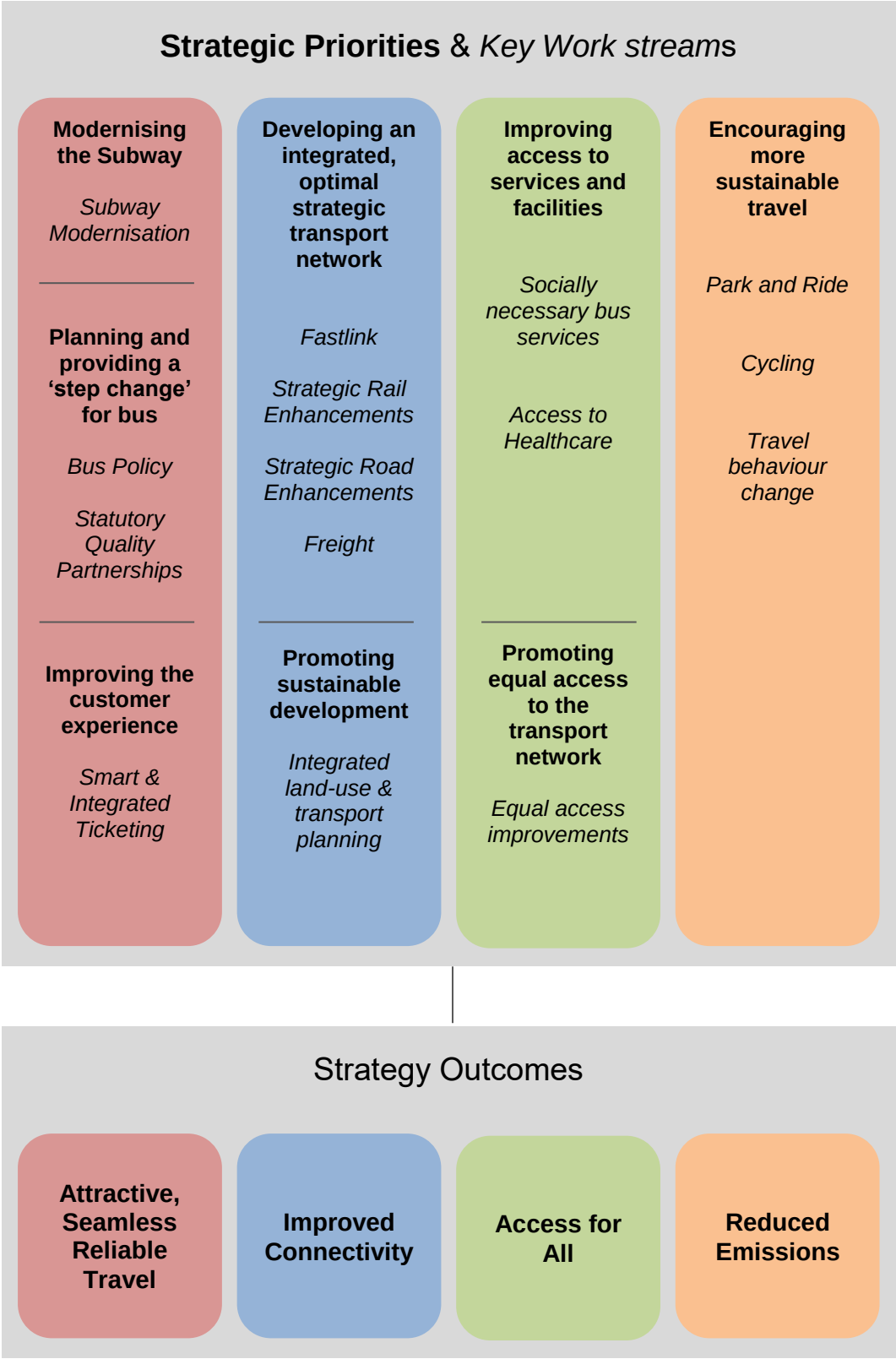
5.5 Monitoring

The key statistical performance measure for this outcome is the share of all trips originating in the SPT area that are undertaken by car. In 2012, three-fifths (60%) of all trips were undertaken by car – a small decrease from 2007-2008 (62%).

Appendix 1 – Strategic and Business Planning Process



Appendix 2 – Strategic Priorities and Key Work streams



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