

SEA Scoping Report: PART 1

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Or

SEA Gateway
Scottish Government
Area 2 H (South)
Victoria Quay
Edinburgh
EH6 6QQ

SEA Scoping Report: PART 2


An SEA Scoping Report is attached for:

Sustainability and Climate Change Framework

The Responsible Authority is:

East Dunbartonshire Council

Please tick (✓) either Part 3 or 4 which relates directly to the specific PPS

SEA Scoping Report: PART 3	SEA Scoping Report: PART 4
Information on the scope of the environmental report is required by the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 	The PPS does not require an SEA under the Act. However, we wish to carry out an SEA on a voluntary basis. We accept that, because this SEA is voluntary, the statutory 28 day timescale for views from the Consultation Authorities cannot be guaranteed.

SEA Scoping Report: PART 5

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Signature (electronic signature is acceptable)	
Date	17 July 2015

STRATEGIC
ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT:
**SCOPING
REPORT**

**Sustainability and Climate
Change Framework**



sustainable thriving achieving

East Dunbartonshire Council

www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk

Introduction	
<p>East Dunbartonshire Council proposes to develop a Sustainability and Climate Change Framework for East Dunbartonshire which will update the current Sustainable Development Strategy. Its development is driven by the need to meet the sustainable development agenda and to address the current climate change challenge. It will also meet the requirements of a number of legislative documents such as the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009. The Framework will identify priority areas within the Council to improve its sustainability and climate change performance, as well as determine a set of measures and actions to encourage such change. It is hoped that the Framework will also consider its role in promoting sustainable development within the wider community.</p>	
Section 1: Key Facts	<p>This section provides some key facts about the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework including a brief summary of the Framework and the draft objectives.</p>
Section 2: Strategic Action Context	<p>This section provides an overview of the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework and the main issues it is likely to address. In addition, this section provides the draft environmental baseline data collected to be used to assess the Framework.</p>
Section 3: Scope & Level of Detail Proposed for Environmental Assessment	<p>This section outlines how the SEA process incorporates the identification of reasonable alternatives; assessment methodology, scoping in and out of issues, SEA objectives and the mitigation and monitoring of information.</p>
Section 4: Next Steps	<p>This section sets out the concluding stages proposed for the Environmental Report.</p>
Appendix 1: Influence of key legislation & PPS	<p>This appendix lists key legislation, plans, programmes, policies and strategies that influence or are influenced by the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework.</p>
Appendix 2: Draft assessment matrix	<p>This appendix shows a draft assessment matrix for the assessments of the vision, objectives and options, and their reasonable alternatives, in the Environmental Report.</p>

Section 1: Key Facts	
Responsible Authority	East Dunbartonshire Council
Title of PPS	Sustainability and Climate Change Framework
Purpose of PPS	<p>The purpose of the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework is to facilitate change within East Dunbartonshire Council that goes beyond statutory duties to ensure that the Council is a leader in responding to the challenges of climate change and sustainable development. The Framework intends to focus primarily on environmental concerns due to strong social and economic agendas elsewhere in the Council.</p>

	However, to fully achieve the Council’s sustainability ambition, coordination between environmental, social and economic factors will also be taken into consideration.
What prompted the PPS? (e.g. legislative, regulatory or administrative provision)	Driven by a number of legal instruments, economic incentives, policy directions and public demands including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Local Government in Scotland Act 2003 ➤ Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 ➤ Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme 2010 - 2015 ➤ Procurement Reform (Scotland) Act 2014
Subject (e.g. transport)	Sustainable development and climate change
Period covered by PPS	2016 – 2021
Frequency of updates	The Framework will be updated every 5 years. The Dynamic Action Plan will be updated more frequently to respond to current issues.
Area covered by PPS (e.g. geographical area – it is good practice to attach a map)	East Dunbartonshire Council
Summary of nature/content of the PPS	<p>The Framework will identify the key issues for sustainability in terms of environmental protection and enhancement, quality of life and health, climate change, waste reduction, community empowerment and employment opportunities. The Framework, which will set the context and recommendations, will be developed first. This will then guide the setting of the context in which the priorities and actions which will be established in partnership with key stakeholders to form a ‘Dynamic Action Programme’. The Action Plan is likely to be updated more frequently than the Framework to respond to changes within the Council. The content of the Framework will be underpinned by a set of measures and actions in order to achieve the change. This will be determined by a range of approaches including an evidence-based approach; education and empowerment; monitoring and reporting; and sharing best practice. A series of initial building blocks have been identified which will centre focus for the Framework:</p> <p><u>Environmental</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing carbon emissions (climate change mitigation) • Improving resilience to the impacts of climate change (adaptation) • Reducing material use and waste generation • Protection and enhancement of greenspace and habitats • Reducing chemical use • Reducing water use

	<u>Social and economic</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and wellbeing • Achieving fairness and reducing inequalities • Community safety • Recreation and culture • Community empowerment • Support for local businesses • Training and employment opportunities 			
Are there any proposed PPS objectives?	Yes		No	✓
Copy of objectives attached	Yes		No	✓*
Date	17 July 2015			

***Draft Sustainability and Climate Change Framework Objectives**

An initial aim for the Framework is to identify key priorities related to environmental protection and enhancement and improved quality of life; climate change will be key, but other agendas including waste reduction will be scoped in. Key social and economic priorities will also be identified; these will include health, community empowerment and employment opportunities. These priorities will be viewed as 'elements' or 'building blocks', which will combine in different ways according to context as development of the Framework progresses.

The objectives for the SCCF are yet to be defined; they will be developed in partnership with key stakeholders and will be assessment in the Environmental Report.

Section 2: Strategic Action Context

This section provides an overview of the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework and the main issues it is likely to address.

This section contains the following information

2.1	Relationship with other Plans, Programmes and Strategies
2.2	Baseline Environmental Data
2.3	Environmental Issues for the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework
2.4	Evolution of the Environmental Baseline in the Absence of the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework

2.1. Relationship with other Plans, Programmes and Strategies

There are a number of other strategies and plans internationally, nationally, regionally and locally that the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework (SCCF) needs to be integrated with. These include:

International:

- Rio Declaration 1992
- Kyoto Protocol 1997
- Johannesburg Summit 2002

European:

- EU Climate and Energy Framework (2008 and updates)

National:

- Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009
- UK Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme 2010 - 2015
- 'Climate Ready Scotland' - Scotland's Climate Change Adaptation Programme
- Local Government in Scotland Act 2003
- Scottish Government National Outcomes
- Low Carbon Scotland 2013 - 2017
- NPF 3 and SPP
- Scotland's Zero Waste Plan 2010
- The Procurement Reform (Scotland) Act 2014
- Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act
- Scotland's Climate Change Declaration 2007

Regional:

- Glasgow and Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan

Local:

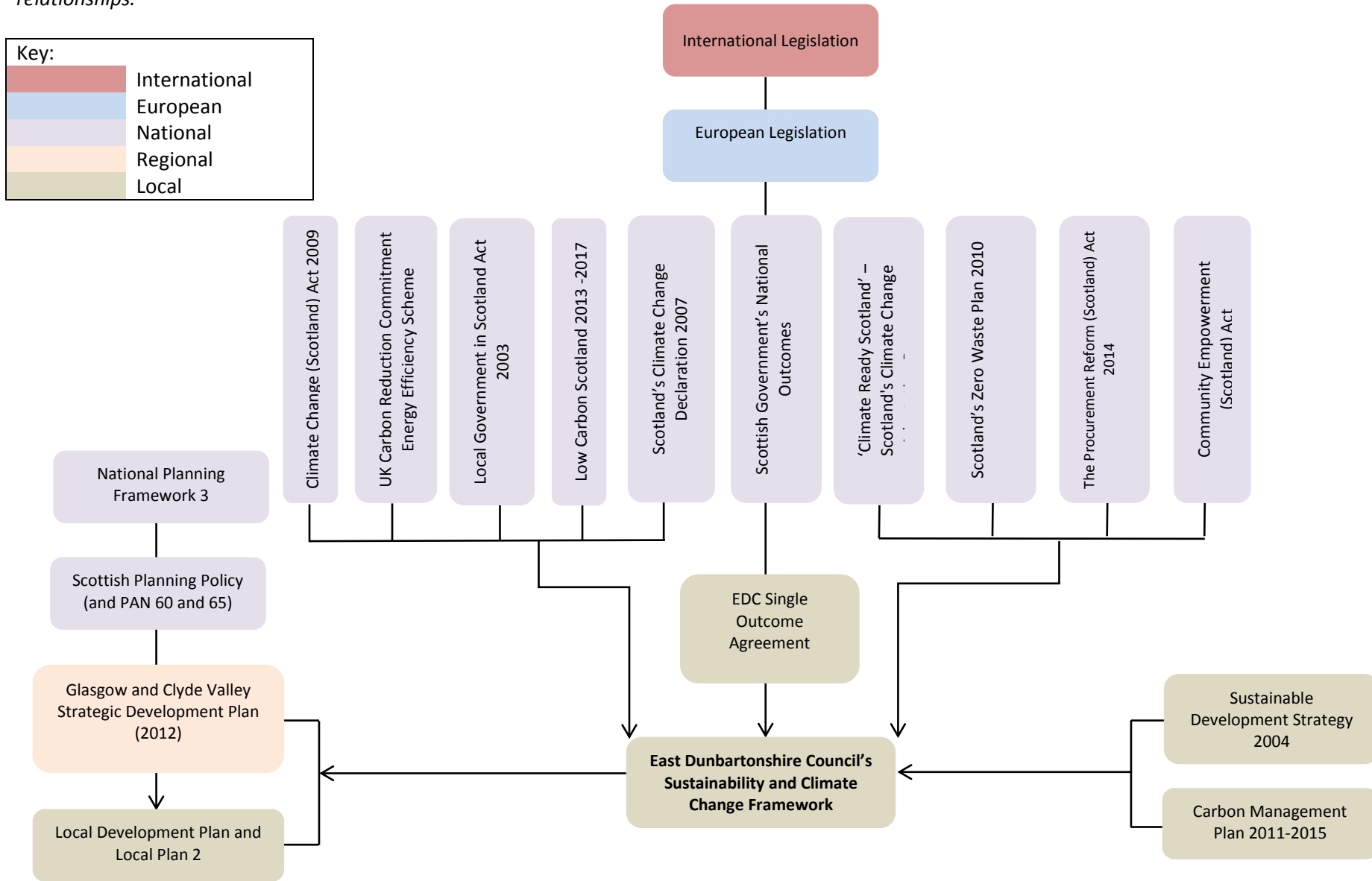
- East Dunbartonshire Single Outcome Agreement
- East Dunbartonshire Local Plan 2 and emerging Local Development Plan (proposed plan)
- Sustainable Development Strategy 2004

➤ East Dunbartonshire Council Carbon Management Plan 2011 - 2015

- 2.1.1 Cross-boundary effects with neighbouring authorities will be considered through the integration of the SCCF as well as a consideration of Plans and Strategies produced by the neighbouring authorities. However, it is not expected that the SCCF will require consideration of transboundary effects with neighbouring EU Member States.
- 2.1.2 **Appendix 1** lists key legislation, plans, programmes, policies and strategies that influence or are influenced by the SCCF. This list includes documents that refer to international, European Community, and national environmental objectives; regional and local objectives. Their content, where appropriate, has been used to inform the environmental objectives for the SEA of the Framework.
- 2.1.3 The **Environmental Protection Objectives** that are contained within international, European, UK and Scottish legislation, as well as national guidance which are considered to be of the greatest relevance to the SCCF will be taken into account when preparing the Framework. These are also set out in **Appendix 1**.

Figure 1: Interrelationship of the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework with Other Plans, Programmes and Strategies

This is a diagrammatic representation and does not include every one of the plans listed. The template below is useful for demonstrating such relationships.



2.2 Baseline Environmental Data

- 2.2.1 The early stages of SEA, such as describing the baseline information, identifying environmental problems/issues and analysing the links and relationships between other strategic actions, should be carried out concurrently and they should inform each other throughout the process. This approach has been adopted within this Scoping Report.
- 2.2.2 In order to measure the significant environmental effects of the SCCF the current state of the environment must be known. East Dunbartonshire Council will gather sufficient information to provide the current state of the environment, or an Environmental Baseline, utilising GIS mapping where possible, to show the geographical location and scale of key environmental designations. The potential effects (including, cumulative, secondary and synergistic effects) of the information contained within the SCCF and their alternatives will be measured against this baseline.
- 2.2.3 For the purposes of this Scoping Report, a broad summary of baseline environmental information has been collated. Where environmental factors or designations in East Dunbartonshire would be best presented visually, GIS has been used to spatially map where such assets are within the area and will be presented in the Environmental Report. **Table 1** below summarises the main baseline environmental features and the environmental implications for the preparation and development of the SCCF.
- 2.2.4 **Table 1** also contains the suggested overall objectives for the assessment. These have been developed taking into account the summary baseline data and environmental implications for the SCCF. The SEA Objectives will be used to assess the SCCF and they will provide the basis for the development of the questions and indicators in **Table 5**.

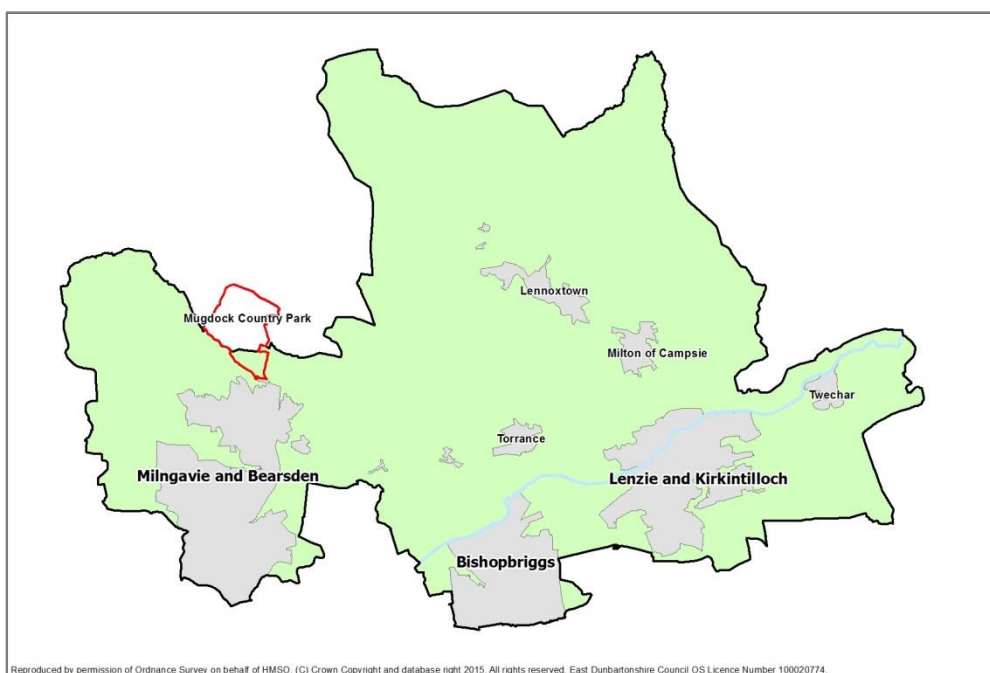


Figure 2: East Dunbartonshire - area covered by the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework

Table 1: Proposed Environmental Baseline Data

POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH			
PROPOSED SEA OBJECTIVE: To protect human health and community wellbeing			
Summary of baseline environmental data	Environmental implications for the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework	Baseline data to be collected	Source of baseline data
<p>East Dunbartonshire has a total population of 105,860 (2013); a decrease in population of approximately 3% since 2001. Population Projections forecast this trend to continue during the period between 2010 and 2035 with a reduction of 9.8% expected.</p> <p>East Dunbartonshire has a decreasing and ageing population. This is highlighted through the population projections in 2010 that by 2035 East Dunbartonshire’s population will be 94,343 with a large increase in the 75+ age group and a projected decline of 22.8% of the under 16 age group in comparison to the 2010 population statistics. The number of people aged over 65 years old is forecast to increase by 11,000 people between 2010 and 2035.</p> <p>Areas of Hillhead and Lennoxton are within the top 15% most deprived SIMD data zones in Scotland.</p> <p>Generally the health of the residents of East Dunbartonshire is good with nearly 73% of the residents being generally healthy, in comparison to the average of Scotland (68%) according to the 2001 census. The level of residents found to be in general health status of ‘not good’ within East Dunbartonshire and Scotland was 8% and 10% respectively.</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire hosts various areas within the top 15% of deprived areas in Scotland and is showing an increase in a non-economically active population and older people.</p> <p>An ageing population will be more susceptible to the negative impacts associated with climate change, particularly in terms of the associated health impacts, factors that will subject to a set of mitigation measures in the SCCF.</p> <p>It is likely that the SCCF will have a positive impact on health and wellbeing, with social aspects considered in balance with economic and environmental issues. This ideal extends to occupational health and safety within the Council.</p> <p>There is scope to encourage a change in culture and behaviour which will be beneficial to employees and the wider community. For example, the SCCF will contribute to improving the number of Council employees changing their travel and commuting habits to healthier, active modes such as walking and cycling.</p> <p>Green business opportunities should be</p>	<p>Population statistics</p> <p>Trends in health from 2001 to 2011.</p> <p>Life expectancy</p> <p>Physical activity levels, particularly through walking and cycling to work.</p> <p>Information related to SIMD area and economic statistics</p> <p>Access to open space, health and recreational facilities.</p> <p>Community-led projects in East Dunbartonshire</p> <p>Links to East Dunbartonshire Council’s Active Travel Strategy</p>	<p>General Register Office for Scotland</p> <p>Census 2001 – for health data</p> <p>Census 2011 data</p> <p>National Records of Scotland, October 2014</p> <p>Scottish Government</p> <p>Scottish Government SIMD data for East Dunbartonshire Council</p> <p>Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics</p> <p>NOMIS (Economically active population & Average weekly wage)</p> <p>Scottish Household Survey (walking/ cycling to work)</p>

<p>In terms of walking and cycling to work in 2012/13, East Dunbartonshire had low rates of walking (5.1%) when compared with the Scottish national average (13.2%). Walking to work rates in East Dunbartonshire represent the 2nd lowest rates in Scotland against all other Council areas. There are similarly low levels of cycling to the Scottish national average (2.3%).</p> <p>The percentage of economically active people living in East Dunbartonshire has decreased over recent years; however, this percentage is still higher than both the Scottish and British national averages.</p>	<p>encouraged through the SCCF, including both potential for new businesses and the promotion of sustainable delivery of goods and services. This will improve community empowerment and have a positive impact to the local economy.</p> <p>Community empowerment and engagement is key to improving performance on sustainability and climate change within the Council in order to benefit Council employees. The SCCF should also explore opportunities to support and encourage community learning and development to raise awareness of sustainability and climate change priorities. This has the potential to result in improved perceived and actual quality of life and will have a potentially positive impact on their wellbeing. Working with schools is an example of where this would be effective.</p> <p>Following the approval of the Community Empowerment Bill, the SCCF should consider opportunities to support community growing schemes in the Council area. This is likely to have a positive effect to health and wellbeing.</p>		<p>2012/13</p> <p>Glasgow Centre for Population Health 2011. (Briefing Paper 28)</p>
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CULTURAL HERITAGE			
PROPOSED SEA OBJECTIVE: To protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment			
Summary of baseline environmental data	Environmental implications for the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework	Baseline data to be collected	Source of baseline data
<p>East Dunbartonshire has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1 UNESCO World Heritage Site; Antonine Wall. A 	<p>The varied and rich historic built and natural environment in East Dunbartonshire should be considered. Any actions proposed in the</p>	<p>Review of designated sites, areas</p>	<p>Historic Scotland Sites and Monuments</p>

<p>buffer zone has been identified around the Wall to help protect its setting. This is set out within the Antonine Wall Management Plan 2014-19 which was developed by Historic Scotland in partnership with East Dunbartonshire Council, Falkirk Council, North Lanarkshire Council, West Dunbartonshire Council and Glasgow Council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 43 Scheduled Monuments. In particular the Forth & Clyde Canal is made up of a series of Scheduled Monuments. ➤ 181 Listed Building, including five bridges, five mileposts, one horse trough and Milngavie Railway Station. The Luggie Water Aqueduct and Bridge, Kirkintilloch, is Category A. ➤ 15 Conservation Areas (4 of which are designated as outstanding) ➤ 21 Townscape Protection Areas ➤ 3 sites recommended as having the potential for meeting national inventory standards as Gardens and Designed Landscapes. 30 such sites have also been identified as having local value. ➤ A number of registered Buildings at Risk: <p><u>Baldernock</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outbuilding <p><u>Bearsden</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colquhouns of Garscadden Burial Enclosure <p><u>Bishopbriggs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cawder House Stables 	<p>Framework should maintain the protection and enhancement, where possible, of cultural heritage assets.</p> <p>East Dunbartonshire’s cultural heritage serves as main tourist attractors and, as a result, encourages visitors to the area. The impact of visitors to the area on climate change and sustainable development.</p>	<p>Archaeological resources.</p> <p>Record progress on the Antonine Wall access project, associated with the Forth & Clyde Canal access strategy, to 2017.</p>	<p>Record (SMR)</p> <p>East Dunbartonshire Council</p> <p>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation – World Heritage Site Designation</p> <p>Scottish Natural Heritage</p> <p>Scottish Canals Heritage Strategy 2013-38</p> <p>Buildings at Risk Register for Scotland</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huntershill House <p>Cadder</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cadder Smithy <p>Kirkintilloch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broomhill Hospital, Outbuildings, Lodge and Cottages Old Aisle Cemetery Gatelodge 18A West High Street Former Kirkintilloch Town Hall <p>Lenzie</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woodilee Hospital Administration Block <p>Lennoxtown</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lennox Castle High Kirk of Campsie 			
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BIODIVERSITY, FLORA AND FAUNA			
PROPOSED SEA OBJECTIVE: To protect, enhance, create and, where necessary, restore biodiversity and encourage habitat connectivity			
Summary of baseline environmental data	Environmental implications for the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework	Baseline data to be collected	Source of baseline data
<p>East Dunbartonshire has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 6 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) ➤ 2 Regional Scenic Areas ➤ 66 Local Nature Conservation Sites (LNCS) ➤ There are networks of Local Nature Conservation Sites (LNCS) in East Dunbartonshire. There are 80 LNCS designated for their biodiversity value. These include the Forth & Clyde Canal, The John Muir & Thomas 	<p>The SCCF should consider the likely impact of encouraging sustainability and measures to mitigate climate change on sites of high ecological importance in East Dunbartonshire.</p> <p>The effects of climate change on biodiversity, including growth and availability of nutrients, as well as the effects on the vital ecosystem services should be considered in the development of the SCCF.</p> <p>Proposed actions in the SCCF will need to ensure that the Framework does not conflict with actions</p>	<p>Priority Species and Habitats.</p> <p>Regionally and locally designated sites.</p> <p>Links to the Biodiversity Action Plan.</p> <p>Results of the review of LNCS and Important Wildlife Corridor designations</p>	<p>Dunbartonshire Biodiversity Action Plan</p> <p>Scottish Natural Heritage</p> <p>East Dunbartonshire Council</p> <p>Native Woodland Survey of Scotland report for East Dunbartonshire, October 2010</p>

<p>Muir Way from Kirkintilloch to Clachan of Campsie, the Main Line Railway and disused railway lines such as Balmore to Torrance to Kirkintilloch.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Important Wildlife Corridors will be reviewed 2015/2016 so these designations along with LNCS are subject to alteration. ➤ 350 Tree Preservation Orders ➤ 3 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) which include Merkland LNR, Lenzie Moss LNR and Kilmardiny Loch. <p>There are a number of Protected Species identified in East Dunbartonshire (including those with former Species Action Plans, priority species and lesser priority species). This includes a number of European Protected Species such as Otters, Badgers and Water Vole.</p> <p>Several Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) have been identified in East Dunbartonshire such as Japanese Knotweed.</p> <p>The local habitats in East Dunbartonshire that have been prioritised under the previous iteration of the LBAP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Urban ➤ Rural ➤ Woodland ➤ Wetland <p>Woodland in East Dunbartonshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Native woodland in East Dunbartonshire 	<p>set in EDC's Local Biodiversity Action Plan.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to greenspace enhancement and the potential to add value to existing biodiversity.</p> <p>The role of biodiversity and habitats for flood attenuation and its role as a carbon sink should be explored in the SCCF.</p> <p>The SCCF should show a commitment to the Council's Biodiversity Duty.</p> <p>Following the approval of the Community Empowerment Bill, the SCCF should consider opportunities to support community growing schemes in the Council area.</p> <p>Ground maintenance works have the potential to negatively impact on biodiversity and habitats without appropriate management. This particular strain of the Council can be influential to valued sites, and as such there is scope for the SCCF to influence actions e.g. sustainable use of pesticides/fertilisers.</p>		<p>East Dunbartonshire Council Local Development Plan Main Issues Report, 2013</p>
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<p>comprises 22.1% of the total woodland area (4.8% of the total land area).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 95ha of woodland is present on ancient woodlands, which makes up 34% of native woodland ➤ The main native woodland types in East Dunbartonshire are lowland mixed deciduous woodland (34%), wet woodland (25%) and upland birchwoods (21%). 			
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SOIL AND GEOLOGY			
PROPOSED SEA OBJECTIVE: To protect and, where appropriate, use high quality and sensitive soils in a sustainable manner and conserve recognised geodiversity assets			
Summary of baseline environmental data	Environmental implications for the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework	Baseline data to be collected	Source of baseline data
<p>Despite three quarters of the land in East Dunbartonshire being utilised for agricultural processes, the district has a small percentage (5%) of prime agricultural soil.</p> <p>Currently East Dunbartonshire has not designated any areas of land as contaminated land as defined in the Environmental Protection Act 1990. However, a list of potential contaminated sites has been created based on previous land use. On this list 626 potentially contaminated sites (to varying degrees of contamination) have been identified.</p> <p>There are currently 25 sites of Vacant and Derelict Land within East Dunbartonshire with a total area of 59.98 hectares. The split of land type classification is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Urban Vacant land – 11 sites (18.1 ha) ➤ Urban Derelict land – 9 sites (22.5 ha) 	<p>Disturbance to peatland can result in the release of carbon into the atmosphere. The SCCF should reflect appropriate measures to prevent this during its development stages. The potential to support maintenance work of carbon rich soil stores in East Dunbartonshire should be considered.</p>	<p>Agricultural land classification data - location and area of land by settlement.</p> <p>Contaminated land – Number, size and location of sites.</p> <p>Areas of Peat deposits. Minerals extraction and data.</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire Council</p> <p>EDC Local Plan 2</p> <p>EDC Local Development Plan</p> <p>Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Register 2014</p> <p>James Hutton Institute</p> <p>Scottish Natural Heritage</p> <p>British Geological Survey</p> <p>UKRIGS (Regionally Important Geological or Geomorphological Site)</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Urban Vacant and Derelict land – 20 sites (40.6 ha) ➤ Rural derelict land – 5 sites (19.3 ha) <p>These and other Brownfield land locations within East Dunbartonshire may have potentially contaminated land, depending on their historic uses.</p> <p>East Dunbartonshire also has 1 RIGS (Regionally Important Geological or Geomorphological Site) at Clachan of Campsie. It also has 34 sites designated as Local Nature Conservation Sites for their geodiversity value.</p> <p>A number of different sites in East Dunbartonshire have been identified as having varying levels of soil carbon richness and peatland including the Campsie Fells and the Kilpatrick Hills.</p>			<p>SNH Information Notice No.38 – Identification of carbon-rich soil mapping units (2012) – Scotland’s Soils</p>
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LANDSCAPE			
PROPOSED SEA OBJECTIVE: To protect and, where appropriate, restore landscape character, local distinctiveness and scenic value			
Summary of baseline environmental data	Environmental implications for the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework	Baseline data to be collected	Source of baseline data
<p>East Dunbartonshire’s landscape is diverse in terms of character and land uses. The district is characterised by five main types of landscape character: Drumlin Foothills; Rolling Farmland; Broad Valley Lowland; Rugged Moorland Hills; and urban areas.</p> <p>The topography of East Dunbartonshire is generally low lying, undulating land with the exception of two of the Local Landscape Areas; the Campsie Fells and the Kilpatrick Hills to the North and West of the</p>	<p>Any actions discussed as part of the SCCF will need to consider any natural and historical designations within East Dunbartonshire in order to prevent future negative effects to the landscape setting, character and settlement distribution.</p> <p>East Dunbartonshire has a strong local distinctiveness and genetic diversity that has the potential to be lost if actions do not aim to protect the landscape.</p>	<p>Local landscape character at a settlement level.</p>	<p>EDC Local Plan 2</p> <p>British Geological Survey</p> <p>UKRIGS (Regionally Important Geological or Geomorphological Site)</p> <p>Glasgow & Clyde Valley Landscape Character</p>

<p>district respectively.</p> <p>East Dunbartonshire has a total of 973.46 hectares of urban open space; the greatest proportion of which is classified as semi-natural greenspace and Regional Greenspace.</p> <p>The green belt is defined in the Development Plan and covers the entire area of East Dunbartonshire, with the exception of the upland and urban areas; its objectives include maintaining the character and distinctiveness of the area's settlements.</p> <p>There is a number of Local Landscape Areas (LLA) within the East Dunbartonshire Council boundary area including the Campsie Fells and Kilpatrick Hills. All of the LLA are shown on the maps within the Environmental Report.</p>	<p>Renewable energy is a vital action to address the climate change challenge. The SCCF should consider the effect of large scale renewable energy technologies, such as wind energy, on East Dunbartonshire's landscape, in particular LLA.</p>		<p>Assessment, 1999</p>
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WATER QUALITY			
PROPOSED SEA OBJECTIVE: To prevent deterioration and, where possible, enhance the ecological status of waterbodies			
Summary of baseline environmental data	Environmental implications for the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework	Baseline data to be collected	Source of baseline data
<p>The main watercourses within East Dunbartonshire are the River Kelvin, Glazert Water, Allander Water, Luggie Water, Forth and Clyde Canal and Bothlin Burn. East Dunbartonshire also has two reservoirs in Milngavie and a number of other small dams in various locations throughout East Dunbartonshire, which are of significant value to the surrounding area.</p>	<p>The requirements of the Water Framework Directive should be taken into account.</p> <p>The water in East Dunbartonshire is a vital resource. The management and control we have over this resource has major implications on a number of factors, including, water quality, climate</p>	<p>River Basin Management Plans</p> <p>Local water quality data</p> <p>Drinking water quality</p>	<p>SEPA – RBMP Data</p> <p>East Dunbartonshire Council</p> <p>Dunbartonshire Biodiversity Action Plan/impending LBAP</p>

<p>From the 2009-2015 River Basin Management Plan cycle, East Dunbartonshire had:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 5.52 km of good quality watercourses ➤ 33.82 km of watercourses with good ecological potential ➤ 16.01 km of moderate quality watercourses ➤ 19.88 km of watercourses with moderate ecological potential ➤ 48.19 km of watercourses with poor ecological potential ➤ 17.32 km of poor quality watercourses ➤ 28.31 km of watercourses with bad ecological potential <p>All groundwater resources were also assessed in 2008 and found to be of good ecological status.</p> <p><i>*Flooding is discussed in Climatic Factors</i></p>	<p>change, biodiversity and human health.</p> <p>Water resources in East Dunbartonshire provide a variety of functions including transportation, habitats and recreation. The SCCF has the potential to identify its influence on sustainable water management to prevent a decline in their value and use.</p>		
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AIR QUALITY			
PROPOSED SEA OBJECTIVE: To prevent deterioration and, where possible, enhance air quality			
Summary of baseline environmental data	Environmental implications for the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework	Baseline data to be collected	Source of baseline data

<p>Emissions from transport has been identified as the main contributor of NO₂ and PM10 (particulates) pollution, specifically, in East Dunbartonshire. Domestic emissions are the main contributor of CO₂ emissions.</p> <p>The busiest routes that are of concern in relation to air quality within East Dunbartonshire are the A803 and B812 in Bishopbriggs; the A81 through Milngavie; and the A809 and A739 through Bearsden.</p> <p>There are currently two Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) declared within East Dunbartonshire, Bishopbriggs (2005) and Bearsden Cross (2011), both of which were declared an AQMA after several years of exceeding national NO₂ and PM10 objective levels.</p> <p>Whilst traffic levels across the Council area have been shown to be decreasing since 2009 from 125,356 (per 1000 vehicle miles) to 118,830 (per 1000 vehicle miles) in 2013, which can be attributable to a number of factors including the promotion of sustainable travel and influencing economic factors, levels still remain relatively high.</p> <p>Of the number of people in East Dunbartonshire who are of an economically-active age:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 6,454 people (9.5%) work or study at home ➤ 12,422 people (18.25%) use public transport (train, underground, metro, light rail, tram, bus, minibus or coach) to access work or place of study of distances of 5km to 30km+ ➤ 26,884 people (39.5%) drive a car or van to access work or place of study of distances of 5km to 30km+ 	<p>Contributing factors that can lead to increased emissions and result in air pollution, include transport (both private and public) and developments which generate traffic flows and general movement to and from areas.</p> <p>The SCCF has the opportunity to develop actions that can be delivered within Council services which may result in greater participation in sustainable transport methods, in partnership with the Local Transport Strategy, and the emerging EDC Active Travel Strategy and Council Travel Plan. This would add value to and support current efforts such as the introduction of pool cars for use by Council employees.</p> <p>There are possible transboundary effects of air pollution to the neighbouring Local Authorities of Glasgow, West Dunbartonshire, North Lanarkshire and Stirling that should be taken into account.</p> <p>Air quality in poor areas has the potential to be improved, and areas of good air quality have the potential to be further enhanced with the influence of the SCCF in terms of the management of climate change impacts.</p>	<p>Air Quality statistics for major routes and settlements within east Dunbartonshire.</p> <p>Rail patronage and bus services and frequencies – see climatic factors below.</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire Council</p> <p>National Air Emissions Inventory</p> <p>Scottish Government</p> <p>DEFRA</p> <p>Scottish Transport Bus and Coach Statistics No. 32, 2013</p> <p>Local Transport Strategy 2013 – 2017</p> <p>Scottish Census 2011</p> <p>Department for Transport-Traffic Counts</p> <p>Capita/East Dunbartonshire Council – Number of Commuters within Distance to Workplace</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 18,156 people (26.7%) access work or place of study by other means of transport of distances of 5km to 30km+ ➤ The 10 Council buildings with the highest work occupancy are Donaldson Street Place, Broomhill Industrial Estate, Lenzie Academy, Bearsden Academy, Douglas Academy, Turnbull High, Hilton Depot, Boclair Academy and the Kirkintilloch Health and Care Centre. A total of 1221 Council employees commute to their workplace; 756 employees (62%) travel up to 8km to work and 465 employees (38%) of employees travel over 8km to work. <p>The number of people travelling to work by car or van is approximately 4% more than those in the rest of Scotland. Many people living in East Dunbartonshire travel to their workplace in neighbouring authorities such as Glasgow.</p>			
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CLIMATIC FACTORS			
PROPOSED SEA OBJECTIVE: To contribute towards the Scottish greenhouse gas outputs in line with Government targets in order to reduce or prevent the overall effects of climate change including those related to flood risks			
Summary of baseline environmental data	Environmental implications for the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework	Baseline data to be collected	Source of baseline data
<p>A significant source of carbon dioxide in East Dunbartonshire is attributable to vehicular transport emissions, which contributes towards climate change, although the largest proportion of CO₂ emissions is attributable to domestic emissions.</p> <p>Travel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The level of public transport access varies across 	<p>There are many areas within East Dunbartonshire that are currently within Flood Risk Areas. Climate change is resulting in an increase of flash flooding events in Scotland which has significant negative effects socially, economically and environmentally.</p> <p>The current level of greenhouse gas emissions is anticipated to increase due to a range of factors</p>	<p>Flood Risk Assessments.</p> <p>Flood defences.</p> <p>Emissions levels within East Dunbartonshire.</p> <p>Flooding and storm</p>	<p>Scottish Government</p> <p>SEPA</p> <p>East Dunbartonshire Council</p> <p>UK Climate Impacts Programme</p>

<p>the area. Kirkintilloch is served by bus services that provide access to towns and villages in East Dunbartonshire and adjacent local authorities such as Glasgow. However, there are areas that do not have services that are frequent or operate out-with peak travel periods and daytime hours.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Although rail patronage has increased by approximately 10% from the period 2012/13 to 2013/14, accessibility to such services means there is a significant reliance on car-based travel in the area. ➤ The number of bus passenger journeys in Strathclyde and South West Scotland has decreased since 2007/08 to 2012/13, which equates to a decrease of 21%. The total distance travelled by buses 2007/08 to 2012/13 decreased by 17%. This can be attributable to a reduction in the number of services that operate or alterations to routes. This trend is reflected in trends across Scotland which has seen a decrease in 4% in bus and coach journeys between 2012 and 2013. ➤ Traffic levels have decreased during recent years from the particularly high volumes experienced during the mid-2000s. This may be a result of the economic downturn. ➤ In 2013, 86% of households in East Dunbartonshire had access to at least 1 car. ➤ Glasgow is a key attraction for both employment and high education opportunities for the population of East Dunbartonshire which increases the need for travel. ➤ See <i>Air Quality</i> for number of people who travel by car or van to access their place of work or study. <p>CO₂ emissions associated with the expenditure of</p>	<p>such as traffic and energy use. The Framework should consider how, by implementing actions to reduce emissions generated by Council operations, it will be able to respond to this uncertainty and a changing climate, with an overall positive effect to the local environment.</p> <p>Facilitating changes to travel habitats will result in positive benefits for reducing/adapting to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>There is significant scope to develop and implement measures to reduce CO₂ emissions associated with energy expenditure in East Dunbartonshire Council buildings. The SCCF should also consider how in-Council services will be able to facilitate this change.</p> <p>The environmental implications for climatic factors that will result from the Open Space Strategy and the emerging LBAP, Active Travel Strategy and Green Network Strategy have the potential to influence the SCCF.</p> <p>In order to reduce the Council's carbon footprint all areas of the Council's work should be considered for potential improvements. This should include construction and building operations.</p>	<p>information and events.</p> <p>Renewable energy potential.</p>	<p>Online Handbook of Climate Trends across Scotland 2006 (as updated) (SNIFFER Guidance)</p> <p>Scottish Household Survey 2013 (access to cars per household)</p> <p>Office of Rail Regulation (rail patronage by region, 2013/14)</p> <p>Scottish Transport Bus and Coach Statistics No. 32, 2013</p> <p>SEPA Flood map</p> <p>Scotland's Climate Change Declaration 2013-14 Report (SSN; Keep Scotland Beautiful; EDC)</p> <p>'Local and Regional CO₂ Emissions Estimates for 2005-2012', Department of Energy and Climate Change</p> <p>SEPA Household waste WasteDataFlow data 2013</p>
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energy from industrial/commercial (including agriculture) and domestic buildings accounts for 142.7 ktCO₂ and 271.6 ktCO₂ respectively in 2012. Such energy use has a significant impact on air quality.

Flooding has been an issue in the Kelvin Valley for many years with the most recent flood events occurring in 1994 and 2005. The main areas of concern for potential flooding are the River Kelvin and its tributaries – the Allander, Glazert and Luggie Waters.

East Dunbartonshire no longer has any landfill sites accepting waste. Inchbelle Farm Landfill and Mavis Valley Landfill have ceased operation (although still due to agree a formalised Close, Restoration and Aftercare Plan). All household and commercial municipal waste is transferred to landfills in North Lanarkshire. Therefore, there is minimal methane produced from landfill within East Dunbartonshire to impact on climate change.

East Dunbartonshire Council's corporate performance from Council estate functions

Total greenhouse gas emissions were 26,321.1 tCO₂e in 2013-2014. This was attributable to:

- Electricity – 16,632,312 kWh
- Gas – 28,053,069 kWh
- Street lighting – 7,143,350 kWh
- Staff travel (commute) – not currently measurable
- Fleet – 2806.065 tCO₂e
- Business travel – 459.4 tCO₂e

East Dunbartonshire Council waste emissions:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Landfill – 7287.321 tonnes ➤ Recycling – 528.003 tonnes ➤ Composting – 92.915 tonnes <p>EDC water consumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 283,223 m³ 			
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MATERIAL ASSETS			
PROPOSED SEA OBJECTIVE: To promote the sustainable use of community assets in East Dunbartonshire			
Summary of baseline environmental data	Environmental implications for the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework	Baseline data to be collected	Source of baseline data
<p>East Dunbartonshire is supplied by various levels of transport infrastructure, through well serviced rail networks, bus routes encompassing the whole district and the various road networks that link settlements within East Dunbartonshire together with providing routes out with the district.</p> <p>There are 54km of A class roads, 47 km of B class roads and 34km of C class roads. This amounts to 27% of the road network. There are 369 km of unclassified roads.</p> <p>East Dunbartonshire has a network of Core Paths and public open spaces which provide opportunities for recreation. Some of these also provide active travel routes from residential areas to services and businesses.</p> <p>Studies into housing requirements have indicated that East Dunbartonshire has one of the highest net needs for affordable housing, compared to other Scottish</p>	<p>Alterations and upgrades to infrastructure within the Council’s remit, such as transport and waste infrastructure, offer significant scope for the SCCF to suggest measures and options that will contribute to improving the Council’s sustainability and climate change performance. This should extend to considering the construction, operation and end-of-life of infrastructure e.g. roads.</p> <p>Natural resources in East Dunbartonshire should be used sustainability and at a limited rate to reduce pressures on resources. This could be achieved through improved procurement processes. This should include consideration of the life-cycle of resources e.g. ICT, fleet, procurement.</p> <p>The SCCF should explore potential opportunities to influence planning and developments. This could include design and procurement specifications based on zero-carbon and zero-waste principles.</p>	<p>Transport and infrastructure data.</p>	<p>Scottish Government</p> <p>East Dunbartonshire Council</p> <p>Transport Scotland</p> <p>SPT</p> <p>Local Development Plan for large scale development proposals.</p> <p>Scottish Rights of Way and Access Society</p> <p>East Dunbartonshire Council Transport and Access Officer</p> <p>Sustrans</p>

<p>Local Authorities. The Local Plan and emerging Local Development Plan identifies the location of new development proposals with potential for changes to transport infrastructure/routes.</p> <p>There are 99 Right of Way paths in East Dunbartonshire of the highest classification. There are also 82 'other' Rights of Way which are classified as paths that have seized use, have been partially built on or overgrown.</p> <p>East Dunbartonshire has 8 'Scotways' Heritage Paths and 2 other Heritage Paths have been designated by East Dunbartonshire Council.</p> <p>Through the East Dunbartonshire Council area, there are a number of different cycleways including traffic-free routes, both off and on the National Cycle Network, and on-road routes that are not on the National Cycle Network. Many of these routes are regional/cross-boundary and provide links to Loch Lomond, Glasgow, Stirling and Edinburgh.</p> <p>Recycling/composting rates of household waste in East Dunbartonshire (2013 report) was 44.9%. Although this is above the total recycling rate for the whole of Scotland taking into account of 32 local authorities, it is not meeting the Zero Waste targets of recycling 50% of household waste by 2020.</p>	<p>In order to meet and exceed waste reduction and recycling targets set for Scotland, the Council is presented with opportunities to incorporate options to achieve this through the SCCF.</p> <p>The various networks, such as Core Paths and cycle networks in East Dunbartonshire present a number of potential opportunities for encouraging active travel and reducing the associated emissions from commuting.</p> <p>The SCCF will demonstrate links with a number of the emerging Supplementary Guidance documents for the Local Development Plan. Each should be considered in the production of the other.</p> <p>In order to sustainably manage the various water resources in East Dunbartonshire, it is important that a sustainable approach to water usage within Council operations is taken and encouraged as agreed actions in the SCCF. This principle of sustainable water use should extend to operations and Council services that are responsible for water use in daily activities. However, the SCCF also should consider if there is scope to influence other factors such as planning, corporate asset management and the wider community to contribute to reducing water use e.g. opportunities to include rainwater harvesting in developments and new school provision, encouraging less water use domestically. This will meet the relevant revised Millennium Development Goals.</p>		
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2.3 Environmental Issues¹ for the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework

2.3.1 The Environmental Report will identify the current environmental issues and problems that affect East Dunbartonshire, utilising the information that has been identified through an analysis of the baseline environmental data and potential implications, which are contained within Section 2.2 of this Report. When undertaking the assessment of the SCCF, the Council will be able to predict whether the identified environmental problems and issues will worsen, stabilise or improve through the implementation of the Framework. The main environmental issues and problems facing East Dunbartonshire are outlined in **Table 2** below.

Table 2: Environmental Issues Relevant to the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework
Environmental issues were identified through discussions with the appropriate Consultation Authorities and an analysis of the baseline data available.

SEA Topic	Relevant Environmental Issues
Population and Human Health	Eight datazones within East Dunbartonshire fall into the top 25% most deprived areas in Scotland; these are located in Hillhead, Lennoxton, Auchinairn and Milngavie. In particular, some areas in Hillhead remain within the 5% most deprived areas in Scotland according to the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation.
	There is a significant reliance on public transport and access to primary facilities such as town centres, retail parks, healthcare and leisure, as well as a reliance on vital services that are able to meet the needs of all communities in East Dunbartonshire. This is particularly important due to East Dunbartonshire's ageing population and existing areas of deprivation.
	East Dunbartonshire has a potentially unsustainable economic position due to population decline and different service needs.
	Current use and awareness of sustainability and climate change has scope to be improved through the SCCF. This, along with promoting cultural and behavioural changes will help to achieve the aims of the SCCF and encourage ownership within the local community to contribute to improving the sustainability performance in East Dunbartonshire.
Cultural Heritage	East Dunbartonshire has a varied and valued natural and

¹ The term "environmental issues" is the name collectively given to air, water, soil, biodiversity, climatic factors, landscape, material assets, population and human health as well as cultural heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage) in the EU Directive 2001/42/EC. In practice they are referred to as "SEA topics".

	<p>historic cultural heritage, including the Antonine Wall World Heritage Site. In the development of the SCCF, the opportunities that will be identified should consider how they can ensure the protection of the historic environment and encourage sustainable use of East Dunbartonshire's heritage sites.</p>
	<p>East Dunbartonshire is host to tourist attractors across the whole of the Council-wide area such as the Antonine Wall Heritage Site, the Campsie Fells, West Highland Way and Mugdock Country Park. However, increased footfall to the main attractors can result in both positive impacts, such as stimulating the local economy, and negative impacts, such as increasing the negative effects of climate change.</p>
<p>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire has a wide range of designated and non-designated sites, including those of ecological importance and protected species. This is seen through a number of Local Nature Conservation Sites and Important Wildlife Corridors, Tree Preservation Orders and Local Nature Reserves. East Dunbartonshire also has 6 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The management, enhancement and protection of these assets is essential.</p>
	<p>Biodiversity and greenspace enhancement are current priorities within the Council due to the Open Space Strategy and emerging LBAP. The integration of appropriate measures in the SCCF should support these priorities. This will be aided by balancing the economic, social and environmental factors of sustainability within the Framework.</p>
	<p>There is scope within the Framework to consider its role in environmental enhancement and managing ecosystem services including carbon storage, drainage and to alleviate flooding.</p>
<p>Soil and Geology</p>	<p>There are several sites in East Dunbartonshire that have been identified as peatland. Disturbance to peat has the potential to result in the release of carbon into the atmosphere which contributes to the negative effects of climate change. Consequently, it is vital that peatland is protected.</p>
<p>Landscape</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire has varying degree of landscapes including the green belt, Local Landscape Areas such as the Campsie Fells/Kilpatrick Hills, and agricultural land. Ensuring that the landscapes are well-connected and protected in terms of retaining local distinctiveness, landscape character and settlement patterns throughout East Dunbartonshire should be considered.</p>

Water Quality	<p>There are a number of good/moderate quality watercourses in East Dunbartonshire including the Forth and Clyde Canal which is also a Scheduled Monument. These assets require protection in order to reduce, prevent or offset any adverse impacts to water quality.</p>
	<p>There are a number of sites within East Dunbartonshire's landscape which are classified as wetland. Wetlands provide vital habitats for a number of species and ecosystem services but their quality is under pressure from external influences such as flooding, developments and climate change.</p>
Air Quality	<p>Unacceptably high levels of air pollution can be harmful to the environment and human health. East Dunbartonshire currently has two designated Air Quality Management Areas (Bishopbriggs and Bearsden Cross). These are managed primarily through Air Quality Management Plans and the emerging Air Quality Strategy, although the SCCF has the opportunity to contribute to improving poor air quality, with secondary impact in reducing the urban heating effect and the deterioration of ecosystem services.</p>
Climatic Factors	<p>Domestic emissions account for the largest proportion of carbon dioxide in East Dunbartonshire, although emissions from transport account for the largest proportion of NO₂ and PM10 emissions. This contributes to the effects of climate change which include changing temperatures and rainfall patterns, and increased incidences of extreme weather events. The SCCF will have a direct influence on encouraging the management and adaptation to these effects by focusing on actions within the Council, including construction and building operations.</p>
	<p>Climate change has a direct link to flood risk. The SEPA Flood Risk Map has identified several locations within the East Dunbartonshire Council area which could have a significant impact on the value of East Dunbartonshire's environment as well as a number of different social and economic impacts.</p>
Material Assets	<p>As a result of the spatial strategy of the impending Local Development Plan there is potential for a rise in developments in East Dunbartonshire over the life of the Plan. In addition to impact of developments including material use and waste, new developments are likely to require infrastructure improvements which have the potential to further contribute to the effects of climate change. As a result, the SCCF should consider such impacts on sustainability and climate change, as well as identify potential actions to influence planning.</p>

	<p>It is important that resources in East Dunbartonshire are both managed and procured sustainably. This includes reducing the volume of water used as part of Council operations is at the core of achieving sustainable development with benefits socially, economically and environmentally which can be achieved by changing behaviours and Council operations.</p>
	<p>Current recycling rates for East Dunbartonshire have scope to be significantly improved to meet and exceed Scottish Government targets. Overall, waste reduction should be encouraged to improve the sustainability and climate change performance in the Council across all Services.</p>

2.4 Evolution of the Environment in the Absence of the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework

2.4.1 The SEA process is also required to assess the likely impact on the environment if the SCCF was not implemented.

Strategic documents such as the SCCF are a typical part of a local authority's approach to sustainability. By taking an organisation-wide overview and specifying (in the related Dynamic Action Plan) a series of bespoke actions that would not otherwise be delivered, the SCCF will bring commitment and co-ordination to a sustainability agenda that would otherwise be potentially subject to a lack of structure and buy-in. In terms of the most significant SEA topics, the evolution of the environment without the influence of the Framework includes:

2.4.1.1 **Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna:** While the emerging Local Biodiversity Action Plan and Green Network Strategy will be the leading means of managing and protecting local species and habitats, the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework presents a significant opportunity to add value to this work by emphasising, and supporting, links to other aspects of sustainability, including the health & wellbeing agenda and climate change adaptation.

2.4.1.2 **Population and Human Health:** A fundamental aim of the sustainability agenda is to pursue environmental protection in a way that benefits people, including via health promotion. Various social and economic 'building blocks' – including health & wellbeing and reducing inequality – have been identified in the SCCF, and it is intended that these will, where possible, be incorporated into pro-environmental initiatives so that benefits are delivered to society in general and in particular to those who are most deprived and vulnerable.

2.4.1.3 **Soil and Geology:** While, as above, the SCCF will not be the leading means of protecting and enhancing local habitats and sites, it will promote and aim to

add value to this work, seeking synergies between its own agendas and those of documents such as the Local Biodiversity Action Plan and the Green Network Strategy.

2.4.1.4 Landscape: While, as above, the SCCF will not be the leading means of protecting and enhancing local habitats and sites, it will promote and aim to add value to this work, seeking synergies between its own agendas and those of documents such as the Local Biodiversity Action Plan and the Green Network Strategy.

2.4.1.5 Water Quality: The proposed 'sustainability building blocks' for the SCCF include carbon reduction, climate change resilience and reduction in water use; it is anticipated that the actions stemming from these commitments will include green infrastructure initiatives (e.g. green roofs) and water efficiency measures (e.g. greywater recycling) in new and existing buildings. In both cases, these activities would help to reduce run-off of rainwater into local watercourses and would therefore promote local water quality.

2.4.1.6 Air Quality and Climatic Factors: Reducing carbon emissions is a headline aim of the SCCF; it is intended that the document will assess progress to date, identify key areas for action and provide a coherent strategy for improving performance. It is therefore anticipated that carbon emissions reduction will be more extensive and better co-ordinated than in the absence of the Framework; this will have benefits both for local air quality and wider climatic health.

2.4.1.7 Material Assets: In line with the 'Reducing material use and waste generation' building block, the SCCF will promote the sustainable use of materials, particularly in relation to the construction of new buildings. Without the influence of the Framework, it is likely that awareness and action would be significantly lower.

Section 3: Scope & Level of Detail Proposed for Environmental Assessment

This section outlines how the SEA process incorporates all reasonable alternatives; scoping in and out of issues and the assessment, mitigation and monitoring frameworks.

This section contains the following information

3.1	Scope In/Out of Environmental Factors
3.2	Assessment Framework
3.3	Identification of Alternatives
3.4	SEA Objectives
3.5	Mitigation and Monitoring

3.1 Scope In/Out of Environmental Factors

3.1.1 In accordance with Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 East Dunbartonshire Council has considered whether the environmental effects (positive and negative) of the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework (SCCF) are likely to be significant. The environmental factors considered to be significant have been scoped in to the assessment; all other have been scoped out to keep the assessment proportionate. However, Council operations are varied and so, where appropriate, the precautionary principle has been applied.

3.1.2 There is no statutory definition of ‘significance’ in the context of SEA. However the Council considered the following issues in determining the significance of impacts (both positive and negative) on the Annex 1 environmental factors:

- Scale of impact (geographic)
- Duration of impact (short, medium or long term)
- Reversibility of impact
- Sensitivity of environment
- Potential for significant cumulative effect

3.1.3 A summary of our conclusion is given in **Table 3** below.

Table 3: Scope In/Out of Environmental Factors

Environmental Factors	Scoped In/Out	Rationale
Population and Human Health	IN	The development of the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework (SCCF) will include the identification of priorities for East Dunbartonshire Council in terms of health, community empowerment and employment opportunities. It

		<p>is also likely that the SCCF will propose measures to ensure positive behaviour changes e.g. using less water, healthy travel habitats and reducing energy use. By developing options to facilitate a change to improve the social aspect of sustainability, the SCCF will have a direct positive impact on the health and wellbeing within the Council as well as potential indirect positive impacts for the population of East Dunbartonshire. It is likely that the effects will be significant.</p>
Cultural Heritage	OUT	<p>The SCCF is not likely to cause significant positive or negative impacts. Although the natural and built historic environment is made up of a series of valued assets and notable features these will be protected and managed by other plans. For example, the Antonine Wall is managed by Historic Scotland's Antonine Wall Management Plan. Any other effects to cultural heritage assets as a result of the SCCF are likely to be localised and minimal.</p>
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	IN	<p>It is anticipated that the SCCF will have potential significant impacts to biodiversity, flora and fauna. The SCCF will address the Council's involvement in delivering measures to enhance the environmental issues of sustainability. Within the proposed outcomes of the SCCF, there is scope to support the Council's Biodiversity Duty by adding value to current and impending greenspace and biodiversity efforts. This is likely to have positive impacts on the biodiversity value in East Dunbartonshire, including enhancements to habitats. In addition, biodiversity, including protected species and designated habitats and sites, are likely to be positively impacted as a secondary result of adaption to climate change. The effects of climate change, including increased temperatures and rainfall, can have significant negative impacts to the functionality and roles of different species and habitats in the area. The actions proposed in the SCCF to improve the Council's climate change performance will have a significant contribution to protecting biodiversity. However, there may be conflicts between the social and economic dimensions of sustainability which should be accounted for.</p>

Soil and Geology	IN	There are sites within East Dunbartonshire Council designated as peatland or have been identified as having carbon rich soils, with the potential to release carbon if disturbed and not managed, as well as notable sites for their geodiversity value and potential Vacant and Derelict Land which could be upgraded. Given the range of different Services and operations in the Council, for example fleet management, it is likely that some operations will potentially result in significant negative impacts to soil and geology. Although some of the impacts will be localised, soil and geology has been scoped in under the precautionary principle.
Landscape	IN	It is predicted that there will be positive impacts in terms of accessibility, quality and enhancement of greenspaces in East Dunbartonshire, both in urban and rural locations. This will be in coordination with the Open Space Strategy 2015 – 2020. Furthermore, the SCCF will consider scope for zero-carbon principles to be implemented, such as renewable technologies. Given the range of Council operations that may have potential significant impacts to the landscape, this factor has been scoped in.
Water Quality	IN	The implementation of the SCCF is likely to result in potential significant impacts to the ecological status of waterbodies, including encouraging sustainable use of pesticides/fertilisers which has the potential to reduce the volume of run-off pollution and enhance greenspaces and biodiversity, which includes the maintenance of vital wetland habitats. This is important for ecosystem services. Actions to encourage green infrastructure implementation and water efficiency measures to improve local water quality will be explored. Although operations across the Council will vary in terms of their impacting significantly on water quality, this factor has been scoped in.
Air Quality	IN	It is anticipated that the Framework will present likely significant impacts to air quality. In particular, the SCCF intends to propose measures to support a range of Services within the Council including Fleet Management. This is likely to encourage a change to transport infrastructure and travel for Council employees and the wider

		community of East Dunbartonshire. This is important to improving air quality as emissions from transport are the main contributor of air pollution. The SCCF will also encourage sustainable thinking across a number of sectors e.g. travel, energy and heating which will contribute to reducing emissions in the atmosphere (CO ₂). This will result in potential positive impacts in reducing the effects of air quality for urban island heating effect.
Climatic Factors	IN	Through the development of the SCCF, the Council will demonstrate a commitment to climate change mitigation and adaptation, ensuring that the Council responds to the effects of climate change and ultimately ensures that East Dunbartonshire is better adapted to these effects. The Framework will facilitate a positive change in order to offset the effects of increased temperatures (reducing the heat island effect), particularly in or near urban areas, surface-water and flood risk management, energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. The Framework will address current, and predicted, environmental issues contributing to the effects of climate change with potentially significant positive impacts.
Material Assets	IN	It is likely that the SCCF will influence environmental infrastructure in East Dunbartonshire such as for flood management and public transport infrastructure. In particular, the SCCF will have a significant positive impact in meeting waste targets and encouraging waste reduction across all teams in the Council. Furthermore, resources are likely to be managed as sustainable sourcing and procuring will be encouraged. This includes reserving water resources and reducing water use in Council operations. It is also likely that the Framework will be able to influence planning and developments by encouraging zero-carbon and zero-waste principles.

3.2 Assessment Framework

3.2.1 The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires the Environmental Report to assess and evaluate the likely significant impacts that the SCCF will have on the environment. It is essential to SEA that the assessment process

and reporting of the findings are unbiased, robust, objective, transparent and ultimately easy to follow and understand.

3.2.2 The assessment will focus on the objectives and planned vision of the SCCF. The actions/interventions set out in the action plan programme will also be assessed. It should be noted that only the significant environmental impacts will be identified and assessed through the SEA process.

3.2.3 In addition to this, the assessment will evaluate the plan as a whole in terms of the potential cumulative effects (direct, indirect, secondary and synergistic) associated with the implementation of the Strategy. **Table 4** gives an indication to each of the stages as part of the assessment framework.

Table 4: Assessment Framework

This table specifies the assessment methodology which will be employed in order to assess the environmental effects of each part of the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework.

Assessment Stage	Assessment Method
Strategic Direction	The SEA assessment questions and indicators will be used to establish whether the strategic direction to deliver the vision of the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework is compliant with the proposed SEA objectives. Overall, the preferred strategic direction will be justified. A draft assessment matrix is in Appendix 2 .
Objectives	The objectives of the Framework, and alternatives to them, will be tested against the proposed SEA objectives for alignment and compliance. The outcome of this assessment will guide the refinement of the SCCF objectives throughout its development.
Actions	Following the implementation of the Framework, detailed actions for all Services in the Council will be established and will form a Dynamic Action Plan for improving sustainability and reducing the effects of climate change within East Dunbartonshire Council. The action plan, and any reasonable alternative interventions, will be assessed against the SEA assessment questions. The actions will primarily focus on the Council's corporate performance but will also include options that involve the Council's influence of sustainability and climate change issues beyond the organisation. Any potential mitigation measures that will be required from the actions will also be indicated in the assessment.
Cumulative effects	Using the assessments of actions outlined in the SCCF and with the use of GIS mapping, where appropriate, the cumulative effects of the Framework will be tested. Any impacts for neighbouring authorities will also be considered as part of the assessment.

3.3 Identification of Alternatives

3.3.1 Through the development of the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework there may be alternatives as to how the Framework is delivered or implemented. Although the development of a SCCF is driven by a number of legal instruments, economic incentives, public demands and legislative and policy requirements, including the Local Government in Scotland Act and the Climate Change (Scotland) Act, there is no statutory requirement to produce the Framework. Consequently, the reasonable alternatives to the development of a Sustainability and Climate Change Framework include:

- a) **A Framework for East Dunbartonshire Council, responding to the challenges of climate change and sustainable development** – This approach will involve partnership working between the Sustainability Policy Team and other teams in the Council to facilitate a change primarily within the Council but with scope to inform improvements in the wider local context in order to provide a means of addressing the challenges associated with climate change and sustainable development. The Framework will give a particular focus to the environmental concerns of sustainability, but with opportunities to address the social and economic implications of sustainability alongside the effects of climate change with an appropriate degree of balance. This approach to delivering a SCCF will be more holistic with a greater opportunity for a wide range of benefits.
- b) **Addressing issues of climate change and sustainable development within other Council policies** – Issues related to climate change and sustainability are often closely linked to a number of other Council policies that are either in production or already integrated, such as the Local Transport Strategy, Air Quality Strategy and Sustainable Development Strategy, where such challenges are considered. Although there is merit in incorporating measures to improve East Dunbartonshire's sustainability performance and to reduce the effects of climate change into other policies, these topics would not be the main focus and the importance of it as a priority environmental issue would be weakened.
- c) **No Framework/continue with East Dunbartonshire Council's Sustainable Development Strategy (2004)** – East Dunbartonshire Council has previously produced a Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS) which provided a framework to promote a strong local economy, ensure social wellbeing and protect the natural environment. The main priorities discussed within the SDS are comparable with those of the proposed SCCF. However, if East Dunbartonshire Council chooses to not produce a new framework and continue with the SDS, the opportunity to respond to address current climate change challenges and improve the Council's

sustainability performance will be lost and it is likely that options discussed in the SDS will be irrelevant to East Dunbartonshire's changing economic and environmental state. It is also likely that there would be fewer opportunities to guide sustainable practices within Council services.

3.3.2 The environmental assessment will also, where appropriate, propose further alternatives to the proposed objectives and action plan that will form part of the SCCF. This will guide any required mitigation measures in order to reduce any potential negative/adverse impacts or to suggest enhancements to those receptors that provide potential positive impacts to East Dunbartonshire Council.

3.4 SEA Objectives

3.4.1 To assist in assessing the impact of the SCCF on the environment, either beneficially or adversely, the following table ([Table 5](#)) has been produced. This details the proposed SEA objectives and associated questions and indicators against which we will monitor what, if any, effects (positive, negative or neutral) the Framework will have on the environment.

3.4.2 The Proposed SEA objectives relate to the specific SEA environmental receptors and the monitoring and evaluation will relate solely to the environmental issues that were felt to have the potential to significantly impact on the environment.

3.4.3 The Proposed SEA objectives, questions and indicators are fully compliant with the requirements of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. It is important to note that these SEA objectives and assessment questions are provisional and may be modified as a result of comments from the Consultation Authorities or as a result of changes in the baseline data when it is fully collected.

Table 5: Proposed SEA Objectives, Assessment Questions and Indicators

Please note that this table also includes sample questions and indicators that will be refined as part of the assessment process. They are included here to give an indication of the type of information that will be derived from the objectives to assess the content of the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework.

Population and Human Health		
Proposed SEA Objective	Draft Questions for Assessment Will the proposed vision/objectives/actions...	Draft Indicators
To improve human health and community wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Demonstrate the benefits of a healthy environment on the health and wellbeing of communities? ➤ Promote an environment that is both sustainable and safe? ➤ Contribute to reducing social, economic and environmental deprivation in East Dunbartonshire? ➤ Reduce health-related illnesses? ➤ Encourage active travel and healthy travel habits? ➤ Increase awareness and understanding of sustainability? ➤ Act as an educational resource for local schools? ➤ Demonstrate positive impacts for the local economy? ➤ Encourage local businesses to be more sustainable in their practices? ➤ Encourage behavioural changes within the Council and across all communities? ➤ Inspire community empowerment? ➤ Provide quality services to meet local needs and demands? ➤ Support community growing schemes? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Changes in deprivation levels in 15% SIMD areas ➤ Number of Council employees changing their mode of travel to work ➤ Number of community growing opportunities created ➤ Eco-school awards ➤ Number of local businesses benefited as a result of actions in the SCCF ➤ % increase in sustainable business practices e.g. fair trading

- Encourage and support fair trading?

Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

Proposed SEA Objective	Draft Questions for Assessment Will the proposed vision/objectives/actions...	Draft Indicators
To protect, enhance, create and, where necessary, restore biodiversity and encourage habitat connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote the importance of biodiversity for the local environment in East Dunbartonshire? ➤ Seek to minimise and reduce the negative impact of climate change on valued biodiversity including non-protected and protected species? ➤ Maximise the role of biodiversity to support climate change management? ➤ Prevent the loss of biodiversity, flora and fauna? ➤ Contribute to improved ecosystems? ➤ Seek to contribute to sustainable management of woodland and forestry in East Dunbartonshire? ➤ Encourage public use and perception of an enhanced natural environment? ➤ Support current efforts within the Council in relation to biodiversity and greenspace enhancement? ➤ Support East Dunbartonshire Council's Biodiversity Duty? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Changes to the presence of different species and habitats ➤ Number of biodiversity projects undertaken (in coordination with the LBAP) ➤ Ecosystem specific indicators, such as area of woodland habitats improved/changed and wetland management

Soil and Geology

Proposed SEA Objective	Draft Questions for Assessment <i>Will the proposed vision/objectives/actions...</i>	Draft Indicators
To protect and, where appropriate, use high quality and sensitive soils in a sustainable manner and conserve recognised geodiversity assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Protect and improve areas of peatland? ➤ Seek to prevent and improve soil degradation and erosion? ➤ Result in improvements to areas of contaminated land? ➤ Protect and enhance sites of geodiversity importance? ➤ Seek to upgrade Vacant and Derelict Land for the use as valued greenspace? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Area of existing contaminated land remediated ➤ Changes to number of Vacant and Derelict Land sites in East Dunbartonshire ➤ % of peatland improved/deteriorated

Landscape

Proposed SEA Objective	Draft Questions for Assessment <i>Will the proposed vision/objectives/actions...</i>	Draft Indicators
To protect and, where appropriate, restore landscape character, local distinctiveness and scenic value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Contribute to and enhance local distinctiveness in East Dunbartonshire? ➤ Protect and enhance landscape designations (e.g. the Campsie Fells, green belt)? ➤ Seek to improve habitat connectivity? ➤ Improve access to and quality of the green belt? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of actions in line with the Campsies Action Plan

Water Quality

Proposed SEA Objective	Draft Questions for Assessment <i>Will the proposed vision/objectives/actions...</i>	Draft Indicators
To prevent deterioration and, where possible, enhance the ecological status of waterbodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Seek to contribute to enhancing the ecological status of water bodies in East Dunbartonshire? ➤ Prevent future decline of wetland habitats? ➤ Support measures to reduce the effects of run-off pollution on water quality? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Changes to the classification of water bodies in line with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive ➤ Council reduction in pesticide/fertiliser use

Air Quality

Proposed SEA Objective	Draft Questions for Assessment <i>Will the proposed vision/objectives/actions...</i>	Draft Indicators
To prevent deterioration and, where possible, enhance air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote a reduction of emissions in the air? ➤ Reduce the impact of transport on air quality in East Dunbartonshire? ➤ Contribute to the improvement of current designated AQMAs? ➤ Support the prevention of additional AQMA designations? ➤ Contribute to the management and improvements of ecosystem services? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Emissions levels in East Dunbartonshire- % change (NO₂ and PM10 levels are measured continuously within East Dunbartonshire. There are 4 monitoring stations in Bishopbriggs, Kirkintilloch, Bearsden and Milngavie. There are also 43 sites with monitoring tubes for NO₂ around the EDC area)

Climatic Factors

Proposed SEA Objective	Draft Questions for Assessment <i>Will the proposed vision/objectives/actions...</i>	Draft Indicators
To contribute towards the reduction of Scottish greenhouse gas outputs in line with Government targets in order to reduce or prevent the overall effects of climate change including those related to flood risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote a change in culture and behaviour to ensure that the Council responds to the effects of climate change? ➤ Promote surface-water and flood risk management? ➤ Include adaptation measures in light of a changing climate and local environment? ➤ Seek to protect, create or enhance natural resources such as trees, carbon rich soils and peatland? ➤ Seek to maximise the use of renewable and/or sustainable energy technologies within Council premises? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Greenhouse gas output trends for the Council and in East Dunbartonshire ➤ Changes to SEPA Flood Risk Map ➤ Number of renewable and/or sustainable energy technologies installed ➤ Area of peatland/carbon rich soils lost

Material Assets

Proposed SEA Objectives	Draft Questions for Assessments <i>Will the proposed vision/objectives/actions...</i>	Draft Indicators
To promote the sustainable use of community assets in East Dunbartonshire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Consider the sustainable use and protection of natural resources? ➤ Reduce the use of water? ➤ Support the delivery of 'green' goods and services? ➤ Consider the life-cycle and procurement of resources? ➤ Encourage enhancements to current transport infrastructure to a more sustainable network? ➤ Support EDC's emerging Travel Plan? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % reduction in water use ➤ Monitoring of corridors where active travel routes have been provided to determine an impact to traffic levels ➤ Access and use of public transport networks ➤ Number of purchase orders procuring sustainable resources ➤ Number of planning and developments supporting zero-carbon and zero-waste principles

	<p>➤ Support zero-carbon and zero-waste principles to influence planning and developments as part of other plans, policies or strategies at EDC?</p>	
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3.5 Mitigation and Monitoring

- 3.5.1 The adopted Sustainability and Climate Change Framework may have environmental impacts which require to be mitigated as a result of the actions proposed within the Framework. Where possible, the Council will seek to firstly avoid significant negative environmental impacts. If this is not possible, mitigation measures will be proposed which will aim to reduce, remedy or compensate the overall impact to an acceptable level.
- 3.5.2 The adopted SCCF will be subject to ongoing monitoring. It is intended to create a set of indicators to measure the impacts that the Framework may have on the environment during its lifespan. The indicators will be based on the baseline information and the existing environmental issues and problems in the area. These indicators will be developed during the preparation of the Framework and environmental assessment processes.
- 3.5.3 Monitoring measures and a review of the SCCF will be discussed in the Environmental Report and will form the Post-Adoption Statement after the Framework is fully implemented.

Section 4: Next Steps

This section sets out the concluding stages and proposed consultation timescales for the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework.

This section contains the following information

4.1	Proposed Consultation Timescales and Anticipated Milestones
4.2	Proposed Framework for Analysing Consultation Responses

4.1 Proposed Consultation Timescales and Anticipated Milestones

4.1.1 The Environmental Report for the SCCF will be available alongside the Framework for a proposed public consultation period for a minimum of six to eight weeks. It is anticipated that the SEA process will align with the SCCF preparation stages. **Table 6** below illustrates this alignment and provides the anticipated timescales for each.

Table 6: Proposed Timescale & Milestones

Strategy Preparation Stages	SEA Stages	Anticipated Timescale & Consultation Period, if required
Preliminary Assessment and Survey/Research work	Scoping Report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Collate and forecast baseline environmental information ➤ Adopt SEA environmental objectives and criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ April/May 2015- research and draft Scoping Report ➤ Scoping Report submitted to the SEA Gateway on 17th July 2015 ➤ 5 week period of Consultation with the Consultation Authorities.
Prepare Draft Sustainability and Climate Change Framework	Environmental Assessment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Assess the Framework's aims and vision ➤ Assess alternatives to the SCCF ➤ Prepare Draft Environmental Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Draft Environmental Report will be prepared alongside the preparation of the SCCF ➤ Responses from the Consultation Authorities at the Scoping stage will be taken into account ➤ Drafting will be between August and December 2015 ➤ The draft Environmental Report and Framework will be presented for Council approval

		<p>December 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Finalisation of the Environmental Report and Strategy in January/February 2016
Publish & Consult on Draft Framework	Publish & Consult on Draft Environmental Report	Consultation with the public and Consultation Authorities (minimum of 6 weeks) in January/February 2016
Adopt SCCF	Publish Post-Adoption Statement along with the adopted finalised SCCF	Adoption of the SCCF and publication of the Post-Adoption Statement – March 2016
Monitor & Review	Monitor and Review	On-going/Annual review

4.2 Proposed Framework for Analysing Consultation Responses

CONSULTATION RESPONSES			
Organisation/ Individual	Issue	Comment	How has this been addressed in the SEA?

Appendix 1: Initial List of the International, European Community, and National Environmental Protection Objectives; Regional and Local Objectives

Please note that this appendix lists key legislation, plans, programmes, policies and strategies that influence or are influenced by the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework. Their content, where appropriate, has been used to inform the environmental objectives for the SEA of the Plan.

Relevant PPS to the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework	Summary/Objectives or requirements	How objectives and requirements influence the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework
International		
Rio Declaration (1992)	The Declaration sets out 27 principles to enable the global community to work towards international agreements that respect the interests of all and protect the integrity of the global environmental and developmental system. The Declaration highlighted the necessity to protect and enhance the environment, economics and social aspects in both developed and developing countries. The Rio Declaration led to an international commitment to Agenda 21 which represented a global action on sustainable development.	The outcomes proposed for the SCCF will be in line with the principles set out in the Rio Declaration; through the Framework, the Council will aim to demonstrate that environmental protection and enhancement can be compatible with social and economic progress, both locally and globally.
Kyoto Protocol (1997)	The UK has committed itself to a 12.5% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels by 2008-2012. It has also set its own domestic target of a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide by 2010.	Carbon reduction will be a headline aim of the SCCF and work will be undertaken with an awareness of the international and UK targets that have been set.
Johannesburg Summit (2002)	<p>The World Summit on Sustainable Development was held in Johannesburg in 2002 to assess progress since Rio. The three key outcomes of the Summit include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A political declaration ➤ The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and, ➤ Partnership initiatives. <p>The event included a number of commitments including those related to sustainable consumption and production, water and sanitation, and energy.</p>	As with the Rio Declaration, the commitments of the Johannesburg Summit will be embodied in the Framework, both in terms of intended outcomes and intended ways of working.
European		
EU Climate and Energy Framework (2008 and updates)	<p>The original EU Climate and Energy Framework committed member states of the EU to a binding 20% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, a binding target for 20% of energy generation from renewable sources and a non-binding target for a 20% improvement in energy efficiency to be achieved by 2020 (20:20:20 targets).</p> <p>The Framework has been succeeded by the EU 2030 Framework for Climate</p>	As above, carbon reduction will be a headline aim of the SCCF; within this theme, the document will reflect the importance of both reduction in energy use and a switch to energy generation from renewable sources. These goals will be pursued through various means, including Planning Policy and Corporate Asset Management.

	<p>and Energy Policies (2014). Its targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ an emissions reduction target of at least 40% on 1990 levels by 2030, binding on Member States; ➤ reform and strengthening of the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) with a cap declining by 2.2% annually from 2021 onwards (an increase on the 1.74% up to 2020); ➤ a renewable energy target of at least 27% by 2030, binding at EU level; ➤ a non-binding energy efficiency target of 27% by 2030 (to be reviewed in 2020 with a view to an increase to 30%); ➤ a 15% target for energy interconnections between member states by 2030 (binding only at EU level), and; ➤ a reliable and transparent governance system will be developed to help ensure that the EU meets its energy policy goals. 	
<p>The European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) (2005)</p>	<p>The EU ETS sets a 'cap and trade' principle, designed to combat climate change within the EU by reducing industrial greenhouse gas emissions cost-effectively. Companies in the EU receive an allowance of emissions which they can sell or buy to other companies as required. The number of allowances is reduced over time so that total emissions fall. In 2020 emissions will be 21% lower than in 2005. By 2030, they will be 43% lower.</p>	<p>The Council participates in the UK Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme, which is aimed at organisations not covered by the EU ETS. The SCCF will incorporate this commitment by reflecting existing corporate energy reduction projects and stimulating further activities.</p>

National		
<p>UK Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme</p>	<p>The Scheme incentivises energy efficiency in order to cut emissions in large energy users in the public and private sectors in the UK. This Scheme covers the sectors not covered in the EU ETS. It is expected that the Scheme will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ reduce non-traded carbon emissions by 16 million tonnes by 2027 ➤ support the UK's objective to achieve an 80% reduction in UK carbon emissions by 2050 	<p>As above, the Council participates in the UK Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme and this will be reflected in the SCCF.</p>
<p>Local Government in Scotland Act 2003</p>	<p>The Local Government in Scotland Act was established in order to enable the delivery of public services which better meet the expectations of those who pay for and use them in terms of best value. The Act provides a number of different roles including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ a duty to secure Best Value in local government service provision; ➤ an extension of the Accounts Commission for Scotland's powers to hold hearings and publish findings so that they cover issues relating to Best Value and Community Planning; 	<p>The Local Government in Scotland Act's duty of Best Value requires local authorities to contribute to sustainable development; the SCCF, in seeking systematic, Council-wide improvements in sustainability, will embody and contribute to this requirement.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ the provision of a Ministerial intervention power for continued or extraordinary statutory failure in Best Value or a significant misuse of the power of wellbeing; ➤ amendments to constraints on local authority trading activity, with the repeal of all existing legislation relating to compulsory competitive tendering; ➤ a statutory basis for public performance reporting and arrangements to improve accountability; ➤ a statutory basis for Community Planning to ensure long-term commitment to effective partnership working with communities and between local authorities and other key bodies and organisations; ➤ a power of well-being to enable local authorities to work in a more innovative and creative way in responding to the needs of their communities; and ➤ a vehicle to progress a number of miscellaneous provisions which relate to local government matters. 	
<p>Climate Change (Scotland) Act (2009)</p>	<p>The Climate Change (Scotland) Act commits the Scottish government to establishing a zero-carbon economy through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Within the Act, a number of targets were set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A 42% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 ➤ An 80% reduction in emissions by 2050 <p>The Act intends Local Authorities to adhere to the requirements and targets set in order to contribute to Scotland’s emission reduction progress as well as reductions locally.</p>	<p>Carbon reduction will be a headline aim of the SCCF and work will be undertaken with an awareness of the domestic targets that have been set.</p>
<p>‘Climate Ready Scotland’ - Scotland’s Climate Change Adaptation Programme</p>	<p>The Programme addresses the impacts identified for Scotland in the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA). It sets out the Scottish Ministers’ objectives in relation to adaptation to climate change, and their proposals and policies for meeting those objectives. Aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensuring a productive, healthy and diverse natural environment which is able to adapt to change, including promotion of green infrastructure and development of the ecosystem approach; and implementation of the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy ➤ Ensuring well-managed, resilient infrastructure and buildings providing access to the amenities and services we need; ➤ Ensuring strong, healthy, resilient communities which are well 	<p>Climate change adaptation will be another headline aim of the SCCF; this will be pursued in various ways, including through the Land Planning system and by seeking to add value to existing biodiversity and greenspace activities by emphasising and supporting their potential to provide resilience against the impacts of extreme weather events.</p>

	<p>informed and prepared for a changing climate, including increased awareness of the importance of flood risk management</p>	
<p>Scottish Government National Outcomes (2007)</p>	<p>Fifteen National Outcomes were set for the Scottish Government, and were updated in 2011. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ We live in a Scotland that is the most attractive place for doing business in Europe. ➤ We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people. ➤ We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation. ➤ Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens. ➤ Our children have the best start in life and are ready to succeed. ➤ We live longer, healthier lives. ➤ We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society. ➤ We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk. ➤ We live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger. ➤ We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need. ➤ We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others. ➤ We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations. ➤ We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity. ➤ We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production. ➤ Our people are able to maintain their independence as they get older and are able to access appropriate support when they need it. ➤ Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs. 	<p>The SCCF should contribute towards each of the National Outcomes, where possible. The National Outcomes particularly relevant to the SCCF, although not limited to, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need. ➤ We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations. ➤ We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production.
<p>Low Carbon Scotland- Meeting our Emissions Reduction Targets 2013-2027</p>	<p>'Low Carbon Scotland – Meeting our Emissions Reduction Targets 2013-27' is the second report on policies and proposals ('RPP2') that will contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in Scotland. It was designed to address the duty placed on the Scottish Government by the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 to provide policies and measures for addressing the need to reduce</p>	<p>As above, carbon reduction will be a headline aim of the SCCF; within this theme, the document will pursue carbon reduction in a variety of contexts, including reduction of energy use in buildings, local generation of renewable energy and recognising the 'carbon sink' role of habitats.</p>

	<p>greenhouse gas emissions. In support of targets set to reduce emissions 42% by 2020 and by 80% by 2050 compared to 1990 levels, Low Carbon Scotland focusses its vision on energy supply, homes and communities, business and the public sector, transport, rural land use and waste. Within the document, the benefits of a low carbon society are set out.</p>	
<p>Conserve and Save: Energy Efficiency Action Plan (2010)</p>	<p>The Action Plan sets an ambitious energy efficiency agenda for Scotland across business, domestic and public sectors. It sets a framework and drives cost-effective action to meet the emissions reduction targets set by the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009. The key actions set out include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ improve the energy efficiency of all our housing stock to meet the demands of the future; ➤ establish a single energy and resource efficiency service for Scottish businesses; ➤ develop a public sector that leads the way through exemplary energy performance and provides the blueprint for a low carbon Scotland; ➤ reduce our transport energy demand, transforming how we use our transport systems; ➤ promote infrastructure improvements, e.g. by developing a sustainable heat supply; and ➤ ensure that people are appropriately skilled to take up the opportunities. 	<p>As above, carbon reduction will be a headline aim of the SCCF, and energy efficiency will be recognised as a priority within this theme. The document will incorporate commitments relating to a variety reflect the importance of both reduction in energy use and a switch to energy generation from renewable sources. These goals will be pursued through various means, including Planning Policy and Corporate Asset Management.</p>
<p>Public Bodies Climate Change Duties: Putting Them Into Practice (2011)</p>	<p>The guidance sets out the requirements of public bodies, as outlined in Part 4 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 which places a duty on public bodies relating to climate change. The outcomes expected are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Leading and contributing to the achievement of Scotland's ambitious climate emissions reduction targets. Scottish public bodies have a key role to play in championing climate change action and ensuring their own emissions are reduced as far as possible. ➤ Building a resilient Scotland prepared for the challenges of the changing climate. ➤ Ensuring that we meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, in line with the Government's Purpose in relation to sustainable economic growth. ➤ Public bodies should focus on climate change outcomes which are appropriate to their own functions, circumstances and ways of 	<p>Climate change mitigation and adaptation will be headline themes of the SCCF; the document will place a key emphasis on the public bodies duties conferred by the Climate Change (Scotland) Act and will identify carbon reduction and climate resilience as 'sustainability building blocks' which will be used as a basis for commitments and actions in various contexts across the Council.</p>

	working.	
National Planning Framework 3	The National Planning 3 is the Scottish Government's Strategy for the long term development of Scotland's towns, cities and the countryside. The NPF3 supports four main themes: <i>A successful, sustainable place; a low carbon place; a natural, resilient place; and a connect place</i> . It supports and sets out Scotland's intention to 'create high quality, diverse and sustainable places that promote well-being and attract investment' and 'achieve at least an 80% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050'.	Land Use Planning will be explicitly identified in the SCCF as a context in which sustainability will be pursued; the document will set out policy commitments which reflect those of the NP3.
Scottish Planning Policy (SPP)	<p>The consolidated SPP provides a shorter, clearer and more focused statement of national planning policy. The SPP and NPPG series has been replaced by a single SPP. As part of the commitment to proportionate and practical planning policies, the Scottish Government has rationalised national planning policy.</p> <p>The SPP sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ the Scottish Government's view of the purpose of planning, ➤ the core principles for the operation of the system and the objectives for key parts of the system, ➤ statutory guidance on sustainable development and planning under Section 3E of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006, ➤ concise subject planning policies, including the implications for development planning and development management, and ➤ The Scottish Government's expectations of the intended outcomes of the planning system. ➤ Principal policies (sustainability and placemaking) ➤ A commitment to the four themes set out in the NPF3. <p>The SPP sets out requirements for development plans, development management, community engagement, sustainable development, climate change and sustainable economic growth, and low carbon communities.</p>	As above, the SCCF will incorporate national planning policy principles relating to sustainability and will specify how these will be delivered locally.
Climate Change Delivery Plan – Meeting Scotland's Statutory Climate Change Targets (2009)	This guidance sets out how Scotland will achieve the emissions reduction targets in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act. In particular, it summarises key actions, measures and milestones across the <i>electricity demand and supply, heat demand and supply, transport, rural land use and waste</i> sectors.	As above, carbon reduction will be headline theme of the SCCF and will be pursued via commitments and actions in various contexts across the Council.

<p>Sustainable Energy for All initiative (2011)</p>	<p>The initiative intends to improve sustainable development through actions related to sustainable energy globally. The objectives set for the initiative include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Providing universal access to modern energy services; ➤ Doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency; and ➤ Doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix. 	<p>As above, carbon reduction will be headline theme of the SCCF and will be pursued via commitments and actions in various contexts across the Council.</p>
<p>Climate Change: The UK Programme (2006)</p>	<p>The updated UK Climate Change Programme (previous edition in 2000) sets out the UK Government's commitments to meeting climate change targets both internationally and at a domestic level in order to meet the 20% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2010 and a 60% reduction by 2050 targets as set in the 2000 Programme. It sets the role of individuals in adhering to the requirements associated with climate change and encourages individuals amongst a range of sectors to act. The Programme outlines the expectations expected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Internationally ➤ Domestically ➤ In the energy supply sector ➤ In the business sector ➤ In the transport sector ➤ In the domestic sector ➤ In the public sector and local government ➤ In the agriculture, forestry and land management sector ➤ To encourage personal action 	<p>As above, carbon reduction will be headline theme of the SCCF and will be pursued via commitments and actions in various contexts across the Council; this will include services which have an interface with the transport and business sectors.</p>
<p>The Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2008 and 2010)</p>	<p>The Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) was originally implemented in 2008 and recast in 2010. It outlines the requirements that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ energy performance certificates are to be included in all advertisements for the sale or rental of buildings ➤ EU countries must establish inspection schemes for heating and air conditioning systems or put in place measures with equivalent effect ➤ all new buildings must be nearly zero energy buildings by 31 December 2020 (public buildings by 31 December 2018) ➤ EU countries must set minimum energy performance requirements for new buildings, for the major renovation of buildings and for the replacement or retrofit of building elements (heating and cooling systems, roofs, walls, etc.) ➤ EU countries have to draw up lists of national financial measures to 	<p>Where possible, the SCCF will support actions that will encourage zero carbon and zero energy principles for buildings. Consequently, the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive is of influence to the Framework and the SCCF will contribute to the Directive's requirements.</p>

	improve the energy efficiency of buildings	
Scotland's Zero Waste Plan (2010)	<p>Vision: This vision describes a Scotland where resource use is minimised, valuable resources are not disposed of in landfills, and most waste is sorted into separate streams for reprocessing, leaving only limited amounts of waste to go to residual waste treatment, including energy from waste facilities.</p> <p>Scotland's Zero Waste Plan will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Be where everyone – individuals, the public and business sectors - appreciates the environmental, social and economic value of resources, and how they can play their part in using resources efficiently; ➤ Reduce Scotland's impact on the environment, both locally and globally, by minimising the unnecessary use of primary materials, reusing resources where possible, and recycling and recovering value from materials when they reach the end of their life; ➤ Help to achieve the targets set in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 of reducing Scotland's greenhouse gas emissions by 42% by 2020 and 80% by 2050; ➤ Contribute to sustainable economic growth by seizing the economic and environmental business and job opportunities of a zero waste approach. 	EDC's SCCF will address waste issues for the Council and, in doing so, the Council will be able to develop actions that will contribute to meeting the targets set by the Zero Waste Plan at a local level.
The Procurement Reform (Scotland) Act 2014	<p>The Procurement Reform (Scotland) Act 2014 highlights the importance of procurement for economic recovery in Scotland. Within the Act, the importance of sustainable procurement processes within authorities is stressed in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the authority's area; ➤ Facilitate the involvement of small and medium enterprises, third sector bodies and supported businesses in the process; and ➤ Promote innovation. 	The Procurement Reform Act will influence the SCCF in terms of setting the requirements for East Dunbartonshire Council to address economic, social and environmental wellbeing for improvements. This is a direct link and focus of the Framework.
Scotland's Climate Change Declaration (2007)	<p>Scotland's Climate Change Declaration was signed by all 32 local authorities in Scotland, committing them to responding to the challenge of climate change. The Declaration commits them to mitigate their impact on climate change and to adapt to predicted climate change impacts. It represents a commitment to sustainable development. By signing the Declaration, local authorities must</p>	This is a commitment that the Council is already signed up to. However, the Framework will drive actions to improve the Council's climate change impact and its sustainability.

	produce annual reports detailing their progress.	
National Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland (2007)	The National Air Quality Strategy (NAQS) acts as a framework for the UK in delivering actions to ensure good air quality and clean air. It highlights the benefits of improving air quality in order to contribute to climate change targets set and as a means of reducing emissions in the atmosphere.	Through the Framework's commitment to reducing carbon emissions, direct and indirect impacts to improving air quality will result. Therefore, the SCCF will demonstrate a commitment to the requirements of the National Air Quality Strategy by delivering improvements at a local level.
Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009	<p>The Act provides a more sustainable and modern approach to flood risk management, suited to addressing the impacts of climate change. The Act will also create a more joined up and coordinated process to manage flood risk at a national and local level. Specific measures within the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A framework for coordination and cooperation between all organisations involved in flood risk management; ➤ Assessment of flood risk and preparation of flood risk management plans; ➤ New responsibilities for SEPA, Scottish Water and Local Authorities in relation to flood risk management; ➤ A revised, streamlined process for flood protection schemes; ➤ New methods to enable stakeholders and the public to contribute to managing flood risk, and; ➤ A single enforcement authority for the safe operation of Scotland's reservoirs. 	The Framework will address issues of climate change for the Council to ensure that effects are reduced, mitigated or adapted to. A key part of the climate change effect is flooding. The Framework will show a commitment to the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act through the implementation of actions to manage such effects.
Low Emission Strategy for Scotland (post-consultation)	<p>The Low Emission Strategy (LES) for Scotland underwent consultation prior to 10th April 2015, but it is planned to be finalised and implemented in 2015. The LES sets out a mission to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Protect and enhance health, wellbeing, environment, place-making and sustainable economic growth through improved air quality across Scotland. <p>It's vision is that <i>'Scotland's air quality is amongst the best in Europe'</i> and the objectives to achieve this are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Communication: A Scotland where all are well informed, engaged, and empowered to manage our air quality. ➤ Transport: A Scotland that reduces transport emissions through supporting the uptake of low emission fuels and technologies and promoting modal shift away from car. ➤ Climate Change: A Scotland that reduces greenhouse gas emissions whilst delivering co-benefits for air quality. 	The mission set by the Low Emission Strategy is aligned with the intended outcomes of the SCCF. The SCCF will demonstrate a commitment to low emissions at a local level and will have direct links to the actions to achieve low emissions and high air quality.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Health: A Scotland which protects its citizens from the harmful effects of poor air quality. ➤ Development: A Scotland where the implications for air quality form part of decision making on new development. ➤ Energy: A Scotland that achieves its renewable energy targets without compromising air quality. 	
<p style="text-align: center;">Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015</p>	<p>The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act has recently been approved to give community bodies new rights and public sector authority's new duties to boost community empowerment and engagement. The issues outlined in the Bill include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community Right to Buy ➤ Taking over publicly owned land or buildings with the right to rent or buy ➤ 'Common Good' property ➤ Allotments ➤ Business rates 	<p>The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act has been taken into account in the primary stages of developing the SCCF in terms of community growing. The Council will consider how it will ensure that local demand for community growing and allotments are fully met, consequently showing a commitment to the Community Empowerment Act.</p>

Regional		
<p style="text-align: center;">Glasgow and Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan (SDP)</p>	<p>The Scottish Ministers approved, with modifications, the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan on 29.5.12.</p> <p>The SDP together with the LDP forms the Development Plan in city region areas. It is prepared under Scottish Parliamentary Law, the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 and the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997.</p> <p>The key aim of the SDP is to set out a long term Spatial Vision and related spatial development strategy. This will determine the future geography of development in the city region to 2035, which will support economic competitiveness & social cohesion, set within a sustainable environmental approach. It is about creating quality of place by focusing on the continued regeneration and transformation of the city region's communities whilst securing positive action on its key asset, its natural environment. It seeks to minimise the development and carbon footprints of the city region, meet climate change emissions targets and above all, support a drive towards a sustainable low carbon economy.</p>	<p>The SDP provides the overall geographical framework for development in the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Region. The SCCF will set a guiding framework that will help to achieve the vision of the SDP, namely a sustainable environmental approach and a sustainable low carbon economy.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Clyde and Loch</p>	<p>The draft Clyde and Loch Lomond Flood Risk Management Plan provides a</p>	<p>Although the Clyde and Loch Lomond Flood Risk Management Plan</p>

<p>Lomond Flood Risk Management Plan (draft)</p>	<p>short overview of the Local Plan District and the flood risk authorities involved (of which there are 16 local authorities that are completely within or overlapping the district boundary; Argyll and Bute Council, Dumfries and Galloway Council, East Ayrshire Council, East Dunbartonshire Council, East Renfrewshire Council, Falkirk Council, Glasgow City Council, Inverclyde Council, North Ayrshire Council, North Lanarkshire Council, Renfrewshire Council, Scottish Borders Council, South Lanarkshire Council, Stirling Council, West Dunbartonshire Council and West Lothian Council).</p> <p>The Plan sets out actions for flood risk management within the Clyde and Loch Lomond District, which are summarised separately for each District. The overall objective of the Plan is to <i>reduce overall flood risk</i>. To achieve this general objective, a set of actions are outlined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Self-help – individuals have the responsibility for protecting themselves and their property from flooding ➤ Awareness raising – SEPA and the responsible authorities have a duty to raise public awareness of flood risk ➤ Flood forecasting ➤ Emergency planning and response ➤ Watercourse maintenance/clearance and repair ➤ Maintenance/asset management <p>In addition to the general objective and actions for the management of floods in the Clyde and Loch Lomond district, Potentially Vulnerable Areas (PVA) have been identified, each with a set of objectives and potential actions for the delivery of the Plan. PVA 11/04 Kilsyth to Bearsden – North of Glasgow City is relevant to the area of East Dunbartonshire.</p>	<p>(C&LLFRMP) is currently at a consultation stage, the effects of the SCCF will have an effect to some extent since East Dunbartonshire lies within or overlapping the district boundary of the C&LLFRMP. The SCCF should consider how its actions can have a positive influence to meet the objectives of the C&LLFRMP. Giving the wide-range of the Flood Risk District, the SCCF will also need to understand the impact of actions within neighbouring authorities for East Dunbartonshire.</p>
<p>Neighbouring Authority Strategic Actions</p>	<p>The neighbouring authorities to which this would relate include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ West Dunbartonshire Council ➤ Stirling Council ➤ North Lanarkshire Council and ➤ Glasgow City Council <p>This will include documents that could potentially impact on East</p>	<p>The SCCF will need to consider neighbouring authorities strategic plans in the development of the SCCF.</p>

	<p>Dunbartonshire, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Local Plan (Local Development Plans) ➤ Sustainable Development Strategies ➤ Carbon Management Plans ➤ Climate Change Strategies 	
Local (East Dunbartonshire Council)		
<p>EDC Community Planning Partnership - Single Outcome Agreement (2014-2017)</p>	<p>EDC Vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Working together to achieve the best with the people of East Dunbartonshire <p>Local Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ East Dunbartonshire has an expanding economy with a competitive and diverse business and retail base ➤ Our people are equipped with knowledge, skills and training to enable them to progress to employment ➤ Our children and young people are safe, healthy and ready to learn ➤ 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 ➤ Our older population are supported to enjoy a high quality of life and our more vulnerable citizens, their families and carers benefit from effective care and support services. 	<p>The delivery of the SCCF will contribute to the SOA for East Dunbartonshire. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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
<p>Local Plan 2 2011-2016</p>	<p>The Local Plan 2 is primarily concerned with the use and development of land in East Dunbartonshire. The Plan contributes towards sustainable development by providing clear guidance on what developments will be acceptable and where they will be permitted.</p>	<p>The SCCF will provide a guiding framework for the Council to deliver best practice in terms of sustainable development and for reducing the impacts of climate change. It should be a consideration in developments in East Dunbartonshire and the Council should be able to use the Framework to guide sustainable development and mitigation measures.</p>
<p>Local Development Plan 2016-2021</p>	<p>The emerging LDP for East Dunbartonshire sets the framework for the growth and development of East Dunbartonshire up to 2025 and beyond and establishes a presumption in favour of development that contributes to sustainable development as defined in Scottish Planning Policy (2014).</p>	<p>As above- the emerging LDP is currently material consideration.</p>
<p>East Dunbartonshire</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To promote a strong local economy 	<p>The SCCF will explicitly echo the requirements of the Sustainable</p>


<p>Sustainable Development Strategy (2004)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To ensure the social wellbeing of everyone in the community ➤ To protect the natural environment <p>The Sustainable Development Strategy for East Dunbartonshire will be replaced by the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework.</p>	<p>Development Strategy. In particular, the SCCF should show its commitment to the sustainable use of the natural environment to ensure that it is protected. Once implement, the SCCF will replace the Sustainable Development Strategy and will provide a holistic approach to sustainable development and climate change.</p>
<p>East Dunbartonshire Council Scotland's Climate Change Declaration reports</p>	<p>East Dunbartonshire Council signed up to Scotland's Climate Change Declaration in 2007 which means that the Council is committed to reducing its own carbon emissions. It reports annually to Keep Scotland Beautiful to detail their performance.</p>	<p>The SCCF will focus on improving the Council's sustainability and climate change agenda. The Framework and the Declaration Reports both demonstrate East Dunbartonshire Council's commitment to addressing the effects of climate change.</p>
<p>East Dunbartonshire Council Carbon Management Plan 2011-2015</p>	<p>The Carbon Management Plan for East Dunbartonshire Council was developed in 2011 and represents the Council's actions to ensure that by 2015, East Dunbartonshire Council will reduce its carbon emissions by 25% from the 2006/07 baseline via several strategic and practical measures. The objectives of the Plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Clear long-term strategic direction (with an understanding of the relative contributions of energy efficiency and use of on-site renewables) and robust, detailed actions ➤ Mainstreaming of responsibility, via: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Localised carbon targets with associated carbon and financial budgets ○ Requirements for carbon impact assessments of plans, policies and proposals ○ Systematic Council-wide communications ➤ A monitoring system that reflects the true costs of carbon, incentivising carbon savings and enabling spend-to-save projects ➤ Strong governance and accountability, via: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The creation of a Carbon Management Monitoring Group involving cross-Council representation, to allow better implementation and monitoring of actions and fuller recognition and accounting of existing carbon reduction initiatives. ○ A data-collection regime that allows quarterly collection of data on at least 75% of the carbon emissions in the scope of this plan ○ Issue of detailed reports annually to the Strategic Management Team and Committee. 	<p>The requirements of the Carbon Management Plan to reduce carbon emissions within Council operations should feed directly into the Framework. The Framework will also, where possible, build upon the targets and requirements of the CMP and will complement the revised CMP once it has been implemented.</p>

	<p>The Carbon Management Plan is currently being revised – the updated Plan will replace the 2011 Plan.</p>	
<p>East Dunbartonshire Council Business Improvement Plans 2014 - 2017</p>	<p>The Business and Improvement Planning Framework enables each of our Directorates to set out their own strategic priorities and identify contributions to the delivery of the local strategic outcomes. Each Directorate has an Improvement Plan which sets out how it will seek to continue to improve its performance and how and when these improvements will be monitored and reported.</p>	<p>The Framework will guide improvements in terms of energy, climate change and sustainability performance which will be able to be fed into the Business Improvement Plans. Actions within the SCCF will address current issues for each Service and Directorate and will therefore support improvements to each.</p>

Appendix 2: Draft assessment matrix

Please note that this appendix shows the draft assessment matrix that will guide the assessments in the Environmental Report.

Assessment Table Key			
++	Major Positive	✓	SEA Preferred Option
+	Minor Positive		
0	Neutral	✓	SCCF Preferred Option
X	No Significant Effect		
-	Minor Negative		
--	Major Negative		
?	Uncertain		

SEA Environmental Factors 	Population & Human Health	Cultural Heritage	Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna	Soil & Geology	Landscape	Water Quality	Air Quality	Climatic Factors	Material Assets	SEA Preferred Option
Proposed vision/objective/action										
	Assessment Commentary:									
Alternative vision/objective/action										
	Assessment Commentary:									
Final/adopted vision/objective/action for the Sustainability and Climate Change Framework	Reasoning:									